

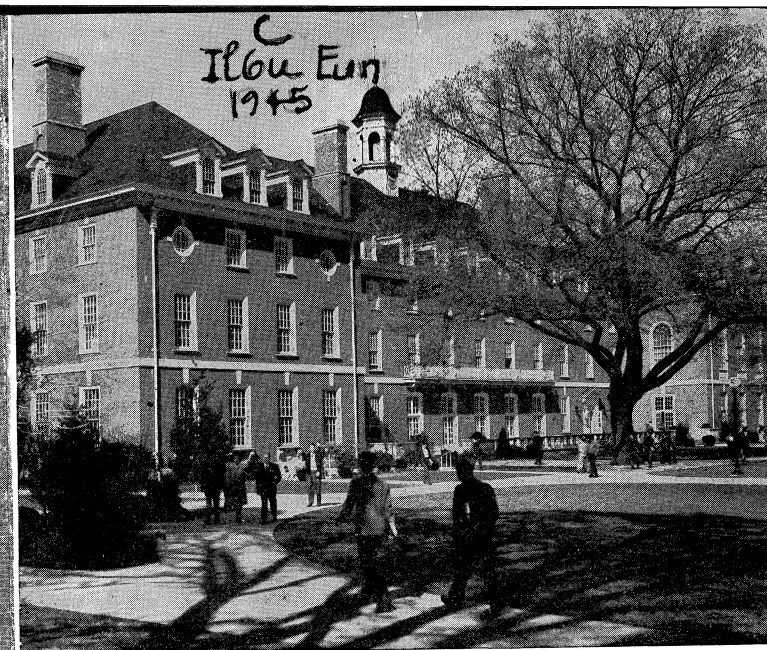


At Lorado Taft's "Alma Mater"

Visitors may locate temporary rooms through the Division of University Housing, which maintains a file of available quarters. Office: 102 Illini Hall, Wright and John streets; telephone 6-2594.

The University Information Office and Lost and Found Bureau are in 157 Administration Building, telephone 7-3800. This office maintains a file of the residence addresses and telephone numbers of all students, and the home and office numbers of the faculty.

Revised February 1, 1945



Illini Union Building

## The University of Illinois

*"One of the ten best educational institutions"*

The University of Illinois is the product of the vision and energies of a free society.

The people of the State, through their Representatives in the General Assembly, have generously supported it since it opened in 1868. Because of this generous support, there has been created on the Urbana-Champaign campus, and in Chicago, one of the leading universities of the world.

It is an institution at which the sons and daughters of the people may secure the training to enable them to take their proper places in the world of tomorrow; an institution whose scholarly findings and whose research in the sciences plays an important part in advancing the life and work of the people.

We want you to make use of the University's facilities, and to learn something of the work it is doing. We hope that your stay will be interesting and profitable, and that you may return on other occasions.

*A. C. Willard*

President

# The University of Illinois

The University of Illinois is 77 years old. It is the land grant college of the state where the land grant college movement began in 1851, and of the home state of President Abraham Lincoln who signed the Land Grant College Act in 1862.

When it opened March 2, 1868, there were 50 students and a faculty consisting of the regent and two others.

Pre-war resident enrollment exceeded 14,000, and the faculty numbered 2,500.

On the basis of full-time resident enrollment, Illinois ranked third in size among American universities.

During its 77 years, 152,000 young men and women have followed the footsteps of the first 50.

Today more than 17,970 former Illini are in the armed services, some 4,500 of them as officers. More than 700 faculty members have left the campus for war service.

In a normal year, some 3,700 degrees are conferred. As many as 2,000 courses are offered each semester.

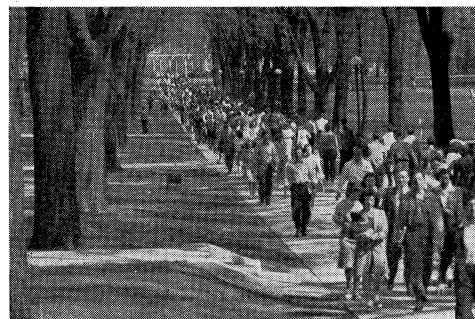
Well over a million persons are served directly by the University each year through classes, extension activities, meetings, conferences, publications, radio, etc.

