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This magazine goes out as a harbinger of bigger and better things to come—of a bigger and better Illinois. Its purpose is an explanation of what is planned—the why, the how, and the what of the stadium. : : : : : : :

Illinois university stadium drive

THE ILLINOIS STADIUM

"For Fighting Illini"



The GREAT NECESSITY

A MEMORIAL

"There is no death; they all survive."

FOR the 351,153 men she offered; for the 4,266 killed, the 13,794 wounded, the state of Illinois has no enduring memorial. She has no monument to stand as a lasting tribute to the spirit and patriotism of the people of Illinois.

It is fitting that a memorial to the dead should also be a blessing to the living—to those who offered their lives in the same cause, but were spared.

The University of Illinois is the monument that the people of the state have erected to Education. According to the opinion of the delegates expressed at a meeting called for them at the March 5, the former service men of Illinois generally approve of the plan to make the Recreation, Field and Stadium a state memorial; not more necessarily the state memorial but one of many perhaps, in the years to come.

ILLINOIS ESPRIT DE CORPS.

"A union of Illinois hearts and hopes and hands forever."

Hal Pogue '16 says: "The reason the alumni are not better organized is because they have never been called upon to put across anything big. The stadium will be the occasion for accomplishing this."

A cementing of the bonds between students, alumni, and people of the state of Illinois is a goal for stadium workers. The drive organizers have planned the re-organization of Illini clubs, and the stirring up of quiescent pride and loyalty.

A firmly knit alumni association is the foundation of any organization. Our alumni are 42,000 strong, but a large percentage of them are lost to the University. Hundreds have never once returned after graduation. A bond which will produce an Illini spirit—that is the aim of stadium workers.

Hundreds of people in the state of Illinois are unaware of the existence of the University of Illinois. One legislator from Chicago in a recent visit to the University said as he was coming over on the street car: "I hear that you have two buildings at the University? Is that true?" Animosity to the University is usually the result of lack of acquaintance with it. The University News Bureau was organized to assist in the solution of acquainting the people of the state with the University.

Harmony, union, a common goal means "In union there is strength."

A STADIUM.

A wave of football enthusiasm swept the country in the fall of 1920. Game attendance records were broken—20,000, 30,000, 50,000 at a single game! In 1914 when the enrollment at the University was 5,000, the seating capacity of Illinois Fields bleachers was 13,000. In 1920, when the attendance was 8,000 and our alumni numbered 42,000 the capacity of the field was 17,000, with standing room for 3,000.

Twenty thousand were admitted to the Ohio game. No one was allowed more than two tickets. Tickets were sold out ten days before and notices were printed in papers all over the country warning people that no seats were left. In spite of these precautions two stenographers were kept busy for three days returning applications. According to G. Huff, forty or fifty thousand tickets could have been sold.

A guarantee of \$15,000 is the limit that can stand behind a game on Illinois Field. Schools are already demanding \$45,000 guarantees. This means that Illinois will be left off the schedule of teams which can get higher guarantees elsewhere, if nothing is done to relieve the situation.

Other schools are building stadia or carrying on drives for them. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Chicago have stadia. Ohio has broken ground for their million dollar horseshoe. The following schools have begun or ended their campaigns: Iowa State, University of Cincinnati, Kansas University, University of Oregon, Columbia, and Denison University. Illinois is larger and has more prestige than any of these universities, yet we have a field with wooden bleachers.

A RECREATION FIELD.

"That our youth may have strength in spirit, mind, and body to fulfill their broader service to humanity."

Standing as a relic of 1901, when the enrollment was 1,709, the old gym seeks to provide recreational facilities for the young men of the 1920 enrollment—8,539. It was years ago outworn by the modern method of intra-mural and mass athletics. "Everybody in the game" is the motto of the hour.

Eighty-four basketball teams are playing in the intra-mural league this year. Games are scheduled at 4, 5, 5, 7, and 8 o'clock daily, and many prospective entrants are kept out of the league because of lack of facilities. Postponements and cancellations, those great stumbling blocks to successful mass athletics, are common.

Forty-one baseball teams were organized last spring. Makeshift diamonds were made on all available space about the University.

Tennis courts at present total thirty-five. Six are for the use of women only. Thirty-five courts in all for 8,539 students and 904 members of the faculty!

There are no possibilities for ice skating, hockey, handball, or la crosse.

The May fete is given on Illinois Field. Mass meetings, parades, concerts, and pageants are features which must accept the best facilities offered.

"Give us more room," is the cry. "Give us the means to exercise our bodies that our minds may be fitted to perform their service to humanity!"

The memorial proposed will be more than a stadium. It will be the hub of a vast recreational field of one hundred acres where University and recreational activities prosper within the shadows of its inspirational towers.

"A tribute to the dead, an inspiration to the living."

This is the chance to do something fine for Illinois—to serve and to give. This is the chance, the test of loyalty that glows and grows in memory.

The GREAT PLAN

TO express the gratitude and pride of the people of Illinois to the soldiers and sailors by way of a suitable memorial.

To build an enduring monument, a tribute to the dead, an inspiration to the living, a joy to all the citizens.

To educate our alumni to a sense of obligation and responsibility.

To center all these hopes, these plans, these thoughts, about a recreational field and stadium.

According to proposals, three great towers will rise from the entrance of the stadium above our prairie, so that the Illini horizon will be far extended.

The central tower, which may be a campanile, will be a memorial to the men of the University of Illinois who lost their lives in service. Within will be a memorial room with the names of these men. There will be a trophy room and a corridor. The central tower will be a majestic inspirational structure.

One subordinate tower will be a memorial to the soldiers, and the other to sailors and marines. Plates may be placed on these towers for \$1.00 each, dedicated to those who lost their lives.

A colonnade will lead from the central tower to the court of honor. These columns will be dedicated to the dead and injured at \$1,000 each.

The court of honor, between the central tower and the memorial towers and the entrance to the field will be a spacious quadrangle suitable for mass meetings, open air lectures and plays, pageants, and fetes.

Three kinds of memorial seats will be comprised in the stadium. Boxes will occupy the front row on either side of the field. Those in the center will be dedicated as memorials for \$10,000, and those near either end for \$5,000. The seats in the stadium at \$100 each will be dedicated to living service men. These will hold the name of the person who dedicated the seat as well as that of him or her to whom it was dedicated. This will carry the privilege of always being able to obtain a seat in the stadium.

The stadium will be merely the heart of an ample recreational field of one hundred acres. An artificial ice skating rink within the shadow of the structure will be a big feature. Forty or fifty basketball courts and baseball diamonds, a hundred or more tennis courts, handball courts, soccer and hockey fields, and a track, are some of the provisions.

