



"The University and the War"

THE RESOURCES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS FOR WARTIME SERVICE

An address delivered by A. C. WILLARD President of the University

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January 21, 1942



HIS country is now engaged in total war with powerful enemies in Europe and in Asia. Every resource of these United States is needed in the attempt to win this war with the aid of our allies. For this colossal war effort the University of Illinois, along with all other colleges and universities, is pledged to render every possible assistance to the federal government, and do it *now, immediately*. Otherwise, what we do may be "too little and too late." We have already learned since the attack on Pearl Harbor that, as someone has already said, "it is later than you think."

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But whatever we do, we must keep in mind the fact that in serving the country in either peace or war, the colleges and universities are primarily educational institutions. The great importance of this fact has been recognized by the President of the United States in a recent letter to the Association of American Colleges under date of December 29, 1941. Mr. Roosevelt said:

We have one great task before us. That is to win the war. At the same time it is perfectly clear that it will be futile to win the war unless during its winning we lay the foundation for the kind of peace and readjustment that will guarantee the preservation of those aspects of American life for which the war is fought. Colleges and universities are in the particularly difficult position of balancing their contributions to these two ends. I am sure, nevertheless, that the leaders of our colleges and universities can be depended upon to find the wisest solution for the difficult problem of how to make this twofold contribution.

I am anxious that this national crisis shall not result in the destruction or impairment of those institutions which have contributed so largely to the development of American culture. I shall appreciate being kept informed through the United States Commissioner of Education as to the effects of federal legislation and federal programs upon our colleges and universities.

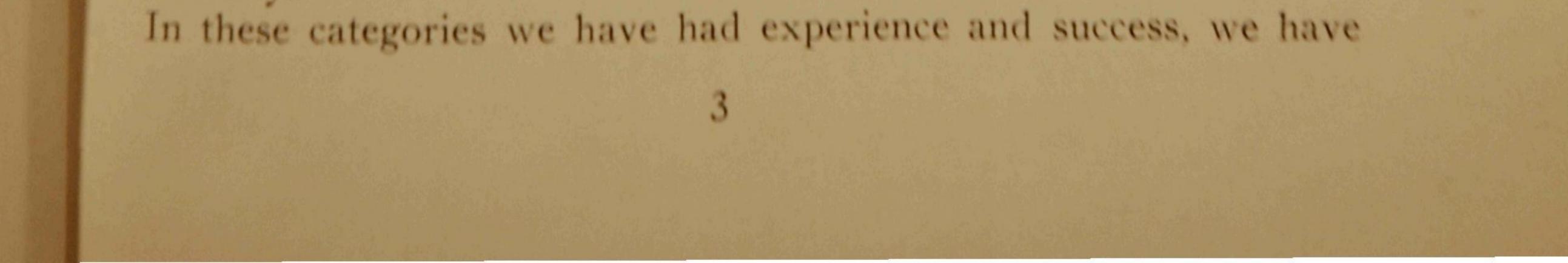
The United States needs the services of its institutions of higher learning and we know we can depend upon their complete cooperation in carrying forward the present war effort.

Just what have we as one of the 52 land-grant colleges and universities to offer in the "one great task before us," and what are we capable of doing; in brief, what are the war resources of this publicly supported institution? In my opinion, our most effective resources are closely related to the regular services we render to the state and nation. Those services are:

1. Education at the college level in all fields of knowledge—nearly every one of which is or will be needed in winning this war and maintaining a permanent peace.

2. Research in all fields of pure and applied science as well as many other areas of knowledge.

3. Military training in what is now the largest R.O.T.C. unit in the country.



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competent teaching and research personnel, and a splendid plant with the necessary staff and equipment to operate it. A brief general summary of our present resources as a going University, as they existed on November 1, 1941, should have a place in this survey.

THE R.O.T.C.

1. The basic course, in which all able-bodied male students are enrolled during their first two years, consists of 3,648 men.

2. The advanced course, in which qualified juniors and seniors are given appointments leading to commissions as second lieutenants in the United States Army Officers' Reserve, consists of 595 men.

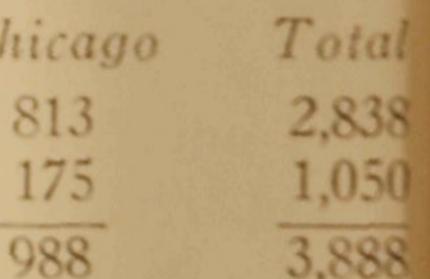
3. The United States Army staff of 86 is under Colonel Leonard C. Sparks, F.A., Commandant, and comprises 31 officers and 55 enlisted personnel.

Note: Over 50 per cent, or about 75,000, of the officers entering the United States Army have been secured from the advanced R.O.T.C. graduates of the land-grant colleges and universities of the United States. At present the R.O.T.C. is supplying the Army at the rate of 10,000 officers per year.