Arthur Cutts Willard has been President of the University since 1934. He is an internationally-known engineer and a former dean of the College of Engineering.

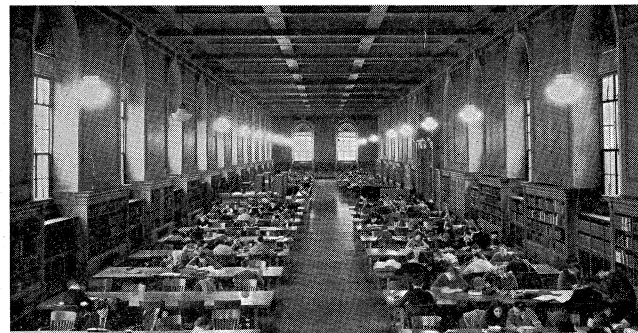
Eleven persons compose the University's Board of Trustees. Nine are elected directly by the people of the State, while two others, the Governor and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, are ex officio trustees.

The University's main campus is at Urbana-Champaign, 128 miles south of Chicago, 94 miles east of Springfield, 170 miles northeast of St. Louis, and 125 miles west of Indianapolis. It is served by the Illinois Central, Illinois Terminal, New York Central, and Wabash railroads. Federal highways 45 and 150 and state highway 10 pass the campus. The University's Colleges of Medicine, Dentistry, and Pharmacy are at Chicago.

Urbana and Champaign lie respectively to the east and west of Wright street, which runs north from the University Library. The cities have a combined population of 37,500, exclusive of students and of Army and Navy personnel.



"A thoroughfare of youth"—The famous Illinois Broadwalk



In the Library

## A \$44,900,000 Plant

The University of Illinois plant and equipment are valued at more than \$44,900,000.

The main campus at Urbana-Champaign includes 403 acres, with 1,296 acres of experimental farms adjoining. Other farms are located in 24 counties of the State.

The campus for the Colleges of Medicine, Dentistry, and Pharmacy, and associated units is in Chicago, a part of the Illinois Medical Center, considered by authorities one of the great medical areas of the world.

On the downstate campus there are 74 major buildings, 50 minor structures, and 26 houses, and on the Chicago campus four buildings.

The University is divided into 15 colleges and schools for administrative and instructional purposes. In addition there are various research units of the University, cooperating and affiliated agencies, and state agencies located on the two campuses, all working closely with the University for the benefit of the public.

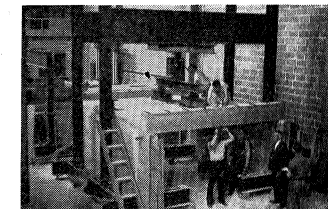
The University's income in 1943-44 was \$15,703,273, of which \$7,651,681 was from state tax funds. This was less than \$1 from each citizen—less than 7 cents per week for an average Illinois family of four. The University also received funds from the federal government for specific work, and from student fees, gifts, endowments, operation of residence halls, Union buildings, and farm properties, and sale of surpluses.

The University's Library is the largest of all state university libraries, and fifth among all American educational institutions. It contains more than 2,296,517 volumes, pamphlets, maps, and pieces of music. In a normal year, students and faculty make more than 1,000,000 calls for books.

The greatest immediate expansion in University physical facilities is the new University of Illinois Airport, four miles southwest of the Urbana-Champaign campus, which will be the center of a great program of instruction and research touching almost all parts of the institution. The airport covers 762 acres, and has three concrete runways each 5,300 feet long and 150 feet wide, adequate to handle the largest aircraft.

## At Urbana-Champaign

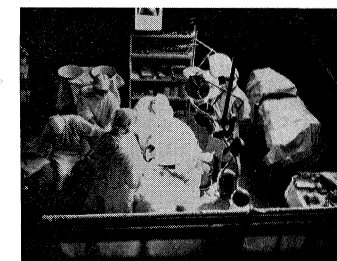
Bridge Test



The Colleges and Schools at Urbana-Champaign are Agriculture, Commerce and Business Administration, Education, Engineering, Fine and Applied Arts, Law, Graduate School, Journalism, Liberal Arts and Sciences, Library, Music, and Physical Education.