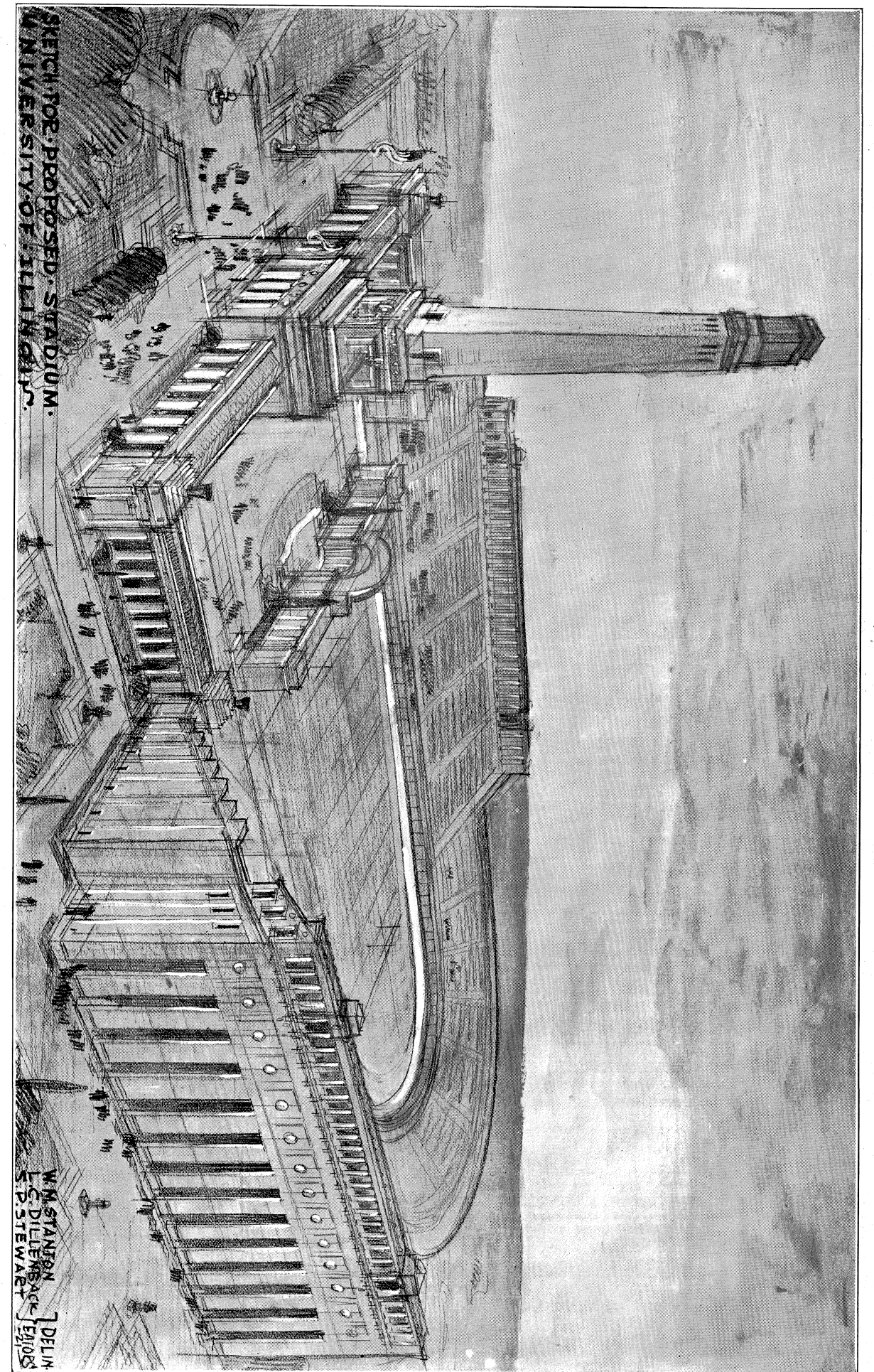
A MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT JAMES

Dr. Edmund J. James, president emeritus, gave his estimate of the importance of the stadium drive in a letter dated March 9. He said:

"I do not think that anything has been done for the University which will result in a more solid advantage to the institution than this state-wide campaign for a really great undertaking.

"I wish I were physically able to help. I would come back to Illinois and enlist as a private in your great Stadium army.

"It will make the whole state prouder than ever of the institution."



The GREAT ORGANIZATION

THE COMMITTEES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—

Ann Coolley
Gladys Pennington
Ruth Warren
Jeanne White
Lois Wine
Justine Pritchard
Clara Dunseth
Ann Williams
Nellie Holt

COUNTY COMMITTEE—

Gladys Pennington
Dorothy Lumley
Lorraine Sammons
Meryle Pratt
Esther VanDoren

CLASS COLLEGE COMMITTEE—

Jeanne White
Harriet Fera
Isabel Losee
Esther Cottingham

GROUP COMMITTEE—

Ruth Warren
Elsie Kirkpatrick
Bernice Taylor

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE—

Lois Wine
Doris Dahlberg
Frances Best
Thelma Strabel
Rose Oltusky

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE—

Justine Pritchard
Blanche Shirley
Ruth Hopping
Ann Batterton
Beth Doak

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE—

Clara Dunseth
Pauline Nichols
Louise Fairfield

NON-ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE—

Nellie Holt
Dorothy McConnell
Doris Engle
Georgia Hilgarde

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—

R. G. Carlson
J. H. Bliss
R. C. Preble
W. F. Lockwood
K. E. Williamson
D. K. Malcolmson
K. W. Clark
P. D. Cornelison
M. R. Marx

COUNTY COMMITTEE—

J. H. Bliss
W. B. Russell
R. H. Bernard
R. F. Lovett
A. M. Montzheimer

CLASS COLLEGE COMMITTEE—

W. F. Lockwood
L. M. Foss
G. E. Milner
Tom Johnson
Robert Hendricks

GROUP COMMITTEE—

R. C. Preble
C. E. Kohler
A. L. Sagendorph
George Taylor
John Kumler

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE—

K. W. Clark
Ralph McQuinn
J. H. Wilson
F. H. O'Donnell
W. H. Sahud

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE—

K. E. Williamson
R. G. Tolman
L. E. Kline
C. P. Jaspersen
Karl Scharfenburg

ENTHUSIASM COMMITTEE—

Ann Williams
Mary Ruff
Mildred Murphy
Dorothy Bebee

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE—

D. K. Malcolmson
H. C. Eckart
L. O. Needler
H. G. Hullfish
W. P. Blount

SPEAKERS COMMITTEE—

Dorothy Lumley
Justine Pritchard
Mary Safford
Gladys Pennington
Mildred Welch
Irene Jungk
Olivia Schad
Mary Parsons

ARTS COMMITTEE—

Milton Marx, Chairman
Martha Pyke
C. W. Baughman

ARTS STAFF—

J. J. Cassidy
E. W. Marx
J. J. Bresee
H. Lifvendahl
Betty Barnes
Claudia Cassidy
T. P. Bourland
Al Fordyce
Geo. Surtzer
H. C. Cheever

ENTHUSIASM COMMITTEE—

(American Legion)

H. Babbitt
Sam Hill
J. A. Bell
R. H. Goodrich
R. H. Ferguson

NON-ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE—

P. D. Corneilson
Otto Gresens
E. G. Krause
E. G. Knauer
F. Tobias

SPEAKERS COMMITTEE—

Glen F. Hoover
R. C. Preble
H. F. Sadler
J. A. Bell
R. G. Tolman
V. C. Knight
A. A. Arnold
C. D. Davis
Tom Johnson
George Taylor
Jack Crangle
Chas. Carroll
Harry Barr
R. S. Mason
P. H. Sullivan
H. H. Bentley
H. Hullfish
J. Niehaus
Robert Shonkwiler
David Wolff
J. H. Bliss
Robert Fletcher
George Milner
F. A. Shrepfer
L. W. Walquist
John Depler
Charles R. Carney



THE executive committee, consisting of the chairman of the various committees, has ultimate responsibility. Headquarters of the executive committee, as of the entire campaign, are at the Union Building.

