

1868-1950

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS PRESS 1950

ILLINI

YEARS

*A picture history
of the University
of Illinois*

26v.EI.
p.5

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INTRODUCTION

March came in like a lion and on the second day the prairie wind was howling. It struck at the lonely building and lifted the frock coattails of the three men who stood on the steps to greet the boy from Mason. They were three of the ten original faculty members of the Illinois Industrial University, and he was fifteen-year-old James Newton Matthews, the first of seventy-seven students to enter in 1868. The one and only building which the University owned stood in the middle of a bleak and unadorned campus made up of muddy lanes and surrounded by pasture. What to early students was campus remained open range for years, and the cattle often outnumbered the students. —

The two top floors of the building served as a dormitory. Students arrived with beds, bedding, and stoves. Coal was purchased wholesale by the University and sold to students at cost. The rent of space for a student and his furnishings was four dollars a semester. Eating and sleeping as well as all scholastic, social, and religious activities took place in the one building which the students dubbed the "Elephant." —

The original plan for the University looked toward a school for the great mass of working people in Illinois, rather than for the privileged few. The students were to get practical as well as theoretical training. And practical it was. The first students spent two hours a day in manual labor beautifying the Elephant. They built the driveway, began the boardwalk, landscaped the surrounding grounds with trees and shrubbery, erected wooden fences to keep livestock off the grounds, and made some of the classroom furniture.

When the doors of the Illinois Industrial University opened in 1868, most of the other state colleges in the country were fairly well established. Their existence and progress was due largely to three men, and ironically enough, two of them were prominent citizens of Illinois.

Jonathan Baldwin Turner, an agricultural scientist farming his land at Jacksonville, went up and down the State preaching that knowledge would raise soil production, reduce costs and backbreaking toil, and "enable the farmer to defend himself against exploiters." He had good cause to preach. In 1860 the population of Illinois was over 1,700,000, and the main occupation was farming, often at a bare subsistence level.

Turner's theories attracted nation-wide attention, and Justin Smith Morrill, a member of the House of Representatives from Vermont, sponsored a congressional bill based on Turner's documents. It became the first Land-Grant Act, which Abraham Lincoln signed in 1862, and provided each state with 30,000 acres of land, or the equivalent in "scrip," for each senator and representative. The portion for Illinois was 480,000 acres.

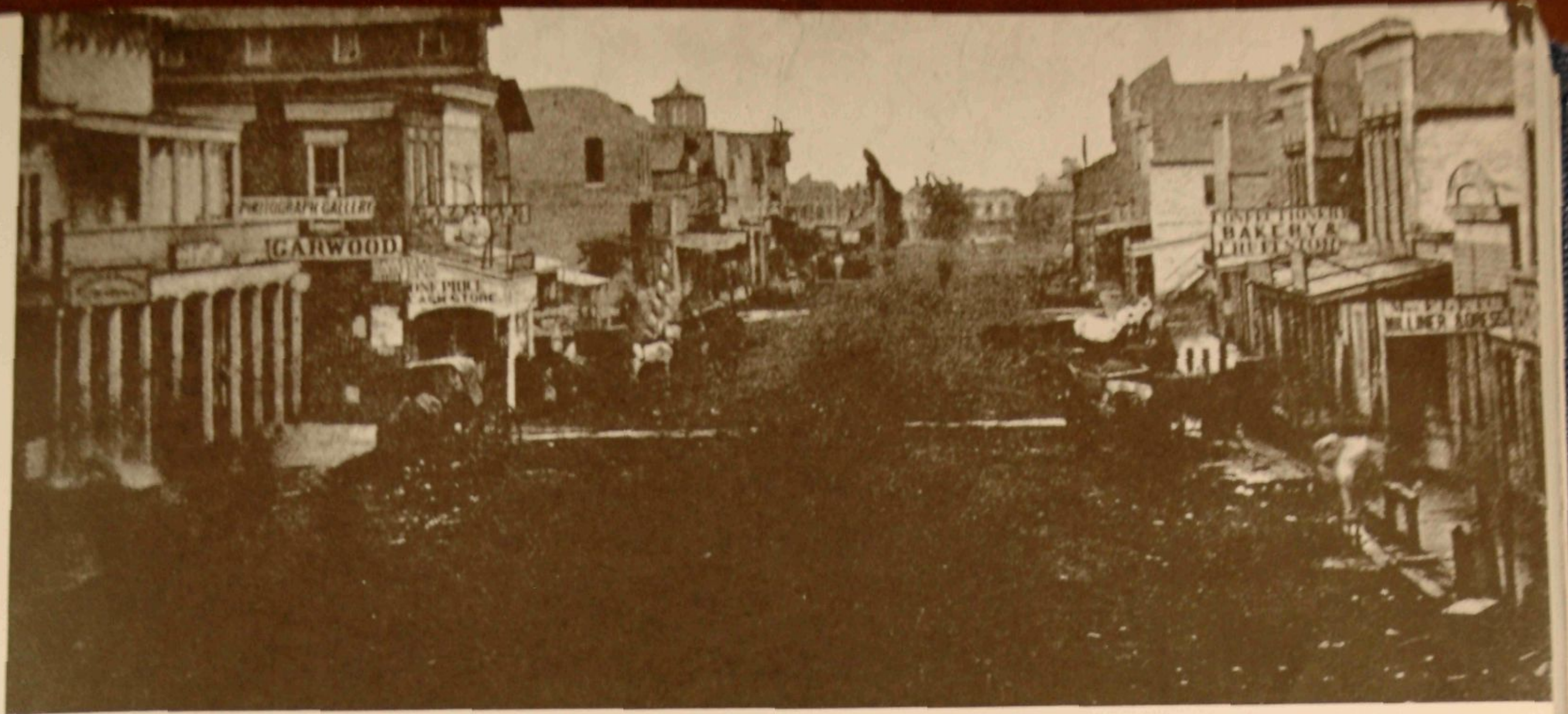
The Land-Grant Act of 1862 specified that schools receiving land-grant properties must offer studies in agriculture, mechanic arts, and military training. The military requirement reflected the war economy of the times, for in the year of the signing of the Act, the country was torn by Civil War.

One particular phrase in the Act — "without excluding other scientific and classical studies" — was given various interpretations and caused much bitter controversy in Illinois from the beginning.

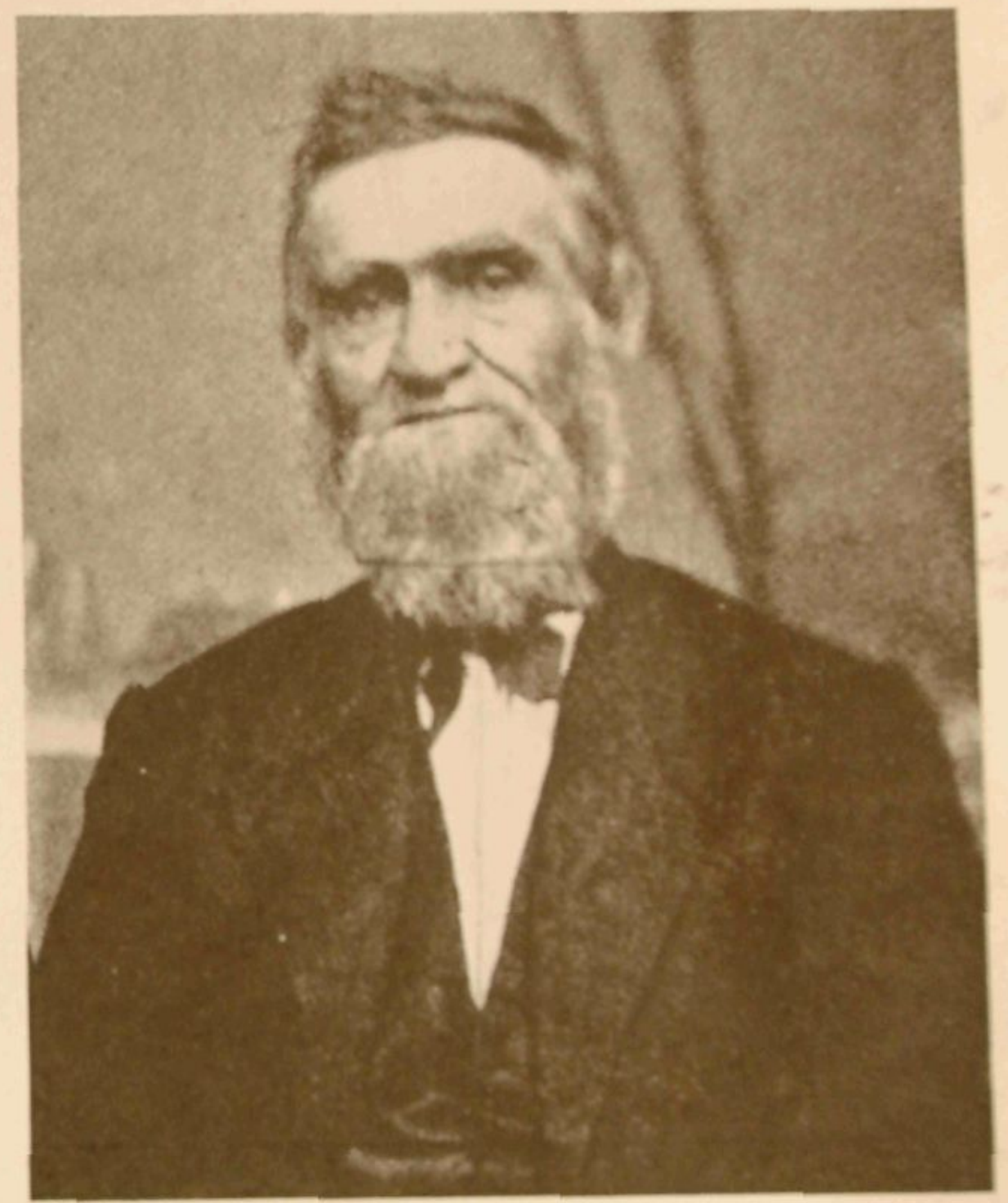
Bloomington, Chicago, Jacksonville, Lincoln, Normal, and Urbana had all made strenuous efforts to secure the location of the University. Urbana offered a \$100,000 building and grounds which had been planned as a local seminary; 970 acres of farmland; \$100,000 in county bonds; \$50,000 in free freight on the Illinois Central Railroad; and \$2,000 in shrubbery, trees, and other nursery stock.

Although this may not have been the best bid, Urbana won. It is reported that the political skill of the Urbana promoters — backed up by oyster suppers, quail dinners, and champagne — did most to influence the legislators who made the decision.

In 1868 Urbana and Champaign had a combined population of less than 5,000. The towns were separated by one and one-half miles of muddy fields on which the seminary sat squarely in the middle. A horse-drawn streetcar connecting the towns ran a few blocks south of the building. Few of the roads were paved or lighted at night. Gas street-lights were just coming in.

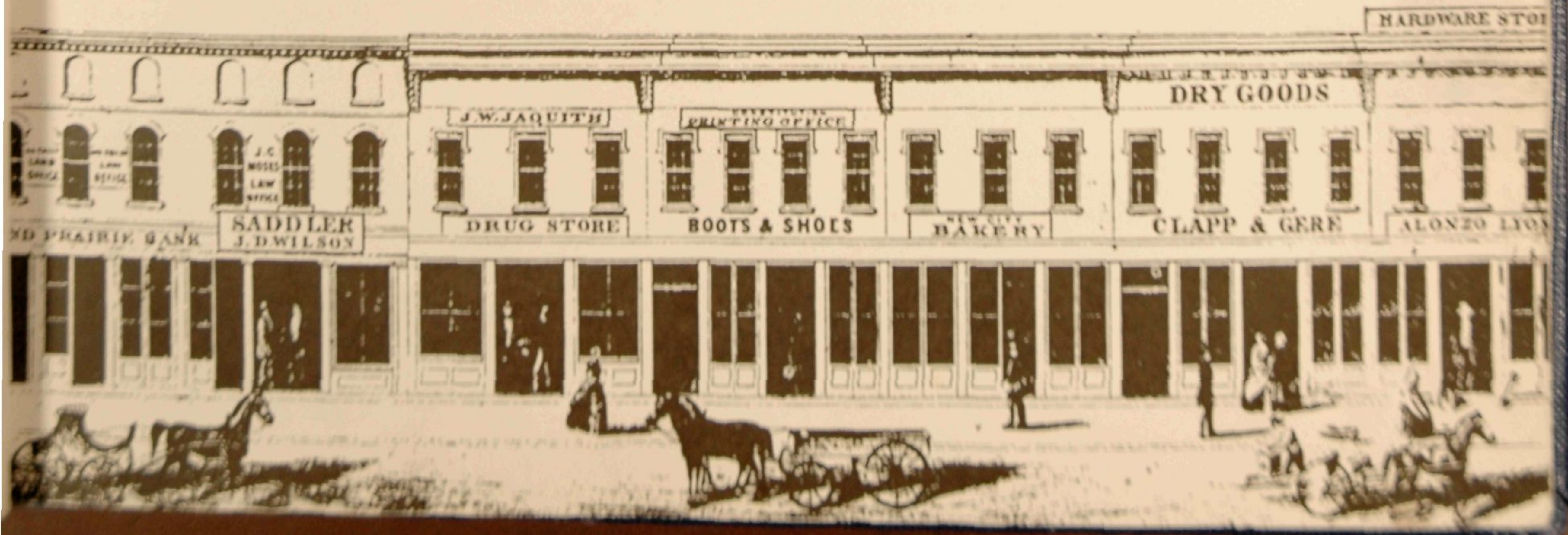


Main Street, Champaign, as it looked in 1868



Jonathan Baldwin Turner

Urbana's Main Street in 1860 was unlighted and unpaved.





John Milton Gregory: *Education must fit for society and citizenship,
as well as for science and industry.*



THE ERA OF JOHN MILTON GREGORY

1868-1880

John Milton Gregory, the first regent of the University, interpreted the controversial passage in the Land-Grant Act to mean that such courses as literature and languages should be available for students who wanted them. But Illinois people did not all agree. Opponents of Gregory objected to any courses relating to the classics or "dead languages." They wanted only those courses taught which had a direct, practical value in agriculture and industry. If Gregory had not fought the issue and won, the University might have developed only as a technical school.

Gregory served as regent for thirteen difficult and harassing years. He resigned in 1880. At that time he told the faculty, "[I am] staggering under too heavy a load of cares, and irritated by what has sometimes seemed needless opposition." He wanted to remain a part of the University, however, and one of his last requests before he died was to be buried on the campus. The marker on his grave in a plot between the present-day Mathematics and Administration Buildings bears the epitaph which daily becomes more meaningful: IF YOU SEEK HIS MONUMENT, LOOK ABOUT YOU.

Students had to be at least fifteen years old and were admitted to the University after passing, with a grade of seventy per cent or better, a test of about sixty-five questions that might stump today's graduates. A sampling of these questions

1. Describe the Leyden Jar, and explain its theory.
2. Through what waters will a vessel pass, and in what direction sail, in going from Glasgow to Adrianople?
3. In exchanging gold dust for cotton, by what weight would each be weighed?
4. Parse *who*, 1776, *member*, and *men*.
5. What is *Emphasis*?

— Students were required to wear a uniform of “cadet-gray mixed cloth of the same color and quality as that worn at West Point.” The coat was single-breasted, buttoned to the chin, with a standing collar; the vest was also single-breasted; and the pants had a welt of dark blue on the outside seams.

— Tuition was \$15 a year for Illinois students and “\$20.00 per annum to foreign students.” The word “foreign” meant out-of-state. About discipline the founding fathers were firm, eloquent, and ambiguous. “The University is designed for *men*, not children, and its government rests in an appeal to the manly feeling and sense of honor of its students. It has but one law, and that is, DO RIGHT. If any student shall show himself so weak or corrupt that he can not, when thus treated, refrain from vicious conduct, he will receive permission to leave the institution.”

Among the courses taught that first year were Astronomy, Butler's Analogy, Elocution, Evidences of Christianity, History of Inductive Sciences, Mental Philosophy, and Penmanship. Classes were held from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. The first Time Table appeared under the elegant title, “Scheme of Recitations and Exercises.”

— In addition to the compulsory two hours of manual labor a day, students were required to drill three hours weekly under a Civil War officer and were marched to and from daily chapel.

— Literary societies were among the first campus organizations. Regent Gregory assigned the boys alternatively into two groups: the Adelpic and the Philomathean. The girls' society was called the Alethenai. The first student publication appeared in the fall of 1871 and was a pamphlet-sized monthly called *The Student*.

Students began to show a collegiate spirit in 1870 when they were first classified as freshmen, sophomores, juniors, and seniors. The senior class took the plug hat as its symbol, and the fashion of the times called for skill in taffy-pulls, declamation contests, chapel orations, shooting toothpicks during recitation, and the ability to grow burnsides and luxuriant mustaches.

The first public performance of a theatrical nature was a pantomime presented on December 5 and 6, 1872. An advance notice about the performance appeared in the weekly *Champaign County Gazette* on December 4. “Tomorrow night there will be a somewhat novel entertainment given at

Eichberg's Opera Hall, by the Alethenai Society of the University, assisted by a happy troupe of young gentlemen, representing all portions of the United States and Greece. 'The Mistletoe Bough' . . . is melancholy in the extreme, but embraces some scenes that are actually side-splitting and ludicrous. . . .

"Old folks who are fond of the horrible, and young ones who delight in spasmodic scenes of love and jollity, have been especially provided for in this pantomime. . . . From the bridal banquet to the cold coffin is but a step, as portrayed in this singularly fascinating production." On December 11 the same paper reported again, "The entertainment was well attended both evenings, and we understand that the result, financially, was a startling success. Let the young collegians repeat such entertainments as often as they think proper. Let us encourage home talent."

The first real play given by the students was described as "the by-play from *A Midsummer Night's Dream*." It was presented as part of the University's seventh anniversary and was given after the evening exercises in the chapel on March 11, 1875. The *Champaign County Gazette* reporting on the event in the March 17 issue had this to say, "[It] . . . was very well played, but the piece selected seemed a singular one to be given in connection with the anniversary exercises of a university. . . ."

The giving of degrees was considered an affectation by the University founders. Their idea was that students be allowed to take any courses they pleased, and leave when they pleased. Instead of diplomas at graduation, certificates were given at entrance.

The University library began in 1868 with \$1,000 worth of books and some government pamphlets. For years every gift was faithfully inventoried in the "Circular and Catalogue of the Officers and Students." Among the early donations listed were

Eight yards paper blackboard
One peck Polish wheat
One large and beautiful colored lithograph of
group of Durham cattle
One hexameter pronged hoe
One set reed mats
One pair elk horns
Two bird skeletons

In the thirteen years under Gregory the University made great progress. When Gregory resigned, the student body had increased to "322 Gentlemen and 112 Ladies." Nearly 1,500 students had registered since the University's opening. The faculty numbered twenty-seven men and three women. One of these men, Professor Thomas J. Burrill, was to become the first of many internationally famous scientists at Illinois.

The first class in Botany, under Professor Burrill, went on trips throughout the State to collect plant specimens for the herbarium that was to become one of the largest in the world. A trustee presented the University with Henry A. Ward's celebrated casts of the most rare and valuable fossils in the British Museum and in other European collections.

The University had gone through several reorganizations. In 1880 it was composed of several schools and departments under four colleges: Agriculture, Engineering, Natural Science, and Literature and Science. The grounds occupied by the University covered about 623 acres including stock farm, experimental farm, orchards, and military parade grounds. University buildings numbered fifteen. The assets were valued at nearly half a million dollars. Over 12,000 volumes were cataloged in the library and it subscribed to nearly 100 periodicals in many languages.

The Art Gallery, a hall 60 by 80 feet, was considered one of the finest in the country. It was the gift of citizens of Urbana and Champaign. Regent Gregory collected \$2,000 and then went to Europe for reproductions of famous Greek and Roman statues. When the statuary arrived, almost all of it was found to be broken. Young Lorado Taft, '79, son of a geology professor, postponed entering the University to take charge of the repairs and deftly put the pieces back together again. Many of the original forty statues are in existence today, including the Laocoön and the Venus of Milo.

One of the first machine shops and foundries for student laboratory work in any school in the country opened at the University in 1869. In a decade it had become both laboratory and manufacturing shop and, like the forge and the wood and carpentry shops which followed, was largely self-supporting.

The compulsory manual labor hours had become a thing of the past. Students interested in physical exercise went in for baseball and track. For many years, however, athletic events were sideline attractions compared to the speaking contests held by the Illinois Intercollegiate Oratorical Association.

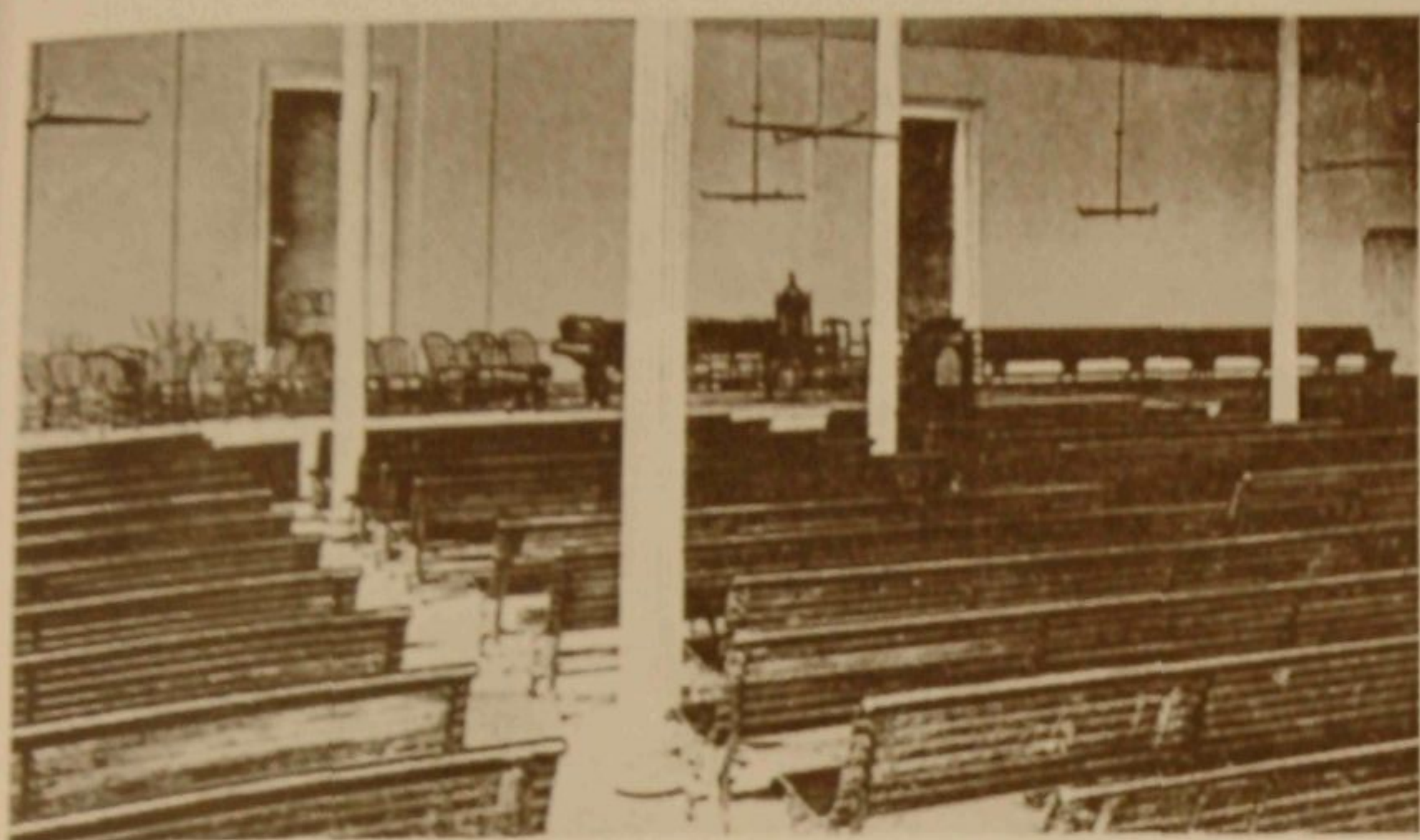
Compulsory military drill continued and was one of the causes of the first student rebellion. Nothing much came of the 1880 revolt, but another one eleven years later did result in some change of the rules.

Early educators had said that women at the University should be taught "churning, vegetable gardening, and poultry raising." Music and elocution were also considered ideal courses for women. In 1874 one of the first women, Miss Louise C. Allen, joined the faculty. She became a "professor and preceptress." Under her leadership the most complete domestic science course of its kind in the country was begun. When she resigned in 1880 to become the wife of Regent Gregory, a School of Domestic Science had been established.

On Commencement Day, June 6, 1877, the first degrees were granted. The degrees of Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Letters, and Bachelor of Arts were given to those who had completed the four-year course in their respective fields. One of the requirements for graduation was the delivery of a 500-word oration in chapel during the senior year. The M.S., M.L., and M.A. degrees were awarded to those who had passed examinations after a year of postgraduate study and who "presented an accepted thesis."

The University was on the map nationally, and in 1878 gained international recognition when its exhibit at the Paris International Exposition won the coveted gold medal for educational exhibits. By 1880 students from as far away as Turkey, Germany, Greece, and England were enrolled at the Illinois Industrial University.

The chapel had gaslights and backbreaking pews.

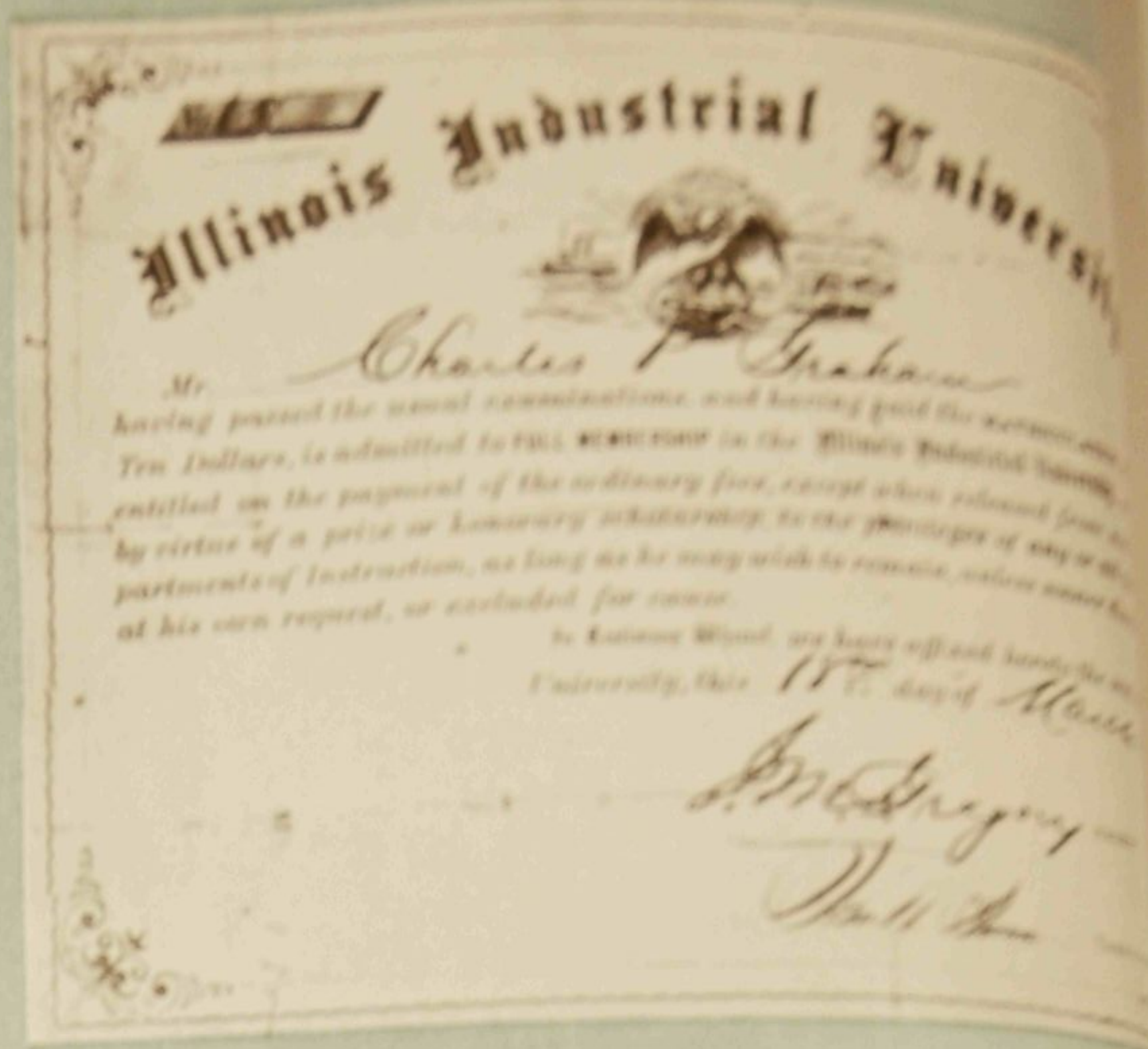
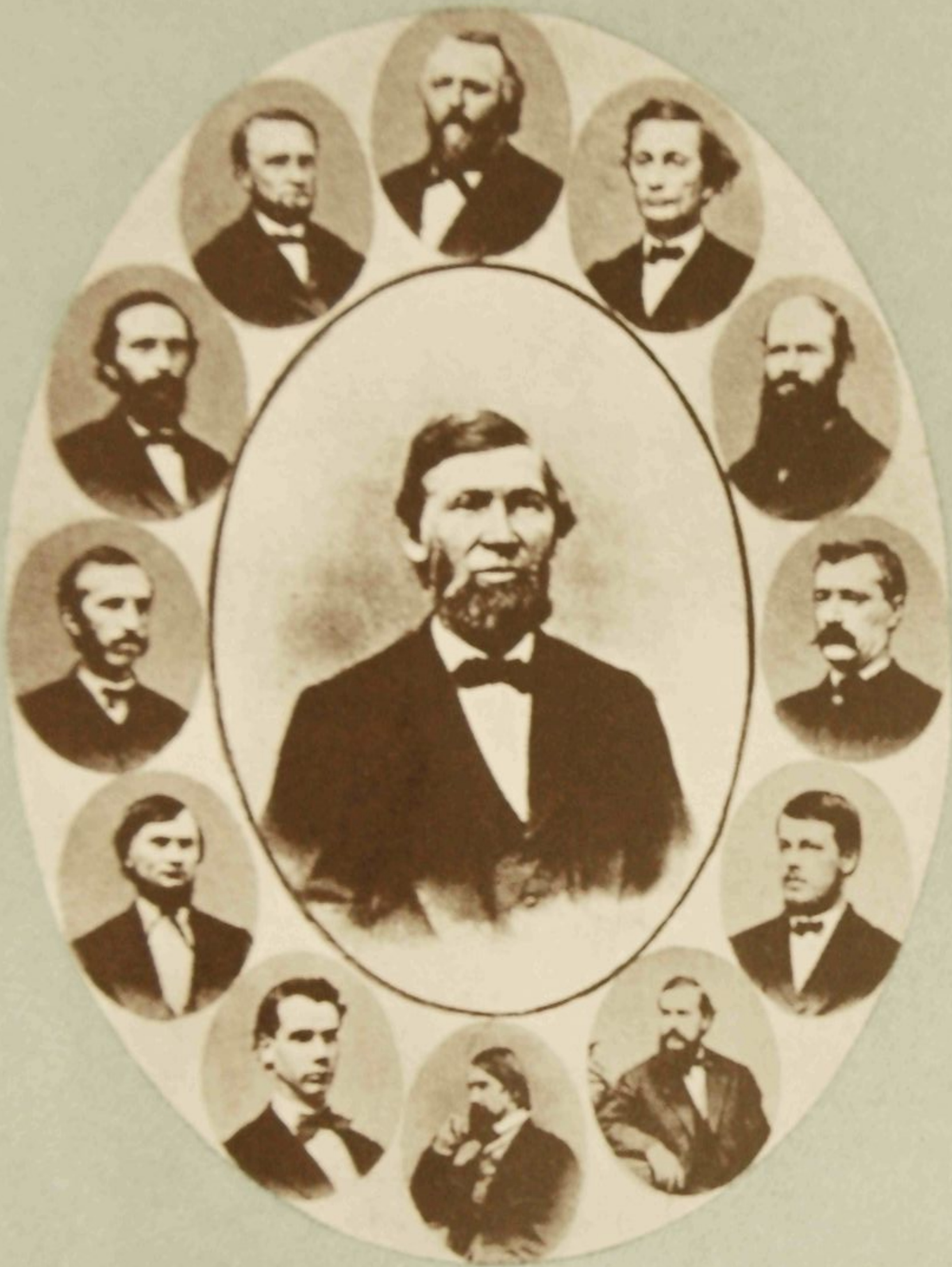


There were six members in the agricultural class in 1869.

The first building housed the classrooms, dormitories, chapel, and club rooms of over a hundred students.



In 1869-70 there were thirteen men on the faculty.



The botany class made field trips throughout the State, collecting specimens for the University herbarium.





Illinois Industrial
University uniforms
were patterned after
those of West Point.

The Alethenai, first girls' society,
met for years in this room.



The University's second building,
the Drill Hall and Machine Shop,
was built in 1872.





"In America, Literature and the Elegant Arts must grow up side by side with the Coarser plants daily of Necessity." - IRVING.

VOL. 1.

URBANA, ILL., NOVEMBER, 1871.

PUBLISHED AT THE

Illinois Industrial University

EDITED BY STUDENTS OF

Printed at the Union Office

Literary Department

J. N. MATTHEWS.

THE CENTENARY

Brightly dawned that morn'g
O'er the Highland hills
Purple peaks and dales
Parting mountain, cliff
With a radiance of glory
Never told in song or story

Swifter rose the lavender
Made down the yellow
Deeply moaned the wild
Round her favored island
Clearer rolled the raptured river
Fainter bloomed the flowers than ever

Lands that shimmered o'er the ocean
Felt the thrill of joy profound;
Ere long, quaking with emotion,
Passed the glowing shock around;
And all the people glad that morn'
For Nature's proudest child was born.

The cheerless hills no longer then
Repelled the stranger from their wild;
For Walter touched his magic pen,
And Scotia, all enchanted, smiled,
With stars of romance gleaming bright
On every gorge and rugged height.

The flying deer, the outlaw band,
The Alpine horn, with mystic strain,
Once more re-echoed in the land
And called the clansmen up again,
To chase perchance the fleeting doe,
Or fall in fight with deadly foe.

The Northern wizard's harp was heard
Through balmy realms beyond the sea;
And every soul was strangely stirred
When burst the clouds of adversity,
And gallant knights again were seen
To tilt the lance for lady queen.

And now an hundred years have flown
Since Calverley gave us Scott;
His genius lit the cycle gone—
His deeds shall never be forgot;
Let Scythian r-jolier to claim
The right to guard that hallowed name.

Sabatatory.

However much we avoid the beaten tracks in the editorial none the less become solutions.

Fellow students, wherever this first paper may find you Not as the exponent of opinion, but as from that States where it reaches last, and where it pro harvest of well deve enter the arena of j part of the New broadest and upon li some in which it is attracting the at tion and gathering the support of the ablest educators and thinking men of the day. It is styled the New Education, not because it is of means discovery or invention, but because its motto is: "Education is the art of making the most of what is given."

ent half century gave it reality and actual existence.

As it is acknowledged that the true

interesting, instructive or amusing as our readers had expected, we hope they will bear in mind that this is our

their heartless anathemas, and when afar off in the future, many of America's masterpieces shall flutter under the breezes of Oblivion, a beautiful monument will arise, upon whose cased crest an ominous bird shall cawk forever—"Nevermore."

Is the Study of Language Practical?

That is, is literature something worthy the attention of the industrial boring classes? Or, is it like the gilding of a picture frame, or the silver outtings of a harness, used merely as ornaments, and easily dispensed with? The latter view is taken by any people, but they have either not thought on the subject, or are willfully narrow-minded.

What is the real fact of the matter? It is this. There is no study among all the range of sciences of greater usefulness, and consequently of more importance, than the study of language. Why? Because it is the foundation and medium of human intercourse. Upon its proper use, construction and



thing to be neglected, and believing that contentment should take no second place in man's wants.

To day the man who achieves the greatest success is a specialist. He rides his own hobby. But of the successful specialists, he is the most who, before becoming one, laid a broad deep foundation of general learning and culture.

Believing this, we say to the student of one department of knowledge. Your mind will be dwarfed and constricted and your judgment lack the comprehension essential to accuracy, unless while you devote your strongest effort in your selected course, you also investigate the relationship existing between other departments, and your own, and cultivate a liberality of thought.

In our endeavors to support the cause, we present to you different departments, all under one general head. They are to go forward side by side, related in discussion as in reality. If you hold the paper to the sun-light you will see Literature, Natural Science, Engineering, Social Science, and the other topics intermingled, line upon line, word upon word, period

worshiper of the beautiful, whether it reigned in a haunted palace, or quivered in a crystal goblet; and his whole being appeared to writhe in torture at every imperfection of nature and art which met his critical glance. He lived in a visionary world of en-



doleful forms groaning in the shadow of despair. The reader of his productions cannot help realizing a total "absence of moral sentiment" and responsibility; and an utter disregard to all the commendations or condemnations

tial, but it is a useless waste of time to pursue the study of it beyond the common grammatical forms." There, my friend we differ.

A member of a certain State Legislature said that he and his former colleagues found a good deal of trouble in legislative matters. What was the difficulty? Although well informed men, masters in practical money-making and money-saving, they knew so little of their own native language that (honest men that they were) they went here time to study out and have explained to them the proposed laws, bills and resolutions. Not their inability to direct a farm, or, if need be, a genuine commercial trade, but their ignorance of the French and ordinary use of language was what caused expensive delays, and created unnecessary anxiety, until they had time to acquire the necessary knowledge.

Again, the laborer of to-day is called to keep pace with the world, and thus makes the fastest benefit of his in-



where one knowledge or one labor is bounded and where the next begins. If this first number of our paper is not so attractive in its dress as our patrons would wish, we reply that we are in hopes to improve it.

tion and finally fell a painful victim to his most unwarlike career. Much has been said and much will be said and written concerning the works of Education.

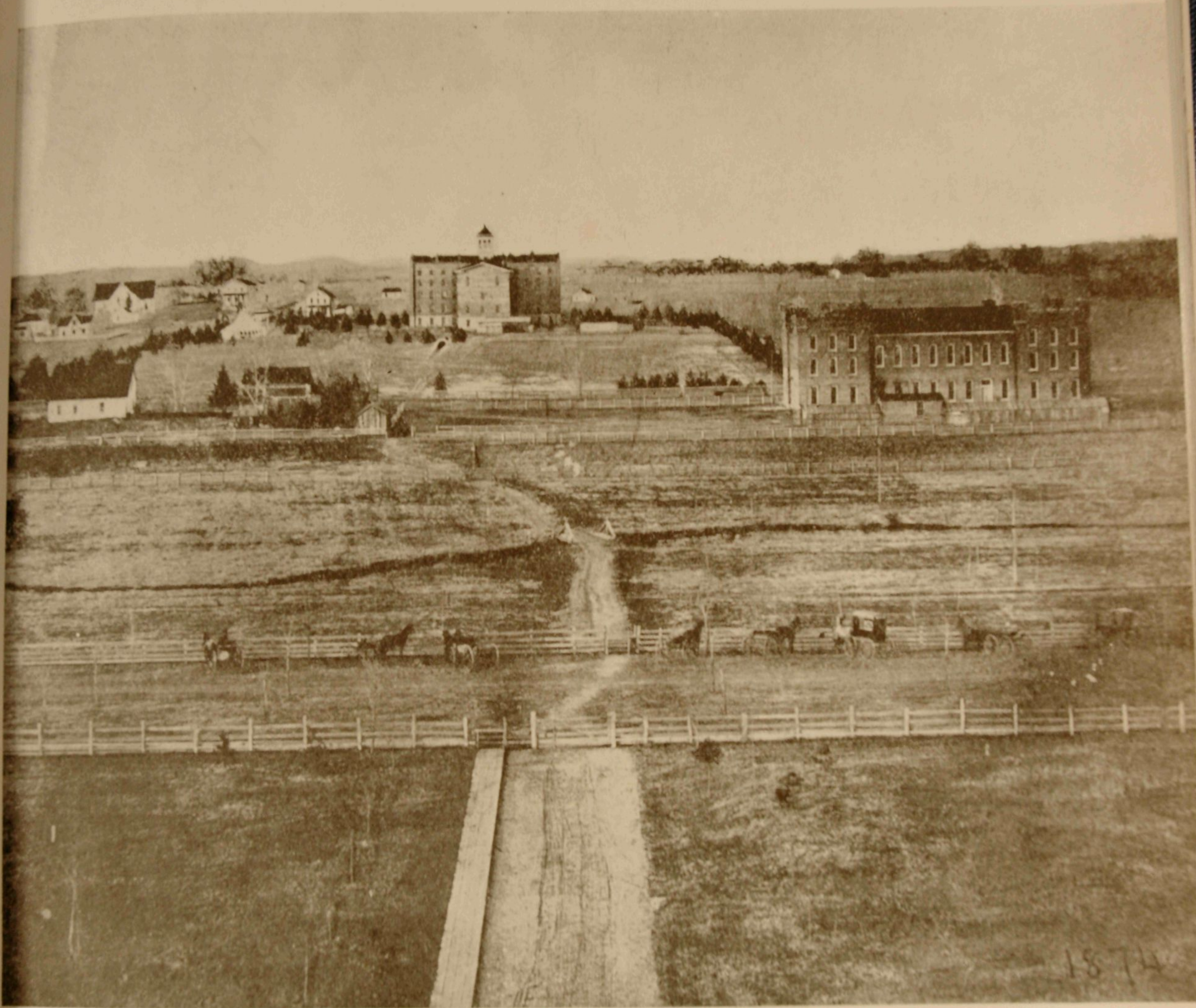
standing of language witnesses a new power to grasp, and then the benefit of his language either made his tongue silent, or made it seem to give first place to the study of language.