The research units include the Agricultural Experiment Station, Engineering Experiment Station, Bureau of Community Planning, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Bureau of Educational Research, Bureau of Institutional Research, and Small Homes Council. Also located on the campus are the State Geological, State Natural History, and State Water Surveys.

Operation



## On the Campus at Chicago

The Colleges of Medicine, Dentistry, and Pharmacy in Chicago are located near the Cook County Hospital in the great medical center on the near west side. The campus is about three miles from the "loop," conveniently reached by elevated train, street car or automobile.

The laboratories building occupies the south side of Polk street from Wood to Wolcott streets. South of it are the University's Research and Educational hospitals and Illinois Surgical Institute for Children.

The Department of Public Welfare of the State of Illinois has constructed an extensive group of hospitals adjoining and connected with the buildings of the University and by cooperative agreement available for teaching and investigation. The units include the Neuropsychiatric Institute and the Institute for Juvenile Research.

Presbyterian hospital, affiliated with the University, is two blocks away at 1753 West Congress street.

The Chicago Illini Union building is between these two groups, at 715 South Wood street.

## Pioneering at Illinois

First architectural instruction west of Alleghanies, 1868.  
First student botany laboratory in America, 1869.  
First shop for engineering education in U. S., 1870.  
First soil experiment plots in America and oldest corn experiment plots in the world, the Morrow Plots, in continuous use since 1876.

First evidence of bacteria causing plant disease, by T. J. Burrill, 1881.

First Library School west of Alleghanies, 1893.

First dean of men, Thomas Arkle Clark, 1901.

First Engineering Experiment Station, 1903.

First church expressly for college students, McKinley Presbyterian, 1906.

First full-time research worker in home economics, Nellie E. Goldthwaite, 1908.

First collegiate Homecoming celebration, 1910.

First church foundation at any campus, Wesley Foundation (Methodist), 1913.

First sensitive photoelectric cell, by Jakob Kunz, 1913.

First summer courses for athletic coaches, 1914.

First four-year athletic coaching course, 1919.

First antitoxin for botulinus (ptomaine) poisoning in man, by Robert Graham, 1919.

First alkali-vapor radio tubes, by C. T. Knipp and H. A. Brown, 1920.

First collegiate Dad's Day celebration, 1920.

First sound-on-film movies, by J. T. Tykociner, 1921.

First collegiate Mother's Day celebration, 1921.

First short course for firemen, 1925.

First band clinic, 1930.

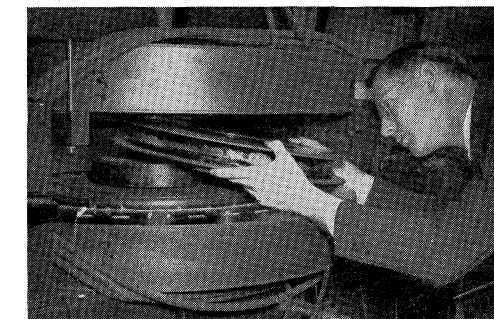
First to reveal growth rings in teeth, by Isaac Schour, 1938.

First betatron, by D. W. Kerst, 1940.

First occupational therapy training under medical college supervision, 1943.

Pioneering work in reinforced concrete, "fatigue" of metals, I-beams, railway problems, bridge design, materials testing, air conditioning and home heating, and electronics.