In the general organization the county committee is of first importance, since the county is the unit of organization through the entire campaign, not only among the students, but

throughout the state. The work of the county committee is to manage the county organization in the University with a county chairman for each county represented among the students. The county captain selects one captain for each group of ten students, this group to include the captain. The county organization determines the number and classification of all students from the county, and compiles all available, desirable data regarding them.

The county committee arranges the University representation in the county. This duty includes the determination of the population of the county, the names of all service men and women from the county in the war, the correct addresses of all alumni and former students who have registered from the county, and finally the data regarding possible donors, subscribers, and supporters in the county.

Summer propaganda in the counties will be supervised by the county committee. This shall include the education of the county population to the significance of the memorial, the desirability of placing it at the University of Illinois, the value of the University and of a memorial to the state, and the awakening of an *esprit de corps* among students, faculty, alumni, and people of the state. It shall also serve as a connection between the University committees and the county committees, and as confidential advisors of conditions and affairs in the counties.

GROUP COMMITTEE.

The group committee is organized to include a captain in each group, that is, each fraternity, society, departmental group, debating society, or other organization. Wherever the membership is large, sub-captains are chosen.

The duties of the group committee are to determine the quota for each group, to educate the members within the group to the purpose of the campaign, to enlist all members in active support of the movement, and to obtain the fullest support of the group not only in the University but throughout the state.

Furthermore, it shall develop keen but friendly competition between groups, and aid in the entertainment of visitors. In this work it will be necessary to correct the directories of their membership, aid the county committee in correcting addresses, aid the estimates committee in determining quotas, and educate their alumni throughout the country, and spread by means of their various publications the most effective propaganda possible.

CLASS COLLEGE COMMITTEE.

The college class committee has the duty of organizing the students by colleges with a chairman for each college and sub-chairman for each class—freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior. The duties are to determine the quotas for each college and each class and educate all students by personal propaganda.

In addition it is to enlist every student in active work of the campaign, obtain the fullest support of each college and each class, develop competition, and encourage the loyal support of the faculty.

NON-ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

Organizing Urbana and Champaign into suitable districts with a captain in each district and sub-captain for each group of ten is the work of the non-organization committee. Their duties are the same as those of the group committee with the special addition that they shall serve as active propagandists among alumni wherever possible.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

Various branches of publicity are cared for by the publicity staff organized from the publicity committee.

Illini publicity, departmental publicity, fraternity publications, home paper publicity, and the stadium organ is managed by this committee. An arts staff works in conjunction with it.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Accommodations and conferences are arranged by the ways and means committee. Their work includes arrangement of schedules and meeting places for committee meetings, luncheons, and other assemblages, supervision of entertainment, arrangement and programs for mass meetings. It will assume entire charge of all arrangements for the week of the drive with the exception of the solicitations and the canvass.

THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE.

Preparation of all quotas, compilations of all statistical data, assistance to all other committees in statistical work, and responsibility for entire distribution of the financial canvass is the work of the estimates committee.

THE ENTHUSIASM COMMITTEE.

The enthusiasm committee has the duty of compiling and selecting the best and most attractive propaganda and literature for the aid of the publicity committee.

The organization of a boosters' club, or some such body which shall stimulate optimism and enthusiasm in every other organization; the creation and maintenance of a cordial *esprit de corps* throughout the entire working force; and the maintenance of a high pitch of enthusiasm and energy is also the work of the enthusiasm committee.

THE LEGION COMMITTEE.

Parallel to the enthusiasm committee of the women, the legion committee will work among the men. In addition to those duties, it has the following responsibilities:

The development of the local Illini post to full membership, gaining the support of the post of the state for the memorial idea, determining the names of all service men and women in the counties of the state, aiding in the county legion organization, acting as confidential correspondents from legion posts to the executive committee, spreading of propaganda in every post by personal visit and by correspondence, and arousing enthusiasm for the memorial here at Illinois.

HERE'S WHAT THEY SAY

Are members of the American Legion for a state memorial recreational field? Well, rather! Here's what a few of them, members of the state executive committee, say about it:

Rev. John O'Donnell, of Chicago, state chaplain: "You can say for me that I am heartily in favor of such a memorial. It is what the boys want."

L. W. Kelly, vice-commander of the state department: "I am a member of the stadium executive committee, am I not? That looks like I am for it."

Sherwood Dixon, of Dixon: "As far as the stadium is concerned, Zupp sold me the stadium idea last Saturday (March 5). I am a graduate of Notre Dame, but as a citizen of Illinois I am for anything that will work for anything which will work for the betterment of my state."

John E. Timm, of Chicago: "I am always interested in things for the betterment of athletics, especially at the University of Illinois, and wish every success for the venture."

Arthur C. Marriott, of Chicago, sergeant-at-arms, state department: "The proposed plan of the athletic association for developing a recreational field dedicated as a memorial appeals to me as most praiseworthy. I can conceive of no form of memorial which would be more fitting and at the same time of direct benefit to the living. The idea sold itself to me, and the athletic association can count on me giving all the assistance I possibly can."

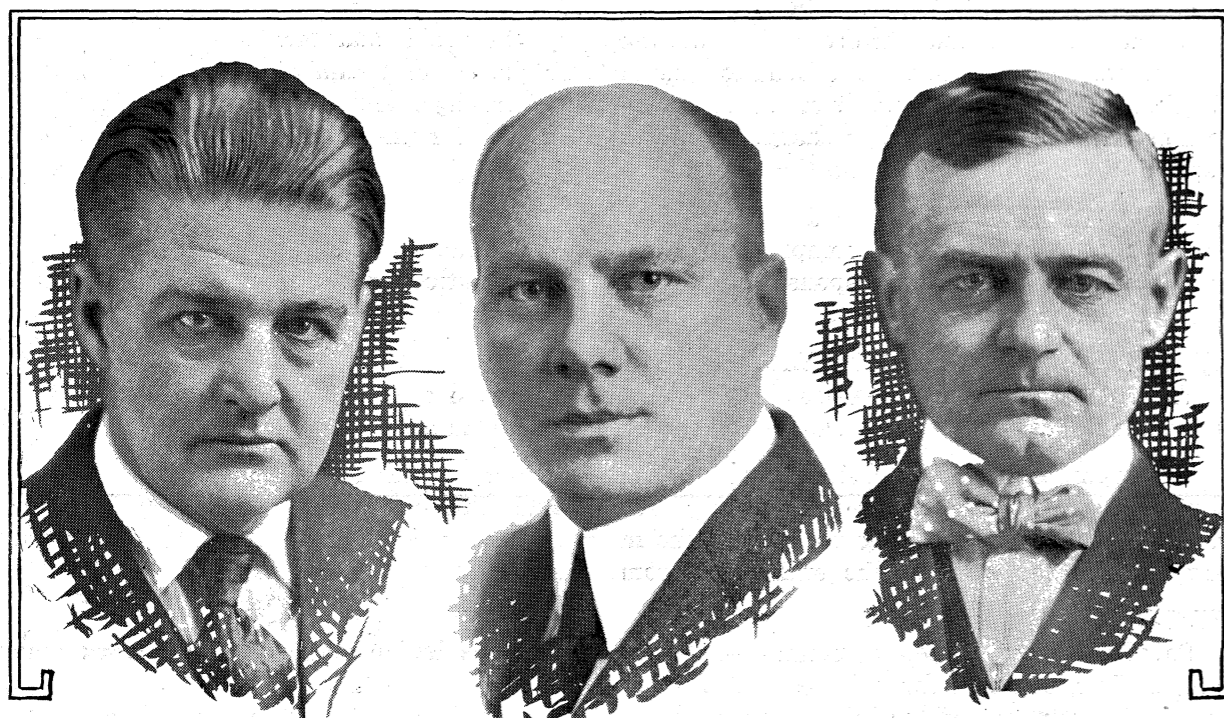
Build that Stadium for fighting Illini.

