

1951

# History of the State University of Iowa : the University and World War I

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HISTORY OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA  
THE UNIVERSITY AND WORLD WAR I

by

Harry Frederick Bangsberg

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the degree of Master of Arts, in the Department  
of History in the Graduate College  
of the State University  
of Iowa

August, 1951

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. Chapter I

WAR ASPECTS DURING THE PRE-WAR PERIOD

## Chapter I

### WAR ASPECTS DURING THE PRE-WAR PERIOD

World War I was to mark the third, but not the last, major conflict that members of the State University of Iowa--instructors, students, and employees--were to participate in during a period of some four-score years.

The war which broke out in Europe in the late summer of 1914 was not directly to involve the United States for almost three years. During this period, however, the State University of Iowa, as well as the nation in general, was well aware of what transpired across the expanses of the Atlantic, and the possible effects that developing circumstances in Europe might have upon their fortunes.

Whether it was the love of adventure, the wish to escape the relative quiet of campus life, innate curiosity, or the desire to right a wrong and do battle for a cause, Iowa students were not aloof from following the paths which led into foreign armies, generally those of Great Britain or the Commonwealth of Nations. Of the number who left behind the placid scenes of the University, some were destined to return, while others were to remain forever near the spot where they fell.

#### Contacts with Europe

One of the first to leave was John Wallace, a former native of Auckland, New Zealand. The former freshman in the ✓

College of Liberal Arts had previously seen service with his Majesty's Forces in India, and he was reported to have joined his former regiment after leaving the University in the summer of 1915.<sup>1</sup>

Another student, Ray Patler, who had spent four years on the campus in pre-medicine, and who had been affiliated with Phi Beta Pi, and served as a lieutenant in the cadet regiment, donned the garb of a Canadian Army private. By the fall of 1916, after being transferred to a British unit, he was serving as a sergeant-major in the Verdun sector.<sup>2</sup>

Verdun was to mark the area where Carl Beatty, of Avoca, Iowa, fell in battle while a lieutenant with the Royal Canadian Flying Corps. Beatty had studied electrical engineering at the University in 1906 and had later worked with a Pacific coast railroad.<sup>3</sup>

Robert J. Shaw of Hayville, Iowa, a 1916 graduate, served with an American ambulance unit at the front. A former president of the Irving Literary society and a member of the Forensic League, Shaw returned to the United States following a month tour of duty. He recounted driving a Ford ambulance carrying

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1. Daily Iowan, September 22, 1915.

2. Ibid., November 4, 1916.

3. Ibid., October 7, 1916.



four men sitting or three lying down between the underground dressing room near the front, to a field hospital further back. Shaw ventured the opinion that seldom was a soldier "really afraid."<sup>4</sup>

One of the first staff members of the University to volunteer his services was Dr. C. H. Cogswell, who was serving as a chief surgeon in a field hospital near Paris in 1915.<sup>5</sup> Shortly thereafter, an Iowa professor of internal medicine, Dr. C. P. Howard, was second in command of Canadian General Hospital Number Three near Boulogne. Major Howard's post was a tent city in summer and a hut encampment in winter, covering a fifty acre area. Alternating periods of excessive work and little activity absorbed the attentions of the 180 medical men, 360 nurses and 5515 enlisted men who cared for the 6700 patients. Major Howard stressed that the war was not only giving medical men new experiences, but it was also reviving diseases which had formerly been considered almost extinct.<sup>6</sup>

In addition to the men who went forth to serve in the fighting units or to minister to the wounded, the University family was also kept in touch with conditions by several faculty members either marooned in Europe when war broke out, or the more daring who spent their summer leaves on the continent.

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4. Daily Iowan, September 17, October 8, 1916.

5. Ibid., October 8, 1916.

6. Ibid., February 9, 1916.

Ralph Lawton, a former instructor in the school of music fell into the former category. Lawton was studying in England when the conflict commenced and spent almost three years on the tight little island before returning home. Under suspicion at first as an enemy agent, he had to endure the difficulties of shortages and high prices. Staying in a hamlet on the English countryside, he had ample opportunity to view the German zeppelins as they droned overhead on their bombing runs toward London. When leaving England on board a Dutch vessel, he saw a companion craft blown up by a mine in Falmouth harbor.<sup>7</sup>

An instructor in the Department of Romance Languages, John Van Horne, spent the summer of 1915 in France and Spain. Horne reported that the early stages of the war had worked little change in Paris, and only the absence of crowds and the presence of wounded individuals showed the nation to be at war. Speaking of the French determination for victory, he stressed that "on every side is a dogged persistence which is characteristic of the French in their struggles."<sup>8</sup>

While the other side of the front was not too often heard from through personal visitations, information of a second-hand nature did come through letters to relatives. One student,

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7. Daily Iowan, March 9, 1917.

8. Ibid., September 23, 1915.

A. C. Fedderson, received a letter from his cousin, a first lieutenant in the German army. The letter is interesting, not only for its portrayal of the German desire to lay down one's life for the fatherland, but also for its keen eye to the future and America's relationship with Japan;<sup>9</sup>

No healthy and genuine German will willingly surrender the honor and pleasure of taking part in this European inferno....We will conquer or die. It is left to the weaklings and cripples to live, but anyone who is half a man will choose a soldier's fate....When Europe makes peace America will have to fight Japan. And then, if you do not desire to shed your blood for such a cause, return to your fatherland, for after peace has come you will no where find such promising fields for business.

The famed German Passion Play which came to Iowa City in 1916 also gave local people a look at German attitudes. One of the actresses, "a sweet, throaty contralto," declared that women in Germany were expected to attend to but three things-- "kitchen, Kirche and Kinder." She advanced the opinion that America should "be a free country for the American mind is peace-loving....The time for America is when the conflict is finished and rebuilding is begun."<sup>10</sup>

When American industrialist Henry Ford sailed for Europe, accompanied by the mixed entourage which made up the company of the "Ford Peace Ship," two Iowa students went along. Their accounts were to further the international education of the home-bound campus family.

9. Daily Iowan, March 23, 1916.

10. Ibid., December 5, 1916.

Edward A. Adams, a senior law student, and Miss Helen Heberling, a graduate student, made the famed journey. Adams left Iowa City on December 1, 1915, after receipt of a letter from Ford's secretary, telling him that "Mr. Ford wishes me to cordially invite you to accompany him as his guest on the Steamer Oscar II, leaving New York December 4."<sup>11</sup> Miss Heberling, delayed because of passport difficulties, made her voyage on the later-sailing Frederick VIII.<sup>12</sup> Upon the departure of the students, the Daily Iowan editorially observed that "whatever scruples toward the peace movement may be felt individually, Iowa has a personal interest in it."<sup>13</sup>

Upon returning from Europe, both students gave full accounts of what had transpired, answered queries, and advanced assumptions. Miss Heberling assailed the writings of many American journalists, blaming them for the cold reception given the party when it set foot in Norway. Miss Heberling concurred with Mr. Ford's assertion that Allied and German soldiers desired peace.<sup>14</sup>

Adams advanced ideas similar to those of his traveling companion:<sup>15</sup>

Mr. Ford had no hopes...that the expedition would accomplish more than put the subject [peace]

11. Daily Iowan, December 2, 1915.

12. Iowa Alumnus, January 1916, p. 17.

13. Daily Iowan, December 8, 1915.

14. Ibid., February 6, 1916.

15. Ibid., February 1, 1916.

up for consideration. He was moved to act only through his realization that President Wilson was in no position to appoint official representatives. It is certain that the men in the trenches have little desire to keep the struggle going. The opinion of many of them, as given to me personally, all sounded the same keynote, namely, that the first expression of any nation which even suggests peace will be interpreted as an indication of weakness rather than as an expression of the will of the people, or those in control. As to reports of splits in the party, there was nothing more than the usual arguments which are everywhere prevalent in the question at issue.

Louis Penningworth, University graduate, was one of the few students to participate in activities on the Central Powers side of the front. He was busily engaged in doing relief work among Allied prisoners in the prison camps of Austria. With other Y.M.C.A. workers, he supervised instruction for the internees in various subjects ranging from modern languages to agriculture.<sup>16</sup>

In connection with the relief of European prisoners of war, a war fund was established at the University, as in many other American institutions, in 1916. At Iowa, fund-raising started on November 1, with the various colleges holding separate assemblies to stimulate the drive toward a five thousand dollar quota. The program was headed by Dr. W. H. Tinker, a secretary of the national Y.M.C.A., and David R. Porter, an international secretary of the organization.<sup>17</sup>

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16. Daily Iowan, October 29, 1916.

17. Ibid., October 31, 1916.

Professor G. W. Stewart, speaking of the movement, felt that it would appeal to everyone in the University: "In this time of intense hatred between nations, we are fortunate in having an organization which has already secured permission to enter the prison camps...and to render there a service to body and mind that is much needed."<sup>18</sup> And President Walter A. Jessup added that "any effort to relieve present conditions in the prison camps of Europe is, it seems to me, worthy of hearty support."<sup>19</sup> In the drive that ensued, almost two thousand dollars was collected for the fund. The money was to be used to secure food, medicine, and extra clothing for sick prisoners, and to provide recreation, music, and reading materials to break the boredom and monotony of prison life.<sup>20</sup>

On February 10, 1917, a recital for the benefit of the Belgian Relief Fund was held in the Conservatory of Music under the direction of Mrs. Anna D. Starbuck. With a twenty-five cent admission charge, Mrs. Starbuck expressed the hope that the recital would be well-attended by people who wished, not only "to help the Belgian children who are receiving but one meal a day, but also to see what the musical students can do."<sup>21</sup>

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18. Daily Iowan, October 31, 1916.

19. Ibid.

20. Iowa Alumnus, December 16, 1916, p. 34; Daily Iowan, November 23, 1916.

21. Daily Iowan, February 7, 1917.

As the war moved closer and closer to the shores of the Western Hemisphere, certain portions of the community tended to raise the question of American-German loyalty. And even at Iowa it was sometimes expedient to make assertions of allegiance to the Stars and Stripes.

A former State University student, J. Althouse, whose maternal grandfather had been killed while serving as a member of Company K, 32nd Wisconsin Infantry, and whose paternal grandparent had served four years in the forces of the Kaiser, felt constrained to write, even though his father had been born in the United States: "In the event of actual hostilities between the United States and Germany, I and hundreds of other University students will uphold the Stars and Stripes at any cost."<sup>22</sup>

F. P. Schoene, instructor in descriptive geometry and drawing, had not heard from his mother living in Dresden for seven months. Pointing out that he had little interest in Germany save the welfare of his relatives he declared:<sup>23</sup>

The chief justification I might see for the present submarine campaign by Germany is in the possibility that it might shorten the war, and thus save life should it be successful. It certainly works a great hardship upon the United States and other neutral countries. I sincerely hope that the United States will not be involved in the war.... Personally I am very thankful to be in this country, and only wish my mother had been able to leave Germany.

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22. Daily Iowan, February 1, 1916.

23. Ibid., March 3, 1917.

War Shortages

With Europe at war many of the materials formerly imported from the Continent were no longer available. The scientists of Germany and that nation's industries were almost totally engaged in war production, and this fact, coupled with the British blockade of German shipping, sharply curtailed many supplies that the University previously had taken for granted.

Aspirin, in former times manufactured chiefly by the Bayer Color Works of Germany was almost unobtainable. However, spurred by the shortage, the University Pharmacy laboratories began to produce the substance early in 1916. R. A. Keuever, professor of pharmacology, pointed out that due to war conditions,<sup>24</sup>

It has become very difficult to secure aspirin in anything but small quantities....The chief reason is that the process of manufacture is patented by the Bayer Color Works of Germany. This effectually prevents the sale of the drug. We have been able to produce the drug at about five dollars and twenty cents per pound, whereas the present market price is about twelve dollars and fifty cents per pound....

Although the aspirin was used primarily in the University hospitals following its production, the officials of the University subsequently received a communication from a German subsidiary demanding that the school cease production of

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<sup>24</sup>. Daily Iowan, January 15, 1916.



aspirin or "aceto-salicylic-acid."<sup>25</sup> Compliance with the demand would of course seriously handicap the department in its experimental work and force the University to purchase the drug on the rapidly advancing open market. Officials pondered the right of the German firm to start action against the State of Iowa, of which the State University was an adjunct. Dean Teeters of the College of Pharmacy corresponded with the Patent Office, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Chemistry, on the subject, but received little helpful information.<sup>26</sup>

Whatever the outcome at that time, the University looked forward to production of aspirin and similar drugs following termination of the war. Since the University used many drugs, it was hoped that "with cessation of the war, some of our own raw materials will go down in price, enabling us to produce even cheaper."<sup>27</sup>

Concomitant with this subject, it should be noted that Professor R. A. Kuever of the College of Pharmacy, was retained as a pharmaceutical chemist "by one of the largest synthetic drug manufacturers in the East," in a law suit brought against the firm by another chemical business formerly controlled by enemy aliens. The suit was to test the validity of "the

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25. Daily Iowan, February 19, 1916.

26. Ibid., February 19, 1916.

27. Iowa Alumnus, February 1916, p. 12.

licenses recently issued by the Federal Trade Commission."<sup>28</sup>

The licenses in question had been granted by the F.T.C., to American firms, and permitted them to manufacture synthetic drugs patented by German chemists. The Daily Iowan commented that the case was a "blanket-law suit," and is of "tremendous importance because it will stand as a precedent. It will determine whether these licenses will stand as valid and also whether or not other concerns can use the name of a drug which has been used originally in connection with the marketing of it."<sup>29</sup>

Along with the troubles incurred by the aspirin incident, the University faced shortages of other drugs, and high market prices for those still available. Salvaran was "not to be had," and the price of coal tar products in general had greatly increased. Salve had risen from one dollar twenty cents a pound to seven dollars, while carbolic acid had skyrocketed from twenty cents a pound to one dollar fifty-nine. Atropine sulphate was riding the crest of the wave at twenty-six dollars per ounce, while at one time it had cost a mere six dollars per ounce.<sup>30</sup>

Difficulty was also encountered in obtaining certain staining materials used for making slides in the zoology

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28. Daily Iowan, March 27, 1918.

29. Ibid.

30. Ibid., October 7, 1915.

laboratories. Dyes previously selected from German coal tar colors were no longer available and fabric-coloring dyes could not be substituted since the German dyes are "of a much more delicate composition and can only be obtained through careful process."<sup>31</sup>

In the engineering field there was a scarcity of mechanical drawing instruments which prompted Professor F. G. Higbee of the department of descriptive geometry and mechanical drawing to warn that unless these imported German instruments could be secured, students would be almost without instruments by the fall of 1916.<sup>32</sup>

The work of the Law Library in obtaining copies of English statutes and reports was also hampered. Several sets contracted for were not delivered because of the "turbulent state of affairs in England."<sup>33</sup> And the University Library reported that importations of books from Germany had been held up and that the University had ordered as heavily "as we dared."<sup>34</sup>

While war-born shortages were forcing the University to come up with new devices and methods to cope with the situation, members of the various departments took increased cognizance of

31. Daily Iowan, October 17, 1916.

32. Ibid., February 1, 1916.

33. Ibid., January 12, 1917.

34. Jane E. Roberts to Jessup, September 30, 1916, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 37.

all that transpired in their fields, in order to adopt new ideas and substitutes if suitable. An illustration is furnished by the adaptation made by the University hospitals of a German exercise for wounded persons. The University turned the machine to the treatment of crippled children in the Orthopedic clinics. It had a variety of uses ranging from wrist development to hip joint action.<sup>35</sup>

### The Mexican Border

A precursor to World War I was furnished many University of Iowa students by the escapades of Pancho Villa along the southern boundaries of the nation. Campus lads, members of Iowa and nearby National Guard detachments, were called south for duty on the punitive yet experience-laden expedition under the leadership of "Black Jack" Pershing.

Alumni, students, and former students were called out to cope with the situation. In March 1916, the Daily Iowan reported that no less than "one hundred men" would go to Mexico if the Guards were summoned.<sup>36</sup> Twelve members of Iowa City's engineer company were also on the muster role of the University registrar.

The consensus of those facing active service portended little worry over what might lie in store for them to the South.

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35. Daily Iowan, November 13, 1915.

36. Ibid., March 12, 1916.

Indeed, some looked forward to it with no little anticipation. A Liberal Arts senior exclaimed, "I am not worried. I will get my degree without any more exams if I go to the front."<sup>37</sup> However, a professor deprecated the idea of immediate crisis, taking the position that if Carranza did not oppose the American army the situation would not become serious. "Carranza hates us, but he evidently hates Villa worse, which fact may cause him to adopt the wiser course and not oppose the attempt of the United States to punish the raider of its towns and the murderer of its citizens," he said.<sup>38</sup>

Military activities on the campus were not long in taking on the added savor and inspiration of the Southern incidents. During the early spring of 1916, students in the cadet regiment were concerned with Mexican war games. Reports from the vicinity of Coralville indicated that General Carl "Francisco Villa" Judson and his band of rebels had been routed from strategic "Hill 333" on March 11 by a valiant force of cadets commanded by Lieutenant R. T. Phinney and Cadet Majors Charles Hoadley and Floyd Philbrook. The cadet advance guard had contacted the enemy, deployed, and in the ensuing charge routed them from the area.<sup>39</sup>

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38. Daily Iowan, March 12, 1916.

39. Ibid.,

The Daily Iowan carried humorous day to day commu-  
 niques on the shifting battle lines, in addition to casualty  
 reports. One bulletin informed men in the front trenches that  
 they would have to pay their subscriptions in advance. Another  
 sadly announced that "there will be no sports page tomorrow. Our  
 sport's editor's head was shot off in the engagement of yesterday  
 and it will take him some time to recuperate."<sup>40</sup> *bad taste*

One of the first men to leave for active service on  
 the border was the commandant of the cadet regiment, Lieutenant  
 R. T. Phinney. The officer had come to the University in 1913  
 as professor of military science and tactics. He was scheduled  
 to report as second in command of the 20th Infantry then on the  
 border; however, his ultimate station turned out to be Fort  
 Douglas, Utah.<sup>41</sup>

With Phinney ordered to duty and the cadet regiment  
 leaderless, President Jessup attempted to secure the services  
 of Captain Morton C. Mumma of the Eleventh Cavalry, a well-  
 liked, former head of the military department. Mumma had left  
 the University four years previously, after three years on the  
 campus.<sup>42</sup>

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40. Daily Iowan, March 12, 1916.

41. Ibid., February 22, 1916.

42. Ibid., September 20, 1916.

The Captain, however, was not immediately available. The Office of the Adjutant General in Washington informed President Jessup that "Captain Mumma will not be detailed until the border situation eases."<sup>43</sup> The University head sought to bring Congressional influence upon the War Department.<sup>44</sup> The ensuing September was to see Mumma back on the campus, a result that was accomplished either by pressure or the easing of the Mexican situation.<sup>45</sup>

Before the National Guard units were finally called to service, abundant rumors continued to crop up on the campus as in similar spots across the land. A rumor that even members of the cadet regiment would be called to duty was given impetus when a check of cadet strength was ordered. The muster showed 370 officers and men on the rolls of the two battalions. Fears and hopes were somewhat allayed, however, by the announcement that the checkup "had not been made in preparation for duty in Mexico, but for information and use of the commandant."<sup>46</sup>

The summer of 1916 was to see some fifty Iowa students stacking arms along the banks of the Rio Grande, instead of on

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43. Adjutant General to Jessup, August 15, 1916, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 199.

44. Jessup to Professor R. B. Wylie, August 22, 1916, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 199.

45. Jessup to Lieutenant Allen R. Kimball, September 7, 1916, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 199.

46. Daily Iowan, March 28, 1916.

the drill floor of the University Armory. Of this number, fifteen had been registered in the College of Applied Science before being called.<sup>47</sup> Twenty-two officers and men were serving with Iowa City's Company "A" of the Iowa Engineer Brigade.<sup>48</sup> Five more students were on duty with the Second Detachment of the National Guard Hospital Corps, while the remaining men were stationed with various Iowa and out-of-state units.<sup>49</sup>

Athletics at the University was struck a blow by the departure of the Guardsmen. Among the athletes on duty was Lewis Leighton, varsity member of the football team. However, Leighton was able to get into some of the games for the "Old Gold" when he came home on a furlough which was extended by his mother's illness. He re-entered school but was soon called back to the border.<sup>50</sup> The captain of the previous year's wrestling team, George Hemmingsen, was on the border with a Y.M.C.A. unit. Hemmingsen had been placed in charge of "Y" work in one of the six field hospitals and was of the opinion that "this experience will be of more value to me than two years of graduate work."<sup>51</sup>

Chasing bandits and complying with the regular and irregular demands of military life did not absorb the total time

47. Iowa Alumnus, October 1916, p. 17.

48. Ibid.

49. Ibid.

50. Daily Iowan, October 24, 1916.

51. Ibid., September 19, 26, 1916.



of all the men. Two enterprising soldier-students started a newspaper, entitled the Iowa Guardamen, for the troops. Lawrence Fairall and Robert Showers, both of Iowa City, put out the paper at Brownsville, Texas. It had a circulation of 3000 and was a four-page six-column product. Fairall had served as editor-in-chief of the Daily Iowan, had been city editor of the Clinton Advertiser, had worked for several Iowa City papers, and was a former Hawkeye business manager. Showers, who acted as business manager, had similar journalistic experience.<sup>52</sup>

One of the first men to return to the University following service on the border was William J. Brush, a former second lieutenant with Company "A", who resumed his work in the College of Engineering. He was followed by a former freshman, Edgar Goodrich, brother of Professor H. F. Goodrich of the Law Faculty. Goodrich had served as an enlisted man with the Third Minnesota Infantry.<sup>53</sup>

The greatest influx of returned servicemen was expected after the first of the year when Company "A" was to receive its release from Federal service. According to Brush, 17 men could be expected to resume their seats in University classes.<sup>54</sup>

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52. Daily Iowan, October 27, 1916.

53. Ibid., November 21, 22, 1916.

54. Ibid., December 20, 1916.

Mid-January saw the return of the company as townspeople and students thronged the Rock Island depot to welcome the men home. The troopers were escorted from the station to the City Hall where addresses of welcome were given and tribute paid.<sup>55</sup>

In accordance with what had been done for veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American Wars, the Mexican border men were to receive free tuition from the University, the twenty dollar tuition fee being remitted.<sup>56</sup>

All students entering the University who have been honorably dismissed from active service on the border and whose entrance requirements are all right in other respects will receive free tuition, in accordance to the plan which went into effect at the University immediately after the Spanish-American War.

The Board of Regents made sympathetic provision in this matter following the two wars:

June 26, 1865; Resolved that the privileges of attending the State University and receiving instruction in all its departments free of tuition is extended to all volunteers from the State in the service of the United States in the recent war for the Union, and who enlisted for the term of three years during the war and who have been or shall be permanently disabled or discharged in consequence of wounds received in said service.

March 28, 1900; On motion it was ordered that all United States soldiers and sailors of the

55. Daily Iowan, January 14, 1917.

56. Ibid., February 6, 1917.

Spanish-American war attending the University, be allowed the sum of twenty five dollars each on tuition fees in the professional departments for the years 1899-1900, and the Secretary is instructed to refund to each student who has paid his fees in full in the professional departments for the said year, the sum of twenty-five dollars in cash and take his receipt therefore, unless each student has already received credit on said account.

Returning in January of 1917, many of the men were to have only the briefest respite before being called back to the service of the colors. On the very days upon which they started back to school, the clouds of war were forming ever more darkly overhead, slowly obscuring the winter sun of peace that cast its faint light upon the silver snows.

As to what had been accomplished in the punitive and ineffectual expedition to the border, perhaps Dr. Frank Love, captain of the Iowa Hospital Corps summed it up best. He pointed out that the mobilization of American troops had taken a total of "ninety days," but taught America its helplessness:<sup>58</sup>

"We need more army equipment and a larger army and navy...We teach how to die but let us not commit suicide. Let us have guns and ammunition to protect ourselves and not throw ourselves against the enemy unprepared."<sup>58a</sup>

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58. Daily Iowan, October 11, 1916.

58a. Ibid.

### Interest and Attitudes

Interest in Europe continued to mount as the warring nations marched down the path toward what seemed to be a goal of mutual destruction. A sign of the increased interest is seen in the changing tone of University lectures. Appearing before the University audience in 1916 were such men and subjects as: Captain Ian Hay and "The Human Side of Trench Warfare"; Lieutenant Z. Peckhoff in "In the Clutch of the War"; and "Over the Top with the Best of Luck," by Arthur G. Empey. Not only did they dominate the lecture scene, generally being handled by the Pond Bureau, but they received larger fees than had been formerly paid men like Enos A. Mills who spoke on "Our National Parks."<sup>59</sup>

Stress was laid on knowing what conditions were like in Germany, and the University Library periodically published a list of books on the subject. Among those listed and recommended by Professor Charles Bundy Wilson of the Department of German were: The German Workman and German Life in Town and Country by William H. Dawson; Germany Today by Charles Tower; Home Life in Germany by Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick; Germany and the Germans by Price Collier; Ray Stannard Baker's Seen in Germany and German Daily Life written by R. Kron.<sup>60</sup>

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59. See series of advertisements and notes in Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 234.

60. Daily Iowan, February 1, 1917.

With war moving closer and closer, spokesmen at the University and men from other colleges invited to speak were divided into two fundamental camps. On one side was the group which continually urged preparation for any and all emergencies, while on the other were those who exhorted their fellows to beware of putting faith in arms alone.

Illustrative of the latter category was Dr. Edward Steiner of Grinnell, who condemned the "Babylonian characteristic... faith and trust in mere material force." In the Doctor's opinion, Americans had learned little from previous history, especially that national perpetuity was never insured by guns and battleships. America's weakness lay in its arrogance; its strength in its spirit of service.<sup>61</sup> A similar sentiment was echoed by Lewis S. Gannett of Harvard, who saw in the race for armaments total destruction of the human race, as one nation attempted to outdo its neighbors.<sup>62</sup>

In the main, however, University sentiment was far more pro-preparedness and pro-Allied than anti-preparedness and fully anti-German. As elsewhere, members of the University were much concerned with the "rape of Belgium" that was exploited by the Allied propaganda agencies.

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61. Daily Iowan, October 5, 1915.

62. Ibid., January 12, 1916.

Illustrative of the anti-German attitude that began to sweep across the campus concomitant with the atrocity stories and pictures, and the German submarine campaign, is the following poem entitled "For Freedom." Passing over its poor poetic composition, it remains indicative of an attitude held by a portion of the student body:<sup>63</sup>

O, Thou, Great God, to Whom our  
                   fathers prayed,  
 Be with us now.

In this sore time of strife, with  
                   spirits flayed,  
 Let us now bow,

Meekly our necks beneath a  
                   tyrant's sword.  
 Nay give us strength...

O, Thou, Great Spirit of Eternal  
                   Right,  
 Our Lincoln's friend.

Help us to take our loyal place and  
                   fight,  
 Unto the end.

In early March of 1917, hardly a month before America was to plunge into its first great world conflict, a trio of students drew up a petition directed against several senators, Iowans included, who had voted against the Armed Neutrality Bill in Congress. The campus furor which followed was indicative of

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63. Daily Iowan, February 4, 1917.

the tension and seriousness of the times. In part the petition declared:<sup>64</sup>

We, the students of the State University of Iowa, as intelligent and patriotic American citizens, as exponents of good government, and as firm believers in efficient and loyal service to our country at all times, do most vigorously protest against the recent action taken by those dozen senators who saw fit to stifle the will of the President of these United States and of both houses of Congress. We do not believe in such proceedings when the dignity, prestige and honor of these United States are in balance. We feel doubly humbled and chagrined that both Senators from Iowa were numbered among that unthinking, unscrupulous and unpatriotic group...and furthermore we feel morally certain that the actions of the aforementioned senators do not in any measure reflect the attitude of the will of the majority of the people of the great commonwealth of the State of Iowa.

Immediately there arose a storm of protest and support, charge and counter-charge, that was to capture the attention of the campus for several weeks and occupy much of the reader reply space of the Daily Iowan. Among the letters of denunciation was one asking for cool, clear-headed thinking by "those who are at least dry behind the ears." It stressed that the need of the hour was for deliberate thinking, "and not the spontaneous outcries of the extremist." Declaring if such action against the offending senators was warranted, "it might more properly emanate from a competent and duly constituted source, rather than from this self-appointed court for the

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<sup>64</sup>. Daily Iowan, March 13, 1917.

correction of errors of wayward Senators; the personnel of which court is made up of undergraduates."<sup>65</sup>

The original framers of the petition, angered by the "dry behind the ears" charge, pointed out that the youngest of their group was twenty-six years old and the oldest was thirty-two and all were in the Law school. Accusing their attackers of unfair and un-American tactics in attempting to suppress their right of free speech, they continued by way of rebuttal,<sup>66</sup>

It is the opinion of the framers of this protest that University men should take an active interest in the affairs both of our state and nation....We believe in encouraging such activity on the part of the student body, and we are heartily opposed to any over-bearing and dogmatic attempt of a few disgruntled partisans to stamp out such activity by the use of diabolical invective and insane innuendo....Can it be possible that German Kultur has such a firm grip on the free institutions of America that undergraduates of the State University of Iowa cannot voice their honest and sincere convictions on public matters without being branded as bombastic, illogical and insane infants, not dry behind the ears?

The writers of the original attack upon the petition were quick to point out that in their opinion the trio had missed the boat. They were not against free speech, nor did they necessarily agree with the twelve senators in question. They only queried "whether this outburst in the form of the petition was a demonstration of good, healthy patriotism...or entirely out of order and uncalled for."<sup>67</sup>

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65. Daily Iowan, March 11, 1917.

66. Ibid., March 15, 1917.

67. Ibid., March 17, 1917.



Culmination of the great debate came when one of the petitioners compared his attackers to little black animals with white stripes down their backs, and appealed to the students to stand behind the President against the un-American activity of the twelve senators.<sup>68</sup>

### The Military Department

An integral part of the University and one that was strongly affected by war conditions was, of course, the cadet regiment, already alluded to in this paper. Dating back to 1877 the State University of Iowa had maintained some form of military training for its male students. And as the fury of the war increased, students and instructors took due notice and broadened and intensified the scope of their training. ✓

The military committee at the University was not a group of men who visualized war as something that was engaged in on a moment's notice. On the contrary, they realized that their cadets must drill, train and fully prepare before they would be able to serve the nation in case of war. In the fall of 1915, the Cadet Commandant voiced the assertion that the University "was totally unprepared for war." Equipment for the men and the proper enlistment blanks had not been received. ✓  
Consequently no force could be put into the field. However,

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68. Daily Iowan, March 24, 1917.

machine guns, weapons of other types and the necessary papers were momentarily expected and would alleviate the situation.<sup>69</sup>

In the fall of 1915, following the arrival of the enlistment blanks and equipment, a total of five hundred men and officers were on the muster roles of the six companies: the field staff and band, a medical unit and a wireless detachment. Fifty-two men were excused from drill for athletic purposes, 118 for various other reasons, while the cases of 52 men who had not reported for duty were in the hands of the military committee.<sup>70</sup>

Perhaps taking a cue from Dr. W. W. Folwell, President Emeritus of the University of Minnesota, who declared that "military drill as taught in the universities is not worthwhile; more time should be given to the instruction of cadets in the things they need to know,"<sup>71</sup> the autumn months of 1915 were to see changes enacted. Members of the regiment dug trenches, built and destroyed bridges and assaulted positions according to the latest tactics. Military authorities commented that the interest shown by the men far exceeded the interest which had been shown for close order drill. It was thought "this training will prepare the men to take up more scientific work which would become necessary if they were ever called into active service."<sup>72</sup>

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69. Daily Iowan, September 29, 1915.

70. Ibid., October 27, 1915.

71. Ibid., October 5, 1915.

72. Ibid., November 6, 1915.

As the initial months of 1916 emerged, the cadets were given a chance to show their prowess to President Woodrow Wilson when he made a brief stop in Iowa City. The scheduled operating procedure called for the regiment to be drawn up in closed columns along the north side of the railroad tracks, "so that the President will get a good view of them when his train pulls in."<sup>73</sup> But "the best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft a-gley." The Presidential train arrived earlier than expected and was at the station before the cadets arrived. To cite a newspaper account, the cadets broke into a quick and confusing rush for the front and were soon mixed with the crowd. The President did take notice of them, however, for he was reported to have asked his aid if they were Guardsmen and was told they were the University of Iowa's cadets.<sup>74</sup>

Perhaps to build their morale or to encourage the better members of the organization to maintain their service, the regiment was informed that "the University graduate has in him the making of an officer." Captain A. L. Conger of the Twenty-sixth Infantry told his soldier audience that there was no such thing as a clique of West Pointers dominating the higher ranks. He stressed the point that the "university man has as good a chance of becoming an officer as he desires," and warned the cadets that the United States would not be prepared for war

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73. Daily Iowan, February 1, 1916.

74. Ibid., February 2, 1916.

through Congressional bills or the manufacture of ammunition, "but by young men who take an interest in military science."<sup>75</sup>

The coming of spring in 1916 saw the cadets routed from their beds at six in the morning on five days of the week for war practice. "To achieve preparedness," was the purpose of the new scheme, and it was asserted that the "reward will come to the cadets later for their overtime work."<sup>76</sup> The early morning mists rising off the placid surfaces of the Iowa river and drifting slowly upward toward the western slopes were to greet many a dreamy-eyed cadet, hastily-garbed, slipping through the half-sleeping ranks to find his place in line.

Visual aids, of a pioneer nature perhaps, were being used by cadets as part of their training in the art of entrenchments during the latter part of 1916. From Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, came a full set of models, tools and sand tables for entrenching work. With this equipment, the engineer battalion of the regiment received additional training and information on the various types of trenches, embankments and bridging then being used on the battlefields of Europe.<sup>77</sup>

As the German submarine campaign brought the war ever closer to American shores, many cadets signified their willingness

75. Daily Iowan, February 15, 1916.

76. Ibid., March 22, 1916.

77. Ibid., December 7, 1916.

to enlist in a cadet National Guard squadron should such a unit be organized on the campus. Over three hundred men responded favorably to a request by Captain Mumma for information. Men enlisting in the organization would receive salaries ranging from five hundred dollars as a captain to forty-eight dollars as privates. Fifty-two horses would be furnished each troop and the men would take the Federal oath.<sup>78</sup>

Pulses quickened to the ever-nearing throbbing of the drums of war, and the perennial rumors aided the rapid heart beats. A rumor that cropped out again and again was to the effect that senior cadet officers were to be called to duty as officers in the regular army in the near future.<sup>79</sup> This rumor seems to have had its incubation in a simple telegram Captain Mumma received asking a routine question on the number of seniors taking military training.<sup>80</sup>

The pre-war period of 1917 was to usher in a great change as far as the military department of the State University of Iowa was concerned. The former type of training given was to be abolished and the Reserve Officers Training Corps was to be established. However, the ultimate functioning of the R.O.T.C. as a fully integrated and well organized unit was not to be until

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78. Daily Iowan, March 28, 1917.

79. Ibid., March 30, 1917.

80. Ibid.

the end of the First World War. America's entry and the appearance of the Student Army Training Corps on Iowa's campus were to throw it out of gear.

The Reserve Officer Training Corps had been authorized by the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916. Land grant colleges founded under the Morrill Act were required to secure units, but with institutions such as the State University of Iowa, it was a voluntary matter. Members of the unit were to receive thirty cents a day in addition to government-furnished uniforms. At Iowa the men bought their own. Upon the successful completion of the prescribed courses a student could receive a second lieutenant's commission in the army.

Captain Mumma was of the opinion that such a corps could easily be organized at the University, "because the military department is well established." The only item lacking was a new building.<sup>81</sup> "Iowa would be backward if it did not take advantage of this act," he pointed out.<sup>82</sup>

In asserting his desire for the establishment of an R.O.T.C. unit at the University, Captain Mumma elaborated on the great need of trained officers as experienced by England, and warned that America should not put too much faith in its

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81. Daily Iowan, November 21, 1916.

82. Ibid., June 30, 1916.

geographic isolation;<sup>83</sup>

Because of our geographic location we have mis-led ourselves into believing that no nation of the earth could successfully attack us or even dare to think of doing so. The great war had not passed six months before the awakening came and with it a realization of our own unpreparedness. The most glaring weakness, especially from a British point of view, was and is the lack of officers with even a rudimentary military training. We, too, soon realized that our plight in this respect would be even more pitiful than Britain's. We at once asked the question, where will we find men of the right type to train for commissioned officers in time of war? The answer which naturally suggested itself was: In our colleges and universities. It was with that answer in mind that Congress took its first great step forward in the preparation of a body of educated men for military service in time of war or threatened war.

And it was to be to Iowa's credit that it did not wait until the opportunity had passed by. On February 14, 1917, a recommendation by the Committee on Military Drill and Physical Education, asking that President Jessup petition the War Department for establishment of an infantry and an engineering unit of the Corps, was approved by the Faculty of Liberal Arts.<sup>84</sup> On February 20, President Jessup sent to the Adjutant General a formal application "for the establishment of units of the Reserve Officers Training Corps."<sup>85</sup>

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83. Daily Iowan, December 10, 1916.

84. Ibid., February 16, 1917.

85. Jessup to the Adjutant General, February 20, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 199.

In a following communication, the President of the State University of Iowa set forth his willingness and the willingness of the University to abide by any rules that the War Department would set up;<sup>86</sup>

Should this application be accepted by the President, the authorities of this University hereby agree to maintain the two-year compulsory course of military training already established as a minimum for its physically fit male students, which course when entered by any student shall, as regards each student, be a pre-requisite for graduation; to allot a minimum of an average of three hours per week during the balance of each student's course; and to use their endeavors to promote and further the objectives for which the training corps is organized.

On March 2, 1917, the office of the Adjutant General informed the State University of Iowa that authority to establish an infantry unit had been granted. However, "establishment of an engineer unit must be deferred for the present, due to the lack of an officer for detail." The University was advised to "forward application in order that action thereon may be had at the earliest opportunity."<sup>87</sup>

In connection with the advent of the Reserve Officers Training Corps on the campus, Chief Trumpeter Jacob Maier, cavalry, retired, was detailed to the Military Department on

86. Daily Iowan, February 25, 1917.

87. Adjutant General to Jessup, March 2, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 199.



April 11. He became the chief property man of the department and bugle instructor. The former Des Moines man was also to aid in drilling of the cadet regiment.<sup>88</sup>

Establishment of the unit meant that cadets and the University were to receive government equipment and funds. Cadets were to be given their uniforms, including shoes, "which items alone would save Iowa students ten thousand dollars a year."<sup>89</sup> Springfield Model 1903 rifles were to replace the older Krag-Jorgensons and range, signal, tenting, entrenching equipment and heavy weapons were to follow. Pay for third and fourth year men was to be nine dollars a month for a twenty-one month period.<sup>90</sup>

During the first period of the R.O.T.C., the only variation in the uniforms was the change of the officer's insignia from that of the Regular Army to that of the new cadet insignia. In the spring of 1917, the customary competitive drill for the Lilly automatic pistol and the Coast sword was not held. However, the usual individual competitions were held as was the annual Military Field Day.<sup>91</sup>

88. Daily Iowan, April 11, 1917; Extract, Special Order No. 78, War Department, April 5, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 199.

89. Iowa Alumnus, April 1917, pp. 196-97.

90. Ibid., April 1917, p. 197.

91. Alan C. Rockwood, "A History of the Military Department of the State University of Iowa," The Iowa Journal of History and Politics, Vol. XXI, No. 2, April 1923, p. 274.