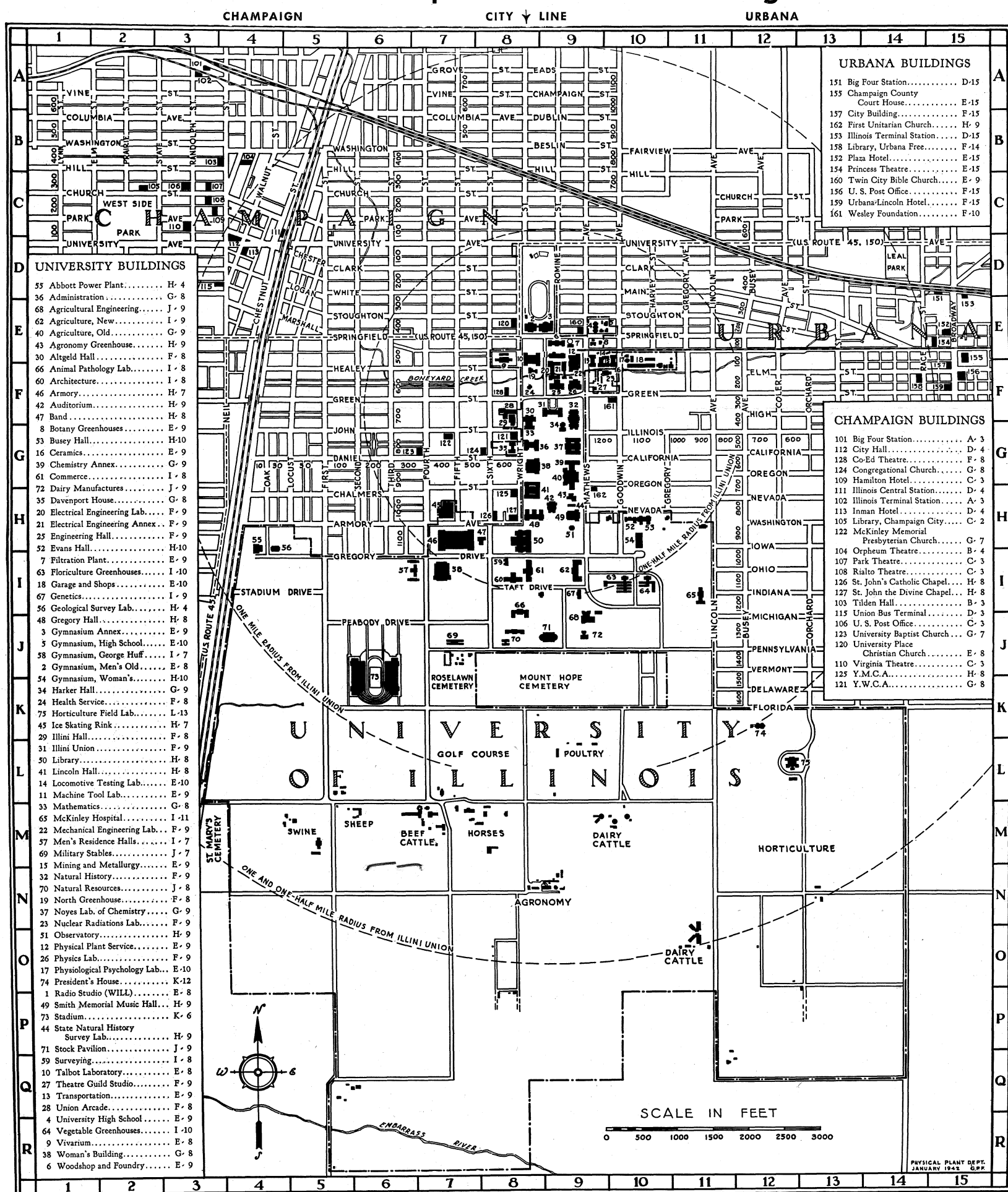
Pioneer work in dairy cattle improvement, soybeans, crop breeding, improved feeding, control of animal diseases, farm accounting, home economics.



The betatron, "outstanding development of the decade in physics."



# The Illinois Campus and Surrounding Area



The campus has many worth-while places to visit. Without attempting to name them all, the following are mentioned—some for general information, others because visitors have expressed an interest. In general, buildings are open from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. except Sunday.

**ADMINISTRATION BUILDING**—Headquarters of the University: offices of the President, Registrar, Dean of Students, Graduate School, Business Offices, General Information Office, etc.