My Old

I don't know how many years ago, it seems as if I am in thoughts come and around me which seem strange. I place it facing the wall in it is an ornament at any moment. I shade low down, and are directed toward the table, they are nothing less than, that tells the story, still with the wall, the low, very pale light. I don't know how many years ago, it seems as if I am in thoughts come and around me which seem strange. I place it facing the wall in it is an ornament at any moment. I shade low down, and are directed toward the table, they are nothing less than, that tells the story, still with the wall, the low, very pale light. I don't know how many years ago, it seems as if I am in thoughts come and around me which seem strange. I place it facing the wall in it is an ornament at any moment. I shade low down, and are directed toward the table, they are nothing less than, that tells the story, still with the wall, the low, very pale light.

And now I am in thoughts come and around me which seem strange. I place it facing the wall in it is an ornament at any moment. I shade low down, and are directed toward the table, they are nothing less than, that tells the story, still with the wall, the low, very pale light.

The campus in 1874, taken from a window
in University Hall, showing Green Street, the
Boneyard, the Drill Hall, and the main building



Opposite page

Some of the first students
to complete four years of study

A class in civil engineering

The Art Gallery opened in 1873



Nettie Culver, '78,
in her graduation gown

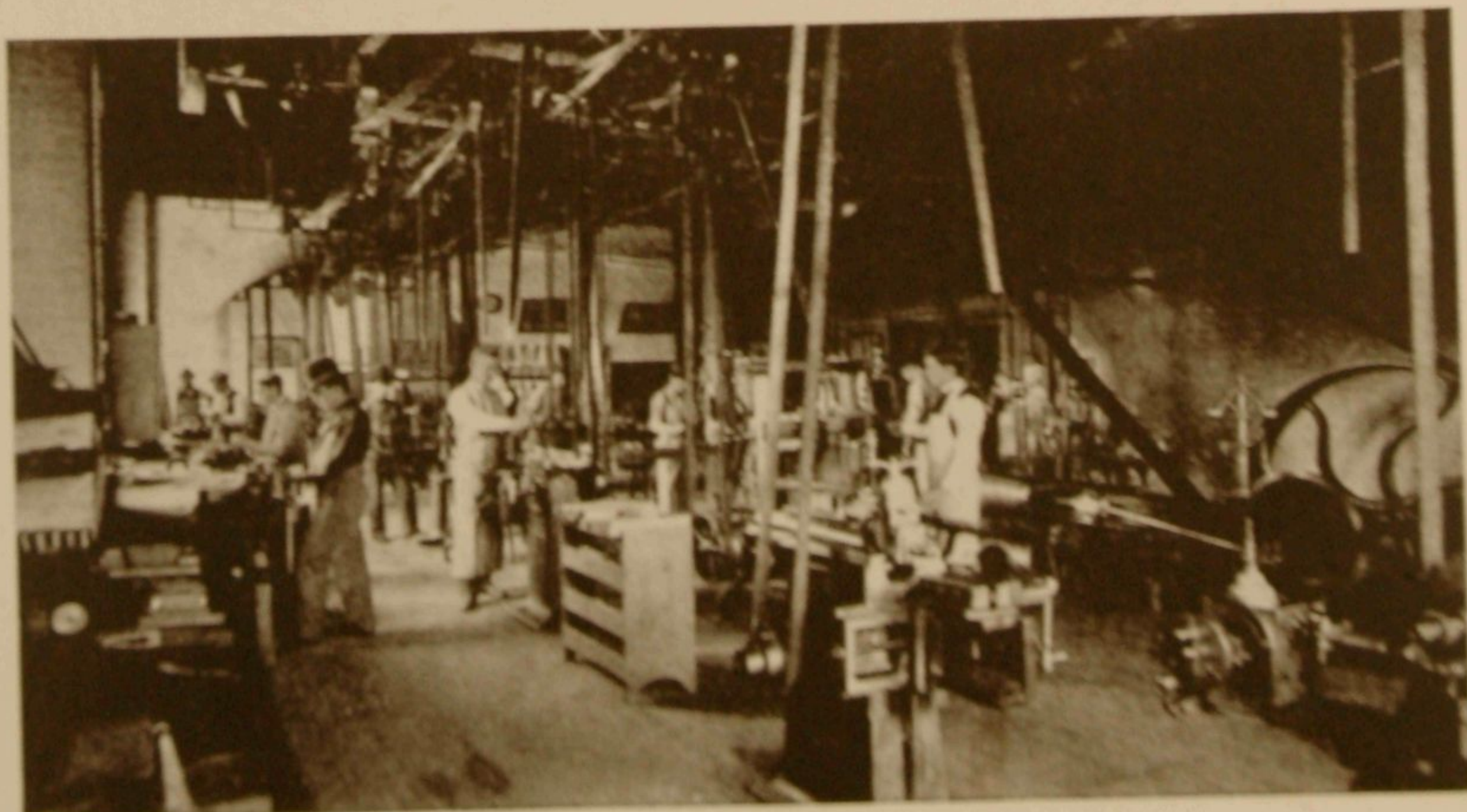
Baseball was played around campus, with brave disregard for windows, in the seventies. The *Illini* editorialized on baseball as "the activity of those left behind in the race for oratorical and literary honors."

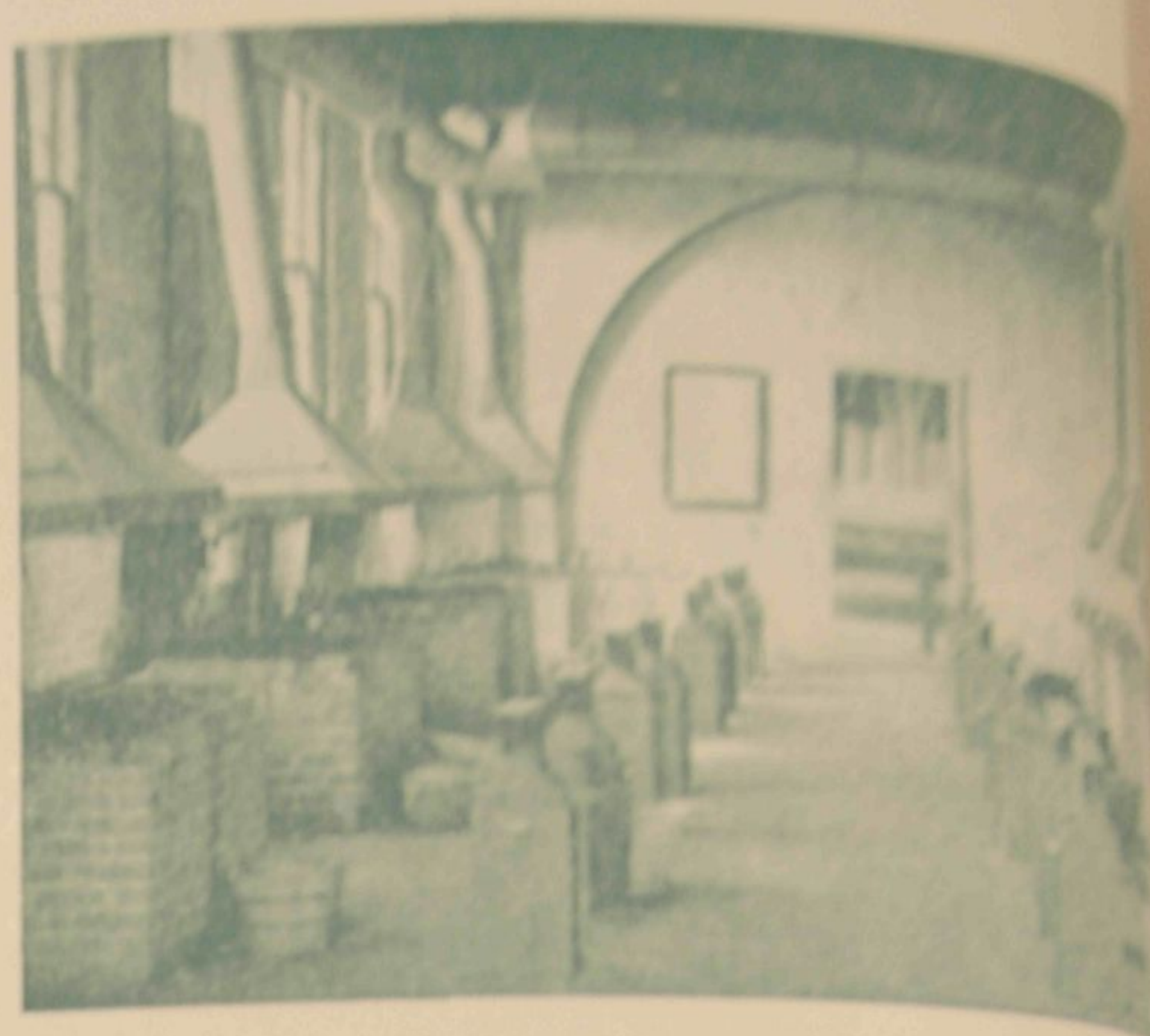
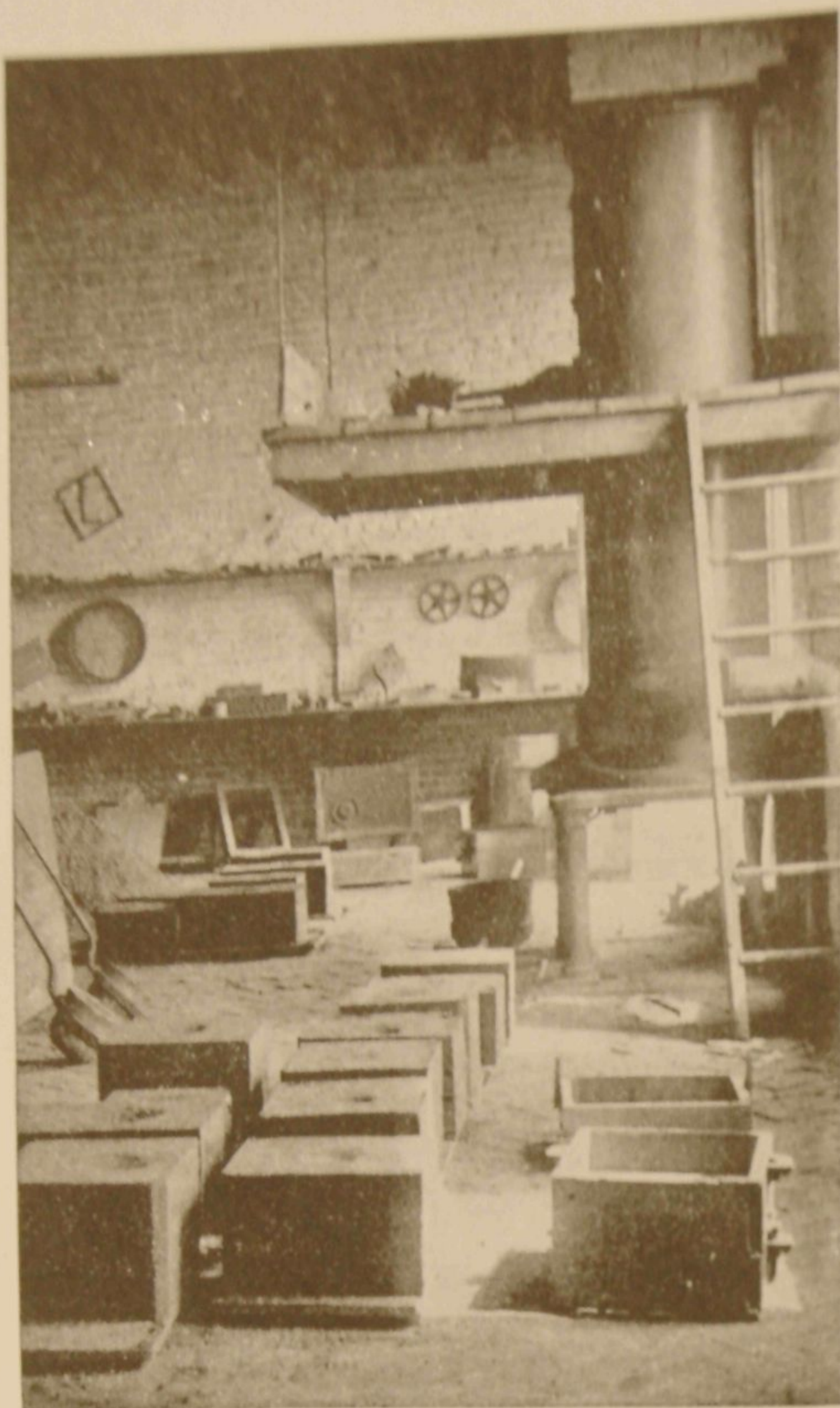




Anything more strenuous than Indian club, wand, and dumbbell exercises for the first coeds was considered "unwomanly."

Derby hats were popular in and out of classrooms, especially in the Machine Shop.





The Forge and the Foundry were innovations in practical laboratories.

Professor Burrill's Botanical Laboratory was the first in the country to give instruction in microscopic organisms.



The Morrow Plots are nearly seventy-five years old, and provide visitors with visual evidence of the case for rotation versus "plow and plant."



Students enjoyed an elevated view of campus after a wind storm wrecked the main building in 1880.





Selim Hobart Peabody: *If a farmer's boy unearths a Greek root, phosphorescent with age, it will not destroy him.*



THE ERA OF SELIM HOBART PEABODY

1880-1891

Selim Hobart Peabody had been a professor of mechanical engineering for two years before he was appointed regent in 1880. The new regent and the old one were close friends. Their ideals for a state university were so similar that there was no break in the direction of the University's development.

When Peabody took over, however, the financial outlook was bleak. All faculty salaries had been cut ten per cent. The average salary, not counting the regent's \$4,000, was about \$2,000 a year. The depression of the period had resulted in defaulting on the interest on bonds which the University held. Term fees for students were raised from \$15 to \$22.50, which did not help the declining enrollment.

The average appropriation from the legislature for the eighties was about \$22,000 a year. Only one new building went up during Peabody's regime. Of all the midwestern states, none did less for its university than Illinois during the years between 1880-91.


In 1885 the name of the Illinois Industrial University was changed to the University of Illinois. Just as the alumni had been largely responsible for

backing Gregory in his fight for the granting of degrees, they were the most effective workers in helping Peabody bring in the new and more liberal name. It caused a furor throughout the State. The practical minded charged the academicians with "robbing the people of a labor school, un-American pandering to a false pride. . . ."

In that same year the fortunes of the University also changed. Unexpected help came to land-grant colleges from the federal government. The Hatch Act of 1887 provided \$15,000 annually for the maintenance of an Agricultural Experiment Station. The second "Morrill" Act, in 1890, increased the yearly endowment income from \$15,000 to \$25,000. Peabody lost no time in making needed additions to the faculty, lest the legislators be tempted to cut down on State appropriations. The student enrollment which had declined to an all-time low of 332 began to rise again.

Stephen Alfred Forbes, then State entomologist, was one of Peabody's new appointments to the faculty. He came from Normal and brought with him the State Laboratory of Natural History — the nucleus of the present-day Natural History Museum.

Peabody had asked for a new drill hall. This was designed by Professor Nathan Clifford Ricker, '72, a faculty member at Illinois who had inaugurated the first architectural classes in the Middle West. The drill hall was completed in 1890 and still stands today under the name of "Gym Annex."

Gala plans were made for the new building to be the scene of the 1890 Commencement Day. But a cloudburst which began just as the program opened made such a din on the tin roof that some of the most high-flown orations of the day such as "The Moulders of the Mind," "Plato, the Divine," and "God in Government" had to be abandoned. 


Again the aggressive alumni — this time not on the same side as their regent — forced a long disputed issue concerning the method of appointment of the Board of Trustees. Alumni pressure succeeded in changing the law. In future, members of the Board of Trustees would be those voted in by popular election. Peabody opposed this move, arguing that "popular election means political embroilment."

The opposition of the alumni and the defeat of his ideas in this issue were too much for Peabody. He had never enjoyed the measure of respect from students that had been accorded to Gregory. Students revolted over the banning of fraternities and against the compulsory daily attendance at chapel. Pranks on and off the campus became more daring than ever.

Once a group of students glued the chapel Bible shut and put Peabody in a ludicrous position before the whole University when he attempted to open the book. Another time they cut the webbing of his chair in chapel so that he fell through it when he sat down. During the final term of 1891 things were at such a pass that more than a dozen students were facing suspension, and Peabody resigned.

He had seen the University safely through a national depression, and through the lowest enrollment and greatest financial stress it was ever to know. Peabody left his successor a hard-won building appropriation of \$70,600.

ILLINOIS



INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

This State University is now in the fifth year of its progress. It already has a number of appointments among the best teachers in the country. Its faculty consists of Professors and Instructors. It has an enrollment of about 400 students. Its Buildings, Laboratories, Collections, Apparatus, and Library are provided on a scale of unusual magnitude.

The University Embraces Four Colleges:

**AGRICULTURE,
ENGINEERING,
NATURAL SCIENCE,
LITERATURE.**

Offering its distinct Courses of Study. The work of the University unites Practice with Study wherever this is possible, thus making Education thoroughly practical, without sacrificing its solid and liberal character.

TUITION FREE.

A small fee charged for entrance and last meals. Open to persons of both sexes, over 15 years of age. For conditions of admission apply.

S. H. PEABODY, Regent,
CHAMPAIGN, ILLA.

PLEASE POST UP-ON

Chemistry Hall built in 1878 (now Harker Hall)



In the Quantitative Chemical Laboratory in Chemistry Hall could be seen the most modern equipment of the day.

Senior class picnic, May 31, 1884



Artillery practice on the University parade grounds



The band in the spring of 1885



High-fashion coeds
in the eighties



The Library of 1887 in University
Hall housed the student post office.



Varsity team and manager, 1887-88



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
 FIFTH ANNUAL
FIELD DAY
 OF THE
 Athletic Association

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1888

OFFICERS:

H. M. LYMAN
 ED. PICKARD
 PHIL STEELE
 E. I. CANTINE
 C. P. VANGUNDY

TRUSTEES:

J. G. Bendler, W. T. Fisher, W. H. A. ...



The tasseled caps which the football team wore in 1890 had to be abandoned — too easily snatched off by opponents.

ILLINOIS

VOL. IV.

I have been on the subject of noble and insular race. At the part of the regret to me to continue to furnish students, and the regular profound satisfaction work in the they can find men and work way up to the noble, useful glory that labor

I have not sired; and, to furnish classes in Me practice, the

THE ILLINI.

VOLUME XI CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS, OCTOBER 1, 1881. NUMBER 2.

THE ILLINI,
PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY THE STUDENTS
AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

BOARD OF EDITORS:
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We have noticed with a great deal of pleasure the promptness and quietness with which the work in every department of the University has been conducted since the school year began. The various classes were arranged with the usual system, and the work in the class rooms has moved on with a regularity that indicates good, steady work. The promptness with which the musical and military departments began their work of the year is very commendable. The choir, band and military companies started out with such full forces that the summer vacation seems to have been a time for reinforcement rather than a time of rest.

The affairs of the college government have been conducted in a manner that is very gratifying to both students and faculty. The regular election of officers for the term passed off quietly, with results of which no one could complain. We are confident that the officers will do their duty as it should be done, and that the college government will be conducted in a manner that will be satisfactory to all. We trust that the quiet work at the beginning of the year does not forebode any eruption, but a year of peace and harmony among the students.

As the time of the eighth annual contest of the Illinois College Association draws near, every student of our University should feel interested. This contest will take place on the evening of October 15th, at Bloomington, and a better time

or opportunity to attend an entertainment of this character seldom presents itself. The communication between this place and Bloomington is so direct, and the distance so short, that the trip, instead of being a matter of inconvenience, will be but a pleasant pastime of an hour or more that every one will enjoy. The complete success with which the association has worked in the past, and the increasing interest which it has shown each year are sufficient to insure us that the meeting will be one of the best, and to make good the prospects for an excellent entertainment.

Wesleyan University is one of the oldest and best institutions of learning in the state, and there will undoubtedly be large delegations present from most of the colleges connected with the association, and our University being the nearest, and we believe one of the best, should not fall short of a liberal representation. The contest being on Friday evening, and the trains running so favorably, the time taken from our regular school work will be very trifling, and will not perceptibly interfere with our term's work. We have been assured that the faculty will willingly allow the students who wish to attend a leave of absence for so short a time from school hours. The trip will be pleasant and beneficial for several reasons. We will have an opportunity to meet and form acquaintances with students of the different colleges, from whom we will learn many items of interest and information that will be a great benefit to us. This meeting other college students gives us an opportunity to make comparisons and measure ourselves with other colleges, which will not only show us the weak points in our college work, but encourage us in our present ambitions and lead us to renewed energy and action. We will return to our studies refreshed and invigorated. We will feel more interested in the great school work that is going on about us in various parts of the state. We will think more of our own University than we did before, and will take pride in a more earnest work for its welfare. Besides, our representative in the contest is one of whom we have reasons to be proud, and in whom we have great confidence, and the presence of a goodly number

THE ILLINI.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

"LEARNING AND LABOR."

VOL. IV. NOVEMBER, 1874. NO. II.

LABOR.

BY DR. J. M. GREGORY.

Morning Chapel Talk, Monday, November 27th.

I have been accustomed from year to year to speak to the students on the subject of labor. I have desired to help them to more just and noble and inspiring views of this inevitable duty and destiny of our race. At the outset I favored the adoption of the labor system here, as a part of the daily duty of every student, and it was a source of great regret to me when it was found that the University could not continue to furnish profitable employment to the increasing number of students, and was obliged to substitute the voluntary labor classes for the regular hours of daily labor for all. But it has been a matter of profound satisfaction that so many of our students continue their daily work in the shops, on the grounds, gardens, and farms, or wherever they can find employment. I honor with all my soul those young men and women who thus, by honest and hearty labor, win their own way up to the highest education. I confidently anticipate for them a noble, useful and successful life. And you all honor them. It is our glory that labor is honored here. Let us hope it will always be thus.

I have never lost faith in the labor system, as a thing to be desired; and, though it has been found impracticable for the University to furnish remunerative employment to several hundred students, the classes in Mechanics and Architecture still take their regular shop practice, the Engineers take their field work, those in Horticulture



The staff of the Illini, 1890

The Illini.

VOLUME XX. CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS, NOVEMBER 22, 1890. NUMBER 5.



THE INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD.

A meeting of railroad engineers, representing the government of the United States, Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Nicaragua and Argentina, to discuss the question of building a railroad connecting the three Americas. No official report of this meeting has yet been given to the public, but the probable outcome will be a survey under conditions entirely new in railroad engineering, that is, a partnership survey of a road through several countries, the expense being borne by the countries through which the road passes. Each government also guarantees that the right of way shall be strictly neutral ground in case of war, and that the operation of the road will not be interfered with for hostile reasons.

The effect that this enterprise with the United States will have upon the 8,000,000 square miles of territory in Central and South America, now having a population of only about 80,000,000 (including Negroes and Indians), can only be appreciated when we realize what a factor the railroads have been in the development of our great West, within the last twenty-five years.

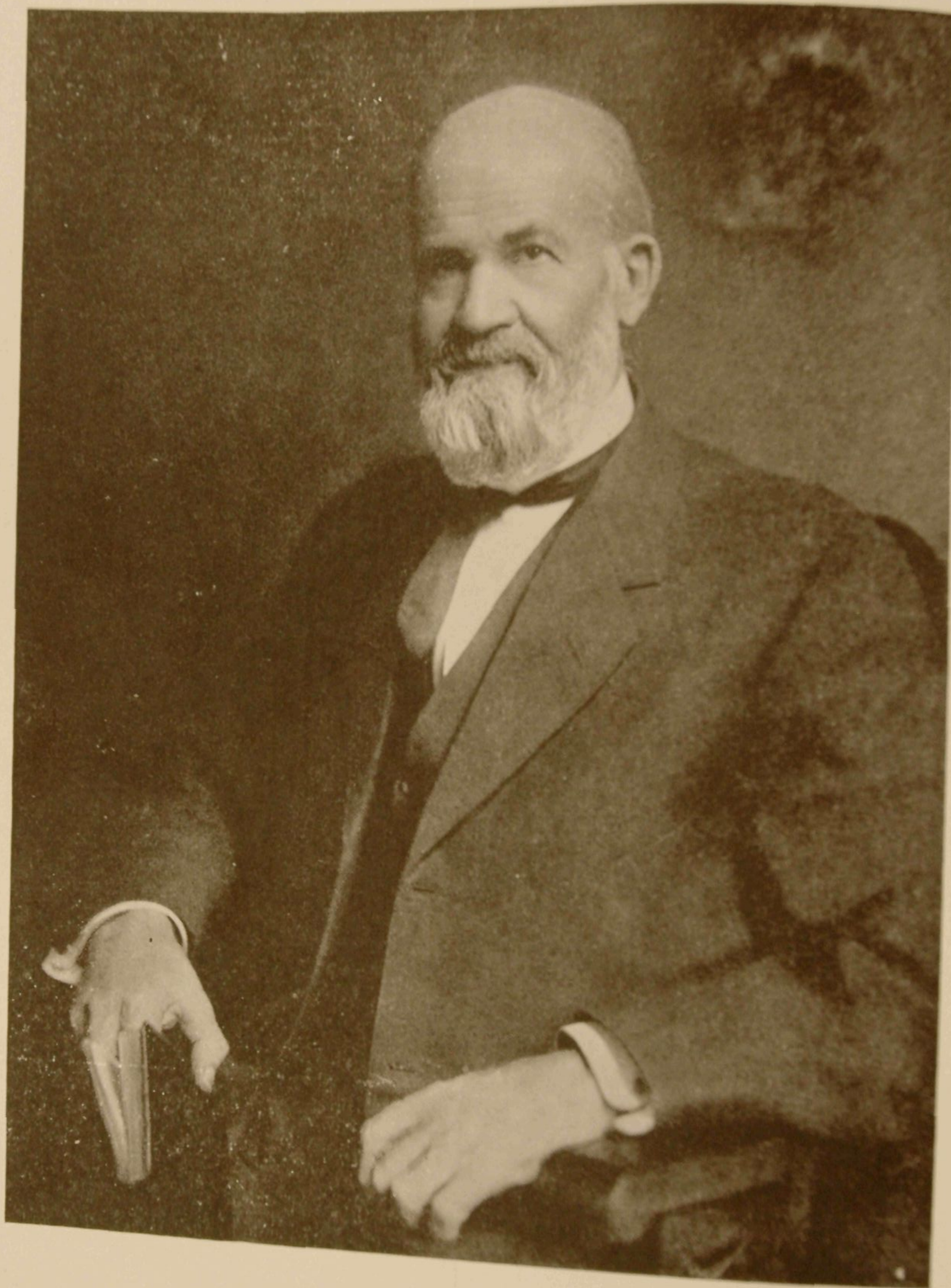
As soon as a quick and certain means of communication with the United States is opened our trade in South America instead of being only one-fifth of the total will be much larger than that of all the

other nations.

The plan as it now stands is to connect by a standard gauge road the Mexican system with the existing Argentine system. The Mexican route now connects with the United States at four points: Nogales, El Paso, Eagle Pass and Laredo, and then center at the City of Mexico. From here the Mexican Southern has been projected 700 miles south and is now being constructed. The proposed route, roughly sketched, will start from Vera Cruz, now connected with the City of Mexico, and using all the road built south will run along the Gulf coast until it reaches the Guatemalan frontier; then it follows the mountains to the City of Guatemala. From thence, passing through Salvador and Honduras it reaches the cities of Cojutepeque and San Marcos. In Nicaragua the existing lines would be used and the route continued along the west side of Lake Nicaragua, crossing the projected ship canal to the west end, from here along the coast to the Isthmus of Panama.

In South America several courses are open for consideration, whether it would be better to run along the east slope of the Andes, through the heart of the Amazon, a country practically unknown, though it reports are true it is a marvelously rich territory both in its mineral wealth and the productivity of its soil; or to construct the road on the immense plateau in the heart of the Andes; or to run along to the west of the mountains, on the Pacific slope, which route is now being well known, and which presents no difficult engineering problems, will be determined by the surveys.

To connect with the Argentine railroad will require about 1,000 miles of road from Vera Cruz. The Argentine system now communicates with Uruguay, Brazil, Bolivia and Chile, connections have been granted and the road is now being built to the north at Vera Cruz.



Thomas Jonathan Burrill: *Abundant activity but no lost motion,
no cross purposes. . . .*



THE ERA OF THOMAS JONATHAN BURRILL

1891-1894

While the Board of Trustees scanned the East and the West for an educational leader big enough to put the University of Illinois on an equal footing with the other state colleges in the country, a genius was at work under their very noses. Thomas J. Burrill, acting regent in 1891-94, laid a foundation of leadership that was to leave its mark on the University well into the next generation. His achievements, taken for granted at the time, were phenomenal.

The first thing that Burrill did was to relieve the causes of student tension and rebellion. He lifted the ban against fraternities and declared that military drill was no longer compulsory for juniors and seniors.

When the students returned in the fall of 1891 and found these old battles won, their respect for Burrill was unbounded. Although religious exercises were still mandatory for all students, the regent was no more the butt of student pranks in chapel or elsewhere. Students confined their over-exuberant spirits to color-rushings, baseball, football, and tug-of-war contests.

Burrill next attended to the problem of an underpaid and overworked faculty. Salaries were raised, a system of tenure was instituted, and sabbatical leaves were put into effect. The faculty was increased from 40 to 73, and most of the staff members were named to serve on committees having a share in administrative responsibilities.

Among the new appointments by Burrill were men of such caliber as David Kinley, Thomas Arkle Clark, '90, Eugene Davenport, and Cyril George Hopkins — all destined to play vital roles in the history of the University.

Burrill was primarily a scientist and deeply concerned with postgraduate research. He brought the Graduate School into being in 1893 — an accidental but fitting milestone to mark the University's twenty-fifth anniversary. He also started the first Summer School and the first University Extension program.

In 1893 Burrill, still considered a stopgap administrator and a lovable visionary, asked the legislators for half a million dollars. To the amazement of the Board of Trustees he got the unprecedented appropriation of nearly three hundred thousand.

Burrill's thinking included publicity, and a publicity committee — unheard of before — was accordingly set up. The most spectacular contribution of this committee resulted in making hundreds of thousands of Illinois citizens more aware and more understanding of what the University was doing. Among other ambitious activities this committee once sent nine freight cars of material to the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. They set up "the most extensive and most representative exhibit shown by any educational institution."

In addition to all he did as acting regent, Burrill continued to teach his share of full term courses in Bacteriology, Systematic Botany, Plant Reproduction and Development, and Pharmaceutical Botany. It is difficult to see where he found the time to supervise the research problems of several graduate students in botany, but this he also accomplished.

By the twenty-fifth year, the seedling trees planted on campus in the beginning had reached second-story windows. Old fences had been taken down; they were no longer needed to check wandering livestock. Here and there cement walks, "artificial stone," replaced board and gravel paths. Electric lights were being installed in campus buildings, and streets in Champaign-Urbana were being paved for the first time.

Privately owned rooming houses had been built close to the campus and were flourishing, but there were still no restaurants or stores on the streets surrounding the University. The first boarding clubs were social as well as dining and lodging centers.

For the last time in 1894 the admission requirements stated, "Entrance may be made at any time — but it is very much better to begin upon the first collegiate day in September." Students were now expected to enter on schedule with the plan of completing a four-year curriculum leading to a degree.

Early Field Days had been held at the Champaign Fair Grounds, but Burrill encouraged the University to build its own field. Students and trustees pitched in and filled up the gaping hole left by the razing of the Elephant. The first grandstand seated 300, and the field was enclosed by a seven-foot

board fence. Prizes were given by local merchants and included group photos of the faculty, mustache cups, shaving mugs, buggy whips, and tickets for baths.

At the very first Field Day held on University grounds, Glenn M. Hobbs, '91, broke the pole vault record of eight feet by vaulting seven inches higher — without removing his hat. As a result of accelerated student interest in athletics, songs, cheers, and cheerleaders — reputed to be the first organized cheering anywhere in the country — and blue and orange as University colors came into being.

Students had laid out a football field for themselves on a vacant lot and played in street clothes and derby hats. Coattail tackling was common. Men in the line were called "rushers" and, except for the center, kept no regular positions. A hearty dinner with pie and ice cream was customary before playing. Injuries were frequent, and although the faculty considered the game "too brutal," it continued. The faculty had no supervision of athletics, but they often took part in practice, or watched from the sidelines.

Burrill appointed Edward K. Hall as the University's first director of athletics in 1892. George A. Huff, '92, one of Hall's many famous students, later succeeded him.

The band began with two drums, a fife, an E-flat cornet, a tuba, and two other brass instruments. Playing in the band attracted so many students that membership was restricted to 30. The first uniforms, navy blue outfits, were adopted in 1894 and paid for by the Alumni Association. The band played at all University events and was much in demand. Favorite numbers at the time were the "Poet and Peasant Overture" and "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep."

In spite of high student interest in the band and the flourishing of mandolin and guitar clubs in the early nineties, the place of music as a serious study remained suspect in the minds of the professors and the trustees. The catalog of 1893 put the case for music bluntly, "Music constitutes no part of any University course of studies and is therefore not provided by the Trustees. But, as many students desire instruction in music, competent teachers are selected by the Trustees, and rooms are set apart for instruction."

The three years under Burrill entrenched all that had been ideal about the previous regencies. The financial status of the University, its faculty and equipment, the morale and instruction of the students were all healthier than they had ever been.

On November 15, 1894, Burrill took part in the traditional inauguration ceremony for the new regent. Unassumingly he handed over to Andrew Sloan Draper the symbols of office — the key, the land-grant papers, and the certificate of appointment. Burrill could have pointed to many visible accomplishments: the new Engineering Hall filled to capacity, the Natural History Hall which boasted the most modern equipment of the day, the all-time high enrollment of 810 students. When he stepped down from the regency, there were few with enough perspective to realize that his passion for scientific research, his genius for administration, and his skill in public relations with students who loved him and citizens who trusted him had opened the door of a spectacular future for the University of Illinois.



The horse-drawn streetcar went out around 1893, and after that students reached Natural History Hall by electric trolley.

"Red" Donohew,
campus laundry man



As the trees grew, the prairie look passed from the campus.

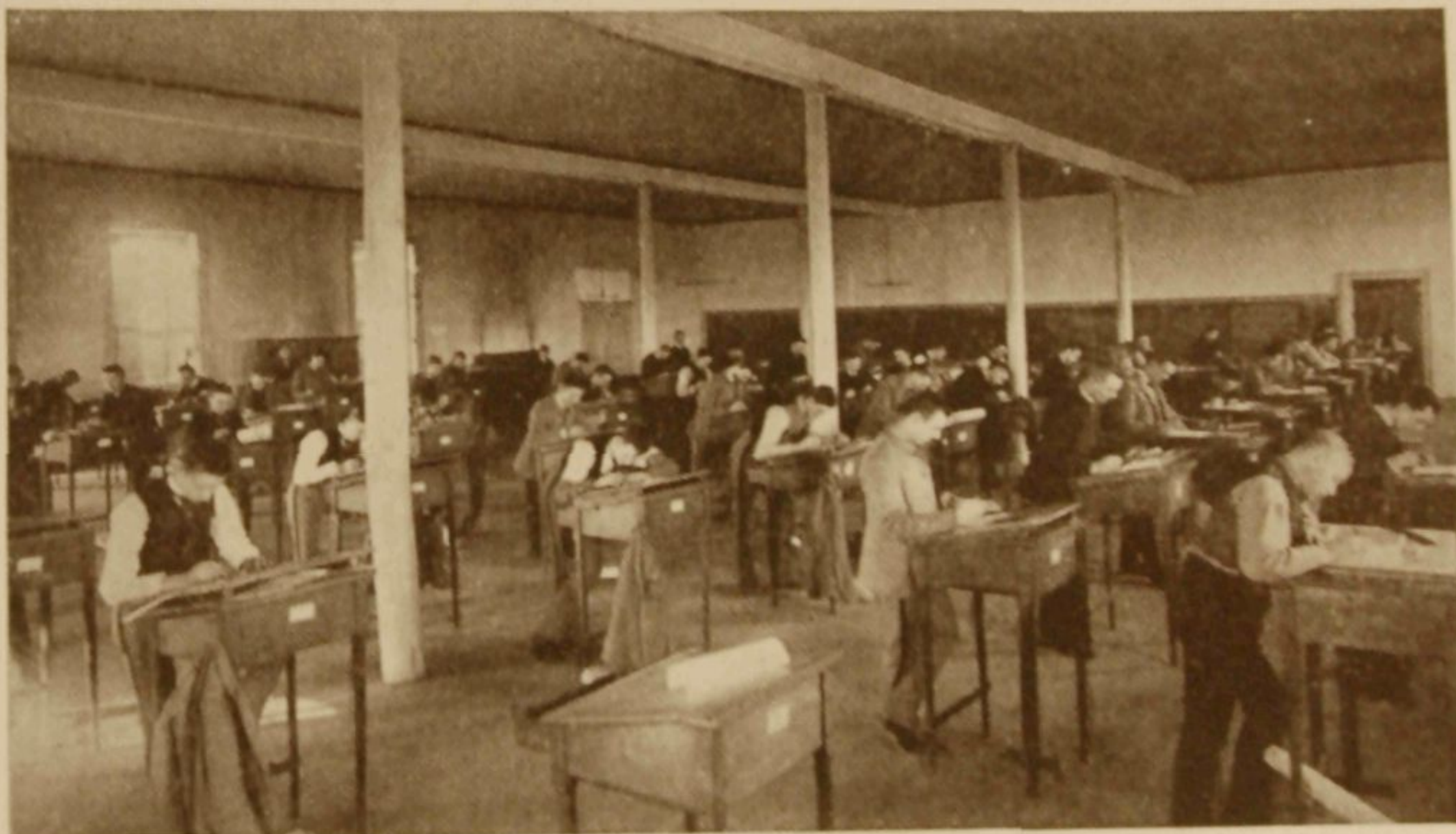
Adelphic Literary Society
meeting room





Professor E. Snyder's class
in German in the nineties

Professor Arthur N. Talbot, '81,
taught this class in projection
drawing, top floor of University
Hall.



The Zoological Laboratory,
Natural History Hall



Tug-of-war contests were part of the program and usually ended with the losers being dragged through the Boneyard.



Glenn M. Hobbs breaking the pole vault record at the first Field Day held on University grounds

BASE BALL

BELOIT

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

ATHLETIC PARK, CHAMPAIGN.

MAY 27, 1892.

GAME CALLED AT 3 P. M.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS

The football team, 1894



Gym costumes for women included floor-length skirts, and hats did not interfere with wand-waving.



The baseball team in the early nineties



The band appeared in all its glory at chapel and at all battalion dress parades.

One of the early guitar and mandolin clubs



A courtroom scene as students tried their hand at self-government

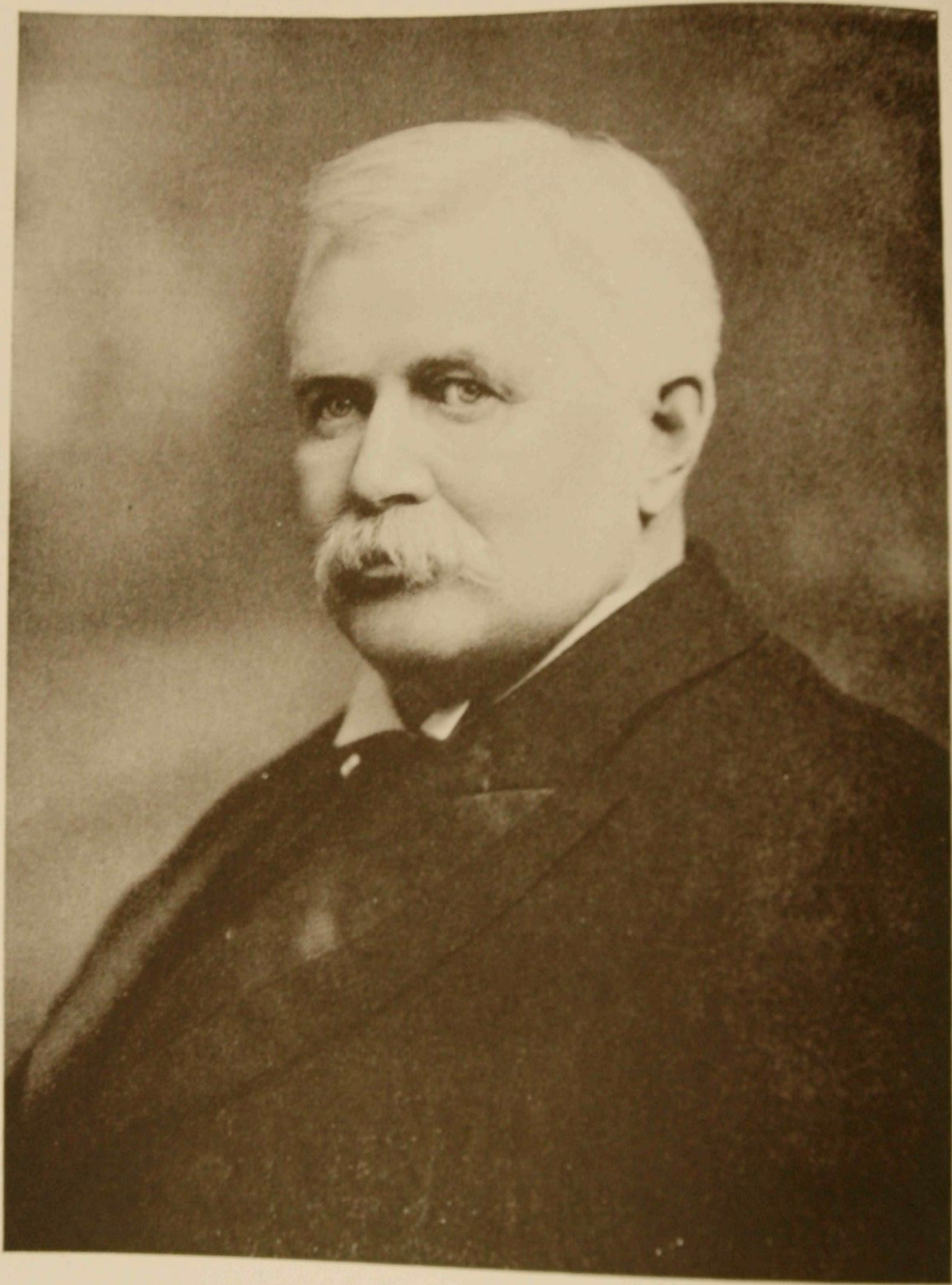
The Jacobs Club, one of the
early boarding houses



No wedding this -- the
graduating class of 1894

Sophomore class tableau,
*Satisfaction Furnished
on Demand*, 1890





Andrew Sloan Draper: *The State University is to seize upon all opportunities for being serviceable to the people.*



THE ERA OF ANDREW SLOAN DRAPER

1894-1904

The trustees' committee on the regency had approached such men as Woodrow Wilson and Cornell's Andrew B. White. The man they finally chose was Andrew Sloan Draper, superintendent of schools at Cleveland, Ohio, and formerly state superintendent of public instruction in New York. He was the first to bear the title, "President." During his ten years in the president's chair he saw the University of Illinois outstrip Wisconsin and Michigan in enrollment and come near to matching the number of their buildings and the size of their appropriations. Under Draper, a superb organizer, the professional schools at Chicago and Urbana were founded.