FACULTY AND STAFF

The University of Illinois employs a total of 3,888 persons, as follows: Urbana Chicago

Administration, teaching, research, clerical, etc.... 2,025



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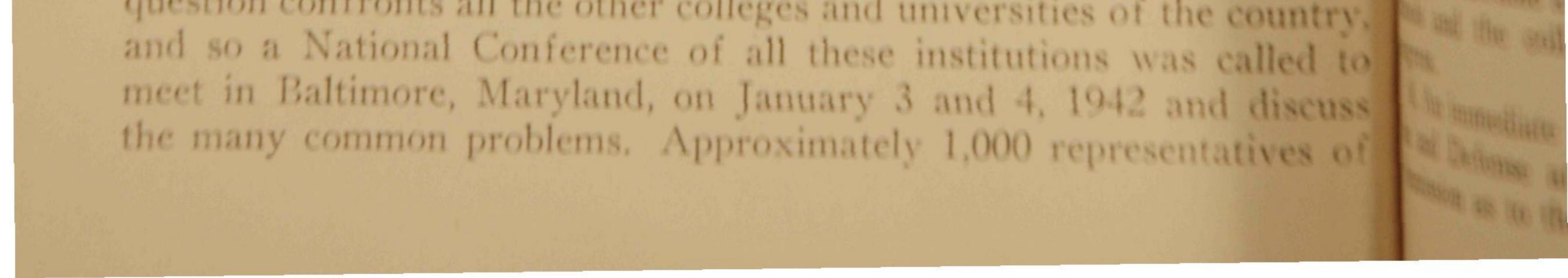
STUDENTS AND ALUMNI

On November 1, 1941, 13,060 undergraduate and graduate students were enrolled, and of these 1,291 were enrolled in our three Chicago Colleges of Medicine, Dentistry, and Pharmacy. In addition, our 1941 Summer Session enrolled 3,194.

Alumni of the University now living total about 146,000.

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

All buildings, grounds, and equipment necessary for teaching and research have actually cost \$39,000,000 as of November 1, 1941. These are the major resources available at the University of Illinois for aiding our state and nation in "all out" war against our enemies. Just how do we propose to use our resources in helping to fight and win this war? I think it must be obvious to anyone that this same question confronts all the other colleges and universities of the country.



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ant wir gener higher institutions of learning from 46 states and one from Canada as the and one from Porto Rico attended the conference, which adopted the vey. following 16 resolutions. I will read only a few, although we are in agreement with all of them.--

The Conference recommended that:

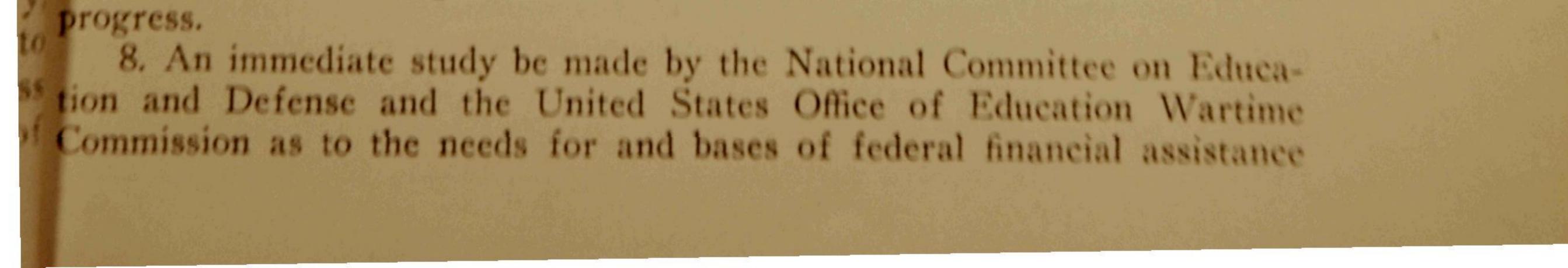
ents ar 1. Institutions of higher education cooperate to the fullest extent with the National Resources Planning Board and other federal agencies responiors ar sible for surveys (a) to determine the immediate needs of man power and woman power for the essential branches of national service—military, industrial, and civilian, (b) to determine the available facilities of colleges and universities to prepare students to meet these needs, and (c) to appraise eonar the ultimate needs in professional personnel for long-term conflict and for and 5 the post-war period, in order that a continuous and adequate supply of men and women trained in technical and professional skills and in leadership to meet both immediate and long-range needs shall be maintained. 2. There be brought to the attention of the President the necessity of issuing a statement of national policy which will avoid competitive bidding for faculty and students by government agencies and by industry and will conserve adequate personnel on all levels of education to assure the effective instruction of youth and adults, in order to provide a continuous supply of trained men and women. 3. The United States Office of Education Wartime Commission be ns. a requested to study and develop appropriate plans for the solution of the Tote problems of (a) how to meet the teacher shortage in elementary and sec-2.83 ondary schools and the shortage of workers for community programs, and 1,05 (b) how to supplement the training of present and potentially available 3.88 teachers and other workers for new and changing responsibilities. 4. The United States Office of Education Wartime Commission offer

its services for cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, the Executive Committee of the Association of Land-Grant Collent leges and Universities, and the Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges cag to assure an adequate supply of county agents, 4-H club leaders, home 1941 demonstration agents, and other leaders in rural life.