Say it with a Stadium.

A Stadium—lest we forget.

A Stadium to cement Illinois loyalty.

The Stadium—An Illinois Gibraltar.



G. HUFF

W. E. EKBLAW

R. C. ZUPPKE

THE BIG THREE.

Here they are, the triumvirate, the men who started the Stadium drive. They have already dug the foundation for the everlasting tribute to fighting Illini. They have pointed out our goal—the erection of not only a Stadium, but an ideal, an embodiment of good sportsmanship and clean living.

WHAT ARMY STATISTICS SHOW.

“It is the consensus of opinion of army officers that athletically trained men were conspicuously successful in the fighting game,” reads the report of Major John L. Griffith, executive officer, athletic division of the United States army. “One regimental commander who saw extended service on the fighting line, stated that to the best of his knowledge, not a single athlete in the service had failed, rather had, in practically every case, made a glorious record.”

“The need of more physical education for the young men of military age in the United States has been strikingly illustrated by figures taken from the Provost Marshal General’s report on the draft. In a number of states in the Union over fifty per cent of the men examined were physically unqualified for full military service. While some of these rejected had defects which were not remediable, yet in the large majority of cases the men could have been made fit to fight had they received proper physical education in the schools.”

Build that Stadium for fighting Illini.

Illinois gives us advantages—also obligations.

The STADIUM WAY

By ROBERT C. ZUPPKE

ILLINOIS needs some material expression of the Illinois Loyalty Spirit for which the institution is famous. This symbol involves service and sacrifice on the part of all the Illini; not of any group or any organization or of any clique, but of each individual.

It must be the symbol of an unselfish spirit which shall have for its motive, “serve Illinois” instead of any selfish purpose by which a society, a fraternity, or any person shall be benefited.

The Stadium must be an emblem of clean sportsmanship and lofty ideals, so that every member of any team that represents Illinois in competition or contest with any other group, will think of the fair fame and honor of Illinois, first and foremost, not of himself, and refrain from doing anything that would sully the name of Illinois.

These are sentimental reasons, but the practical reasons are as impelling. Unless we have a Stadium which will accommodate the same kind of crowds as are taken care of in the Stadia at Ohio and Michigan and Iowa, we cannot expect the leading conference teams to play on our athletic fields. If Ohio and Michigan receive \$40,000 when they play in Chicago, and only \$15,000 when they play at Illinois as their share of returns, it is inevitable that they will choose Chicago in preference to Illinois. If Wisconsin and Iowa receive \$30,000 as their share of the proceeds when their teams play at Minneapolis and Columbus, how can we expect them to wish to play with us if we can guarantee them only \$10,000?

Next year’s schedule in football illustrates this point very clearly. Chicago demanded of Wisconsin a five year contract to play every game on Stagg Field. Wisconsin had to yield to this demand from Chicago’s schedule. This is only the beginning. If our students expect to see Illinois in competition with the big teams on Illinois Field, they must provide a place for all the spectators who will come. At the Ohio-Illinois game on Illinois Field last fall thousands were turned away because no room was available for them.

A Stadium seating 75,000 people, such as is proposed for our campus, will make it possible for us to invite three times as many people for attendance at Homecoming, for Dad’s Day, and the Interscholastic Circus, as we can care for now. And it requires no imagination, and only a little vision, to foresee that within the next decade when the hard roads system of Illinois shall have been in large measure completed, tens of thousands of automobiles driving in for all our games and all our pageants will bring the Illini, the whole people of our state, to view our University.

In working for the Stadium our students and alumni will develop a new sense of responsibility to the University; they will be educated in the Illini spirit of service, not only in thought and words, but in deeds as well. It is safe to say that the student body now engaged in the campaign will be the most loyal and enthusiastic body of alumni ever graduated. It is just as safe to say that the entire State of Illinois will be more intimately associated with the University and have a keener interest in its affairs and in its welfare than ever before. The Stadium campaign will rouse the state to the needs of the University, to its opportunities and service.

The Stadium should stand as the dignified expression of the ideal of service. It should rise above our state prairies as a fitting Memorial for the Illinois men and women who served and

(Continued on Page Twenty-four)

THE DUTY, THE RESPONSIBILITY, IS YOURS



YOU are an Illini. You are proud of your Alma Mater, loyal to her colors. You are glad to be one of her students, willing to serve her interests, to sacrifice for her progress.

You know that a splendid Memorial Recreation Field and Stadium for our campus is projected, and that the campaign to raise the necessary funds has begun. You realize that the successful achievement of our plans will require careful organization, hard and persistent work, and the united support of all Illini.

You must feel that the fortunate outcome of this campaign will be the awakening of a fine, more devoted Illini spirit throughout our Illini world—our students, our faculty, our alumni, our entire state citizenry; the establishment of a state-wide *esprit de corps* in University activities; the development, throughout our community, of a genuine sense of responsibility for, and obligation to, our University.

With genuine Illini spirit you are ready to take your part in this campaign; to do your share of the work; to give full measure of service; and to sacrifice of your time, your strength, your substance;—that the success of this movement may be assured from the very first.

We summon you to the task. We would engage your enthusiasm, your energy, your effort, in cordial support of this movement. From this day until the dedication of the Memorial Field and Stadium, we are sure you will devote yourselves loyally and wholeheartedly to the work of the campaign, serving wherever you can best serve.

For it is from you, you the individual student, that the initiative in this great movement must come. Yours is the vision, yours the inspiration, yours the plan, yours the achievement. Yours is the optimism, the faith, the enthusiasm, that will succeed. Youth will be served.

The duty, the responsibility, is yours.