The coming of the unit gave satisfaction to many students and faculty members. Yet a major problem remained; the need for suitable space to house the equipment and serve the needs of the Corps personnel. This indicated the need for a new armory.

Captain Mumma, one of the men who had waged a long and arduous struggle for a new building, summed up opinion on the existing structure when he wrote President Jessup prior to the organizing of the University's unit, that facilities were "utterly unsuitable and entirely inadequate." He went on to cite the history of the University armory;<sup>92</sup>

It is eminently fitting that an institution which voluntarily established a military department in 1876 and maintained a creditable department since that time should now seek to better that department and advance its interests to the fullest extent....

Some years ago when we had but a small battalion of less than three hundred students there was constructed an "armory." This building, adequate when constructed, was used by both the Physical Training and Military Departments without conflict. With the increased demands of both these departments the building was soon outgrown and did not offer adequate facilities for either much less both. But to add to the difficulties of the Military Department the building was taken from its original purpose as an "armory" and converted into a makeshift gymnasium. A basement was dug under the main floor and that portion given to the Military Department in addition to such offices and

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92. Mumma to Jessup, January 2, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 199.

storerooms as were retained in the building. For the purpose of drill and instruction, the Military Department, in inclement weather, is now confined to this unsanitary, poorly lighted, wholly unsuited space of about six thousand four hundred square feet. The indoor season begins about December 1 and continues until about March 15, and during this period it is expected that ten companies of cadets, almost the equivalent of an entire regiment at peacetime strength, will receive military instruction in this space. To add to this, the Department of Athletics expects to train track candidates in this same space and at the same time with military drill. Utterly impossible.

The ever-increasing use of Armory facilities is seen in the figures compiled by Athletic Director E. G. Schroeder:<sup>93</sup>

	<u>1915</u>	<u>1916</u>	<u>1917</u>
Men using gym:	706	1183	1400
Men doing required work:	184	604	900
Men doing elective work:	356	289	300
Number of hours of scheduled work on main floor:	21	43	---
Number of hours of scheduled work in gym per week:	42	74	---

Schroeder went on to cite that the three departments had a total enrollment of 1600 students, as well as the various social and outside functions. Agreeing with Captain Mumma's complaints he said, "it has been found impossible to keep this main exercise room in a sanitary condition and free from dust and dirt when used for military drill." He pointed to the future situation and thought it difficult to "see at this time

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93. E. G. Schroeder to R. B. Wylie, January 3, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 199.

what arrangements or changes can be made to take care of this estimated increase in 1917 when the College of Applied Science begins its work in required physical training."<sup>94</sup>

Alumni and students were urged to support the need for a new Armory on the University campus. The Iowa Alumnus proclaimed;<sup>95</sup>

We may not all believe in preparedness as a general rule; we may not all believe in war; but most of us in the present moment of national danger will agree that in case war should be forced upon us there should be a large enough number of officers to command an army sufficient for defense.

It was pointed out to former Hawkeyes that the officers who were to protect the nation were at present drilling and training, 756 of them, in the 45 by 64 foot basement of the gymnasium.<sup>96</sup>

Captain Mumma continued his efforts for a new Armory advancing the opinion that the United States had a right to expect that the University would provide suitable facilities for the Reserve Officer Training Corps and earn the benefits the Government was giving to the school. Mumma envisioned a full drill hall 200 by 360 feet.<sup>97</sup> In due time, the Iowa

94. E. G. Schroeder to Professor R. B. Wylie, January 3, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 199.

95. Iowa Alumnus, March, 1917, p. 177.

96. Ibid.

97. Rockwood, op. cit., p. 275.

General Assembly was convinced, and on April 10 appropriated \$250,000 for armories at Iowa City and at Ames. One half of the appropriation was to go to the University, the other half to the State College.<sup>98</sup> The Daily Iowan hopefully wrote that the Armory "may be ready for use by next September."<sup>99</sup> But such was not to be the case as the future was to show.

Following the authorization of the appropriation, the Building and Business Committee of the Iowa State Board of Education was informed that some of the steel corporations had offered to sell their products to the government at the average price of steel over the previous ten years. The Board unanimously decided to authorize "whatever means may be necessary in order to secure steel for the new armories."<sup>100</sup> On June 12 the same group empowered W. T. Proudfoot, board architect, to advertise for bids, the bids for steel to be separate from the other bids.<sup>101</sup>

Taking full cognizance of the high price of steel and the primary calls of government priorities, President Jessup was not a man to sit back and wait for the precious metal to start

98. Appropriations made by the Thirty-Seventh General Assembly for the biennium, 1917-18, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 14.

99. Daily Iowan, April 11, 1917.

100. Minutes, Business and Building Committee, Iowa State Board of Education, April 20, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 651.

101. Ibid., June 12.

arriving in Iowa City. Shortly after the \$125,000 was granted the University, Jessup sent a series of letters to the state legislators, commending them for their "sympathetic attitude toward the askings of the University," and telling them that there "seems to be a good prospect of getting special figures on steel from the U. S. Steel Corporation."<sup>102</sup>

The exceeding high price of steel was to curtail all University efforts, no matter how prolonged, until after the Armistice. In the following months many efforts were made to secure some type of Armory or even a "drill shed." President Jessup wrote the Board of Education architect asking if "we could build a longer Armory." The President envisioned a structure possibly 150 by 300 feet, within the \$125,000 appropriation.<sup>103</sup> This would be quite different from the planned building of 200 by 400 feet. There was even proposed a modification in construction with wooden trusses being used. But the Building Committee hesitated to put up such a structure.<sup>104</sup> A drop in the price of steel of from fifty to seventy per cent late in September of 1917 stirred new hopes,<sup>105</sup> but no matter

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102. Series of letters to members of the State Legislature, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 15.

103. Jessup to W. T. Proudfoot, May 29, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 149; see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 5.

104. Jessup to Captain M. C. Mumma, September 21, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 193.

105. Daily Iowan, September 30, 1917.

what schemes were tried, the University had to wait for several years before the long-sought structure was erected.

"Front o' Battle Lur"

Aspects of preparedness seemed to deal primarily with the subject of military service in a compulsory form. And through the pre-war period at Iowa, faculty members and students appeared to be prompted in their thinking by the nearness of war and the type of military service under consideration. Yet in all that was said and written there is little to indicate an isolationist attitude, and the majority seemed to be of the opinion that compulsory service was one of the best means of insuring defense of American rights. ✓

Upon the opening of the fall semester of 1915, the Daily Iowan, which through the ensuing period was to spearhead the drive for compulsory service, editorially advocated the establishment of high school military units.<sup>106</sup>

The Iowan sees no good reason why high school boys might not be taught to handle a rifle or to execute military movements. At their age the importance of military discipline could be indelibly impressed upon them....To the Government such a plan might prove invaluable in the creation of a great body of men with a sufficient knowledge of the rudiments of warfare that could be quickly developed into trained troops....

To keep everyone abreast of the latest information on the preparedness subject, the University Library continually

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106. Daily Iowan, October 14, 1915.

issued lists of books on hand dealing with the problem. One such announcement gave four in favor and three against preparedness.<sup>107</sup>

The Iowan continued to see abundant benefits accruing in the training by making men physically fit and instilling in them a sense of discipline;<sup>108</sup>

The advantages are clear. First, in the slightest form it would take the place of what the freshman year is now required to do.... Military work is of such character that it soon arouses in those taking part an interest and enthusiasm which gives it great life and energy. Further, it encourages recruiting, because very often men are moved by a martial atmosphere to join the ranks in the face of difficulties which, for lack of a little inclination, seemed before very large....Military training for all members of the University...would be a most desirable and praiseworthy note.

Members of the faculty were generally willing to venture opinions on the war and the nature of preparedness. A full account of the international situation was advanced by Professor Robert L. Henry, who dealt with all parts of the world;<sup>109</sup>

If we go to war with Germany tomorrow, we must do our part. Germany could land 287,000 men on our shores and make the invading army a million within a few months....War with Mexico will require an army of one-half million men.... Japan wishes to dominate in the Pacific and her

107. Daily Iowan, January 16, 1916.

108. Ibid., December 10, 1916.

109. Ibid., April 5, 1916.



opportunity has come....The handful of our regulars are too few to guard 15,000 miles of border....Japan would have no serious opposition. Our Pacific fleet would fall an easy prey after they destroyed the Panama Canal....

Henry conceived of any army of five million regulars, backed up by one million citizen soldiers. As for the navy, it was to be second only to that of Great Britain's in the Atlantic and greater than any other in the Pacific.<sup>110</sup>

A faculty member took partial issue with a popular musical number of the time which declared that "I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier." Professor Bohumil Shimek of the Botany Department took pains to point out,<sup>111</sup>

We have a boy at our home, and the time may come very soon when he will be called upon to leave our home and go to fight for the flag under whose protection he has been raised. And of course it will grieve us if this comes to pass, but we shall bravely bid him go.

We did not raise our boy to be a soldier either, but neither did we raise him to be a coward of the type of those who wave the flag and prate of patriotism in times of peace and then hide behind and talk of peace at the cost of honor in times of danger. It may be I will go with him. I am getting old, but I would be worth a whole regiment of the peace-prattling "mollycoddles."

Members of the Department of History were continually prognosticating on the nearness of war and what certain events would bring about, viewed in the light of history. In February

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110. Daily Iowan, April 5, 1916.

111. Ibid., February 28, 1917.

1917, Professor H. G. Plum insisted that the present American attitude was likely to lead to war;<sup>112</sup>

The whole problem of our break with Germany rests upon the question whether a state has a right to break all international law in order to save herself or more quickly defeat her enemies. It must be forever clear that if this present war is permitted to disregard the rights of neutrals there can never be any neutral rights. If chance or deliberate intent makes it necessary for us to fight, we shall fight to uphold the rights of our citizens as well as those of all other neutral powers.

Professor Percy Bordwell of the Law Faculty, soon to become Major Bordwell, saw in the German submarine campaign and the British blockade, a very critical situation;<sup>113</sup>

The declaration of the German government has somewhat the appearance of a proclamation of blockade. But a blockade by mines alone would be illegal, and a blockade by mines and submarines in the face of British seapower can scarcely be effective enough to bring it within the requirements of international law.

While the University cadets were switching to their new organization, and during the time the campus family was discussing preparedness and the proximity of war, other components of the institution were making themselves ready and offering their services. In February 1917, graduate nurses of the two University hospital schools were preparing for duty. Numbering 240, the regular school of nursing had contributed

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112. Daily Iowan, February 10, 1917.

113. Ibid., February 2, 1917.

175 while the remainder had been graduated from the College of Homeopathic Medicine.<sup>114</sup>

In January 1917, the Faculty of the Medical College had recommended to President Jessup that a cadet ambulance company be added to the regiment of the University. A stimulus to this request probably came from a letter received from Major Robert Anderson, Bureau of Medical Service,<sup>115</sup>

It has occurred to me that it may appeal to your patriotism and interest in the Red Cross to suggest the formation of an ambulance company among the students of your university. The cost of the equipment for training an ambulance company in time of peace amounts to \$9,753.54.

With an eye toward organizing and classifying the alumni of the University in case of war, Captain Mamma had prepared and sent out an information blank to all graduates. The questionnaire was to be turned over to the Federal government and was to ascertain the military training of each man and what he could do in case of war.<sup>116</sup>

The question of holding an early graduation ceremony in 1917 was raised when the Government expressed a desire to secure men in specialized fields, primarily chemists, draftsmen,

114. Daily Iowan, February 16, 1917.

115. Major Robert Anderson to Thomas H. MacBride, November 21, 1916, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, Secretary Norris's miscellaneous file.

116. Daily Iowan, April 3, 1917.

laboratory assistants and engineers.<sup>117</sup> President Jessup took up the request of the Civil Service Commission with the faculty.<sup>118</sup> In due time he was able to transmit the following favorable reply:<sup>119</sup>

Our Senate...recommended to the various faculties of the University that the inquiry which has been received from your office be acted upon favorably. The Senate voted to recommend that such adjustments be made as are necessary in order to make it possible for students to take advantage of the need for additional men working under the Civil Service Commission.

Following President Wilson's message to Congress on April 2, 1917, Dean L. W. Dean of the College of Medicine was informed by the Surgeon General of the United States that an instructor in medical and surgical military training was to be assigned to the University to conduct a course designed to prepare senior medical students for service in the medical corps.<sup>120</sup>

Dean thought the University, with Government aid, would be able to graduate the year's class with every member prepared for active medical service. Internes from other hospitals, dental students, members of the R.O.T.C., civilian

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117. H. W. Craven to Jessup, March 31, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, Norris file.
118. Jessup to Craven, April 2, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, Norris file.
119. Ibid., April 5, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, Norris file.
120. Daily Iowan, April 3, 1917.

physicians and all others interested were invited to attend the lectures.<sup>121</sup>

The need for chemists was emphasized by the complexity of the war and the machines and compounds being created for war purposes. Since four years were required to train a chemist and the same amount of time for a mechanical engineer, the College of Applied Science instituted a new program designed to train a man who would be both chemical and mechanical engineer after completing a five year course.<sup>122</sup>

Members of the University teaching staff were not tardy in offering their services to the government nor in accepting government agency positions. Professor S. M. Woodward of the College of Engineering was appointed to the Naval Consulting Board. This organization was composed of the nation's leading scientists, and in the letter of appointment, Secretary of the Navy Daniels termed industrial preparedness "the foundation rock of national defense."<sup>123</sup>

With the University's long established record in the field of military training and with the published desire to maintain a unit of the Reserve Officers Training Corps, other schools turned to Iowa for advice as the skies darkened. E. K. Eyerly, vice president of the University of South Dakota, asked

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121. Daily Iowan, April 3, 1917.

122. Ibid., September 27, 1916.

123. Ibid., April 8, 1916.

President Jessup for "suggestions" as to the kinds of methods of military organization both among teachers and students "that will probably further the interests of our country in case of an open war....The work the University of Iowa is undertaking in this respect might be a guide to other institutions."<sup>124</sup>

President Jessup's reply was delayed until April 5, due to President Wilson's War Message and the need of perfecting the University organization. Eyerly was informed that the University Senate had passed a unanimous resolution placing the University of Iowa and its resources at the disposal of the government, and that in addition to the regular military activities, a census had been taken on the types of work the various colleges and departments could do in case of war.<sup>125</sup>

Shortly after President Wilson delivered his War Address, the Iowan spoke out for the many students who would soon be taking their places in the ranks, stressing that they should try to serve together and under the leadership, if possible, of their well-liked commandant Captain Mumma. The newspaper rather unrealistically looked to a "battalion or two of infantry from the University serving as a University unit either in training

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124. E. K. Eyerly to Jessup, March 31, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 487.

125. Jessup to Eyerly, April 5, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 487.

or on the battlefield."<sup>126</sup>

Concomitant with the President's message to Congress, President Jessup addressed himself to the heads of all departments of the University, asking that they write him fully stating "specific ways in which your department could render services to the country in time of war."<sup>127</sup> Answers were to range from experiments on the carrying of sound in water to that of the head of the English department, who declared: "I am unable to suggest any way in which specific skills in English might be utilized by the Government at this moment. The President of the United States has certainly used all the good English that the country needs now."<sup>128</sup>

The Daily Iowan polled faculty members on the President's message and found that of the 28 asked, all but three were in favor of the Presidential message and universal military service.<sup>129</sup>

With war hanging overhead the Iowa athletic schedule stood to be disrupted. Information was received from Madison that the University of Wisconsin would cancel its two games with Iowa on May 12 at Madison and June 2 at Iowa City if war broke

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126. Daily Iowan, April 3, 1917.

127. Jessup to heads of all departments, April 2, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, Norris File.

128. Ibid.

129. Daily Iowan, April 4, 1917.

out. Students at Wisconsin were said to have protested the action on the grounds that the Board of Control of the University of Wisconsin was overlooking the factor of physical fitness. An Iowa official was quoted as saying Iowa might follow the Badger's example.<sup>130</sup> Subsequently the games were cancelled.<sup>131</sup>

President Walter A. Jessup, an executive who moved calmly and assuredly toward definite goals, expressed full faith in the steps America was taking. To a memorial asking he "believe that our nation can no longer remain indifferent to the ruthless assault upon American rights...and no longer remain indifferent to the outcome of the titanic struggle between democracy...and militarism,"<sup>132</sup> President Jessup gladly lent his support.<sup>133</sup>

April 6, 1917, was to see America engage in its first test of strength on the European continent. The following year and a half was to work vast changes upon the campus of the State University. Iowa men were soon to be in the van of battle, carrying with them their own cry of defiance, "Iowa Fights." And the sound of the shout oft heard above the Iowa River was to echo and re-echo from the Meuse-Argonne to the banks of the

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130. Daily Iowan, April 4, 1917.

131. Ibid., April 20, 1917.

132. George Cosson to Jessup, March 26, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 469.

133. Jessup to George Cosson, April 2, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 469.



Rhine. In a short space of time, President Jessup was proudly to proclaim "The University of Iowa is in the war up to the hilt."<sup>134</sup>

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134. Jessup to the Chicago Tribune, August 29, 1918, telegram, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 17.

## Chapter II

## THE WAR SEMESTERS

CONFUSION AND ORGANIZATION

President Jessup's action on April 2, 1917, asking the various departments of the University what they could contribute in case of war, has already been cited. Throughout April, as America girded for the battle ahead, answers began to flow into the President's office. Statistics on men and facilities took on new importance.

One of President Jessup's first acts was the appointment of an Emergency War Committee, to deal with war plans and other impending developments at the University. Asked to serve were Professors: R. B. Wylie, S. H. Bush, Clarence Van Epps, G. C. Nutting, W. G. Raymond, E. A. Rogers, Wilbur J. Teeters, J. W. Cogswell, E. A. Wilcox, Robert E. Rienow, Morton C. Mumma, C. E. Seashore, G. W. Stewart, B. J. Lambert, Conger Reynolds, R. A. Stevenson, T. A. Wanerus and E. G. Schroeder, the last three being members of the administrative staff.<sup>1</sup>

The University's branch of the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau was also completed with the naming of Alumni Secretary T. A. Wanerus as adjutant and chairman of the local unit committee, composed of Professor Wilcox, Captain

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1. Daily Iowan, April 11, 1917.

Mumma, Cadet Colonel Floyd Philbrick and Cadet Captain A. G. Brown.<sup>2</sup>

President Jessup had early offered the services of the University to the Government, and the nation was quick to thank the institution for its patriotism. On April 7, one day after war was declared, Brigadier General George O. Squire, thanked President Jessup for his offer of letting the army use the institution's wireless station.<sup>3</sup> Shortly thereafter, it was reported that the wireless station would have to be disbanded, temporarily at least. This was in compliance to a Government order affecting all amateur stations. The station had a large range and it was hoped that in due time the Government might still find use for it.<sup>4</sup>

The shock of war generally creates in the minds of almost all men, young men especially, a sense of confusion and a great desire to do what would be considered best. Many of the youths on Iowa's campus turned to their military leader, Captain Morton C. Mumma, regarded as an ideal and a spokesman, to ask his opinion on a subject that would so greatly affect their futures. On April 11, the Daily Iowan displayed a letter from Captain Mumma to the students, urging them to stay with their

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2. Daily Iowan, April 11, 1917.

3. F. G. Davies, History of the State University of Iowa: College of Liberal Arts, Thesis, State University of Iowa, 1947, Vol. I, p. 331.

4. Daily Iowan, April 11, 1917.

studies at the University until called by the army;<sup>5</sup>

I desire to call the attention of the students particularly to the statement made by Major General Wood in answer to an inquiry from the University of Pennsylvania. In this statement he said; "Tell your young men to stick to their present duties until such a time as the Government calls for men. This it undoubtedly will do when its plans are announced. You have at Pennsylvania a training corps and an officer of the Regular Army assigned as an instructor. The most important service men can render to their country now is to stay in the University and put in all the time possible under a military instructor in preparing themselves for service. There is no reason whatever for the men discontinuing their collegiate work until the government plans are definitely announced." This letter of General Wood's is in exact accordance with my idea of the situation. I have given this same advice to practically every student making inquiry. I think it would be particularly unfortunate if the student body of our colleges and universities should rush hastily into service inconsistent with their training and experience. The great problem which has faced the Allies has been their supply of officers. England alone has lost over 57,000 officers since the beginning of the war. Her main source of supply after her regular army and militia supply became exhausted has been her college graduates and students who have had military training. I do not mean to imply that every student or graduate who has had military training during his University course would make an efficient officer, but I do believe that every man who has taken four years or more of military training would make a good subordinate officer, and many of them are fit for the rank of captain and a few for the rank of major. Among those who took only the required two years work there are some who, with supplementary study and a resumption of practical training, would soon be fit for officers of commissioned rank in subordinate grades. In recommending an applicant for a

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5. Daily Iowan, April 11, 1917.

commission the following questions should be asked and conscientiously answered;

1. Considering the responsibility which rests upon officers in action for the lives of the men under them do you think that the applicant is fitted for the command of a company of one hundred fifty men?
2. Would you desire him in your command in the field if you were his superior?
3. Would you serve willingly under him if you were his junior?
4. Would you willingly place your son or nearest male relative in his command for such service?

If one can conscientiously answer yes to all the above questions the fitness of the applicant in one's own mind is fully established....Every man of military age should now be preparing himself to perform that duty for which he is best fitted. He must contemplate service on the firing line. For every man on the firing line dozens are required for service in the rear to keep that man in action as a fighting machine, and service in the rear of the line is just as honorable and of as great importance as service on the firing line, though less spectacular....It is contemplated to give military instruction to all students not now members of the cadet regiment.... It is my desire that every physically fit student of the University join these training companies as soon as scheduled....The hearty cooperation of everybody is urged in this time of international difficulty. We can best show our patriotism by preparing at once to render the best service of which we are capable when the time arrives, and that time is rapidly approaching.

The Daily Iowan editorially echoed the Captain's sentiments, declaring that not only every student not in the cadet regiment, but also every eligible faculty member "ought

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to agree willingly to give at least an hour a day to military drill, or more time if it is required. The responsibility falls on all alike."<sup>6</sup>

In recent years, the Daily Iowan had championed the cause of compulsory training and, with war, the campus organ editorially voiced the cry: "Resolved; that it is the sense of this committee that the several faculties should take appropriate action to encourage men in their colleges to avail themselves of the opportunities for preparation for military service offered by the Military Department."<sup>7</sup> This resolution prefaced an editorial declaring that "no man has a right to look his fellows in the face openly unless he is doing his share," and pointing out, perhaps aristocratically, that "the average college man is more fitted for officership than a man without university training."<sup>8</sup>

The Daily Iowan seemingly expressed the desires of the great body of male students, for men in all the colleges began agitation for military drill. On April 11, the senior pharmacists decided unanimously to drill three days a week after April 20, and Miss Florence Peterman, only girl in the class voiced a strong desire to take part in the theoretical drill, even though deprived of taking the regular outdoor work. The Liberal Arts

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6. Daily Iowan, April 11, 1917.

7. Ibid.

8. Ibid.

Faculty met on April 11 "to determine policy in dealing with the war situation," and passed the following resolution:<sup>9</sup>

Resolved; that the Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts expects every able-bodied male student of the College to avail himself at once of the facilities offered by the Military Department for preparing himself for military service.

The faculty members went on to stress the idea of volunteering for drill rather than compulsion, and agreed to support the already cited statement by Captain Mumma. The Daily Iowan, however, took exception to the Liberal Arts ruling on voluntary drill attendance. "All men of the University should be required to report to the Commandant for military service. All men in the College of Liberal Arts should be required to report to him for drill," it declared. In the eyes of the newspaper, "the present is no time for temporary measures that are being taken relative to the situation....The volunteer idea does not work today."<sup>10</sup>

Junior and senior members of the College of Liberal Arts, perhaps taking their cue from the Iowan, or already decided in their own minds, held a mass meeting at which time, it was decided to petition the college faculty that all juniors and seniors, with the exception of men physically unfit or conscientious objectors, be allowed to substitute five hours a

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9. Daily Iowan, April 12, 1917.

10. Ibid., April 13, 1917.

week of military training for their present class work.<sup>11</sup> The faculty did not see the matter on the same plane as the students; however, it did adopt a resolution to allow them to take five hours drill per week for one hour of credit in addition to their present schedule.<sup>12</sup>

In rapid succession the remaining colleges made their plans for military training and drilling. The junior and senior engineers asked for five hours of drill per week commencing April 21. Dental students were to drill three periods each week on a voluntary basis, and almost all the men signed up. In the Law College, 120 of 138 students met on the street south of the Law Building at 4:30 p.m., April 16, for their first drill session, being the first attempt at drilling by any of the colleges since the declaration of war. With the approval of the Graduate Council, a voluntary company of graduates was formed.<sup>13</sup> Instruction in these special companies was to be given by the cadet officers aided by non-commissioned officers and privates. A faculty company comprising seventy men, known as "Company J," was organized and drilled three hours a week under the eye of Captain Mamma.<sup>14</sup>

11. Daily Iowan, April 17, 1917.

12. Report, Liberal Arts Faculty, No. 1093, April 18, 1917.

13. Daily Iowan, April 14, 15, 17, 19, 1917.

14. Alan C. Rockwood, "A History of the Military Department of the State University of Iowa," The Iowa Journal of History and Politics, Vol. XXI, No. 2, April 1923, p. 279.



Officers of the University Reserve Officers Training Corps were asked to assist elsewhere. Cadet Lieutenant-Colonel Jesse Beer and Cadet Major Carl Judson were sent to Cornell College on Tuesdays and Friday afternoons, as well as on Saturday mornings to drill the corps of that institution. On Fridays and Saturdays, Cadet Major L. G. Raymond and Cadet Captain A. G. Brown were sent to Grinnell for a similar purpose. The Cedar Rapids High School also received drill instructions from cadet officers at the State University.<sup>15</sup>

With all the drilling, excitement, and confusion, the Daily Iowan commented upon a new development. Now, with war, men would no longer make fun of their fellow students who appeared in cadet uniforms;<sup>16</sup>

No one will make fun now of the man who wears the uniform. When we get into the serious sort of business that we have undertaken, wearing a uniform ceases to be funny. The same men who laughed before will now probably inquire very pointedly why a man is not wearing the uniform.

The move toward military training for all parts of the University did not go unchallenged. On April 14, the following letter appeared in the Daily Iowan;<sup>17</sup>

I want to enter my humble protest against all this militaristic agitation that is now rampant. I

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15. Daily Iowan, April 13, 1917.

16. Ibid., April 12, 1917.

17. Ibid., April 14, 1917.

believe that real patriotism and militarism are never synonymous. I want to take particular exception to two articles in yesterday's Iowan. They were entitled "All Liberal Arts Drill" and "The Students are Ready." You forget that it might be possible that military service is not the only nor the highest form of service to one's country. Many do not drill because they are conscientiously opposed to all war. Under no conditions should these men be allowed to drill. Many of them would leave the University rather than join and encourage a system they feel to be essentially wrong. It is certainly true as is said in the article "The Students are Ready" that there will be some men who will never understand their gain in drilling, and this number is constantly on the increase and will continue so until militarism, that monster that is causing such chaos in Europe, will be displaced once and for all. Real patriotism is an excellent thing and should be encouraged by every legitimate means. I am most emphatically for America first, whenever the cause is just and right. But not for America uber alles right or wrong. I am wondering what the heresies of pacificism are. I suppose one is the fact that some men do not join the army because they are lazy or cowards, so all those who oppose war are called "molly-coddles." I believe that the end does not justify the means and that all war is unjustifiable and wrong.

The letter of April 14 was to start off a series of charges and counter-charges by students in both camps. On April 15, a writer pointed out that not "every man who believes in universal military service is a militarist. Not every man who loves peace is a pacifist....Every man is subject to military service. This is the duty and obligation of every citizen."<sup>18</sup> A South American added his opinions, stressing that every citizen

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18. Daily Iowan, April 15, 1917.

has duties along with rights, and that each person does not have the power to do what suits him personally.<sup>19</sup> On April twenty-sixth a letter signed "H" attacked compulsory military service again. The writer claimed it was not a people's war as the people had not been allowed to vote on the matter. Within three days "H" made a public retraction of his views. Accompanying this was a statement signed by six students who had called upon the culprit and showed him the errors of his thinking.<sup>20</sup>

Many of the departments of the University had been busy formulating policies, while the students had been engaged in the subject of military drill. In the main, the impetus for these policies had come from the letter of April second, already cited, that President Jessup had sent, asking the various department heads to give him specific indications as to what each department could do in war.

It was thought that the engineering shops could be converted into a supply and munitions type plant to work in conjunction with the arsenal at Rock Island, Illinois. It was pointed out by Professor B. P. Fleming that the shops could do the following work:

1. Manufacture of dies, jigs, templates, and special tools used in arms manufacture.

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19. Daily Iowan, April 17, 1917.

20. Ibid., April 26, 29, 1917.

2. Turning out wood patterns for iron and steel castings.
3. Making castings of grey iron, brass and other metals.
4. Making arms and ammunition.

"We have in our shops," Professor Fleming stated, "the nucleus of an organization which could be turned at short notice to the supervision of any number of assistants which might be drafted into the work."<sup>21</sup>

Professors A. H. Ford and J. B. Hall of the electrical department, had already designed a complete signal system for the rifle range at Des Moines, and had personal information as to the requirements of signaling systems for ranges which would be required by the Government.<sup>22</sup>

The Dental College looked to repairing the teeth of men who were unfit for service due to their dentures. It was decided, under an order by Adjutant General Guy E. Logan, that such men might be sent at state expense, both for transportation and bare cost of materials, to the University Dental clinics. The University was to contribute the work of its faculty and advanced students without remuneration. The College had chairs for one hundred and forty dentists, one of the largest in the nation at the time.<sup>23</sup>

In the College of Medicine, the heads of various departments were willing to set up a hospital unit. Doctor

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21. Daily Iowan, April 11, 1917.

22. Ibid.

23. Ibid., April 11, 1917.

Charles J. Rowan suggested turning the University hospital and its staff into a military hospital for cases which require highly specialized treatment and long convalescence. Other doctors suggested psychiatric and bacteriological work.<sup>24</sup>

With the offering of the facilities of the University to the Government, along with providing extra hours of drilling and the rush to the enlistment stations, the questions of granting full or partial credit to men leaving for the Armed Forces, as well as leaves of absence for members of the faculty, arose.

Taking up the question of leaves of absence for military duty, the State Board of Education, meeting on May 3, announced that "authority be given for granting leave of absence, with pay, for the balance of the school or fiscal year, to members of the college staffs and employees who enter upon the military or naval service," or other Government service, "with the understandings that their positions will be held for them until the emergency is over."<sup>25</sup>

At the same time the Board adopted a set of rules governing the granting of academic credit to those students called to service or entering essential war work. It was provided that seniors entering military service or work,

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24. Daily Iowan, April 11, 1917.

25. Minutes, Iowa State Board of Education, May 3, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 91.

were if in good standing, to receive full semester credit. ✓  
Other students who might withdraw for the same reasons would be granted credit for all work to the time of withdrawal, with the further understanding that in non-sequential studies they were to be given full credit for the term. The administration of the plan was put in the hands of a faculty committee appointed by the President.<sup>26</sup>

With many students ready to enter service, Professor G. W. Stewart pressed upon them the hope that they would not falsify their ages to serve their country. The professor advanced the opinion that if men were to lie about their ages in the beginning, "can you be later trusted?"<sup>27</sup> While much pressure was on students to stay in school, there was some sentiment that many who desired to leave school to enlist in some phase of war work would not do wrong to work on farms, especially during the summer. The Daily Iowan made the following comment on some thirty students who had left school for such activity: "They have been compelled because of a scarcity of workers on their fathers' farms and because the need was urgent....Pleasure jaunts...should be laid aside at once for the essentials in the country's needs."<sup>28</sup>

The switch to industry by some students and graduate assistants could be over-done, however, and the administration

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26. Daily Iowan, May 6, 1917.

27. Ibid., May 1, 1917.

28. Ibid., May 8, 1917.

and faculty of the Chemistry Department was in fear of an "exodus" from that branch. Professor E. W. Rockwood informed President Jessup on April 17, that one student had already left the Department to accept a position in a dyestuff laboratory. The student was to receive a salary of \$1300 a year and his expenses "and he has not yet graduated." To Rockwood, that was the basis "of my fear that there may be more danger of an exodus of chemical instructors next year than we can stand if we cannot pay them better."<sup>29</sup> By June fourth, Professor Rockwood listed some seven instructors leaving or already gone, "representing nearly one half of our force." If the decrease in enrollment was large enough, however, Rockwood thought consolidation of some classes and a slight remodeling of the program would alleviate most worries.<sup>30</sup>

The first list of successful applicants from Iowa for the Fort Snelling, Minnesota, Officers Training Camp was released on May 11. Eighty-one students were on the rolls and were to report to Fort Snelling on or about May 11.<sup>31</sup> The Daily Iowan took pains to point out, however, that the men who remained on the campus were not slackers. "There is scarcely

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29. E. W. Rockwood to Jessup, April 17, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 89.

30. Rockwood to Jessup, June 4, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 89.

31. Daily Iowan, May 11, 1917.

a one of them who would not change places with one of the men selected to attend the camp." 32

University fraternities were hard hit by men leaving for Fort Snelling and those who had already enlisted or dropped from school to engage in essential war work. There was hope that they would be able to maintain their houses, although some considered consolidating.<sup>33</sup>

In the hope of serving together, twenty University men asked the Government, on May 13, to accept them as a sub-chaser crew. The group was composed of marksmen, gas engine experts, electricians and wireless operators.<sup>34</sup> It is to be presumed that the Government did not accept their services.

The Law College was hit quite early by student enlistments. It was reported that by the second week in May thirty-five per cent of the students had been granted leaves of absence for the remainder of the year. Forty-seven out of the college total had either left Iowa City for their homes or were about to leave. Athletics were also struck a blow when eleven athletes departed. They included Fred Becker, all-American tackle, who was to be killed in action in France, Charles Laun, the previous

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32. Ibid., May 9, 1917

33. Ibid., May 10, 1917

34. Ibid., May 9, 1917



year's football captain, as well as members of all the other sport squads. One of the first staff members to depart was Professor Percy Bordwell of the Law Faculty, who left May 13, trading his academic robes for the gold leaves of an army major. By May 20, the Daily Iowan could report that more than 160 students were in service and 116 were working on farms.<sup>35</sup>

One of the first organized units to leave the campus was a 36-man medical ambulance detachment organized under the Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau. Early in May, notification had come down through channels asking that the State University of Iowa contribute 36 students or faculty members for formation of a unit. The detachment was to train in the East and then proceed to France as soon as possible. It was to be composed of a first sergeant, two corporals, one chief mechanic, two mechanics, two cooks, two clerks, two orderlies and 24 drivers. The age limits were set at between eighteen and forty-five, preferably undergraduates. Eighty-six men had applied and the unit was quickly formed. On May 26, the University was asked to supply another unit.<sup>36</sup>

On June 20, 1917, the first unit left via the Rock Island Railroad for its camp at Allentown, Pennsylvania. Although holding themselves in readiness for orders, the men received only

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35. Daily Iowan, May 10, 15, 17, 20, 1917.

36. Daily Iowan, May 13, 26, 1917.

a scant two hours notice. They assembled in front of the Old Capitol, where orders were read and instructions given by Alumni Secretary Wanerus, head of the University branch of the Inter-collegiate Intelligence Bureau. President Jessup bade them farewell on the steps where so many other historic events had taken place. The men marched to the depot, boarded the train which was to take them to their eventual destination. Upon arrival at Allentown they were first lodged in the grandstand of the fairgrounds, though better quarters were later secured.<sup>37</sup>

A phase of Government confusion lay behind the Eastern journey. As mentioned, two units had been assigned. Many applied and the units were staffed. However, as time passed and the Government failed to send an examining officer, many men became impatient and withdrew to return to their homes or enter another branch of the service. On June 12, an officer finally appeared. This was after school had closed and only 25 men were on the campus waiting. Nine men from area colleges and high schools were secured, making a total of 34 and the unit went off to Pennsylvania and its destiny.<sup>38</sup>

But the story of Iowa's ambulance unit did not end with departure from the Rock Island station. From time to time they

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37. Iowa Alumnus, June 1917, p. 263.

38. Ibid., June 1917, p. 264.

continued in the news. Known as Section 583 they trained at Allentown through the hot months of summer always in the hope eventually of overseas duty. In September, disappointed, they wrote the University to secure football equipment which was soon sent to them. While being delayed by a "submarine school" the Iowa medics had turned to sports and were reported to have a perfect record, with Purdue the last known victim. On January 7, 1918, the University received a cable telling that the unit had sailed Christmas Day and had arrived on the Continent on January sixth. A later letter from a member stated that the men had enjoyed a good voyage, "saw Halifax or what was left of it," and "took two days to get used to the English money." 39

If it were possible to classify orders to active service or outright enlistments as to magnitude in loss to the University, one of the greatest losses of the early period came with the recall of Captain Morton C. Mumma to extended active duty.

On May 21, 1917, President Jessup received from the office of the Adjutant General a communication ordering all professors and assistant professors of military science and tactics to "report to the Central Department, Chicago, at closing

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39. Daily Iowan, October 26, 1919; March 3, 1918; Iowa Alumnus, January 1918, p. 104; George Dixon to Jessup, September 16, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 176.

of institution." <sup>40</sup> This was to leave the University Military Department without an administrator and short of instructors.

Captain Mumma's recall was not only a great instructorial loss to the University, but also a distinct personal loss for President Jessup and others of the University family. Illustrative of the President's liking for the military man was the letter he wrote Captain Mumma upon his departure; <sup>41</sup>

I take this opportunity to say to you that we have appreciated your services in the University of Iowa more than you can guess. This has been a peculiarly difficult year for me, on account of the fact that I have been doing many things for the first time; and it was a source of great satisfaction to me that I could get the benefit of your judgment in helping me meet a large number of problems that were pressing ... My greatest hope is that we may be able to have you and Mrs. Mumma back at an early date.

President Jessup was not content in merely writing a letter of thanks to a friend and an associate. On May 10, before Captain Mumma had even left the institution, and probably without any prompting, the President addressed himself to the Secretary of War on the Captain's forthcoming duty; <sup>42</sup>

I wish to call your attention to the fact that Captain Morton C. Mumma, now detailed as Professor

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40. Adjutant General to Jessup, May 21, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, Norris File.

41. Jessup to Mumma, June 18, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 199

42. Jessup to Newton D. Baker, May 10, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 199.

of Military Science and Tactics... is, in my opinion, a man who should not be overlooked when leaders for the new armies are chosen.... Captain Mumma has served us for some years, and during his administration Military Science and Tactics here has reached the highest plane of efficiency it has ever attained. He has also cooperated with other activities of the University in such a way as to make his services a valuable asset to the institution. It was largely because of Captain Mumma's efforts that the recent legislature of Iowa appropriated \$125,000.00 for the erection of two armories, one at the State College... and the other here. I feel confident that Captain Mumma has qualities of leadership which will assure his success in whatever rank to which he may be appointed.

Unlike the old song, Captain Mumma did not "fade away," at least not from communication with the State University. He was continually in contact with President Jessup who asked his advice on numerous occasions. And he seemed to make it a point, wherever and whenever possible, to secure former students to serve under him in varying grades and capacities. The University watched his star rise as he was appointed major, lieutenant colonel and finally full colonel, assuming command at Fort Benning, Georgia. And, with the war over, eagerly welcomed him back to his former position; a position he sought and rejoiced in retaining.

With Mumma absent, University attention turned to picking a successor. According to a War Department order, "The presence of an officer of the Army, active or retired, is a condition for the maintenance of the Training Corps." 43

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43. Order, Adjutant General's Department, July 18, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 38.