5. All institutions of higher education give immediate consideration to ways and means for accelerating the progress of students through such extension of the annual period of instruction and such adjustments of curricula as may be consistent with national needs and with educational standards, and as may be possible with available resources.

6. Desirable acceleration of programs of higher education should be ante accomplished without lowering of established standards of admission to of college.

7. An immediate study be made by the National Committee on Education and Defense and the United States Office of Education Wartime Comne mission of desirable articulation in the academic calendars of the secondary schools and the colleges to facilitate acceleration of total educational



to higher education (including junior colleges), for the duration of th 3. T emergency, in order that the training of students for national service magmember be accelerated.

9. The National Committee on Education and Defense and the Uniterinto ser States Office of Education Wartime Commission be requested to assembly one no and publish accounts of changes made by educational institutions in the for a interest of war service.

10. Credit be awarded only to individuals, upon the completion of their service, who shall apply to the institution for this credit and who shall meet such tests as the institution may prescribe. In cases in which degrees are not part of distinct advantage to students in the service, it is recognized that some 1. C departure from this practice, on an individual basis, may be justified. General 11. All colleges and universities take such steps as will be necessard presided

to bring each individual student to his highest possible level of physication and fitness.

12. The general application of the principle of selective servic compose promises the most effective means for the placement of the individual indiately accordance with his capacity to serve national needs and with the leas situation disturbance of basic social institutions.

13. The Selective Service System be requested to make adequate proconsider visions for the deferment of bona fide *premedical* students in colleges whos to enable tentative admission to an approved medical school has already been assure plished on the basis of the completion of not less than two years of college.

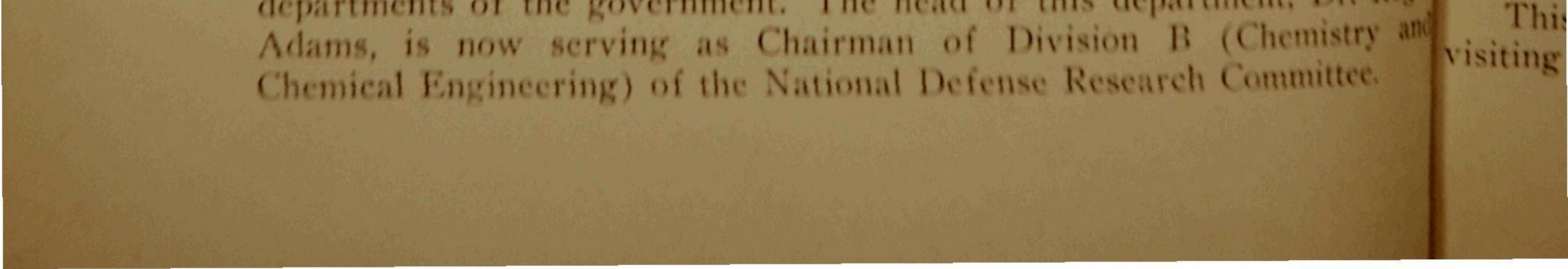
14. The Selective Service System be requested to make similar proized by visions for the deferment of bona fide *predental* students in colleges whos order to tentative admission to an approved dental school has already been assure Under on the basis of the completion of not less than two years of college.

15. The Selective Service System be requested to make provision fo Commit the deferment of bona fide *pretheological* students in colleges or univer sities who have been approved by their appropriate ecclesiastical authority on an a 16. The Selective Service System be urged to issue a directive calling attention of state directors and local selective service boards to this need is expendent the consequent necessity of providing occupational deferment for selected individuals pursuing graduate work.

So much for the general background and policies against which promptl our University resources for wartime service are being developed for cour That development has been in progress for many months and haversity proceeded very rapidly since December 7, 1941 as the following records into indicates:

1. Research work for the Army and Navy is now being actively en has for gaged in by members of our teaching and research staffs both here on the It has campus and away from the campus. The Department of Physics has These h granted leaves to Professor Loomis, the head of the department, and six on. So or more of its principal men to carry on a highly technical program of activity. research in the East, all of which has been in progress for over a year.