**"ALMA MATER"**—World-famous statuary group depicting the University welcoming youth, by Lorado Taft, Class of '79.

**ALTGELD HALL**—College of Law; a fine example of Romanesque architecture; inside, murals and frescoes are unique.

**ARCHITECTURE BUILDING**—College of Fine and Applied Arts; Art Gallery, open 9 to 5 weekdays, 2 to 5 Sundays; Hall of Casts contains famous reproductions and originals, including the never-reproduced "The Blind" by Lorado Taft; in basement are Taft's fascinating "miniatures," of the studios of famous sculptors.

**ARMORY**—When built in 1913 the drill floor, 400' x 200' and 99' high, was the world's largest unobstructed floor area; the peacetime home of the largest R.O.T.C. of any non-military school.

**BARNs**—Sheep, dairy cattle, beef cattle, horse, and hog barns are on the South Farms.

**THE BROADWALK** (Burrill Avenue)—Under its arching elms probably more students pass from class to class than along any similar pathway.

**CERAMIC BUILDING**—Ceramic products on display; equipment includes kilns, pottery and brick-making machines.

**ENGINEERING HALL**—Headquarters College of Engineering; corridor exhibits of engineering models and pictures.

**FLORICULTURE GREENHOUSES**—Seasonal displays of nature's handiwork; interesting tropical room. Just north are the rock garden, formal gardens, and lily pool.

**GREGORY HALL**—Air-conditioned building housing College of Education, School of Journalism, and radio studios of WILL.

**HUFF GYMNASIUM**—Scene of men's physical education activities, basketball games, state high school basketball tournament, Commencement, Baccalaureate, etc.; seats 7,000 at games.

14 Locomotive Testing Lab. now renamed Aeronautical Engineering Lab.

**ICE RINK**—Skating area 126 by 193 feet; gift from the Athletic Association. (Will open again next fall.)

**ILLINI UNION BUILDING**—"Community center" of the campus; widely known for its beautiful architecture and decoration, carried out in the colonial style of Williamsburg, Va.

**ILLINOIS FIELD**—Site of all athletic contests before Memorial Stadium; used now for baseball.

**LIBRARY**—Has more volumes than that of any other state university; interesting corridor exhibits, murals; windows in large second-floor reading room reproduce the marks of early printers.

**LINCOLN HALL**—Lincoln's bust is in the marble entrance to the Little Theater, and his Gettysburg address on a floor tablet; headquarters College of Liberal Arts and Sciences; museums of European and Oriental culture open 3 to 5 Monday through Friday, 10 to 2 Saturday, 2 to 5 Sunday.

**MECHANICAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY**—Equipment for instruction and research in engines, air conditioning and home heating; also new "Furnace of the Future."

**STADIUM**—Gift of alumni and friends in memory of 184 Gold Star Illini of World War I whose names are on pillars of the Colonnades; seats 69,000.

**NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING**—Museums and corridor exhibits of wildlife and American Indian and Eskimo culture.

**NATURAL RESOURCES BUILDING**—Houses the State Natural History and Geological Surveys.

**OBSTACLE COURSE**—Quarter mile series of rugged obstacles for physical conditioning.

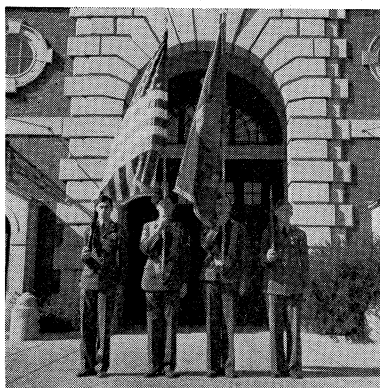
**SMITH MUSIC BUILDING**—Beautiful interiors; a memorial gift to the University by a former Trustee.

**SOUTH FARM**—1,296 acres of experimental farms just south of campus; center of the state's agricultural leadership.

**STOCK JUDGING PAVILION**—Used for livestock educational demonstrations; tan bark arena.

**TALBOT LABORATORY**—Laboratories with unusual equipment for research in metals and materials, including testing machine capable of exerting 3,000,000-pounds force either pulling or squeezing.