President Jessup and Presidents Van Hise of Wisconsin and Hill of Michigan, joined President James of the University of Illinois in an attempt to get the above-cited ruling changed, or even the order sending the military professors to active duty. However, it was to no avail and President James was moved to comment, "I don't think they are willing to do anything for us." <sup>44</sup>

The group of Big Ten Presidents did act upon one suggestion that their conferences had brought forth. It had to do with securing the services of injured or retired officers of the Canadian Army. President Jessup opened up a series of exchanges with several Canadian institutions, mainly the University of Toronto. The Registrar of the Canadian school was quite helpful and suggested several wounded officers. <sup>45</sup> However, the University decided not to use these foreign officers in the hope that the War Department might be able to provide for the school.

President Jessup went even as far as Congressional pressure in the hope of securing a suitable man to enable Iowa's long-historied military branch to operate. Letters were sent to Senator William Kenyon and to eight of the State's representatives urging that they write Secretary of War Baker on the University's

<sup>44</sup>. Letters, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 612.

<sup>45</sup>. Registrar James Brebnar to Jessup, August 11, 17, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, Norris File.

predicament. <sup>46</sup> Even Captain Mumma joined in the search, but reported to President Jessup that he had checked the "retired list but all suitable ones of my acquaintance are already on active duty." He suggested an advertisement in the Army-Navy Journal, or to "accept Wright," meaning Captain Andrew Wright, a retired officer of twenty-one years service who was being considered. <sup>47</sup> Hesitancy in making use of the old captain was due to his physical condition which left more to be desired. Ultimately, however, Secretary Norris was asked to inquire if Wright would accept the position. On August 23, 1917, the University's search ended with Captain Wright's affirmative declaration.

Captain Wright's tenure at the State University of Iowa was to be less than one year. On July 15, 1918, the elderly captain died of a heart attack, and the University was again forced to find a replacement in the Military Department. Although fear had been expressed for Wright's health, the officer had worked hand in hand with the administration doing everything that was assigned to him in a capable and kindly manner.

As might be expected, the duties of President Jessup were vastly increased by the war. The major burden of administration

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46. Series of letters, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, Norris File.

47. Mumma to Jessup, August 9, 1917, Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 656.

naturally rested upon his shoulders, and added to it were the countless details, small and large, which the war brought forth. His office was the target of letters, post cards, telegrams, phone calls and personal interviews. Questions of all types were directed to him for answer, and he either answered them as soon as it was humanly possible or turned them over to the more appropriate recipients. Asked to serve on various committees he generally was willing to say "yes." He was named early in the war to a committee for cooperation among state universities to aid the Government with the war effort, and gave unsparingly of his time to Liberty Loan drives, varied relief organizations, and war-connected educational work.

The Presidential files contain the testimony of his many duties. Large numbers of school superintendents wrote asking him to speak at county institutes, as did educational agencies on the higher plane. To many he sent letters of acceptance but, pressed by war, he was unable to aid the educational realm as much as he would have desired.

The Sioux City Commercial Club wired him asking that he point out to Secretary of War Baker the need of establishing an army camp where the "young men would not be subject to influences of saloons and kindred vices."<sup>48</sup> The President complied and later

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<sup>48</sup>. W. E. Holmes to Jessup, June 9, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, Norris File.



received another communication from the western metropolis thanking him and adding "we were hopeful that the army cantonment might be located here." <sup>49</sup>

President Jessup, early in the war, found himself opening more and more letters of the "crank" variety. Generally they had to do with personal grudges, either aimed at the University family or informing on some closely related individual. One in particular, however, was turned over to the College of Applied Science for comment. The communication had to do with the "World's Greatest War Machine," and was a three-page printed letter from a Walter J. Scott. In it, Scott announced plans for "construction of a dirigible airship, the basic principle of which is the production of a vacuum inside a thin steel shell, 750 feet in length, by pumping out the air, thereby making the ship lighter than the atmosphere." The author went on to point out that the craft would have a lifting capacity of at least one hundred tons of "explosives," and that he had men ready in Brazil and Argentina to send materials. He only needed more data and asked that the University send him ideas. <sup>50</sup>

President Jessup turned the matter over to Professor G. W. Stewart, who shortly replied that "Rendering service to

49. Holmes to Jessup, June 15, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, Norris File.

50. Walter J. Scott to Jessup, June 25, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 180.

this man is impracticable. Universities will have no secrets to give him." 51

When a Washington educational conference advocated use of the quarter system, "making it possible for students to enter at different seasons of the year," President Jessup asked the faculty to first "see the extent to which students really care for work in the summer session." 52 No further action on the quarter system was taken until the Student Army Training Corps forced adoption of this program in 1918.

The College of Homeopathic Medicine, in an attempt to secure more physicians and surgeons, asked that the entrance requirements be changed "so that students may, for the next two years, be permitted to enter, conditioned in either physics, chemistry or biology, and that they be permitted to work off such conditions during the first two years" of their medical courses. 53

President Jessup did not approve and in a letter to Doctor George Royal, he pointed out that the matter would have to be taken up by the Board of Education; 54

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51. G. W. Stewart to Jessup, June 29, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 180.

52. Jessup to Faculty, May 30, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, Norris File.

53. Resolution of College of Homeopathic Medicine to Jessup, July 25, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 12.

54. Jessup to Doctor George Royal, July 28, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 12.

I am not at all sure that this is a wise plan, owing to the fact that it will make it possible for people who are opposed to the College of Homeopathic Medicine to cast aspersions on the College, saying that the standards were lowered to get students. I believe myself that it would be wiser to keep the same standards for both medical schools here.

President Jessup, however, not content with his own opinion, sought the reaction of Doctor N. P. Colwell, Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association. The A. M. A. spokesman replied,<sup>55</sup>

In the opinion of the Council, the demands for physicians are not so serious as to warrant in any way the lowering of the standards of preliminary or medical education. Especially is this true since President Wilson's decision by which medical students are to be permitted to complete their medical courses in medical schools.

On the campus co-eds were being told by Dean of Women Anna M. Klingenhagen to read the war news and be aware of what was taking place, besides helping in every way possible. Professor Bohumil Shimek of the Botany Department urged students, especially co-eds, to aid in preventing any food shortage by avoiding hoarding, living a simple life and being food producers.<sup>56</sup>

Shortly after war commenced, the University Y.W.C.A. and the Red Cross began to formulate plans for the carrying into effect of types of home nursing and Red Cross work. It was

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55. N. P. Colwell to Jessup, September 5, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 12.

56. Daily Iowan, April 26, May 19, 1917.

decided to hold a series of classes during the summer session for this work, under the direction of Miss Mary C. Haarer, superintendent of the School of Nursing, and the Law College signified its willingness to give up its unused rooms for the work.

Five classes were to be established to train ninety girls. The training period would last from June 18 to August 17, and three types of training would be given. There would be two classes of ten lessons each in surgical dressing, and a class of fifteen lessons in home care for the sick and elementary hygiene. The first classes would be directed by Miss Haarer, assisted by Miss H. Seifert, visiting nurse from Muscatine, and Dr. Mary K. Heard, formerly an instructor in the Medical College.<sup>57</sup>

In the Alumni Office there is a record of a graduation which was novel if not unique in the history of the University. In February, 1943, Professor F. G. Higbee wrote to Mrs. Charles F. Scott, the former Mrs. Raymond, for corroboration of the following incident:

In the spring of 1917, Dean Raymond invited all senior engineers to a dinner at your home. Since William J. Brush -- a senior who was to graduate that June -- was leaving for service, a graduating ceremony was held right after dinner, Dean Raymond presented Mr. Brush for the degree; President Jessup conferred the degree.

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57. Daily Iowan, April 14, May 6, 22, 1917.

Mrs. Scott replied that she could not confirm this incident by means of her diary. In 1947, however, Mrs. W. A. Jessup confirmed Professor Higbee's account in an interview with Frederick Gould Davies.<sup>58</sup> In an article entitled, "Alumni News," in the same file in the Alumni Office there is a mention made that as William J. Brush had been graduated before regular commencement time he was, "the first student from the University to leave the campus and enter the service so far as I know."<sup>59</sup>

Another equally interesting graduation exercise took place at Minnehaha Park in Minneapolis, Minnesota, shortly after the regular commencement ceremonies in Iowa City.

Among the group of students numbering 125, their number being increased from the original 81 going to Fort Snelling, were many who would normally have graduated at the regular commencement. Being unable to attend plans were made to graduate them at the Fort.

President Jessup telegraphed General W. H. Sage, post commandant, after plans had been completed with the Twin City Alumni, asking: "Newspaper reports indicate that transfer of engineers and coast artillery sections will occur on June 15. Is this correct? Kindly let me know by wire if plans already

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58. Davies, op. cit., pp. 341-342.

59. F. G. Higbee, "Graduation at Fort Snelling, June 13, 1917," see Alumni News, Alumni Office.

underway for commencement of University of Iowa seniors will be interfered with on this account." <sup>60</sup> The General replied that "exercise will be interfered with," and it began to appear that there would be no commencement exercises.

Telegrams were exchanged between L. M. Butler, president of the Twin City Alumni, President Jessup and General Sage. On June 12 it was finally agreed to hold the ceremonies on June 14 from 4:30 to 7:30 p.m. <sup>61</sup>

In the Iowa Alumnus of June, 1917, Martha Marie Bauer, L. A. '99 gave an account of the ceremony. The degrees were conferred by President Jessup, assisted by Dean Raymond and Professors Eastman and Bordwell. Although permission for all Iowa men to attend had been denied, more than 100 turned out and added warmth to "a scene that stirred our hearts." <sup>62</sup>

There are discrepancies on the names and numbers of degrees granted at the Fort Snelling commencement in the various accounts of the affair; <sup>63</sup>

60. Jessup to General W. H. Sage, June 11, 1917, telegram, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, Norris File.

61. Jessup to General Sage, June 12, 1917, telegram, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, Norris File.

62. Iowa Alumnus, June 1917, p. 262.

63. Iowa Alumnus, vol. 14, No. 9, June 1917, p. 262; Alumni News, op. cit.; Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, Norris File. Pictures of the gathering may be found in the Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 10.

According to Iowa Alumnus

Date, June 14, 1917

12 Bachelor of Arts  
 11 Bachelor of Laws  
 16 Bachelor of Engineering  
 2 Master of Science  
 1 Doctor of Philosophy

## According to Alumni Office

Date, June 13, 1917

12 Bachelor of Arts  
 12 Bachelor of Laws  
 14 Bachelor of Engineering  
 2 Master of Science  
 1 Doctor of Philosophy  
 1 Master of Arts

According to Presidential Files

12 Bachelor of Arts  
 12 Bachelor of Laws  
 15 Bachelor of Engineering  
 1 Master of Science  
 1 Doctor of Philosophy  
 1 Bachelor of Science

In the matter of names, the Presidential Files list an A. J. Feeney Jr., who does not appear in the Iowa Alumnus, and George R. Wait is credited with receiving a Bachelor of Science degree, while the Iowa Alumnus grants him a Master of Science. Ray C. Fountain appears in the ranks of the Iowa Alumnus, as does George Atkinson, but not in the Presidential Files. It seems that Atkinson, according to the Iowa Alumnus was not in the camp, but was a second lieutenant of Company "A" of the Iowa Engineers and received his degree at the same time.

War pressures early produced hints of changes in various departments. President Jessup communicated with Miss Ruth Wardall, head of the Home Economics Department on possible changes; 64

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64. Jessup to Ruth A. Wardall, May 24, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 151.

You can readily realize that the war situation, together with the Red Cross movement, may make a good deal of difference in the summer session work. It has been suggested that it might be desirable to shift the courses somewhat in the...department, so as to fit into the needs of the Red Cross work.

The Home Economics Department was to shift its needs, but the switch was to be more in line with the demands and askings of the Food Administration than anything else.

With men going to France in the near future there was a great interest in the French Department. At the same time, German decreased in popularity; that topic is discussed later in this chapter. Professor Stephen H. Bush cited the large number of students each French professor had to handle and then gave estimates on the situation in other schools. He pointed out that "Our beginning class in French this summer almost doubled the first day over the total of last year." The Professor stressed that the Department was in great danger of losing two men and that they were teaching on the average of 105 students each. At Wisconsin, the highest school listed with the exception of Iowa, the number of students per instructor was given as 70. <sup>65</sup>

Enrollment during the 1917 summer session was surprisingly good. President Jessup reported to D.D. Murphy of the State Board of Education that "it has been the largest and most successful in the history of the Institution." The figures in

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65. Bush to Jessup, June 17, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 151.



mid-July stood at 719 as against a previous year's total of 634. "Complete figures are expected to bring the increase up to nearly eight hundred," President Jessup continued.<sup>66</sup>

During the session military instruction was introduced for the benefit of those subject to the draft or who intended to apply for admission to the Second Officers Training Camp. Instruction was given by Cadet Colonel Paul R. Rockwood, who was assisted by Sergeants Rahming and Maier.<sup>67</sup>

An interesting fact on the summer courses was communicated by President Jessup to D. D. Murphy, in that "thirty to forty women are pursuing a course in rifle practice."<sup>68</sup> This prompted C. R. Brenton to inform the President, "It certainly looks like our country is preparing for war when 30 or 40 women are pursuing a course in rifle practice. When the Kaiser hears that bit of information it will certainly strike terror to his heart."<sup>69</sup>

The University was diligent in its efforts to bring students to school in the fall. It was reported to Carl F.

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66. Jessup to D. D. Murphy, July 17, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 75.

67. Rockwood, op. cit., p. 279.

68. Jessup to Murphy, July 17, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 35.

69. C. R. Brenton to Jessup, July 18, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 75.

Kuehnle that the University had sent circular letters to 9000 high school graduates, each individual receiving three or four different circulars. In addition, materials had been sent to 5000 alumni residing in Iowa, 2500 ministers, 2000 dentists, 5000 physicians, 3000 University students, 3000 clubwomen; 21000 pieces of news on the University itself had been distributed in various categories.<sup>70</sup>

### THREE WAR SEMESTERS

#### Early Fall and Winter: 1917

The fall of 1917 saw the University buckle down to the task of furnishing the means to an education for a nation at war. It was a serious moment for students and instructors. The nation was making preparations for the great offensives to be launched in the spring of 1918 and many of those present on opening day were undoubtedly aware that they might soon be called to fill new roles. In a world at war, President Jessup urged the new and old students to make use of every opportunity for education while they had the chance. It was more than a privilege; it was a duty; it was a responsibility.<sup>71</sup>

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70. Secretary to President Jessup to Carl F. Kuehnle, August 24, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 143.

71. Daily Iowan, September 20, 1917, for enrollment figures see Appendix D.

With the world at war, and the hundreds and thousands of young men who are sacrificing their opportunity for an education and indeed offering their very lives in order that they may be able to bear their share of the responsibility for the safety of democracy, it is imperative that every man and every woman who is a student in the University of Iowa this year assume a share of this obligation.

There had been rumors circulating around the state that the University Law School was not to open its doors for the fall semester. President Jessup, on being informed of the situation, issued a prompt denial, declaring that prospects for attendance were good and ordered the Publicity Bureau to refute the rumor.<sup>72</sup> The appearance of such stories might cut down the University enrollment, since many students, without checking the accuracy of the statement, might decide to pursue their law courses elsewhere.

It was estimated in early September that more than 1000 sons of the University were in military service.<sup>73</sup> In the same month, the following members of the faculty received commissions from Fort Snelling, Minnesota, following a three months training course:<sup>74</sup>

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72. Jessup to Carl Kuehnle, September 8, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, No. 113.

73. Daily Iowan, September 29, 1917.

74. Ibid., September 15, 1917.

Captains

Percy Bordwell, Law  
 John W. Cogswell, Homeopathic Medicine  
 Nelson A. Kellog, Athletic Director

First and Second Lieutenants

Henning Larsen, English  
 Linn Culvertson, Art  
 Clarence R. Townsan, Commerce  
 A. H. Holt, Civil Engineering  
 H. E. Zabel, German  
 Conger Reynolds, Journalism  
 L. D. Benedict, Extension Division

Several of the officers remained at Snelling, while others were assigned to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and to Deming, New Mexico.

The better to prepare men for foreign duty, the Department of French decided to offer a course in Military Spoken French to members of the R.O.T.C. Under the direction of Professor Stephen H. Bush more than 45 men began "to take up the work." <sup>75</sup> The manly art of self-defense was also stressed when "Ju Jitsu, the method used in trench warfare," was introduced into the Military Department. The course was modeled on English and Canadian training patterns and more than 50 men were reportedly engaged in hurling one another across the Armory. Athletic training for freshmen consisted of rifle and bayonet drill and it was hoped to place emphasis on track when spring came. A co-ed

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75. Captain Wright to Jessup, October 11, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, No. 659.

condemned hockey as "brutal," asking that girls be given military drill instead.<sup>76</sup>

At the beginning of the semester the University regiment mustered 550 men. This figure later rose to almost 600, which was still short of the previous fall's male enrollment of 736. Course work continued as before with the already mentioned exceptions. There was no specific drill requirement for the third and fourth year men or those in the professional schools, since all who expected to be called to the colors could enter the regular companies. The regiment consisted of six companies of infantry, two companies of engineers, a sanitary detachment, a signal unit, bugle corps, and band.<sup>77</sup>

The Daily Iowan observed a new seriousness in the attitudes of the student soldiers toward military drill. Where once "cook and bull" stories, physical deformities, and the "Quaker stunt" had been used as excuses to get out of drill, and drill was accepted in a half-hearted manner, there was now a new attitude of getting as much as possible out of the training.<sup>78</sup>

The University Library started working hand in hand with the American Library Association, collecting books for the

76. Daily Iowan, October 31, November 2, 16, 1917.

77. Davies, op. cit., p. 345.

78. Daily Iowan, September 30, 1917.

new army libraries, and students were urged to give their old volumes to the organization. The Library was also to be the scene of a new war map produced and kept up to date by the History Department, showing the positions of the armies at the front. Special area maps were also to be posted and all maps were to be corrected daily. The History Department was to furnish the data, while the classes in Mechanical Drawing made the blueprints.<sup>79</sup>

Deferment of students in the professional and specialized fields was a plea that President Jessup and other University administrators continually made to the Government. At no time in the early stages of the war were men in Engineering, Dentistry or Medicine sure of their status.

Students in the Dental College were given form letters and urged to send copies to Secretary of War Baker and to congressmen urging Dental deferments and reserve corps enlistments. President Jessup went so far as to write Woodrow Wilson asking action as "the need for dentists, both for the army and for the civilian population, is so urgent that any curtailment of the supply would seem unfortunate."<sup>80</sup>

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79. Daily Iowan, September 23, December 8, 1917.

80. Jessup to Wilson, September 24, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, No. 28

The status of medical students was much the same. President Jessup informed the Surgeon General that all the teachers in the Medical College who could be spared had enlisted and the faculty "is reduced to minimum number consistent with efficient instruction." However, the President declared that many of the instructors had been urged by the Surgeon General's office to enlist as had most of the students. To President Jessup the best solution lay in "enlistment of every eligible teacher into the medical reserve corps, and then detail of each man here." 81

On December 14, 1917, the mist was lifted and medical and dental students began to see clearly for the first time in many months. A War Department Order asked them to enlist in branches of the reserve corps and for the most part their status was assured. 82

Following many months of vacillation, the Government finally gave members of the College of Engineering an assurance that they too might enlist in the Engineer Reserve. Prior to December 14, when the order came through, a goodly number had joined the Twenty-third Division, Highway Engineers to serve under

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81. Jessup to Surgeon General, November 30, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, No. 1.

82. Memo, War Department, December 14, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, No. 28.

their former professor, Major Byron Lambert.<sup>83</sup>

For those students who were of athletic trim and well educated, the Army Balloon Corps offered an enticing service.

Their advertisements declared:<sup>84</sup>

The most exciting moments of the observation from the balloons are when the captive balloons are picked as targets by the enemy aeroplane, at which time, the observers, who always have parachutes firmly attached to their persons, jump out of the balloon basket even though they are three or four thousand feet from the ground, and float down to safety while the friendly airships immediately arrive and attempt to drive off the attackers from the unoccupied balloons.

It appeared that some men were not too interested in the thrill of leaping into space with a parachute which might not open, while German Fokers machinegunned the balloon, and often the observer, as he "floated" to earth waiting for the Spads to make an "immediate arrival" to drive off the attacker, although the airdrome might be miles away. Some men still preferred the Officer Training courses and early in October more than 59 signed up for the third scheduled course to be held at Camp Dodge, Iowa, instead of Fort Snelling, from January 5 to April 5, 1919. Forty-one University men were to receive commissions as majors, captains and lieutenants when the second course was completed.<sup>85</sup>

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83. Daily Iowan, November 4, December 5, 9, 1917.

84. Ibid., October 10, 1917.

85. Ibid., December 5, November 28, 1917.



The militant activities of the University Equal Suffrage League were brought to a halt by war. Two reasons were given for inactivity. First, the girls were too busy with war work of many types and, secondly, suffrage could not "possibly be brought about until the Legislature of 1919."<sup>86</sup>

Social activities soon felt the pressure of war and moves were made to stop formal dances. A member of the student body asserted that formal dances were an extravagance in time of war and should be abolished. "More money is wasted on one formal than on all the other dances of the year.... Each committee struggles to surpass the others in uniqueness of decoration and costliness," he proclaimed and offered as a substitute the "simple pastimes of our grandmothers."<sup>87</sup> Late in November the Committee on Social Organizations changed all parties into informal gatherings, following the wishes of the students.

Homecoming in 1917 was dominated by the spirit of the war. President Jessup was of the opinion that the "whole war situation dominated everything, so that as a matter of fact we thought of nothing except the war and our relation to it."<sup>88</sup> Although the war attitude was foremost the University still

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86. Daily Iowan, November 13, 1917.

87. Ibid., October 13, 1917

88. Jessup to H. M. Eicher, November 26, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, No. 286.

tried to put on a good show for the many alumni and friends who thronged Iowa City for the football game with Ames. President Jessup tried his best to get commanding officers at Camp Dodge and Great Lakes to permit University and State College men to come to Iowa City for the game. He was half successful. Many Camp Dodge men arrived and were royally entertained by the University and civic groups. At Great Lakes, however, the commandant refused on the grounds that it would cause too much "confusion."<sup>89</sup>

The question of the University flagpole was periodically raised during the early stages of the war. Plans had been matured for the erection of an elaborate steel pole near the Old Capitol, and Captain Mumma had been increasingly active in the drawing up of plans according to army specifications. It was hoped that the pole would follow traditional service design with guy ropes, turn buckles and the cross trees and signal lines.<sup>90</sup>

A University architect, Francis A. Robinson, had proposed several definite locations. At the intersection of the main axis of Iowa Avenue and that of the North and South walk in front of the Physics Building; between the Physics Building and

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89. Jessup to C. M. Dutcher, November 8, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, No. 259; Office of Commandant, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, November 9, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, No. 259.

90. War Department to Mumma, March 30, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, No. 518.

the "proposed new addition to the five spot," and at the foot of the hill, as a detached unit with ample room for military exercises. Ultimately, however, the University flagpole was not erected, for the high cost of steel made it almost prohibitive to consider such a purchase and the money was subsequently turned over to the Iowa Memorial Union fund.<sup>91</sup>

December, 1918, was to witness the fall of Jerusalem, the dedication of the University service flag and new courses on the war directed by the History Department. A vesper service celebrated the Christian capture of Jerusalem on December 16, 1918, with the oratorio "The Crusaders," as the triumphant hymn of victory. This also marked the presentation to the University by the Inter-Fraternity Council of a service flag containing 743 stars. No recognition was made on the flag for those in Y.M.C.A., Red Cross, or kindred services, which, had they been included would have raised the total figure to over fifteen hundred. The flag was designed by Professor C. A. Cummins of the Art Department and made by the girls of the Home Economics Department. It was 91 feet square and was to be hung from the pillars of Old Capitol Building.<sup>92</sup> President Jessup gave the acceptance speech and it brought forth the following comment. "Your address.... in

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91. Robinson to Jessup, December 11, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, No. 16.

92. Daily Iowan, December 15, 1917.

accepting the Service Flag was a gem in every sense. It was straight to the point and tied us all up to a better service to our country." <sup>93</sup>

Students soon began to protest that the flag was being flown in all types of weather and such action would soon destroy it. "Why could not the flag be hung within the building where it can be kept safe from all deteriorating effects of the weather?" one student asked. The flag was soon taken down and was later flown only on fair days and special occasions. Subsequently a new flag was made and a number was sown on the flag representing the men in service while another represented the men who gave their lives. <sup>94</sup>

The History Department early began to prepare for a war study course to be given during the second semester. The course would be for two hours and would be divided into six main topics with various sub-topics. These were European Background of the War, German Background, The Near-Eastern Question, Great Britain and the War, France and the War, and America and the War with the Imperial German Government.

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93. Reverend S. E. Ellis to Jessup, December 17, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, No. 117.

94. Daily Iowan, December 19, 1917; March 23, 1918.

95. Daily Iowan, December 12, 1917.

Dean Carl E. Seashore stirred up a minor furor when he advocated compulsory physical exercise for all on the campus. The Professor declared that "every student should apologize for his existence unless he is proficient in some line of athletic activity," and this went for the faculty too.<sup>96</sup>

Opposition came from students members, but it was to be Professor H. G. Plum who crystallized opinion against the measure, as follows:<sup>97</sup>

The sophomore and freshman women now have compulsory physical training and the men have military drill. If we require them to spend the period from four to six o'clock in exercise, it would mean those two hours plus the required ones.... Somewhere the students as well as the faculty must have time for constructive study.... There is no question as to the value of the exercise but I doubt the value of enforced exercise.... Something ought to be done but as a practical suggestion the four to six hour is at present impossible.

The resumption of classes following Christmas vacation was to see a number of empty seats in various classrooms. Ninety-five students did not return to the University, and of the number missing, thirty-three had enlisted in the Armed Forces or were expecting to be drafted.<sup>98</sup> Quite indicative of the loss in enrollment was the report of tuition payment made out by

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96. Daily Iowan, December 7, 1917.

97. Ibid., December 8, 1917.

98. See Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, No. 654.

Treasurer Bates. His report for the first semester of 1916-17 showed \$65,373.76 in payments while for the 1917-18 period it had dropped to \$59,531.18. The only increases were, as might be expected, in the University High School, College of Medicine and the College of Homeopathic Medicine.<sup>99</sup>

### The Second Semester

In the early days of the New Year, President Jessup was embarrassed by an error committed by the Des Moines Register in reporting a speech which he made at Drake University. The speech entitled "Training for Citizenship" had been misconstrued by the reporter conveying the idea that President Jessup condemned military training in American colleges as Prussianism. This view was definitely not correct and the President had not even "raised the question at all of military training in the colleges of this country."<sup>100</sup> Always a staunch upholder of the military as it existed at Iowa, the point he had been trying to make was that in the development of a state educational system the ideals of the people were revealed in the school curriculum, the methods used and the teachers selected. The schools of the United States

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99. Bates to Jessup, December 14, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 30.

100. Jessup to W. O. Finkbine, January 21, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 358.

trained for citizenship. In Prussia the schools reflected military passion.<sup>101</sup>

When the President's attention was called to the Des Moines version, he asserted that he was "at a loss to know how anyone listening to my address would have gained such an erroneous impression." The Daily Iowan unlimbered its editorial guns and took the offending paper to task;<sup>102</sup>

The Des Moines Register of Wednesday morning contained a front page story featuring President Walter A. Jessup as condemning military training in colleges, in the course of his speech at Drake University. The Iowan today published a statement by President Jessup in which he disclaims any such action. As a matter of fact, a formal denial of the story is really unnecessary. From the formation of the story it is only too evident that the fault lies with the newspaper. The lead is "yellow," the head more so. The strange part of it all is that the direct quotations from President Jessup's speech have so little or no bearing on the subject. The Register has for some time been engaged in opposing any kind of military training for young men, which will fit them to render service to their country in case of need. It appears that in his zeal to find support in his stand, the editor of the paper has greatly distorted the President's speech. It is most unfortunate that the Register cannot confine its own opinions to the editorial page, instead of putting them in the mouths of others.... The Iowan believes the Register has been guilty of very poor taste.

Happily there was not too much reaction to the journalistic faux pas. The letters President Jessup received were in general no more serious than one from a man who informed

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101. Daily Iowan, January 10, 1918.

102. Ibid.

the President that "I was very much disappointed and distressed. ....I feel you made such greivous errors in your statements that it is my duty to put you to rights." <sup>103</sup> However, President Jessup informed his friends as to what had actually transpired and the editor of the Register placed a "denial in the second column of the first page of the next day's issue." <sup>104</sup> The Iowa Alumnus also issued a full explanation. <sup>105</sup>

Two important events were observed during February. The Dental Building was dedicated on February 22, and Founder's Day was observed on the twenty-fifth.

Representatives from many dental schools throughout the nation were present for the dedication, at which the Honorable Medill McCormick was the featured speaker. <sup>106</sup>

Iowa and the War was the theme for the University observance of Founder's Day, commemorating the institution's seventy-first anniversary. The main address was given by President L. G. Weld of the Pullman Institute, while Professor Benjamin Shambaugh read the Historical Review. Also on the program were Captain Percy Bordwell representing the "Viewpoint

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103. D. C. Broadman to Jessup, January 22, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 453.

104. Jessup to W. O. Finkbine, January 21, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 358.

105. Iowa Alumnus, vol. 15, No. 4, January 1918, p. 106.

106. Daily Iowan, February 8, 1918.



of the Soldier," Professor A. C. Trowbridge and "Viewpoint of the Y.M.C.A.," and President Jessup who maintained that the "men and women of Iowa have not failed in the past nor will they now."<sup>107</sup>

A special feature of the celebration was the initial flying of the new state flag. The creation of the Iowa D.A.R., it was designed by Mrs. Dixie Gebhardt of Knoxville, Iowa. It was of a tricolor motif; red, white, and blue panels with an eagle in the center panel holding a scroll upon which was inscribed, "Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain."<sup>108</sup>

Women continued to expand their spheres of influence in the absence of men who were on active service. The Daily Iowan reported that women journalists had greatly increased in number during the last six years. The record indicates that in the year 1913-14, women constituted ten per cent of the staff of the Daily Iowan. During the war period the numerical increase was as follows:<sup>109</sup>

1915-16	14 girls out of 30 members
1916-17	10 girls out of 28 members
1917-18	15 girls out of 27 members

Feminine achievement was climaxed on May 30, 1918, when Mildred Whitecomb was named editor of the Daily Iowan, being the first of her sex to hold the position. Miss Whitecomb had been associated

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107. See Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 451.

108. Daily Iowan, February 24, 1918.

109. Ibid., March 9, 1918.

with the newspaper during the previous three years, serving as reporter, copy-reader, feature writer, and lately chief associate editor.<sup>110</sup>

During the months of the new year the cadet officers of the University regiment acted as instructors with the various companies three periods a week. Their advanced course of special work in drill regulations, field service regulations, tactical problems and military law consumed two more of the weekly periods. The men in the College of Liberal Arts who took this course were granted two hours of academic work a semester. However, in the College of Applied Science, as no electives were allowed, the work was taken without credit.<sup>111</sup>

Members of the "weaker sex" on campus continued to make periodic pleas for military training. One patriotic damsel asked, "Why not offer a course in military training...Not that I should advise the formation of a 'Battalion of Death,' but the military training would be an excellent thing for most women."<sup>112</sup> And just in case women were drafted, as some people proposed, the University Interscholastic Intelligence Bureau had records on all co-eds and was prepared to turn them over to the Government.<sup>113</sup>

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110. Daily Iowan, May 30, 1918.

111. Rockwood, op. cit., p. 282.

112. Daily Iowan, April 12, 1918.

113. Ibid., April 19, 1918.

What was once known as the State University of Iowa's Women's League became in April the Women's War Council for the duration of the war. Its purpose was to disseminate information concerning civil service and government work, to solicit pledges, do general relief work, and support two French girls on the University campus. <sup>114</sup>

Sergeant-Major William F. DeRhaming, who for seven years had assisted the commandant of cadets at the University, was appointed a captain and transferred to Camp Perry, Ohio, to serve as camp adjutant under his old leader Lieutenant Colonel Morton C. Mumma. <sup>115</sup>

The 1918 summer Reserve Officers Training camps were located at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, instead of at Fort Snelling. Eleven men from the University attended the advanced course and fifty-eight volunteered for the basic course. At the University, the military part of the summer consisted of infantry drill and target practice. During the second session, July 30 to August 25, a short course in practical French was given, without credit, to help prospective servicemen. <sup>116</sup>

114. Daily Iowan, April 24, 1918.

115. Daily Iowan, April 23, 1918.

116. Bulletin, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 224.

As the war progressed, President Jessup began to feel more confident that athletics would be of a contributing nature to the school program. He declared that the University would be "absolutely justified in using all the legitimate means to create interest and spirit." 117

During the summer months the University was to lose Captain Andrew Wright, who died on July 15, and the President was to embark upon another tenuous campaign to gain not only a military commandant, which was successful, but fight a losing battle to secure the services of several teachers in the College of Medicine who had been drafted into the army. Although the military promised to have the men on the campus during the fall, the first months of 1919 saw the President still writing letters to the Surgeon General asking when they would be released, 118

June 17, 1918, saw the first part of a "speed up" program take effect. Three colleges were to continue their work during the summer instead of giving beginning courses as had been the custom. Under this arrangement those in Electrical Engineering would be graduated in February, 1919, instead of in June. In the College of Dentistry infirmary work was to be available during the summer. The College of Medicine reorganized

117. Jessup to W. L. Bryan, June 8, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 205.

118. Letters, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 1.

its curriculum into three terms of sixteen weeks instead of the eighteen week semester basis. It was estimated that one hundred sophomores and juniors would enlist under the new system.<sup>119</sup>

From September to the Armistice

Special courses for women who wished to do statistical or secretarial work were inaugurated. Professor E. E. Lewis, head of war activities work for women, had expected the University to be designated a training center by the Civil Service Commission and the courses had been set up to meet this situation. Women who passed the courses satisfactorily were to be accepted for Government positions without further examination. To conduct the courses a special corps of instructors had been selected. Among the group were Mrs. Margaret Cavanaugh, head of the commercial courses in the La Crosse, Wisconsin, High School, who handled typing; Dr. Marie Agnew of the University was in charge of mathematics and statistics; Charlotte Donell, a commerce graduate taught government organization, and another graduate, Gladys Coon, was instructor in stenography.<sup>120</sup> The close proximity of the Armistice makes it doubtful that the program was continued or that women entered the Civil Service.

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119. Iowa Alumnus, vol. 15, No. 9, June 1918, p. 278.

120. Daily Iowan, September 18, October 31, 1918.

To enable male students to gain the knowledge necessary to secure commissions in the Quartermaster Corps, the University also provided a special Quartermaster accounting course in the School of Commerce. Other courses in that department with a war bearing were a life-insurance course stressing war risk insurance, the monetary system of the European nations, a course on commercial geography, and one on the economic development of Europe.<sup>121</sup>

Several weeks after the October first opening, delayed because of the arrival of the Student Army Training Corps on the campus, the Registrar announced that a conservative estimate showed 2,910 students in attendance. Liberal Arts led the field with 1750, followed by Applied Science with 430.<sup>122</sup>

Almost all attention on the campus in the final month preceding the Armistice focused on the Student Army Training Corps and the Influenza Epidemic. However, the Daily Iowan did find time to raise the question "Iowa or Becker Field?" The problem of what to call the athletic field was to continue through the Armistice into the post-war era with "Iowa Field" winning acceptance. As one member of the faculty pointed out,

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121. Daily Iowan, September 18, 1918; University of Iowa Catalogue, 1918-19, p. 141.

122. Ibid., October 13, 1918.

"the University will endure when the names of its sons have been obliterated, and Iowa Field will reflect and spread its glory."<sup>123</sup>

THE EMOTIONAL ELEMENT

War, bidding all participants to "imitate the actions of the tiger," and "disguise fair nature with hard-favour'd rage,"<sup>124</sup> was to render many factors previously regarded as friendly or harmless, suspect. Men who spoke in variants from the accepted norm, or whose actions were considered unpatriotic, no matter how trivial or slight, were to be watched, scorned, and hated. And even the University of Iowa, in an unwilling way, was to have its share of individuals given over to fears and "witch hunts."

Hardly a month had passed following the declaration of war before many students and townspeople were disturbed by a rumor that German soldiers, aided and abetted by pro-German civilians, had seized command of the roofs on several University buildings and were preparing to machine gun the populace. A check of the situation showed, however, that the "Germans" were engineering students armed with harmless tripods and transits, instead of with machine guns and Mausers.<sup>125</sup>

123. Daily Iowan, October 6, 1918.

124. W. Shakespeare, King Henry the Fifth, Act III, Scene 1.

125. Daily Iowan, May 18, 1917.

Professor E. W. Rockwood of the Chemistry Department was called time and again to check specimens of food from all parts of the state, supposedly containing ground glass. Mince-meat, buckwheat flour, corn meal, dried peas and beans and even ginger snaps were analyzed. On May 1, 1918, the chemist reported that in all the investigations made, he had come across only one case of ground glass in the food check. And this probably came from the container the food was stored in.<sup>126</sup>

It was perhaps only natural that many Americans, since their nation was at war with the German Empire, and unable to deal a personal blow at any overseas enemy, would vent their wrath upon all symbols of an alien culture. Thus at the University, German books, the German language, and even the Department of German were rendered suspect.

#### The German Department and the Language

German books or even books that might possibly give a slant upon the international or German situation which did not conform with the dogmatic ideas of some, were placed upon the Index. Colonel Lafayette Young, Chairman of the Iowa Council of Defense, into whose Des Moines office flowed a stream of suspected magazines, books and newspaper articles, warned President Jessup

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126. Daily Iowan, May 18, 1917.



that the libraries of the University and city would have to be  
cleansed,<sup>127</sup>

I hope you may suggest to someone the investigation of the books on the war that are to be found in the Iowa City Public Library. A friend of mine brought into our office today a very wicked and seditious book concerning which I have written an editorial....We want to know that this war goes into history right in order that we may not have any further trouble with our foreign people at home.

The University Library quickly took the hint and rid its shelves of the literary outcasts. In reply to President Jessup's inquiry on the state of the library, Miss Jane E. Roberts informed him that previous to Young's letter "we woke up to the fact that we did have on our shelves some books that might be construed as German propaganda. Therefore we have taken them off and placed them where they are not available to the public." Miss Roberts promised to watch "all new books along this line... for anything that might be questioned."<sup>128</sup>

The Department of German and the use of the Germanic language became the concern of some sensitive patriots. Registration in the University's Department of German dropped rapidly, even before American participation in the War. The two semesters of 1916-17 had witnessed an enrollment of 783 and 613 respectively, while the enrollments for 1917-18 were down to 387 and 288, and

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127. Lafayette Young to Jessup, January 14, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 208.

128. Jane E. Roberts to Jessup, January 16, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 13.

were to drop even lower.<sup>129</sup> The University pointed out that language, like other parts of the curriculum, "are in a state of flux." The increase in French and Spanish as against the disuse of German was reflected in the enrolments in courses in art, literature, and science.<sup>130</sup>

Lack of interest in German, together with outside pressure and loss of students forced great curtailment in the Department. In June, 1918, President Jessup told the President of the University of Colorado that while Iowa had three full-time instructors, "one of them has been notified that he will be carried until the middle of the year if attendance justifies it, and we have notified the other that he will be carried to the end of the year if attendance justifies it."<sup>131</sup> The previous year there had been eight instructors in the department.