2. The Department of Chemistry has a number of men similarly en ing on t gaged on very important research projects related to the war for various tion con departments of the government. The head of this department, Dr. Roger for wor



3. The Board of Trustees has made it possible for faculty and staff the may members to retain their positions through leaves of absence without pay when called into the military and naval service of the United States or nited into service essential to the prosecution of the war. The number of peremblesons now on leave in these services includes 71 for military service and n the 16 for defense projects, in addition to 24 who have resigned.

The most recent activities of the University in meeting the war their situation by using our resources are briefly summarized in the follows areing paragraphs:

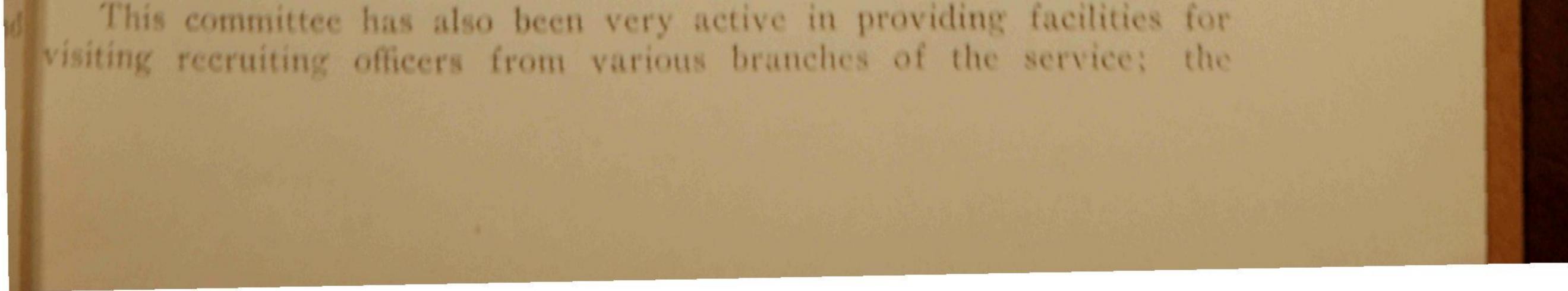
1. On December 10, 1941, the President of the University called a some General Convocation of students and staff over which Provost Harno ssary presided. Approximately 9,000 persons attended and were given informa-

sica tion and advice in facing the war situation thrust upon the country. 2. A Central War Emergency Committee headed by Provost Harno and rvic composed of chairmen of important standing committees was set up immeal ir diately to study and coordinate our resources and programs for meeting a leas situation of national peril unprecedented in the history of the University. One of the first problems the new Central Committee has had to pro consider is the question of accelerating the University's program in order hose to enable students to proceed more rapidly to a degree. This can be accomure plished by curtailing vacation periods to some extent as is now done in many universities. Our own Colleges in Chicago have already been authorpro ized by the Board of Trustees to operate on a year round program, in hos order to meet the greatly increased demands on the medical profession. under the University Statutes, since this matter involves problems of educational policy, the authorized agency to deal with it is the Senate for Committee on Educational policy. With the assistance of the Central ver Committee, the Senate Committee on Educational Policy has been working rity on an accelerated program which involves keeping the doors of the Uniling versity open to students all year round with only short intermissions. It

eed is expected that the Senate Committee will announce the results of its deliberations very soon.

ich promptly passed a series of war time and her lot 3. The University Senate acting on recommendations from its Compromptly passed a series of war-time regulations granting certain credit ed for courses and providing for graduation of students who leave the Uninas versity and enter the military or naval services of the United States or or go into war industries under certain conditions.

4. The present Committee on Student Affairs, J. J. Doland, Chairman, n has formulated and has already put into operation an extensive program. he It has approved approximately thirty extracurricular defense projects. as These have been opened to students, and registration is now being carried ix on. So far as possible, students are asked to limit their interests to one activity. At the present moment the greatest interest is being shown in radio operation, the learning of Spanish (extracurricular), first aid training on the part of men and women students, women's health service, nutrition courses by the Home Economics Department, and Red Cross work for women.



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Adjustm University has been visited by representatives from the Marine Corps, # situation Army, the Navy, Army and Navy aviation, and the Coast Guard.

Latin 5. A new Committee on Curricular Course Adjustments, C. R. Griffith North an Chairman, has appraised the courses of the University in relation the war special types of military service and defense training and has studied the These re areas in which new courses might be given. activities

Of existing courses, the committee points out that several branches of the prese engineering science, of chemistry, of the premedical curriculum, and othe Milit divisions offer valuable specialized training in the recognized occupationa Universit and professional fields. For example, adequate training can be had in thmilitary University in physics, the various branches of electrical engineering course, h the mere motorized equipment, transportation, road construction and maintenance been pas

radio and communication, civil engineering, and kindred fields. military

A highly practical form of work is given in the Department of AgriService . cultural Engineering in the construction and operation of motorize Quar equipment. master's

In the Department of Bacteriology, special attention will be given tadminist types of laboratory work with pathogenic bacteria, such as are concerne supplies, tion, acco in the operation and maintenance of military services.