W. ELMER EKBLAW.

BE A STADIUM BUILDER

Once upon a time there was an Old Grad who lived the meek and selfish life of a plodder. One day another Old Grad, full of Spirit, discovered who he was and slapping him on the back he said:

"Well, Old Brave, I suppose you are going back to the Old Hunting Ground for Homecoming."

"No," answered the first Old Grad, sadly. "I finished twenty years ago, and I have never been back since. You see, I didn't do anything worth while when I was in school, and nobody would know me now. And then I never did anything for the University, so there's nothing I can point to with pride when I go back. I'm ashamed to return now."

Once way back in 1940 the eldest son of the Old Grad picked up the morning paper.

"Father," he said, "Tickets for the Illinois-Ohio game are all sold out. Must you miss this game for the first time in twenty years?"

"No, my son," came the proud answer. "For the little fighting your daddy did in the World War that seat he had dedicated to him down on Illinois Memorial Stadium guarantees him admission to every game."

G. HUFF, THE BUILDER

An Appreciation

by

DAVID KINLEY



AT this time when the campaign for a Memorial Recreation Field and Stadium engrosses the attention of our campus community, and our enthusiasm burns bright and our loyalty blazes high above all sordid and selfish interests, it is well to recall that to G. Huff we owe the primary inspiration for this great movement. Without his calm, sure guidance these many years we should not now be ready to engage in this worthy enterprise.

Modestly always, but always with keen broad vision and definite purpose, G. Huff has built for the honor and glory of Illinois. Effacing self and looking neither to the right for praise, nor to the left for blame, he has planned and worked and built that the men of Illinois might be better, cleaner, truer men, and that the whole state might benefit by a better citizenship. He has wrought so unobtrusively that most of us have not yet realized how much he has accomplished, how much the University owes him, or how deeply indebted the entire state is to his work.

Year after year he has held before the men of Illinois the deal of fair play, of clean competition, of earnest endeavor, until throughout the length and breadth of the land, his name is a synonym for integrity and purity of purpose and character. He has built for the Illini a splendid structure of personal and University idealism that can not be destroyed. It is safe to say that no other man has had more influence in developing the integrity of our student and alumnus body.

I do not purpose to recount the many movements in collegiate physical training and athletic training and athletic competition that he has initiated; but the authoritative position that our Western Intercollegiate Conference holds in the athletic world; the development of intra-mural and mass athletics; the coaching school—these and many others are in large measure his plan, his structure. And in baseball—who can name his peer?

But it is not only in athletics and in physical training that he has been pioneer, leader, builder. In other important fields he has wrought equally well. He has ever been a powerful factor in legislative benefits to Illinois; he has built constructively in the alumni association; he has counseled wisely and built well in community affairs—always unostentatiously.

G. Huff is a builder. He is a builder of men—their health, their strength, their character. He is a builder of ideals—in thought, and word, and deed. He is a builder of hopes, and plans, and achievements.

G. Huff is a Stadium-builder in the finest sense of the word!

WHAT WALTER ECKERSALL THINKS

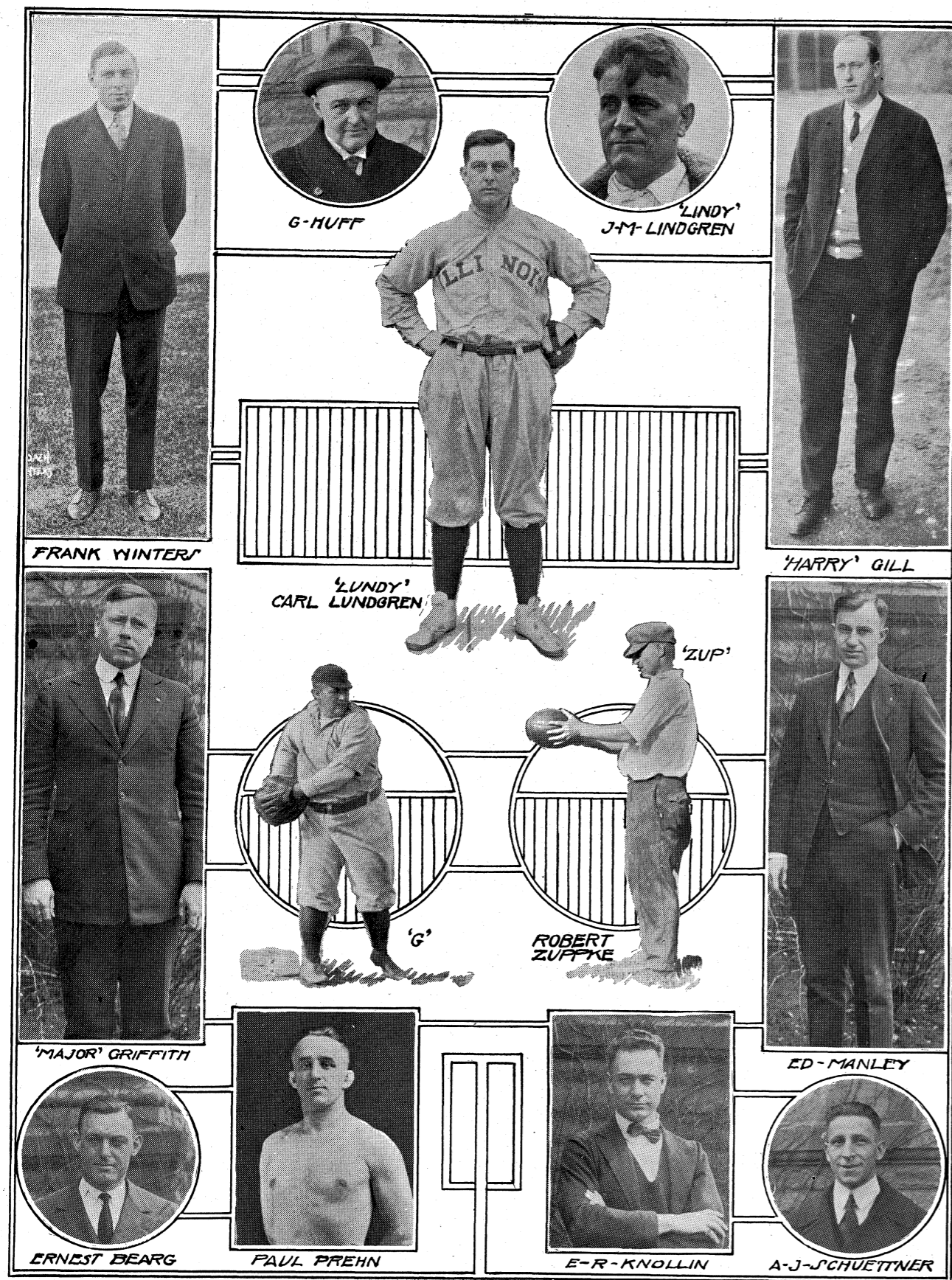
Walter Eckersall, sports assistant on the Chicago Tribune said:

"I am highly in favor of a stadium at the University of Illinois. Attendance at the Minnesota game, at which I was present, showed the need of something of that kind at our state University.

"In addition to assuring student and alumni of seats, attendance will be increased a large percentage because of the attraction which will be offered by the stadium itself.