In 1896 the Chicago College of Pharmacy became the School of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois. The first classes were held in meager and badly equipped rented rooms at 465 South State Street, Chicago. During the first eight years of its life as a part of the University, the School received no support from the University or the State. But in 1904, the School was moved to larger and better quarters at Michigan Avenue and Twelfth Street

(Roosevelt Road) and several thousand dollars was expended by the University for equipment.

Negotiations with the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago had been going on for several years. In 1897 a four-year lease of the college property, a five-story brick building at 813 Harrison Street, Chicago, was made to the University of Illinois. Dr. William E. Quine was president of the faculty of the old college at the time of its union with the University and became the new college's first dean. The year the University announced its sponsorship of the old college, the enrollment rose from 409 to 514, and the first women candidates for the M.D. degree were admitted.

The early medical students were a hard-working lot who had little or no campus life. Their most light-hearted activities included shoving amphitheater chairs into the pit and calling on some fat student to do a dance on the demonstration dissecting table. Students sometimes waited in class an hour or more for their professors, who also carried on private practice.

Plexus, published monthly, was the sounding board for medical students and faculty. The paper editorialized on chewing tobacco, cheating in examinations, and once at great length on the weighty question, "Can we combine the University of Illinois colors, orange and blue, with our own, blood and iodoform?"

The School of Dentistry held its opening exercises on October 3, 1901, in a building at the corner of Harrison and Monroe Streets. The quarters and equipment were unusually complete. The laboratories, each of 120-student capacity and occupying four floors, were among the largest in any college of the United States. Admission was limited to students who could show a certificate of entrance to the second year of high school.

At Urbana two professional schools also came into being in 1897: the State Library School, the first of its kind in the Middle West; and the School of Law, which four years later became the College of Law.

A Department of Music was organized at Urbana under Walter Howe Jones, composer of the State song, "By Thy Rivers Gently Flowing." Two courses in music became acceptable as electives in the College of Literature and Arts. In 1901 the School of Music was in full swing and Jones became the director. Instruction was now given in organ, piano, violin, voice, and harmony, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Music. The musical organizations consisted of the Men's Glee Club, the Ladies' Glee Club, the Mandolin and Guitar Club, the Military Band, the Orchestra, and the Choral Society.

The growth in teaching staff kept up with that of colleges and buildings. The enrollment went up to 3,592 students in 1904, and there were 351 men and women on the faculty.

Draper moved into the first house built by the University for its president at the northeast corner of Wright and Green Streets. During Draper's regime the first central heating and power plant came into existence. The first superintendent of grounds, campus police, watchmen, firemen, and full-time janitors were hired by Draper. Students working part-time had formerly carried on most of the University's janitorial services.

Fire took its first toll on three major buildings during Draper's term: the Chemistry Laboratories, the Natural History Hall, and the Drill Hall. The first and second required extensive repairs, the third was a total loss.

Another disaster shook the University in 1897. The treasurer had diverted to his own use nearly half a million dollars of the University's funds before he was caught. A special senate committee went into action and an emergency bill was introduced to offset the loss to the University. When the news reached campus that the legislators had passed this bill to make good the loss, a salute of fifteen salvos boomed from the military department's artillery. The entire community indulged in a day of rejoicing.

In 1895 the College of Agriculture consisted of one graduate student, one senior who quit before the end of the year, two freshmen, one special student, an inventory of six dollars, and a very ambitious young dean who rolled up his sleeves and went to work. In less than a decade he pulled the enrollment up to over three hundred, housed the agricultural college in a \$150,000 building, and had on tap research funds amounting to \$108,000. The young dean responsible was Eugene Davenport. It was Davenport's dream to make the College of Agriculture the State center for Illinois farmers. He helped to found the Illinois Farmers' Institute and through it secured operating funds.

There were some stormy sessions between Dean Davenport and President Draper over Davenport's independent fund-seeking. But when students began to arrive in droves asking about courses in agriculture, and when farmers came for advice and help, Draper was the first to admit his error. The two men became fast friends and Draper often admitted publicly his failure to hold Davenport and agriculture down.

Under Davenport, Cyril G. Hopkins pioneered the way to soil conservation through the development of the well-known Illinois System of Permanent Soil Fertility. Professor Hopkins directed the soils work of the Experiment Station from 1894 until he died in 1919 in Gibraltar, Spain. He had contracted malaria in Greece where he had been sent by the University on a mission to help the war-stricken people of Greece rehabilitate their exhausted soil. Hopkins' *Story of the Soil* had gained international recognition, and his Poorland Farm in southern Illinois was widely known here and abroad as a demonstration tract.

Another notable member of Davenport's staff was Professor Joseph Cullen Blair, for many years head of the Horticulture Department and for a year dean of the College of Agriculture. Blair conducted valuable experiments with fruits and berries throughout the State. He was responsible for the lily pond and the elm trees that now beautify the campus and the main streets of Champaign-Urbana.

Soybeans were first planted in the University greenhouse in 1903, an experiment that was to mean much in the history of agriculture in the State.

Davenport lived to see his ambitions fulfilled, his dream a reality. When he retired, the college he had struggled to establish was without doubt the agricultural center of the State. Hundreds of experiments had been conducted,

written up in bulletins, and broadcast to Illinois farmers. Even after retirement Davenport kept in touch with untold numbers of graduates who went back to farms in Illinois, some of which they turned into the richest agricultural land in the country. A staff of farm advisers and extension workers in agriculture and home economics traveled throughout the Illinois counties giving counsel and demonstrations on the land and in the farm home. Davenport not only encouraged the faculty to go to the farmer, he made it possible for the farmer to come to the faculty. Farm and Home Week, inaugurated by Dean Davenport at the turn of the century, draws thousands of farm families to the campus every winter for lectures, demonstrations, exhibits, and entertainment.

If the College of Agriculture in 1895 was a name only, the other extreme was the College of Engineering which even then ranked among the foremost in the country. Its enrollment was the largest of any of the colleges. Test cars of the Illinois Central and Big Four Railroads were built with the University. And industry was bringing technical problems to the engineering faculty. In 1898 the University began tests with the first hydraulic-type railway dynamometer car in the United States. Electrical engineering became a separate department with 40 courses in 1898. In 1903 an Engineering Experiment Station, the nation's first and patterned after the Agricultural Experiment Station, was set up to do for industry what was being done for agriculture. Its reputation became world wide.

George Huff became head of physical training and athletics in 1901. Harry L. Gill, one of Huff's staff, produced eleven outdoor and eight indoor championships in his twenty-nine years as track coach. Huff called Gill "the greatest coach in history."

Caps and gowns were worn for the first time in the Commencement ceremony of 1897. In the early 1900's the Commencement processions marched up Burrill Avenue to the old Armory. After diplomas were received, the procession marched back to the lawn south of Green Street. The seniors sang the State song and "Auld Lang Syne" before they said goodbye to each other and the campus. At the Commencement in 1903 the first Ph.D. degrees were given to Henry Livingston Coar in mathematics and William Maurice Dehn in chemistry.

New buildings between 1894 and 1904 included: Lincoln Hall, the Woman's Building (now Bevier Hall), the Agriculture Building (now Davenport Hall), the Library Building (now Altgeld Hall), and the Auditorium. When funds for the Auditorium ran out, it was finished in a hurry, much truncated, and bearing little resemblance to the original plan. Since that day every generation of students has wondered and complained about the bad acoustics.

Through the campus ran the Boneyard, and President Draper made a valiant attempt to rename it "Silver Creek." The students howled the euphemism down, and Boneyard it remains to this day.

The first fraternities held meetings in rented rooms over store buildings in downtown Champaign. Delta Tau Delta, organized in 1872, was banned in

1876 by Regent Gregory. And early students had been required to sign anti-fraternity pledges on entering the University. Sigma Chi, disguised under the name "Tautological Tautogs," flourished secretly for fifteen years, until Burrill lifted the ban on all fraternities. Pi Beta Phi and Kappa Alpha Theta, the first sororities, were organized in 1895.

A yearbook called the *Sophograph*, made up of essays and a few crude drawings, reflecting heavy-handed bucolic wit, was first put out by the sophomores in 1882, and the *Saturnian* came out the following year. In the early nineties the juniors took over with the *Illio*. Another publication which first appeared then was the *Technograph*, published by an engineering society.

Thomas Arkle Clark, a professor of rhetoric, was often called on by President Draper to aid in disciplinary cases. He developed such a flair for handling students that the President appointed him Dean of Undergraduates — the first such deanship in the world. Years later when it was learned that Dean Clark had turned down a job that would have taken him away from Illinois, 2,000 students staged a spontaneous parade of jubilation in the streets. His name is legendary among the alumni who knew him. One of the many stunt night ditties written about him remains a minor classic:

Oh, the dean of men and women
At dear old Illinois
Is a father to the girls
And a mother to the boys.
He looks out for their morals
Especially after dark,
Our matriarchal, patriarchal
Thomas Arkle Clark.



President Draper
in his buggy



The first house built for a University president stood at the corner of Wright and Green. It later became the Health Service Building and is now the site of the Electrical Engineering Building.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

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President Draper's "Silver Creek" — the Boneyard



Early lecture room in the College of Medicine

The College of Medicine,
College of Dentistry, and
School of Pharmacy in Chicago






A student room in 1898, when kerosene lamps, rocking chairs, and banjos were standard equipment.



Early Pi Beta Phi House

Kappa Alpha Theta lounge rooms, considered the last word in collegiate comfort, at the turn of the century





FARM MANURE
LIMESTONE
ROCK PHOSPHATE

Cyril G. Hopkins, pioneer soil conservationist in the State and the nation

Eugene Davenport: *I am the only college professor of agriculture in captivity who spent ten years after graduation in actual, everyday farm work.*



Short-course in corn judging



University creamery, 1900



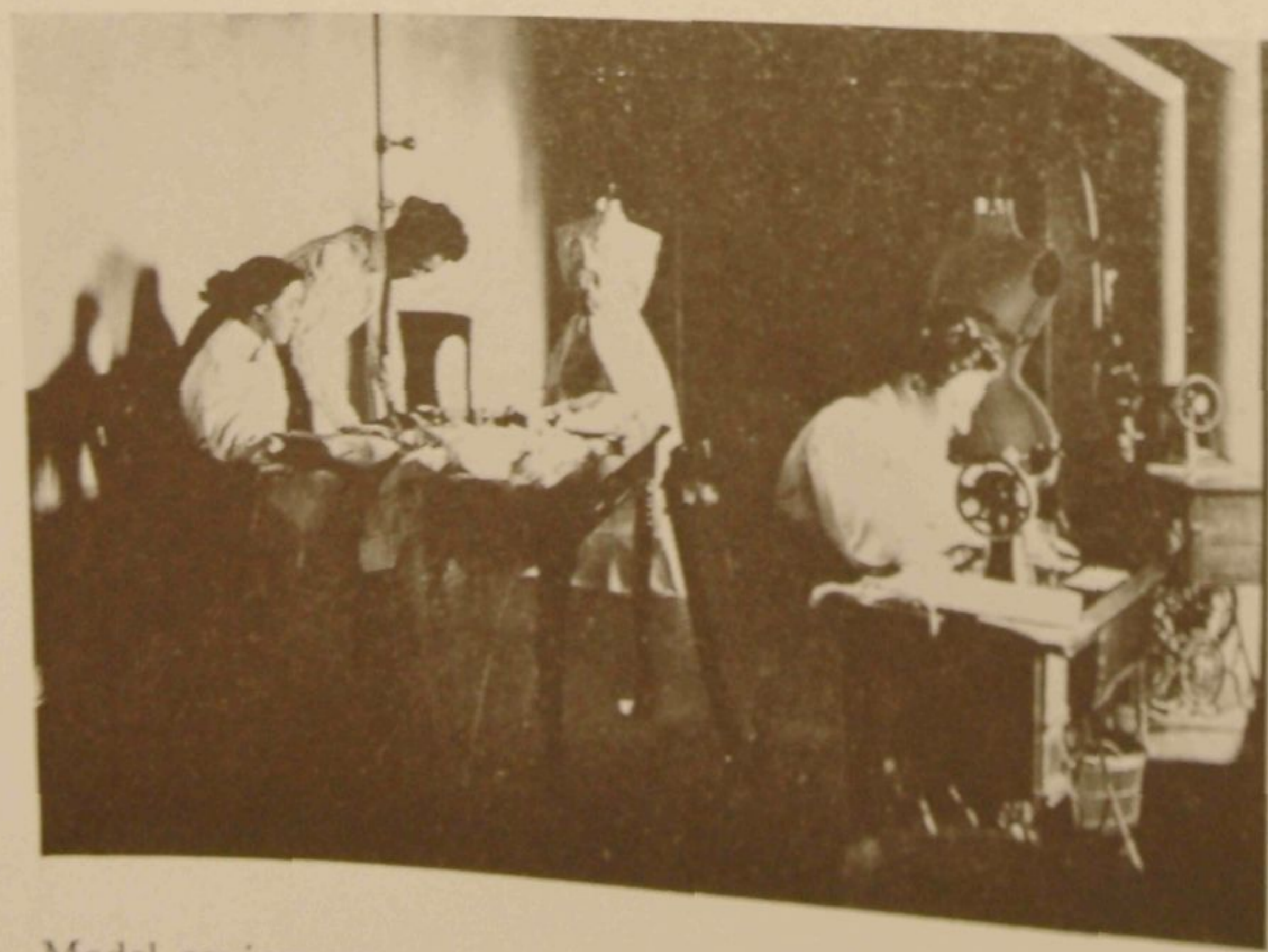
Cattle judging class in Agriculture Building (now east center wing of Davenport Hall), 1904

Illinois farmers inspecting one of the University's first soil experiment fields





In 1900 Dean Davenport drew the home economics courses into the agriculture curricula, and many visitors came to inspect the coeds and the laboratories.

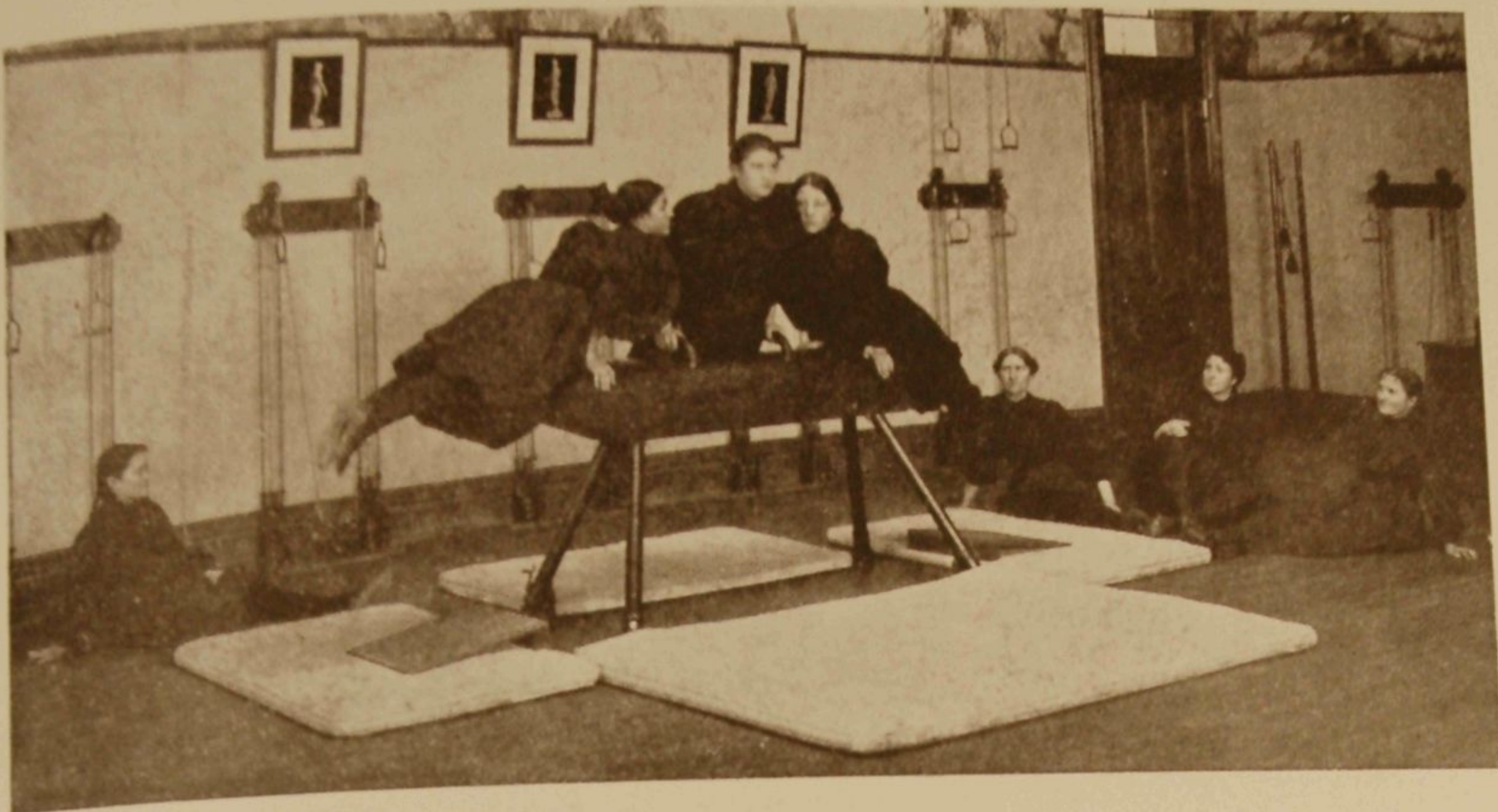


Model equipment made the first class in dress design very popular with the coeds.



Latest equipment in home economics

The University's bloomer girls



In 1903 the *Illini* became a daily morning paper. Prior to that it had appeared more or less at the convenience of the staff.

THE ILLINI
PUBLISHED EVERY SCHOOL DAY BY THE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1903. No. 103

BAKERY BALL TESTINGS
PRACTICE ARRANGEMENTS
ADDRESS BY MAJOR FROST
SPRING SUITINGS
REGULERS AND NEWSPAPERS
OLDHAM BROS.
THE ILLINOIS BILLIARD BOON
LAWLTON & BENNETT
BLAISDELL BROS.
THE CAPITAL PRESSING

Eleventh Annual Concert
of the
Military Band
Friday, February 27.
8:00 P. M.

THE UNIVERSITY SUPPLY STORE CORNER GREEN AND WHISKEY STREETS

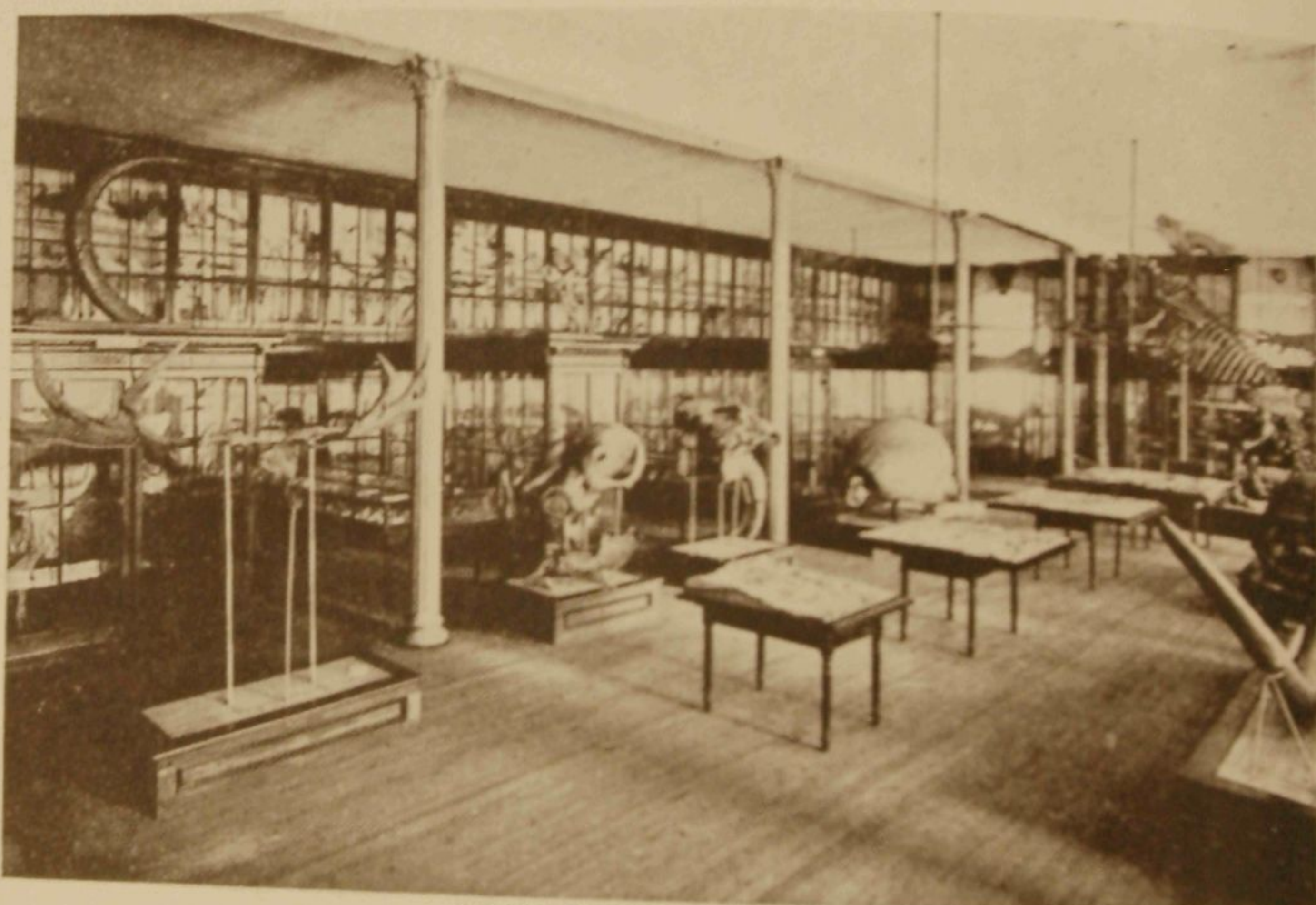


Harry Gill listening to the boys tell how they did it.

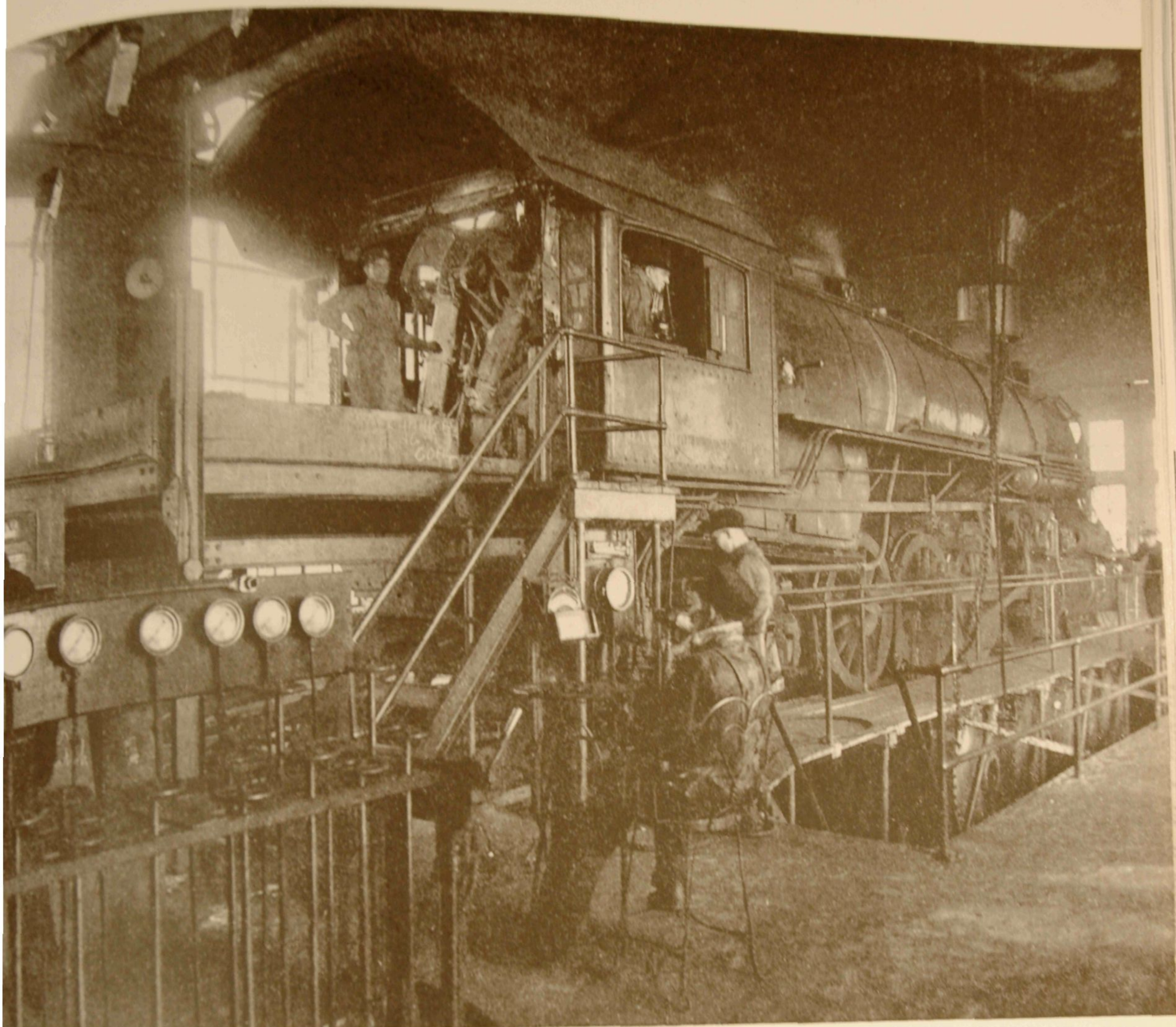


Professor S. A. Forbes, center, with
a research party from the Univer-
sity Biological Station at Havana,
on the Illinois River

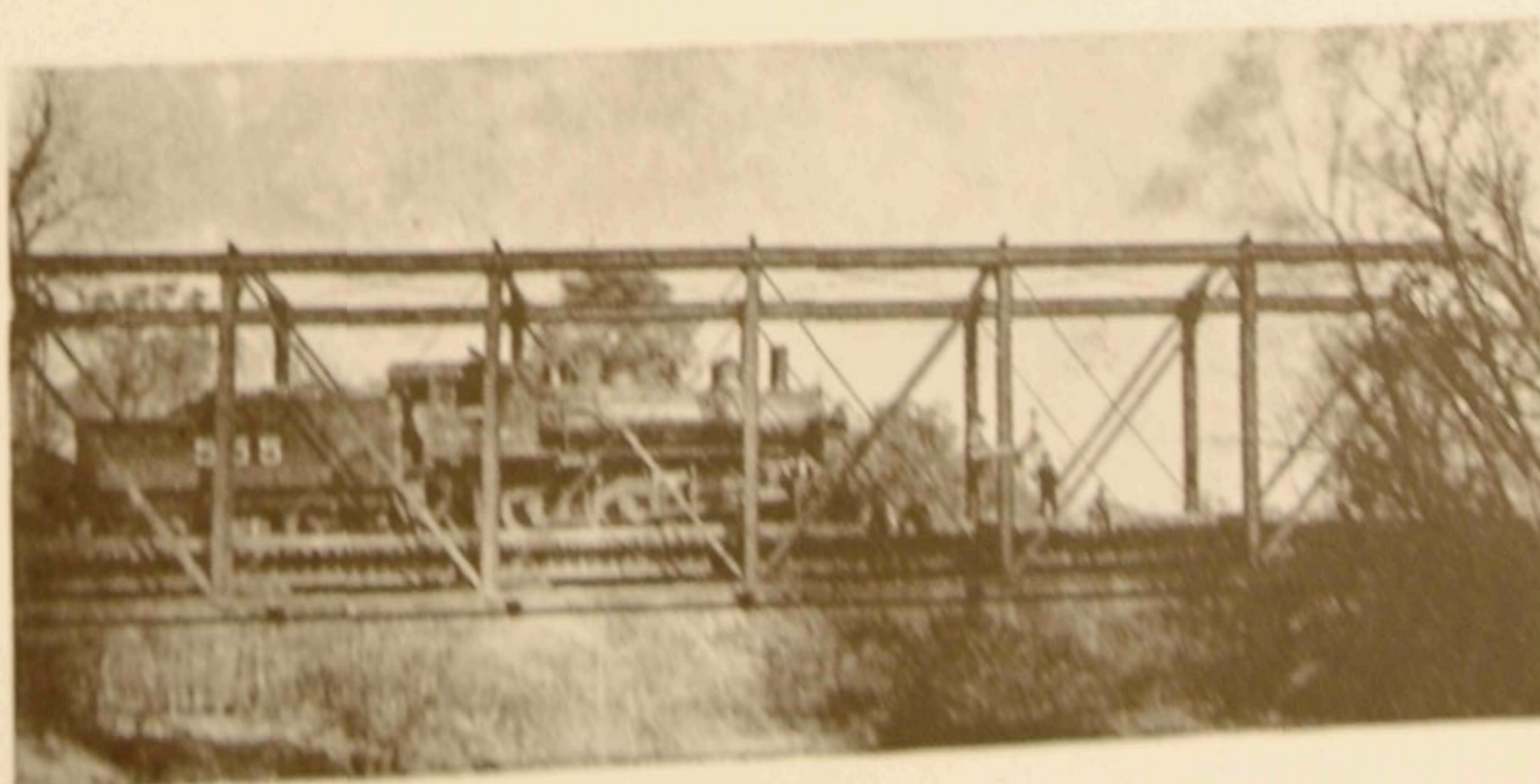
The Natural History Museum occupied
the southwest corner of the second
floor of University Hall.



Railway Engineering
Department Test Car



Engine in Locomotive Testing Laboratory



Tests on White
Heath Bridge



Edmund James James: *Venture a little for the sake of your soul.*



THE ERA OF EDMUND JANES JAMES

1904-1920

Edmund Janes James' sixteen years as president were characterized by ventures on a grand scale. He left the presidency of Northwestern to come to Illinois. At his inauguration in 1905 nearly 200 universities and colleges, from as far away as India, sent delegates. Twenty-four of the long list of distinguished guests representing government offices, business organizations, learned societies, churches, and universities were given honorary degrees. Among those so honored was Abbott Lawrence Lowell, then a professor at Harvard. During the five-day inaugural ceremonies all classes were suspended, and students went in for a week of frolic, the big event being a gigantic torchlight parade with floats.

James was by 1909 a national figure and in 1916 was talked over as a candidate for the presidency of the United States. An international flavor characterized the James period. German, Chinese, Japanese, and Argentine ambassadors appeared at commencement programs. World famous scientists and scholars came to the campus under the auspices of some one of the several flourishing lecture series.

A Spanish edition of the University catalog was sent to Latin America. Old Norse and Sanskrit were now taught in the very University which less than thirty years before had been called to account for teaching Latin.

James' appointments, which by 1920 had raised the number of faculty members to nearly one thousand, were distinguished, scholarly, and youthful. Gustaf E. Karsten, a German scholar, had founded the *Journal of English and Germanic Philology* at Indiana, and when he came to Illinois he brought it with him; it is still published on campus. William Albert Noyes left his job as chief chemist for the United States Bureau of Standards to head the Chemistry Department. Henry Baldwin Ward gave up the deanship of Nebraska's College of Medicine to head the Department of Zoology at Illinois and to make an international reputation in parasitology. Roger Adams, now head of Chemistry, came from Harvard. Brilliant recruits were enticed away from the Ivy League colleges of the East and the great land-grant colleges of the West, and were hunted in the classrooms of Illinois. President Eliot of Harvard lost so many of his bright young instructors during James' first four years at Illinois that he came here to see just what was going on.

The new faculty were highly word conscious and the need for a University Press was evident. Much of the early printing for the University had been done off campus in Illinois reform schools. By 1920 the faculty were publishing an average of fifty books a year and over five hundred articles. James established the University of Illinois Press and Harrison E. Cunningham, who was assistant to the registrar and secretary of the Board of Trustees, became the first director in 1918.

Meanwhile, relations with the College of Medicine had not been satisfactory and it was closed. This move startled the alumni. They made a proposition to buy the college corporation property outright and present it to the University as a gift. The leading stockholders among the faculty not only contributed their own stock but also joined in the campaign to obtain the remainder — a strenuous campaign which turned out to be something never before seen in Illini annals. Almost all of the shares were secured as gifts.

James, who had watched the campaign closely, was delighted and now turned his attention to securing the first State appropriation for the medical college. A furor arose among private colleges over the issue of "state medicine," but the sum of \$100,000 was granted by the legislature. Exercises celebrating the transfer of title and deed of the College of Physicians and Surgeons to the University College of Medicine were held on March 6, 1913.

The medical faculty committee had made a study of the Carnegie reports on the country's twelve leading medical colleges and now effected drastic changes in their own. Entrance requirements called for one year's college preparation. The new program demanded the completion of 4,010 hours of formal instruction, and superior seniors were to be eligible for "externships" in hospitals. By 1915 the University of Illinois College of Medicine was rated class "A."

The following summer a contract between the University and the State Department of Public Welfare was drawn up and an agreement to cooperate

in the establishment and maintenance of a hospital group of five units: a psychiatric institute, a surgical institute for children, an institute for juvenile research, a clinical institute, and a new home for the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary. The University was to provide the professional and research staff. The old Cubs Ball Park lying south of the Cook County Hospital was purchased and building plans were laid. Further developments were interrupted by the war and the plans were not picked up again for years. Since 1921, however, many applicants for admission to the College of Medicine have had to be turned away each year for lack of facilities.

The School of Dentistry had three lives and had been closed for some time before James acted to revive it. Dr. Frederick B. Moorehead was named dean and the College of Dentistry was reopened in 1913. It was not prepared for the 89 students who enrolled that fall, and three years later with the college still unprepared, the enrollment had shot up to 182. After the first remodeling in 1914, futile attempts were made every year to keep pace with the rise in enrollment and to increase the use of a building and equipment which had been inadequate and obsolete for over a decade. By 1917 an optional six-year curriculum in science and dentistry leading to the B.S. and the D.D.S. degrees was organized — the time to be divided equally between premedical studies at Urbana and specialized studies at Chicago.

The ambition of President James for the University knew no bounds. He encouraged the location of the State Geological Survey on campus at Urbana. His goal for the library, which he pushed for years, was a new building "big enough to house a million volumes."

Several presidents had tried to abolish or change the old Academy or preparatory department, a hangover from the early days when students from rural districts with inadequate secondary schools were deficient in University entrance requirements. James finally replaced it with a model high school which had a dual function. It was open to any student in the State who wanted to prepare for college, and it provided a laboratory for practice teaching under the University's School of Education. James completed his plan and the University High School opened in 1921.

Enrollment at the University had increased from 3,734 to 9,249 in the James era. By 1920, out of every hundred students twenty-seven were from other states, and five were from other lands. Illinois graduates could be found in forty foreign countries.

James' love of pageantry might have come to full flower in 1918, the year of the State's centennial and the University's semi-centennial, but for the declaration of war with Germany on April 6, 1917. Most of the elaborate plans to celebrate the double anniversary were abandoned.

The military tradition of land-grant colleges had not been forgotten by James. Since Illinois had taken the lead among the land-grant colleges, James anticipated that it would be looked to in the problems of military preparedness. With his encouragement, Major Frank D. Webster in 1914 had reorganized the military department, and the first college brigade in the country was established at Illinois.

The *Independent*, a popular national weekly of the time, said, "From Connecticut to California our colleges are getting ready to do their part if war must come. The University of Illinois is first . . . in military importance." When Herbert Hoover took over the nation's food economy, Miss Isabel Bevier, an Illinois professor of household science, was asked to head his Home Economics Advisory Committee.

The \$715,000 Armory, with an unobstructed interior of about 200 by 400 feet, built in 1914, was used as a barracks and mess hall during the war. About 2,000 beds were set up for members of the Student Army Training Corps who were taking regular University courses along with military training. In addition to the Armory, ten fraternity and rooming houses were also converted into barracks.

Cadets in the hastily set up School of Military Aeronautics received ground training at the University during the war, using as barracks the newly completed and first University residence hall for women and the present Illini Hall built as a YMCA in 1908. One of these cadets, Dwight H. Green, was later to become Governor of Illinois. Instruction in aeronautics was given in Urbana, although the University had no airport and not a single active plane. Chanute Field was established by the United States Army at Rantoul, largely because of its proximity to the University. In 1919 the formation of ROTC units at Illinois began a new era in the military history of land-grant colleges.

Nearly 10,000 Illini were in the service. Faculty members from almost every department on the Urbana and Chicago campuses also served. Fifty-three of the medical faculty were enlisted and five of them went to France. Among the alumni enlisted were Dr. C. B. Gibson, '77, who headed the U. S. Medical Corps; Major General John Ruckman, '81, who headed the Southern Department of the American Command; and Miss Ola M. Wyeth, '06, who pioneered in camp hospital library work.

Of the 9,442 Illini in the service, 183 men and one woman, a nurse, lost their lives in World War I.

The international flavor in the academic circle also pervaded student life and brought new maturity to social activities. The Cosmopolitan Club began with charter members from India, Japan, Spain, the Philippines, Mexico, and the Argentine. By 1915 the club had fifty Chinese members.

Rathindra Nath Tagore, '09, son of the Indian poet and mystic Rabindranath Tagore, brought his famous father to live in the community.

In 1912 a Jewish fraternity, Zeta Beta Tau, was organized. In 1913 a Negro men's club became the Kappa Alpha Nu, now the Kappa Alpha Psi, fraternity. In 1914 the sorority for Negro women, Alpha Kappa Alpha, appeared on campus.

The first campus organization not connected with the University was the YMCA followed in a few years by the YWCA. Between 1911 and 1914 Lloyd C. Douglas, later to write *The Robe* and other famous books, was the Illinois YMCA secretary. For years the two Y's were the campus housing agencies and employment bureaus. They also put out the first student and faculty directory. A doll show given by the YWCA as early as 1906 has become traditional.

The first church to appear in the University community was the University Presbyterian. In 1919 the Methodists began to build Wesley Foundation — the first and still the largest religious student organization in the country — at a cost of half a million dollars. Dr. John R. Mott, a Methodist dignitary and later winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, was a close friend of President James and a frequent visitor on campus. By 1920 churches representing many faiths encircled the campus.

As oratorical and debating programs waned, drama came up. The Players Club — later the Faculty Players — dates from 1906, and Mask and Bauble from 1907. In 1915 there were over ten separate drama clubs on campus which were coordinated into the Illinois Drama Federation, a forerunner of the Illini Theatre Guild.

A student circus and stunt show were given by campus social groups during Interscholastic weekends to entertain high school students who came to compete with each other in track, tennis, art, and oratory. The first Interscholastic weekend was in 1907. The circus part of it is no longer emphasized, but the gymnastics show, Gymkana, developed from it.

Housing, a problem in 1890, became increasingly so, especially for women. The first women's residence hall was completed in 1918, but the aviation cadets got into it before the girls, although temporarily, because of the war emergency. Sororities started to build their own houses, and the first to build was Pi Beta Phi in 1905. During the James regime the number of private rooming houses tripled in Champaign-Urbana.

Short-lived bans on dancing went into effect in 1916 after an attempt to "stop all ragging and unnatural movements such as wiggling the shoulders, swaying the hips, pumping the arms, flopping the elbows, skipping, hopping, galloping, or low fantastic dips" had failed. Another ban of about the same time was the "four-mile law" which prohibited the sale of liquor within four miles of the campus.

The band, in which President James and the community took particular pleasure, had several part-time student leaders in the beginning. One was Albert Austin Harding, '06, who in his senior year became full-time director and continued in this position for forty-two years. Among Harding's innovations was the spring twilight concert first held on the quadrangle in 1911. Spring twilight and summer evening concerts are now given once a week on the quadrangle the last two months of the second semester and all of the summer session.

As the band improved with better talent and instruments, the membership was allowed to increase. It was again restricted, this time to 360 members, and divided into four bands — three military and one concert. The first band formations at football games were begun in 1920, and that year the band members sang as they marched. Not only could the bands play expertly, but Harding also gave them a stirring showmanship quality that earned for the University the distinction of having "the greatest college band in the world."

John Philip Sousa, the March King of his generation, was a personal friend of Director Harding. Sousa had admired Harding's work so greatly that when

he died his family followed out his request that his musical library — 42 trunks of scores — his stand, and rostrum be given to the University Band.