Back In times of war even more than in times of peace, a steady supply of foodstuff is imperative so that work in agriculture and in agricultura practices extension occupies a position of importance along with other specialize wisely a these are occupations. The same fact holds true of other divisions of the Universit War as, for example, of Education where the demand is growing for an increas will cove ing number of qualified teachers at all levels. Governn

In consideration of the wealth of training and experience that can b Patl provided through existing courses, the committee on courses has been im requirem pressed by the need for continuing our main policies of instruction antion. La research. These policies possess values in their own right but they now Intr have additional merit because (a) of the basic training in all fields of introduc knowledge that ought to be available to those men and women who ar sociolog Eco not yet ready to be called to the service and (b) of the extreme demand Ultr that will be made on all educated citizens during the post-war period of Tra reconstruction.

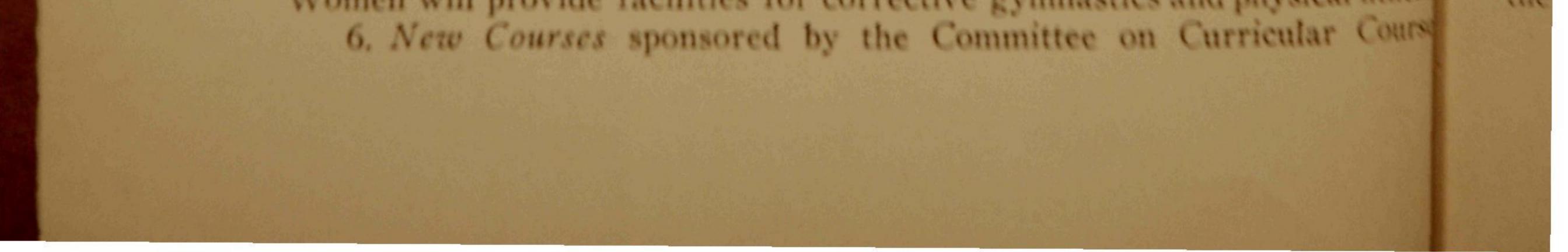
Several departments of the University have pooled their information Present Red in order to give divisional courses, as in the Division of Social Sciences Firs which are aimed to give students clear ideas of the forces which have le to all u up to the present war and the issues that are involved. Fir:

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The special facilities in the General Division of the College of Libera to all u Arts and Sciences will continue to provide a new form of basic training for many students. A special value lies in the fact that those students wh may not be able to complete more than two years of work before they an called to the service can resume, on their return, their educational plan tions. tions fo for specialization with the advantage of a broad foundation in knowledg Tuesday and experience.

SAC Of direct practical value are a wide variety of resources in physical Wedne. education. In view of the many defects uncovered by the selective serve fest examinations, the departments of Physical Education for Men and R Tuesda Women will provide facilities for corrective gymnastics and physical fitness the



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ne Corps, the Adjustments are also being set up in various departments to meet specific situations applicable to the war. Those already announced are:

juard. Latin American Civilization (Social Science 1). The relations between C. R. Griffith North and South America are already becoming more friendly. One effect of a relation to the war will doubtless be a greater degree of cooperation and understanding. is studied the These results will depend, in part, on what we know about the peoples and activities of the countries to the south. Several departments will cooperate in I branches of the presentation of this course.

im, and other Military Law and Defense Legislation (Law 99). The R.O.T.C. of the occupationa University has been anxious to have the College of Law give a course on be had in the military law. The faculty was very glad to respond. It has conceived this engineering course, however, to be one of much broader significance than the teaching of the mere principles of military law. A substantial amount of legislation has maintenance been passed affecting the rights of fighting men. Along with the study of military law proper, the student will study legislation bearing on the Selective nent of Agri Service Act, Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Act, war risk and civil insurance. of motorized Quartermaster Corps Organization and Operation (B.O. & O. 40). Quartermaster's service covers a wide variety of topics such as the organization and be given to administration of the Quartermaster Corps, mess management, procurement of re concerned supplies, industrial mobilization, administration of supplies, theater of operation, accountability for property, and the operation of the quartermaster's depot. dy supply of Background and Problems of the War (Social Science 2). Ideals and agricultural practices of all sorts are intermingled in the present conflict. If we are to act r specialized wisely and promptly, we must have an understanding of the best practices in

le University these areas. Wartime Communications and Censorship (Journalism 48). This course r an increas-will cover restrictions on naval and military information, sedition and espionage, Government information agencies, etc.

that can be Pathogenic Bacteria (Bacteriology 25). Classification, morphology, cultural has been im requirements and reactions, toxins, diagnostic tests and methods of differentiatruction and tion. Laboratory methods of the United States Army.

ut they now Introduction to Chinese Culture (Sociology 46). Comprehensive survey and all fields of introductory analysis of Chinese civilization from the standpoint of cultural ien who are sociology and ethnology.

me demands Economic Problems of the Defense Program (Economics 53).