The actual workings of the Department of German belied any possibility whatsoever of a pro-German attitude. The staff gave freely of its time in helping the government examine and translate foreign language publications "with reference to the Espionage and Trading with the Enemy Acts."<sup>132</sup> Many people

129. Charles Bundy Wilson to Jessup, November 13, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 118.

130. University of Iowa Service Bulletin, December 15, 1917, vol. I, No. 45.

131. Jessup to George Norlin, June 18, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 118.

132. Charles Bundy Wilson to Jessup, January 22, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 118.

tended to forget that Professor H. E. Zabel was serving as an officer at Camp Cody, New Mexico, while Dr. Francis W. Kracher was a Y.M.C.A. instructor at Camp Dodge.<sup>133</sup>

President Jessup, fully cognizant of the drift of national opinion, continually pleaded for tolerance of the Germanic tongue. When school superintendents wrote him on the advisability of abolishing high school courses in German, he advised;<sup>134</sup> "In connection with the teaching of German, it seems to me that there should be a very sharp line drawn between the teaching of the German language and the study of German as a means of propaganda."

Replying to a query by the President of the University of South Dakota concerning the possible abolishment of German at Iowa, President Jessup wrote that "the Governing Board of this University has no idea of eliminating the study of German from this institution."<sup>135</sup>

In his actions, Jessup seemed to emulate the example of P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education. This educational leader informed a confused Long Island, New York, superintendent

133. Daily Iowan, September 25, 1917.

134. Jessup to W. L. Hauser, January 9, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 423.

135. Jessup to R. L. Slagle, May 14, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 118.

as follows: 136

I do not think our present relations with the German Empire should affect in any way the policy of the schools in the United States in regard to the teaching of the German language. The United States is now at war with the Imperial Government of Germany and not with the German language or the German literature.

Unable to see the situation in a far-reaching prospectus, and unable to get German taken from the University, many people still deprecated the offering of the language. When a University catalog was issued making the error of listing German before Spanish or French, Colonel Young felt obliged to protest: 137

I think if German is continued at the University it at least should be mentioned in this order, French, Spanish or German. The German language has had its supremacy in the United States long enough. I would be glad if it could be eliminated from the curriculum of every school and college in the country. I think the German language has been the basis of ninety per cent of all the troubles in the United States. The German Empire would have no more power in the United States than any other outside government, had it not been for the German language and its use in this country.

Realizing that Colonel Young was a personage of no little importance in many Iowa circles, President Jessup took immediate notice of the catalog error and advised Professor C. H. Weller to

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136. P. P. Claxton to W. S. Cornat, June 22, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 118.

137. Lafayette Young to Jessup, August 1, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 118.

take pains to allay the Colonel's wrath;<sup>138</sup>

He [Young] objects to German appearing at the head of the list. He does not say so, but I presume he believes that despite the fact that "G" comes before "S", we should relegate German to the rear.... I presume it will be well for you to take due notice.

In spite of the many Americans who saw in the German language a weapon which only subversives studied and used to undermine the government, German stayed in the curriculum of many schools. And if many believed that the contest in Europe was to see "if German or English shall be the language of the world," perhaps in the minds of some, German won.<sup>139</sup>

#### Disloyalty

Although in a minority, that group of super-patriots, sometimes termed "two hundred per cent Americans" were at times quite articulate on the Iowa campus. One of their members, upon finding that an Iowa City restaurant was serving wheat bread wrote;<sup>140</sup>

Not only do they violate this first law of patriotism, but they hypocritically flaunt a United States Food Administration card in their front door....Such acts it seems to me are the best things that can be done to strengthen this much talked of German morale. They are certainly anti-American, and appear doubly so when such

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138. Jessup to C. H. Weller, August 3, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 27.

139. Young to Jessup, January 24, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 208.

140. Daily Iowan, February 12, 1918.

restaurants have names which end in "dt." If the law does not touch such offenders, the students should rise up in righteous wrath and boycott such a place....

A following issue of the Daily Iowan contained an angry denial of the anti-American charge. J. H. Reichardt, owner of the restaurant and a prominent Iowa City citizen, asserted:<sup>141</sup>

Ours was one of the first if not the first, eating house in town to adopt the wheatless and meatless days. ...If any person has obtained the forbidden articles, it was a mistake, for we have tried to observe religiously the edicts of the Food Administration.... In fact it has meant the loss of trade in some instances. Sometimes my waiters forget that it is a meatless or wheatless day and I suppose that this will account for the complaint which has been registered in the Iowan. My name ends in "dt," I admit, but if you can find a more loyal American, I'll give you my hat.

The Daily Iowan editorially issued a plea for clear and considerate thinking before expressing such opinions as were directed against J. H. Reichardt. "Much ill feeling is the result of hasty action....To impute a lack of patriotism is serious in these days."<sup>142</sup>

A particularly harsh expression of anti-German sentiment found on the campus can be seen in the following letter:<sup>143</sup>

Why doesn't someone put all who are not loyal to our United States of America somewhere where they can't do us any harm? What good does it do to paint their houses yellow or nail our dear old flag over

141. Daily Iowan, February 15, 1918.

142. Ibid.

143. Ibid., April 16, 1918.

their doors or hang them in their windows? There were two citizens of Iowa City who when war was declared would not put the flag in their windows, but were made to. Yet no one knows how much they have done to help the Kaiser....At Waterloo recently they dismissed a teacher; in New Hampton they painted three or four houses yellow. Yet nothing was done to these persons who are getting United States protection. All those who are not loyal to the United States should be locked up. Those who are in business, boycotted. How long could our boys go free if the Germans got them in their country and they were so disloyal? Think of the ones whose throats were cut and one boy, God bless him, it took four of their friends to hold him while he was butchered....How can anyone be in sympathy with such a ruler? I think that this theme is of as much importance as buying Liberty Bonds. Let's get rid of all the traitors in the United States of America. They show us no pity; why should we them?

An organization, styled the North American Civic League for Immigrants, sent a letter to University authorities asking information on students and instructors at the University, as well as those already in service, who might be disloyal to the United States. The group also expressed desire to learn the names of those who spoke languages other than English.<sup>114</sup>

A charge of questionable loyalty was entered against a University chemistry professor who found himself in argument with a county courthouse official. Karl Kullmann, it appears, had made application for American citizenship before the war. Upon finding out after much time and trouble that he could not be admitted, he asked that his money be refunded and made "some

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<sup>114</sup>. Chauncey Brewer to Jessup, January 29, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 657.

remarks at the time which sounded bad." The writer of the letter informing Jessup of the situation, was at the time a member of the judiciary and pointed out "these things are sometimes badly exaggerated," but "my attention was called to the fact that he was engaged in chemistry work, which is a matter they are watching closely." 145

Jessup, on receipt of the letter, immediately checked with Professor Rockwood of the Department, who thought Kullmann loyal, but put him in the category of "Alien enemies residing in this country who are not working against...the government and who therefore should be allowed to carry on their usual business as long as they properly conduct themselves." 146 Undoubtedly Jessup was happy to inform Judge Wade that "all in all, the judgment of the men around here seems to be that there is no danger." 147

An incident occurred in connection with the State University's Band while it was on a summer Chautauqua tour in 1918. The band had been asked to play on a street corner but had refused because of its contract and because it was not large enough to emit full tones in an open air concert. Important members of the community in question soon spread the rumor that

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145. M. J. Wade to Jessup, January 25, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 77.

146. Rockwood to Jessup, February 3, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 77.

147. Jessup to Wade, February 6, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 77.



the Band had refused to play a concert for some departing soldiers.<sup>148</sup>

### Pacifism

A religious conference held at the University in the early part of 1918 came in for criticism when several speakers were alleged to be "pro-German" and "pacifists." Colonel Young wrote to President Jessup concerning a Professor Ward of Boston who had lectured before 200 students on "War and After the War," and a Mr. Tinker. During the course of the speech, Ward was supposed to have declared that "anyone with hands red with blood cannot enter the temple," and Young asked President Jessup "to look this matter up."<sup>149</sup>

President Jessup quickly replied that Professor Ward had given several lectures before students of "critical disposition" and was not to be questioned on that account. However,<sup>150</sup>

The last night he was in Iowa City, he, together with Mr. Tinker, a district organizer of the Y.M.C.A., met a small group of university instructors and townspeople for the purpose of perfecting an organization whereby groups of students will become interested in making a closer study of the underlying social and ethical principles connected with the war under the slogan "Win the War and Win the World."

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148. Note, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 111.

149. Young to Jessup, March 5, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, No. 208.

150. Jessup to Young, March 7, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, No. 208.

At this time two of our professors raised questions as to the connection of Mr. Ward and Mr. Tinker with the "Fellowship of Reconciliation" pacifist society. The replies which these gentlemen made were not quite satisfactory to the committee, the outcome of which was that a sub-committee of the faculty was appointed to make a further investigation....The committee turned up little of positive importance, nevertheless, they were unwilling to carry out the plan of perfecting an organization under the leadership of Professor Ward and Mr. Tinker.

Thus you will see that in the judgment of our men here the open lectures were not critical but the point of view as expressed in the small committee was of such nature as to cause our people to feel dissatisfied....We are challenging everything here that can in the slightest degree hinder the vigorous prosecution of the war.

To Colonel Young the name "Fellowship of Reconciliation" was hateful and, after receiving President Jessup's reply, the Chairman of the Iowa Council of Defense invoked the blessings of Heaven upon the University and its leader;<sup>151</sup>

I wish we had sentinals on the border everywhere such as you are....The action of Messrs. Ward and Tinker represents the present style of German propaganda....That name "Fellowship of Reconciliation" is a hateful name....Heaven bless you and the State University of Iowa.

Tinker was to have made a return visit to another conference at the University about one week after the affair of Young's letter. However, this was seen to be "detrimental or at least fraught with danger," so Tinker was met upon his

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151. Young to Jessup, March 19, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 208.

arrival and told that it would be best for all concerned if  
he left at once.<sup>152</sup>

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152. There is an unsigned note in Presidential Correspondence,  
1917-18, File No. 385, giving this information.

### Chapter III

#### TYPES OF WAR WORK AND WAR PROGRAMS

The University was active in many fields of endeavor in addition to giving its sons to the fight. Of special aid, to the military effort, were the University's programs through the scientific departments, the Extension Division, and the American University Union in Paris.

#### SCIENTIFIC CONTRIBUTIONS

##### Anti-Vermin Garments

An early war-time activity which involved primarily the Department of Chemistry, but also many other components of the University and State as well, was the anti-vermin project. ✓

According to Mrs. F. C. Eastman, wife of a University professor, the French soldiers were equipped with pajama-like suits which, after being treated in a chemical bath and air-dried, would repel lice. ✓ Professor Rockwood of the Department of Chemistry had obtained the formula from Oxford, England, and a group was soon set up with W. O. Finkbine as chairman, Mrs. Eastman as secretary and W. J. McChesney as treasurer.

Mrs. Eastman proved to be one of the most active and energetic persons engaged in the program. Collecting information on the lice problem and the use of the repelling garments by the

French and other Allies, she informed President Jessup and others that "I have not been able to find any plan on the part of our Government to supply such garments."<sup>1</sup>

Since the treatment consisted of a bath in gasoline and a follow-up period in a hot air tumbler, Mrs. Eastman was quick to point out to President Jessup that the University had such a tumbler in the Laundry and "it is idle about three hours a day." She declared that "it would require about twenty minutes to treat thirty garments. The cost of the material would be about forty cents per garment," while the cost for chemicals would run about a penny per suit.<sup>2</sup>

Mrs. Eastman talked with many people about raising money and thought that men's organizations would be able to contribute funds while women's organizations made the garments. She asserted that the "enthusiastic responses I have received from everyone with whom I have talked lead me to think I could accomplish it."<sup>3</sup>

Her first desire was to secure a "trial" batch of clothing for the 3200 Iowa men at Mineola. "If I could get the garments bought and made by the people of the State, could the University give them the chemical bath in its laboratories?" she asked President Jessup.<sup>4</sup>

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1. Mrs. F. C. Eastman to Jessup, October 8, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 263.

2. Ibid.

3. Ibid.

4. Ibid.

Iowa and the President of the State University seemed to agree with her hopes for the University was subsequently to devote time, labor and funds for the project, and Governor Harding was to pay for them out of a special war fund at his command, along with aid from the citizens of the State.

The University got down to work immediately. By March 26, 1918, Professor Rockwood reported that over two thousand complete suits had been treated. For this the University had expended \$34.50 for gasoline, sulphur and naphthalene.<sup>5</sup> Women volunteers turned out at the Home Economics Building on March 24, to fold and repack the first anti-vermin garments which were sent back to their respective towns and thence to troops overseas.<sup>6</sup>

The anti-vermin garment makers were soon to win a commendation from the Governor for their actions. The State's Chief Executive wrote Mrs. Eastman:<sup>7</sup>

You have certainly made splendid progress in making the anti-vermin garments, and I want to express my sincere commendation of the patriotic efforts put forth by you and those who have helped you in this laudable work.

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5. E. W. Rockwood to Jessup, March 26, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 24.

6. Daily Iowan, March 26, 1918.

7. Ibid., April 7, 1918.

When the first shipload of garments reached Pershing's command, the General is reported to have asked for more, and the facilities of the University were to be taxed to the utmost to keep pace with the demand.<sup>8</sup> By July, 1918, Professor Rockwood, reporting that more than ten thousand suits had been completed, was to warn that the University facilities were insufficient to handle production on such a large scale and, owing to the high temperature and resulting evaporation of gas, there was great danger of explosion and conflagration.<sup>9</sup>

The demand was becoming so great that President Jessup pressed for the formation of an Iowa Anti-Vermin Garment Association to provide funds, another unit to provide the garments and the University to provide the chemical bath, labor and serve as a handling agency.<sup>10</sup> This, however, did not come about as desired and army trucks continued to roll into Iowa City with loads of garments ready for dipping.

More than fifteen thousand garments were processed and sent out before the war was over. With the Armistice, remaining garments were turned over to the Red Cross or given to the State University Hospital at Iowa City. Contrary to several adverse

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8. Jessup to Judge M. Wade, August 1, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 24.

9. Rockwood to Jessup, July 22, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 24.

10. Jessup to Wade, July 25, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 77.

news stories, the garments appeared to be quite good.

### The Department of Chemistry

Although short-handed by the exodus of regular and graduate assistant chemists into the service or, more primarily, into the laboratories of industry, the Department of Chemistry, many times working hand in hand with the allied science Pharmacy, managed to make several important contributions. And their very desire to aid, not worrying about the praise and plaudits they might not achieve, is indicative of the spirit of helpfulness and patriotism that motivated the University and its component parts.

One of the Department members who achieved no little recognition for his work during the war was Professor A. H. Hixon, who worked for the government on high explosives. The Iowa man expressed such devotion to duty and merit that in 1918, he "would soon have supervisory authority over twelve or fifteen of the largest explosive plants in the country." <sup>11</sup>

The war brought on, as already cited, a "demand for chemists never as great before," and the bar to women chemists was dropped because of necessity. One of the first co-eds at Iowa to enter the newly opened field was Miss Elsie Mae Miller, who subsequently was to be the first woman ever accepted by the

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11. A. H. Hixon to Jessup, June 12, 1918, see Presidential correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 24.



Mallinckrodt Chemical works of St. Louis, Missouri. Professor Rockwood, speaking of her position, declared, "I could find a dozen more women jobs if I could find a dozen more women."<sup>12</sup>

A similar situation was occurring in the closely related field of pharmacy. Florence Peterman, a junior in the College of Pharmacy, stressed that the war "is opening up a big field for women as Pharmacologists. Always there has been a scarcity... and now because of the war the demand is even greater than it has been."<sup>13</sup>

The College of Pharmacy and the Chemistry Department combined efforts to learn the chemical makeup and manufacturing processes of certain drugs made absolutely unobtainable by war; or at least very expensive. W. A. Konantz of Quincy, Illinois, was aiding the combined work, specializing in phenacetin, then at twelve times regular cost.<sup>14</sup> Finally, the research chemist did discover a new and cheaper way to manufacture the drug. On February fifth, the Daily Iowan reported that it could now be produced at half its present cost. "This is regarded as one of the most notable scientific achievements in the history of the

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12. Daily Iowan, February 8, 1918.

13. Ibid., October 30, 1917.

14. Ibid., December 12, 1917.

15. Ibid., February 5, 1918.

institution," the newspaper recorded.<sup>15</sup> The work of the University Pharmacist "yields a pure product which meets all the requirements for medical use," said the Daily Iowan.<sup>16</sup>

The College of Pharmacy worked with the Botany Department in an experimental drug garden on the west part of the campus. In early October of 1917 it was an acre in area and plans were being formulated to extend it. Plants grown included Belladonna, Digitalis, Atropia and other specimens which were high in the range of market prices. Belladonna in 1914 had sold for \$4.50 per ounce, while in 1917 it was selling at \$60 per ounce. Drugs were prepared and then used in the University hospital.<sup>17</sup>

Concomittant with the work of raising the various drugs, the College of Pharmacy was "making everything in the Pharmacy Laboratory for use in the University Hospital that time and facilities will permit." Dean Wilbur J. Teeters pointed out that the Laboratory was producing, among other things, 120 to 150 gallons of thymentholine, 750 gallons of green soap, 80 to 100 pounds of cold cream, 150 to 200 pounds of developer for X-rays, 25 pounds of zinc oxide ointment and between 150 and

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16. Daily Iowan, February 5, 1918.

17. Ibid., October 21, 1917.

200 pounds of salt tablets every year, not to mention other materials.<sup>18</sup>

The College of Applied Science

President Jessup had early extended the use of the State University's scientific facilities to the Government, addressing himself to the Bureau of Standards. The agency was inclined to accept the offer, but preferred to wait for "it does not seem possible to begin...at once."<sup>19</sup>

The following Professors were named by President Jessup to aid the National Research Council shortly after war broke out: G. W. Stewart, Physics, chairman; E. W. Rookwood, Chemistry; W. G. Raymond, Applied Science; C. E. Seashore, Graduate College; Henry Albert, Pathology and Bacteriology; George F. Kay, Geology and F. T. Breene, Dentistry.<sup>20</sup> And much of the work of the College of Applied Science was to be done in conjunction with the advice and needs of this Council.

One of the early programs carried on by the University, along scientific lines, was in wireless telegraphy. President Jessup was informed that "In the organization of the Signal Corps for the Army, a grave difficulty has been met in securing

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18. Daily Iowan, October 27, 1917.

19. Dr. E. B. Rosa to Jessup, June 29, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, Norris File.

20. Jessup to George E. Hale, April 23, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, File No. 524.

the required number of Morse and radio telegraphers for the first increment of troops." <sup>21</sup>

Upon hearing of the Government's predicament, President Jessup immediately contacted Professor A. H. Ford on the possibility of training telegraphers at the University. Professor Ford replied affirmatively with certain conditions: <sup>22</sup>

Our equipment is not such as to allow us to handle large classes without considerable additions. This equipment would cost about ten dollars per student instructed. Should radio telegraphy be taught the equipment would cost about twenty-five dollars per student. We could take a class of not over ten students within two weeks time from the present date; provided that immediate notice were given that such a class were to be formed....We could probably arrange to handle a class of forty by September 1, 1917, at an expenditure of one thousand dollars for equipment and the provision of an instructor.

The course in telegraphy was instituted in the fall of 1917, with an enrollment of ten men and four women. Speaking of the women, who were to enter the field to replace men for duty in the Signal Corps, Professor Ford declared, "Women show an unusual aptitude for the work." <sup>23</sup> The opinion might be ventured that the great telegraph companies of this day received their first acquaintance with the almost universal woman operator during the war period.

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21. Deputy Signal Officer to Jessup, June 16, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, Norris File.

22. Ford to Jessup, June 19, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, Norris File.

23. Daily Iowan, October 16, 1917.

Women during the fall months continued to enroll in the course, which, although still not numbering twenty, composed almost fifty per cent of female operators. The Government at this time expected Iowa to contribute at least six hundred telegraphers as the State's quota.<sup>24</sup> Ultimately, interest in the course waned and it was dropped, with the exception of a brief period of revitalization in the early spring of 1918.<sup>25</sup>

The Engineering facilities were made use of to the fullest extent, and here, as in the other colleges and departments, women made their debuts. In the shops of the engineers, four girls at one period were learning to run the lathe and master the technique of woodworking. Professor Ford, who specialized in mechanical engineering, in response to a request from the Ordnance Department of the Army, sent to that group "an original design for a Bomb-Dropping Device and another for a Bomb-Dropping Sight."<sup>26</sup>

A testing machine of the University also managed to figure importantly in war activities. The Chamberlain Machine Works of Waterloo sent word to the University that in the making of seventy-five millimeter shells, a physical test of tensile

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24. Daily Iowan, December 12, 1917.

25. Ibid., March 2, 1918.

26. Ford to Jessup, March 2, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 652.

strength, after the heat treatment, was required. "We have just learned that these Pull tests must be performed in our factory, under the observation of a Government officer." Since the manufacturers of the machine were delayed at least twelve months in filling orders, the company turned to the University and asked to lease the mechanism for the duration of the war.<sup>27</sup>

President Jessup contacted the Chicago Ordnance Office to receive official sanction and was then told that a St. Louis firm also desired to utilize the machine. The President, however, wisely decided to send it to Waterloo and it was rented for ten dollars a month in addition to the cost of shipping.<sup>28</sup>

The Physics Department, under the leadership of Professor G. W. Stewart contributed important devices in aircraft location, ranging, and detection. This Department was honored by the French Government in the early fall of 1917, following the assistance given to the French Scientific Mission to the United States.<sup>29</sup>

Professor Stewart had been among the first of the faculty members to go to Washington to participate directly with the Government in scientific undertakings, working with Army and Navy advisory boards.

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27. F. L. Chamberlain to Jessup, July 22, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 664.

28. Jessup to Chamberlain, July 23, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 664.

29. Daily Iowan, September 18, 1917.

As cited, Professor Stewart's greatest achievement was in the "Location of Invisible Aircraft." He was aided in his work by H. L. Dodge, E. O. Dieterick, and P. Stuhlman, Jr. Although the work was primarily of a top secret nature, the Professor felt that President Jessup should have some indication of what was being done. Stewart advised the President on one occasion that:<sup>30</sup>

Taking advantage of my privilege of using discretion in connection with the giving of information concerning Government scientific work, and believing that a personal report to you is...in the line of duty, I wish to present the following general statement of progress.

And in his progress report, Stewart gave ample evidence of the merit of scientific work the University was contributing to the war effort:<sup>31</sup>

January to June 1918

At the University

Professor H. L. Dodge, Professor Stewart, assisted by J. B. Dempster, devised, constructed and studied the performance of an improvement in the construction of the new, highly sensitive microphone of Western Electric Company.

In the field

Progress made in further improvement on acoustic equipment in experimental work

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30. Stewart to Jessup, September 27, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 73.

31. Ibid.

with planes near Ellington, Texas. Also work in plotting the path of planes to assist anti-aircraft fire.

June to August 1918

At the University

Dodge prepared and shipped to Western Electric the improved microphone, a part of the general program of the detection and location of invisible aircraft.

In service

Stewart spent eight weeks in Washington as consulting physicist for the army and navy. "The navy has ordered sixty machines designed by me. Our form of apparatus is distinctly superior in its ability to enable the operator to distinguish between different types of airplanes and thus to improve the defense by making possible the attack upon the enemy bombers of friendly fighting planes."

August and September 1918

An Operation Recorder: Acoustic detection and location of airplanes, mining operations and submarines. Detects moving sources.

Air Detection of Subs: Aerial acoustic receivers to detect submarines at night or in mist when the submarine is surfaced.

Quantitative Experiments: More work on the performance of receivers.

Program for Fall and Winter

Assistance to army and navy in acoustical programs and research.



The conditions that Stewart worked under can be visualized when one considers a letter he wrote while stationed near Houston, Texas, at Ellington Field:

I am out on a wind-swept desert prairie, sleeping in an eight-by-eight tent, bare floor, army work and location about six miles from Ellington Field and seventeen miles from Houston...My acoustic device has developed into an enormous undertaking involving auxiliary devices and methods (not acoustic) for which many are responsible. Only the acoustic side have I been completely responsible for. Such has been the development that the entire affair will, I trust, be advantageous to the country, but not to the glory of any individual....We are at a critical stage and I cannot do my duty without remaining here another two weeks.

Following the war, when more of Professor Stewart's work could be told, he was given credit for developing the acoustic receivers employed by the anti-air-craft station at Pensacola, Florida, "the first completely equipped anti-air-craft station in the United States." Pointing out that Stewart had made use of what was termed the "Binaural difference of phase effect," and that he was at present working on mobile receivers, the account went on to say:<sup>33</sup>

Professor Stewart perfected acoustic receivers which magnified sound one hundred times and which could detect the hum of airplanes at three times the distance possible with the naked ear. It was proved possible to separate two planes less than

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32. Stewart to Jessup, April 18, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 15.

33. Iowa Alumnus, October 1920, p. 8.

a degree apart, to detect the kind of motor in use on the plane, and to hear the sound of distant airplane motors in the midst of all kinds of nearby confusion, the noises being excluded by the means of the peculiar design of the receivers used. Using two listening stations, it is possible to plot the course of the airplane, to determine its speed accurately, and to regulate gunfire accordingly. This gives special advantage at night and in thick weather. These detectors offer particular advantages in giving opportunity for active use of searchlights against bombing aircraft at night. The rays of searchlights could be kept on bombers from the ground, following them by sound even when the eye lost sight of the machines, and attacking planes in the air, taking advantage of the searchlight beams, from which the bombers could not escape, could fire on the bombers out of the darkness in comparative safety and drive them to earth.

A device by Dean L. W. Dean of the Medical College is high among inventors of prominent scientific achievements brought forth by the University under the pressure of war. Dean Dean developed a special operating table with technical advantages over other types, and the table was soon in use "in all cantonments of the United States and in American hospitals in France." <sup>34</sup>

Dean Carl E. Seashore, chairman of the Committee of Problems in Sound and a member of the psychological committee for the National Research Council helped devise an instrument which could be used in the selection of men for a special training course to enable them to locate submarines through the sense of

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34. Daily Iowan, September 18, 1918.

hearing. Working with Doctor C. C. Bunch of the Department of Psychology, and aided by the services of Professor Ford and Doctor Dean, the group produced the Seashore "Pitch Range Audiometer." This instrument, and accompanying standardized diagnostic tests that were developed, was used to "screen" men in the vocational unit sent to the University to be trained as wireless operators. Later the instrument was sent to France for usage.<sup>35</sup>

### PROGRAMS

#### Work of the Extension Division

O. E. Klingaman, director of the University's Extension Division, was active in keeping the unit and the school itself in the eyes of the public through various types of service to the nation and to the communities.

One of the earliest projects undertaken by the Extension Division was in connection with educational programs for the men stationed at Camp Dodge, near Des Moines, Iowa. The State Board of Education appointed O. E. Klingaman to act as educational director for the camp and the University soon found itself fostering, in many ways, educational outlets for the cantonment.

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35. Iowa Alumnus, vol. 16, No. 9, July 1919, pp. 334-37.

Members of the Department of History continually appeared to lecture at the Knights of Columbus or Y.M.C.A. buildings on the post. The lectures ranged from strict scholastic subjects to discussions and addresses on the latest current events.

Language courses, especially French, were widely attended. A member of the educational staff at the camp advised Klingaman that "enthusiasm for learning French spread like wildfire all over the camp and is still on the increase." While eight weeks prior to the letter there had been only a handful of officers as pupils, "I now have under my personal instruction over two hundred of them. I give thirty-four lessons a week." <sup>36</sup> Professor A. C. Trowbridge, on leave at the camp, kept President Jessup informed on what was being accomplished through the Extension Division. He pointed out that educational work at Camp Dodge, "as I suppose is true of all cantonments, had been rendered very difficult by constant shiftings of troops, changes of plan, and personnel; and all the sudden changes which go with military life." Nevertheless, Professor Trowbridge was able to present a series of favorable reports on the progress being made. He reported that classes were conducted in the following fields: French, normal, for

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36. Le Roux to Klingaman, December 16, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 21.

officers, for men; English, normal, and for men; typing, shorthand, common school subjects, Spanish, mechanical drawing, salesmanship, German, animal husbandry, journalism, psychology, history, geometry, and care of automobiles.<sup>37</sup>

The language classes and the common school subjects continued to play dominant roles in the work at Camp Dodge, with a surprisingly large number of men also enrolled in the course in animal husbandry. The attendance at the classes, the number of books in circulation and the number of lectures and size of audiences continually increased during the course of the war.<sup>38</sup>

The Daily Iowan had more or less rhetorically asked if campus organizations could not do something for the men at Camp Dodge, and ultimately, musical organizations and members of the Dramatic Arts classes produced offerings for the men.<sup>39</sup>

In April, 1918, the Iowa Patriotic League was formed, largely through the efforts of the Extension branch of the University. The purpose of this group was to organize all agencies then existing in the high schools that tend to "build up

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37. Trowbridge to Jessup, February 28, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 486.

38. Reports, Trowbridge to Jessup, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 486.

39. Daily Iowan, December 1, 1917, and May 14, 1918.

the love of our country, intelligent patriotism, and a knowledge and practice of our duties toward our Government." <sup>40</sup>

The University, according to the plan, was to send to high schools a statement showing the need for patriotism of the right type, the importance of a firm morale among the people, and the necessity of having our citizens competent to meet all types of "insidious propaganda." <sup>41</sup>

On a specified date a series of contests were to be held in each school to select certain students who had attained distinction in these lines: The University was to send to each school a series of general problems to be investigated by the students, such as Conservation of Food Products, Propaganda, and courses in War, numbering about twenty. Along with the problems were sent a series of directions as to the free materials available and a booklet issued by the University showing how the materials should be used. Two months after the schools had received their materials it was planned to hold the contests, locally at first and then moving upward with a series of eliminations. The University would prepare a series of statements like "Don't enlist; this is a rich man's war," "Food Will Win the War," and "Why Buy Liberty Bonds?" and the students would write competitive essays on them. <sup>42</sup>

<sup>40</sup>. See Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 3.

<sup>41</sup>. Ibid.

<sup>42</sup>. Ibid.

Many advantages were seen in the plan. The interest of citizens and students in the subject of patriotism would make for a wide adoption, while the wide range of subjects made for incentive and initiative to carry the work through.<sup>43</sup>

It was also proposed to divide the schools into three categories as to the type of chapter they should maintain. There was to be a junior chapter for elementary schools, a senior chapter for high schools and an adult chapter for those above the age of sixteen. It was hoped that such chapter organizations would perform worthy duties as young American citizens by aiding the Red Cross, selling Thrift Stamps, and advancing knowledge through discussion programs and speakers.<sup>44</sup>

As expected, high schools were quick to signify their liking for the plan. In early October, only a few school months after initial organization, the Patriotic League boasted an enrollment of 35,456 students in 351 Iowa high schools. And shortly before the end of the war, some 48,000 students were members in 460 schools.<sup>45</sup>

Another project of the Extension Division was carried out in cooperation with the Red Cross. In the spring of 1918, the Bureau of Civilian Relief, Central Division, of the Red Cross

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43. See Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 3.

44. Daily Iowan, April 5, 1918.

45. Ibid., October 6, 29, 1918.

entered into an agreement with the Division to give instruction in Civilian Relief to the several chapters of Iowa, with Klingaman being appointed Iowa Chapter Head.

Units were set up in leading Iowa cities, and the organization planned to give financial relief to the dependents of soldiers, as well as family and child welfare work. It was hailed as "the most intensive educational Red Cross work ever done in Iowa and nothing like it is contemplated for any other state at present."<sup>46</sup>

The course was to embrace four lectures dealing with the necessity of home service work, a study of the normal family, and certain items in the child welfare field.<sup>47</sup>

In the fall of 1918 the Red Cross again asked the Extension branch of the University for aid. This time it was to conduct a war service training course of six weeks duration in small towns and rural communities. Prior to this action all work had been viewed from the municipal angle. Lectures were to be given five hours a week on various home service problems and students were to learn through practical field work how to meet the returning veteran, handle insurance and allowances and related problems. The school was listed as being the only one

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<sup>46</sup>. Daily Iowan, March 22, 1918.

<sup>47</sup>. Ibid.



in the nation at the time and applications were being accepted from Iowa and nearby states.<sup>48</sup>

American University Union in Paris

As American troops began to disembark along the Channel ports of France and make their way eastward to take up front line positions, the State University of Iowa signified that it was cognizant of what transpired by joining the American University Union in Europe.

On August 7, 1917, the University sent in its letter of application and joined many other American colleges and universities in this cooperative recreational plan for college men. The Union had its center in Paris in what was formerly the Royal Palace Hotel, quite close to the Sorbonne. It was to prove a haven for men on leave from the front and was to be heavily used by Iowa men.

Originally the membership fee was set at \$250 for Iowa. This was based on a graduated enrollment plan. Schools having more than ten thousand students paid \$500; schools from five to ten thousand paid, as did Iowa, \$250, while institutions with enrollments lower than five thousand were assessed the sum of \$100 per annum. The University alumni raised the necessary fee, but by the time the check was mailed, in February of 1918, the

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<sup>48</sup>. Daily Iowan, October 20, 1918.

assessment had risen to \$300.<sup>49</sup>

Iowa men, once they found that such a place existed, made good use of its facilities. Captain L. P. Sieg, formerly a member of the faculty, wrote President Jessup that "the University can congratulate herself that she has taken a part in helping establish this American University Union. It is a fine retreat for us." However, Captain Sieg had one complaint. The only Iowa publication he could find was a November 1917 issue of the Iowa Alumnus, and he asked if other publications had not been sent. The President informed him that "I think there is no question that the Alumnus has been sent. I am taking the matter up with the Daily Iowan." <sup>50</sup>

The Secretary of the Union periodically sent the President's office the number and names of Iowa men at the retreat. Some of the reports are related herewith,<sup>51</sup>

<u>Dates Covered by Report</u>	<u>No. of Men</u>
May 15 to July 26, 1918	10
July 26 to September 18	22
September 18 to October 19	29
October 19 to November 8	9
November 8 to December 11	20
December 11 to January 9, 1919	18

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49. Jessup to Henry B. Thompson, February 6, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 321

50. Jessup to Captain L. P. Sieg, May 8, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, No. 480.

51. Secretary, University Union in Europe, to Jessup, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 62.

### Food Conservation

With the men away on the battlefields of Europe the women of the University and the University itself gave whole hearted support to the Government appeals for food conservation. The Home Economics Department was to give full assistance to the campaign against waste.

When R. L. Wilbur, United States Food Administrator and former president of Leland Stanford University appealed to President Jessup for popular speakers and experts on food conservation, early in the war, the President advised him to secure the services of Professors B. F. Shambaugh, C. W. Wassam, P. S. Pierce, C. M. Case and Miss Clara M. Daley to act as general and inspirational speakers, while Miss Ruth A. Wardall, chairman of the Home Economics Department and assistants Miss Helen Donavon and Miss Margaret Sawyer were to aid the campaign in the specific fields of Conservation and Home Economics.<sup>52</sup>

Wheatless and meatless days became the pattern of life on the campus as "Greeks" and "Barbarians" began to accustom themselves to shortages and sacrifices. The various fraternal organizations took pride in accounting for the days they gave up meat or white bread, and war bread began to make its appearance on many tables.

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52. Jessup to R. L. Wilbur, September 11, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 35.

The Pi Phi's had one meatless and one wheatless day a week and substituted corn and bran bread frequently for wheat. A fine was assessed any girl who left butter on her plate. Phi Psi maintained a meatless lunch and one meatless day each week, while the girls at Alpha Delta Phi gave up meat one day a week and substituted rye and corn bread for white. They also used corn bread and syrup for three lunches during the week and agreed that fudge could be made only once every seven days. In general, the rest of the organizations observed a similar regimen atmosphere, at least at the start of the war when patriotic aspirations were at a high peak.<sup>53</sup>

In February, 1918, the University sponsored a "Back from the Trenches" meeting on the problem of food conservation. Held under the auspices of the United States Food Administration, speakers included John B. Lord, Mrs. Walter McNabe Miller, and John S. Rutledge, a lecturer and former chaplain. Lord, who had recently returned from France stressed the "urgent necessity to save food."<sup>54</sup>

Later in the spring of 1918 the Food Administration with the cooperation of the Home Economics Department prepared a series of courses on conservation. The program was motivated by the shortage of "educated women familiar with the food situation, capable of serving on state food administrations," and the

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53. Daily Iowan, November 3, 1917.

54. Ibid., February 16, 1918.

national food agency planned to give three college courses between March and June of 1918. The courses were listed as "Food and the War," "Fundamentals of Food Nutrition in Relation to the War," and a laboratory course in "Use and Conservation of Food." There were to be a series of 16 lectures for the first course, 48 for the second, and 64 hours of laboratory work for the third.<sup>55</sup>

The Home Economics Department put on the first of a series of "Patriotic Food Shows" on April 23, 1918, in the Department building. Students were urged to come and "taste the fifty-fifty products made from new food stuffs." Recipes were given out and students were urged to send them "home to mother" to spread the food crusade. The use of oats was stressed. Students were charged a fee of ten cents to cover the cost of "tasting."<sup>56</sup>

All during the 1917-18 school year the senior class in the department of Home Economics had experimented with various wheat, fat, and sugar substitutes, to the extent that the "food laboratory has been converted into a veritable experiment station." During the fall semester of 1917 the class had worked as a unit on the problem of substitutes for wheat in yeast bread. And

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55. Daily Iowan, March 7, 1918.

56. Ibid., April 20, 1918.

during the second term a specific problem was assigned every two girls who then experimented with substitutes in varying proportions until they had evolved a desirable product.<sup>57</sup>

The food program continued into the post-war period. The stress was then laid upon the need of feeding starving Europe "where three hundred million are on the verge of starvation."<sup>58</sup>

### The Nursing Program

Nurses at the pre-war stage had already signified a willingness to devote their services, and lives, if need be, to their country. And war was to intensify the training of these "Angels of mercy."

The need for nurses was almost overwhelming during the war. They were needed in the army and navy hospitals in the United States and overseas, they were cooperating with the Red Cross and were still attempting to take care of a large civilian population. The coming of the influenza epidemic in the early fall of 1918 was to extend the need as almost 239,000 people lost their lives. And the University was to place upon its death list during these dread months the names of seven nurses who gave their lives that others might live.

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57. Daily Iowan, May 24, 1918.

58. J. F. Deems to Jessup, November 23, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 35.

The need for nurses was shown quite early in the war when the Government was reportedly willing to send the University some personnel to study nursing in case the quota had not been already filled. President Jessup informed Dean L. W. Dean of the College of Medicine that Extension Director O. E. Klingaman reported "during his recent visit to Washington...that in case we could care for additional students, they would be glad to make a special effort to fill up our school to the limit."<sup>59</sup>

There was no need, however, for Government or Red Cross aid, for the University in the fall of 1917 enrolled the largest class in its history and new buildings were rented to house the students. It was reported that most of the 34 new students were interested in Red Cross service.<sup>60</sup>

In 1918 the University was asked by the Iowa Council of Defense to duplicate the Vassar Nursing Plan. This plan centered its attention upon utilizing the three summer months for preparatory work which would then shorten the overall length of the nursing course.

President Jessup wrote Jane A. Delano, Director of the Department of Nursing of the American Red Cross, of the University's desire and asked approval of the plan and detail of a teacher to

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59. Jessup to Dean, July 16, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 1.