Robert Carl Zuppke, a colorful and witty personality who became head coach of football in 1913, achieved national fame for the new field techniques and plays he developed. "Flying trapeze," "whoa-back," "razzle dazzle," "blue eagle," "corkscrew," and "flea flicker" became the talk of the sports world as Zuppke produced champion football teams at Illinois in 1914, 1915, 1918, 1919, 1923, 1927, and 1928.

Almost all of the current Illinois songs were written between 1895 and 1910. The first tune to catch on was a revised and adapted version of a song by Thacher Howland Guild, professor of English at Illinois, who in his student days at Brown University had written it. It became the official Illinois song, "We're Loyal to You, Illinois." Others new then and famous now were "Oskee-Wow-Wow" and "Hail to the Orange."

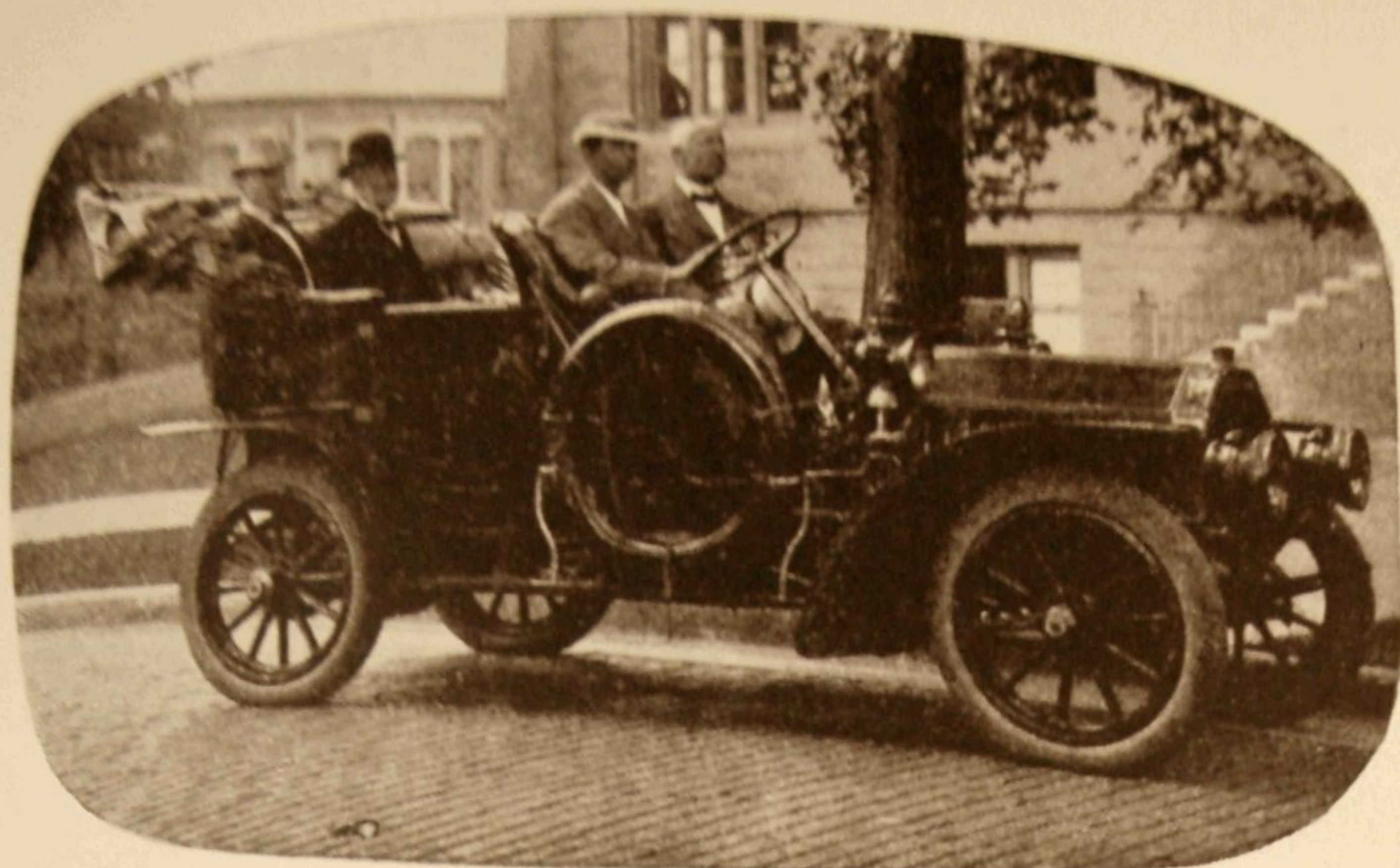
Homecoming, now traditional among most American universities, had its beginning at Illinois in 1910. It was dreamed up by two alumni, Walter Elmer Ekblaw, '10, and Clarence Foss Williams, '10, and promoted by them with the aid of the Illinois Union.

Illinois alumni were making names for themselves in many fields. Dr. Carlos Montezuma, '84, had become one of the great modern leaders of the Indian race; Solon Philbrick, '84, a well-known judge; Samuel Wesley Stratton, '84, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Henry Bacon, Jr., '85, architect of New York City and designer of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C.; Walter Burley Griffin, '99, architect and designer of Canberra, new capital of Australia; Carl Lundgren, '02, for seven years a pitcher for the Chicago Cubs; Jake Stahl, '03, manager and first baseman of the world champion Boston Americans in 1912; Walter C. Coffey, '06, president of the University of Minnesota; Clement Clarence Williams, '07, president of Lehigh University; Robert Ernest Doherty, '09, "successor to Steinmetz" and president of Carnegie Institute of Technology; Charles H. Dennis, '81, editor of *Chicago Daily News*.

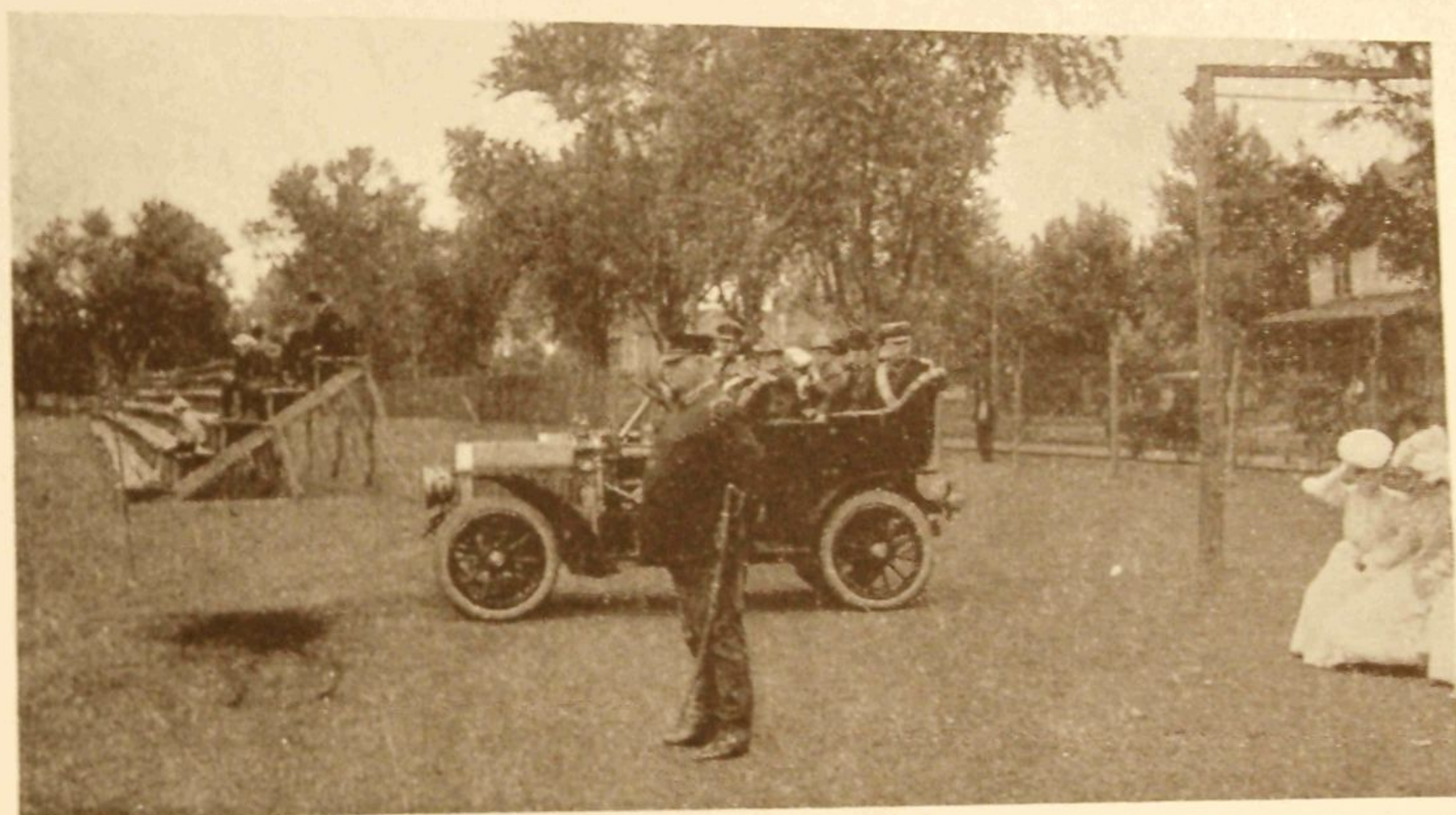
The student newspaper got a new name in 1907 — *Daily Illini*. Edgar G. "Shorty" Brands, '11, sports page editor in 1910-11 began a long career as a national sports writer. Herbert H. Herbert, '12, the paper's editor-in-chief in 1911-12 headed the University of Oklahoma School of Journalism within five years after graduation. Allan Nevins, '12, famous literary critic and historian, was chief news editor of the *Daily Illini* in 1911-12. The first summer edition of the paper appeared in 1913. Four years later it was the first college paper in the country to use Associated Press wire service.

Carl Van Doren, '07, Mark Van Doren, '14, and Samson Raphaelson, '17, to become famous as writers, made notable contributions to the monthly literary publications of the University in their student days: *The Scribbler*, *The Illinois*, and *The Illinois Magazine*.

In 1915 the *Alumni Quarterly and Fortnightly Notes*, a merger of two earlier alumni publications, took form. By 1918 the organization of alumni clubs had grown to 49 and included groups in Brazil, India, and Japan.



Baron von Speck-Sternburg, Thomas J. Burrill, and Director Breckenridge on tour of campus, 1906



Col. Edmund G. Fechet, standing, holds Military Day Review at the University in 1906.

Foreground, right, President Eliot of Harvard beside President James in 1908





Some of the University trustees and deans and the U. S. Minister from China at the 1908 Commencement



Latin American students at the University



President William Howard Taft, a close friend of President James, came to inspect the University battalion in 1911.



Short-courses in cooking and nutrition brought many women to the campus.



Autumn day on the campus, 1913



One of the many inter-class contests which, like the mud fights, are now forgotten traditions.

ILLINOIS THEATRE
 URBANA, ILLINOIS
 SEASON 1910-1911

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A Romantic Comedy in Five Acts

By JAMES SHIRLEY, M.A.

First presented by her Majesty's servants at the private house in Drury Lane, London, 1654. Now revived for the first time since the seventeenth century

The South Campus
 UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
 June 1, 1906



Student pranks were varied. Students once poured five gallons of molasses on the dance floor half an hour before a class dance.

ATTENTION!

SCUM OF THE EARTH

BEWARE! Ye boorish, slimy, brainless, slovenly, putrid, constip-
 tible, unsophisticated, paullaninous, excrementious

RABBLE OF 1911

WOGGLE-EYED LEMONS

Ye putrescent babes abide by the following

INJUNCTIONS:

By order of GLORIOUS
CLASS OF 1910



Robert Zuppke: *Five presidents of the University have served during my regime, and I have been proud of every one of them.*



The tradition of Homecoming started at Illinois in 1910.



An early spring twilight band concert on the quadrangle



Extension class in canning



Corn festival

Students were never too busy
to follow the fire wagon.



The pool in the
Woman's Building

Critics called new
gym outfits for
women "immodest."



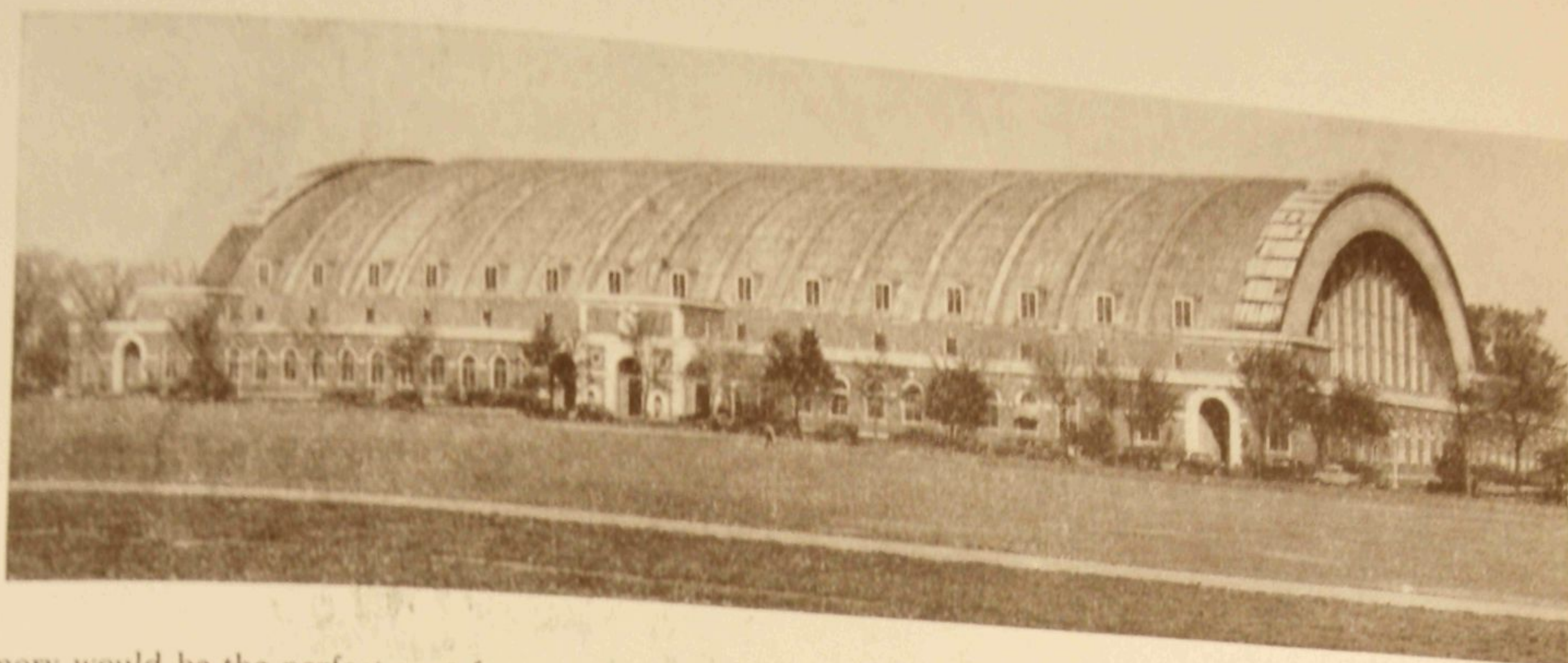


Military Day during World War I

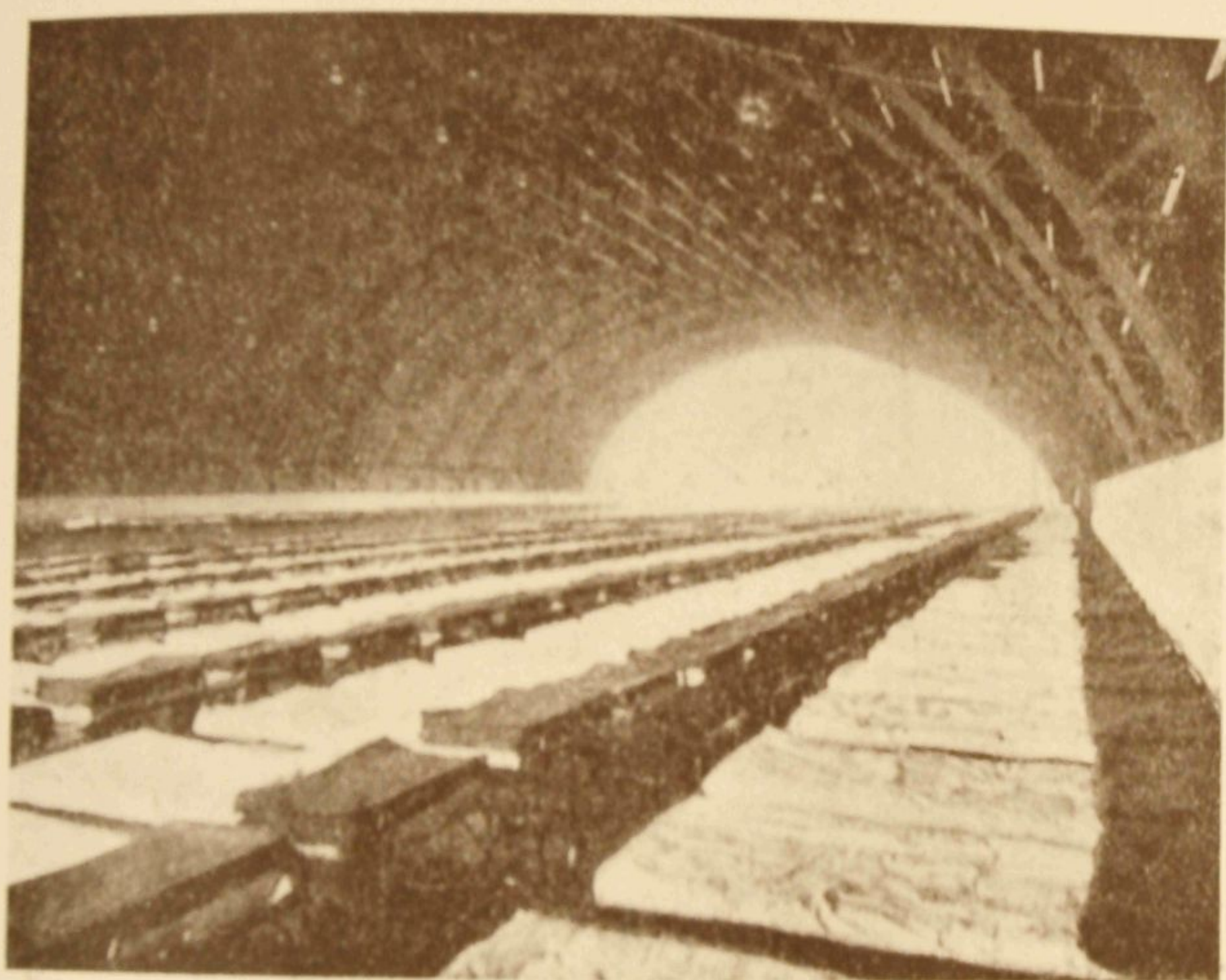
The War Kitchen at Peoria
established by the Household
Science Extension Department



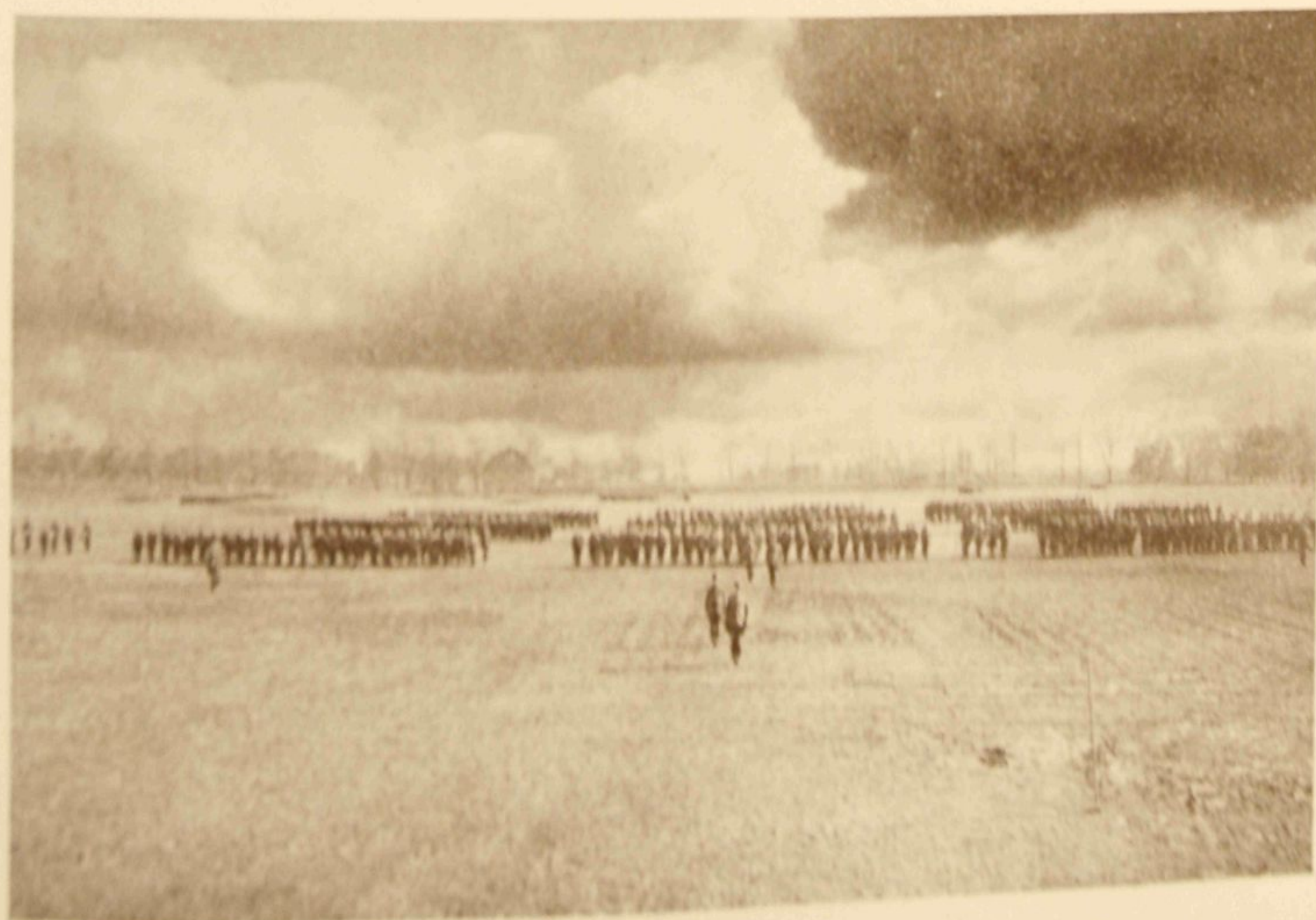
University YMCA "hut" for soldiers
was built in 1918 at the corner
of Wright and Green Streets.



Students suggested that the Armory would be the perfect spot for an all-University dance — chaperones would need motorcycles and binoculars.



The Armory, 1918 —
“the biggest bedroom
in the State”

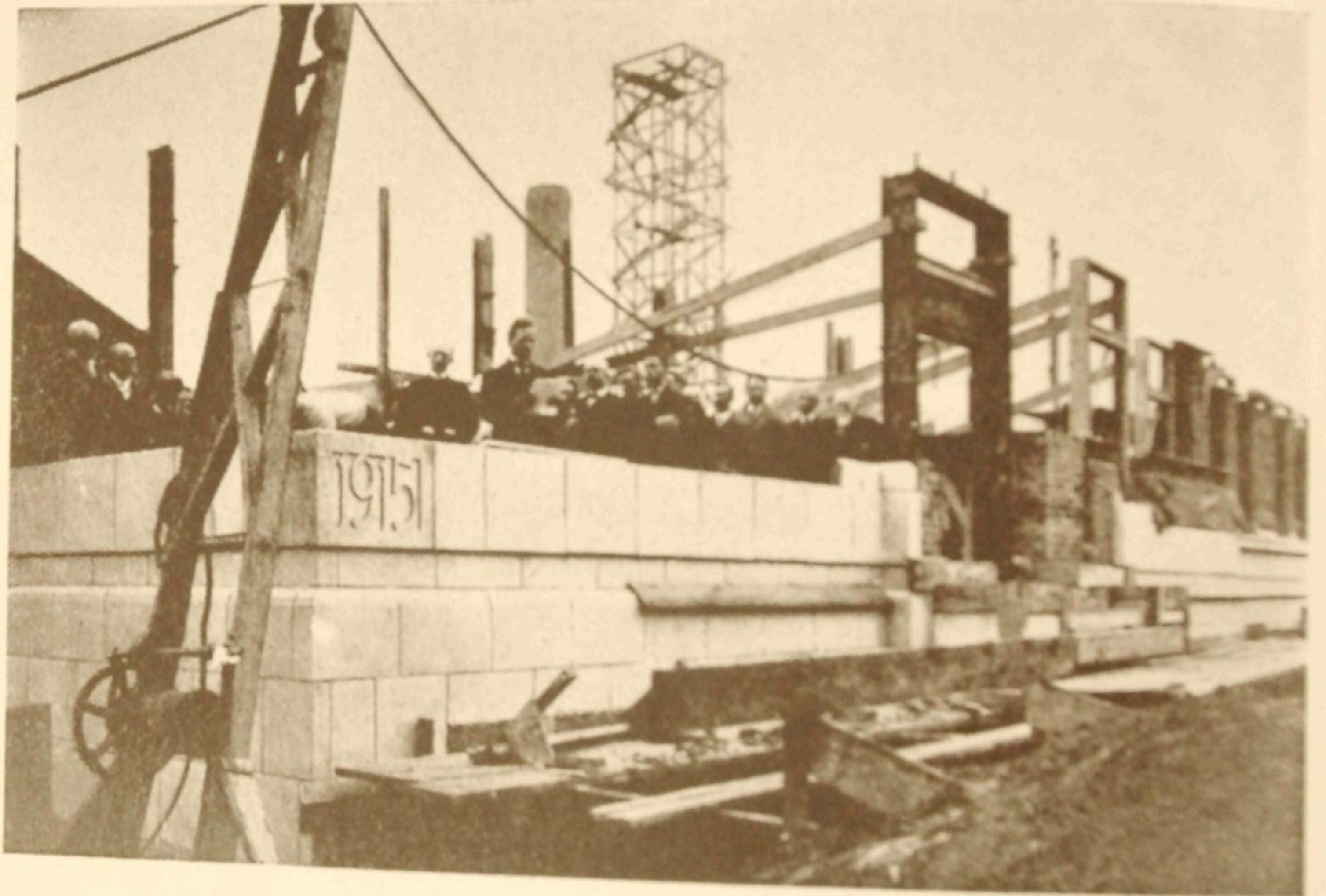


Battalion of University
aviators, April, 1918



Sousa's legacy to the University
Band being examined by Director
A. A. Harding, with score in hand

President James laying
the cornerstone of the
Ceramics Building



Short-course in farm machinery and motors





Wesley Foundation, first institution of its kind in the world,
was one of the "church homes away from home" on campus.

The University High School
completed in 1921





David Kinley: . . . to raise the general level of education of the people
and to train leaders.



THE ERA OF DAVID KINLEY

1920-1930

David Kinley, the Scottish-born professor of economics first brought by Burrill to the campus, had become the dean of the Graduate School in James' time and in 1920 was elected president of the University. Formality, efficiency, and completion of the many long-range plans begun by James distinguished the Kinley period.

Kinley became noted for his businesslike procedures in dealing with the Board of Trustees. Relations between the Board and the President in the Kinley decade were unusually smooth and pleasant. Kinley had been a familiar figure in campus affairs for over a quarter of a century and some of the Board members had known him in a student-teacher relationship. Robert F. Carr, '93; Robert R. Ward, '03; James W. Armstrong, '93; Merle J. Trees, '07; and George A. Barr, '97, to name but a few of the alumni Board members between 1920 and 1930, were strong supporters.

Assisting Kinley in the growing complexities of business and educational administration were the first provost and the first and only superintendent of business operations. Kinley overhauled the busi-

ness office and under Comptroller Lloyd Morey, '11, new budgetary and accounting procedures were set up that shortly became models for other land-grant colleges.

Kinley's big problems were with government officials and some Illinois citizens who complained that the University had "grown too big." His favorite retort to such statements was "too big for what?" Alumni and Board members backed Kinley's stand, and the threat of "breaking up the University" passed.

The appropriation for the 1919-21 biennium was nearly five and one-half million dollars. The legislators believed this was a generous provision for "a normal increase of five or six hundred students for the two years." But the increase in one year alone proved to be over a thousand. There was adequate library space for 265 students, but a thousand needed and used it. The gymnasium had daily schedules of classes until ten at night. In 1921 the enrollment passed the 10,000 mark, and the University of Illinois was now the third largest university in the country. The College of Engineering, the College of Commerce and Business Administration, and the College of Agriculture had become the leaders in attracting students.

Kinley had a talent for arousing prospective givers among the alumni, in the campus community, and throughout the State. The University's largest gifts resulted in three buildings completed in the Kinley decade:

The Smith Music Hall given as a memorial to Tina Weedon Smith by her husband, Captain Thomas J. Smith, a Champaign lawyer.

The McKinley Hospital built with funds given by Senator William B. McKinley.

The two-million-dollar Stadium seating over 70,000 as a World War I memorial built with contributions from the alumni, faculty, students, and other friends of the University.

Whether radio had a place in the University was as hotly debated in Kinley's time as the teaching of Latin had been in Gregory's. Predictions about radio ran wild on campus. The student of the future was pictured as taking his eight o'clock lying down while the professor, also at home, tossed off the daily lecture by radio between sips of his morning coffee.

A 400-watt transmitter using the call letters WRM went into operation in the Electrical Engineering Laboratory in the spring of 1922. The first broadcasting schedule was from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. daily. In the summer of that same year the station was permitted to use unlimited time. The bands, the glee clubs, and athletic scores were the favorite programs, and the few alumni who had sets leaned on their headphones and asked for more. In 1926 Boetius H. Sullivan of Chicago gave the University a radio station in memory of his father, Roger C. Sullivan. In 1928 the station was shifted to 890 kc using 1000-watt power to "local sunset" and 250-watt power at night. At this time the call letters were changed to WILL. (Frequency now 580 kc, 5,000 watts.)

After existing on "the promise of the future" for years, the professional colleges in Chicago came into their own during the twenties. The first building completed that could be regarded as part of the long postponed group of research and educational hospitals was the library and clinical building, the center unit of which now extends the full length of the block on Polk Street. It was April, 1925, before the first hospital unit was opened. By 1930, there were 175 beds in use at this unit, permitting service to about 4,000 patients a year.

A large modern building was readied for occupancy in September, 1931, housing the laboratories of anatomy and histology, pharmacology, physiology and physiological chemistry; the library addition; and the administrative offices.

After the adoption of the compulsory fifth-year internship program in 1920, the education of a doctor at the University of Illinois included two years of preliminary college training, four years in the College of Medicine, and usually a year as a hospital intern. Dr. David J. Davis, Dean of the University's College of Medicine, was a Rush graduate and had interned in the Presbyterian Hospital. When Rush and Presbyterian affiliated with the University of Illinois the unity was not without sentiment.

In a comparatively few years the College of Medicine became the largest in the world and one of the most respected parts of Chicago's great medical center. Within a square mile bounded by Congress, Ashland, Roosevelt, and Oakley Streets are concentrated more medical colleges, hospitals, clinics, research institutes, and related agencies than in any comparable area in the world.

The total State appropriation for the University in 1929 was over twelve million dollars, a sum which no one guessed at the time would not be equalled again for ten years. And the time had come for Kinley to retire.

The banquet held for the retiring president by the Chicago Illini Club in 1930 brought more widely known Illini than had ever been seen together before. To this distinguished audience Kinley delivered what was perhaps the most personal and emotional public speech in his entire career. He recalled the three memories of his thirty-five years with the University which would never leave him: The chill November morning when thousands of uniform-clad students greeted the Armistice. The great moving mass of students who filled the broadwalk when classes changed. The realization that more than half the graduates of the University's sixty-two years had received their diplomas from his hand.

If the Kinley administration was marked by formality and conservatism, the student life at Illinois and other colleges during that period was something else again. The "Joe College" spirit reached its height in the 1920's. These were the days of coonskin coats, gaping galoshes, and crazy cars with missing doors and fantastic names. Fraternities at Illinois numbered 92; sororities, 33. Between 1927 and 1928, twenty-five large and expensive houses were built by the Greek-letter societies. One week in May of 1927 forty-six college dances

were held on and off campus. Fraternity Park was the scene of pajama races and snake dances which sometimes wound their way through the streets of downtown Champaign. One of these parades attracted over two thousand spectators and ended in a brawl at the Orpheum Theatre.

Students rebelled at taboos on Sunday movies and Sunday sports. Religious groups were up in arms about smoking coeds. Dads' Day and Mothers' Day Weekends, to help bridge the widening gap between home life and college, were inaugurated at Illinois in 1920 and 1921. The University bought the old YMCA building from the Illinois Union and took under its own wing the multiple separate social and cultural activities in an attempt to pull together the autonomous fraternities and sororities and the somewhat isolated groups of independents.

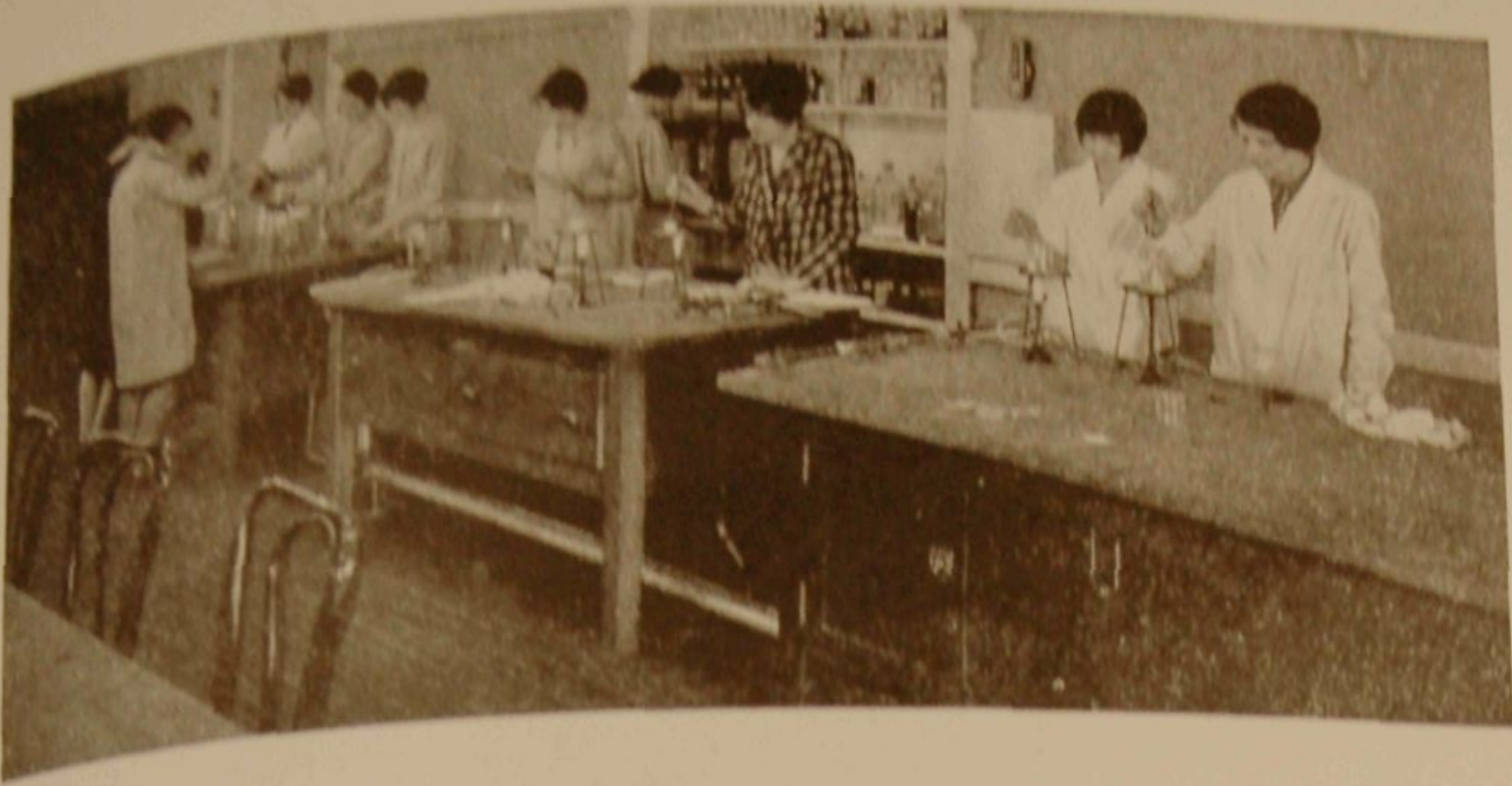
Homecoming, the Union's greatest success, became more pretentious with the passing years. At the spectacular dedication of the Memorial Stadium in the fall of 1924 Harold "Red" Grange, '25, made national football history. Twenty-one special trains came to town, and 67,000 people watched "Red" run against Michigan as no one had ever run before or has run since: 90 yards, 65 yards, 55 yards, and 44 yards — all for touchdowns — in the first 12 minutes. The score that famous Saturday afternoon was Illinois 39, Michigan 14. The fans went wild.

Between 1920 and 1930 Illinois athletes distinguished themselves at home and at the World Olympics. The decade marked the high point of George Huff's career. Zuppke was still the coach and still producing champion football teams. Under James Craig Ruby's coaching the Illinois basketball teams tied for the championship in 1924. And "Red" Grange, a national idol, was "Mr. Football" throughout the country.

Illiniwek, the dancing Illini brave who was to become a tradition, first appeared between halves in the opening game of the 1926 football season to the delight of thousands. Complete in Indian regalia, he still appears to the music of King's "Pride of the Illini" and dances to Alford's "March of the Illini."

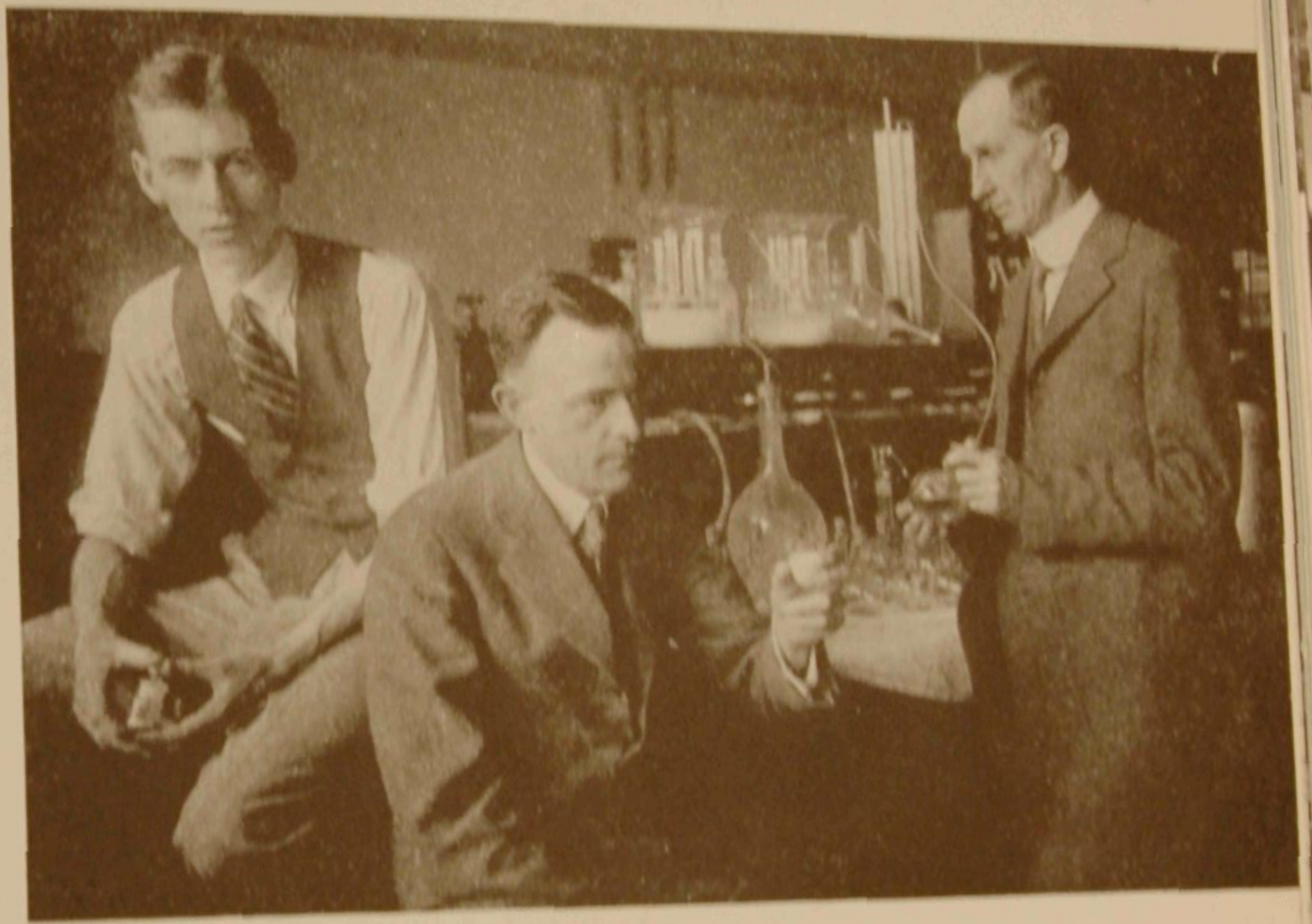
Class memorials became more elaborate. Instead of giving individual benches, fountains, arches, and flagpoles the classes now pooled their memorial funds to make possible the purchase of more enduring remembrances. One of the two best known memorials of the decade 1910-20 were the chimes, with the clock to strike the quarter hours, in the Altgeld Hall tower, the gift of classes of 1914-22 and the wartime School of Military Aeronautics. Another outstanding memorial, the Alma Mater statuary, was the gift of the sculptor, Lorado Taft, the Alumni Fund (an endowment established by the Alumni Association in 1922), and the classes between 1923 and 1929.