Ultra-High Frequency Techniques (Electrical Engineering 53). ar period of Training Home Economists for Work in Community Programs for the information Present Emergency (Home Economics 23e). Red Cross Nursing (Home Economics 40e). ial Sciences First Aid (Hygiene 6). A complete Red Cross First Aid course and open ich have led to all undergraduate women.

First Aid (Hygiene 7). A complete Red Cross First Aid course and open e of Liberal to all undergraduate men. sic training

Nurses' Aide (Hygiene 8).

tudents who

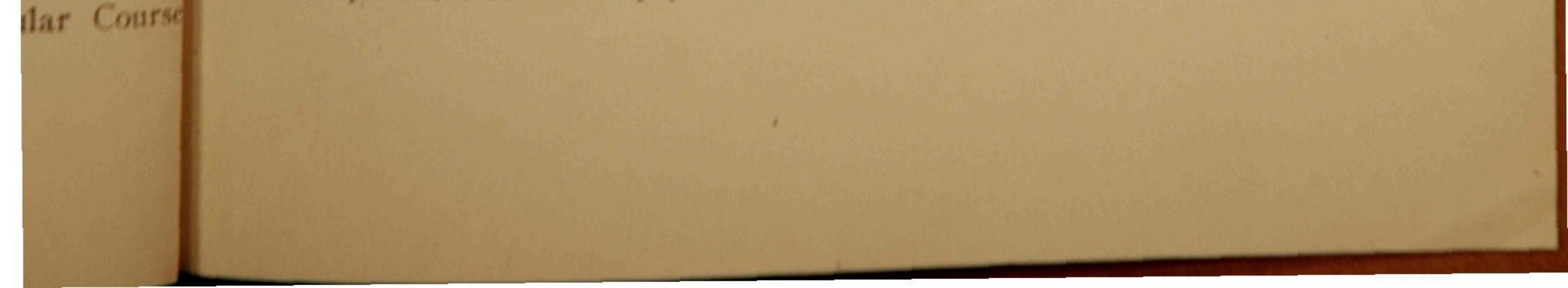
ore they are

This committee also organized and sponsored a program of Convocational plans tions. A schedule of the dates, speakers, and subjects for these convocaknowledge tions follows:

Tuesday, January 6-The Chief Causes of the War in Europe. Dr. A. L. SACHAR of the Hillel Foundation.

in physical Wednesday, January 7-The Chief Causes of the War in the Far East. Protive service fessor A. H. LYBYER of the Department of History. en and for Tuesday, January 13-What Is Totalitarianism? Professor A. E. MURPHY of sical fitness.

the Department of Philosophy.



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Thursday, January 15-What Is Democracy? Professor ERNEST BERNBAUM of the Department of English.

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Tuesday, January 20-Types of Military Service. Colonel LEONARD C. SPARKS, Field Artillery, Commandant of the University R.O.T.C.

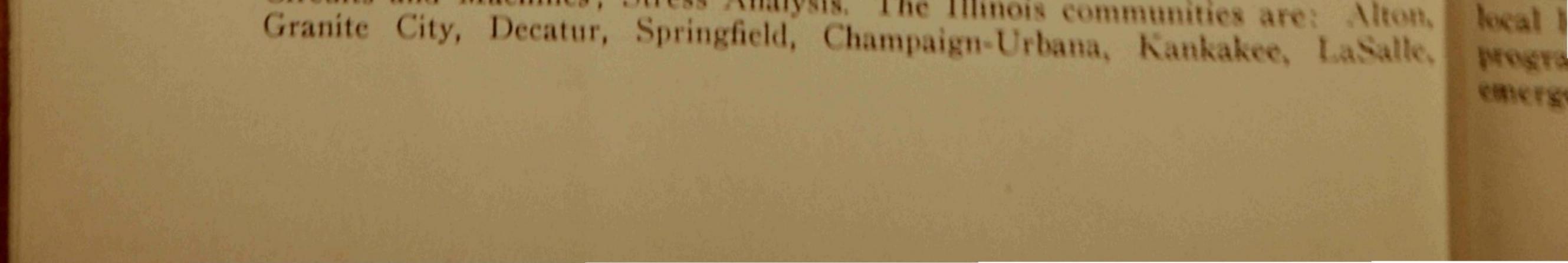
Wednesday, January 21-The Resources of the University of Illinois for Wartime Service. President A. C. WILLARD.