"Also such a structure will have for Illinois a desirable effect on high school athletics, who are impressed by the sensational, the attractive.

"The memorial idea is splendid."



THEY HAVE MADE GOOD

Let's Give Them Room in a Stadium.

Director Huff has been on the coaching staff of Illinois athletics since 1895. He was a student in the University and its academy during the period 1887-93. During the year 1894-95 he was a student in Dartmouth medical college. In both colleges he played baseball and football. In 1895 he was made director of athletics and coach of baseball and football in the University. Since 1901 he has been director of physical training for men. During this time he has determined the athletic policy of the University, and has established its enviable record in competition and its good name in sportsmanship. Along with his duties as physical director he was the baseball coach until 1920 when he retired from active coaching to devote his time exclusively to work connected with his position as director of athletics.

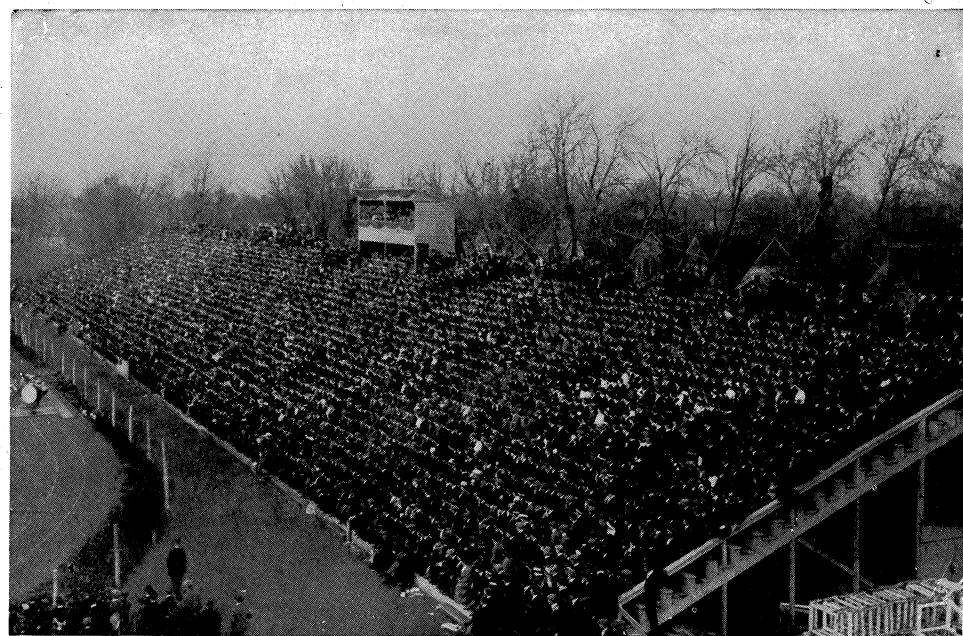
Harry Gill, track coach, is a former champion. In 1900 he won the amateur all-round championship of America at Boston. In 1903 he won the professional all-round supremacy. At one time he held the world's record in the discuss. He established marks of 145 feet in the hammer throw, 45 feet in the shot put, six feet two inchse in the high jump, and ran the high hurdles in :16 flat. He was track coach at Beloit college in 1902-03. In 1904 he came to the University of Illinois.

Bob Zuppke, football coach, was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1905. He made the freshman football team but was too light for the varsity. He served three gruelling years as a substitute player. He was a member of the Wisconsin basketball team which won the conference championship in 1905. From 1906 to 1913 he was in the Muskegon and Oak Park high schools as a teacher of history and coach. At both schools he had championship football teams. During his three years at Oak Park his football team lost only one game, the first one played after his arrival. In 1912 it won the national championship. He came to the University of Illinois in 1913.

Major Griffith was graduated from Beloit college in 1902. From 1902 to 1905 he was director of athletics at Youngtown college. From 1905 to 1908 he was director of athletics at Morning-side college, Iowa. In 1908 he became director of athletics at Drake University, retining this position for ten years. In 1916, in addition to this position he was made dean of men, and in the absence of the president acted in his place. He founded and managed the Drake relay meets. In August 1917 he entered the army as athletic director of Camp Dodge, Iowa. He served there a year and had charge of the organized recreation for the 30,000 men stationed at the camp. In August 1918 he was ordered to Camp Gordon to help establish a school of physical training and bayonets. In September he was ordered to Camp Pike to take charge of a similar school there. On January 11 he was ordered to Washington to become executive officer of the athletic division of the War Department Commission on training camp activities.

Ed Manley, director of intra-mural athletics and swimming instructor, came to the University in 1912. He has had wide experience as a swimmer and instructor of teams in water sports. Previous to his coming to the University he was a member of the Missouri Athletic club and swimming and water polo teams which won the championship of the A. A. U. His swimming teams have never finished below third place in the conference. In 1913 he won the conference championship and in 1914 lost it by one point. His water basketball teams finished first in the conference in 1917 and in 1920. Some of Manley's swimmers hold world's records. As a director of intra-mural athletics he has organized volunteer competitive sports to a high degree.

(Continued on Page Twenty-four)



ILLINOIS FIELD, CROWDED IN 1916.

AND WHAT MAY WE EXPECT NEXT FALL?

FIRST and Fourth streets and John street and Armory avenue marked the boundary of the old fair grounds where Illinois played her first football game. That was 'way back in '90. The first game resulted in a 16 to 0 victory for Illinois Wesleyan. The second game was a 62 to 0 walkaway for Purdue, but in the Thanksgiving game Illinois carried off the honors from Illinois Wesleyan by the decisive score of 12 to 6.

Illinois Field of the present day was a baseball grounds in '88. There was no fence around it, and tags were sold for admission.

In the spring of '91 the first athletic field was constructed. That was within the boundaries of the present field. The first building of the University had stood there, and the ruins were present at that time. The stone of that foundation was used as a basis for the new baseball diamond, covered with six inches of dirt. Illinois has the best baseball diamond in the Conference because the stone from the foundation of this building makes the diamond drain well.

A wooden fence was used to enclose this field. Money for the lumber was donated by students, faculty, and business men of the Twin Cities. The first track was constructed with cinders donated by the Champaign Water Works, owned by William B. McKinley.

G. Huff was in the line-up for the first football game, played there in 1892. Bleachers three tiers high were erected on one side to take care of the crowd, but the group of spectators proved so small that the crowd followed the team up and down the field, crowding in upon the players.

Since that time the field has been enlarged several times. In 1903 the total capacity was 2,000. In 1914 the west bleachers were built and other additions extended the capacity to 13,000.

Twenty thousand tickets, including 3,000 standing room admissions were sold for the Ohio game of Nov. 7, 1920. In the fight for tickets steps to prevent scalping had to be taken.

Illinois has an enrollment of over 8,000 this year. Fully a thousand more are expected to register next fall. Our alumni number 42,000 at present. The next graduation will increase that number by nearly a thousand.

GIVE THE TEAMS A CHANCE TO STAY IN THE BIG LEAGUE

LOOKING THE FACTS IN THE FACE.

The record of the University of Illinois in the Western Conference is as follows:

BASEBALL.