At the close of the decade, the adolescent stage of student life at the University of Illinois came to an abrupt end. The era of the serious student, eager enough for an education to work most of his way through, had come. His advent, heightened by the world-wide economic depression, brought a new note of maturity to student life at Illinois.



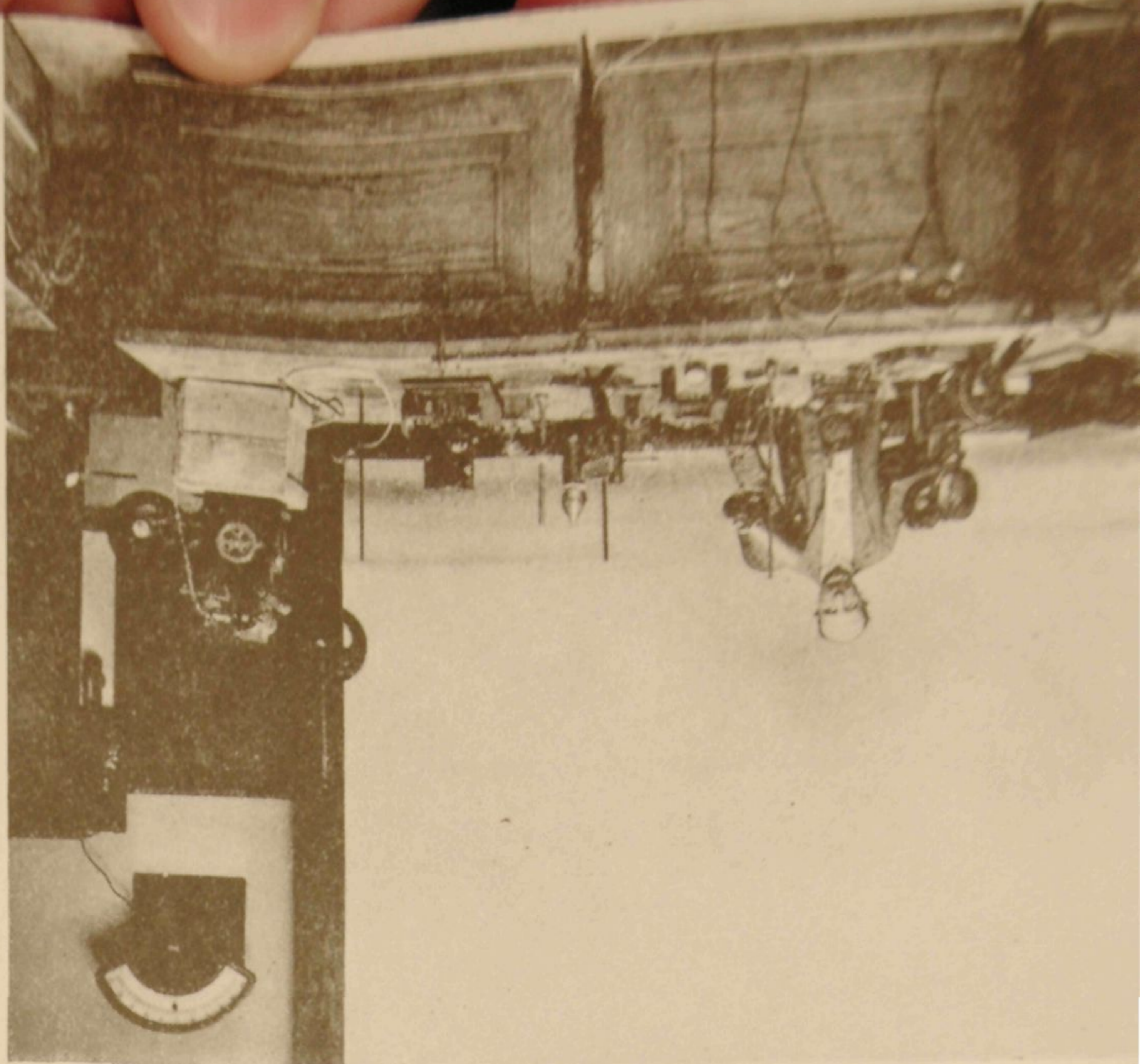
Home economics class

Dr. B. S. Hopkins, right,
and assistants, discussing the new
Element No. 61, Illinium

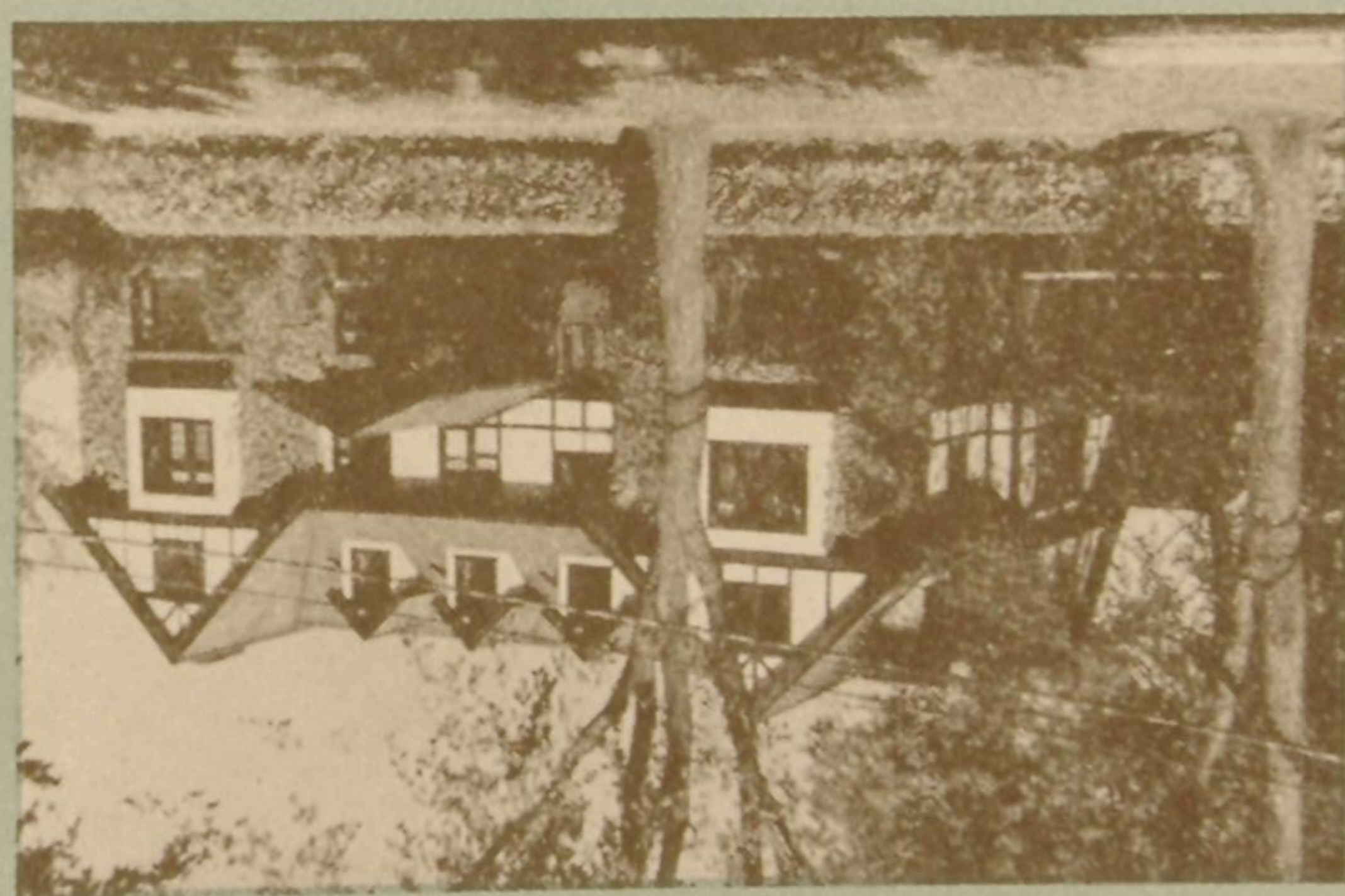
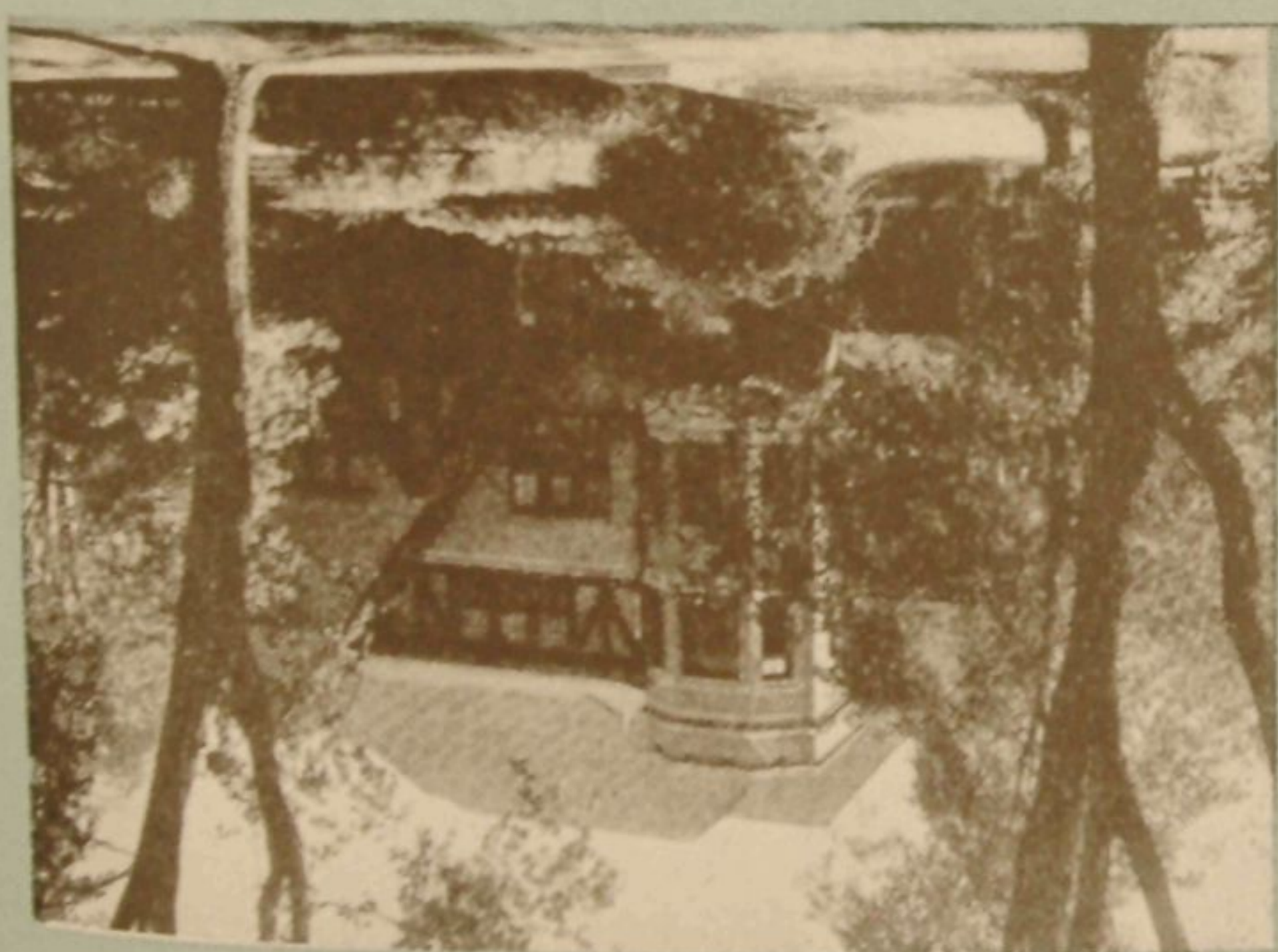


The chimes in Altgeld Hall

Professor Joseph T. Tykociner gave the world's first public demonstration of sound-on-film movies on June 9, 1922.



Sigma Chi, fraternity, and Pi Beta Phi, sorority, built big houses.



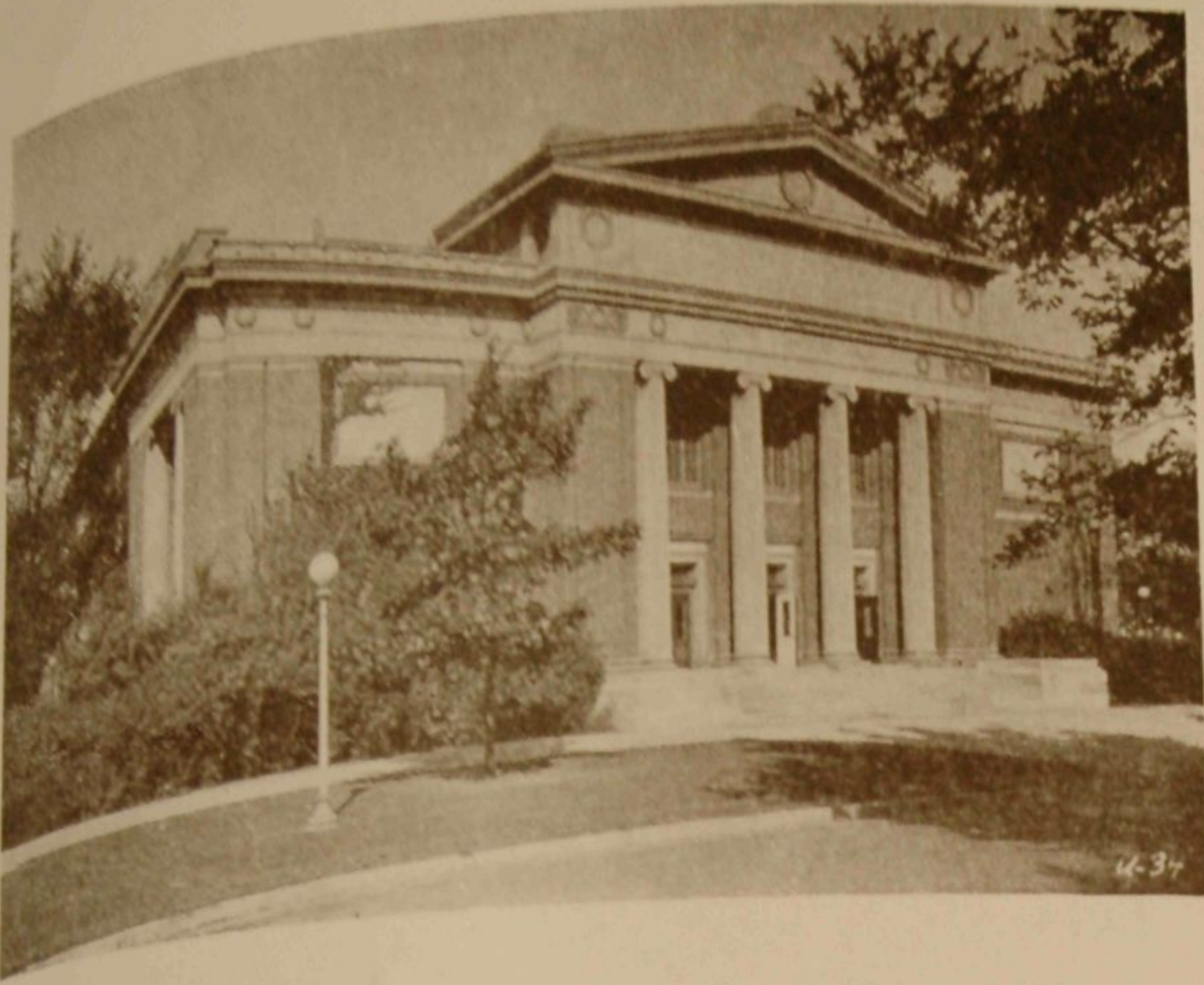
Fifty-year reunion of class of '72



Lorado Taft's Alma Mater group



Smith Music Hall



The lily pond, one of the many beauty spots on campus



The Hall Gymnasium named after George Hall, first director of the School of Physical Education





The Stadium, focal point for alumni at Homecoming, dedicated as a World War I Memorial in 1924



Illiniwek, the dancing Illini brave who appears between halves at football games



Illinois' "Red" Grange

The well-dressed tennis player
in the early twenties



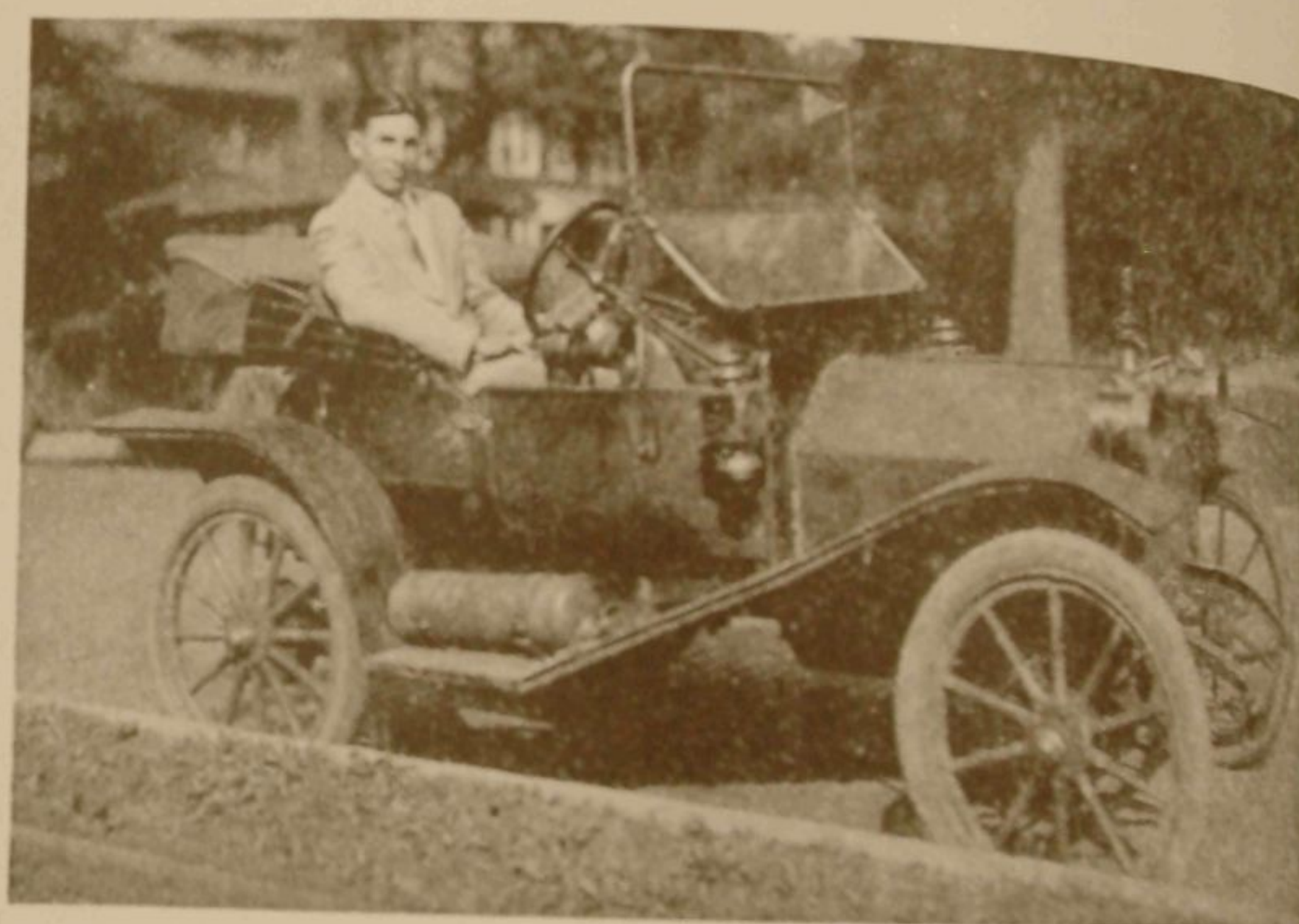
Jake Stahl, '03, at bat
with the Red Sox on visit
to the University



University baseball team
Japan, 1928



Ray Middleton, left, and Charles Luckman, center, in *Beggar on Horseback*, the first play which the Illini Theatre Guild put on in Lincoln Hall Theatre, 1930



Decrepit cars were fashionable in the roaring twenties



The raccoon coat contingent at Prehn's a popular student hangout at Sixth and Green Streets

A faculty group
in 1929



Dress designing at the University



High-fashion coeds in
the late twenties



Harry Woodburn Chase: *Universities today are not cloisters.*

TH



THE ERA OF HARRY WOODBURN CHASE

1930-1933

Harry Woodburn Chase, formerly a professor of psychology, left the presidency of the University of North Carolina to come to Illinois in mid-summer, 1930. In his inaugural address he sounded the note, later to be tuned up sharply, that he thought too much red tape and too many regulations kept college students from maturing intellectually and socially. One of his first experiments, asking the Psychology Department to give psychological tests to freshmen to see what could be learned about them, aroused much comment, good and bad, throughout the State. Some parents interpreted the tests as a reflection on their sons' and daughters' mentalities.

At one of the first Union smokers he attended, Chase said with characteristic frankness that Illinois students should show more initiative. The next day the *Daily Illini* replied that the paternal attitude and multiplicity of rules prevented much initiative at Illinois. Chase read the editorial and, since it coincided with his own opinion, went to work on relaxing some of the most arbitrary regulations.

Under a new statute the faculty assumed disciplinary matters. The new dean of men, Fred H. Turner, '22, who had been Dean Clark's assistant and now replaced him, concerned himself with advisory rather than regulative duties. He handled personnel work, vocational direction, and the problems of the maladjusted student.

At Chase's suggestion a student group composed of the *Daily Illini* editor and the presidents of prominent campus organizations met for discussion. Fraternities, sororities, and independents joined for the first time with a faculty committee on student affairs and the precedents of the older system were swept aside.

In 1930 the book of rules and regulations applying to students contained about 80 pages and 138 rules. Of this book Chase wrote, "The only document that I know comparable to our regulations for the conduct of the undergraduate students is the Book of Leviticus." By 1932 Chase had whittled it down to about 16 pages and 39 rules.

The new system, designed to promote student self-government and social responsibility, never had a chance to prove itself. The economic depression deepened and did as much as anything to mature the student and change his extracurricular activities. Campus life took on a more modest, democratic aspect. Idleness was no longer fashionable. In the fall of 1931, 436 early applicants competed for sixty-one part-time jobs in the YM's employment bureau.

Stories of as little as fifteen or twenty cents a day being spent by students for food were common. Over a thousand rooms in the nearby private boarding houses were reported vacant. Faculty salaries were cut, budgets were pared, and the local banks closed, some never to reopen. Twenty-seven fraternities and seven sororities folded up, some leaving debts behind them. During the depression over half of the calls at the deans' offices were for financial aid. In 1932 Dean Turner took over the employment services which the Y had rendered for several decades, and for the first time a Student Employment Bureau was set up under University control.

The building program lapsed. Buildings and improvements completed between 1930 and 1933 were those that had been begun or provided for in the Kinley era: the Chemistry Annex, the Woman's Gymnasium, the Men's Gymnasium — later named for George Huff, first Director of the School of Physical Education — and a new house for the president.

Another carry-over from the Kinley period was the establishment of the College of Fine and Applied Arts which Chase had strongly recommended and the trustees approved in 1931. Architecture came in from the College of Engineering, Art and Design from the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Landscape Architecture from the College of Agriculture, and the School of Music, which had been an independent unit. Professor Rexford Newcomb, '11, on the architectural faculty for fourteen years, became the dean of the new college.

The Chase approach to the problems of student discipline irritated many of the faculty members who had to take it over. Parents buzzed about the question of student morals, for some of the State newspapers had reported that students were being allowed to do as they pleased.

In 1933 Chase resigned to become Chancellor of New York University.



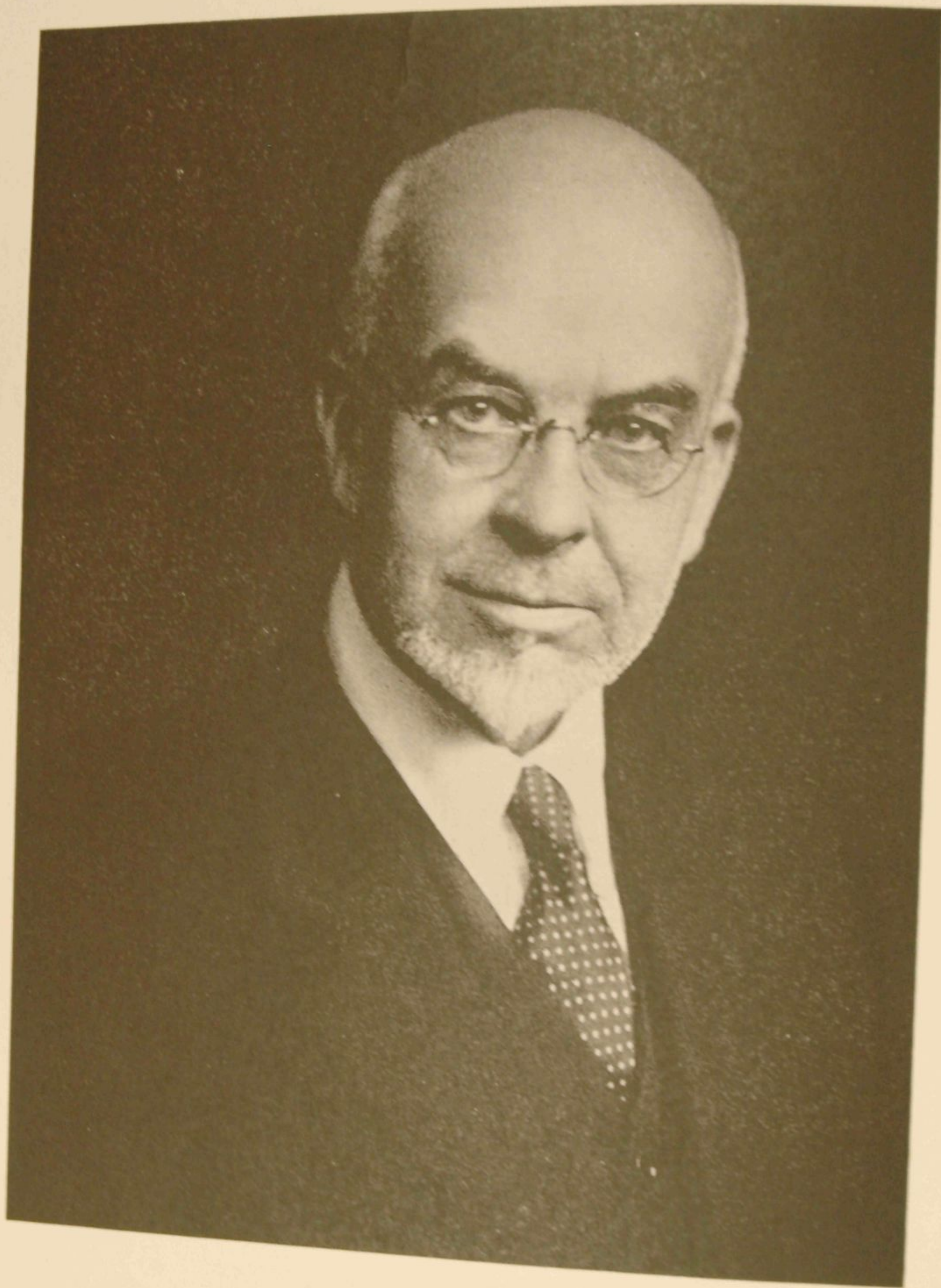
Fred H. Turner, '22, left, succeeded Thomas Arkle Clark, second left, as dean of men. Also on Clark's staff were G. Herbert Smith, '28, center, later president of Willamette University, Charles R. Frederick, '30, later director of student housing, and Park Livingston, '30, later president of the Board of Trustees.



President Chase was the first to occupy the new home for the University's presidents completed in 1930.



The new buildings, Architecture, left, Commerce, center, and the Library, right, were all in keeping with the Georgian design prevalent on the campus.



Arthur Hill Daniels: *It has been very encouraging to witness the determination with which students have carried on in spite of adversity.*



THE ERA OF ARTHUR HILL DANIELS

1933-1934

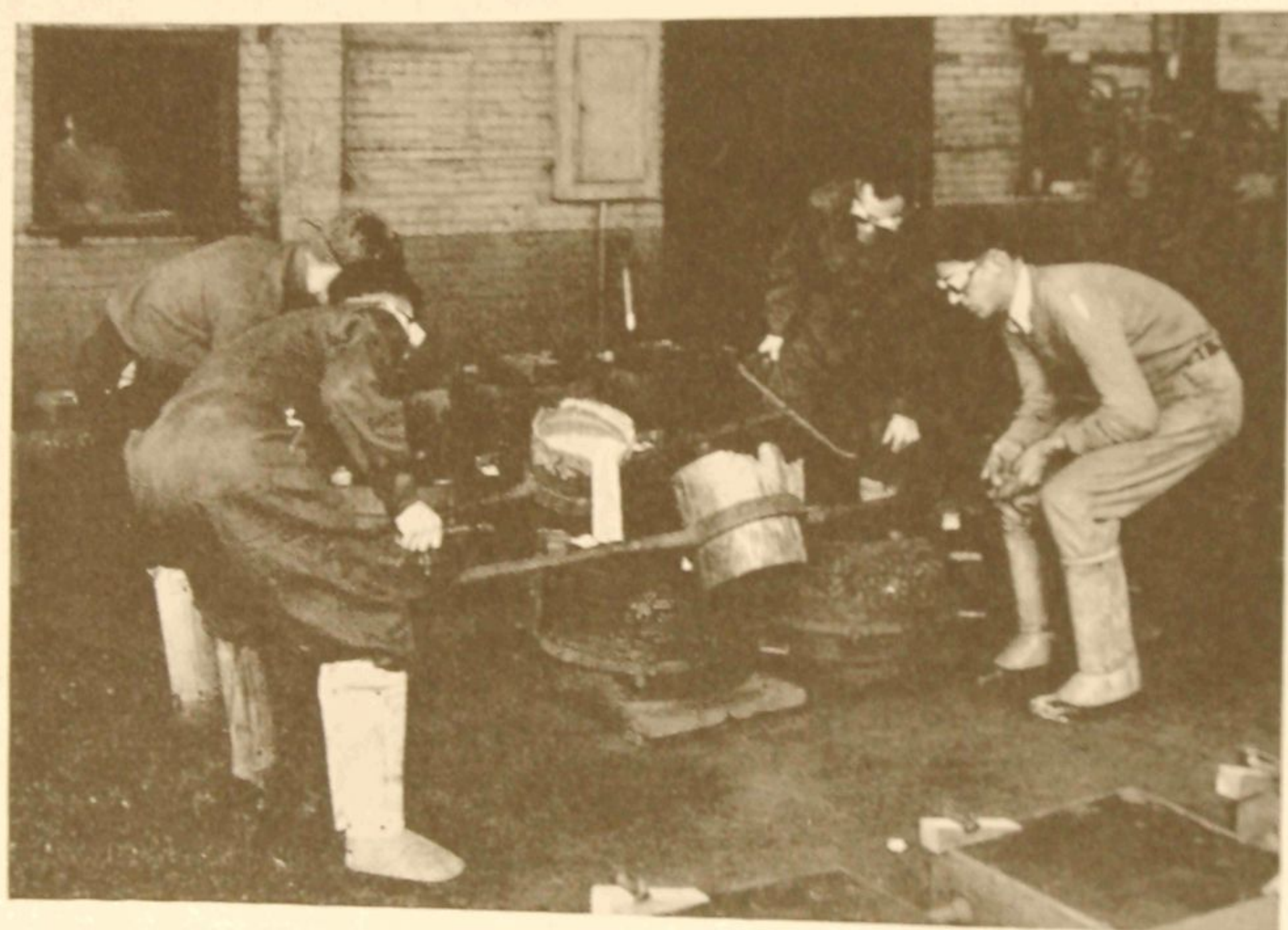
Arthur Hill Daniels became acting president and served for one year. At the time of his appointment he was dean of the Graduate School and acting dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. He had been on campus forty years, and the stories about him are legion. There is a story that a student once presented a dubious petition to him in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. Daniels genially okayed it and then pointed out it had to be approved also by the dean of the Graduate School. That afternoon the student appeared at the graduate office and was amazed to find the same man there. This time Daniels pondered the matter, decided that the petition was against regulations, and declined to approve it.

Daniels' interest in the classics was marked and he was successful in obtaining grants to enable William A. Oldfather, T. W. Baldwin, and Harris F. Fletcher to pursue their research in the humanities which later led to the publication of many scholarly books on Cicero, Shakespeare, and Milton.

During 1933-34 the country sank into the depths of the economic depression, and Daniels' year marked the beginning of the use of federal public works funds by the University.



Students at work in the
Hall of Casts, now an
exhibition gallery



Pouring metal in the
Foundry Laboratory,
College of Engineering

Alpha Tau Omega, one of two fraternities
built in the thirties

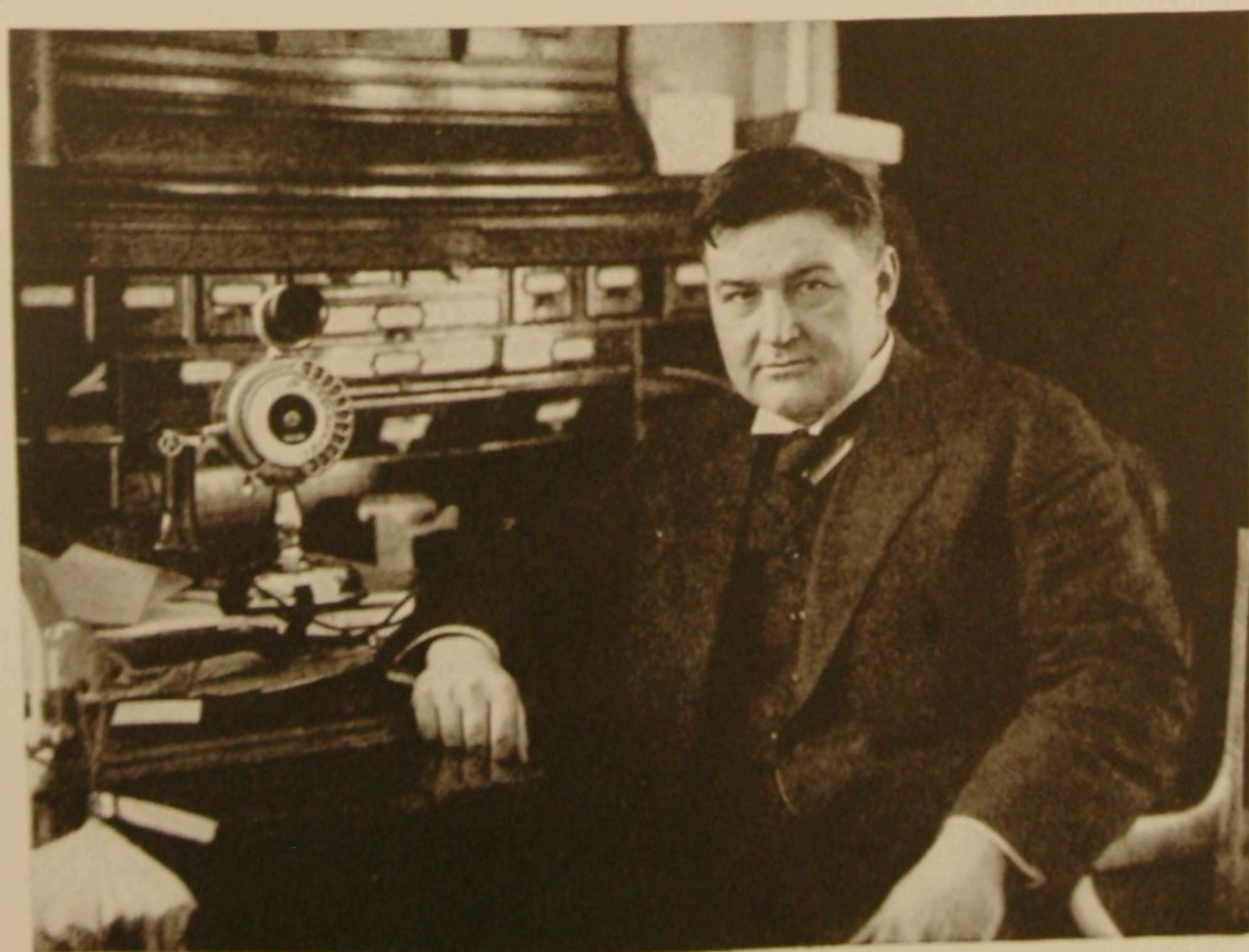




A spirited part of Commencement for many years was the resounding oratory marking the transfer of the class hatchet from the seniors to the juniors.



The Woman's Gymnasium



George Huff at his desk with one of the old-fashioned telephones which the University used until the early thirties



Arthur Cutts Willard: . . . to turn out men and women who can take care of themselves.

THE



THE ERA OF ARTHUR CUTTS WILLARD

1934-1946

Arthur Cutts Willard, head of the Mechanical Engineering Department and acting dean of the College of Engineering during 1933-34, was elected president on March 4, 1934. He had been on the campus for twenty-one years. In 1921, he had received international recognition for his research work which provided the engineering principles for the ventilation system of the Holland Tunnel under the Hudson River connecting Manhattan with Jersey City.

Often called the best-dressed man on the campus, Willard was also well known as a hard worker and an advocate of more cultural courses for technical students. Due to the depression and his personal dislike of public ostentation, he dispensed with the traditional inaugural ceremonies and plunged into his job.

The enrollment for 1934-35 was 13,067 — the budget nearly eight million dollars, the lowest since 1921. There was little hope from State funds, for the Illinois relief roll had mounted to nearly three million dollars a month.

Again the plans for the College of Medicine and College of Dentistry laboratories in Chicago would have been allowed to lapse but for Willard's determination to complete them. Willard and the trustees went to work securing federal funds. After four months of negotiations the government approved a grant of PWA funds and a loan from the RFC. The complicated transaction involving this first large University loan filled 77 pages of Board of Trustees minutes, and the newly formed University of Illinois Foundation was named as trustee for the bond issue.

The completion of the buildings in Chicago drew together the clinical facilities of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy for the first time. Dr. Raymond B. Allen, who was appointed executive dean of the Chicago colleges, did much to coordinate their work. Enrollment in the College of Pharmacy became the highest in the country in 1942; the College of Medicine, second; and the College of Dentistry, seventh.

In 1936 Willard started the long process that led to a PWA grant for a new Union Building. Again with the University of Illinois Foundation as trustee, a loan from an insurance company was arranged. Alumni contributed \$250,000 for the furnishings. Work on the Union, at the front door of the campus on the south side of Green Street between Wright and Mathews, began in 1939.

There was disagreement among alumni, students, and the community in general as to just where the front door to the campus was. Various sites came up for consideration. After many factors, including traffic patterns and relation to power plant service lines, had been thoroughly discussed, there was little doubt that the Times Square of the campus was at Wright and Green.

The Union was designed by Ernest L. Stouffer, '18, University architect, and Howard L. Cheney, '12, and John C. Leavell, consulting architects. The doors of the beautiful one-and-a-half-million-dollar Illini Union opened on February 5, 1941, and the first major event held in it was the Founder's Day celebration. The formal dedication of the building was the highlight of the 1941 fall Homecoming.

Federal public works funds were also secured to help build the Natural Resources Building, and to make extensive additions to the Library, McKinley Hospital, and the Chicago Illini Union Building.

The razing of University Hall was mourned and protested by sentimental alumni. No one could justify, however, or prove willing to provide the funds it would take to repair and keep the old landmark in service.

The first of the men's residence halls, housing 369 men, was financed by a loan from an insurance company and was completed in 1942. The first fires under the boilers of the new and streamlined power plant, replacing the thirty-year-old one, were kindled in December of 1940. But before the building program had gathered momentum, it again suffered a setback.

The threat of war loomed. Building restrictions prevented all but the bare essentials in repairs, and nothing was done about a long-promised band building, or the museum and art gallery needed urgently to house such gifts as the valuable Trees Collection contributed by Mr. and Mrs. Merle J. Trees.

When Willard retired after twelve years as president, most of them critical years of emergency and nerve-wracking administrative responsibility, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him at his last Commencement, 1946. He was lauded as the leader of the University during the nation's worst depression and the world's most devastating war, as an exponent of democratic education, and as a wise and able executive.

During the first five months of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) 1,158 students found employment. They earned from \$10 to \$20 a month, and in most cases were at work on jobs closely related to their studies. When the National Youth Administration (NYA) took over the FERA program in June of 1935, the students preferred employment under it rather than the uncertainties of off-campus jobs in restaurants and private homes. There were always more applicants than jobs, and the quota of ten per cent of the enrollment was annually filled until the abandonment of the program.

The "Indees" — members of Independent Houses — came into their own, won recognition in campus politics, and shared several of the class offices for the first time. Non-fraternity men dominated student life during the thirties, and the cleavage between independents and fraternities was never again so sharp as it had been.

Student prankishness had all but disappeared. "Pete" Adams, for forty years a campus cop, told an alumni club in 1935 that 10,000 students were easier to handle than a thousand had been in the old days. One fraternity that kept "Pete" and the faculty busiest with escapades during the thirties was Sigma Delta Chi, a professional journalism fraternity, whose "Axe Grinders' Brawl" and "Headliners' Hop," and the 1939 edition of the *Boneyard Blast* were reminiscent of a lustier day — and led to their being put on probation several times.

Le Cercle Français sponsored French movies. *Der Deutsche Verein* gave monthly programs of travelogs, *lieder*, and dramatics. Most of the college publications grew thinner, or like the College of Commerce and Business Administration *Enterpriser*, gave up the ghost. One new literary, an English Department publication, *Green Cauldron*, just barely weathered the depression. The *Illio* passed from the juniors to the seniors in 1931. The mildly naughty *Siren* had a brief and troubled reign before it finally foundered.