**WOMAN'S BUILDING**—Center of women's interests: Dean of Women, home economics, physical education for women.



ROTC Color Guard

## Pledged to Victory

When war began, President Willard immediately offered the services and resources of the University to agencies planning to meet the crisis. His offers were accepted—for research projects and for training of personnel.

Many of the University's peacetime research discoveries had been long since put to use, and were of utmost importance in the war effort. There also were new and urgent requests. The University's facilities were freely contributed to war-important investigations.

More than 700 faculty members left the campus to carry on vital research and industrial work elsewhere, or to join the armed forces. Nevertheless the University carried on its full-scale civilian program, but on an accelerated basis: at Urbana-Champaign three semesters yearly instead of two; at Chicago four quarters instead of two semesters.

The Army Specialized Training Program in April, 1943, established at the University a reclassification unit which "processed" 7,000 men in the year to follow. ASTP training activities began in July, and at the peak of the program more than 4,000 soldiers were assigned to the campus, 41 fraternities became Army barracks, and the Ice Skating Rink became the Army mess hall.

By the fall of 1944 the ASTP program had been greatly reduced. Some 437 members of the ASTP Reserve—youths who will be called to active Army duty when they reach 18—live in Newman hall, a private dormitory, and eat at Army mess in the Illini Union building ballroom. At the University's Chicago campus the ASTP has 357 soldiers training in medicine and dentistry.

The V-12 Navy college training program opened at the University in July, 1943. Peak enrollment was 450, and present enrollment is 336. The men live and eat in the University Men's residence halls. At the Chicago campus the V-12 has 204 men studying medicine and dentistry.

A Naval Training school also was maintained at Urbana-Champaign from May, 1942, until December, 1944, giving non-collegiate training in visual signaling and in diesel engines to more than 13,000 men. It utilized many University buildings and facilities.

## From Campus to Citizen

Millions of people in all parts of the world benefit from University of Illinois trained doctors, teachers, engineers, lawyers, farmers, etc., and from the results of the University's research findings in almost every field of human activity and interest.

Not all of the University's work is confined to the campus. The Division of University Extension takes the University to the citizens by providing correspondence courses in 85 college-level courses with University credit; it provides off-campus courses in 12 Illinois cities taught by faculty members who go from the campus; it supervises Engineering, Science, and Management War Training courses which train 10,000 war workers a year—32,250 since the war began—in 76 war-production centers of Illinois; its Visual Aids Service provides 600 schools with educational motion picture films and disk recordings; and its Speakers Bureau aids the programs of schools, civic organizations, and other groups.

Agriculture and home economics extension activities are carried on by the College of Agriculture, with the assistance of federal funds, through 83 extension specialists and supervisors in agriculture, home economics, and 4-H clubs. They work throughout the state and maintain contact with 98 county farm advisers and 72 county home advisers. They hold as many as 20,000 meetings a year, attended by audiences totaling 942,000.

At other off-campus meetings to which University staff members are called, audiences approximate 30,000 a year. In normal times conferences on the Urbana-Champaign campus and on the Chicago campus are attended by some 63,000 persons, athletic events by 297,000, and campus visitors coming other than for scheduled events number additional thousands—agriculture alone recording 27,000 visitors in one pre-war year.

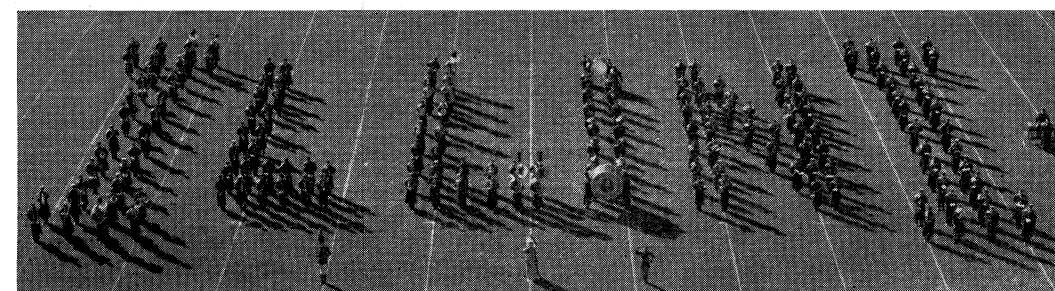
The medical and dental clinics on the Chicago campus treat more than 100,000 patients annually. The University's animal pathologists examine 50,000 tissue specimens a year, sent from all over the state. More than 870,000 informational publications are sent out by the University each year. Thousands listen regularly to the University's radio station, W I L L (580 kc.).