60. Daily Iowan, September 22, 1917.

the University. Miss Delano replied that cooperation with Vassar had been undertaken as a demonstration and experiment and that it would be impossible for the Red Cross to "aid in financing similar schools." <sup>61</sup>

Undaunted, the University decided to go on with the program. To interest girls in the possibilities open under the new plan it was decided to hold a nurse recruitment rally for college women living in and near Iowa City on May 2, 1918. The Daily Iowan urged "women in our own University who are drifting along with no definite plans to investigate the opportunities for patriotic service which lie in trained nursing." <sup>62</sup>

A fundamental difference between the "Vassar-type" course the University set up and the original plan lay in the fact that the University would enroll "not only college graduates but women who have two years of first-rate college work on condition that the candidates are within the required age and health limits." <sup>63</sup> The Vassar program was open only to college graduates and, because of its more liberal ruling, the University was to attract many girls desirous of entering the nursing profession.

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61. Jane A. Delano to Jessup, April 23, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 229.

62. Daily Iowan, April 27, 1918.

63. Jessup to Mrs. F. Whitley, May 2, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 472.



While the new course was being formulated, the June graduates of the College of Nursing were getting ready for service. Out of the 14 graduates, four had signified their intention of going into Red Cross service in the hope of setting up a State University of Iowa Hospital unit. Since there was a ruling that no nurse could be sent overseas until she had completed home service, the nurses looked forward to service in army posts, joining at least 14 other University nurses in the same branch.<sup>64</sup>

June 17 saw the opening of the first session of the University's new program. Preparatory work was not to be in the University Hospital as many novices probably hoped, but "hospital rooms will be fitted up, probably in the Law Building, where the women may learn the fundamentals of caring for helpless persons." There were to be two terms, the first commencing on June 17 and terminating on July 27, while the second started on July 29 and ended on September 7. Courses required for the first term were Anatomy, Chemistry, Foods, Elementary Nursing, Hospital Economy and a History of Nursing. During the second term the studies would be Physiology, Hygiene, Bacteriology, Materia Medica, Elementary Nursing, Hospital Economy, and special lectures by the heads of various departments.<sup>65</sup>

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64. Daily Iowan, May 4, 1918.

65. Ibid.

When the School of Nursing officially opened for its regular fall semester the enrollment again reached a new high level. Fifty entrants gave a total enrollment of 170 candidates. It was announced that seniors in the school were being formed into another hospital unit preparatory to joining the colors late in November.

The increased enrollment made it necessary to open six nursing homes immediately upon the start of training, while a seventh was to be erected across the river near the new Children's Hospital. Eventually this seventh nursing dwelling was to become Westlawn, one of the University's loveliest buildings.<sup>66</sup>

With the war over, the Nurses Alumni Association of the University Hospital presented the Nurses Home on Iowa Avenue with a service flag. Emblematic of the devotion to duty which typified the Iowa nurses were 47 blue stars surrounding a star of gold. The latter was in memory of Ella Moring of West Liberty, who died at Camp Merit, New Jersey, while in Red Cross service.<sup>67</sup>

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66. Daily Iowan, October 3, 1918.

67. Ibid., November 26, 1918.

### Four-Minute Men

The University, always possessed of capable speakers, was to use their talents in the patriotic organization called "Four-Minute Men." These men, noted speakers and community leaders, toured the state and nation giving four-minute speeches on the buying of Thrift Stamps and Liberty Bonds, conservation of food, and other appropriate topics.

Professor Glen Merry, head of the Department of Public Speaking, was to win honors on a national level for his skill in organizing and integrating the Bureau of Speakers of the National Council for Defense and the "Four-Minute Men" into an effective unit.

Professor Merry first came to the State's attention when E. B. Wilson, lately appointed Chairman of the "Four-Minute Men," asked President Jessup to release the public speaking head for duty as a field organizer. With Professor Merry, Professors Shambaugh, Pelzer and Plum were named to assist in the preparation of a speaker's handbook.<sup>68</sup> By early September of 1917, Merry's merit was recognized and he was named Chairman of the Bureau of Speakers for the Council of Defense in Iowa.<sup>69</sup>

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68. Jessup to E. B. Wilson, July 27, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 42.

69. Daily Iowan, September 15, 1917.

Under Merry's leadership, the University faculty, prominent Iowans and out-of-state guests went out on planned tours throughout the state, bringing the various needs of the Government and the war aims to the citizens. By February, 1918, the movement had been organized in ninety-seven of Iowa's ninety-nine counties and "seventy-five per cent of this organization is due to the personal work of your Professor Merry," wrote Wilson.<sup>70</sup>

Late in 1918 it was decided that students would make excellent additions to the program and plans began to be formulated to organize student "Four-Minute" groups. The youths were to be sent out to public meetings to aid in discussing problems of national interest. With the coming of the Armistice, the development of this program was curtailed.

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70. E. B. Wilson to Jessup, February 2, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 42.

71. Daily Iowan, October 31, 1918.

## Chapter IV

## THE STUDENT ARMY TRAINING CORPS

ORGANIZATION OF THE PROGRAM

During the months that followed American entry into the war, men across the land, college students especially, continually pondered their relationship with the Draft Boards. Institutional heads kept up a steady pressure on Washington in the hope of effecting changes which might allow relief to students in various fields, if only temporarily.

Ultimately, in May, 1918, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker announced the formation of a new program, designed to provide military instruction for college students during the emergency. The new organization was called the Student Army Training Corps.

This organization was provided under the authority of the Act of Congress, approved May 18, 1917, known as the Selective Service Act, amended by the Act of August 31, 1917, and under General Order No. 79 of the War Department, dated August 24, 1918, to raise and maintain by voluntary induction and draft, a Student Army Training Corps.<sup>1</sup> Units would be

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1. War Department Committee on Education and Special Training of the Student Army Training Corps, pamphlet, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

authorized for all institutions that met requirements laid down by the special regulations.

In a letter to the presidents of all institutions of collegiate grade, Secretary Baker stated that the new policy aimed to accomplish a two-fold objective: (1) to develop as a great military asset the large body of young men in the colleges; and (2) to prevent unnecessary and wasteful depletion of the colleges through indiscriminate volunteering, by offering to the students a definite and immediate military status.<sup>2</sup>

As outlined originally by Baker, military instruction under officers and non-commissioned officers of the army was to be provided in every institution of college grade, which enrolled 100 or more able-bodied students over the age of eighteen. The necessary military equipment would, so far as possible, be provided by the Government. There would be created in each institution a military training unit. Enlistment would be voluntary, but all students over the age of eighteen would be encouraged to enlist. Such action on the part of the student would constitute him a member of the Army of the United States, liable to active duty at the call of the President. It would, however, be the policy of the Government not to call the members

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2. Secretary of War Baker to Jessup, May 8, 1918, copy, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 38.

of training units until they had reached the age of twenty-one, unless urgent military necessity compelled an earlier call.

Provision was to be made for coordinating the Reserve Officers Training Corps with the broader plan.<sup>3</sup>

Members of the S.A.T.C., were to form a single unit for the purposes of military organization, but for the purposes of instruction they were to be divided into two groups "A" and "B". Section "A" was to be a collegiate section, the curriculum to be general or professional. Section "B" was to be devoted to vocational training of a military nature.<sup>4</sup>

Eligibility was restricted to physically fit men under the category of the Selective Service Act. Men desiring to enter Section "A" were required to have been graduated from a "standard four-year secondary school." A grammar school education or "its equivalent" was required for admission to the vocational unit.<sup>5</sup>

Upon admission to the S.A.T.C., a registrant became a soldier, and as such he was subject to military law and discipline as he would have been at any army post.

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3. Secretary of War Baker to Jessup, May 8, 1918, copy, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 38.

4. War Department Committee on Education and Special Training of the Student Army Corps, pamphlet, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

5. Ibid.

The program was to be administered by the War Department through the Committee on Education and Special Training of the Training and Instruction Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff. Assistance would come from an advisory educational board, together with educational directors and special district educational advisors.<sup>6</sup>

The commanding officer and other officers assigned to duty with the corps units were, in their relation to the institution, to observe the general usages affecting the duties and obligations of the members of the faculty. They were to have complete charge of the military scope of the program, and nothing in the regulations was intended to confer on the commanding officer authority over purely educational matters.<sup>7</sup>

A body of military inspectors was to make periodic inspections of the units and report findings directly to the War Department Committee on Education and Special Training.<sup>8</sup>

The uniform of a member of the Corps and his clothing allowance was to be that of a private soldier. In addition, the Government was to furnish arms, ammunition, and special

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6. War Department Committee on Education and Special Training of the Student Army Corps, pamphlet, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

7. Ibid.

8. Ibid.



equipment as needed. Detailed instructions concerned the care, requisitioning, shipping and storing of material.<sup>9</sup>

President Jessup viewed the proposal of the Corps with hearty approval. Writing to the Secretary of War shortly after the announcement of formation, he declared,<sup>10</sup>

I note with pleasure the plan proposed in connection with the provision for military training in colleges. This will no doubt have the effect desired, namely to develop as a great military asset the large body of young men in the colleges and to prevent unnecessary and wasteful depletion of the colleges through indiscriminate volunteering, by offering students a definite and immediate military status.

As the plan was being organized, the nation was divided into a series of 12 districts with a noted educator appointed in each. President Jessup was considered for the position but refused. However, he suggested Dean Edward E. Nicholson of the University of Minnesota who was named to the position.<sup>11</sup>

Acting in a spirit of cooperation with the general requirements as outlined by the Committee on Education and Special Training, the Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts,

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9. War Department Committee on Education and Special Training of the Student Army Training Corps, pamphlet, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

10. Jessup to Newton D. Baker, May 18, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 38.

11. Richard C. MacLaurin to Jessup, July 31, 1918; Jessup to MacLaurin, August 1, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 17.

on September 9, voted upon the recommendations of its Executive Committee, that any man of draft age who was a graduate of a four-year accredited high school could become a member of the S.A.T.C., even though his high school course might not have included the specific requirements for admission to the College of Liberal Arts. It was also agreed that College graduation requirements would be modified.<sup>12</sup>

In connection with the changes that the University's College of Liberal Arts proposed, it might be mentioned that many colleges were warned against taking men actually ineligible for the program. Alumni, superintendents of schools and members of the Board of Education informed President Jessup that some colleges, namely Parsons, Buena Vista and Iowa Wesleyan, were attempting to secure students not yet through high school or were circulating rumors that students who signified their desire to attend the University under the new program would subsequently be farmed out to the smaller institutions.<sup>13</sup>

The Board of Education met at Iowa City on September 7, 1918, and authorized the heads of the three state institutions to make contracts with the Government relative to establishing

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12. Action of the Executive Committee of the College of Liberal Arts, Memo., September 4, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 119.

13. Series of letters, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 116.

the Corps at each site.<sup>14</sup> The Finance Committee and the executives were empowered to act on funds and buildings to meet the requirements of the War Department to facilitate handling of the program.<sup>15</sup>

Further to facilitate operations and secure harmony the Executive Committee, on September 18, recommended that President Jessup be empowered for the duration to make such rules and regulations and changes of rules and regulations, as his judgment might deem necessary to meet any and all emergencies arising out of the war situation.<sup>16</sup>

The Committee on Education and Special Training had announced that the S.A.T.C., would operate under the quarter system commencing October 1 and terminating on July 1, 1919. The terms were: October 1, 1918 to December 21, 1918; December 30, 1918 to March 22, 1919; and March 31, 1919 to June 21, 1919.<sup>17</sup> The Liberal Arts Faculty accepted this new schedule which would set the opening of school back almost one half month and recommended that the University Senate also comply. Course

14. Minutes, Iowa State Board of Education, vol. J, p. 30.

15. Jessup to Colonel Robert Ties, September 11, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

16. Minutes, Liberal Arts Faculty, September 9, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 119.

17. Richard C. MacLaurin to Jessup, telegram, September 10, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

hours were set from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., with 12:30 to 1:30 p.m. vacant.

To comply with demands occasioned by the S.A.T.C., President Jessup found it necessary to ask the Board of Education for funds to erect more engineering shops. In reply the Board authorized the Finance Committee to expend a total of \$32,000 for this project.<sup>18</sup>

The Government set up housing regulations for its soldiers and all institutions were ordered to comply. Allowance of floor space to each man for sleeping quarters was to be 45 square feet with a minimum air space of 500 cubic feet. Bathing facilities were to include at least one shower bath for every 25 men; one wash basin or equivalent for 12 men; one toilet for every 12 men and a urinal or its equivalent for every 20 soldiers.<sup>19</sup>

Necessary coats, blankets, bed sacks or mattresses were expected to be provided by the War Department, and "in all cases where it is necessary to construct housing facilities, such construction will be in accordance with approved army barracks plans."<sup>20</sup>

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18. Minutes, Iowa State Board of Education, vol. J, p. 65.

19. Committee on Education and Special Training to Jessup, August 31, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

20. Ibid.

Subsistence of men sent for instruction was to be based on the standard garrison ration which amounted to between forty-two and sixty cents per man per day, depending upon the location of the camp. [The University was to receive eighty-nine cents per man per day.] Contracting institutions were to supply mess kits, a dining hall, kitchen space and equipment.<sup>21</sup>

There had been some speculation on the campus that members of the incoming unit were to be housed in fraternity dwellings. However, following a tour of inspection by the new commandant, Captain George Robertson, the rumors were squelched. The Captain stated that the homes were not "suitable" for housing the members of the Corps and advised that available University buildings be used for rooms until much-needed barracks were erected. With reference to the barracks, the commandant pointed out that men then in training at the school could be used on Saturdays and Sundays and with their help, "barracks can be erected by October 1."<sup>22</sup>

The University's social fraternities had suspended operations before the period of military occupation. They, perhaps unknowingly, had anticipated a War Department order declaring that fraternity activities "and military discipline

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21. Committee on Education and Special Training to Jessup, August 31, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

22. Robertson to Jessup, September 12, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 84.

are incompatible in the very nature of things....It is to the best interests of the service that the operation of fraternities be suspended for the period of the...emergency." <sup>23</sup>

On September 20, 15 fraternities signified their willingness to turn their property over to the University to be used primarily as women's dormitories. The offers of the Phi Kappa Psi, Sigma Chi, Sigma Nu, Acacia and Theta Xi were soon accepted. <sup>24</sup>

On November 9, 1918, the Committee on Education and Special Training rescinded its directive on the operation of fraternities and they were to be allowed to function as long as they did not interfere with the proper military training and discipline of the Student Army Training Corps. <sup>25</sup> However, at the University of Iowa, the Inter-Fraternity Council did not decide that activities should be resumed until after the Armistice.

The following clothing issue was to be given the men of the S.A.T.C., with additional issues and reissues to follow: One overcoat; one hat; one hat cord; two cotton, olive drab coats; two woolen, olive drab shirts; two cotton, olive drab

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23. Committee on Education and Special Training, pamphlet, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

24. Fifteen Fraternities to W. R. Boyd, September 20, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 127.

25. C. H. Bristol to Jessup, November 9, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 127.

pants; one belt; one pair of canvas leggings; one pair of legging laces; one pair of shoes; one pair of shoe laces; two woolen undershirts; two woolen drawers; and three pairs of stockings.<sup>26</sup>

Each man was to be furnished bedding articles in the form of one cot, three blankets, two bedsacks and thirty pounds of straw. The universities and colleges were advised to procure their straw on the local market.<sup>27</sup>

Expectations were that the Government would not be able to completely furnish the men at each institution at once. It was hoped that the initial issue of clothing and equipment would cover seventy-five per cent of the needs, while the University would have to aid until the remainder arrived from the army depots.<sup>28</sup> This was to be the case in many instances. Rifles were always a priceless item and the Daily Iowan reported that the University S.A.T.C. men would soon have weapons which were then stored in a church Sunday School room. The rifles, several hundred in number, had originally been manufactured for the Russian government. The Russians, however, found some

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26. Committee on Education and Special Training, September 10, 1918, bulletin, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

27. Ibid.

28. Ibid.

fault with them and they were sent to the University Corps members.<sup>29</sup>

Many things were to be ironed out before the S.A.T.C. program was formally inaugurated upon the campus on October 1, 1918. The status of men in the various enlisted reserve corps was unchanged. However they were later to be transferred to the new plan. President Jessup informed Washington that he had great need for several teachers still in service and that the men on the campus of draft age, giving instruction to the program members, were essential to the welfare of the unit.

A question that puzzled many for several months was, was the University a post of military nature, or did it still retain its civilian sovereignty? After a series of letters between the President, the Dean of the Law College, the Department of Justice, members of the judiciary and Federal Marshall, it was decided that the State University of Iowa was not a military encampment in the accepted manner.<sup>30</sup>

Emphasis was laid upon the athletic programs of institutions which were to hold S.A.T.C. units. The Committee on Education and Special Training strongly advised that the policy should be one to encourage athletic sports, within institutions in the form of intramurals and between institutions separated

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29. Daily Iowan, October 29, 1918.

30. See letters in Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 149.



by short distances. However, there was to be no interruption of the weekly schedule for academic and military training.<sup>31</sup>

Captain George Robertson, the new commandant, had replaced Captain Andrew Wright whose death during the early summer of 1918 had left the University Military Department virtually leaderless. After much effort President Jessup had finally been able to secure the services of Robertson, who reported to Iowa from duty at the Dunwoody Institute in Minneapolis on September 12, 1918.<sup>32</sup>

One of Captain Robertson's first acts was to request additional officers and equipment for the newly-forming organization at Iowa. He requisitioned the War Department for 50 infantry officers, a sufficient number of men and officers to staff a complete regimental hospital unit, one ambulance and permission to purchase enough straw to bed an estimated 3000 men.<sup>33</sup>

Since the University was going to feed several thousand men in the very near future, it was thought expedient to visit nearby army and navy mess halls to see how the job was accomplished. F. E. Humeston, manager of the University mess

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31. Committee on Education and Special Training, September 16, 1918, bulletin, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

32. Adjutant General to Jessup, September 11, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 38.

33. Robertson to Committee on Education and Special Training, September 19, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 81.

and Treasurer Bates visited the Great Lakes Naval Training station and the Rook Island Quartermaster depot seeking information.<sup>34</sup>

With no barracks at its disposal, the University was anxious to find accommodations for the 3000 men it was supposed to receive for duty by October 1. According to Government instructions, "all full-time male students including enlisted reserves will live in Government barracks and eat at the Government mess," with the exception of alien students, under-age men and students in Classes II, III, IV and V-B.<sup>35</sup>

The men were housed, upon arrival, in five University buildings and two rented structures. The District Military Inspector reported that the men were housed as follows:<sup>36</sup>

<u>Dwelling</u>	<u>Number</u>
Men's Gymnasium	400
Engineering Bldg.	300
Dental Bldg.	250
Law Bldg.	200
Women's Gymnasium	400
YMCA (Close Hall)	200
Tents on courts	200
Children's Hosp.	200
Welch Bldg.	127
Sueppel Bldg.	70
	<u>2,347 total</u>

34. Letters of introduction, September 12, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 30.

35. Committee on Education and Special Training, pamphlet, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 84

36. Report of the District Military Inspector of District Eight to the Committee on Education and Special Training, October 6, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 116.

General Ries had authorized verbally the construction of a mess hall, 125 by 70 feet, in the basement of the Armory, a wooden kitchen, 113 by 28 feet and a latrine, 62 by 21 feet, for the use of the men in Section "A". All construction of buildings for the use of Section "B" had been done under agreements dated May 7 and August 15, 1918, and signed by Major Grenville Clark.<sup>37</sup> Details on the renting and construction of certain dwellings of a temporary and permanent nature will be discussed in the later phases of this chapter.

The dispersal of the men and equipment of the Student Army Training Corps into seven buildings, early showed the inadequacy of housing and the need of barracks. On October 4, 1918, President Jessup informed the Board of Education that the War Department desired a barracks to hold between 900 and 1000 men. The Government would pay the cost of the structure.

Impetus was given the talk of building a barracks by the report of the District Military Inspector;<sup>38</sup>

Since the supplementary barracks are also being used for study and recitation purposes for the most part, it is imperative that barracks be erected at once. The University authorities have voted to purchase ground for barracks and drill purposes which will become a permanent part of their property. They

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37. Report of Constructions, Alterations and Leases, January 4, 1919, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

38. Report of District Military Inspector, District Eight, to Committee on Education and Special Training, October 6, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 116.

expect no government reimbursement for this purchase. This ground is situated on a beautiful bluff slightly over a half mile from the mess hall, and is the only possible site for the barracks. From the standpoint of health it is admirably adapted for this purpose.

It is proposed to erect a hollow tile barracks ...in units surrounding an open court 200 by 400 feet....I have seen the plans and am recommending that the University authorities be authorized by telegram to construct these barracks with the understanding that the Federal Government will compensate them at the same rate of cost per man had the barracks been of wooden construction according to Plan No. 313.

According to the older plan, labeled 313, the barracks would have been of wooden construction and would have housed 66 men in each of the 17 units. The estimated cost of construction for the units would have been;<sup>39</sup>

Building proper	\$3,522.75
Latrine	1,042.50
Ten per cent contract charge	<u>456.52</u>
	\$5,021.77 per unit

The 17 units would have cost a total of \$85,370.09. This did not include the cost of plumbing, heating and lighting which was estimated at \$1,365 per unit, or \$23,205 for all 17. Thus, the total estimate for the complete construction of the wooden barracks was \$108,575.09.

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39. Jessup to Captain H. O. Zillman, November 2, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 84.

Hence the University was to pay the difference between the cost of the construction of the wooden barracks and the cost of the brick structure which was to become the Quadrangle. The Finance Committee was authorized to ask the Executive Council for the use of \$135,000 which the University had on hand in the general building fund. The Finance Committee and the President were authorized to purchase land for the barracks, exercising the right of eminent domain if necessary.<sup>40</sup> The University went ahead and procured the necessary land. Approximately 30 acres were bought for \$51,226.00.<sup>41</sup>

On October 20, 1918, the Daily Iowan reported that work had commenced under the supervision of Theodore Stark and Company of Cedar Rapids.<sup>42</sup> President Jessup, in a report to the military authorities, set forth the type of construction and cost, both total and to the University.<sup>43</sup>

The contract called for a building two hundred seventy-six feet (276') wide by four hundred fifty-three (453) feet long, built two stories in height around an open court two by four hundred (200 x 400) feet. The construction is of hollow tile faced on the outside with red face brick. The estimated cost of the same, together with plumbing, heating and

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40. Minutes, Iowa State Board of Education and Finance Committee vol. J, pp. 67, 69.

41. Jessup to Zillman, December 7, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 84.

42. Daily Iowan, October 20, 1918.

43. Jessup to Captain H. O. Zillman, November 2, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 84.

lighting will be a hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000.00) while the estimated cost of seventeen (17) wooden barracks and latrines was a hundred eight thousand five hundred seventy-five dollars and nine cents (\$108,575.09) and on this basis the University investment will be for:

Land	\$51,226.00
Barracks	<u>41,425.00</u>
	92,651.00

Every effort has been made to complete the construction and if the weather continues favorable the construction will be done on schedule time, January 1, 1919....It is hoped that the completion of the barracks will enable us to secure an appropriation from the Legislature to enclose the court with a steel arched roof which will provide an armory to more efficiently carry on the Student Army Training which the University has been doing for many years. With reference to the allowance which should be made the Government for salvage, we feel that since we were given permission to carry out the above plan, that no allowance can be made for salvage since there will be none under the plan adopted.

October 1, 1918 was the date set for the formal inauguration of the Student Army Training Corps on the campus of the State University of Iowa, as it was at some 500 other university and college units across the land. It was the plan that all units would assemble at the same time, 10:30 a.m., at Iowa, to participate in a nation-wide ceremony. Mustering to the east of the Physics Building, the men, two thousand strong, repeated the pledge of allegiance, heard messages read on behalf of government officials and officially raised the flag.<sup>ll</sup>

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<sup>ll</sup>. Daily Iowan, September 28, 1918.

At this impressive ceremony, President Jessup made a short speech, during the course of which he pointed out,<sup>45</sup>

This day marks the rededication of the University of Iowa to the service of the Government....By the organization of the Student Army Training Corps it becomes possible for the Government to capitalize the potentialities of American youth and the abilities of the American university organization. The army needs technically trained men who are competent in the fields of science, industry and leadership....This is our job, and I hereby publically pledge the Government that the students and faculty of the State University of Iowa will throw in every cunce of their ability to the end that we may be able to do our part in the winning of this great war....That we may render such service to the country as to make it possible for succeeding generations to point with pride to the University's part in this world-wide conflict.

#### THE CORPS IN OPERATION

The inauguration of the Student Army Training Corps increased rather than eased the financial burden of the Board of Education. The Board authorized appeals to the Executive Council for the use of funds for building purposes, as has been noted. And even though the Government was obliged to pay the per diem cost of board, room and tuition of the inducted men, there was the additional expense of caring for some of the men between the time of their arrival on the campus and their actual induction. Additional instructors were also needed for special courses necessitated by the Government program; there was the added

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45. See Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

expense of paying for the commandeered facilities made necessary by the housing shortage and the subsequent influenza epidemic, and the many extra costs which always appear when a large program is launched.<sup>46</sup>

Captain Robertson was assisted by 14 lieutenants and other officers in running the military facilities.<sup>47</sup> A pictorial review of the S.A.T.C., published under the leadership of one of the men, Dick Dreyer, a former University photographer, contained a series of pictures of the various companies and the special sections, in addition to a regimental picture. The army book was undoubtedly published in the latter part of the year between the Armistice and the completion of separation. The number of men per company and their general classification was noted in the picture outlines,<sup>48</sup>

<u>Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Company A	112	Pharmacy students and engineers
Company B	116	Of whom 112 were engineers
Company C	113	Chiefly Iowa men
Company D	108	Dental freshmen, Liberal Arts freshmen and upperclassmen

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46. Fifth Biennial Report, Iowa State Board of Education and Finance Committee, June 30, 1918, pp. 9-10.
47. Alan C. Rockwood, "A History of the Military Department of the State University of Iowa," The Iowa Journal of History and Politics, vol. XXI, No. 2, April 1923, p. 285.
48. Dick Dreyer, Student Army Training Corps, United States Army, State University of Iowa, pamphlet, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.



Company B	112	Liberal Arts freshmen; this company contributed \$517 to the United War Work drive
Company F	115	Mostly Liberal Arts freshmen
Company G	117	Sophomores and Juniors
Company H	115	Liberal Arts freshmen, over one-half of company had influenza
Company I	161	Medical students
Company K	100	Senior Dental students
Company L	97	Sophomore Dental students
Company M	122	Naval, representation varied
Company N	186	South Dakota men mostly
Company O	86	Mainly from Michigan
The Band	55	

In order to be able to assist the Government to the fullest extent in carrying out the academic side of the program, a number of University instructors attended a special training camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, during the summer before the opening of the program on the campus. Thanks for this work was expressed by Edward E. Nicholson, District Education Director of the Corps, writing President Jessup, who passed it on to the faculty,<sup>49</sup>

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49. Edward E. Nicholson to Jessup, October 21, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 116.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation, and I believe I am justified in saying the appreciation of all the men in Washington directly interested in the S.A.T.C., at the sacrifices made by faculty members who attended the Fort Sheridan camp.

These men for the most part would have been entitled to commissions and some form of active service. They have willingly and cheerfully given up this opportunity to come back to college, giving all their energies and ability to the necessary teaching work. I hope that these men may feel that their sacrifice is known and that the work which they are doing is regarded as one of the very vital and necessary works connected with the war....Service, and not self, is the motto adopted by these men.

It was to be the general practice of the War Department, after the Student Training Corps went into effect, to allow the "essential teachers of draft age" in the various colleges and universities where units were maintained, to stay on the campuses and give military or academic instruction. The University of Iowa, upon request of the Committee on Education and Special Training, declared that 170 teachers in the draft bracket were giving the necessary instruction. The colleges and their numbers are reported herewith: College of Liberal Arts, 56; Pharmacy, two; Homeopathic Medicine, one; Law, four; Education, four; Dentistry, 11; Applied Science 27; Vocational training for drafted men, 17; Medicine, 26; Graduate, nine; Administration, three; and Deans, three. There were also six men who were officers in the Dental Reserve Corps.<sup>50</sup>

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50. Jessup to Richard C. MacLaurin, September 26, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 110.

When the S.A.T.C. was officially established, the Y.M.C.A. "Hut" in the School of Music unlocked its doors, after being moved from its original dwelling in Close Hall. "Although not in full running order the Hut is open and S.A.T.C. men are welcome," announced Howard LeSourd, the "Y" director. Organizations like the Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Board and War Camp Community Service had their offices in the basement of the building along with several student ministers. A coffee and sandwich canteen was maintained and social and athletic activities were handled in cooperation with the University.<sup>51</sup>

Sick call for men in the Student Corps was to be held every morning in the out-clinic rooms of the University Hospital, today known as East Hall. Any inmate of the barracks who needed medical or surgical attention was to be transferred to the main hospital. Dental work was to be done at the Dental Building, according to a tentative arrangement.<sup>52</sup>

The influenza epidemic, noted in detail elsewhere, struck the Student Army Training Corps at the time of its incubation. President Jessup early informed the War Department that the University was doing all in its power to curb the

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51. Daily Iowan, October 1, 1918.

52. L. W. Dean to Jessup, October 2, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918019, File No. 6.

spread of the disease and that the University Hospital had been placed at the disposal of the Government.<sup>53</sup>

Soldiers have always been and probably always will be primarily concerned with the food that is provided for them in the mess halls of camps and in the field kitchens set up just behind the lines. The men on the campus in Iowa City were no exception to the rule. In general the food was of a good quality and well prepared. This is especially notable when considering the handicaps the school had to operate under in the lack of facilities and the strain imposed by the epidemic. An idea of what the soldiers were fed can be gained from the following representative menus,<sup>54</sup>

Monday, October 21

Breakfast:	Cornmeal mush, fried ham, coffee, bread and butter
Noon:	Ham hocks, stewed celery, stewed prunes, steamed potatoes, bread and butter, coffee
Supper:	Hamburger steak, onion sauce, mashed potatoes, creamed hominy, bread and butter, coffee

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53. Jessup to Committee on Education and Special Training, October 8, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

54. F. E. Humeston to Jessup, October 21, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 30.

Friday, October 25

- Breakfast: Corn flakes and milk, stewed prunes, scrambled eggs, bread and butter, coffee
- Noon: Clam chowder soup, green peas, macaroni au gratin, bread custard pudding, bread and butter, coffee
- Supper: Hamburger steak and onions, mashed potatoes, mashed turnips, stewed raisins, dill pickles, bread and butter, coffee

As to the quantities of food necessary to keep the army moving, Daily Iowan reporters continually came up with stories on the prodigious amounts of material that went into the soldier stomachs. It was reckoned that as a daily average, the 1800 men in the basement of the Men's gymnasium, consumed 25 bushels of potatoes which had been happily peeled by an automatic peeler, 900 loaves of bread, 270 pounds of beans, and 100 gallons of milk. Electric dish-washers aided the kitchen staff and the men ate in shifts of 900, with meals at 6:30 a.m., 11:30 to 12:45 p.m., and supper starting at 5:15 p.m.<sup>55</sup>

Feeding on such a mass scale did produce some complaints. Many might be dismissed as the outcries of regular or irregular "grippers," but some were of a more serious nature. Dr. N. A. Alcock wrote President Jessup that the Armory mess was

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55. Daily Iowan, October 3, November 9, 1918.

not too good. Nails, matches and flies had been found in food on several occasions, and he was worried about the reaction that might take place when parents heard this from their soldier-sons. The Doctor hastened to point out, however, that the Hospital and Law messes were satisfactory. Steps were quickly taken to alleviate all such conditions, especially in view of the prevalence of the epidemic. Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings Fisk was ordered to check on screening of the mess hall, "for there has been very serious criticism of the situation...from the State Board of Health, the army officers and the medical men." <sup>56</sup>

#### THE TRAINING PROGRAM

Members of the Student Army Training Corps were to be trained for the line and for the different branches of the service. Their educational program was to be molded to prepare various groups for particular duties in accordance with specific needs of the armed forces. Infantry training, common to all branches, was to be given each unit.

Records of the Student Army trainees were to be of a two-fold nature. Military records were to be kept by the personnel officer of the unit, while academic records were to be maintained by the University Registrar in a form devised by the

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56. Jessup to J. M. Fisk, October 25, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

institution. A monthly record of the grades of each student was required in all academic subjects, since the Government, if military needs required, might find it necessary to transfer a student in the midst of his course. All grades were to be maintained on a percentage basis of one hundred, and the personnel officer was to have access to them at all times.<sup>57</sup>

Men were frequently transferred from the University to other posts and this made the task of keeping the records up to date doubly hard. For example, 30 men left for machine gun officer's training shortly after the unit started.<sup>58</sup> And then there were the incoming groups to check.

Before going into the actual workings of the various sections, collegiate, vocational and naval, it might be well to point out that at no time did the University have its full quota of 3000 men on the campus. President Jessup was informed by the Military Department that Section "A" comprised 1187 men; Section "B" had a total of 284 men, while the naval unit was made up of 120 men. These figures varied from time to time, but this is one of the best estimates, giving a total of 1,591.<sup>59</sup>

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57. Committee on Education and Special Training to Jessup, October 18, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

58. Daily Iowan, October 10, 1918.

59. Headquarters, University Military Department to Jessup, November 4, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-1919, File No. 116.

### Section "A"

The training of this collegiate unit was to be divided between the military and the academic realms. The Section was assigned 11 hours a week for military training subjects and practices, and 42 hours of academic work. Men would be able to take courses in the following "allied" fields: English, French, German, Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry, Biology, Psychology, Geology, Geography, Topography and Map Making, Meteorology, Astronomy, Hygiene, Sanitation, Descriptive Geometry, Mechanical and Free Hand Drawing, Surveying, Economics, Accounting, History, International Law, Military Law, and Government.<sup>60</sup>

The Program for Section "A" also had to include what was known as the War Issues Course, with a minimum of three classroom hours per week. This was a very popular offering at Iowa and concerned itself with the "remote and immediate causes of the war and the underlying conflict of points of view as expressed in the governments, philosophies, and literature of the various states on both sides."<sup>61</sup> A final report compiled on the War Issues Course on the national scale gives indication of the numbers it came in contact with. In Vocational sections,

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60. Committee on Education and Special Training, pamphlet, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

61. Committee on Education and Special Training to Jessup, September 10, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.



150 institutions gave the course to 128,000 men using some 250 instructors. The Collegiate units at 540 institutions utilized 2500 instructors to put the lectures across to an estimated 125,000 men.<sup>62</sup>

It was thought that each hour of recitation or lecture for the men in the collegiate section would require about two hours of supervised study. In addition, it was declared that students who had completed work in certain types of military instruction then being given would not have to take the subjects again. Instead, their military hours might be reduced to a minimum of six hours and they would take work in approved technical subjects to make up the difference.<sup>63</sup>

The Student Army Training Corps had been established on the campus for slightly less than a month and one-half, when the Armistice was declared. At the outset, however, there was no immediate move to retire the program. President Jessup received a War Department telegram, a few hours after news of the Armistice was abroad, informing him that Corps units "will continue military and academic work without interruption regardless of Armistice. Plans have been prepared for the future of S.A.T.C....which will be sent to you."<sup>64</sup>

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62. Final Report on the War Issues Course, May 1919, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

63. Committee on Education and Special Training, September 9, 1918, pamphlet, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

64. Committee on Education and Special Training to Jessup, November 11, 1918, telegram, Ibid.

The program's real reason for existence had vanished with the German capitulation, but that fact was not realized immediately, as the telegram to President Jessup points out. After all, it was only an armistice. Consequently the program was to continue in operation for several months, and men from Section "A" as well as the other Sections, were continually being sent to officer training camps, special branch schools and other posts in the usual manner. There was a feeling about the campus that the program would continue in operation until the scheduled expiration date in June 1919.<sup>65</sup>

A change, indicative of what was soon to transpire, came about with a Government order that men in the units were to be liberated from various military courses, and allowing the academic program out from the regular 42 hours for men of Section "A" to a 36-hour minimum.<sup>66</sup>

From this point news of impending separation and discharge was soon to come down through official channels. The subject of the disbanding of the program is dealt with in a later section of this chapter.

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65. Daily Iowan, November 14, 1918.

66. Committee on Education and Special Training to Jessup, November 16, 1918, telegram, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

Section "B"

It might be logically hold, that Section "B" antedated the collegiate section, in relationship to the University, but almost four months. For what was to be known as the Vocational unit, originally appeared on the campus in the early summer of 1918, under the guise of electricians, radio operators, blacksmiths and automobile mechanics. And it is therefore necessary that any study of Section "B" revert to the early activity period and be carried forward.

On February 4, 1918, President Jessup informed James P. Munroe of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, that the "University will be glad to tender its facilities...in connection with training for war emergency work along vocational lines." He expressed regret that "our funds are in such shape that we shall not be able to pay the cost of this extra work, although our facilities will be placed at the disposal of the Government, so far as these facilities are of service."<sup>67</sup>

President Jessup outlined the possibilities of providing vocational work and the materials and people needed. It was stressed that work could be commenced at an early date, upon the assumption that the Engineering school closed by June 15. According to the University's chief executive, the

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67. Jessup to James P. Munroe, February 4, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 237.

facilities would be open for training in the following categories and numbers: Carpenters, ten; plumbers and steamfitters, five; clerks, 100; stenographers and typists, 100; electricians and repair men, 24; electrical instrument and telephone repairmen, six; switchboard men, six; telegraphers, 12; mechanical engineers, ten; electrical engineers, 16; blacksmiths, ten; foundrymen, 15; general mechanics, five; gas welders, three; toolmakers, five; steam engineers, ten and pattern-makers, 25.<sup>68</sup>

The men were to be spread over a double-designated period. Some could be taken into the University for training between February and April, while others would not be able to gain accession until after May 1. In some cases, the numbers would increase as the University became oriented to the plan.<sup>69</sup>

Housing the men was the big problem the University faced. President Jessup ventured the opinion that Close Hall was the best-suited building at the time; and it was selected. Not too long after the men moved into their campus dwelling, fire broke out, on August 8 at about 11 a.m. Damage was confined almost entirely to the attic, with numerous holes in the upper ceilings. Soldiers aided greatly, carrying out "every article

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68. Jessup to James P. Munroe, February 4, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 237.

69. Jessup to James P. Munroe, February 4, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 237.

of furniture and equipment almost without damage." The men were then sent to the Armory for housing.<sup>70</sup>

May 7, 1918, saw articles of agreement entered into "by and between" Major Grenville Clark, Secretary of the War Department Committee on Education and Special Training, party of the first part, and the State University of Iowa, party of the second part.<sup>71</sup>

According to the terms of the contract, the duration of the agreement was to be four months, beginning June 15, 1918. The University was to furnish "trade and technical instruction... to men of the United States Army who might be assigned to it." It was contemplated that approximately one hundred and sixty men would be assigned for the following courses:<sup>72</sup>

<u>Name of Course</u>	<u>Number</u>
Course in blacksmith	10
Course in concrete workers	20
Course in radio operators	30
Course in auto mechanics and drivers	100

The University agreed to conduct the courses as far as possible in conformity with War Department manuals and instructions; to furnish suitable work rooms and classroom space, including power, heat and light; to procure the services of

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70. Thomas Lambert to Jessup, August 8, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 22.

71. See Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 237.

72. See contract, Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 237; see Appendix for attached copy.

competent instructors, with one instructor for every 22 men; to provide such administrative supervision as was needed; so far as reasonably possible to provide or secure grounds and facilities for drill and tactics; to cooperate closely with the War Department in all measures it might take, as well as with the army instructors assigned; to prepare a monthly report in a form prescribed by the War Department covering all operations of the month preceding and mail it on or before the tenth of each month.<sup>73</sup>

The University was also to provide meals of the "quantity and quality of standard army meals," during the period of training; furnish lodging, bath and toilet facilities, while the War Department provided cots, blankets and bedsacks for the men. The per diem rate was set at \$1.70 for each man.<sup>74</sup>

A memorandum in the Presidential Files gives some indication of what the party of the second part thought the contract would ultimately cost:<sup>75</sup>

Instruction (\$6,180)

Nine men on the average of \$180 per month,  
\$1215 for four months of service.