The Illini Theatre Guild plays of the depression ranged from the classic dramas of Sheridan and Gorki to the modern plays of O'Neill and Coward. They attracted wide public attention. In March, 1930, the first play put on in the new theatre in Lincoln Hall was *Beggar on Horseback*.

Among the cast of seventy-two students were four destined to become distinguished alumni: Charles Luckman, '31, later to make a fabulous reputation in advertising and to become president of Lever Brothers Company. Ray Middleton, '30, to become a musical comedy star and to play the lead in such Broadway productions as *Annie Get Your Gun*. Robert Henderson, '28, author of *Whether There Be Knowledge* and now on the staff of the *New Yorker*. William Maxwell, '30, author of such novels as *Time Will Darken It* and *The Folded Leaf*.

Larry Parks, '36, now a Hollywood actor, made his first appearance as leading man in Lincoln Hall in a play called *Man and the Masses* presented by the Illini Theatre Guild in 1935.

Orchesis, the women's dance group, gave annual recitals. The bands, the glee clubs, the chorus, and the orchestra each gave one public concert a year. The special pride of the community at the time was the chorus of 150 student and faculty voices whose singing of "The Messiah" every Christmas season has become a cherished tradition. In 1933 Ray Dvorak, '22, conductor of the Men's Glee Club, took the members on their first bus-circle tour, giving concerts in Miami, Boston, and Quebec.

Dancing to the radio and phonograph came in during the depression and reduced the demand for name bands that had characterized college dances of the late twenties. Porch-swinging dates and nocturnal serenading in the spring took the place of more expensive entertainment in the early thirties.

Foundations maintained by the churches having large student membership were among the best agencies providing a congenial, homelike atmosphere. The Wesley Foundation (Methodist), the Newman Foundation (Catholic), the Hillel Foundation (Jewish), the Presbyterians, the Disciples, the Lutherans, the Congregationalists, and other Protestant denominations provided daily social and religious programs. They attracted thousands of serious-minded students and stimulated informal personal friendships and group spirit to an extent which few other campus organizations could match.

Several Illini overseas as reporters with news services were recording the meaning of the gathering clouds in 1939. By July, 1940, sixty students had enrolled in a pilot training course. The weedy Champaign airport was used for their work.

Faculty men in the sciences began to leave for assignments in Washington. Those who stayed on the campus accelerated their research programs. The betatron, an induction electron accelerator, invented by Professor Donald W. Kerst in 1940, was put to secret use. The medical staff at Chicago, among other war-conscious activities, were studying the effects of air temperature and pressure on airmen. The College of Pharmacy started a drug plant experiment station on the fields of the College of Agriculture's Cook County Experiment Station near Des Plaines.

When the University Council of Defense first used the old whistle on the fire station at Urbana, which had not been turned on since the days of volunteer firemen, it was the object of local amusement. The shooting war still seemed far away.

On May 1, 1942, a unit of 200 enlisted men marching from the Champaign depot brought the community its first real awareness of the military regime to come. A naval signals school was set up. The men were quartered in the Men's Old Gymnasium and Annex, marched to chow in the luxurious Union ballroom, and trained on the Illinois Field. They were the first of a large number of Army and Navy trainees in schools for diesel engineers, cooks and bakers, medical and dental officers, and others.

Dean Albert J. Harno was appointed general supervisor of all Army and Navy programs. Professor Coleman R. Griffith, Director of the Bureau of Institutional Research, became University coordinator of the undergraduate courses for regular students and servicemen.

By the spring of 1943, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the University, the campus was as fully geared for war as it had been in 1918, its fiftieth anniversary.

The celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary was brief and simple. On the afternoon of March 2, 1943, a double quartet from the School of Music opened the convocation in the Auditorium singing the "University Anthem." This was the all-but-forgotten song which G. F. Root — composer of "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp the Boys Are Marching," "The Battle Cry of Freedom," and other Civil War songs — and Regent Gregory had written for Inaugural Day on March 2, 1868. The program, which included an address by President Emeritus Kinley, lasted less than two hours. That afternoon Governor Green, who recalled his days as a cadet in the University's School of Military Aeronautics in 1917, and President Willard also spoke. The University's seventy-fifth birthday party was a family affair, dignified and simple due to the national emergency.

Women got their first chance at campus activities that before the war had been strictly masculine. The *Daily Illini* and the *Illio* had their first feminine editors. More women played in the concert band. Various women's war committees organized first aid and home nursing classes, and Red Cross work rooms. College women also promoted the blood bank, made collections, sold war bonds, and had few dates.

Professors of English, music, and art found themselves scheduled to teach mathematics and physics. Professors' wives who had once been teachers were recruited and given emergency appointments. Retired professors arose from their rocking chairs, revised old lecture notes, and came back to the classrooms. On the streets the sight and sound of marching men in uniform seemed as familiar as if they had always been there. And in the backyards and vacant lots, victory gardens flourished.

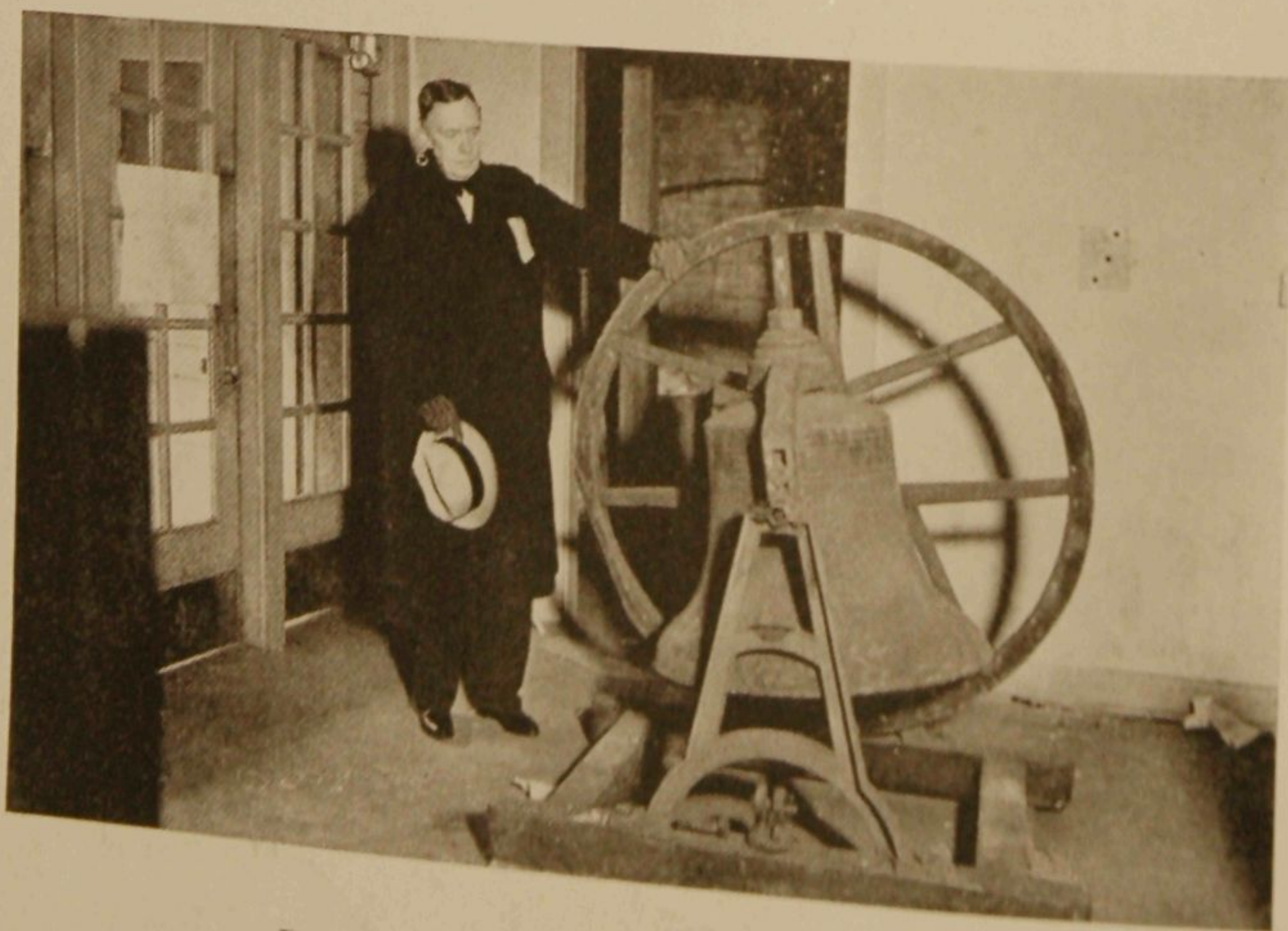
By V-J Day, 1945, Illinois students and alumni had served their country in uniform. The war dead numbered 572.

Anticipating the problems of "veterans in a hurry for an education," President Willard set up a new division of special services with authority to tailor courses to fit the veteran student.

The married postwar student brought his wife and children to the campus. He wheeled a baby carriage on the broadwalk. He was an excellent student in spite of the wails of the baby at dawn and during the evening study hours. The unmarried postwar student, male as well as female, cleaned up on a comparatively painless off-campus job that had not only achieved local respectability but also national fame — baby sitting.



When the ceiling in University Hall collapsed, causing the building to be condemned, alumni mourned the razing.



President Willard with old chapel bell now in cupola of the Union



Hanley's in Bradley Arcade in the day when students could honk for curb service near the corner of Wright and Green Streets



Alfred Gregory, the son of John Milton Gregory, laying the cornerstone of Gregory Hall



Gregory Hall is the home of the College of Education, the School of Journalism, the Department of Psychology, and Radio Station WILL.

YMCA on the campus for
use of students



The Men's Residence Halls

Natural Resources Building,
home of the State Geological
Survey and the Natural History
Survey on south campus

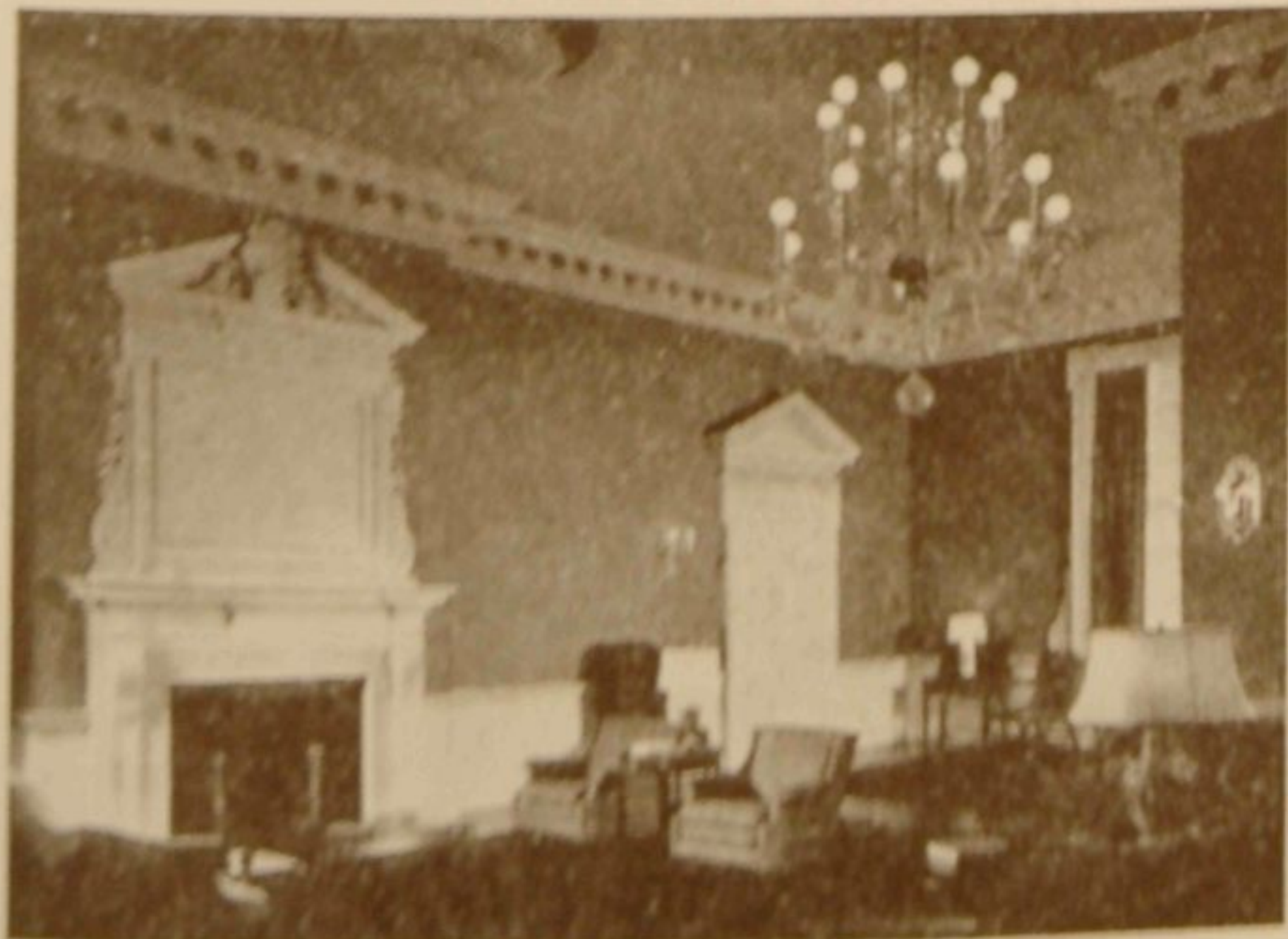




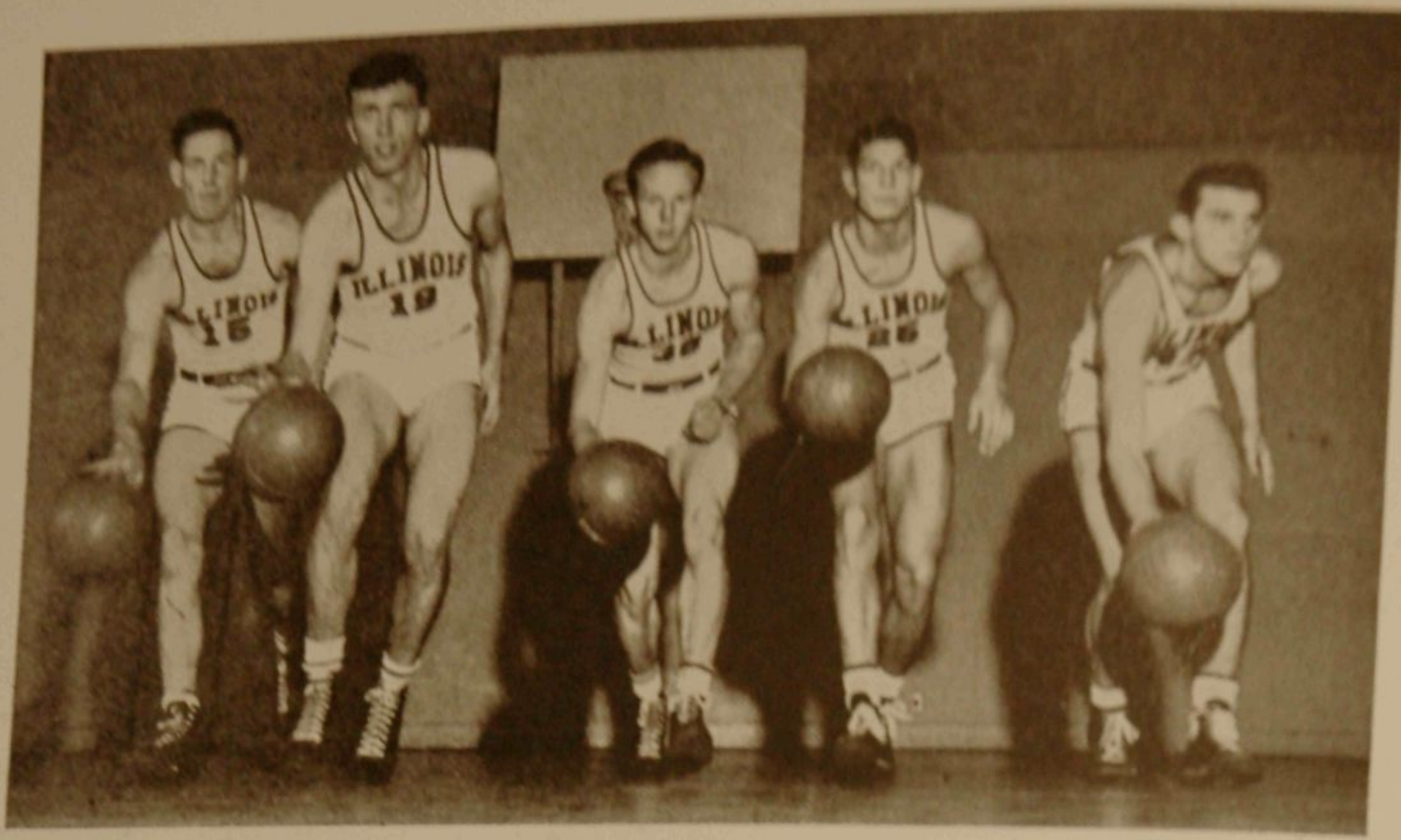
Front door of the campus, the Illini Union Building



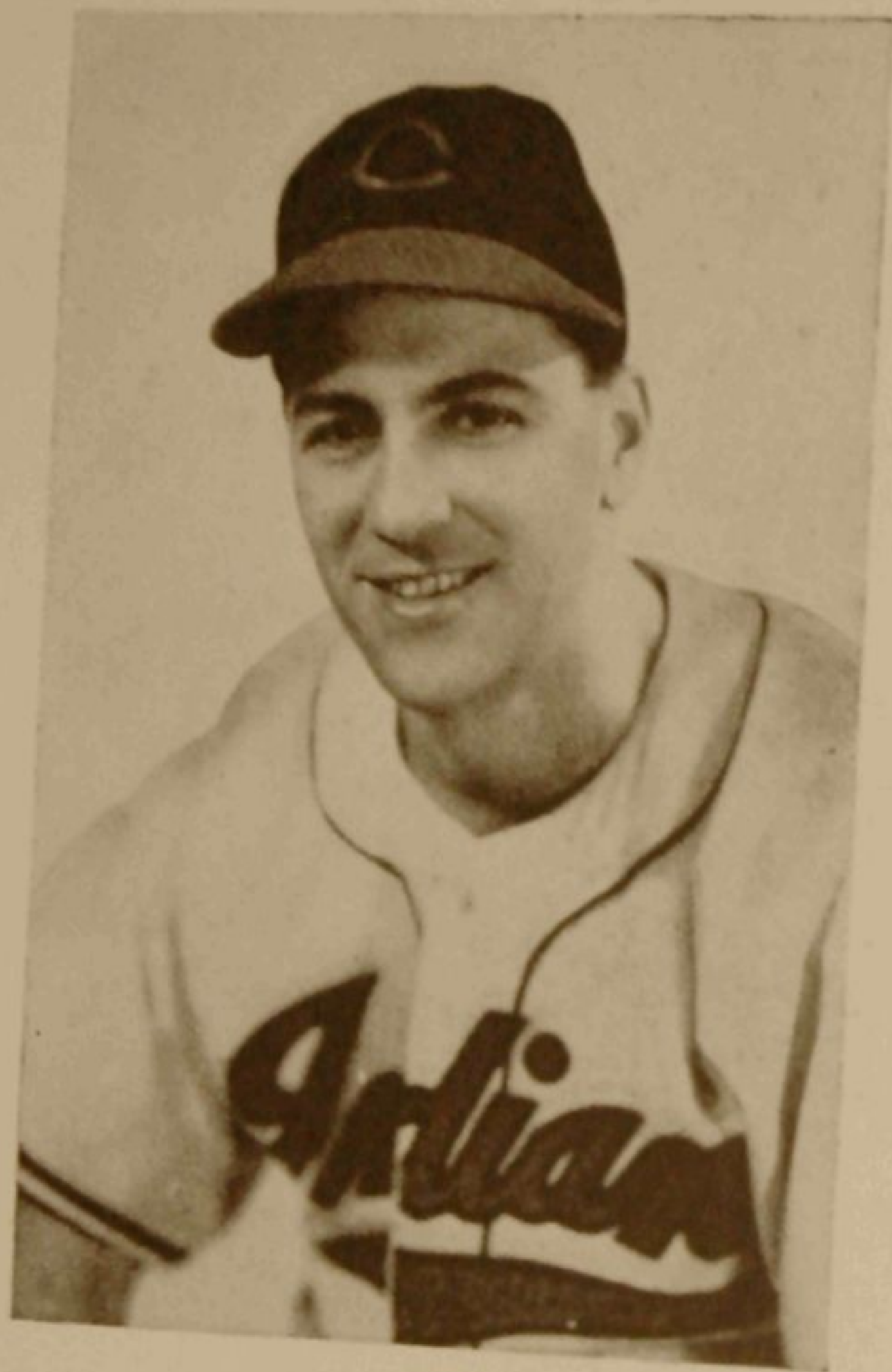
Ceremony dedicating
the Illini Union Building



The Browsing Room and
Wedgwood Lounge
in the Illini Union



The "Whiz Kids," 1943



Illinois' Lou Boudreau



Tumbling act, a
Gymkana production



Larry Parks, top center, played his
first leading role in *Man and the
Masses* in Lincoln Hall Theatre,
1935.



President Willard receiving the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws



President *Emeritus* Kinley, left, President Willard, and Governor Green at the University's seventy-fifth anniversary party on March 2, 1943



Orchestrated, modern dance



The University's annual Mum Show attracts thousands of visitors.



THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS IN CHICAGO

(With Illinois Department of Public Welfare)

DIRECTORY

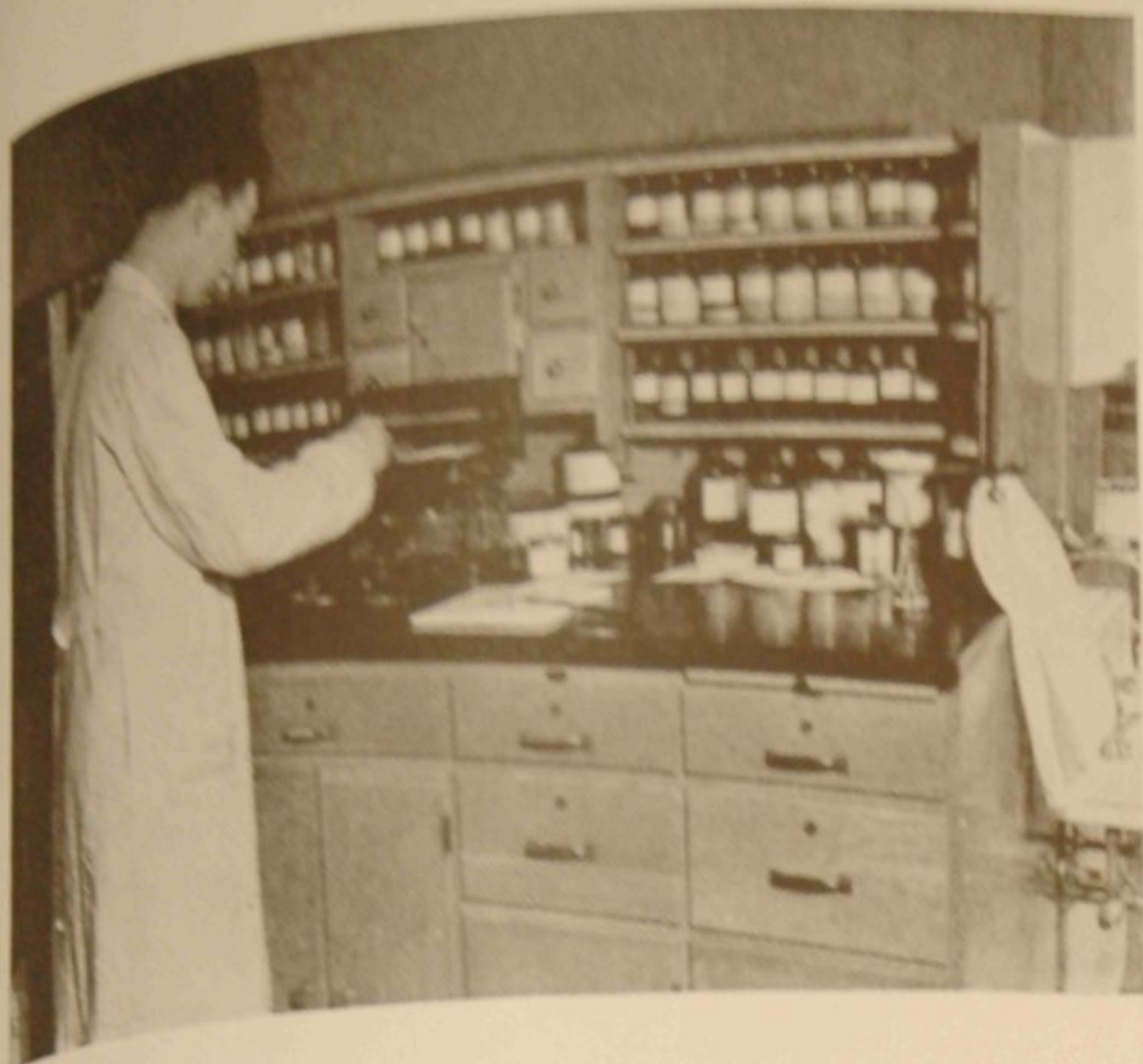
- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Colleges of Dentistry, Medicine,
and Pharmacy | 6. Institute for Juvenile Research |
| 2. Dispensary and Research Hospitals | 7. Surgical Institute for Children |
| 3. Neuropsychiatric Institute | 8. Union Building |
| 4. Power Plant | 9. Library |
| 5. Nurses Home | 10. Recreation Grounds |



The deans of the Chicago colleges in 1940,
left to right: F.B. Noyes, dentistry;
A.H. Clark, pharmacy; R.B. Allen, executive
dean; and D.J. Davis, medicine



Operating amphitheatre in the
College of Medicine



Prescription Laboratory in the
College of Pharmacy

Students observing procedures in the
College of Dentistry clinic

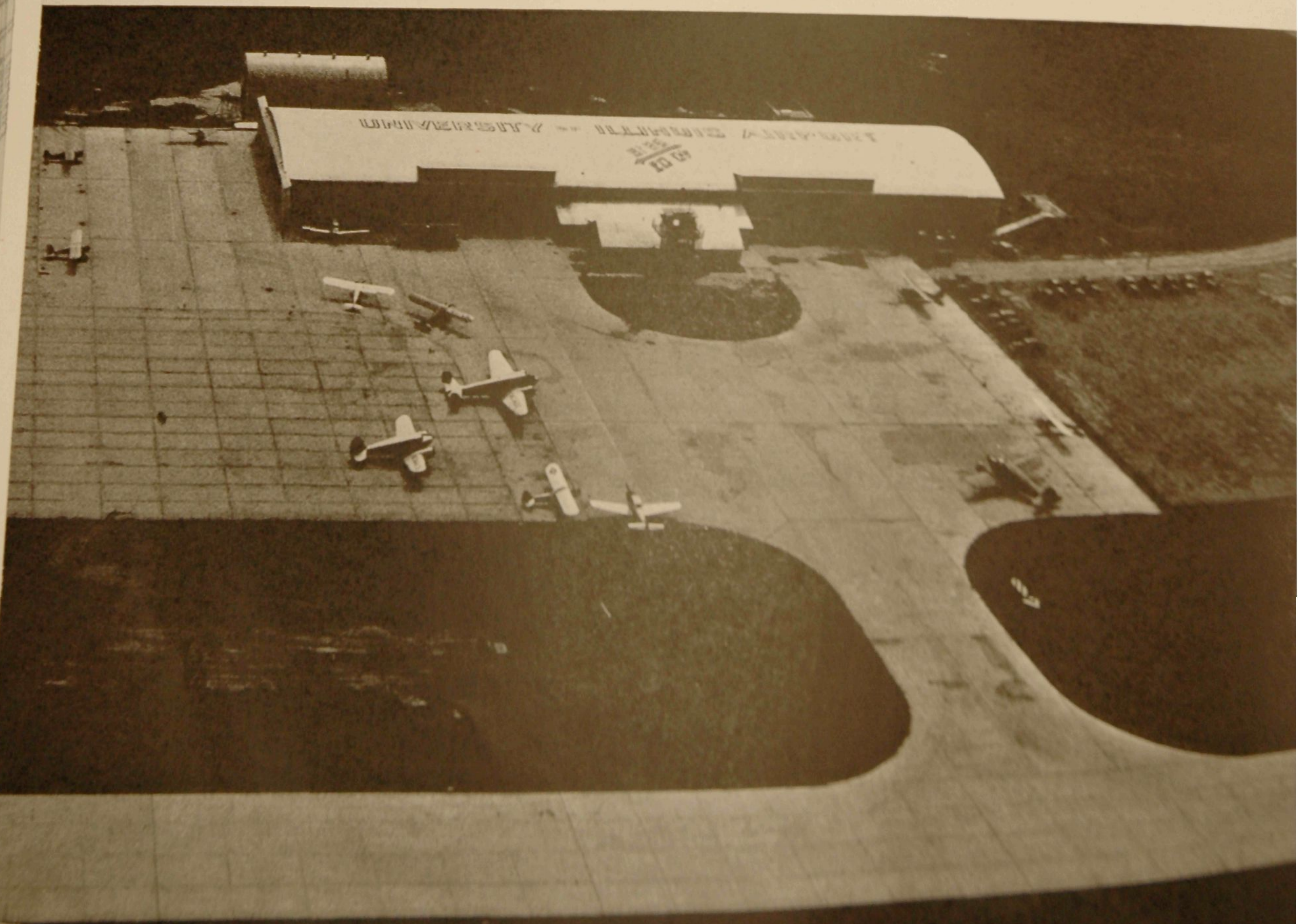


The University professional colleges
on the Chicago campus — medicine,
dentistry, and pharmacy



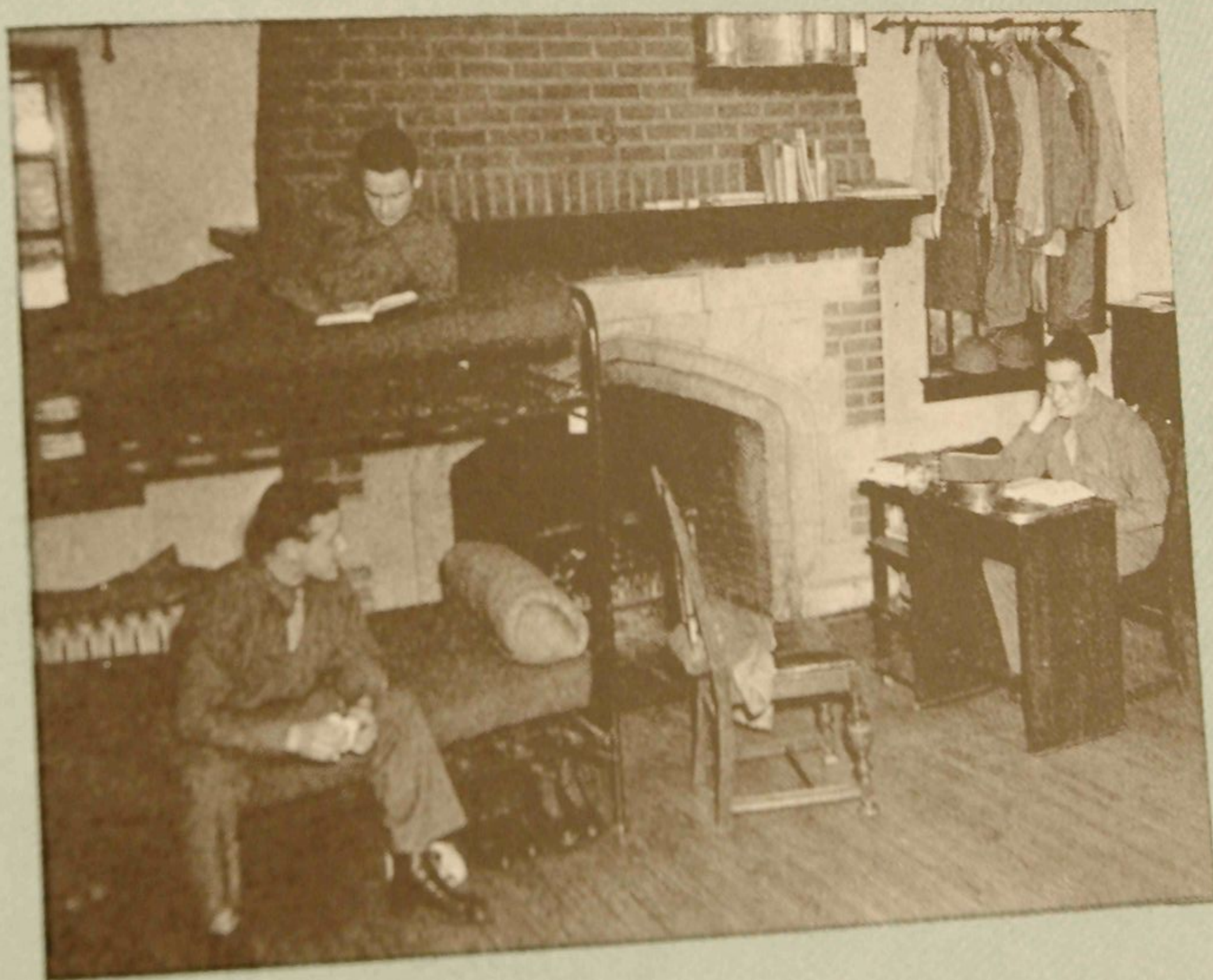
Flag-raising at dedication
of University airport

The dedication of the largest university airport in the world
was the most spectacular event of the fall of 1945.





Wartime training programs
on Urbana campus



The Army takes over a
fraternity living room



Navy signalmen drill
on Illinois Field



George Dinsmore Stoddard: *High talent must not be submerged in mass education.*

ERA OF GEORGE DINSMORE STODDARD



1946-

The early postwar period was one of transition and phenomenal expansion. In May, 1945, George Dinsmore Stoddard, a noted child psychologist and commissioner of education of the State of New York, was appointed the University's tenth president. When enrollment at Urbana started to rocket, President Stoddard swept away the old barriers against decentralization. University branches at Navy Pier in Chicago and at Galesburg were set up, equipped, and staffed with breathtaking speed. Galesburg became famous as "the college that was made in a month."

Stoddard called the housing situation the "worst bottleneck of all." With the precedent-breaking that has characterized his activities, he went to work on the problem. Hundreds of small prefabricated houses for faculty and married veteran students shot up on the parade grounds. The Ice Skating Rink was turned into a men's dormitory. Students were housed in the Stadium halls. Acceptance of jobs often hinged on the answer to the national cry, "Will we find a house?" A Small Homes Council had been organized in 1944 to carry on research to

help Illinois citizens of limited resources meet the housing shortage by building low cost dwellings. Thirty model units, completed in 1949, are now being used by faculty members.

Faculty appointments were reminiscent of the venturesome James period. In Stoddard's first year he had vacancies to fill in fifteen key spots as deans, directors, or heads of departments. The men whom Stoddard appointed were, in general, young, brilliant, and had established national reputations in their fields. Several Illinois professors who had long served the University were moved up into the vacant administrative positions. Coleman R. Griffith became the provost. Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, in charge of the Chicago professional colleges, became the University's vice-president. Louis N. Ridenour of the University of Pennsylvania was appointed dean of the Graduate School. John M. Kuypers left Cornell to direct the School of Music.

Under Stoddard, the Speech Clinic, the Institute of Government and Public Affairs, the Business Management Service, and the Institute of Communications were formed. The College of Veterinary Medicine formed in 1944, the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations approved in 1945, and the Institute of Aviation recommended in 1945, all developed rapidly. The Social Welfare Administration was given independent status, and the Graduate School became the Graduate College. Nearly twenty new curricula were begun including Occupational Therapy, Food Technology, Restaurant Management, Education of the Deaf and the Mentally Handicapped, Nurses Training, Veterinary Medicine, Mass Communications, and Physico-Chemical Biology.

Stoddard also embarked on the largest building program in the University's history. In spite of unprecedented construction difficulties and shortage of labor and materials many new buildings were completed during his first biennium, 1947-49. At Urbana the buildings completed were the Electrical Engineering Building, the Physics Research Laboratory (Betatron Building), the East Chemistry Building, the Mechanical Engineering Building, the Lincoln Avenue Residence for women, and a 95-apartment unit for student-staff housing, and in Chicago the Aeromedical and Physical Environment Laboratory.

The University received from Robert Allerton a beautiful country estate and farmlands near Monticello, Illinois. The park and forest areas are known as the Robert Allerton Park and are being developed as a recreation spot for the people of Illinois. The income from the farmlands will be used to maintain and develop the park. The main building, called the Allerton House, has been remodeled to accommodate overnight and dinner guests, increasing the University's facilities for taking care of visitors attending meetings and conferences. The first conference at Allerton House was a Seminar on Educational Radio in June, 1949. Men and women from all over the United States and several foreign countries in the field of radio education came to Allerton House for a two-week conference directed by University specialists in mass communications.

President Stoddard's capital appropriations for 1949-51 include funds for an Animal Science Building, a Veterinary Science unit, a six-story student-staff apartment at Urbana, and an eight million dollar addition to the hospital on the Chicago campus.

Three outstanding appointments were announced by Stoddard early in 1950. Thirty-six-year-old Dr. Stanley W. Olson left an assistant directorship at the Mayo foundation to become Dean of the College of Medicine in April. He is the youngest medical dean in the country and the first graduate of the College of Medicine, '39, to come back as dean. Soulima Stravinsky, internationally known concert pianist and son of the famous composer Igor Stravinsky, will come to the University as an associate professor in the School of Music in September, 1950. The Division of Communications was created in 1950 and Wilbur Schramm became dean — the first deanship of its kind in the country. The new division takes in eleven areas of service, among them the University Press, the School of Journalism and Communications, Station WILL, and the Institute of Communications.

In 1946 Illinois produced five athletic championships — in football, indoor track, outdoor track, wrestling, and tennis. Coach Leo Johnson's track squad was unbeaten in any meet, and walked away with the NCAA championship. On January 1, 1947, U.C.L.A., king of Pacific Coast football, met the Illini in the first of the Pacific Coast-Western Conference Rose Bowl games. Coach Ray Eliot's team made football history with a resounding 45-14 upset. In the fall of 1948 the first University football game appeared on television. A stipulation of the contract with Station WGN-TV in Chicago was that there be "no advertisement of beer, liquor, wine, or laxatives."

The first Festival of Contemporary Arts was held at the University in 1948. Since then the annual spring event emphasizing art and fine printing and programs of music, motion pictures, the dance, literature, and drama have attracted thousands of spectators from all over the country. Among the many distinguished visitors on the festival programs in 1950 were Igor Stravinsky, Martha Graham, Marc Connelly, Archibald MacLeish, Carl Sandburg, Aaron Copland, and R. Hunter Middleton.

Nearly 3,000 students, totalling 7,032 registrations, used the facilities at Galesburg from 1946 until its closing in 1949. The property was returned to the State and the remaining undergraduates were absorbed into the Urbana and Navy Pier classes. In the fall of the 1949-50 academic year, 19,500 students enrolled at Champaign-Urbana and about 5,500 at Chicago.

Long before 1950 the contributions, both tangible and intangible, which the University of Illinois had made to the State, the nation, and the welfare of all mankind had become known. But by mid-century, it was not only possible to assess the tangible contributions in dollars and cents but to announce that the results of research at Illinois had paid with interest every penny ever spent by the State on its University.

The basic resource of Illinois is its rich prairie land; and the soil conservation practices, in which the University led the State, have helped to develop this land and to preserve it for future generations. For decades survey and soils test work has aided many individuals in the buying and selling of farmland in Illinois.

The work of the University agricultural scientists in combating the Hessian fly, the chinch bug, oat smut, flag smut, bitter rot, apple scab, and other

enemies of farmers and orchardists in Illinois has saved millions of bushels of wheat, oats, corn, apples, and other crops. Among the many money-saving University research projects for dairymen was a new process for making ice cream, saving thirty per cent of the sugar formerly used.

After years of greenhouse experiments with soybeans, the University introduced the new crop in 1914. Illinois farmers pioneered in developing the soybean industry. This crop alone has added millions of dollars to farm incomes in the nation. Its use as a food and in manufacture has increased steadily with the years. During World War II its value went up further as an oil-producer. Although other states now have large crops of soybeans yearly, Illinois still holds the country's record.

The University's College of Agriculture has led in the millions of dollars of additional wealth now produced annually in Illinois by increased yields in corn, oats, wheat, and other crops. Based on productivity records for 1932 and 1947, for instance, corn yields in the State have increased from 36 bushels per acre to 53, and oat yields from 30 to 41.

During World War I the country's entire supply of dimethyl glyoxime, used in the testing of nickel steel in armorplate and projectile heads was produced in the University's famous chemistry laboratories. During World War II one of many experiments of chemistry department scientists, under the guiding genius of Professor Roger Adams, helped to develop synthetic rubber for the government.

Professor William C. Rose, discoverer of one of the amino acids, advanced man's knowledge of nutrition to new heights. For almost twenty years after his discovery, the University made all the amino acids used in food research laboratories throughout the country.

Professor Joseph T. Tykociner developed the first sound on film — previously the phonograph had been used. An interesting coincidence has tied every historic moment in the development of the sound track to the University of Illinois:

- 1922 — Tykociner's first sound film was seen and heard in an Urbana laboratory.
- 1927 — Samson Raphaelson, '17, wrote *The Jazz Singer*, the first full length movie to use sound.
- 1946 — Larry Parks, '36, played the male lead in *The Jolson Story*, adapted by Raphaelson, in which voice recordings (Jolson's) were dubbed in with spectacular success to synchronize with the acting.