## Services for Veterans

A Division of Special Services for War Veterans has been organized to study needs of veterans entering the University, inform and advise them, adjust courses of study to meet particular needs, and, when necessary, arrange special programs of study which will meet requirements for degrees. All veterans who are Illinois residents receive free-tuition scholarships.

The University's Personnel Bureau gives any veteran, whether or not he is considering college, free vocational and educational aptitude tests and counselling service, including problems of psychological adjustment.

## '... of College Days'



Football Band

Because the University of Illinois is located away from any large city, its students are in the university environment and influence 24 hours a day. In this respect it has probably more "full-time" students in normal times than any other institution. It recognizes its responsibility in all phases of student life, outside as well as inside the classroom.

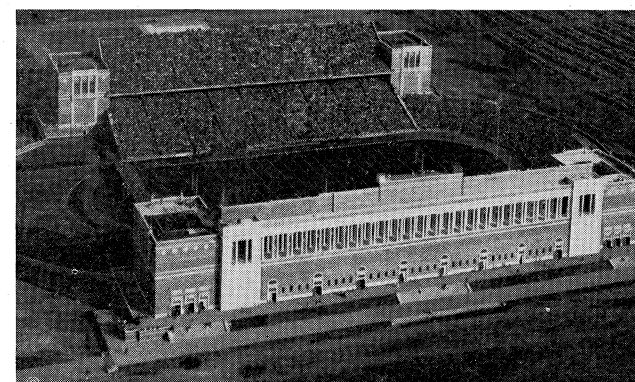
It was one of the first to give prime consideration to student welfare, and the first to have a Dean of Men. Today the Dean of Men and Dean of Women and other officers who devote their full attention to student problems and student life outside the classroom are co-ordinated under the Dean of Students.

All undergraduate students are required to live in quarters inspected and approved by the University. On entering the University each student is given a physical examination, and his fees include membership in the University Hospital association, providing him care when he is sick.

Extracurricular activities have always been encouraged as added social and recreational benefits supplementing academic achievement. While the Illini Union building is the center of student life, there are some 275 specialized social, scholastic, religious, and honorary organizations and groups in which students are drawn together by kindred interests.

Among the more prominent student activities are the publications, including a daily newspaper, dramatic so-

Memorial Stadium



cieties, bands and musical organizations, professional societies, the YMCA and YWCA, Student Union organization, Concert and Entertainment board, and athletics and athletic managerships.

The University of Illinois was the first institution to have a church exclusively for college students—the McKinley Presbyterian church, established in 1906. Likewise it was the first institution at which a church foundation came into being—the Wesley Foundation, established in 1913. The church foundation idea, "a student church home away from home" has become nation-wide. At this campus there are nine such foundations, and five other denominational groups maintain active work with students. Ninety-three per cent of the students enrolled this year indicate they have definite religious preferences.

There are more fraternity and sorority houses at the Illinois campus than at any other institution. There are 56 fraternities in which 2,500 undergraduate men live in normal times, and 20 national social sororities with 1,000 members. These Greek letter organizations, of from 35 to 55 members each, are composed of groups of students who live together while attending the University. Membership in the organizations is by invitation.

The University has residence halls for both men and women. All were utilized by the Navy during the peak of its training activities at the campus, but at present the Navy is using only the Men's residence halls, occupied by the V-12 trainees, while the Women's residence halls, no longer needed by the Navy, are being prepared for occupancy by women students next fall. Illini hall now is being occupied by student women.