Illinois won the Conference championship in 1900, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1907, 1908, 1910, 1911, 1914, 1915, tied for first in 1909 and in other years was invariably the runner-up. In 1902, Coach Huff's team played an eastern schedule, defeating Yale, Princeton, West Point, and Pennsylvania, losing to Harvard 2 to 1. In 1911 the Illinois team won every game it played. In 1911 it lost one out of fifteen games; in 1915 and 1916 one game each year was lost. Of the Conference games which it has played, 287 in number, it has won 213, lost 73, and tied 3.

BASKETBALL.

Before the coming of Ralph Jones as coach in 1913 Illinois had had little success in basketball. In 1914 it was second in the Conference rating. In 1915 it was champion. In 1916 it tied for second place. In 1917 it tied for first place. In 1918, 1919, 1920, and 1921 its showing was fair.

TRACK.

Conference supremacy in the big meet in six out of fifteen years—that is the record of Illinois. The Western Conference Intercollegiate outdoor meet was won four times, and in two other years Illinois led the Conference universities when an outside team won first honors.

In 1918 Illinois placed second, and in 1919 third in the meet. Of the ten indoor Conference meets which have been held, Illinois has won four and placed second, four times.

From 1906 to 1915, Illinois lost only one outdoor meet. Of the 41 outdoor dual meets, the University has won 34 and lost 7. Of the 31 indoor meets, Illinois has won 24, lost 5, and tied 2.

FOOTBALL.

A tie with Minnesota for the championship in 1910 was the best record of the Illinois football team up to the coming of Robert Zuppke in 1913.

In 1914 with a famous team Illinois won the Conference championship, defeating Indiana, Ohio, Northwestern, Chicago, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. In 1915 it tied for the championship with Minnesota. In 1916 it defeated Minnesota's famous team, which would otherwise have tied for the championship with Ohio.

In 1917 it was defeated only by Minnesota and Ohio. In 1918 it won the championship, not being scored upon by a Conference team. In 1919, playing an unusually hard schedule of seven Conference games, Illinois won the undisputed championship by defeating the strong Ohio State team in the final game of the season.

FOUR CHAMPIONSHIPS AT ONE TIME.

Football, baseball, track and field athletic, and basketball teams from the University of Illinois in 1915 were the undisputed champions of the Western Intercollegiate Conference. Baseball and track championships had been won in 1914. The football team had established a clean-cut title to first honors the same year. The basketball team followed by winning every one of its twelve games.

This record is without parallel in the history of intercollegiate athletics.

OTHER STADIA

AT YALE.

FOOTBALL was first played at Yale in 1840, but it was not until about 1870 that it became a general college game. In 1896 the Yale Athletic Association erected a wood stadium seating 18,000 persons.

The Yale Bowl, constructed in 1917, will seat 61,000 spectators. It is the form of a four center oval 300 feet by 500 feet from face to face of the inner walls, and about 750 feet over all, covering about twelve and one-half acres. An excavation of 27 feet was made over the area covered by the playing field.

The inner slope was made continuous and covered with reinforced concrete so designed that it formed a continuous tier of seats entirely surrounding the playing field. Thirty reinforced concrete tunnels give access to the spectators seats.

AT HARVARD.

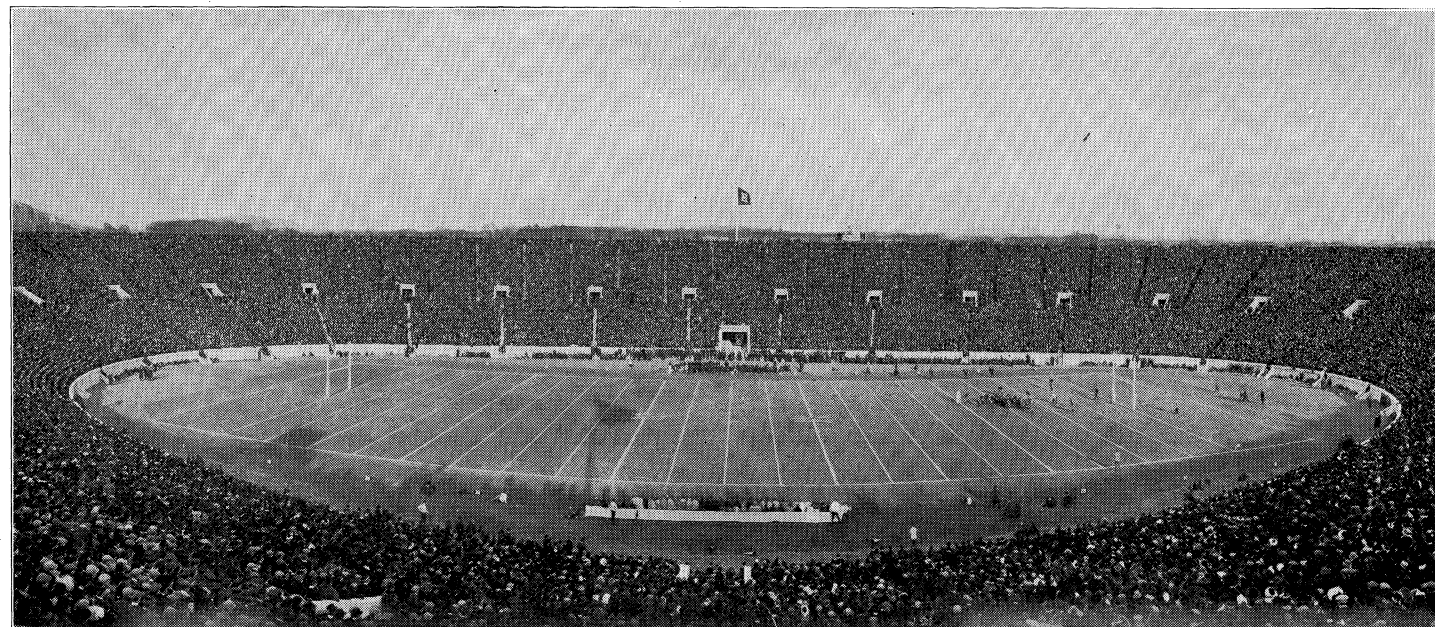
The Harvard stadium is U-shaped. It was built in 1903-04 to accommodate 23,000 spectators, but with temporary seats accommodating 45,000. It is a steel and concrete structure suggesting Roman types of construction in appearance.

The playing area accommodates a gridiron, a quarter mile track, and facilities for other inter-collegiate sports. The inner wall of the structure is nine feet high with molded base and coping, while the outer wall is 53 feet in height, and consists of two tiers of Roman arches and piers, separated by a moulded belt course and surmounted with a parapet with massive cornice.