The world's first alkali-vapor radio tube was perfected on the campus by Professors Charles T. Knipp and Hugh A. Brown. The methods of preparing iron and iron alloys with magnetic properties were perfected by an Illinois alumnus and professor, Trygve D. Yensen, '07. From the same distinguished laboratories came the photoelectric cell, developed by Professor Jakob Kunz.

In 1918 the University was a beehive of discovery and invention. The Board of Trustees adopted a rule providing for the patenting of promising developments and the assignment of controlling rights to the University as trustees to assure the maximum public benefits.

The research of University scientists led to discoveries that turned large deposits of formerly useless Illinois sand and clay into products of economic value. Professor Edward W. Washburn discovered the adaptability of La Salle County's rich deposits of sand for optical glass, much of which had previously been imported from foreign countries. In the late thirties, millions of dollars worth of oil and gas were found by State and University geologists in several southern Illinois counties, and new deposits are still being explored.

Professor Julian R. Fellows invented a smokeless furnace which burns any solid fuel and reduces smoke by ninety per cent. This invention widened the market for Illinois rich soft coal deposits in cities throughout the Middle West which, like St. Louis, prohibit the use of high smoke-producing soft coal. The smokeless furnace opens the way for efficient burning of economical fuel and at the same time removing the smoke pall from American communities.

In the laboratories on the Urbana campus the process of substituting cheap magnesia for costly tin in glazing was perfected and gave impetus to the ceramics industries of the country. American housewives can thank ceramic engineers at the University of Illinois for the longer-lived enamel pots and pans they now find in the stores. The enamel specifications used by the United States Bureau of Standards were those worked out at the University.

Four faculty members in the professional colleges on the Chicago campus developed a new and revolutionary formula for dentifrice. Today the ammoniated dentifrice formula is used by twelve companies licensed by the University of Illinois Foundation.

Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, one of the greatest living physiologists, discovered enterogastrone, a hormone which gives promise as a treatment for peptic ulcers. Dr. George E. Wakerlin and his associates of the College of Medicine have found an extract of animal kidney which helps to reduce blood pressure and may open up new knowledge of control of heart disease.

The Division of Services for Crippled Children at Springfield, an arm of the University, carries on a medical care program for all types of children with handicaps. One of the many therapeutic services includes the fitting of hearing-aids for deaf children under twenty-one anywhere in the State.

The betatron, invented at Illinois in 1940 by Professor Donald W. Kerst of the Physics Department, was the first instrument to produce radiation and electrons whose energies were in the multi-million-volt range. A 300-million-volt betatron which took two years to build went into operation on February 28, 1950. In addition to its uses as a scientific tool and as a super x-ray for industry, the betatron promises to be an important weapon in the fight against cancer.

The State looks to the College of Medicine for leadership in medical education and research. An average of three hundred papers a year record faculty experiments. Dr. Stanley D. Tylman was the first surgeon in medical history to use plastics in cosmetic surgery. Hundreds of veterans with shattered hands and faces have benefited from his work. Since 1947 postgraduate instruction has been made available to dentists all over the country by telephone transmission of round table discussions and symposia conducted by specialists at the

College of Dentistry in Chicago. Over 7,000 dentists were enrolled in 1949-50. In the spring of 1950 the first of a series of postgraduate demonstrations on the practice of periodontics was televised over Station WBKB-TV from Chicago. Last year 135,017 citizens of Illinois were cared for in the outpatient department and 6,162 in the hospitals of the College of Medicine.

The Extension Division of the University maintains a library of films and other audio-visual aids in education for loan to schools and churches throughout the State. In March, 1950, the Division was carrying on 107 college-level subjects and 99 extramural courses for University credit. Over 5,000 citizens throughout the State were enrolled, and nearly 8,000 more were enrolled in non-credit correspondence, conference, or short-course studies. In 1949, 3,828 undergraduates and 3,058 graduates attended the University Summer Session. The Division of Extension also conducts a Speakers' Bureau providing lecturers from the University staff for educational programs throughout the State.

Hundreds of volumes printed by the University Press have shared the research of Illinois professors with scholars throughout the world. A publication of the Press in 1949 was included in the Fifty Books of the Year, a national award of the Institute of Graphic Arts for fine printing and design. More than three million pamphlets and books are printed every year by the University Press and distributed to citizens of Illinois by way of sharing what the University discovers with the people whom the University represents.

The Library, housing two and one-half million books, is the largest of any of the state universities and the third largest university library in the country. Many alumni have made outstanding contributions to the nation's literature and arts. Allan Nevins won the Pulitzer Prize in 1933 and again in 1937 for biographies of Grover Cleveland and Hamilton Fish; Carl Van Doren, in 1939 for a biography of Benjamin Franklin; Mark Van Doren, in 1940 for a distinguished volume of poetry; James "Scotty" B. Reston, in 1945 for notable reporting to the *New York Times* on the Dumbarton Oaks Conference.

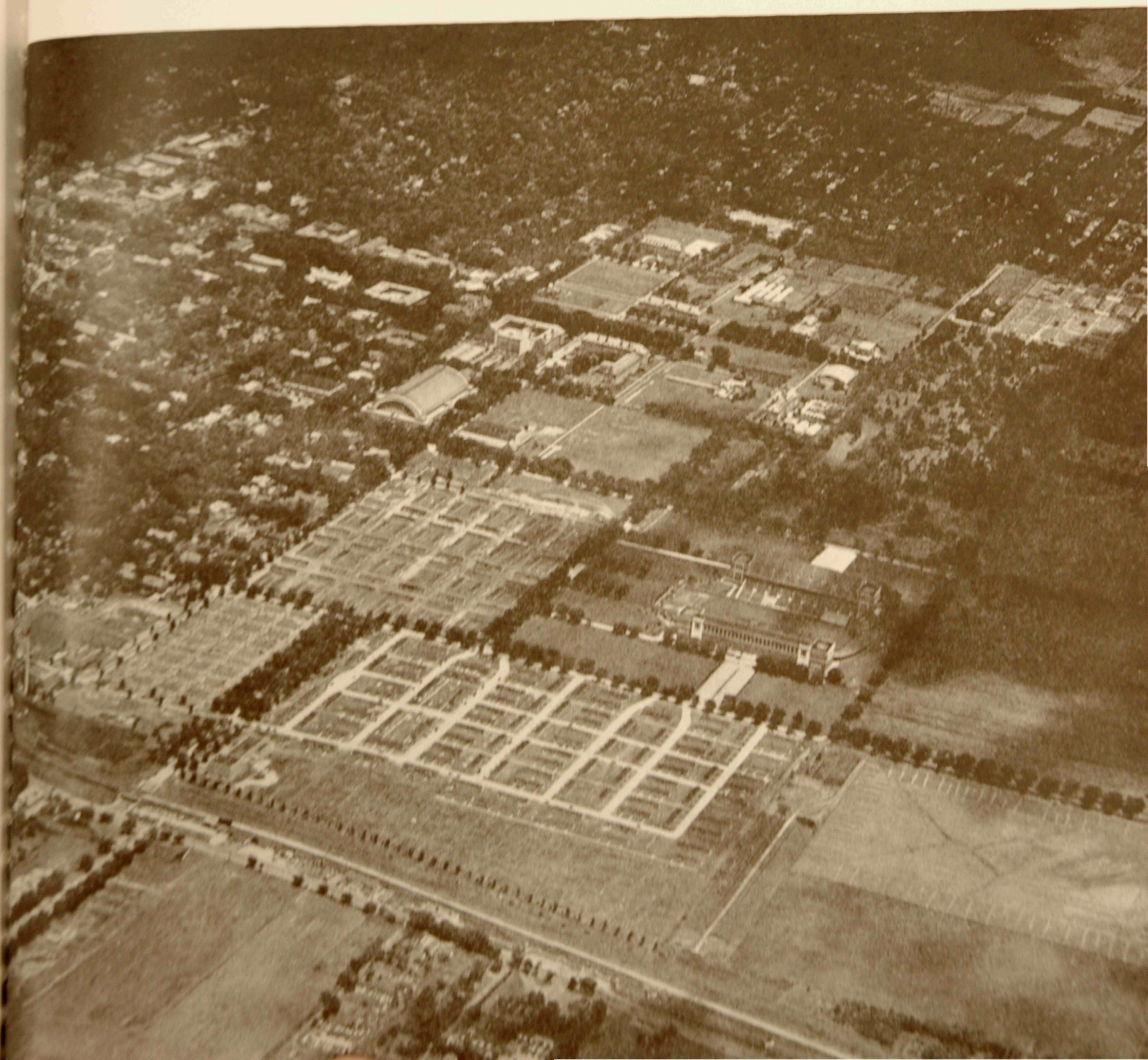
Faculty members and alumni have exhibited their works of art in many national shows, and some of their paintings are permanent acquisitions of the Metropolitan and Whitney museums in New York City. One of the country's great string quartets, the Walden Quartet, is in residence at the University and its members are on the faculty of the School of Music. Besides teaching on campus, the Quartet gives public concerts at Urbana and elsewhere in the State and recently toured Europe giving concerts at the request of the United States Army.

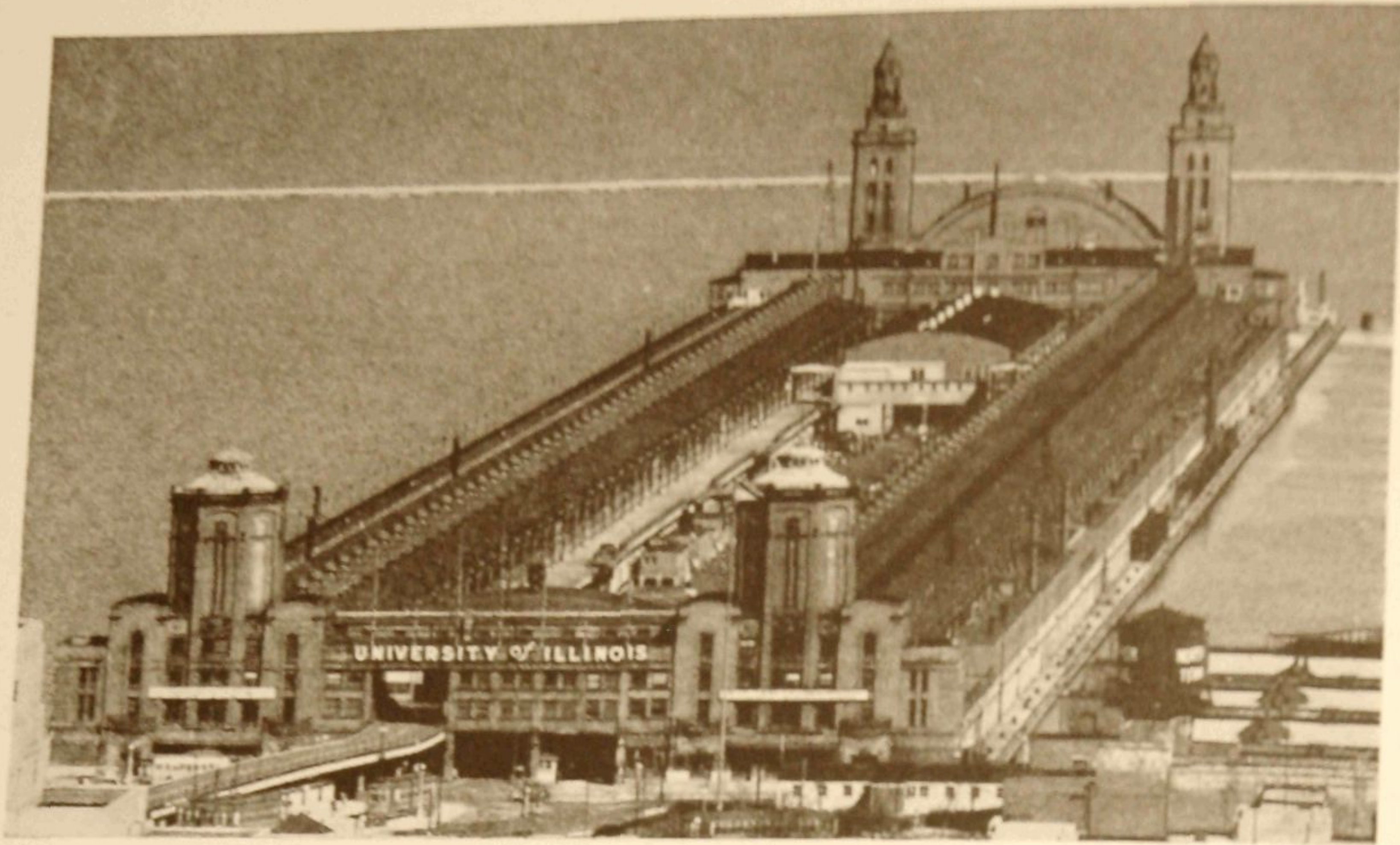
Although the University's contribution to literature, art, and music has lagged behind its distinguished place in science, there is new impetus and much promise for the future in the creative arts. When an institution is aware of its sources of strength and weakness, when it is intensely active in the study of its own problems, and when it is suffused with eagerness to meet the commands placed upon it by the citizens who support it, only the foolhardy could say that it is not growing in prestige and service. The University of Illinois has never been so prodigiously alive as it is at present nor more keenly aware of its potentialities for the future.

General Omar Bradley, President James Conant of Harvard, Professor Anton J. Carlson of the University of Chicago, and President Stoddard at Stoddard's inauguration

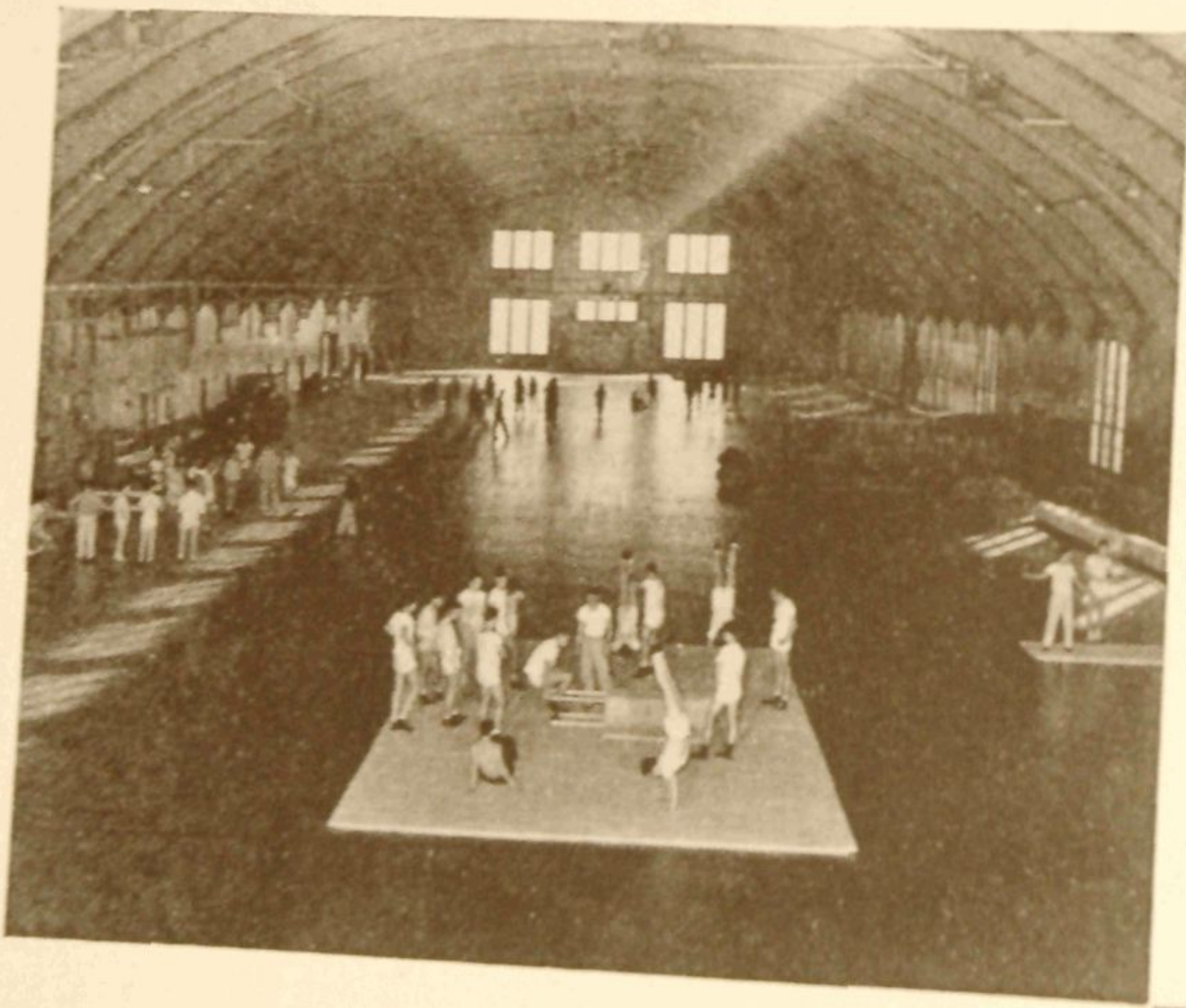


Aerial view of the Urbana campus today





The Chicago undergraduate campus at Navy Pier



Student life in the Gym and the Coffee Shop at Navy Pier

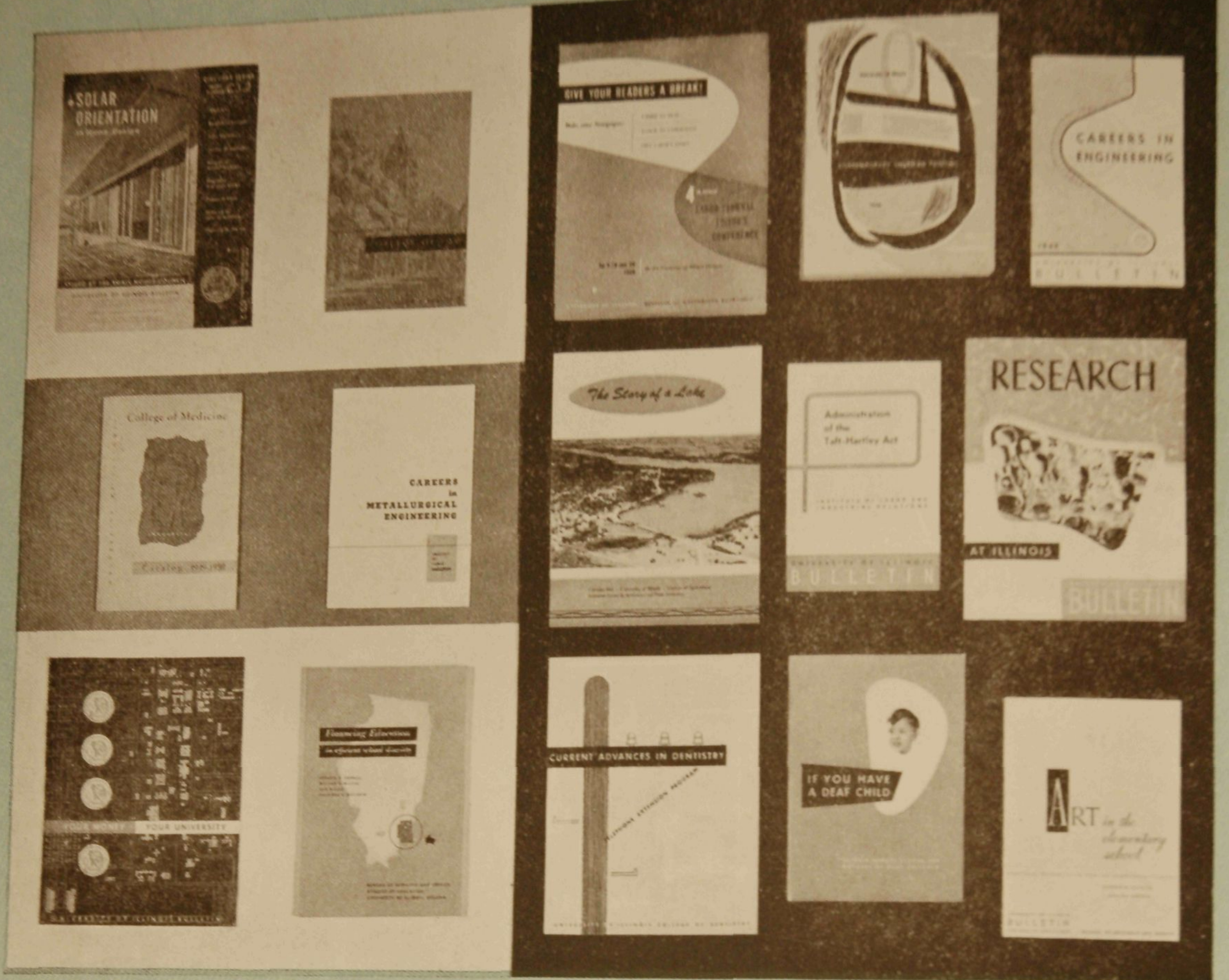




Aerial view of Galesburg, "the college made in a month," discontinued in 1949



Hectic registration days of 1946-47



A few of the hundreds of bulletins which University departments prepare to meet the multiple and varied needs of Illinois citizens

The Broadwalk becomes a busy and colorful traffic lane between classes.



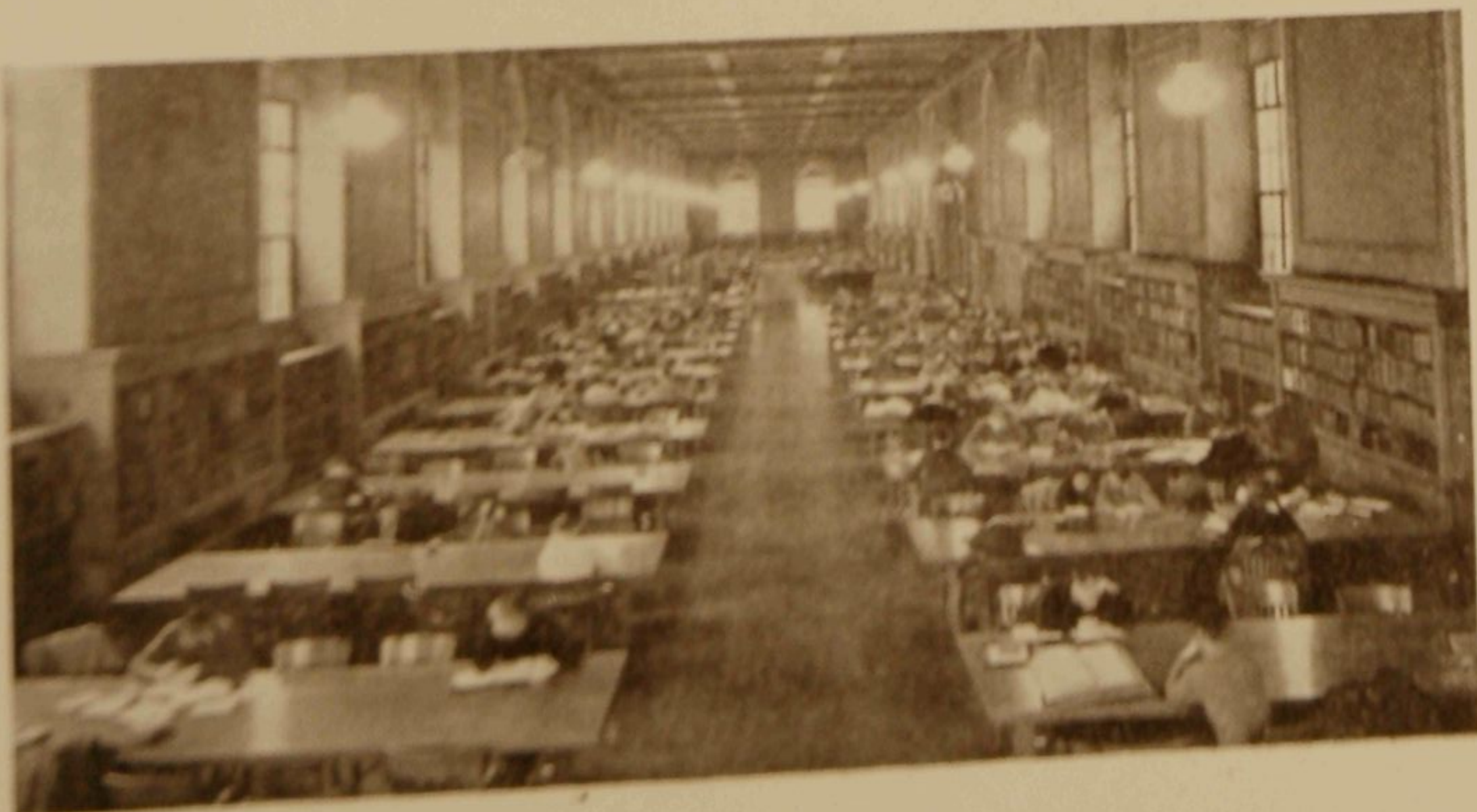
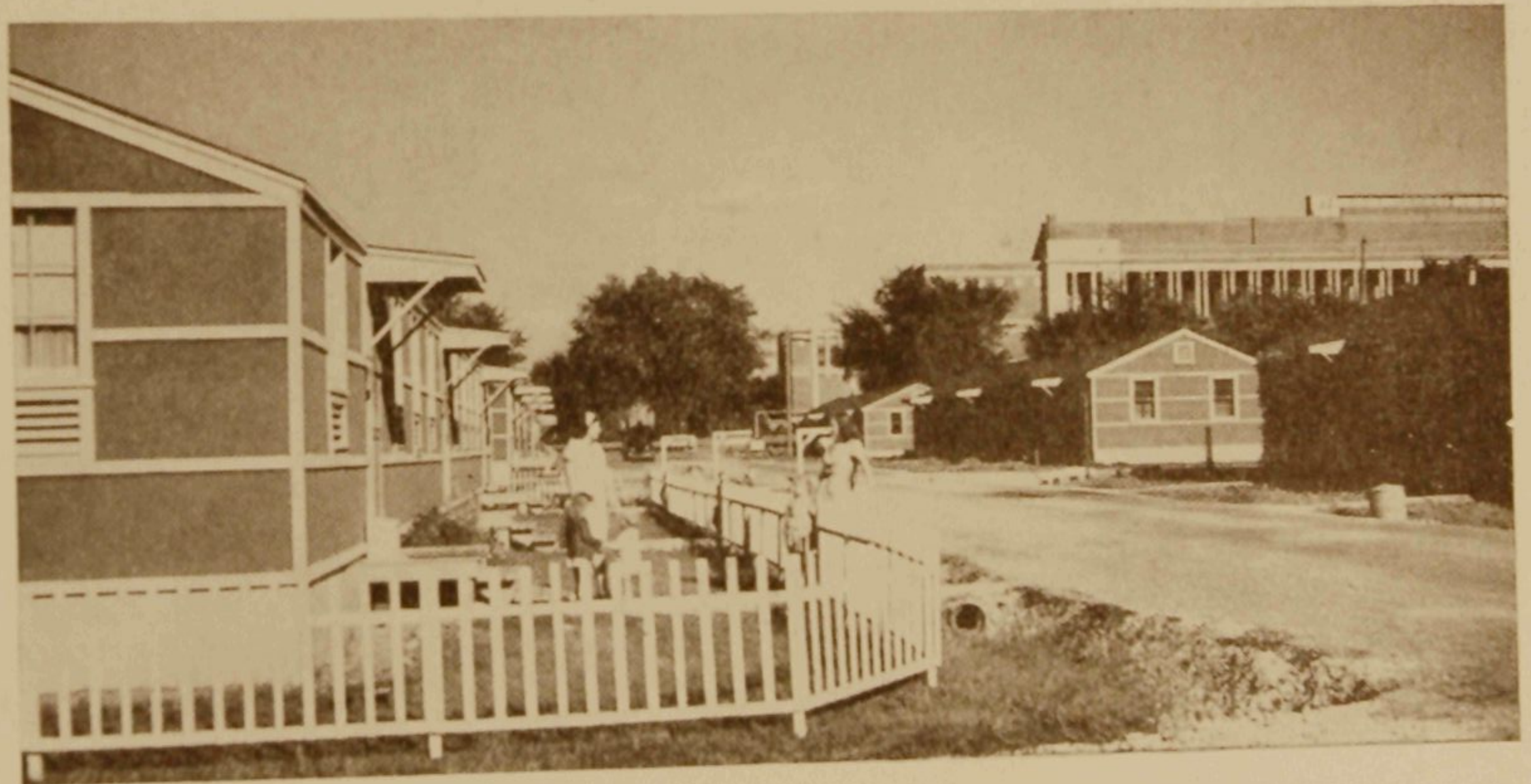


Two degrees were common in one family in the 1947 Commencement. One-year-old Louis L. Thomas, III, plans to wear a full-size cap and gown about 1970.



The veteran student minded the baby and whipped up a pie between classes.

Converted barracks at Stadium Terrace housed veteran students and their families.



Spacious Library reading room



Huff Gym dance



Homecoming Weekend Hobo
Parade in 1946

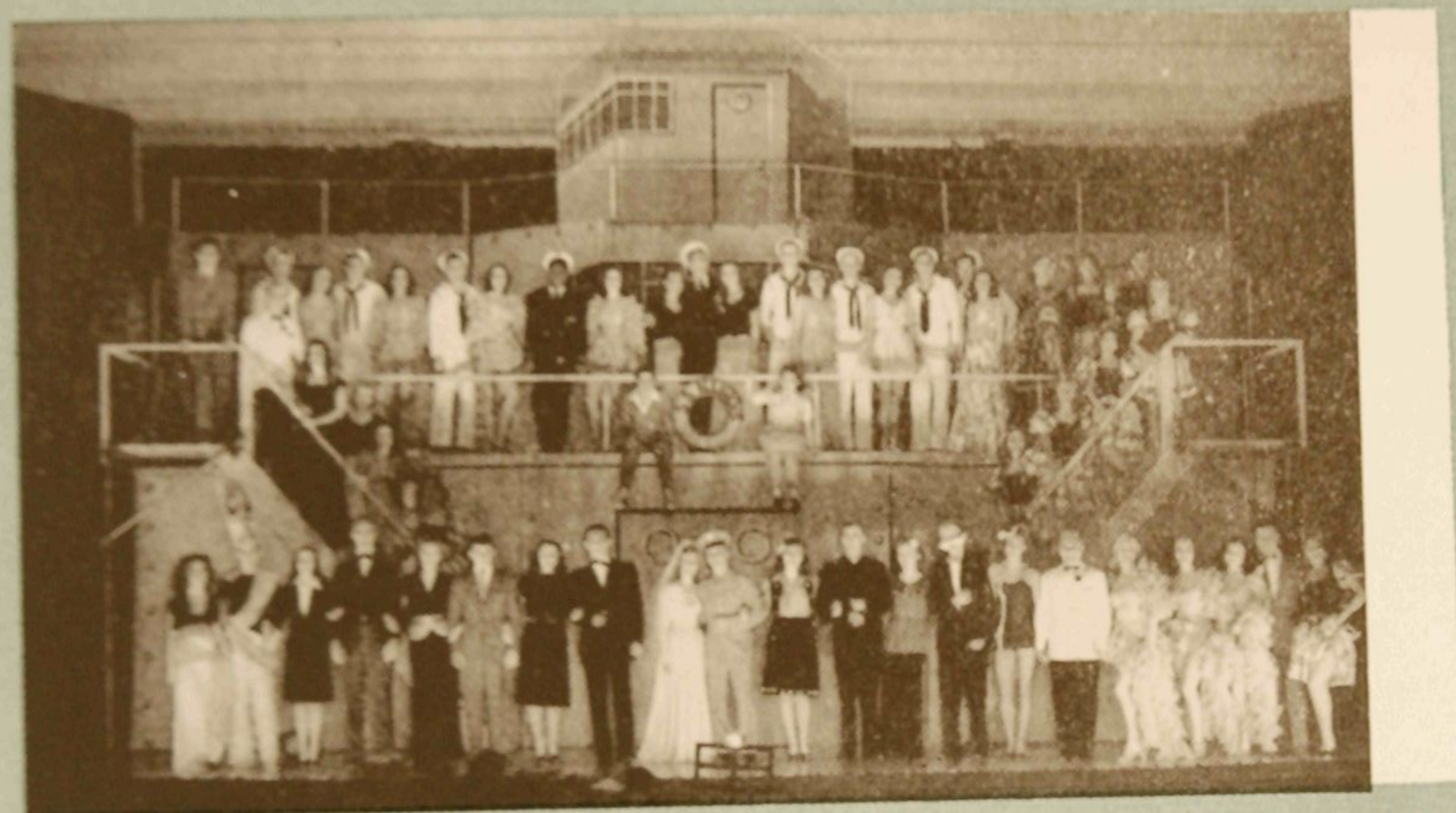


Pleasant part of the President's job,
crowning campus beauty queens



Marian Anderson, guest artist
on one of the 1950 Star
Course programs

Recent Spring Carnivals have raised funds for Student Campus Chest to aid charitable causes.



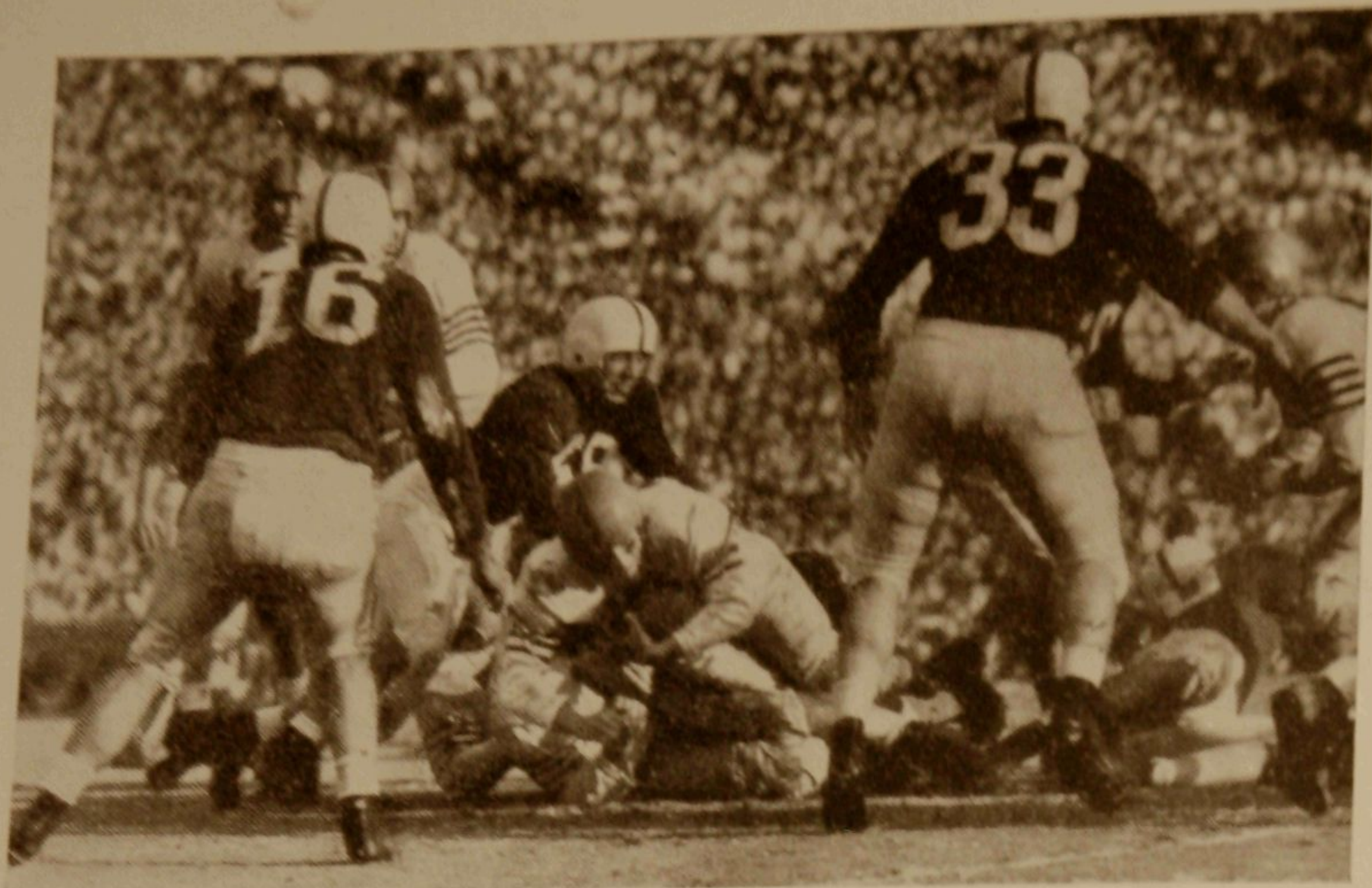
Illini Union Variety Show, an all-student production

Scene from *The House of Bernarda Alba*, the Illini Theatre Guild's presentation at the 1949 Festival of Contemporary Arts



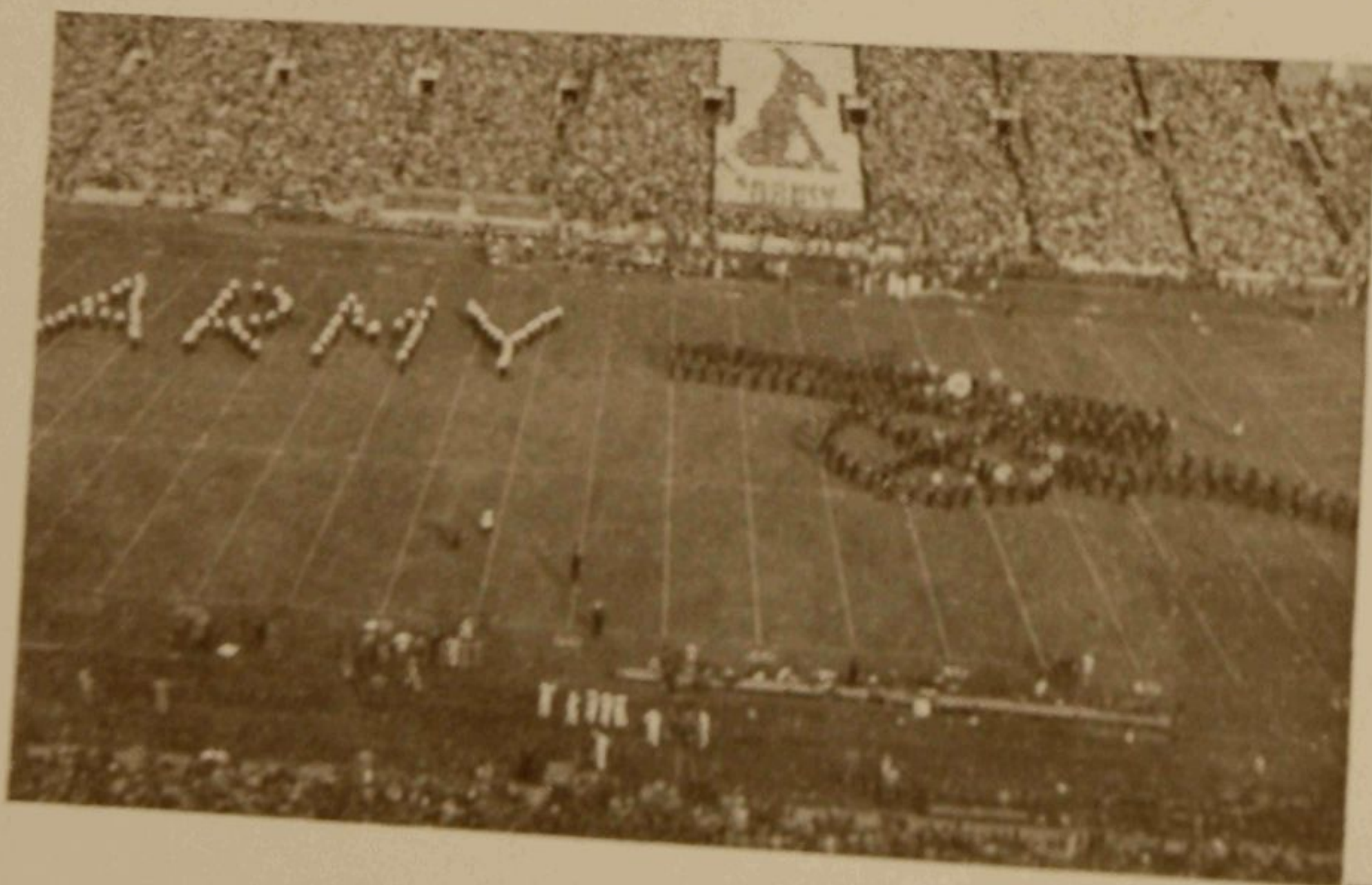
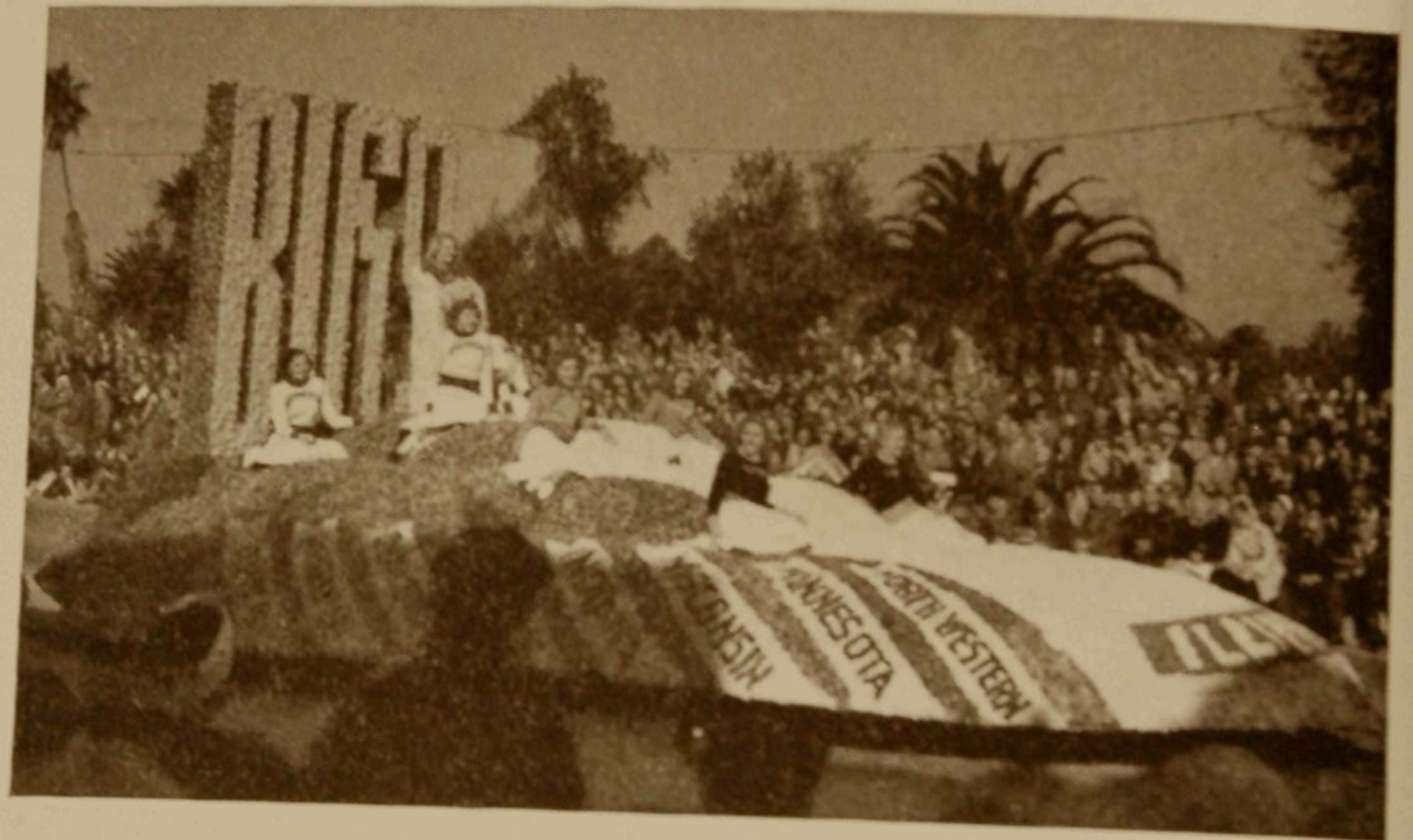
There's never a dull moment on campus when students work out publicity stunts.