7. Centers of Information for Men and Women have been established will she in the offices of the Deans of Men and Women respectively, and approthan fir priate special committees are collecting and organizing the material. This supervi information is available to students in Dean Turner's Office, and indiup the viduals familiar with this information will be available in that office to classroo time th answer inquiries and to advise students. The committee has information on (b) the Navy, Marine Corps, Army, Coast Guard, Federal Bureau of Investigaofficers tion, Army Intelligence, and numerous industrial agencies working on hundre defense projects. These materials are being summarized and arranged so a direct that students may be able to secure information easily and without con-(c) fusion. The committee plans a library of official publications, and summateria maries will be available in the Office of the Dean of Men and in the offices for adr prepare of the other members of the committee. semeste A similar center of information has been established for women stu-(d) dents in the Office of the Dean of Women. Dean Leonard, in cooperation through with a committee, has available in her office various types of information from p bearing on services which women can perform in the present emergency. has be Through the Office of the Dean of Women and in cooperation with the the pul Committee on Student Affairs, extracurricular classes and services have contrib been organized for the women students. These involve, among other (c things, a women's health service, a refresher course on nutrition given service under the supervision of the Home Economics Department, a program of ton and physical education organized by the Physical Education Department for to mus Women, and a program of Red Cross work, as well as other activities. State t

tion of

8. The Division of University Extension under Director Robert B. progra Browne has been most active in making the resources of the University Univer available to the entire State of Illinois. The work of this division in the field of help to industry and other activities related to the war has been ing m in progress for many months and is very comprehensive in its scope. portray

(a) Most impressive is the Engineering, Science, and Management Defense tribute Training Program. Under this program, training at the college level in engiideals. neering, chemistry, physics, and production management is provided in those Constit industrial areas of the State that are in the battle of production. At this time depicti there are in operation 24 different courses in 18 Illinois communities, for a as well total of 148 classes and an enrollment of 3,600 students. The courses are: comm Elementary Electrical Engineering; Chemistry of Powder and Explosives; Sanitary Engineering for the Emergency; Pre-Foremanship; Elementary Engibeen e neering Drafting; Advanced Engineering Drafting; Shop Mathematics; Prothe ed duction Engineering; Elementary Tool Design; Elementary Machine Design; Depart Motion and Time Study; Safety Engineering; Personnel and Industrial Rela-This is tions; Heat Treatment of Steel; Foundry Sand Control; Engineering Chemistry; Mathematics, Mechanics, and Strength of Materials; Engineering Physics, of whi Electrical Circuits; Industrial Cost Accounting; Supervisory Training; Power Wome Circuits and Machines; Stress Analysis. The Illinois communities are: Alton,



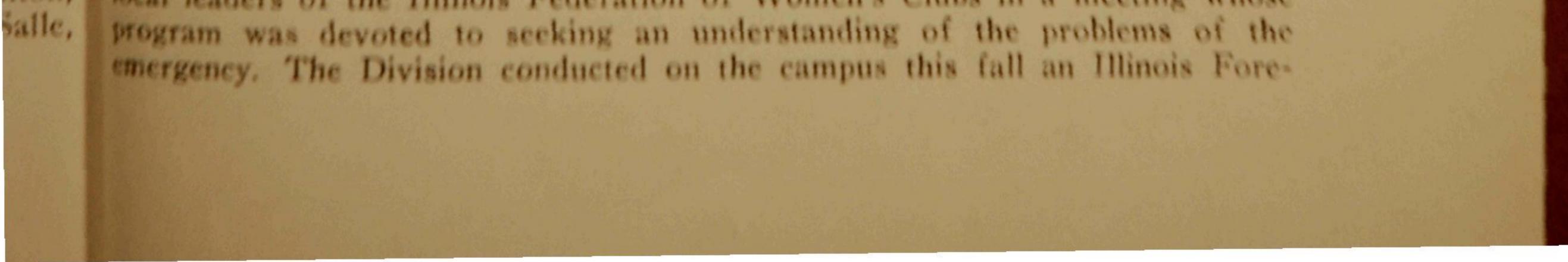
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BAUM of Elgin, Aurora, Rockford, Dixon, Beardstown, Danville, Chicago Heights, Chicago, Evanston, East St. Louis, and Moline.