Equipment (\$2595)

Labor and Supplies (\$3242)

\$12,317.00 total cost

73. Contract, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 237.

74. Ibid.

75. Memorandum with contract, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 237.

Income (17,280.00)

\$90 per day for 120 days for 160 men

On July 1, 1918, the University and the Government entered negotiations and signed a modification of the original agreement, giving the University an additional one and one-half cents per day per man, making a total of \$1.71 1/2 for subsistence and quarters, to commence on July 15.<sup>76</sup>

The men were to begin two month training cycles on June 15, 1918. One hundred and sixty were to enter the facilities of the University every two months to take the courses offered. Dean W. G. Raymond was to hold overall command, but Professor G. J. Keller was to be in immediate charge of the men.<sup>77</sup>

Money was readily spent for the necessary equipment and supplies. On June 26, 1918, Professor Keller submitted to President Jessup a list of expenses totaling \$5,110.00. The money had been used to purchase automobiles, parts and equipment; coal, iron, steel, auto tools, lumber for mounting motors, tool racks, text books, salaries for the instructors and expenses connected with the remodeling of Close Hall, work on the shed used by the classes in automobile repair and "small supplies

76. Modification of contract, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 237.

77. Daily Iowan, May 14, 1918.

from the warehouse." 78

On August 15, 1918, the University again contracted with the Government for additional courses in the field of vocational training. This time Iowa was to furnish trade and technical instruction for some 640 men over four periods of eight weeks each. Instruction would be given in the following fields: 79

<u>Course</u>	<u>Number of Men</u>	<u>Instructors</u>	
		SUI	USA
Auto driving and repair	20	1	2
Auto mechanics	80	4	4
Pipe fitters	10	10	0
Radio operation	50	2	2

The terms of the contract, as regards meals, lodging, tools, shops, various facilities and mutual cooperation between the University and the military, were similar to those of the May 7 contract. 80

By October when the University opened, two groups of mechanics had been trained, as well as the work carried out for

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78. G. J. Keller to Jessup, June 26, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 237.

79. Contract of August 15, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 237.

80. Ibid.



auto drivers, blacksmiths, radio operators and concrete workers. Training in the latter category was to be abandoned during the winter months. The men were being housed in the Welch Building on Iowa Avenue, the Armory and in Close Hall.<sup>81</sup>

With the official incorporation of the Student Army Training Corps on the campus, the work of the vocational group took on an added force. Like their collegiate counterparts they were ordered to take certain definite subjects. They were to have 15 1/2 hours of military drill and courses each week, while they spent 33 hours on subjects of a vocational nature. The War Issue course for the Section was to be assigned one hour each week. However, this course was not started for the Section "B" men until "October 29, for many reasons."<sup>82</sup>

The first detachment of men had arrived on the campus for training on June 15, 1918, and the last detachment was to leave on December 15, 1918, following the termination of the program by the War Department. The courses and the number of men trained in each is as follows:<sup>83</sup>

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81. Daily Iowan, September 18, 1918.

82. Louis Pelzer to Jessup, October 30, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 237.

83. Report of Vocational Section of S.A.T.C., January 29, 1919, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

<u>Course</u>	<u>Number of Men</u>
Auto-truck drivers and repair men	220
Auto mechanics	80
Blacksmiths	20
Concrete workers	40
Radio operators	110
Pipe fitters	10
Telephone electricians	100

Work in the vocational unit followed the same general pattern of what was taking place with the men in Section "A". The men had their "gripes" about the food, were stricken with influenza, and with the Armistice began to wonder about the possibility of discharge. There were, however, several differences that should be noted. The influenza epidemic prevented the University from receiving its regular quota of men in October and November. President Jessup informed the Committee on Education and Special Training that "the contingent which should have arrived on October first has not been heard from, nor have we heard from the November first contingent."<sup>84</sup>

The Daily Iowan noted that on "Sunday, September 28," Private Ben F. Jones, Green Bay, Wisconsin, attached to the vocational

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<sup>84</sup>. Jessup to Major Grenville, November 1, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 237.

unit, "escaped from the guardhouse in the University Armory" and was captured three hours later near Lone Tree. He was held on a charge of desertion and when last heard of, was awaiting a court-martial.<sup>85</sup>

The coming of the Section "A" men was to cause the men and supervisors of the vocational unit trouble over the housing situation. When the contract of August 15, 1918, was let, it was planned to use the basement of the Armory for winter quarters for the vocational men. However, the use of the Armory basement as a mess hall for Section "A" was to "rob" Section "B" of its winter quarters.<sup>86</sup>

To Professor Keller, the University had two alternatives: find new quarters in present University buildings or town dwellings, or build temporary "sheds." He pointed out, however, that "University buildings are already taxed to their limits," and "it seems likely that the thing to consider is new quarters."<sup>87</sup> Ultimately, however, the combination of the influenza epidemic, the construction of the barracks across the river, and termination of the program following the German collapse, was to solve the problem of winter quarters.

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85. Daily Iowan, October 1, 1918.

86. G. J. Keller to Jessup, October 2, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 237.

87. Ibid.

### The Naval Section

Although primary stress was laid upon the army sphere of the Student Army Training Corps, there was a small naval unit on the campus.

President Jessup had early expressed a strong desire to see such a unit upon the campus under the auspices of the national program. On September 17, after previous talks with members of various departments as well as with members of the Committee on Education and Special Training, President Jessup wired Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels that the:<sup>88</sup>

University of Iowa earnestly desires to install naval section, Student Army Training Corps. Believe considerable number of students eager to enter. Twenty-five to fifty practically assured at outset. University facilities for work excellent. Details of procedure unknown to us. Request careful consideration of this petition and authorization to install a naval section. Will pursue carefully all regulations laid down.

In doing so, President Jessup was expressing the desire of many men on the campus who, though they were in many instances members of the Naval Reserve Corps, wished to become affiliated with the S.A.T.C.

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88. Jessup to Daniels, September 17, 1918, telegram, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 112.

Concomitant with the President's letter, Dean W. G. Raymond of the College of Applied Science, had sent a similar plea to the Secretary of the Navy.<sup>89</sup>

We have several Naval Reserve men in our school. They are asking what their status is to be with respect to the S.A.T.C. At present of course they have no connection...and they are here just as they would have been as college students....But there is a feeling amongst them and amongst some of their friends that since the army is providing quarters, subsistence, uniforms and tuition...the Navy Department might well do the same....

On September 28, the Daily Iowan announced that 100 bluejackets, members of the only unit in Iowa, would soon be adding a touch of color to the "olive drab ranks on the campus."<sup>90</sup>

Reason for the small number of navy men in comparison with the overflowing ranks of soldiers lay in the "arrangement of quotas between the War and Navy Departments, whereby the Navy" was to secure 12,000 students, or eight per cent of the total allotment of the S.A.T.C. induction.<sup>91</sup>

Half of the authorized strength at each of the 75 institutions receiving naval units must be of engineers. And with 225 freshmen enrolled in the College of Engineering, it was

89. Raymond to Daniels, September 11, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 112.

90. Daily Iowan, September 28, 1918.

91. Ensign J. E. Saugstad, Educational Enrolling Officer to Jessup, September 20, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 112.

not difficult for Iowa to fulfill the requirement. Applications were considered in the order filed and shortly the ranks were completed.<sup>92</sup>

As far as practicable, students in the naval section of the Student Army Training Corps were to follow an approved course in mechanical engineering, and steam and gas engine subjects. The latter was necessary for students who wished to qualify for Engineer Officer Schools, Naval Auxiliary Reserve. The term of instruction was to follow the quarter system of the army. In so far as possible, as with the army scheme, instruction in all subjects "should have reference to the needs and problems of the navy and to naval life and duties."<sup>93</sup>

Eleven hours per week were devoted to military and naval instruction throughout the program. The War Issues course was prescribed for nine hours per week for a total of three terms, but under certain conditions, already mentioned, some students might be excused.<sup>94</sup>

Courses approved for first year students included the following: Military Instruction, 11; War Issues, nine hours; Mathematics, nine hours; Physics, nine hours; French or Spanish,

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92. Daily Iowan, October 10, 1918.

93. Committee on Education and Special Training, Program for Naval Sections, pamphlet, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 112.

94. Ibid.

nine hours; and English, six hours. Students who had previously taken Physics could be allowed to substitute Chemistry or Meteorology, while men excused from the War Issues course could take History, Economics or Government. Students capable of advanced work in German would be able to study that language instead of the French or Spanish. A proficiency in one language was considered more important than an elementary knowledge of several.<sup>95</sup>

Naval men, like their army counterparts, were allowed to drop certain courses when the Armistice was announced. The 42-hour schedule was waived in favor of a 36-hour program.<sup>96</sup>

Disbandment of the naval section was to occur separately from that of the two army groups. The men were to be discharged under orders from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, being given the privilege of immediate release from the service.<sup>97</sup>

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95. Committee on Education and Special Training, Program for Naval Sections, pamphlet, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 112.

96. E. E. Nicholson to Jessup, November 25, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 112.

97. Daily Iowan, December 10, 1918.

TERMINATION

Some facts concerning the Armistice have already been alluded to. However, the process of discharge was to be intricate and slow, and necessitates additional citation.

Rumors flew fast after news of the German capitulation reached soldier ears. One of the most prevalent and one that caused some bickering and consternation, was to the effect that discharges would be given at varied times. Concerning this matter, President Jessup spoke his mind to the Committee on Education and Special Training:<sup>98</sup>

It is rumored that the S.A.T.C., in Medical, Dental and Engineering schools are to be released and the others kept for the remainder of the year. It will be a great source of difficulty to such an institution as Iowa if there is any further difference in the treatment of men on the same campus. Men who have no bona fide interest in college might be released without harm from our point of view. Such release would, I believe, leave the men on the campus who could and would do good work and contribute to the success of the experiment.

While officials talked and decided in the nation's capital, members of the Corps began to make preparations for their trek across the river to the new barracks. On November 24, it was announced that, weather and other conditions permitting, the men would be able to move across in about ten days. "The signing of the peace terms will not lessen the value of this

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98. Jessup to Committee on Education and Special Training, November 20, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.



structure. When no longer needed for barracks it will be used for rifle practice and other University activities," prognosticated the Daily Iowan.<sup>99</sup>

The army announced, before the final decision was made to disband the units, that men formerly assigned to units on various campuses would be able to return to their former posts.<sup>100</sup> On the strength of this, President Jessup sent out a form letter to all men in that category, asking them to "come back to Iowa and learn what Iowa can mean to you in time of peace."<sup>101</sup>

The same day on which President Jessup issued his invitation to former Corps members, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker announced that students would be given their releases as soon as possible. Measures were to be adopted to allow the release of members of the Student Army Training Corps who wished to return to a civilian status, or who expressed the desire to continue their school work on a purely academic schedule.<sup>102</sup> This, however, was not to be regarded as a cancellation of the program, and President Jessup soon received a telegram, asking if he

99. Daily Iowan, November 24, 1918.

100. Ibid.

101. Letter from President Jessup to "All Soldiers who have been transferred from the Student Army Training Corps to Central Officers Training Schools or to Officers Training Schools," November 21, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 116.

102. Daily Iowan, November 21, 1918.

wished the program to be continued, with the exception of the Medical unit, through June 30, 1919. To this the President quickly replied that if the S.A.T.C. should be abolished on a national scale, he would be in favor of such action. But he would not vote for termination at Iowa alone. "The motive of the Student Army Training Corps has been lost and very radical changes must be made to guarantee academic integrity," he charged.<sup>103</sup>

On November 26, 1918, the long-awaited orders terminating the Student Army Training Corps came through. The War Department announced that Commanding Officers of all "units of the S.A.T.C., both Sections "A" and "B" have been directed to demobilize and discharge the men commencing the week of December 1, with a view to completion of discharges by December 21."<sup>104</sup>

Termination of the program meant that contracts would have to be re-adjusted and cleared. Payments for housing, subsistence and instruction were to be made up to and including the date of discharge on the regular per diem per man basis. Accountants from the Contract Accounts Division were to visit

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103. Jessup to Committee on Education and Special Training, November 26, 1918, telegram, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

104. Committee on Education and Special Training to Jessup, November 26, 1918, Ibid.

campuses and analyze and study costs and accounts for final settlement. The Committee on Education and Special Training asked institutions to have great patience, since almost 600 schools were involved and the process of settlement would probably take about a quarter of a year.<sup>105</sup>

The University immediately began to take inventory of expenses, construction, contracts and other matters in which it engaged because of its relationship with the Student Army Training Corps. The following table presents the costs and charges connected with the physical plant up to December, 1918,<sup>106</sup>

<u>Buildings Constructed</u>	<u>Number of Men</u>	<u>Date of Completion</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Kitchen and Mess Hall with equipment (temp.)	2000	October 1918	\$24,157.08
Barracks (permanent)	1122	January 1919	150,000.00
<u>Buildings Constructed</u>	<u>Number of Men</u>		<u>Cost</u>
Alterations (temporary)			
Children's Hospital	336		\$ 530.00
Women's Gymnasium	300		2,744.29

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105. Committee on Education and Special Training to Jessup, November 26, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

106. Jessup to E. K. Hall, December 10, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

<u>Buildings Constructed</u>	<u>No. of Men</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Dental Building	196	\$ 502.74
Law Building	(used as hospital)	1101.31
Engineering Building	227	1958.15
Close Hall	164	Charged to Vocational Army
Men's Gymnasium	225	Charged to Vocational Army

<u>Leased Buildings</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Rental Fees</u>
Day Building	Guard House	Oct. 5-Dec. 1	\$ 342.06
Mahon Building	Storage	Dec. 1	58.33
East Iowa City	Storage	Dec. 1	55.00

<u>Temporary Alterations of Leased Property</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Tents and floors	\$1,472.52
Guard House	362.86
Warehouse Storage	113.33
Miscellaneous	2,750.34
Thirty acres of land for barracks and drill field	\$ 551,226.00
Total cost of above program	237,374.21
Amount paid by Government for barracks	108,575.00
Total cost to the University	128,799.21

As noted in the table, Close Hall had been rented to the Vocational Unit from August 1, 1918 to what was thought to be July 1, 1919, for \$200 a month. The money was to be paid over to the trustees, who had allowed the building to be used as a barracks for the men in Section "B". The Welch Building was rented to accommodate 120 more men of the same group. The contract dated from August 15, 1918 to May 15, 1919. Rent was not mentioned. Two floors of the Sueppel Building were rented for study rooms for Section "B" from September 15 to January 1, 1919, at \$100 per month.<sup>107</sup>

Section "B" was to be discharged first, and it was hoped that one hundred men a day would be processed. Demobilization of the collegiate group was to commence when the vocational men had been separated. Men on furlough and pass were recalled, while men under arrest and in confinement were to be discharged following completion of their sentences. The schedule called for officers to be separated on December 10, with the exception of those retained by the Regular Army, and Captain Robertson was to remain in command.<sup>108</sup>

The best laid plans of the Government, as so often is the case when discharges are concerned, went awry. The examination

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107. Report of Construction, Alterations and Leases, January 4, 1919, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

108. Daily Iowan, November 28, 1918.

papers for the vocational unit did not arrive from Washington and the men were unable to take their required physical examinations. Reasons for the delay were unknown, but rumors persisted that the men would be delayed until January 12, 1919.<sup>109</sup> It appeared that the rumors might be true, for on December 10 the papers were still not in evidence, and the officers seemed to take strange solace in announcing that "demobilization here cannot start anyway until the November pay roll is received. It is also delayed. The men must be paid...before they can receive their discharges."<sup>110</sup>

University officials took advantage of the delay to hold a "surprise" venereal disease check on the men. It had been rumored that the disease rate was high, and Dr. N. A. Alcock went over several companies at 3 a.m. one day and the remaining units the next day at 4 a.m., feeling that such a time was "the most favorable to pick the suspicious cases." One hundred and ninety-seven "suspects" were gathered in, but only one, a married man, was found to be positive. It was thought that he had received his infection from his wife and Public Health officials were checking the case.<sup>111</sup>

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109. Daily Iowan, December 3, 1918.

110. Ibid., December 10, 1918.

111. Alcock to Jessup, December 9, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 7.

Not more than a dozen cases of venereal disease had been treated at the University since the program had started. Most of the men afflicted with the disease were members of the vocational unit, with only two of the 12 from Section "A". Of the 12, all but five had been discharged as cured. Dr. Alcock informed President Jessup that the "conditions are quite good ....Frankly it has surprised me. Believe me to be very much pleased to assure you of these happy facts." 112

Members of the units were told to "disobey that impulse" and remain in school. Professor R. A. Kuever said that "students who ask me for my opinion are advised to stay in school at least until the end of the school year. They will actually gain time in obtaining their education." With a finger pointed to the future, Professor Sam B. Sloan of the English Department warned "the time is here when the man without the fullest development of his natural powers is at a disadvantage. There is bound to be a reduction in the pay envelope of the man who works with his hands." 113

Believing that members of the Corps should have fair treatment and an equitable recognition for the work of the first quarter, the Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts, on

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112. Alcock to Jessup, December 9, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 7.

113. Daily Iowan, December 15, 1918.

December 11, decided to grant a bachelor of arts degree to all men who completed "110 semester hours in the University independent of the present quarter." This action meant that men inducted into the S.A.T.C., and men matriculated and ready for induction would receive the same reward as if they had completed ten semester hours, the normal work of the quarter.<sup>114</sup>

In taking this action, Dean G. F. Kay of the College of Liberal Arts, pointed out that credit for any particular course taken by the men would not be given. On the books of the Registrar, all men affected, whether they were taking five hours work and military drill or full college work, or whether they had been in the hospital most of the quarter, as some had, would be reported "SATC" on the work of the quarter. Favorable comment could be made by the instructor, but no definite grade given. Such regulations did not apply to the schools of medicine or dentistry, because the faculties of both schools were bound to certain requirements by national organizations.<sup>115</sup>

Discharge of the members of the Student Army Training Corps got into motion again when necessary papers were secured from nearby Cornell College. Two hundred and fifty certificates, enough for the Vocational unit, were gained, while other forms

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114. Daily Iowan, December 12, 1918.

115. Ibid.



were being prepared by local printers. Only the November pay roll had yet to arrive from Chicago.<sup>116</sup>

By December 15, all necessary papers, including the all important pay roll had arrived. The men had been paid and would receive their December pay at home. Company "O" of Section "B" was slated to receive its discharge on December 15 and 16, and one company a day was to be released from Section "A" commencing December 16. Completion was seen as January 1, 1919. Dinners were being held by each departing company on the eve of discharge, with money from the canteen fund.<sup>117</sup>

That the states were eager to have their men home by Christmas if possible, can be seen in a telegram the Governor of South Dakota, Peter Norbeck, sent President Jessup, telling him to "draw on me personally for sufficient funds to return South Dakota boys home. Take receipts and send detailed statements to me."<sup>118</sup> However, it was not necessary to draw upon the credit of the Chief Executive of South Dakota, for his

116. Daily Iowan, December 12, 1918.

117. Ibid., December 15, 1918.

118. Peter Norbeck to Jessup, December 15, 1918, telegram, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 38.

"boys" had left Iowa City for South Dakota before the telegram arrived.<sup>119</sup>

Although the vocational unit was being rapidly processed, members of Section "A" looked forward to holidays in the barracks. During this period of waiting, the initials "S.A.T.C.," took on a new meaning: "Stick Around Till Christmas," and were to be found in many places, especially on the library tables.<sup>120</sup>

President Jessup intervened, however, by making a quick trip to Washington to "explain conditions here and get action." Four companies of Section "A" were discharged on December 18, instead of the usual one, and December 21 was to see the final separations taking place.<sup>121</sup>

January 2, 1919, saw the Headquarters Company in the process of discharge, while some officers had already left. Seven members of the Quartermaster Corps had received their papers on December 28, and most of the equipment had already been sent to a Chicago depot.<sup>122</sup> On February 18, an Extract of

119. Secretary to President Jessup to Secretary to Governor Norbeck, January 4, 1919, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 219.

120. Iowa Alumnus, November 1918, p. 15.

121. Daily Iowan, December 19, 1918.

122. Ibid., January 2, 1919.

Special Order No. 41-0, sent Captain George W. Robertson to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for separation.<sup>123</sup> The last official remnants of the Student Army Training Corps had departed, leaving behind a series of memories impressed upon many connected with the Institution.

President Jessup gave a final summing up of the number of men connected with the University under the program, in a letter to the District Educational Director, late in 1918,<sup>124</sup>

Quota authorized	3,000
Students inducted	
Army	1,358
Navy	122 <u>121 for one died</u>
No. withdrawn	41
Men actually in attendance on November 15	1,438

Additional figures as to the amount of money the Government owed the State University can be gained by a report of University Treasurer Bates, who pointed out that Iowa was to receive a per diem of eighty-eight cents for housing, eighty-nine

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123. Extract of War Department Special Order, No. 41-0, February 18, 1919, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

124. Jessup to E. E. Nicholson, December 12, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 116.

cents for subsistence and twenty-five cents for instruction, making a total of two dollars and two cents;<sup>125</sup>

The total per diem covering the period of operation for housing, subsistence and instruction, as listed by Secretary Bates, amounts to \$224,665.54. The breakdown is as follows:<sup>126</sup>

	Cash	Salvage	Per man per day
Housing	\$97,047.25	950.00	.8835
Subsistence	95,266.07	3,680.32	.8919
Instruction	27,721.90		.2510
	\$ 220,035.22	4,630.32	20262
	<hr/>		
	\$224,665.54		

<u>Men days</u>	
Inducted	81,989
Pre-inducted	22,846
Non-inducted	6,106
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	110,938

As anticipated, the Government was slow in paying debts owed to the numerous institutions. President Jessup informed an acquaintance that "the Government has been absolutely swamped with business." He pointed out that on the date of writing, "the University received the first payment for hospital services rendered last October. The Government still owes the

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125. W. H. Bates to Jessup, April 11, 1919, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

126. W. H. Bates to Jessup, April 11, 1919, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

University over one hundred thousand dollars which was expended last fall." 127

Termination of the program and the period of settling accounts brought with it the official praise of men in Washington for the work the collegiate institutions had carried out. Frank Aydelotte, National Director of the War Issues course, wrote the University giving praise for the speedy and thorough adjustment made to the Corps conditions, and lauding the method of providing study materials for the many men. 128

Secretary of War Baker expressed the official thanks of the Government, when he wrote, 129

The abrupt termination of the Student Army Training Corps before sufficient time had elapsed for its complete development, the interruptions due to the influenza epidemic and to other conditions incident to the early stages of organization, created difficulties which could not fail seriously to disturb the academic life. I am, therefore, glad of this opportunity to express to you, my recognition of the patience, devotion and skill with which both teachers and executives played the parts they were asked to play. The proposals of the War Department almost invariably met with a prompt and cordial response, and a willingness to make very genuine sacrifices where these seemed to be required by the nation's military needs.

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127. Jessup to P. H. Belding, May 28, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 30.

128. Daily Iowan, December 10, 1918.

129. Baker to all College Presidents, July 1, 1919, copy, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

APPRAISAL OF THE PROGRAM

As might be expected, there was considerable friction between members of the academic sphere and those of the military. According to regulations already cited, the academic leadership was to reside in the hands of the University authorities, while the prerogative of the army was limited to military matters. However, such dual control on the campus was to break down and cause some ill feelings.

Various faculty members were not hesitant in protesting infringements upon their academic domains. And a few are herewith cited to illustrate the types of infractions causing the most trouble.

Professor Breene of the Dental College lodged a protest with President Jessup after several of his students, 12 in number, had been called from their classes to attend military band practice. "The College of Dentistry," he declared, "has definite instructions as to the number of hours of attendance and subject hours, as agreed upon by the Dental Educational Council of America, and the Surgeon General's Office." The professor declared that until other orders were forthcoming, "it is the intention to abide by instructions and give students such

instruction that will prepare them for graduation, or progress with their classes." 130

The Medical College, like the Dental College, had certain national requirements to fulfill in its programs, and could brook little interference by the military. Dean L. W. Dean informed the President on one occasion that "several students from each of our four classes report for Officers Training School at 4:30 p.m.," and "during the period assigned for educational work it is necessary for students to go from the barracks to the hospital." Dean wished to confine the students to the "Medical campus during the time which is given them for educational work." 131

On November 8, the Faculty of the Medical College voted that the Faculty request the Dean to notify the Commandant of the Student Army Training Corps, through the President, that the "Faculty must protest against any further infringement, by the military authorities here, of the right of the Faculty to all the time of the Medical students and the right of these Medical students to all of their time," from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., and from 1:30 to 4:30 p.m., for

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130. Breens to Jessup, October 26, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 28.

131. Dean to Jessup, October 25, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 1.

Medical instruction, "according to positive orders from the Committee on Education and Special Training." <sup>132</sup>

On November 13, Dean issued another complaint on behalf of the Medical Faculty because students in the College were being measured for uniforms during the period set aside for academic work, and that an average of two men from each class were on orderly duty every day.<sup>133</sup> The Medical Dean readily gave his opinion as to what should happen to the program in connection with the November 11 Armistice: "The Corps, as far as it relates to the Medical, Dental and Veterinary schools, should be discontinued as soon as practicable and not later than the end of the current semester." <sup>134</sup>

Shortly after the program was launched at the University, Dean Raymond of the College of Engineering made the following report,<sup>135</sup>

We are having great difficulty in keeping school just now...because we are not certain as to our authority or what the men should be doing. We are

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132. Minutes of Medical Faculty meeting, November 8, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 1.

133. Dean to Jessup, November 13, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 1.

134. Dean to Jessup, November 17, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 1

135. Raymond to Jessup, October 18, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 10.



unable to make satisfactory reports because of the great irregularity in attendance without any notification to us as to why the men are away.... A sergeant or orderly will come to class and demand a number of men for some detail and the men are taken....It seems to me that some system must be devised to protect us or we are going to be severely criticized for the poor educational showing we are making.

The Dean also objected to the manner in which students under his jurisdiction were taken from their classes "to do grading for a contractor on the building of barracks or any other work." This was especially distasteful since many of the men had just returned from hospitalization with influenza.<sup>136</sup>

President Jessup, who naturally bore the brunt of many complaints, was quick to bring the more serious charges to the attention of the Military Commandant. Tactfully he would write, "I enclose a letter I have from Doctor Dean. This is only one of a great many similar complaints."<sup>136a</sup> A series of interchanges, either verbal or written, would follow each demand and, in general, the military necessitated among its underlings a change of tactics; which would last a least for a

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136. Raymond to Jessup, October 25, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 10.

136a. Jessup to Robertson, November 14, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 84, since many communications of this nature took place over the telephone, abundant records do not remain.

short period. However, the dual nature of campus control continually brought forth charges of overextended authority as each group entered the "twilight zone" of control.

An incident of lighter nature was disclosed when E. G. Schroeder, Director of Physical Education, informed President Jessup that during the days of the S.A.T.C., someone had broken into the presidential locker and made off with his swimming trunks.<sup>137</sup>

During the course of the program, Dean of Men Robert Rienow encountered many cases of military and academic discipline. One, however, failed to impress him and he reported the details in a protest to President Jessup. The case concerned two men, C. J. Potts and J. P. Eglen of Company "F", who were in the hospital in the Law Building as the result of "what can only be termed brutal treatment" on the part of an officer in Company "E";<sup>138</sup>

Briefly, the facts of the case as far as I can gather, and I find them well authenticated, are that these men, seated in their barracks, did not hear the call to attention when Lt. A. W. Covins entered the room from the back way, and therefore didn't promptly rise. There were five in this group who did not hear the call. These five he ordered upstairs in the orderly room and later placed them

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137. E. G. Schroeder to Jessup, January 19, 1919, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 132.

138. Rienow to Jessup, December 5, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 38.

upon the running track where they were compelled to run for nearly an hour. They were then taken out in the barracks, obliged to put on their blouses, sweaters and overcoats and were double-timed around the armory until thoroughly exhausted. After this Mr. Eglen was taken upon the running track with his overcoat on, because he was unable to keep up with the group, and was obliged to continue the exercise. It develops that Mr. Potts is one of the men who recently was returned to the barracks after a severe case of pneumonia. Mr. Eglen had just come off a twenty-four hour period of military police duty. They completely collapsed after this treatment, and it was found necessary to keep them in the Law Building during the present day. In the face of such circumstances, you can hardly blame the administration for doubting the advisability of referring cases of discipline of students to officers so utterly lacking in judgment and common sense as this would seem to indicate....Such an officer is not competent to handle men and should be relieved of his duty at once.

The Daily Iowan gave a partial evaluation of what it thought of the Student Army Training Corps, when it commented upon a statement by a Judge DeGraff that "Another year of the S.A.T.C. in colleges and fraternity life and everything else essential to the young man's education would be completely ruined." The Iowan declared it could not go along all the way on the statement, but "no one, however, who has witnessed the changed attitude of students under an academic and military regime can doubt the inherent truth of the Judge's decision." However, the newspaper pointed out that even with all its drawbacks, evil effects and inefficiencies, the Student Army

Training Corps was not in vain. "Had the war lasted longer, had the Government been given time to correct obvious defects in the system, had the cooperation of military authorities with academic become greater," the S.A.T.C. would have "lived more pleasantly in our memories." 139

Perhaps the best critique of the Student Army Training Corps program can be found in an appraisal compiled by Professor C. H. Weller and forwarded to the Committee on Education and Special Training, January 9, 1919, by President Jessup. This report was illuminating, and generally speaking proved to be an indictment of the program.

Professor Weller recalled that when the United States entered the war there was a sharp decline in the enrollment of men at the University. This was reflected in the 1917-18 enrollment which saw women enrollees increase from 1435 to 1532, while men decreased from 2088 to 1780. A vigorous campaign was instituted to interest men in attending college, which received encouragement from the Government. By the fall of 1918, about 1900 men came to the University. Of these 1478 were inducted into the Student Army Training Corps. It was estimated that 1200 to 1300 of these men would probably have entered college in the normal course of events and that 150 to 250 entered

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139. Daily Iowan, January 2, 1919.

solely because of the S.A.T.C. It was also calculated that twenty-five per cent of the men in the Student Training Corps would drop from the roles before completing their work because of health or lack of finances as the government allowance was not sufficient to meet all expenses encountered.<sup>140</sup>

Professor Weller was quite positive that, "the academic work of the University was very seriously interrupted by these influences and, in the case of liberal arts students, by the strangeness and uncongeniality of certain courses which they were pursuing." The change in life from that of a civilian to that of a military man was the initial blow, while the influenza epidemic, which attacked about 1200 men, had a retarding and demoralizing effect. Out of the 125 cases which were followed by pneumonia, thirty-one men died. Late inductions were also a serious handicap. It should not be assumed that even a majority were inducted on October 1. Only about ninety were inducted then, and the process continued until the Armistice was signed. One of the reasons for delay was that adequate blanks for induction were not made available; another was the late decision to induct medical students.<sup>141</sup>

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140. C. H. Weller to Jessup, Report, State University of Iowa to Committee on Education and Special Training, January 9, 1919, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

141. Ibid.

The interference of extra military duty imposed on academic work was roundly condemned. During the early days, in October, several hundred men would be put on special details. In December, this number was reduced to about one hundred and twenty-five. Men were used as guards, sentries, military police, orderlies and all the other routine military duties. Many were used to work on the barracks being built across the river. In the opinion of the faculty members, too many were detailed unnecessarily, while such happenings were considered normal procedure by the military. Class attendance of fifteen to fifty per cent was regarded quite good at some periods. However, such a disturbed pattern of class attendance discouraged the students or made them indifferent.<sup>142</sup>

According to the report, the faculty and officers had some difficulty in meeting certain suggestions of the Committee on Education and Special Training. Faculty members were shifted to meet demands in courses where instructors were scarce, for example, in sanitation, map making and in military law. Orders from the Committee would often cause a "change of front." Attempts were made to rectify errors at once instead of waiting until the end of the term. The plan of the S.A.T.C. was formulated so late, and pressure was so urgent, that probably a more systematic treatment was impossible.

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<sup>142</sup>. Ibid.

The program for the students in the professional colleges was quite like that of peace-time, but this was not true in the College of Liberal Arts where the students would often be in courses that had no intrinsic interest to them. Consequently the attitude of these students toward academic work was in general much less favorable than in times of peace. As was to be expected, the faculty in general entered into the work with loyalty and zeal. However, they were worried due to the strangeness of the situation and the many changing orders. The work in the professional schools was regarded as of value toward a degree. This could not be said of the work done in the College of Liberal Arts. The faculty had voted full credit for work satisfactorily accomplished but there was little that they considered satisfactory. The faculties of Liberal Arts and Applied Science agreed to allow the already cited ten hours credit, leaving one hundred and ten hours to be secured for graduation. One part of the program that proved to be of value in the professional colleges was that of supervised study. About sixty faculty members shared in the supervision of three study halls. However, the military men were lax in discipline in connection with this phase of the program and absence was common.

The War Issues course was administered by seven members of the College of Liberal Arts. Academic credit for this was

recorded directly in the College. Of eleven parts, this course was taught by thirty-eight instructors in fifty-five sections. Registration fluctuated, but finally settled at 1311 men and 224 women. It was appraised as a worth while unit, one wisely conceived and making a distinct contribution to the program.<sup>113</sup>

A harmonious relationship, on the whole, was maintained between the academic and the military men. But the faculty felt that the military failed in some respects to keep their part of the contract. They allowed military duties to interfere seriously with academic work. The military idea was that the students were only sojourners and were to learn their military duties as quickly as possible. Of this, Professor Weller asserted:<sup>114</sup>

Unquestionably the serious difficulty was the immaturity and inefficiency of the military officers assigned to the University. All of them were young, and none of them had real military experience. Most of them knew little of academic traditions, and cared less. If experienced army officers had been available, the results would probably have been very different. These men had hazy ideas of discipline. To clap a man into their guard house for any offense was their Draconian practice.

He felt that the effect of military discipline upon the morale and conduct of the students was not salutary.

At the time he wrote, Professor Weller could not secure a definite opinion as to whether the physical training

113. Ibid.

114. Ibid.



program had been beneficial or not. There appeared to be no greater improvement in this respect under the S.A.T.C. than there had been under the R.O.T.C. in peace-time. It was hoped that return to peace had brought a return to the old academic spirit.

If it again became necessary to have an inclusive military program at the University, Professor Weller recommended retaining the R.O.T.C. and intensifying it with all responsibility under the University. He considered that the Student Training Corps had been nobly conceived but poorly thought out and "jerkily" administered. Because of its dual control it was foredoomed to failure. Either the University instructors should have been under the military or the military subject to University administration. He definitely favored the latter. The Government's effort to use the universities and colleges for the training of officers was regarded as both wise and profitable. However, it would have been better had the Government stopped with the volunteer plan as outlined earlier in the summer. It was quite unnecessary to introduce the barracks, subsistence and pay. He concluded by saying: <sup>145</sup>

The University of Iowa looks back upon the experience of the term with the satisfaction of having endeavored with patriotic loyalty and constant enthusiasm to have aided the country in time of peril. From this standpoint it has no regrets.

## Chapter V

## NON-MILITARY ASPECTS OF THE WAR PERIOD

The Influenza Epidemic

The State University was to find a very undesirable burden in the form of the dread influenza epidemic of 1918. The rapidly communicable disease struck the institution, its opening already delayed until October 1, just when registration and the work of launching the Student Army Training Corps was getting underway. With terrible speed it proceeded virtually to paralyze institutional activities.

One case had been found on opening day. Twelve were added on the second day, 40 on the third and the number was to stay in the double-score bracket until late in October when the disease began to subside.<sup>1</sup> Almost immediately a quarantine, the "most drastic that had ever been experienced within the institution," was clamped upon the activities of University and city.<sup>2</sup> Guards armed with bayonet-topped rifles stood guard at all entrances to the campus proper, and only members of the University family carrying passes signed by Captain George Robertson,

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1. See President Jessup's speech at 1917 Home Coming, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 160.

2. Ibid.

Military Commandant, were allowed to enter or depart.<sup>3</sup>

The first two days of October saw the filling of the University Isolation Hospital and in succeeding days the increasing cases necessitated the commandeering of the Psi Omega, Sigma Nu and Phi Delt houses, as well as the Law Building, Women's Gymnasium and the first three floors of Currier Hall's west wing for hospital use. In addition, the Masonic Temple and other fraternal Iowa City buildings were used as were the services of its citizens.<sup>4</sup>

In a speech at the 1918 Homecoming celebration President Jessup painted a vivid picture of the situation:<sup>5</sup>

The Homecoming is marked by mingled emotions. The good fellowship and pleasure of Homecoming is here, but the clouds through which we have passed leave a shadow. . . . [Speaking of the epidemic he continued] Notwithstanding the fact that the University already maintained a hospital with over four hundred beds, the University medical authorities, grasping the significance of the situation, organized facilities for eleven hundred beds. . . . Army trucks were used as ambulances on a twenty-four hour schedule. The Home Economics laboratory was turned into a relief kitchen. Hundreds of gallons of soup were prepared by the staff and women of the community. The Medical School as such was abandoned. . . .

On October third, Doctor C. P. Howard of the College

3. Daily Iowan, October 3, 1918.

4. Ibid., October 10, 1918.

5. See President Jessup's speech at Homecoming, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 160.

of Medicine warned "It is probable that the disease will spread throughout the city, but it need not prove serious if proper precautions are taken."<sup>6</sup>

Immediate precautions were taken to control the spread of the disease. President Jessup urged all members of the University body to cooperate and issued the following instructions:<sup>7</sup>

1. Instruct your classes regarding the nature and methods of the spread of influenza. Also that for the present and continuing for the next few weeks, every cold, no matter how slight, should be regarded as a case of influenza, and proper precautions taken accordingly.
2. In case you are affected by a "cold" or influenza so mild that you feel you can carry on your work, it is recommended that during the class period you cover your nose and mouth with gauze — at least three layers in thickness — or in the absence of such, with a handkerchief, even though it is not necessary to sneeze or cough.

The President also announced special regulations governing procedure as laid down by the State Epidemiologist. These included periodical health examinations, the covering of coughs and sneezes, the reporting of students to the hospital who were sick, or who coughed or sneezed and did not cover their

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6. Daily Iowan, October 3, 1918.

7. Ibid., October 6, 1918.

mouths, by the instructors, house mothers or matrons.<sup>8</sup>

With the advent of the disease the University Hospital facilities had been turned over to the Military Department and the staff of 40 physicians, 180 nurses along with the many internes and junior and senior medical students were soon hard pressed. Since the University was theoretically under the control of the military, the Iowa City Board of Health's orders banning public gatherings did not apply and the institution continued to carry on activities as much as possible.

By October 6 the authorities had isolated 227 cases in the various hospitals, while 119 men were confined to quarters for twenty-four hour diagnosis due to colds.<sup>9</sup> The filling up of the various dwellings with patients meant that new abodes were needed for the former tenants. Men in the Women's Gymnasium were tented out on the tennis courts and women evacuees were housed in several fraternity houses.<sup>10</sup> Food for the patients in the Women's Gymnasium and Law Building was prepared in the laboratory of the Home Economics Department.

Since the Student Army Training Corps was affected by

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8. Daily Iowan, October 6, 1918.