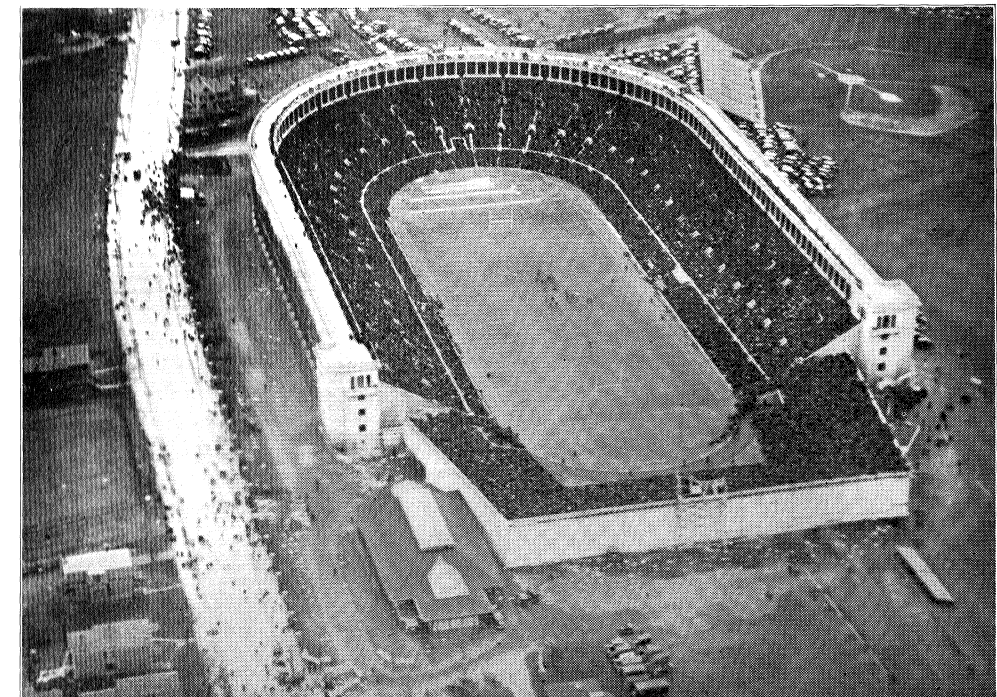
Spectators' entrances to the stadium are all from the outside. Three steps extend the whole length of the outside wall, admitting people to the corridor, which can be used as a running track in bad weather. From the corridor, concrete walks lead inward to 36 stairways giving access to the lower end of each seat aisle. Eight larger stairways ascend to the second floor corridor from which passages and short flights of stairs lead to the seats.

AT PRINCETON.

Palmer Memorial stadium was completed in 1914. It is a reinforced concrete structure, U-shaped in plan, with a seating capacity of 42,000. The exterior of the structure, in design, is an arcade broken at the center of the curved end by two large towers 72 feet high. Between them is an archway. Entrance to the seats is through 26 runways uniformly spaced.



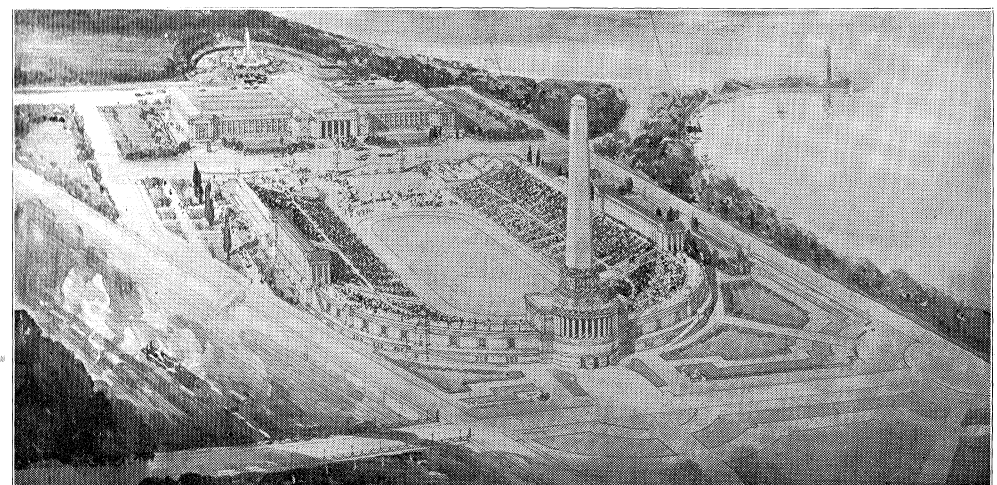
YALE BOWL



HARVARD STADIUM



STADIUM AT COLLEGE OF CITY OF NEW YORK



CHICAGO'S PROPOSED MEMORIAL IN GRANT PARK

THE STADIUM, WHY?

(Continued from Page Seven)

fought and died in the service of our country in the great World War. It should be a token of our gratitude to them; to the men on the athletic teams and debating teams who have made the name of Illinois famous; to the notable men and women who have borne the burden of leadership throughout this state and others after they have received their training here. It should be an inspiration to all the people of the state.

On our great Western Prairies, of which Illinois is the center, the most splendid civilization of all the ages is sure to develop within this and the next few centuries. Without boasting, we can say that Illinois is one of the finest states in our country; what it will be at the end of another century surpasses our wildest dreams. Inevitably it will be a great center of learning and art and culture.

In anticipation of that splendid development, we must build up a superior type of manhood and womanhood, physically, mentally, and spiritually. The finest chivalry, the most liberal charity, the sincerest unselfishness, the cleanest sportsmanship, must characterize the youth of this generation. Then those who follow may rise to the opportunities of their time in turn, surpassing the standard of us who preceded them.

THEY HAVE MADE GOOD.

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

Paul Prehn, wrestling instructor, won the middle-weight wrestling championship in the Inter-Allied meet in Paris in 1919. Before then he had had considerable experience in conducting army athletics at Camp Dodge. Prehn came to the University in the fall of 1919. His wrestling team won the conference championship in 1920.

Ernesto R. Knollin came to Illinois in 1919. For two years he was acting director of athletics at Leland Stanford University. He has had five year sexperience as an instructor in physical education.

E. E. Bearg has been connected with Missouri Valley teams as a player and as a coach since 1916. In that year he captained the varsity at Washington College, Topeka, Kansas. After graduation he took charge of athletics at Topeka High School where his work attracted so much attention that he was recalled to his alma mater in 1918 and made varsity football coach. Bearg assisted Zuppke by helping whip the freshman varsity into shape.

Carl Lundgren '02 pitched on the famous baseball team which went east in 1902. He is rated as the best pitcher ever developed at Illinois. After graduation he signed with the Chicago Nationals and pitched ten successful seasons for that team. In 1912 Lundgren left the big league and went to Princeton where he coached varsity pitchers and the freshman varsity team. Lundgren next transferred to Michigan where he accomplished the almost impossible feat of winning three championships in four years. During his stay at Michigan he developed George Sisler into the best college pitcher in the country. Sisler is now with the St. Louis Browns. Mike Knode, who is with the St. Louis Cardinals is another of his proteges. Lundgren came back to Illinois in 1919.

Frank J. Winters was head coach at Rockford High School before he came to Illinois in 1919. He has been supplying Illinois with athletic heroes for some time. Starting with green, apparently mediocre material at the beginning of the basketball season, he developed in a few weeks a team which went from a 29 to 25 defeat by Millikin to a 29 to 32 victory from Chicago, champions of the previous serson.

Build that Stadium for fighting Illini.