Normally, seven out of every eight students are from homes in Illinois; two of every three go back to their home communities. The places of those who move to other states are taken by graduates of the universities of those other states in that great exchange of intellectual fellowship which is a precious basis of democracy.

On the University's Chicago campus, the number of student contacts and activities has been greatly increased since establishment of the Chicago Illini Union. This building, with its food services, lounges, meeting rooms, and recreational facilities is the center for a growing number of extracurricular activities.

# The University's Research Contributions

To know the University of Illinois is to know where you would go, almost without a second thought, for training and latest information on illness and health, mineral wealth, business conditions, bridge building, the feeding of livestock, the training of youth, and a thousand other things.

While the primary activity of the University is to train young people in all the services that are needed by the State and Nation, another important activity is to add to the wealth, safety, and wisdom of all mankind through research activities.

The University's research, which covers practically the whole field of human endeavor, has produced results which touch the lives of almost every person.

The value of its discoveries to the State and Nation has been estimated at "more than one hundred million dollars a year." Only the briefest mention can be made here of its continuous flow of contributions. Some of its accomplishments are referred to under the heading of "Pioneering at Illinois."

— Throughout the world wherever concrete and reinforced concrete are known the University of Illinois is known, for in her laboratories the most outstanding and far-reaching contributions in this field were evolved. Buildings, bridges, and highways owe much to Illinois.

— Building codes in many of the Nation's largest cities governing the safety and proper design of structures depend for many details upon Illinois research.

— As a result of the pioneering work by the College of Agriculture during 27 years, Illinois farms last year produced 71,400,000 bushels of soybeans — war-valuable for oil, plastics, and food. The yield was far more than that of any other state and the oil content was greater per acre.

— In 1921 the world's first practical sound-on-film motion picture came out of an Illini laboratory. This system was possible because of a previous University development — the sensitive photoelectric cell, or "electric eye," developed in 1913.

— One of science's newest developments is the betatron, perfected here. It produces the most powerful X-rays in the world, and has been called "the most important development in a decade in its field of physics."

— The rails and roadbed upon which modern heavily-loaded and high-speed trains carry the men and materials of a nation at war, the wheels upon which the cars roll, and the brakes upon which their safety depends, owe much of their present design and strength to research

carried on by the University for more than a quarter-century.

— For more than 25 years the University has studied problems of home heating and air conditioning. Facts revealed about furnace performance, insulation, and air conditions in the home have provided greater comfort and as much as 50 per cent fuel saving to the Nation's home owners.

— A recent development in heating is the "down-draft coking principle," thoroughly tested for use both in a conversion unit for present furnaces and in the "Furnace of the Future" to burn soft coal without smoke and with 25 per cent saving.

— Many years of investigations by University engineers on the fundamental properties of metals have developed a completely new understanding of what is termed "fatigue" of metals. As a result, machinery — which includes battleships and tanks and guns — is stronger and more trustworthy. Research methods used in studying metals now are being applied also in the field of plastics.

— Farmers have benefited immeasurably through hundreds of results from research by the College of Agriculture carried to the farm through teaching, extension activities, and publications. No phase of farming has been untouched: cultivation, erosion, soil treatment, improved crops and fruits, livestock and poultry, farm management and home life. More recently the entire program has been pointed toward increasing wartime foods, feed, fibre and fat, and to stimulating interest in national and world obligations.

— The Chemistry Department has made remarkable contributions in many fields, including coal, synthetic derivatives for medicine, X-ray work on rubber, metals, and other materials, in boiler embrittlement, in amino acids, and many other subjects.

— The health of the United States, and of her soldiers, is being protected and restored because of the results of fundamental and applied research in the University's Colleges of Medicine, Dentistry, and Pharmacy in Chicago. Scientists in these professional fields have long made important contributions. They seek to learn the cause of disease, looking toward future prevention; the relationship of teeth to the body and health; and the standards and supply of pharmaceutical ingredients.

— Great too have been the University's contributions in architecture, mining, physics, ceramics, and other engineering and scientific fields, and likewise in government, history, literature, the humanities, and the arts.

Testing Concrete