9. Ibid.

10. Ibid., October 6, 10, 1918.

the disease, it was necessary that a complete report be sent to the Committee on Education and Special Training. A Military District Inspector made one such report on October sixth, before any S.A.T.C. man had died:<sup>11</sup>

This unit is extremely fortunate in that the State University of Iowa maintains one of the largest hospitals in the country which has been placed at the disposal of the Government in this connection. The University authorities have turned over their complete medical staff . . . so that apparently every precaution has been taken to control the epidemic. Each student has been required to undergo a rigid health examination in order to check every possibility of infection or carrier. All suspicious cases have been isolated and face masks are being worn by hundreds of students. Of the three hundred twenty-five cases of detention at the present, relatively few are seriously ill. There has been one death among the University students, and this person was not a member of the Student Army Training Corps.

The University's first fatality, as alluded to in the military report, occurred on the morning of October fifth. The victim was Bernard Wallace, a 17 year-old freshman from Belmond, Iowa, who had been taken ill the previous day. The morning of October ninth was to claim another victim, while four members of the S.A.T.C. were to be entered as dead upon Morning Report of October 13.<sup>12</sup>

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11. Report, District Military Inspector to the Committee on Education and Special Training, October 6, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 116.

12. Daily Iowan, October 8, 10, 13, 1918.

At the outset the expectancy of cases had been set at about 1500 and the anticipated deaths around 75.<sup>13</sup> That not only the total number of cases but also the fatalities were to be much lower than expected is due in great measure to the heroic efforts of the University as well as to the civilian and military aid so heartily and effectively rendered.

An organization of faculty men under Dean Robert Rienow saw to it that every parent or nearest of kin of an ill student was notified the moment sickness developed. The appearance of pneumonia was considered dangerous and the parents were telegraphed for. Each pneumonia case was assigned to a specific member of the faculty, who met the parents and arranged details incident to a bed-side visit and, in case of death, saw to it that the necessary details were carried out.<sup>14</sup>

Reports in the Daily Iowan and charts in the Presidential Files give mute testimony to the tragic progress of the disease. Daily the President received communications on which were recorded the condition of the ill. In many instances a name that was entered as "sick" one day was noted "seriously sick" on another and might soon be reported "dead."

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13. President Jessup's speech at Homecoming, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 160.

14. Ibid.

Rather hopefully the Daily Iowan of October 10 hinted that the epidemic was declining in ferocity. But such was not the case. Fifty cases of pneumonia were added to the sick list two days later and, by October 15, there were an estimated 68 cases of pneumonia among the University nurses alone.<sup>15</sup>

October 16 saw the S.A.T.C. men in the College of Liberal Arts resume their classes, being released from confinement to barracks. Many classes were as yet out and quarantine rules remained in effect. President Jessup was kept busy, especially as the quarantine began to wear on students, notifying the State Board of Health of quarantine-breakers, notably girls.<sup>16</sup>

In mid-October a state-wide quarantine went into effect prohibiting the operation of schools until the State could work itself free of the fever-ridden maze. However, telephone conversations between President Jessup and the State Board of Health gave assurance that the University would be able to ignore the State action.<sup>17</sup>

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15. Daily Iowan, October 17, 1916.

16. Telegrams from Jessup to State Board of Health, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 96.

17. Daily Iowan, October 20, 1918.



President Jessup's immediate family was touched by the epidemic. In addition to his worries over the health conditions of the students and faculty members of the University his own "baby" became ill and "we thought for a few days we might not be able to save him," however, "the baby is getting better I am thankful to say."<sup>18</sup>

As the fourth week of the epidemic appeared on the calendars it finally appeared that the sickness was on the down grade. On October 23, only five new cases had been admitted to the hospitals and most of these men were from South Dakota's Company R.<sup>19</sup> The University Health Committee began to discuss plans to furlough men convalescing from influenza and also grant leaves to pneumonia cases who so desired.<sup>20</sup>

President Jessup kept the faculty informed on latest development. And as talk of lifting the quarantine was rumored, he issued a non-public communique pointing out that 24 men and three nurses had died by October 22.<sup>21</sup> However, he was soon able to notify Doctor Sumner of the State Board of Health that

18. Jessup to Ruth Wardall, October 25, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 35.

19. Daily Iowan, October 24, 1918.

20. Dean to Jessup, October 19, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 1.

21. Jessup to Faculty, October 22, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 27.

the situation was improving:<sup>22</sup>

Influenza conditions are greatly improved here. Practically no new cases in city, very few new cases in University. No deaths for two days. Have maintained rigid quarantine nearly three weeks under direction of military authorities. Conditions now such as to warrant expecting normal condition soon. Our medical authorities favor lifting the quarantine so far as outdoor activities are concerned.

The number of patients in the various isolation hospitals gradually decreased during the latter part of October and, by October 24, the Law Building and Women's Gymnasium were the only structures in use for this purpose. By October 29 all detention units were reported closed and patients were being cared for in the University Hospital proper.<sup>23</sup>

Relief for the beleaguered campus finally arrived on October 31, when it was announced that the "influenza epidemic is now well under control and despite several fatalities in the past few days, it has been deemed advisable to lift the ban from the University and city," on November second.<sup>24</sup>

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22. Jessup to Dr. Sumner, October 23, 1918, telegram, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 96.

23. Daily Iowan, October 29, 1918.

24. Ibid., October 31, 1918.

Lifting of the quarantine meant that lost freedom would soon again be enjoyed. Students would be able to attend the Iowa—Illinois game, prospects of which had recently looked so dim, and movies and dances would again be in operation. Members of the Student Army Training Corps were to receive their regular leaves. It was a return to normalcy.<sup>25</sup>

Yet danger was not yet passed. On November twelfth the Iowan warned that 40 "non-serious" cases remained in the University Hospital, and two days later students were advised to refrain from needlessly congregating and told that the epidemic would probably continue in a very modified form for four to six weeks more.<sup>26</sup>

In early December fear of the epidemic was again aroused. The University Health Committee met on December second and decided to abandon public gatherings, lectures and dances for several days as a future precaution. There had been 16 new cases in a forty-eight hour period and the University was taking no chances on a repetition of the October days.<sup>27</sup> There was no repetition.

As can be recognized, the epidemic left hardly a segment of University life untouched. Work of the Extension Division

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25. Daily Iowan, October 31, 1918.

26. Ibid., November 12, 14, 1918.

27. Ibid., December 3, 1918.

was curtailed because of the state-wide quarantine, forcing department members to remain in Iowa City.<sup>28</sup> Miss Margaret Sawyer of the Home Economics Department had been scheduled to report for Army Nurse Corps duty, but President Jessup was able to secure a delay in order that she might stay with the University during its time of dire need.<sup>29</sup> The epidemic held up delivery of the regular October and November quotas for Section "B" of the Student Army Training Corps.<sup>30</sup>

President Jessup, writing to the military authorities, gave a graphic picture of the disease's damage to the administrative department of the school:<sup>31</sup>

The epidemic . . . disorganized everything here. This morning's report shows that we have admitted to the Hospital to date, nearly one thousand students. When it is realized that in practically all of these cases fourteen days were allowed each patient after his fever subsided, it is possible to get a somewhat definite idea of our disorganization. The epidemic affected practically every office and department in the institution, and it has been

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28. O. E. Klingaman to Jessup, October 19, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 21.
29. Jessup to Dora E. Thompson, Superintendent, Army Nurse Corps, October 14, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 35.
30. Jessup to O. W. Lee, November 18, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 84.
31. Jessup to Captain H. O. Zillman, November 2, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 84.

impossible to secure substitute service. The Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings was entirely without clerical assistance for nearly two weeks. The Secretary-Treasurer was out of his office for several days, as was also half of his office help. My own office assistance has been decreased fifty per cent until a day or two ago. However, the quarantine is now lifted and we are again out of the woods.

In spite of all the efforts the University had taken to check the spread of disease and relieve the suffering, 31 men, primarily members of the Student Army Training Corps, and seven nurses fell victims to its ravages or to the accompanying pneumonia; and more than one thousand students were taken sick.<sup>32</sup>

The cost of caring for the sick ran high and the Government was asked to pay the largest share of the bill. The United States was tentatively billed \$24,632.43 for care of Student Army Training men during the month of October and the first half of November.<sup>33</sup> And in the following January, Dean L. W. Dean submitted a revised tabulation calling for \$38,791.66 for medical care of soldiers, primarily during the epidemic.<sup>34</sup>

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32. L. W. Dean to Jessup, November 20, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 35; Iowa Alumnus, vol. 16, No. 1, November 1918, p. 19; see Appendix B.

33. Note dated November 29, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 30.

34. Dean to Jessup, January 15, 1919, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 1.

There were a few touches of humor in the drab situation. Dr. John H. Hamilton, the state authority on epidemics who kept sending the University rules and regulations, came down with a mild form of the disease.<sup>35</sup> Members of the Training Corps, at least those untouched by influenza, looked forward to carefree days in the barracks free from textbooks and duties. However, this was not to be the situation. The number of soldier cases meant fewer men would be available for the regular details and the men were worked harder than ever before. In addition, members of the Band found themselves putting in three hours of practice each day.<sup>36</sup>

The fact that parents of students were notified when their offspring became ill has already been cited. However, one case adds a rather garish, yet not unhumorous touch to the narrative. Dean George F. Kay had been kept busy sending out letters to the parents and next of kin. From one death note he received the following reply: "We thank you for your kind letter. This was the first information we had of our son's whereabouts since he first arrived in Iowa City." The letter was brought to Dean Kay by the soldier son, asking information

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35. Daily Iowan, October 8, 1918.

36. Ibid., October 13, 1918.

on his unfortunate demise.<sup>37</sup>

### Foreign Relief Work

Active in alleviating the suffering of Europe's millions before the war, conflict with the Central Powers added impetus to University' efforts. The relief work took the form of supporting French orphans, providing scholarships for foreign students, collecting clothes and contributing time and money to various sponsoring organizations.

One of the larger projects undertaken was carried out by the University Women's League to bring two French girls to the University campus. This plan was in line with a national movement carried on in many colleges and universities. According to the plan, the University would grant scholarships while the League would provide for the living and incidental expenses. All co-eds, as well as alumni, were asked to contribute to the \$500 goal.<sup>38</sup>

Selection of suitable applicants was made by the American Council on Education. On September 16, 1918, Robert Kelly, secretary of the organization, informed the University that two girls had been chosen. They were Renee Galland and

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37. Daily Iowan, November 14, 1918.

38. Daily Iowan, June 1, 1918.

Jeanne Terraz. President Jessup was informed they had sailed from Bordeaux on September 7, and the University official to meet them at the New York dock was to wear a special badge.<sup>39</sup>

Ultimately it developed that only one girl, Miss Terraz, had sailed. Miss Gallan's mother would not grant her daughter permission to leave France. Members of the Council on Education met the newcomer in New York for the University, and on September 22, 1918, at 8:00 a.m., Miss Terraz stepped off a Rock Island train and started her new life on the campus.<sup>40</sup> Installed at Gurrier Hall, the Daily Iowan soon reported that she "has already made herself quite popular."<sup>41</sup> Miss Terraz carried on her work under the guidance of Miss Lucille Franchere, an instructor in the French Department and "made good" in her studies. After completing her work at the University she planned to return to France and visit her mother and, if possible, come back to the United States and teach the French language.<sup>42</sup>

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39. Robert Kelly to Jessup, September 16, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 66.

40. Daily Iowan, September 29, 1918.

41. Ibid.

42. Jessup to Robert Kelly, December 9, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 66.



Beside the French scholarship given to Miss Terras, the University made it known that it was prepared to "offer tuition in sums not to exceed one hundred dollars a year to a number not to exceed ten students, regularly recommended by the Allied Governments."<sup>43</sup>

Some members of the faculty turned their talents to acting in order to raise money for the support of French war orphans. April 23, 1917, saw Richard Brinsley Sheridan's notable comedy "The Rivals" play to a full house and net \$315.24 for the fund.<sup>44</sup> The orphans were picked by the editors of Life Magazine on behalf of the faculty, and were five in number: Fernande Denhaut, Paulette Debove, Simone Baussange, Marie Hauret, and Pierre Grange. Four had been born since the war started.<sup>45</sup>

The French club of the University contributed 1169 francs for the support of orphans in the city of Ajen and subsequently received a letter of thanks from the city's mayor through the French Ambassador at Washington.<sup>46</sup> Perhaps the culmination of French official and unofficial thanks was

43. Jessup to Robert Kelly, December 14, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 66.

44. Daily Iowan, May 16, 1917.

45. Ibid., May 30, 1917; Iowa Alumnus, October 1917, p. 16.

46. Daily Iowan, January 12, 1918.

tendered when the University of Paris presented the University of Iowa with a "a beautiful medal superbly encased in royal purple morocco." The medal, of bronze, four inches in diameter and designed by the sculptor Pierre Roche, was presented to the University as a "token offering of greeting."<sup>47</sup>

The Vice-Regent of the University of Paris explained in a letter that the Paris institution had decided to offer a medal to each of the universities of the Allied nations in recognition "of the services rendered during the war by instructors and students, whether on the battlefield or in the classroom . . . and offers this medal in testimony of friendship and fraternity."<sup>48</sup>

Working through various clubs and organization on the campus, students and faculty members also gathered clothes for the needy in Europe and contributed their time and money to the various incidental causes.

#### The Red Cross and Y.M.C.A.

Some of the activities of the University Red Cross have already been cited, especially in connection with the Extension Division. However, the Red Cross was very active on

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47. Iowa Alumnus, October 1919, p. 24.

48. Ibid.

the campus in raising funds and materials for men in service and overseas needy.

During the summers of 1917 and 1918 the Red Cross and the School of Nursing cooperated in a home-nursing type course. The first course was of six weeks duration from June 18 to July 30, 1917, making use of the Marshall Law Room in the Law Building, which was used both summers. Primarily stressed were intensive courses on the preparation of surgical dressings and general first aid.<sup>49</sup>

O. E. Klingaman, Director of the Extension Division, served various Red Cross needs notably. Shortly after war was declared, at the request of O. B. Towne, Director of the Red Cross War Council, President Jessup released the professor for "thirty days work in raising Iowa's share of the one hundred million dollar Red Cross War Fund."<sup>50</sup>

Co-eds were admonished to stop "knitting brilliant colored sweaters and scarves to deck themselves in, thereby creating such a demand for the bright wools that manufacturers are not dyeing enough of the gray and khaki to supply soldiers

49. Bulletin, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, Norris File.

50. O. B. Towne to Jessup, June 3, 1917, telegram, see Presidential Correspondence, 1916-17, Norris File.

and sailors." The writer of the letter asked the girls if they were not "patriotic enough to put aside your own vanity? Can you imagine a French or an English girl thinking of herself in a time like this?"<sup>51</sup>

Taking a hint from the letter, the girls of Pi Beta Phi spearheaded a drive to ban "all bright yarns" and obtain Red Cross materials instead. This was followed by an official ban on bright yarns by the Pan-Hellenic Council, and soon the professors were being petitioned to allow the co-eds to do Red Cross knitting while listening to lectures.<sup>52</sup>

Soon sororities found it patriotic and wise to spend Thursday evenings in the Red Cross rooms knitting and rolling bandages, in addition to spending various definite hours in the chapter houses for the same purpose.<sup>53</sup> The members of Alpha Xi Delta took a step forward taking charge of the Garden Theater for an evening with all proceeds going to the local Red Cross. This procedure was later followed by other sororities.<sup>54</sup>

51. Daily Iowan, September 30, 1917.

52. Ibid., October 5, 27 and November 2, 1917.

53. Ibid., October 3, December 6, 1917.

54. Ibid., November 22, 1917.

Whenever interests and enthusiasm seemed to lag, various student body members would apply a verbal goad to flagging spirits. Members of the student body could be quite caustic when they felt the University was not doing its part in supporting the war effort. Indicative of the prevailing attitude that often expressed itself in the pages of the Daily Iowan is the following letter:<sup>55</sup>

If there ever was a group of supposedly educated, refined young people, who were in more danger of being branded slackers, it is certainly the students who remain here at the State University of Iowa. The lukewarm spirit shown by the students, not only at the convocation Wednesday for War Stamps but at the convocations in the interests of the Y.M.C.A. campaign a few weeks ago is certainly a disgrace to all. The Y.M.C.A. campaign was of such importance that the Governor of the State was here to speak for us. Where were the students? . . . Have our best men gone and left nothing but a mob of molly coddles?

Perhaps it might not be amiss at this point to recall to mind that the students at the University, especially in World War I, were not blessed with abundant funds from home or from outside jobs. That they were able to remain in school is a credit to their parents and to their own industry in many instances. Called upon to subscribe to Liberty Loan drives, Y.M.C.A. drives, Red Cross and Salvation Army fund raising work,

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55. Daily Iowan, December 21, 1917.

as well as buying Thrift Stamps, they gave what they could spare and sometimes more. That they could not give all that was at times demanded was more their misfortune than their fault.

Not long after the war started a three-day campaign was launched to raise six thousand dollars for Iowa City and army Y.M.C.A. work. One-fifth of the money raised was to be given to the army "Y" while the remainder was to remain in Iowa City. The drive went "over the top" and subscribed a total of \$7,057.00 in three days to the campaign. Pledges came from 734 persons with 96 members of the faculty contributing \$1,536; 210 businessmen giving \$3,687 and 429 students contributing \$1,834.10. Ultimately, the fund reached well over \$7,200.<sup>56</sup>

In November of 1917 a similar campaign was started with the quota set at \$12,500. This campaign, lasting from November 13 to 19, was slightly different than its predecessor. Instead of only one-fifth of the funds collected going to the army "Y", Professor C. H. Weller declared that "the entire sum is devoted to war work with our armies in this country and in Europe," and "I am confident that we shall oversubscribe

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56. Daily Iowan, May 25, 1917; Iowa Alumnus, June 1917, p. 262.

our appropriation, . . . . Let's make it a round \$15,000."<sup>57</sup>

The University entered into the campaign with vigor and a contest soon developed between the institution and the State College at Ames which had a similar quota. A wounded Canadian officer and Governor Harding were scheduled for speeches during the campaign. Alpha Delta Pi opened the drive with a \$1350 donation, but when the drive had officially closed only \$10,490 had been collected. It was then decided to commence a systematic campaign of reaching all students not yet contacted. When the final results were tabulated it was found that the students and faculty had contributed \$13,148 topping the quota but falling short of the hopes of Professor Weller. The student women had raised the largest amount, on a percentage basis followed by the members of the faculty, while the male students brought up the rear.<sup>58</sup>

Late in the war the co-eds were again to show their spirit in the United War Work drive. A goal of ten thousand dollars had been set for the November 11-18, 1918, campaign and despite the intervention of the Armistice, almost twelve thousand dollars was contributed.<sup>59</sup>

57. Daily Iowan, October 31, 1917.

58. Ibid., October 31, November 20, 21, 23, December 2, 1917; Iowa Alumnus, December 1917, p. 69.

59. Daily Iowan, October 31, November 12, 14, 19, 24, 1918.

Members of the University faculty were also active in doing external Y.M.C.A. work. Notable among those who engaged in the work was Professor Stephen H. Bush of the Department of Romance Languages. Professor Bush had tried to enter the various armed forces but had been rejected. He went overseas with the Young Men's Christian Association.

Professor Bush left on Christmas Day, 1917, to serve, so many people thought, as secretary of a "Y" unit attached to the French Army. However, his life was to be anything but that of a secretary, even in a war zone. The University learned of his valor through Lieutenant Conger Reynolds, formerly a member of the Journalism Department, who sent a copy of a commendation by the French Government to Jessup.<sup>60</sup>

The message was from General Daugan to the General Commandant of the French Army and was dated August 28, 1918. It reads:<sup>61</sup>

I wish to bring to your attention the representatives of the Y.M.C.A., who rendered very great service to the wounded of this First Marocaine Division during the recent battles. Never hesitating to go forward distributing to our wounded hot drinks, cookies, candy, cigarettes and comforts, and at the most advanced posts of Echelle and Chaudan. I desire particularly to testify to the

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60. Copy, Reynolds to Jessup, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 146.

61. Ibid.



the bravery, modesty and discretion with which they carried out their difficult mission.

Professor Bush soon received a second citation from the grateful French Government, this for "courage and tenacity in bringing in wounded over exposed places."<sup>62</sup> Professor Bush remained with the famed Moroccan Division throughout the war and shortly after the Armistice returned to Paris. At this time he joined the educational staff of the Y.M.C.A. and was made the American Dean of Paris for the Army Educational Corps. He returned to the United States in August, 1919, having served abroad 20 months.<sup>63</sup>

Among the other members of the University who went overseas in Y.M.C.A. service were Miss Mary Anderson, secretary of the University Y.M.C.A. and Miss Florence M. Hier, instructor in the Department of Romance Languages, who left the latter part of March, 1918, to do social welfare work in France.<sup>64</sup>

Dean George F. Kay served as a member of the Recruiting Committee to secure 1000 men for "Y" work both at home and abroad and performed yeoman service in the cause.<sup>65</sup>

62. Daily Iowan, September 26, 1918.

63. Iowa Alumnus, vol. 16, No. 1, November 1918, p. 31; vol. 17, No. 6, March 1920, pp. 285-86.

64. Daily Iowan, March 9, 1918.

65. Ibid., March 12, 1918.

### Liberty Loan and Thrift Stamp Campaigns

Members of the University family remaining behind were as diligent and generous as possible in participating in, and giving to, the various Governmental loan drives. The size of the offering was curtailed by many factors, but the lack of a desire to give was not one of them.

A fifty thousand dollar goal was set for the University's first participation in the Liberty Loan campaign of the mid-fall of 1917. In urging the students to contribute to the fund, the Daily Iowan editorially declared that it had thought long and hard before it became convinced that the buying of Liberty Bonds was a duty resting upon college students, "But now we are finally of the opinion that nine out of ten students in the State University of Iowa should invest something toward the enterprise of defeating Germany." So firmly convinced were the writers that "we would not condemn a man if he branded the student who does not help the country in this material way, if it is within his power, a slacker."<sup>66</sup>

Professor N. R. Whitney of the Department of Political Economy, urged students to save fifteen cents a day toward a Liberty Bond. In this manner students would save better than

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66. Daily Iowan, October 9, 1917.

a dollar a week and "could buy a fifty dollar bond on the installment plan." However, the professor pointed out that such action would mean certain sacrifices on the part of the student. He could only attend two movies a week instead of four and the number of cigarettes and sodas consumed would have to be reduced.<sup>67</sup>

The drive officially opened on October 22, and students in the College of Liberal Arts held a meeting at which time it was suggested to buy bonds on a fraternity and sorority basis. A huge thermometer was placed on the Iowa Avenue entrance to the campus to record day to day progress. Within three days, more than eight thousand dollars had been subscribed with the freshmen medics in the lead. On October 26 it was reported that over twenty thousand dollars had been raised in classes and one fraternity had pledged eleven thousand dollars. On October 27, the drive hit the sixty thousand mark, exceeding the quota and it was decided to push it forward for several more days. Ultimately, the drive netted well over seventy-five thousand dollars.<sup>68</sup>

During the Second Liberty Loan drive the University was to exceed its first total by more than twenty-five thousand

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67. Daily Iowan, October 9, 1917.

68. Ibid., October 14, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 1917.

dollars. In the second campaign, the faculty and student body, amid "a great deal of friendly rivalry," contributed one hundred and four thousand dollars. Of the total more than thirty-five per cent was given by women, who averaged ninety-four dollars apiece to the men's sixty-five. All in all the 2,500 student body gave fifty thousand dollars, while the faculty came up with fifty-four thousand dollars.<sup>69</sup>

When Liberty Loan drives were not in operation great emphasis was placed on the buying of the War Saving or Thrift stamps which came in small denominations. President Jessup gave his time in liberal manner to the Government during these campaigns, as did other members of the Faculty.

Slogans were popular to stimulate the populace to contribute. Examples are:<sup>70</sup>

Three buffalo nickles and one thin dime  
Will help to break the Hindenburg Line.

Volunteer your dollars,  
Lest they be drafted by the Kaiser.

Why travel? Buy War Savings  
Stamps and stick at home.

Dean Wilbur J. Teeters of the College of Pharmacy headed one of the Stamp drives in the first months of 1918.

69. See note in Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, No. 164.

70. See Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, No. 379.

A novel feature of this drive was that "War Savings post cards" were made out for each member of the student body and faculty. This card had a spot for the individual to indicate the number of Thrift Stamps he wished to purchase and the date he desired them delivered. The cards, when signed by the students could be mailed to the subscription committee without charge.<sup>71</sup> This drive appears to have netted the Government \$8,374.04.<sup>72</sup>

Three Iowa veterans, members of the famed Rainbow Division, commanded by General Douglas MacArthur, were special speakers at an 11:00 a.m. convocation on May 28, 1918 during another Stamp drive. All classes were dismissed for the occasion and students were urged to attend. It was during this drive that a statement was made condemning many of the students and declaring that only two groups in the University -- the children in the Elementary school and the nurses -- had subscribed as much as asked.<sup>73</sup>

During April of 1918 the Third Liberty Loan drive was held, with Professors C. W. Wassam and F. C. Ensign in

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71. Daily Iowan, February 6, 1918.

72. Memo, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 379. The Daily Iowan did not always carry the complete totals.

73. Daily Iowan, May 5, 26, 1918.

command of speakers for the period. Among the heralded performers was the famed Naval Training Station Band under the baton of the renowned Sousa.<sup>74</sup>

President Jessup made a memorable speech, calling upon the University family to contribute to the Fourth Liberty Loan.<sup>75</sup>

One of our University boys who now lies in a hospital in France recuperating from the effects of German poison gas, has written me these words: "There isn't the slightest doubt but the allies are going to give Germany the beating of her life. At the same time there isn't a particle of doubt but that the giving of said beating is still a full-sized job and will not be accomplished without a great expenditure of men and money, and a lot of suffering and sacrifice. . . . There is only one thing that can possibly defeat it, and that is lack of support, both financial and moral, from the folks at home." I believe that I may confidently assure this brave fellow that he need have no fear. We know that our men in France will fight. Our teeth are set. We shall fight and we shall win. What are six or eight or ten billions to America? Of course we shall subscribe the full quota, and more. Then we shall subscribe again, and again, and again, if it takes a hundred years. For the liberty of the world no price is too great. Let us not be deceived by temporary success. We still have a long way to travel, but we're going through with this job to the end.

Following the war, in April of 1919, the University

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74. Daily Iowan, April 5, 1918.

75. See Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 48.

participated in the Victory Loan with a quota set at fifty thousand dollars. Students were told this was their "last chance to swat the Kaiser," and German helmets were to be awarded high solicitors and contributors. However, probably as part of the war reaction, only a little more than twenty-five thousand dollars was given.<sup>76</sup>

#### Shortages, High Prices and Economy

Prices which were high before the war started, as far as the University was concerned, went higher during the war period. The school found it necessary to cut costs in order to stay within the budget and effected economy measures wherever and whenever possible. Unnecessary trips were cut off and even essential travel curtailed; all expenditures were closely watched. As before the war, the University attempted to produce, in the area of pharmacy, many of the drugs then so highly priced.

President Jessup well expressed the sentiments of economy when he wrote Dean L. W. Dean of the College of Medicine, concerning a request Dean had made for a raise in salary for the Hospital dietitian:<sup>77</sup>

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76. Daily Iowan, April 15, 19, 26, 1919.

77. Jessup to Dean, July 26, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 1.

In view of the policy of the office to the effect that the Hospital be required to live within its budget this year, I am recommending that you be as conservative as possible in connection with your expenditures in your reserve. With prices as high as they are and so liable to fluctuate as this year, it will be advisable to have as large a balance as possible in the early part of the year.

The dietitian in question had declared that she would leave on September 1, 1917, if she did not receive her salary increased from fifty dollars a month to seventy-five. Ultimately she did leave and Dean Dean later secured a dietitian for seventy-five dollars a month.<sup>78</sup>

The University Hospital itself presents a study in the cost of living rise and its ramifications. The cost of giving adequate treatment to patients had become so prohibitive that on August 14, 1917, the College of Medicine was forced to take the following action:<sup>79</sup>

It was moved that in view of the coming deficit in the funds of the hospital for the coming year an addition of two dollars per week per patient, exclusive of the Perkins cases, [cases at the Children's Hospital paid by the State] be added to the Hospital charges beginning with September. Carried.

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78. This indication is given by figures in the Budget for the School of Nursing which list an increase, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 1.
79. Resolution of the College of Medicine, August 14, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 124.



President Jessup supported the College of Medicine when he wrote W. R. Boyd of the State Board of Education's Finance Committee that the rising costs of maintenance, food and supplies makes it seem "only reasonable to increase the charge for these services twenty per cent above its present status, making a total of two dollars a day for each patient instead of one dollar sixty-seven cents."<sup>80</sup> Little reaction by the public seemed to take place following the rate raise and Dean Dean commented that "apparently the raising of rates . . . does not interfere with attendance."<sup>81</sup>

Good reason for the raise can be seen in a list of increased prices the Hospital was paying before and after the raise went into effect. Salaries of the help had been increased a full fifteen per cent, while furniture had increased fifty-five and hardware one hundred per cent. Other rises included the following, both in cost and per cent:<sup>82</sup>

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80. Jessup to W. R. Boyd, September 10, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 149.

81. Dean to Jessup, October 15, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 1.

82. See Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 1.

<u>Food</u>	<u>1916</u>	<u>1917</u>	<u>per cent</u>
Navy beans per bushel	\$4.50	\$9.25	105
Flour, barrel	5.70	12.50	120
Sugar, cwt.	7.10	8.28	16
Chicken, lb.	.19	.27	42
Eggs, dozen	.19	.33	73
Butter, lb.	.33	.42	27

Drugs

Toilet paper	\$6.90	\$14.00	102
Soap	.06	.14½	141
Alcohol (duty free)	.50	2.00	400
Medicine (overall average)			150
X-ray metal	2.85a#	48.00a#	1684

When the budget was being prepared for the year 1918-19, W. H. Gemmill of the State Board of Education advised President Jessup, on behalf of the Finance Committee, to consider the following factors: No new buildings; repair expenditures reduced to the minimum; no additional equipment to be bought except when absolutely necessary; no vacancy filled unless absolutely necessary; curtailment and dropping of classes with small attendance; curtailment of travel expenses, and the "most rigid economy observed in all departments of the institution."<sup>83</sup> Under President Jessup's leadership these instructions were to be carried out almost to the letter.

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83. Gemmill to Jessup, March 25, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 4.

Actually during the first part of the war period the University was able to effect a saving of almost one hundred thousand dollars.<sup>84</sup> President Jessup informed President Burton of the University of Minnesota that the University had not expended all its funds because of two factors. First, the institution had secured an increase in the annual appropriation in the period just before the war. Specifically this was to take care of certain increases in salaries that were deemed necessary and for the enlargement of the faculty. Secondly, however, war cut the staff down and there was a reduction in attendance of from twelve to fifteen per cent to make the difference and the saving. Since the expected growth had not taken place, President Jessup asserted that "we feel we should not spend the money for other things."<sup>85</sup>

As stated, salaries were to have been increased. In most instances war period adjustments were made. President Jessup pointed out that:<sup>86</sup>

Last year we made salary adjustments affecting a very large number of our faculty. In the plan

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84. See Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 4.

85. Jessup to Burton, March 30, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 421.

86. Jessup to E. B. Stevens, March 30, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 93.

which we carried out the members of the institutional staff were placed on a definite salary schedule with a definite tenure of appointment. Instructors were appointed for one year and provision made for the annual increase of one hundred dollars a year, to fifteen hundred as a maximum. Assistant professors were of two grades, one to receive seventeen hundred and the other two thousand. Associate professors of two grades, one at twenty-five hundred and the other at twenty-seven hundred. The understanding is that the assistant and associate professors would shift from one grade to the next at the end of two years. This cleared up our situation as far as salaries were concerned, and for the present we are planning to make no further adjustments with the exception of a few isolated cases.

Although salary adjustments were made in the professional area, there was some agitation in the non-professional field for pay increases. Early in March, 1918, after student janitors had received a pay increase of five cents, the head janitors "again started an agitation to call attention . . . to a similar need in the case of all the janitors." The men declared that they could not live on the wages received and "if something does not turn up before long, a number of men will have to leave the service of the University." The petitions were sent on to the Finance Committee which, upon corresponding with other schools, was of the opinion that wages at the University of Iowa were high enough.<sup>87</sup>

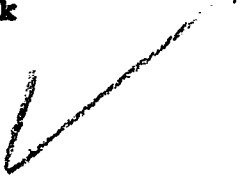
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87. Daily Iowan, March 1, 1918.

The thirty-seventh Assembly had appropriated money for fire-proofing Old Capitol before the war, and plans had been about ready to be carried into effect when the war interfered. Hopes were fluctuating between possibility and reality and finally J. M. Fisk, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, put the stamp of disapproval on the subject. "The fireproofing of Old Capitol will have to be completed when we beat the Kaiser," he declared.<sup>88</sup>

When Athletic Director E. G. Schroeder asked President Jessup for permission to construct an outdoor handball court, the President replied, even though he favored increased athletic activity, "in view of the very high cost of a concrete floor . . . owing to the enormous cost of material and the decreased attendance as well as the fact that the faculty is so much smaller perhaps we can get along for awhile without this."<sup>89</sup>

The Daily Iowan did not escape the rising price atmosphere. The increased cost of paper following the outbreak of war made it difficult for the Iowan and the University in general to secure supplies. Prices were double in 1918 what they had been in 1917. Finally the Iowan bowed to fate and



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88. Daily Iowan, April 13, 1918.

89. Jessup to Schroeder, March 18, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 142.

announced that "owing to the shortage of trained workers and the high cost of printing and paper," the newspaper would appear only three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.<sup>90</sup>

An unusual situation developed when the State University found that it was very short of rifles and none were in the offing. President Jessup was asked early in the fall of 1917 if the State College could use some of Iowa's spare rifles, for at Ames 100 men were drilling five hours a week without guns.<sup>91</sup> President Jessup was sympathetic with the situation, but was forced to reply that it would be impossible for Iowa to be of any assistance, "the fact is that we ourselves may be without rifles soon. The War Department today called in all the Springfields in our possession, and we fear that the Krags may follow."<sup>92</sup>

Although the Krags did not follow the Springfields to Government depots, the rifles did the University little good. "The Government has commandeered our rifles recently and we have a lot of ammunition to fit one kind of gun and a lot of

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90. Daily Iowan, April 10, September 28, 1918.

91. W. H. Gemmill to Jessup, September 22, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 4.

92. Jessup to Gemmill, October 12, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 4.

guns to fit another kind of ammunition," reported the President. However, the University borrowed target rifles from the local high schools to keep in practice.<sup>93</sup>

The winter fuel situations provided the faculty with grim moments and the student body with minutes of anticipation as the University faced the possibility of having to shut down during the winter of 1917 because of lack of fuel.

As early as June 29, 1917, President Jessup had informed the heads of all departments that the fuel situation for the coming year was such as to cause "general alarm." The size of the University made it difficult to get enough coal to operate at the high price and the President hoped to economize during the summer months by reducing the amount of light and power the University was using.<sup>94</sup>

By December the question as to whether or not the University would have to close its doors because of lack of heat was problematical and depended primarily on railroad transportation. School authorities had placed many advance orders to tide the University through the annual cold spell, "but the shortage of rolling stock causes no little concern."

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93. Jessup to A. H. Speers, February 28, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 496.

94. Jessup to Heads of All Departments, June 29, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 5.

Fifty car loads of coal were on hand December second, most of it on the ground west of the power plant. However, this surplus would last only a short time for the seven furnaces of the University burned 21 tons a day and it was necessary to bring in coal every day to keep the school open.<sup>95</sup>

J. M. Fisk, Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings, informed President Jessup in mid-December that the coal on hand would last about ten days on the basis of 100 tons a day. Nineteen carloads of coal were on the way and "if we can get a little extra coal for December and January we ought to come through the season in good shape."<sup>96</sup>

During the Christmas vacation it was decided to heat the University buildings only enough to prevent damage from freezing. Following the vacation the supply became suddenly critical when the Rock Island Railroad confiscated a consignment of the University's coal. The Board of Deans, on January 18, decided on an arrangement to reduce the area heated and the length of the heating day.<sup>97</sup> Lights at Currier Hall were voluntarily turned off at 10:30 p.m., and the heat went off at 9:30 p.m. On January 23, President Jessup announced that the library would

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95. Daily Iowan, December 2, 1917.

96. Fisk to Jessup, December 14, 1917, see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 5.

97. Daily Iowan, January 19, 1918.



be heated evenings enabling students to continue their studies as small amounts of coal were coming in. The swimming pool heat, however, was still shut off and the activities of the team curtailed.<sup>98</sup> Coal finally began to arrive at the end of January in large enough quantities to permit full heating of the University area.

The war tax which went into effect on November 1, 1917, also cut down the University's profits by taking a share of the ticket receipts at University athletic contests. However, the tax was borne by students as well as by the institution. There was an eight per cent increase in railroad fares, the trip to Des Moines costing \$2.61 instead of the usual \$2.42 and to Davenport the fare rose from \$1.08 to \$1.17. The movie palaces of Iowa City decided to relieve their patrons of the necessity of carrying pennies to pay the tax by raising ten cent shows to fifteen cents.<sup>99</sup>

President Jessup wrote Senator William S. Kenyon as to the University's position and the Senator soon sent the President a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.<sup>100</sup>

98. Daily Iowan, January 22, 23, 1918.

99. Daily Iowan, November 4, 1917.

100. Commissioner of Internal Revenue to Senator William S. Kenyon, July 24, 1918, copy, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 3.

To be exempt from taxation the proceeds must inure to some specific religious, educational or charitable institution. . . . You are advised the executive board in charge of athletics at Iowa State University would not be exempt from the duty of collecting the tax on admissions, as it is clearly shown that the proceeds from the sale of such admissions do not inure exclusively to the benefit of the Iowa State University itself. . . . They are . . . used for the promotion of athletics.

And a statement from the Athletic Department for the years 1917-18 showed that the University was following the requirements of the Commission of Internal Revenue to the extent of turning over nineteen hundred dollars to the Government.<sup>101</sup>

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101. Statement of Athletic Department for 1917-18, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 3.

Chapter VI  
THE RETURN OF PEACE

RECONSTRUCTION ON THE CAMPUS

A number of "strident blasts from the water works whistle" announced the signing of the Armistice to a sleeping Iowa City at 2:40 a.m. And from that moment the community wore a "festal appearance" with the Loyalty League ordering a Peace Holiday. Student Army men were met on their way to classes by a janitor carrying a sign announcing "No School," and books and classes were immediately forgotten.

The Grand March formed at the Commercial Club at 1:00 p.m., led by Captain George Robertson of the military and Charles Slavata of the Loyalty League. The S.A.T.C. companies, headed by their Band, marched through the down town section of the city accompanied by units of school children, D.A.R., Red Cross, Civil War veterans, the Commercial Club, Hawkeye Club and any and all who cared to participate. Excitement was at its height. The war was over.<sup>1</sup>

In the face of all the excitement, however, the Daily Iowan felt compelled to inject a note of caution. Citing several historic instances of false armistices, the newspaper warned, "In

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1. Daily Iowan, November 12, 1918.

these days of excitement the reminder may not come amiss that an armistice may not necessarily be followed by a treaty of peace." And looking toward the post-war world, the campus organ advised that "everything is not concluded, and the need for welfare organisation work is just as acute."<sup>2</sup>

Academic work was to feel the first repercussion of peace time conditions. It was announced that war courses would be dropped and the University put on a "partial" peace basis at the beginning of the second quarter which commenced on December 31, 1918. The Department of History, which had offered the two-credit course on underlying causes of the war, quickly announced that it would hold, in conjunction with the Departments of Economics, Sociology and Commerce, another two-hour course stressing problems of peace and reconstruction. Men in the College of Applied Science, and women, too, for there were several members of the feminine sex who invaded that domain, were to go back to a peace basis at the beginning of the second quarter. This College, like the others, had arranged its schedules for the intensive courses with the expectation of graduating the seniors in March, 1919, the juniors in 12 months, while the sophomores and freshmen took 18 months and two years respectively. The seniors who had taken the summer courses were still to be graduated at the end of the quarter.<sup>3</sup>

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2. Daily Iowan, November 12, 1918.