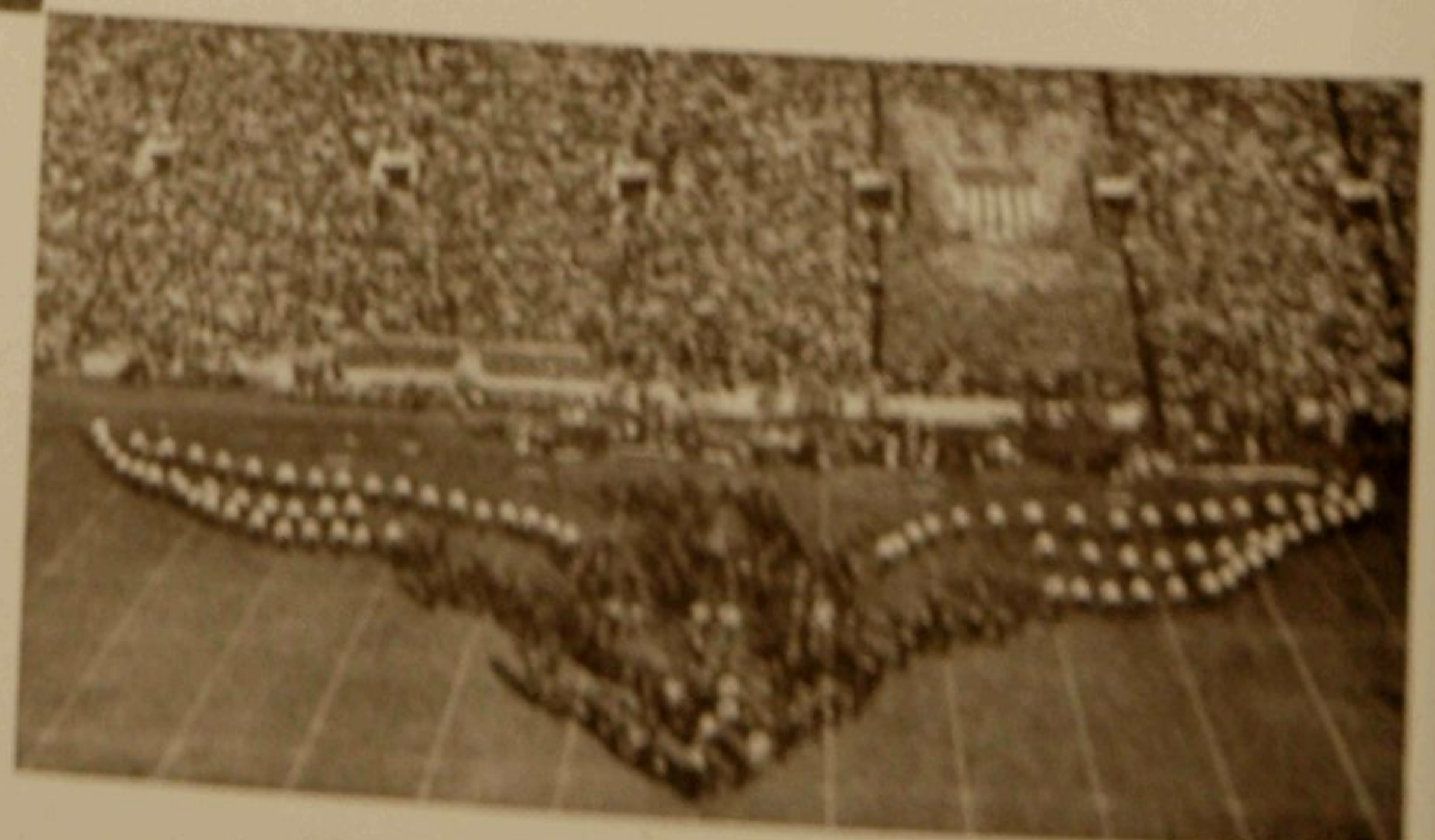


Another touchdown as Illini
romp over U.C.L.A. 45-14 in the
1947 Rose Bowl classic

Big Nine float in the
Tournament of Roses
Parade at Pasadena



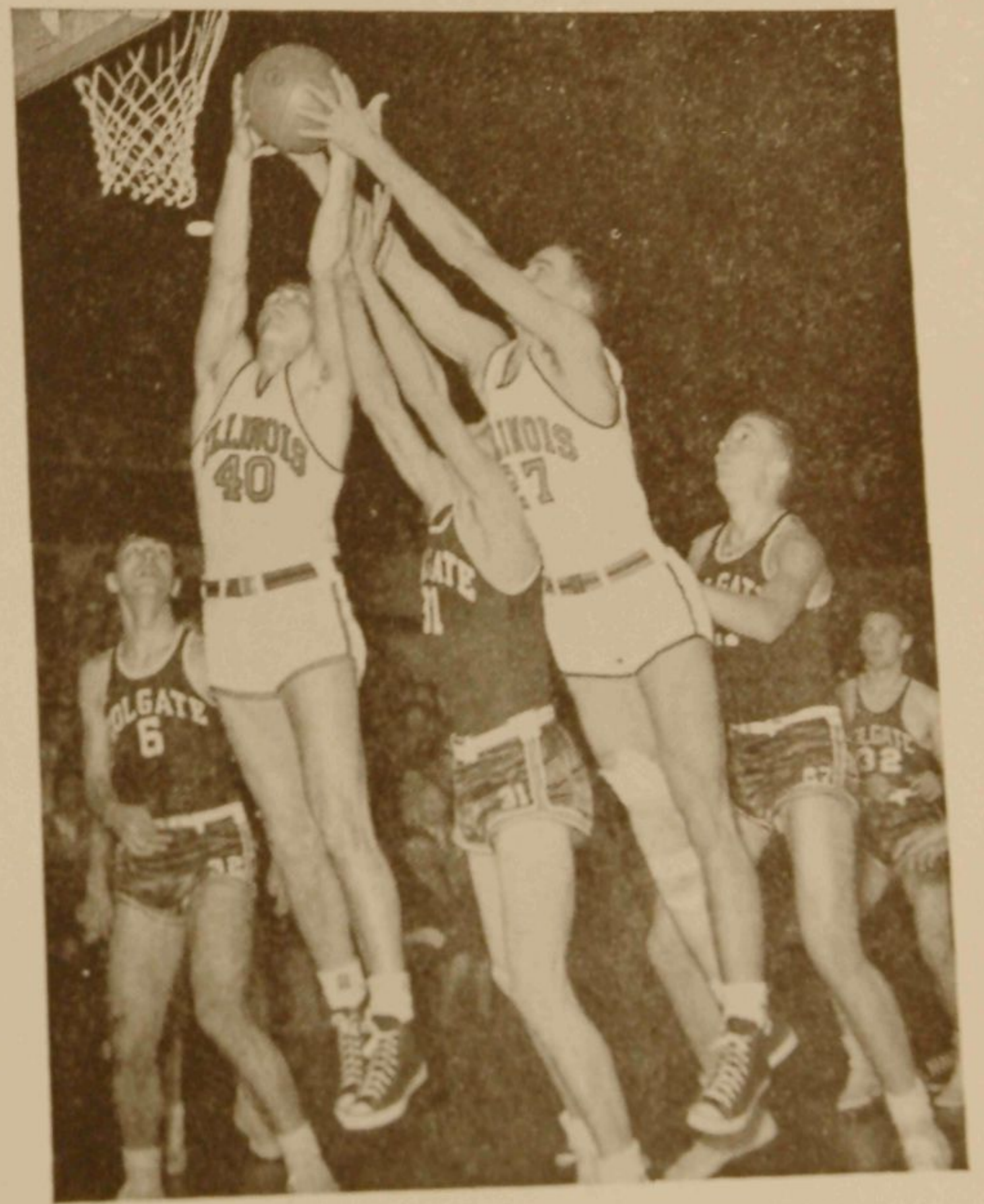
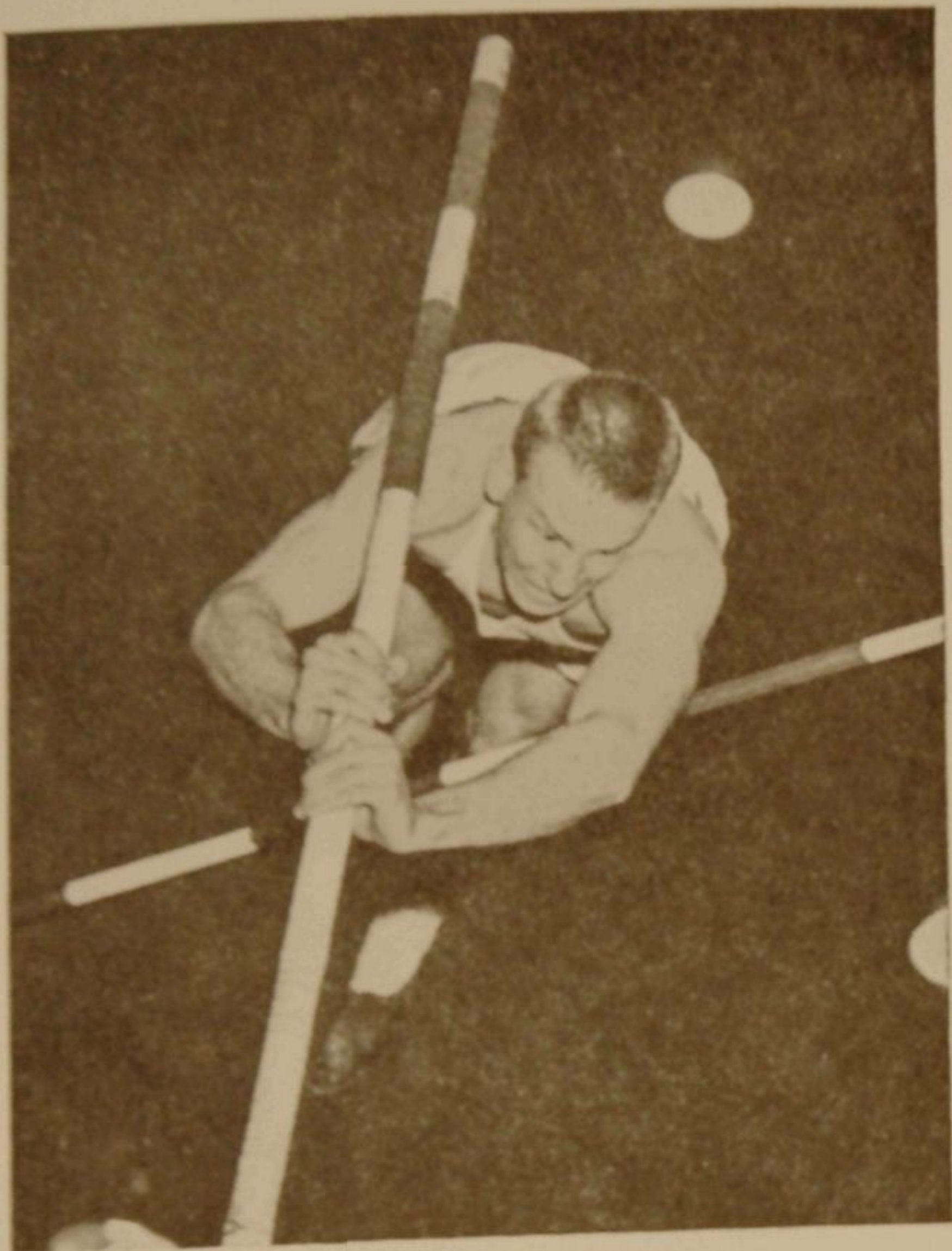
Spectacular Band and
Block I formations
at the Army game



World record holder, Herbert McKenley, '47, heads the field home in the quarter-mile college relay championship at Pennsylvania.



Don Laz, '51, who along with Bobby Richards, '47, rates as one of the nation's greatest pole-vaulters, unofficially vaults 15 feet.



Big Nine champions, 1948-49



Harry Combes, basketball coach; Wally Roettger, baseball coach; and Dike Eddleman, athlete of the year, 1949



Students broadcast over University Station.

Visitors at the Festival of Contemporary Arts look over the paintings on exhibit.



Georges Enesco, seated, famous guest composer and conductor on campus

Twilight band concerts in front of the Auditorium are popular with the community.

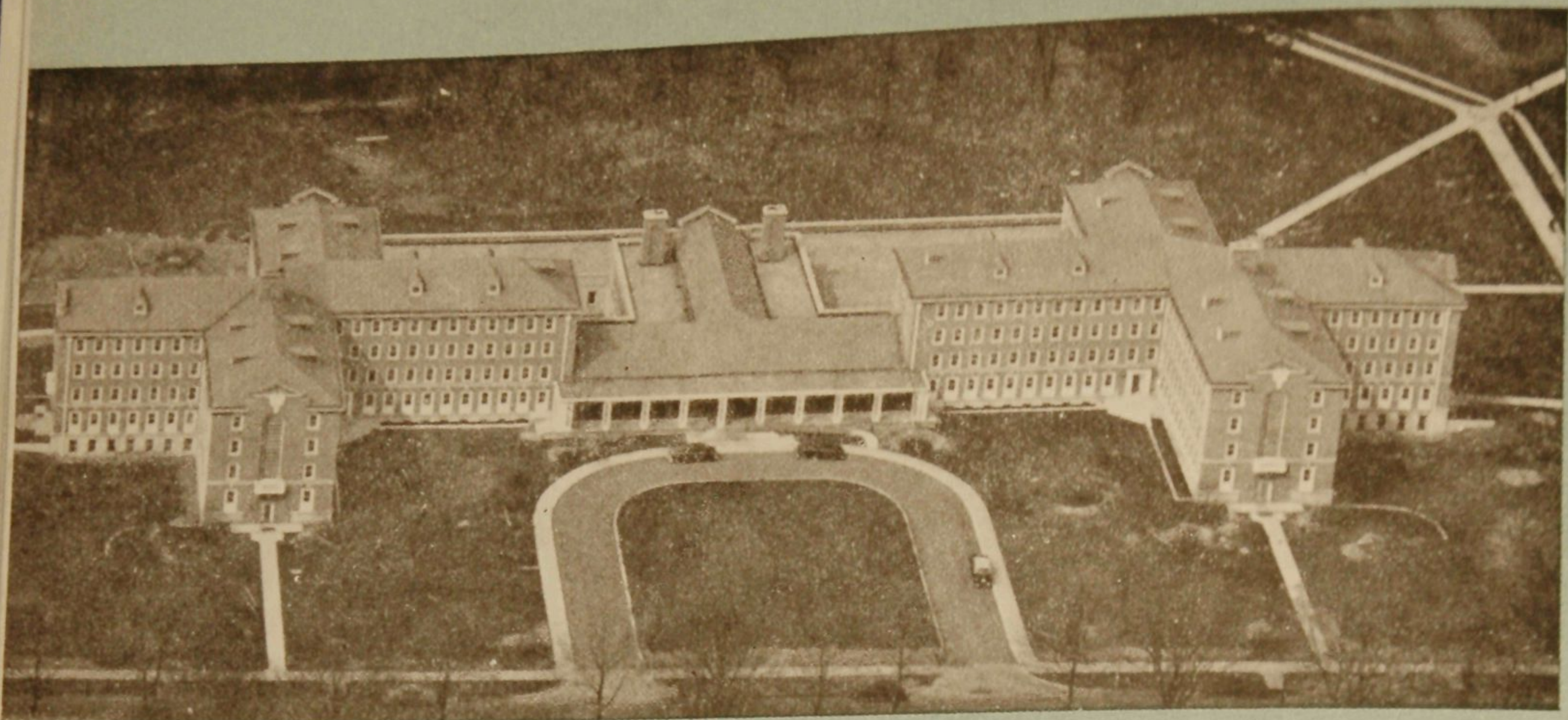




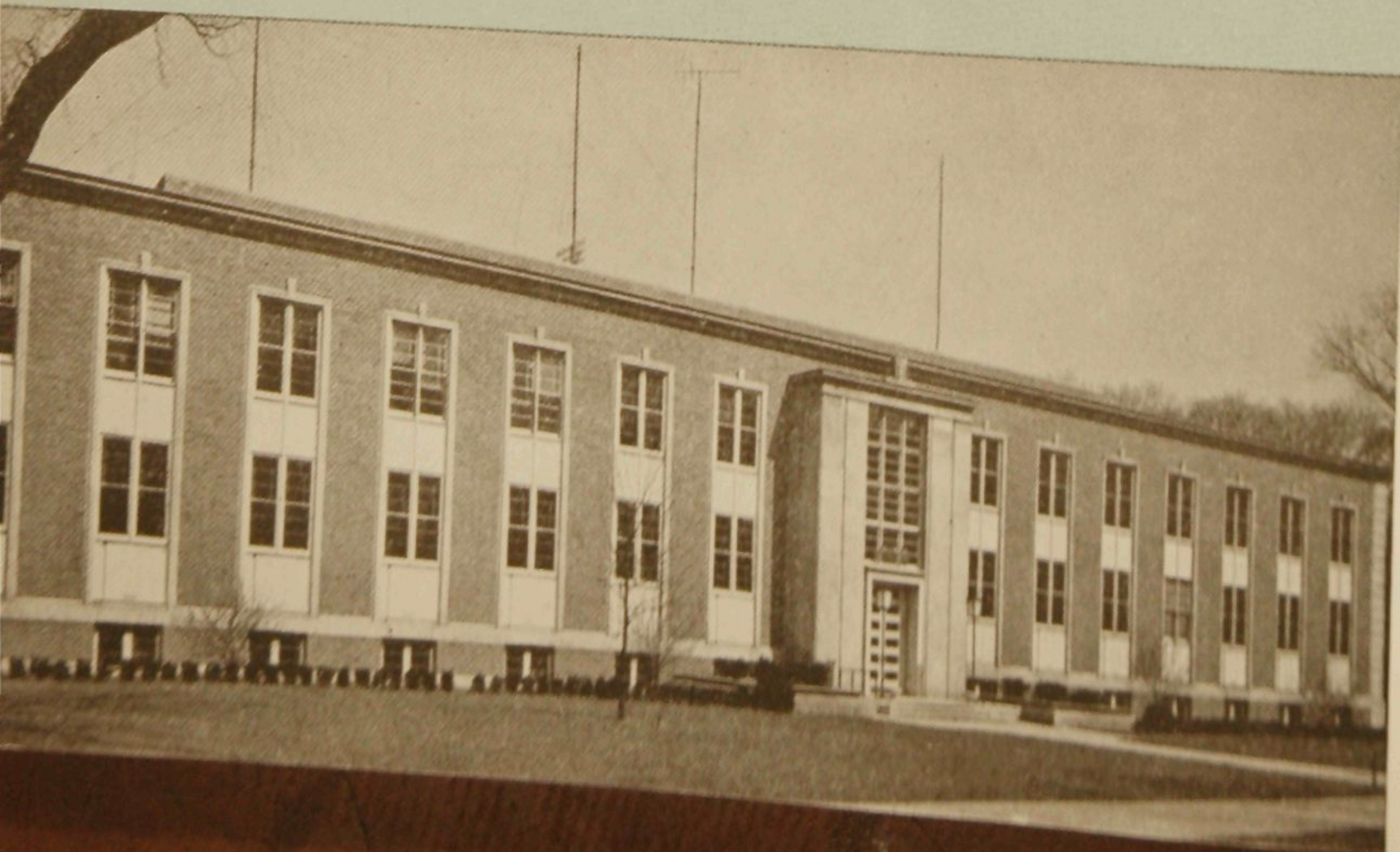
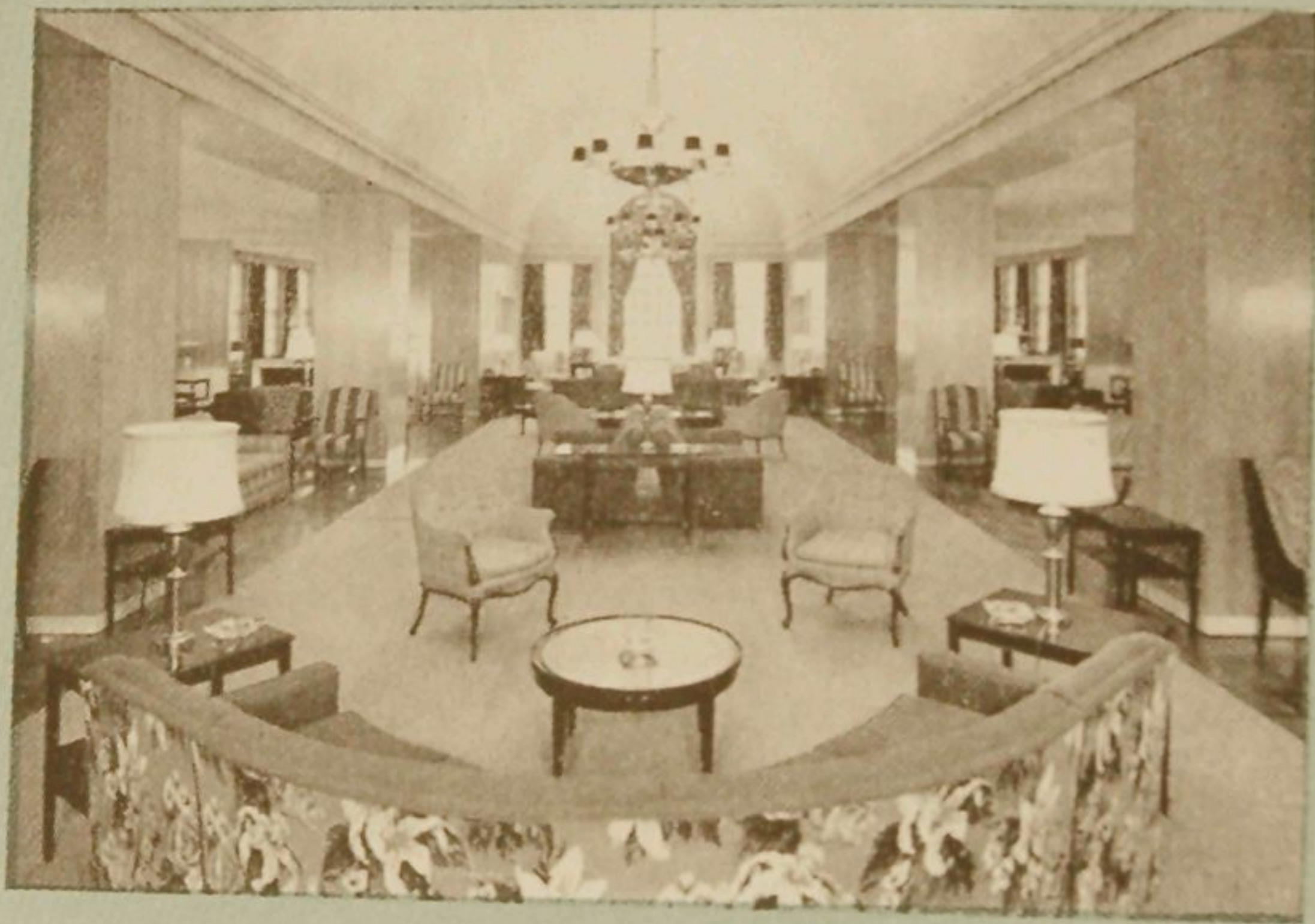
A few of the many books which the University of Illinois Press publishes annually



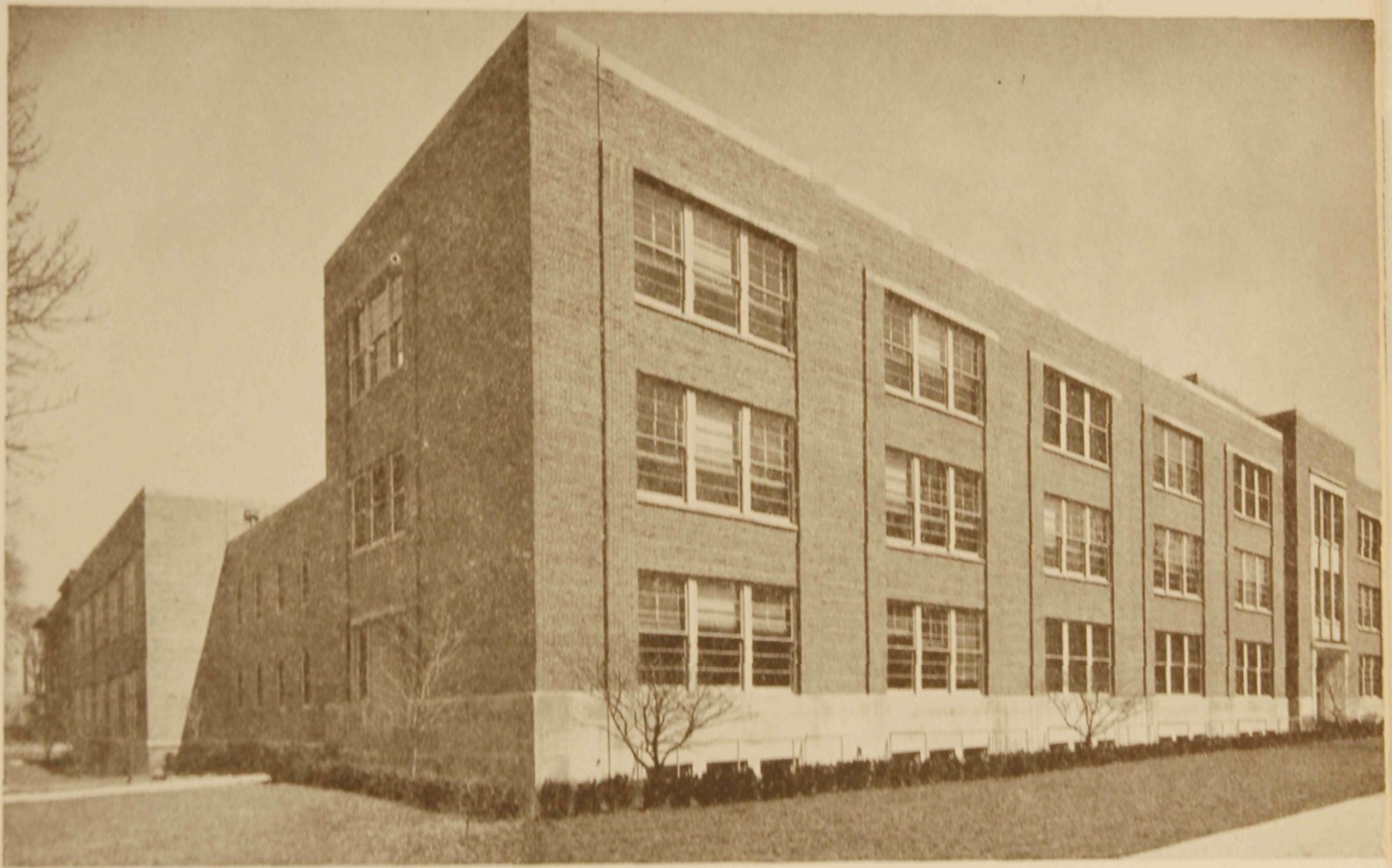
The University's Allerton House at the Robert Allerton Park, Monticello



Lincoln Avenue Residence for women
and interior of Main Lounge



William L. Everitt, now Dean of the
College of Engineering, wore a
miner's lamp and encouraged
others to bring lanterns and
candles to work in the new
Electrical Engineering Building
before the power was hooked up.



Student-staff apartments

Mechanical Engineering Building

East Chemistry Building

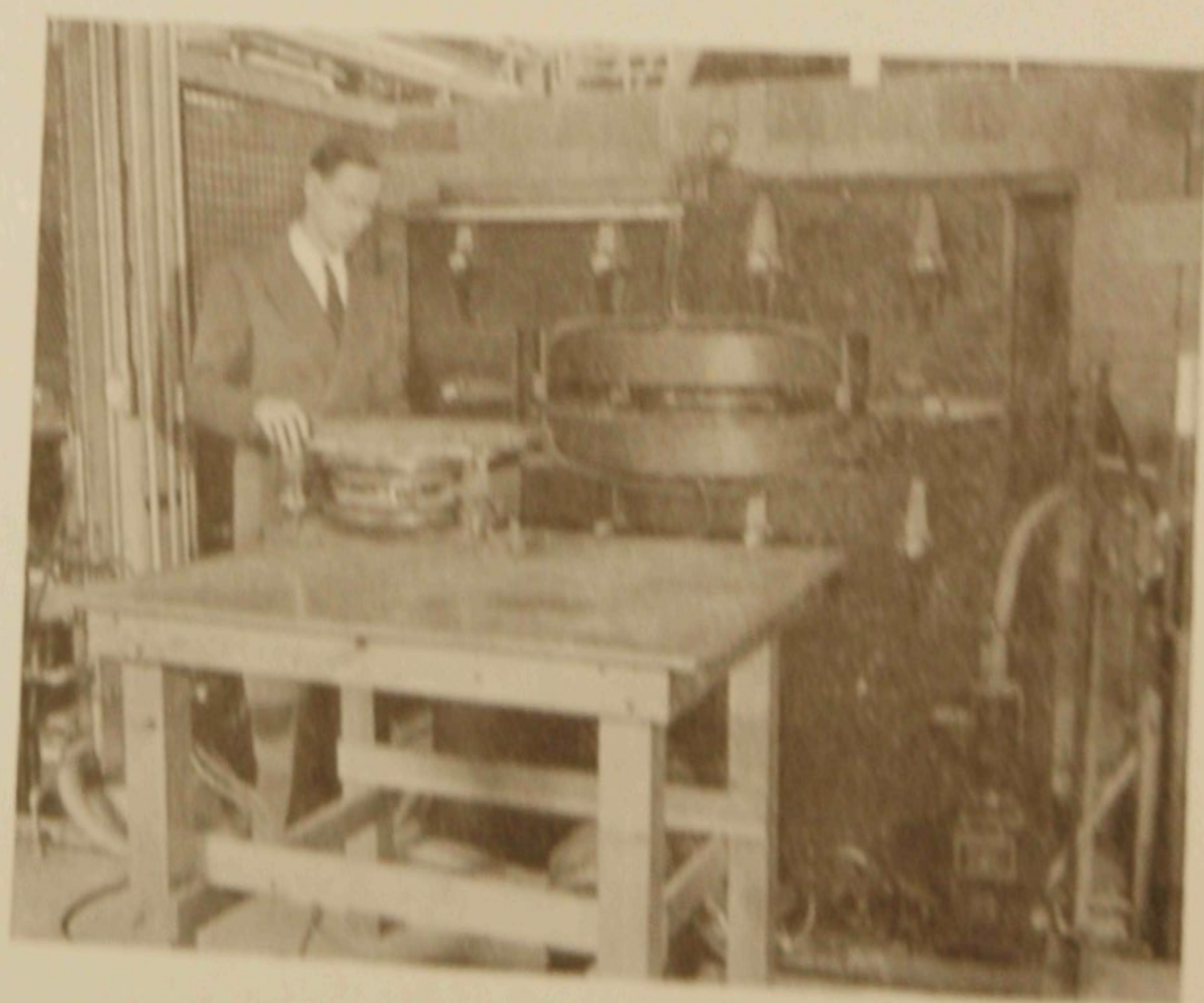




Professor Julian R. Fellows
and the smokeless furnace
which he invented

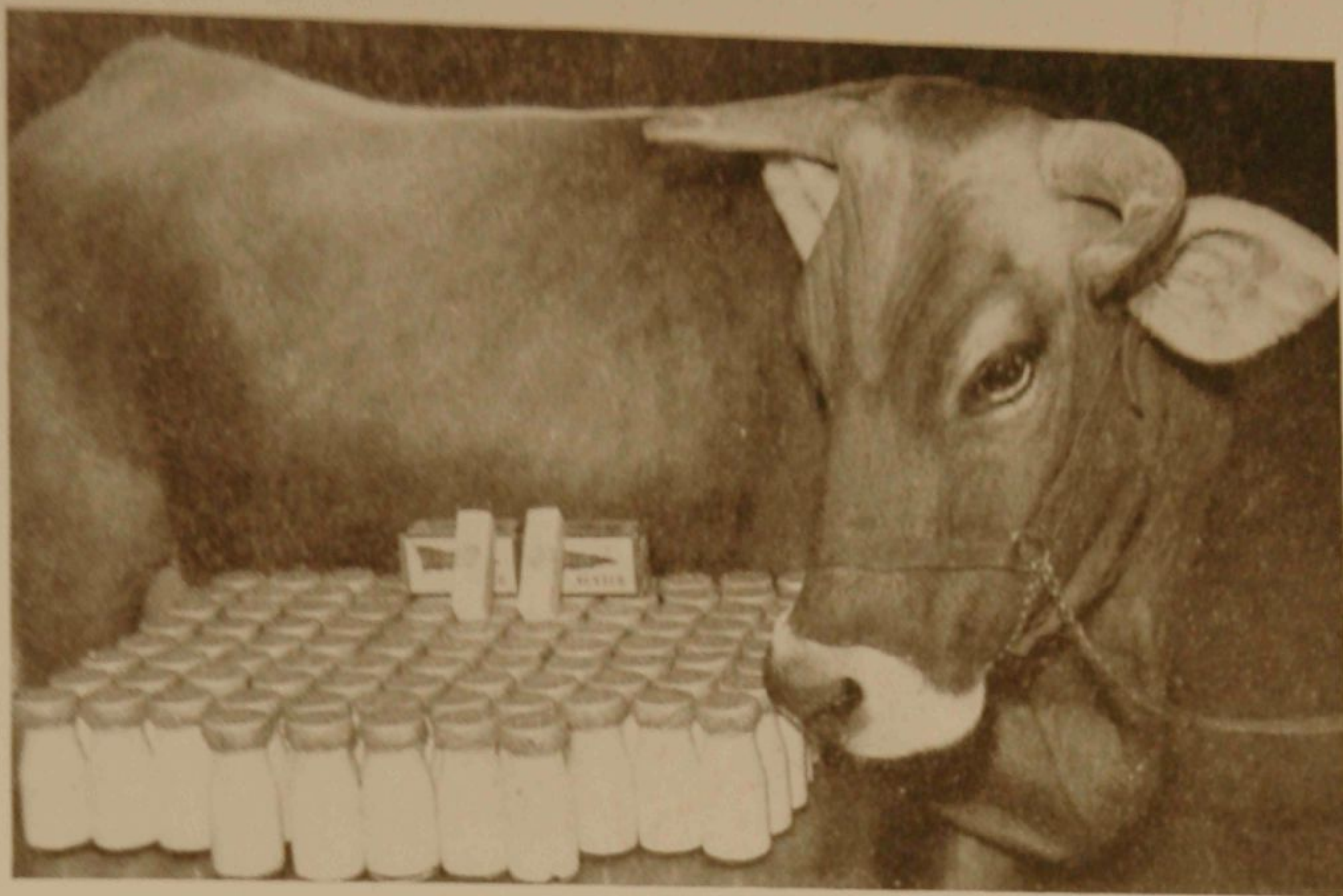


The world's biggest betatron,
completed in 1950, produces
340-million volts and enables
University physicists to carry
on nuclear physics research
impossible elsewhere.

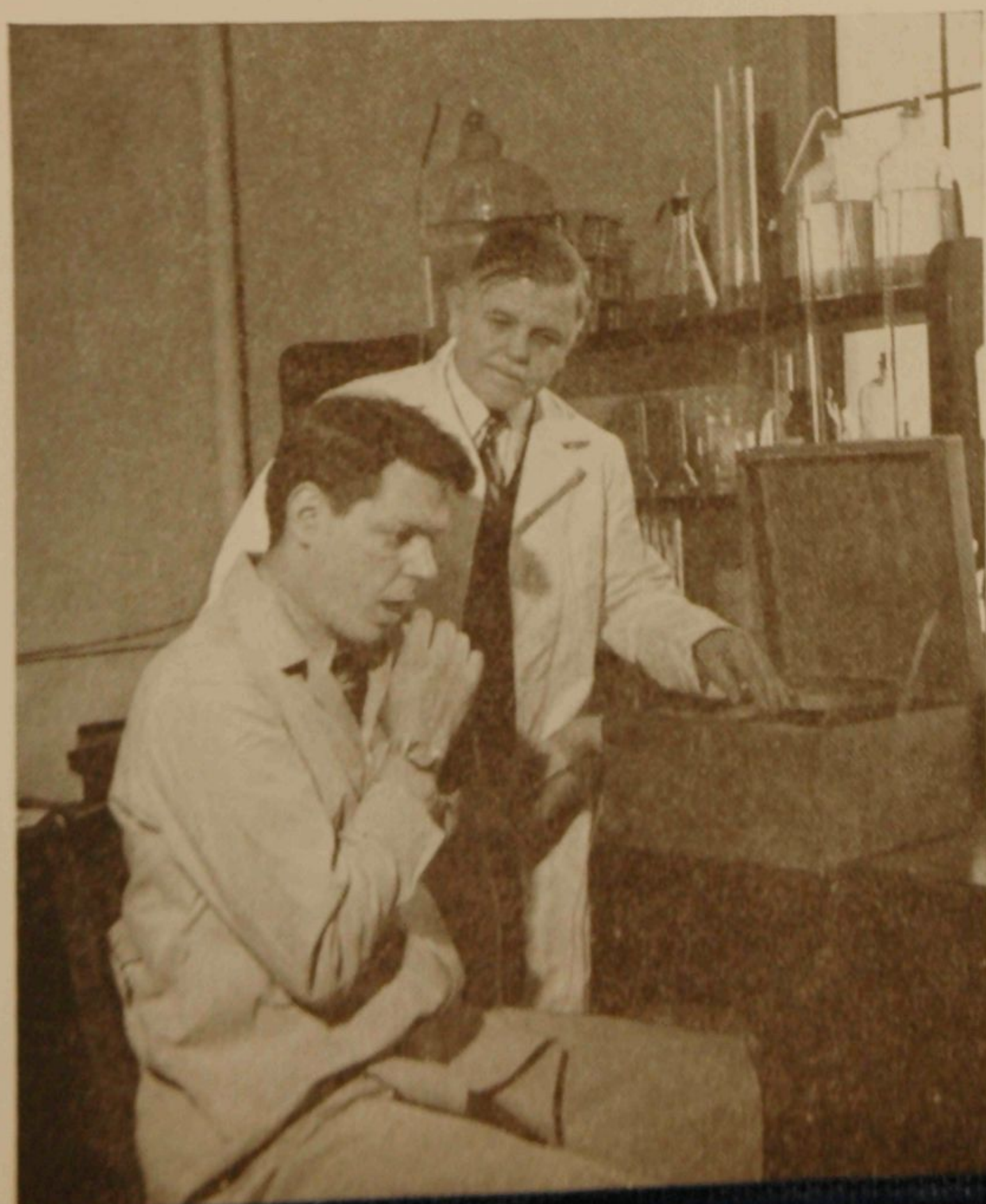


Dr. Donald W. Kerst with world's first betatron, shown on table,
which he built at Illinois in 1940. Also shown beside him is
the first 20-million-volt betatron, prototype of such machines
now built for industry and medicine.

All in the day's work for Illini Nellie — she held the world champion record as a milk and fat producer.



University doctors making the rounds in the Children's Clinic in Chicago



Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, standing, and Dr. Robert Jamieson testing a method for measuring the threshold of pain



The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, 1949-50 — seated, G. D. Stoddard, K. E. Williamson, H. E. Cunningham, Lloyd Morey, I. L. Porter, standing, Dr. K. A. Meyer, J. R. Fornof, Mrs. Doris S. Holt, Park Livingston, Mrs. Frances B. Watkins, V. L. Nickell, R. Z. Hickman, W. W. McLaughlin, Wirt Herrick — all members are present but Governor Adlai E. Stevenson.

Max Wilson, '81, the oldest living alumnus at the Founders' Day luncheon in 1949