Further courses are in the process of organization-such as Ultra-High Frequency Techniques, Stress Analysis, Theory and Practice of Reinforced iois for Concrete Design, Pyrometry, Aerial Bombardment Protection for Civilians, Training for Radio Engineers and Technicians; and more industrial communities ablished will shortly be added to the list given above. It seems highly probable that more appro- than five thousand of the men and women of Illinois-engineers, production 1. This supervisors, metallurgists, chemists, foremen, accountants, and others who make d indi- up the non-commissioned officers of the State's industrial army-will go into ffice to classrooms, laboratories and shops, often after the day's work, to become for a tion on time the student body of the University's E.S.M.D.T. program. (b) The Division has provided courses in conversational Spanish for the estigaofficers of the Air Corps stationed at Chanute Field. There have been almost two ing on hundred of these officers receiving this instruction, which came as a result of iged so a directive from the War Department to all such officers to learn the language. it con-(c) The Division is having prepared by the appropriate staff members 1 sum- materials for courses for young men who, lacking the necessary college training offices for admission to the flying cadet schools of the United States Army, wish to prepare for the mental examination required by the Army in lieu of sixty en stu- semester hours of college credit. (d) The Division operates a Speakers' Bureau. This is the channel eration through which flow the requests for University faculty and student speakers mation from program chairmen of clubs and organizations in the State. The Bureau gency. has been booking speaking engagements for those able and willing to inform th the the public on the problems of our National war effort. This is an important have contribution to the maintenance of civilian morale. other (e) There has been created a state-wide school and college civilian morale given service to work in conjunction with the Office of Civilian Morale in Washingam of ton and the United States Office of Education. It is the purpose of this service nt for to muster the resources of the colleges and public and private schools of the State to contribute to the building of civilian morale for the successful prosecution of the war and the establishment of a just peace. The direction of this rt B. program in Illinois has been assigned to the Director of the Division of ersity University Extension, who acts as State Chairman. n the (f) The Visual Aids Service of the Division has acquired and is distributbeen ing motion picture films for exhibition in the classrooms on subjects that portray dramatically important events in the history of our country and conefense tribute to the understanding of and loyalty to fundamental American ideas and ideals. Films on the story of the Declaration of Independence, of the American engithose Constitution, and of the Bill of Rights are examples. Instructional films time depicting operations of milling machines, turret lathes, precision instruments, for a as well as a large number of films in the fields of heat, sound, light, electronics, communication and transportation are in continuous use. are:

(g) The Division sponsors a research project in adult education that has Engibeen engaged in the preparation of materials and the training of teachers for Prothe education of the foreign born under the auspices of the United States sign; Department of Justice with whom all aliens in the United States are registered. Rela-This is part of an Americanization program.

hem-(h) The Division conducts a number of institutes and conferences, several ysics, of which recently have been concerned with the problem of defense. The Club ower Women's School of Affairs this year enrolled 250 of the State, district, and lton, local leaders of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs in a meeting whose



men's Defense Conference attended by three hundred foremen and supervisors from Illinois defense industries. A leadership institute for the Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers will be addressed to the consideration of topics growing out of the war situation. The annual meeting of the Illinois County Superintendents of Schools, which the Division conducts, will be given over to a consideration of the impact of the war on the schools of the State. The Division acts as a resource agency for the promotion of forums and citizenship training, all of which is designed to contribute to the successful operation of democratic processes.

(i) Men in the armed forces, whose education is interrupted by their calls to service, are afforded opportunity to make some progress toward college degrees by the University courses that are taught by correspondence.

(j) In conjunction with the University Library, the Division has projected a series of reading lists on the understanding of America, its aims, the war and the peace to follow.

9. The Radio Advisory Committee is planning programs of the town meeting type over the University Station WILL in charge of Director J. F. Wright. These programs will be given on Sundays, a new departure for our Radio Station. Two programs already have been scheduled and approved for next semester which should be distinct contributions at the present time. The first is exclusively for radio and concerns Foreign Trade with special emphasis on South America. The second is the course especially arranged to deal with economic problems of the defense program.

In general, Station WILL has been using all programs of a national defense nature that are consistent with its program policy. These include spot announcements for the Army, Coast Guard, Marines, Navy, Civil Service Commission, Defense Savings, etc.; transcribed programs for the Army, Navy, WPA-Defense projects; and all of President Roosevelt's recent talks, as well as the recent one by Prime Minister Churchill.

In conclusion, I again wish to refer to a statement in President Roosevelt's letter in which he said that winning the war will be futile unless "we lay the foundations for the kind of peace and readjustment that will guarantee the preservation of those aspects of American life for which the war is fought." Colleges and universities should be vital elements in helping to lay the foundations of such a permanent peace. Such a peace, however, will depend largely on the United States occupying a dominant position in world affairs as a powerful, fully armed nation always ready to defend and preserve that peace. Any idea that when peace comes we can then again pursue a national policy of isolationism is unthinkable. The cessation of actual fighting will not result in a Utopia in which we can "beat our swords into plowshares." Instead we will probably find ourselves living in a world more like an armed camp. Our Army, Navy and air force are going to be essential to our national existence for a long time to come. We are going to live in a world in which force and the ability to defend ourselves and our way of life are going to be major factors. In such a world colleges and universities must assume a greater responsibility than ever before in the education of men and women who will be fully aware of the problems of such a post-war world and our proper place in whatever