3. Ibid., November 21, December 8, 19, 1918.

It was hoped that members of the Student Army Training Corps would be disbanded by December 21, in order that the co-eds might again enjoy the use of their gymnasium when the second quarter commenced. The interim would give carpenters a chance to tear up the temporary floors and renovate the building in preparation for athletic use.<sup>4</sup>

Continuing their dominance on the campus, which had started with entrance into many of the heretofore regarded sanctuaries of the male, namely Engineering, Pharmacy and Chemistry, and from what they had proceeded to monopolise the running of the Daily Iowan, members of the "weaker sex" scored another last minute triumph in the face of returning men, when Mary E. Rice of Flandreau, South Dakota, and Grace Altshuler of Iowa Falls were named editor and business manager of the Victory Hawkeye.<sup>5</sup> It must be said, however, that one co-ed did find her path blocked. Olive Gwinn was to have had the honor of being the first Iowa woman student to go into overseas work. Scheduled to leave on December first for New York and the Atlantic passage, Miss Gwinn was to return to the campus on December tenth with her orders cancelled.<sup>6</sup>

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4. Daily Iowan, December 1, 1918.

5. Ibid., November 28, 1918.

6. Ibid., December 1, 1918.

Armistice and the discharge of the Student Army Training Corps gave opportunity for re-activation of the campus fraternities. As far back as November 8, 1918, the organizations had been given the chance to function, but the Inter-Fraternity Council preferred to wait until termination of the war.

At an organization meeting on November 25, only Phi Kappa Psi and Sigma Phi Epsilon desired to remain on an inactive status; yet, by the end of the evening, all 17 fraternities present agreed to start pledging and rushing activities. However, the "actives" were reminded that men in the S.A.T.C. still belonged to the "National Army," and "pledge buttons are not to be worn openly and fraternity pins are not to blossom on your jackets."<sup>7</sup>

Wisely the Daily Iowan issued a few recommendations to the fraternities concerning the returning veteran and the post-war campus:<sup>8</sup>

When the non-fraternity soldier who fought at the Second Battle of the Marne returns to Iowa, will he not regard himself entitled to all the social privileges of the University? Will he meet the old distinction between fraternity and non-fraternity men? The fraternity of the future should be big and wholesome enough to think both of the good of the fraternity and of the University.... But the handwriting is seen on the wall. Fraternities must accept democracy in the fullest sense of the word. They must recognize a man as a man and not judge him entirely by a Greek letter attachment to his name.

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7. Daily Iowan, November 24, 1918.

8. Ibid., November 28, 1918.

Quite dissatisfied with the Student Army Training Corps and having no desire to see it continued until June of 1919, President Jessup early applied for reinstatement of the Reserve Officer Training Course, which the University had started on March 2, 1917. In a letter to Colonel R. I. Ries of the Committee on Education and Special Training which had administered the S.A.T.C., he pointed out: "We are anxious that this be done at the earliest possible moment," and added, "In this connection, may I make a special plea that we have as our commandant, Colonel M. C. Mumma, now stationed at the Infantry School of Arms, Camp Benning, Georgia."<sup>9</sup>

The desire to have Colonel Mumma back on the campus was not solely on the University's part. The Colonel expressed his fondest hopes when he wrote President Jessup concerning the post-war future.<sup>10</sup>

You can rest assured I am ready to return when the call comes.... Now that the war is over I am interested in knowing how soon the Armory at the University, for which I fought, bled and died, almost, during four years will be constructed. I think you will agree with me that now is the time to strike and at least break ground and get started.

President Jessup continued to bombard the War Department through November, December and the first part of January, before

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9. Jessup to Colonel R. I. Ries, December 5, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 6.

10. Colonel Mumma to Jessup, November 25, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 169.

receiving assurances that Colonel Mumma would be back on the campus. In the interim between Captain Robertson's departure for discharge and Colonel Mumma's arrival, Captain A. L. Lane served as commandant. However, on January 15, President Jessup received a wire tersely stating "Have orders. Will be with you soon. Look up house,"<sup>11</sup> and to this the President was soon to exclaim, "the reaction toward his return is as I predicted—everyone is delighted." On February 10, 1919, Colonel Mumma returned to the campus he had left in 1917 as a captain.<sup>12</sup>

On December first, an announcement that men in the University might soon be able to receive board and room at cost in the barracks then being built on the west side of the river, was to cause a tempest in a teapot clash between "capitalism" and what some charged to be "socialism."

The trouble arose over a plan being considered by school officials to provide room in the new barracks at fifty cents a week for discharged members of the S.A.T.C., and board at cost in the University mess hall for men and women students. It was hoped that this might aid the many students and those who would soon be returning to the campus in lowering the cost of living. Memos

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11. Mumma to Jessup, January 15, 1919, telegram, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 30.

12. Jessup to Major R. B. Perry, February 14, 1919, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 30.



were made out, and it was asserted that board would cost no more than \$3.50 a week.<sup>13</sup>

A January fifth editorial in the Daily Iowan, however, indicated that the plan had been dropped because of lack of student response. The newspaper expressed the hope that in the future such a program might be put into effect.<sup>14</sup>

Undoubtedly the lack of student response played no little part in the failure of the program to be carried into actuality. However, a letter to President Jessup from George S. Carson, President of the Iowa Gas and Electric Company, adds another reason. Carson asked the validity of a story that the University was:<sup>15</sup>

....planning to provide rooms at the west side barracks at fifty cents per week and board for three fifty per week. It is a matter of much concern to the business interests of this city. The fact that the students both boys and girls up to this time have been practically provided with room and board by the State in buildings of the State and fraternity houses, and while this right is not questioned it has caused a condition among those people who have heretofore devoted their homes and labor to this work, that is serious to say the least. I am reliably informed that the Student Army Training Corps has already incurred a debt upon the State of \$100,000 and an attempt to board them at the proposed price is absurd in view of

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13. Daily Iowan, December 1, 15, 1918.

14. Daily Iowan, January 5, 1919.

15. G. S. Carson to Jessup, December 16, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 213.

the present cost of food and help necessary for such work. The citizens have been cooperating to help out on the conditions we have just passed through by taking the convalescent students in their homes, providing lunches at night for the guards and blankets for the sick with a quick response that could not be questioned, and it is unjust and unfair that the support from many of those who have given their help and cooperation, should be taken away by the State, to whom they give their financial aid in taxes. It could with the same justification start a socialistic organization for the wholesale purchases and distributions at cost to those who are in the employ of the State, and we haven't come to that yet.

President Jessup was quick to respond in an affirmative manner to Carson's declarations. He wrote:<sup>16</sup>

I quite agree with you that nothing would be more foolish than for the State to subsidize the living of these boys and I assure you that there has been no such intention.... For awhile they had thought of such provision for a few ill-financed men if the Government left cots, mattresses and blankets, but...I see no prospect of any of these plans being carried out.

Close Hall, former home of the Y.M.C.A., and later the Vocational unit, was again damaged by fire on the evening of December 30, 1918. Fire had also broken out in the building during the late summer of the year. Quick action by the Fire Department prevented more than a \$500 loss from the blaze, thought to have been started by a defective electric light wire.<sup>17</sup>

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16. Jessup to Carson, December 18, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 213.

17. Daily Iowan, January 2, 1919.

Increased attendance and the forced economy of war furnished impetus when President Jessup asked increased appropriations for the University during 1919-20. Forty more students than ever before had registered for mathematics, there was an excess of 350 in Romance Languages, Commerce and Economics showed increases of over 200, and "these adjustments mean additional expenses in equipment, laboratory, library and instruction," he asserted. He asked that the appropriation for general needs be increased from \$65,000 to \$115,000 or more if necessary, and asked \$375,000 for the erection of a nurses dormitory, now called Westlawn. Other buildings of a smaller nature were also desirable, and the President warned that "I dread the sleepless nights that will be ours, with an exhausted balance, a growing attendance, and vacant positions."<sup>18</sup>

Since free tuition was again to be awarded Iowans who served in the Armed Forces, as had been the case following the Civil War, Spanish-American War, and the Mexican Border campaign, the University expected to lose forty thousand dollars in giving the free schooling to veterans. The money would come from the support fund.<sup>19</sup>

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18. Jessup to W. H. Gemmill, January 29, 1919, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 33.

19. Memo, undated, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 30. War Service resolutions given in Chapter I.

Department heads were quick to send in their material wants to the President's office. Dean W. J. Teeters of the College of Pharmacy pointed out that the College had been running during the war under rigid economy, but had not "been marking time." He thought much should be added in equipment, "especially in manufacturing machinery and research apparatus." Teachers were needed in the various sections of the College and raises in pay should be forthcoming, in recognition of the rising cost of living, he declared.<sup>20</sup>

Additional evidence of the return to normalcy was indicated when the men's literary societies—Irving, Zetagathian and Philomathira—were reorganized and the Daily Iowan happily announced four issues a week instead of the wartime three.<sup>21</sup>

Forty-three members of the College of Medicine were graduated at the end of the second quarter in March, 1919. These men had taken the summer work during 1918. Later, the College of Pharmacy voted to waive a course in Botany for men in the S.A.T.C. program because conditions had made it impossible for the men to take this required course.<sup>22</sup>

In April it was announced that students who had attended

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20. W. J. Teeters, to Jessup, undated, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 82.

21. Daily Iowan, January 9, March 24, 1919.

22. Minutes of College of Pharmacy, May 26, 1919, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 82.

Officer Training camps during the war, according to recommendations adopted by the American Association of Collegiate Registrars, were to receive academic credit;<sup>23</sup>

Academic credit be limited to Officer Training courses, but that recognition of other forms of military and naval service should be expressed in a special certificate of the institution's appreciation of the student's patriotism and loyalty.

Rehabilitation of maimed veterans and the construction of a veterans or army hospital at or near Iowa City for that purpose had long been a pet project of President Jessup and members of the instructional staff of the College of Medicine.

The University had exerted its influence upon the Government through members of the military and congress from the beginning of the war in the hope of seeing their dreams fulfilled. Committees were appointed on the campus, and continually the school's services were offered. But to no avail. When a hospital was finally constructed, it was at Des Moines, and the Government was loath to spend more money on a similar project at Iowa City.<sup>24</sup> It seems reasonable to assume at this time, that had the Government built in Iowa City as was the case after the Second World War, it might have received splendid cooperation from the University Hospitals and have given aid in return.

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23. Daily Iowan, April 29, 1919.

24. Daily Iowan, October 16, December 1, 1917; see Presidential Correspondence, 1917-18, File No. 155.

To strengthen the ties of brotherhood between those members of the University family who served in the Armed Forces, the State University of Iowa Legion was formed under the leadership of Colonel Mumma in March, 1919.

A mass meeting was held on April 22, at which time the organizing committee composed of Carl J. Judson, Larry C. Raymond, Earl Wells, Harold Rigler, J. P. Johnson, Carl F. Kuehnle Jr., and Glenn D. Devine submitted its report. With a purpose of further mutual welfare and comradeship, the group declared, "The Legion is to be perpetuated by an Alumni Association and special meetings will be held at Commencement and Home Coming in order that members who have graduated may meet together again."<sup>25</sup>

Active membership in the organization was limited to students and former students who had served in the Armed Forces between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918. The immediate problems the Legion intended to center its attention and influence upon were: insurance, compensation, Reserve Officers Training Corps, soldier's lands, and the \$60.00 bonus.<sup>26</sup>

New buildings were to spring up throughout the two years immediately following the war, as the University started upon its long-delayed building program. The Quadrangle was completed in

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25. Daily Iowan, April 24, 1919.

26. Iowa Alumnus, vol. 16, No. 7, May 1919, pp. 241-42; Daily Iowan, April 24, 1919.

1919, as was most of the work on Westlawn, the nurses' dormitory, and the Psychopathic Hospital. The following year saw work commence on a long-postponed dream for which Colonel Mumma declared he had bled and sweated—the Armory.

#### THE HONOR ROLL

As mentioned in the previous chapters, the war record of the University was notable and honorable. Its sons and faculty members served in all branches and in every capacity. If not in uniform they were in the auxiliary components both at home or abroad, or were adding their industrial, educational and scientific knowledge to the national war effort.

Many had talked of a war memorial of one type or another commemorating their service. To some a suitable memorial would take the form of an heroic statue proudly emblematic of what the University had done. Others desired a renaming of the University athletic grounds, calling the area Iowa Memorial Field or Becker Field. And still to others, especially the graduating classes during the war period, the desired memorial tended to take the form of a parting class gift. The classes of 1917, 1918 and 1919 left the University the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars in pledges. Yet in actuality, the deeds of Iowa's heroic quick and dead could never be forgotten. They were enshrined in books, accounts and memories. And more important they were forever enshrined in the

in the hearts of those who went forward with the courage and determination so necessary in times of national danger, and in the devotion and generosity of those who were willing to give their sons and loved ones that freedom might prevail upon the earth.

The University worked diligently in attempting to keep track of the students, former students, alumni and faculty who entered war service. The Daily Iowan periodically carried a war enlistment blank for the enlistees, their parents or friends to fill out and turn into the school. The Iowa Alumnus carried a similar record blank, while the various societies, professional and fraternal, were requested to keep check on their members. However, it is almost impossible to submit a service figure and assert that the number is absolutely correct. Yet approximations are not too much in error if all factors are considered.

### The Students in Service

There were 115 undergraduates and 421 graduates commissioned in various branches of the Armed Forces. These men were divided as follows:<sup>27</sup>

#### Army

Brigadier General	1
Colonel	5

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27. Memo, Grace P. Smith, "As of February 18, 1919, incomplete, no further returns evident," see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 98.



Lieutenant-Colonel	6
Major	19
Captain	85
First Lieutenant	253
Second Lieutenant	150
	<u>513</u>

## Navy

Commander	1
Lieutenant-Commander	1
Lieutenant	5
Lieutenant (J.G.)	5
Ensign	5
	<u>17</u>

It is only possible to hazard an estimate as to the number in service throughout the war period. It was recorded, as of July 1, 1918, that there were 966 alumni and students in service, 12 of whom had died.<sup>28</sup> In addition, it was stated that 1480 men in the Student Army Training Corps deserved to be classified as University men in service. If these figures are accepted, the total would be about 2466. Professor Weller, in his report of January, 1919, omitted the S.A.T.C. men in calculating the number of stars for the University service flag.<sup>29</sup>

Professor Weller's report listed 27 men as having died in service, and 31 members of the S.A.T.C.<sup>30</sup> Later returns on deaths, excepting those in the Student Army Training Corps which

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28. Memo, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 52.

29. C. H. Weller to Jessup, July 23, 1919, see Presidential Correspondence, 1919-20, File No. 27.

30. Ibid.

were final, as found in the Iowa Alumnus, increased the figure to 36, and still later ones from The Transit and 1920 Hawkeye would add five more making a total of 41.<sup>31</sup> The Daily Iowan lists two persons not covered in the preceding publications, making a total of 43. If to this number the seven nurses who lost their lives on campus during the influenza epidemic are listed, as well as the 28 members of the S.A.T.C. (28 since three are listed in the Alumnus), the total number of University men and women, as far as can be ascertained, who gave their lives for their country is 78.

The following facts are applicable to the 36 who died and were listed in the Alumnus:<sup>32</sup>

Classification according to rank

Captain	2
Lieutenant	13
Sergeant	4
Corporal	1
Unclassified	16

Cause of death

pneumonia	16
airplane accident	2
auto accident	2
influenza	2
wounds or gas	2
tuberculosis	1
in action	6
cause unknown	5

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31. Iowa Alumnus, vol. 15, No. 6, March 1918, p. 163; vol. 16, No. 1, November 1918, p. 32; vol. 16, No. 3, January 1919, p. 100; vol. 16, No. 6, April 1919, p. 221; The Transit, vol. 23, 1919, p. 5; Hawkeye, 1920, p. 78; Daily Iowan, October 7, 1916, November 26, 1918; University Archives, First World War File.

32. F. G. Davies, History of the State University of Iowa: College of Liberal Arts, thesis, State University of Iowa, 1947, vol. 1, p. 381.

## Country where death occurred

overseas	13
United States	22
Canada	1

The Transit for 1919 mentioned three engineers who were not listed in the Iowa Alumnus, and the 1920 Hawkeye named two medical students who also escaped attention by the Alumnus. No detailed facts, except in the case of one, an Air Corps officer, were available in these publications.

Casualty lists of the Rainbow Division carried the name of Fred Becker, Iowa's All American football player, in the first part of March, 1918, and this was to be the State University's first man wounded in action since America entered the war. The Daily Iowan commented:<sup>33</sup>

Germany has struck the University's own son and our own brother. It is ours to avenge the dead by doing whatever is in our power to crush the force which is menacing the world of today and casting a shadow upon the world of our sons and daughters.

The first student to die in service was George Gilchrist Luckey, ex Liberal Arts 1921, of Vinton, Iowa, who succumbed to pneumonia while stationed at Missouri Barracks in St. Louis, February 11, 1918. He had entered the University in the fall of 1917 and enlisted on January 12, 1918. At the time of his death he was twenty.<sup>34</sup>

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33. Daily Iowan, March 12, 1918; Davies, op. cit., p. 378-79.

34. Iowa Alumnus, vol. 16, No. 1, November 1918, p. 32; Davies, op. cit., p. 379.

Fred Becker made the supreme sacrifice "somewhere in France" on July 21, 1918. The Waterloo, Iowa, youth had risen to the rank of lieutenant when killed. An outstanding athlete at Waterloo East High School, he continued his athletic prowess at the University. As a freshman he played under Coach Jesse Hayley, and as a sophomore, under Coach Howard Jones. He started out as a 166 pound center and then moved over to right tackle. In 1915-16 he was regarded as a great player on defense and aided in beating Minnesota 67-0. He was placed on numerous all-state, all-conference and all-western teams. And Walter Eckersall placed him at right tackle on his all-American lineup. Following enlistment in the army, he went to Fort Snelling and thence overseas with the famed Second Division. Later he was transferred to the Fifth Marines as a lieutenant and was killed by shell fragments on July 21, 1918. He was awarded posthumously the Distinguished Service Cross, the nation's second highest award, for heroism; the French Croix de Guerre was also conferred.

Another hero was Sergeant John Frank Grubb of the class of 1917, whose home was in Panora, Iowa. The sergeant was killed during the first part of November, 1918. Lieutenant Colonel R. T. Phinney, former commandant of cadets at the University, told of his death.<sup>35</sup>

He was killed in action on the second day of this

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35. Iowa Alumnus, vol. 16, No. 2, December 1918, p. 64.

month November. He was found lying near a machine gun nest, in which were two dead Boches. In his hand was a bit of paper, on which he had managed to write, "They got me, but I got two of them first."...And I thought of the war cry I had heard so many times on Iowa Field—"Iowa Fights."

While a student, Grubb had lettered in football during the 1915 and 1917 seasons, and had also won letters for track and wrestling.<sup>36</sup>

### The Faculty

Contributions of faculty members in specific types of programs have already been mentioned. However, it is quite necessary to point out certain individual members who maintained the University's and nation's honor and prestige.

An estimated 92 members of the University faculty were in Government service or in campus-based patriotic endeavors.<sup>37</sup> Thirty-eight of the 53 men in the Armed Forces were in the officer class.<sup>38</sup>

Two members of the faculty and administrative staff left the University for diplomatic work. E. E. Norris, President Jessup's secretary, left to enter the diplomatic service on February 25, 1918. He was sent to Copenhagen, Denmark, as secretary to the legation.

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36. Ibid., vol. 16, No. 3, January 1919, p. 100. For a tabulation of those who lost their lives in the service of their country, see Appendix A.

37. See Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 52, and see Appendix B.

38. Davies, op. cit., p. 378.

He had served under Presidents Bowman, MacBride, and Jessup at the University. Henning Larsen, assistant professor of English, who had enlisted in the army, was transferred from Camp Evans, Massachusetts, to Copenhagen, where he was assistant to the military attache.<sup>39</sup>

Major Byron Lambert, professor of Engineering, was in the St. Mihiel sector of the front and maintained that if the "war had lasted only six months longer and we could have carried out the plans under way, the Germans would never want to see another scrap." Major Lambert sailed from France on December 13 and got home to Iowa City, despite a blizzard and two train wrecks, on Christmas Eve as his family was taking presents off the tree.<sup>40</sup>

Professor William H. Russell of the College of Education had one of the most fascinating experiences of all the faculty men in service. On August 10, 1918, the United States Government sent him to Siberia to investigate conditions and inform people in that area of business, government and educational methods of the United States.<sup>41</sup> As a member of the Committee on Public Information, Russian Division, Russell visited schools in Japan before jumping across to Siberia. In that vast land he worked on a pamphlet entitled "Education in the United States," which was printed and

39. Daily Iowan, February 26 and May 1, 1918.

40. Daily Iowan, January 2, 1919.

41. Ibid., November 28, 1918.

circulated throughout Russia. He also wrote history articles for various Russian newspapers and published a paper at Irkutsk. Visiting schools and meeting teachers' unions, he found the people always ready to learn. One session of questions lasted for four and one-half hours. Professor Russell assisted various city dumas in drawing up educational phases of city charters, and informed President Jessup that in one city where there were no free schools the people asked him if a city had the "power to levy a tax for schools."<sup>42</sup> He returned to the United States during the first months of 1919.

In summary it should be said that the State University of Iowa responded readily and worthily to the nation's call. Almost 1500 of its sons answered the summons to the colors, and about 100 faculty members were engaged in active service or some other form of patriotic undertaking. Under the burden of the Student Army Training Corps, the University willingly accepted its difficult task and all that a military regime implied. On the home front, valiant efforts were made by students and faculty members in the fields of relief work, fund raising, and educational and scientific commitments. It was a period of service of which the University could be justly proud.

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<sup>42</sup>. Russell to Jessup, September 28, 1918, see Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, File No. 100.

## APPENDIX A

## Honor Roll of University of Iowa Men Who Died in World War I

(From Iowa Alumnus, vol. 15, No. 6, March 1918, p. 163)

Captain Edward M. Sheehan, ex. Medicine, '05, Independence, Iowa, January 15, 1918, pneumonia.

Sergeant John Deane Stuart, ex. L.A., '16, Clinton, Iowa, February 6, 1918, pneumonia.

George Gilchrist Luckey, ex. L.A., '21, Vinton, Iowa, February 11, 1918, pneumonia.

Lieutenant C. W. Cole, L. A., '12, Knoxville, Iowa, January 19, 1918, pneumonia.

Lloyd Hawley Carter, ex. L.A., '19, Ottumwa, Iowa, March 1, 1918, airplane accident.

(From Iowa Alumnus, vol. 15, No. 9, June 1918, p. 259)

Lieutenant Charles E. Benton, ex. L.A., '19, Council Bluffs, Iowa, automobile accident, May 30, 1918.

Charles Frederick Allen, ex. Law, '13, Pasadena, California, May 27, 1918, pneumonia.

Michael Kerwin, ex. L.A. '18, Carroll, Iowa, May 30, 1918, pneumonia.

(From Iowa Alumnus, vol. 16, No. 1, November 1918, p. 32.)

Lieutenant Fred H. Beeler, ex. L.A., '19, Waterloo, Iowa, July 21, 1918, killed in action in France.

Lewis Nelson Bowers, Ph. '12, Sabula, Iowa, August 8, 1918, influenza.

Lieutenant Lyman E. Case, ex. A.S., '18, Lamoni, Iowa, August 11, 1918, killed in air action in France.



Sergeant Harold James Brady Coxe, ex. L.A., '13, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, June 1918, wounds.

Harold Edward Crutchett, ex. Ph. '12, Armour, South Dakota, October 3, 1918, pneumonia.

Lieutenant Robert E. Dunham, ex. '20, Iowa City, Iowa, October 2, 1918, pneumonia.

Corporal Robert G. Odle, Ph. '17, Spencer, Iowa, June 14, 1918, killed in action in France.

Lieutenant Paul E. Hyman, ex. Law, '18, Iowa Falls, Iowa, July 29, 1918, killed in action in France.

Lieutenant Richard Ristine, ex. '20, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, July 23, 1918, killed in airplane accident.

Lieutenant Elroy E. Rorick, '09, Fairfield, Iowa, November 19, 1918, automobile accident.

(From Iowa Alumnus, vol. 16, No. 3, January 1919, p. 100.)

Lieutenant William John Barry, ex. '10, Iowa City, Iowa, October 24, 1918, pneumonia.

Sergeant John Frank Grubb, '17, Panora, Iowa, November 2, 1918, killed in action in France.

Justin Kelleher, ex. A.S., '21, Iowa City, Iowa, October 17, 1918, pneumonia in S.A.T.C.

Homer McGuire, '17, Defiance, Iowa, November 1918, pneumonia, in Texas.

Hugh Stanley Newell, Law '18, Wapello, Iowa, December 1918, pneumonia.

Lieutenant Samuel Leo Oren, ex. Medicine, '99, October 8, 1918, died in France.

Homer J. Paine, ex. '21, Eagle Grove, Iowa, September 26, 1918, died in France.

Glancies L. Royce, ex. Dent. '11, Malcolm, Iowa, December 4, 1918, died in Ohio.

Harold E. Stevenson, ex. '18, Muskegon, Michigan,  
November 24, 1918, gas and wounds in France.

(From Iowa Alumnus, vol. 16, No. 6, April 1919, p. 221.)

Lieutenant Clark Denike Fenton, Medicine '15, Riverside,  
California, October 1, 1918, pneumonia.

Raymond Fisk, ex. '14, Tipton, Iowa, May 31, 1918.

Samuel Cushman Haven, ex. A.S. '12, Ottumwa, Iowa, died  
in France.

Charles Polten, ex. '18, Wellman, Iowa, killed in action  
in France.

Fred E. Renshaw, '09, Roundup, Montana, October 19, 1918,  
influenza.

Sergeant Homer G. Roland, '18, Iowa City, Iowa, December 24, 1918,  
tuberculosis in France.

Captain Charles P. Rowe, Law '10, Sac City, Iowa, October 13,  
1918, pneumonia in France.

Lieutenant Walter Martin Stillman, Law '17, Council Bluffs, Iowa,  
January 7, 1919, pneumonia in France.

Lieutenant Winfield M. White, Medicine, '12, Sioux City, Iowa,  
November 4, 1918, killed in action in France.

(From The Transit, 1919, vol. 23, p. 5.)

Francis John McNulty, A.S. '11.

Joseph William O'Donnell, ex. A.S. '20

Frederick Willard Jones, ex. A.S. '21

(From Hawkeye, 1920, p. 78.)

Medical students who died in war service

Paul R. Rockwood.

George L. Dixon

(From Daily Iowan, October 7, 1916, November 26, 1918)

Carl Beatty, '06, Avoca, Iowa, fall of 1916, killed in France with the Canadian Air Corps.

Ella Noving, School of Nursing, died in November 1918, Camp Merit, New Jersey, pneumonia.

## APPENDIX B

Members of the Student Army Training Corps,  
Who Died during the Influenza Epidemic of Late 1918.

(Compiled from report on "S.A.T.C. Gold Star Men," see First  
World War Record File, State University of Iowa Archives.)

Charles Kaphengat, Salem, Wisconsin  
Francis Moothart, Madison, South Dakota  
Philip Molskness, Coleman, South Dakota  
Frank H. Koopman, Hermosa, South Dakota  
F. D. Bond, Florence, South Dakota  
Fred Larsen, Ashton, South Dakota  
F. Stevensen, Scotland, South Dakota  
Sidney Parsons, LeBeau, South Dakota  
Elmer T. Johnson, Bruno, Minnesota  
W. R. Szesukowski, Alpena, Michigan  
H. C. Walker, Campbell, Missouri  
E. F. Edwardson, Muskegon, Michigan  
J. J. Kelleher, Iowa City, Iowa (see Appendix A)  
Fred W. Jones, Pleasant Plain, Iowa (see Appendix A)  
William H. Jones, Clermont, Iowa  
James Albert O'Donnell, Williamsburg, Iowa  
Leon W. Reed, Keota, Iowa  
John Addison Harvey, Logan, Iowa  
John Philip Sheenan, Ottumwa, Iowa  
Arland L. Oreutt, Sewan, Iowa

Francis Quinn, Parnell, Iowa

Theodore C. Nicklaus, Elgin, Iowa

Joe O'Donnell, Sioux City, Iowa (see Appendix A)

Othal Gable Williams, Spirit Lake, Iowa

Paul S. Cochran, Elmwood, Indiana

Wallace R. W. Carpenter, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa

Cloyde Edwin Adams, Iowa City, Iowa

Endor John Hoeven, Alton, Iowa

Felix Emerson Pauls, Washington, Iowa

Bernard Wallace, Belmond, Iowa

Ronal V. Gallaher, Fairfield, Iowa

## APPENDIX C

Members of the University Staff in Government Service  
or Campus Based Patriotic Activities

(Presidential Correspondence, 1918-19, No. 52.)

Pollock, Ivan L., Instructor, Political Science; February to July, 1918, researcher to War Industries Board, later Private in army.

Brown, Fay C., Assoc. Prof. of Physics; Capt., Engineering Bureau, A.E.F.

Merry, G. N., Professor, Public Speaking; Chairman, Bureau of Speakers, Iowa Council for Defense; State Field Representative for Four Minute Men.

Whaling, H. B., Assoc. Prof. of Economy; 2nd Lieut., Ground Sec. Aviation Corps.

Sieg, Lee P., Assoc. Prof. Physics; Capt., Aviation Sec. Signal O.R.C., Europe.

Dodge, H. L., Physics; on National Research Council for "Location of invisible aircraft."

Dieterich, E. O., Physics; on National Research Council for "Location of invisible aircraft."

Stuhlmann, P. Jr., Physics; on National Research Council for "Location of invisible aircraft."

Stewart, G. W., Professor of Physics; on National Research Council for "Location of invisible aircraft." Chairman of Problem, and consulting physicist to Army and Navy.

Sylvester, R. H., Assistant to Prof. Psychology; Chief Clinical Psychologist, Camp Dodge, Iowa. Lieut., Sanitary Corps.

Hanson, C. H., Dept. of Psychology; Non-com., Camp Oglethorpe, Psychological Div.

Alcock, N. G., Dept. of Surgery; Member of Local Exemption Board.

Benedict, Leroy D., Extension Division; 2nd Lieut. G.M.C.  
88th Div. France.

Daniels, Amy L., Child Welfare Station; U. S. Food  
Administration.

Fitzgerald, Clarence, Dept. of Anatomy; Pvt.

Aldrich, Guy L., Secretary Y.M.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. Commandant  
of 150 Eastern camps. Army.

Anderson, Mary, Y.W.C.A. secretary, Base Hospital No. 27,  
A.E.F.

Armbruster, D.A., Phys. Training Dept.; 3rd Reg. F.A.R.D.,  
Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Bordwell, Percy, Prof. of Law; Maj. Camp Inspector 88th Div.  
A.E.F. France.

Brisco, N. A., Head Dept. of Economics, Sociology and Commerce;  
Morriss Committee on Re-educating maimed soldiers.

Buchanan, L. L., Asst. in Entomology; Bat. 1, 337 F.A. A.E.F.  
France.

Bush, Stephen H., Prof. Rom. Lang; Army Y.M.C.A. France.

Cogswell, John W., Prof. of Home Med.; Capt. Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Culbertson, Linn., Inst. Graphic and Plastic Arts; 2nd Lieut.  
Camp Dodge Iowa, Infantry.

Fortsch, A. R., Asst. Physics; Navy. New London, Conn.

Foster, F. M., Asst. Prof. Latin; Head, Overseas Educational  
Section, Y.M.C.A. Paris, France.

Harrison, Jean., Hd. of Nurses Training School; Red Cross  
Nurse, England.

Gittens, T. R., Asst. Medicine; Capt. Evacuation Hospital No.  
12 A.E.F.

Nelson, L. A., Dept. of Medicine; 1st Lieut. M.O.R.C., Fort  
Riley, Kansas

Seocoy, H. R., Dept. of Medicine, 1st Lieut. M.O.R.C., Fort Riley, Kansas.

Diven, W., Dept. of Medicine; 1st Lieut. M.O.R.C., Fort Riley, Kansas.

Foster, W. J., Dept. of Medicine; 1st Lieut., M.O.R.C., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Chenoweth, C. E., Dept. of Medicine; 1st Lieutenant, M.O.R.C., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Hobby, E. E., Asst. Anatomy; Capt., Med. O.R.C., Fort Riley, Kansas.

Dragstadt, Carl A., Inst. Materia Medica; Sanitary Corps, 2nd Lieut., New Haven, Conn.

Albert, Henry, Dept. of Pathology and Bacteriology; Lecturer at Military Camps on Prevention of Venereal Diseases.

Taylor, Margaret, Dept. of Pathology and Bacteriology; Army Medical lecturing at Military Camps on the Prevention of Venereal Diseases.

McGlumphy, C. B., "Dept. of Pathology and Bacteriology; Army Medical Reserve Corps.

Hinman, Jack J., Dept. of Pathology and Bacteriology; Sanitary Corps, National Army.

Laughlin, James L., Dept. of Pathology and Bacteriology; Sanitary Corps National Army.

Rowan, Charles J., Dept. of Surgery; Chairman of District Medical Advisory Exemption Board, Member of Medical Section State Council of National Defense.

Beve, H. L., Dept. of Surgery; Lieut., Medical Reserve Corps. A.F.F.



Baldwin, B. T., Director, Child Welfare Research Station; Maj. Sanitary Corps, Washington, D. C.

Seashore, C. E., Dean, Graduate College; Chairmen of the Committee "Problems of Sound" and member of Psychological Committee of National Research Council; Member of Committee on re-educating maimed soldiers, Iowa City.

Halverson, H. M., Dept. of Psychology; detailed on U-boat problems at Iowa City laboratory.

Bunch, C. C., Dept. of Psychology; worked on problem of hearing and on the standardization of diagnostic tests for radio operators.

Plum, H. G., Dept. of History; Lectures at Camp Dodge, Iowa and for Y.M.C.A.

Benjamin, G. G., Dept. of History; Lectures at Camp Dodge for soldiers.

Pelzer, L., Dept. of History; Lectures at Camp Dodge and lectures to soldier mechanics at the University, as well as to the S.A.T.C.

Kelly, Mark A., Dept. of Military Science and Tactics; one time acting Commandant of Cadets. In charge of clerical work pertaining to Cadet Regiment. Work in connection with selection of men for officer training schools. 1st Sgt., retired from infantry.

Maier, Jacob, Dept. of Military Science and Tactics; Chief Trumpeter, retired. Instructor Military Science and Tactics, in charge of equipment for Cadet Regiment at University.

Wilson, C. B., Prof. of German; Post Office Dept., Chairman of Committee on Inspection of Foreign Language Press.

Lauer, E. H., Assoc. Prof. of German; Member of above committee.

Luebke, W. F., Asst. Prof. of German; Member of above committee.

Kracher, F. W., Asst. Prof. of German; Educational Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Camp Dodge.

Zabel, H. E., Inst. German; Lieut. A.G.D., Deming, New Mexico.

Reynolds, Conger, Asst. Prof. English; 2nd Lieut., A.G.D.,  
Press Section, A.E.F. France.

Larsen, Henning, Prof. English; 1st Lieut. Intelligence Dept.,  
Asst. Military Attache, American Legation, Christiania,  
Norway.

Myers, Walter L., Asst. Prof. English; Lieut. Artillery,  
Camp Hancock, Ga.

Lambert, Byron J., Prof. of Engineering; Maj. 23rd Engineers,  
A.F.F., Commanding Officer, 3rd Bn., 23rd Eng., France.

Fleming, B. P., Prof. of Mechanical Engineering; Capt., Eng.,  
O.R.C., Co. M. 34th Eng., France.

Holt, A. H., Inst. Applied Science; Capt. A.E.F. France.

Breene, F. T., Prof. of Dentistry; Examiner for Dental Reserves.

Volland, R. H., Dept. of Operative Technique and Dental  
Pathology; Medical Advisory Board.

Thoen, Earling, Dept. of Operative Technique and Dental  
Pathology; Lieut., Dental Reserve Corps.

Van Zele, V., Asst. Dem. Dentistry; 1st Lieut., A.S. Signal  
Corps, U.S. Air Service, A.E. F., Italy.

Pike, C. A., Dept. of Operative Technique and Oral Pathology;  
Lieut., Dental Reserve Corps.

Keuver, R. A., Dept. of Pharmacy; Headquarters Co., S.A.T.C.,  
Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Gregg, John B., Instructor Medicine; 1st Lieut., Sanitary  
Corps, Base Hospital Laboratory, A.E.F. Rest Camp, Winchester,  
England.

Horack, H. C., Prof. Law; Legal Advisory Board, Johnson Co.,  
Iowa City.

Jenkinson, Harry R., Senior Interne, Medicine; Lieut.,  
Medical O.R.C.

Jessup, W. A., President of the State University of Iowa; Member of Advisory Committee on State Universities' War Service of National Association of State Universities. Liberty Loan Campaign Committee for Iowa. Member of Advisory Board of Iowa War Savings Committee.

King, Irving, Asst. Prof. of Education; Y.M.C.A., San Antonio, Texas.

Kellogg, N. A., Athletics Dir.; Capt., Asst. Adj., 337th Inf. Camp Custer, Mich., later Maj. A.E.F. France.

Klingaman, O. E., Director Extension Division; Educational Director, Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Marquis, S. D., Inst. Chemistry; Educational Director, Y.M.C.A. Army Unit, Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Moon, Herbert, Interne Medicine; Lieut., Red Cross, A.E.F. France.

Murra, Morton C., Prof. of Military Science and Tactics; Colonel, Commandant of Fort Benning, Ga.

Osborne, D. H., Instructor Medicine; A.E.F. France.

Perkins, R. M., Prof. Law; Army.

Raymond, W. G., Dean, College of Applied Science; Director of Iowa Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau. Member of Committee on re-educating maimed soldiers, Iowa City.

Simpson, D. H., Fellow Chemistry; Private Chemical Warfare Service, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

Steindler, Arthur, Prof. Orthopedic Surgery; Member of Committee on re-educating maimed soldiers.

Townsan, Clarence R., Asst. Commerce; 2nd Lieut., Inf., 8th Training Bn., Camp Pike.

Trowbridge, A. C., Prof. Geological Dept.; Y.M.C.A., Camp Dodge and New York.

Wanerus, T. A., Alumni Secretary; 1st Lieut., N.A. 89th Div., Camp Funston, Kansas.

Willard, Aleeth, Inst. Public Speaking; Y.M.C.A., Paris.

Wolfe, J. H., Asst. Orthopedics; M.O.R. France.

Wrightman, P. G., Asst. Chemistry; Private Chemical Warfare,  
Washington, D. C.

Yoder, E. C., Interne Medicine; 1st. Lieut., M.O.R., France.

## APPENDIX D

Enrollment Statistics, 1914-1921 (inclusive)  
for University Proper

(Compiled from University Catalogs, 1915-1921; Interview with  
J. H. Croy, Assistant Registrar, July 5, 1951)

<u>Year</u> (June to June)	<u>Summer</u>	<u>Total</u> (includes Summer)
1914-15	192	2996
1915-16	673	3286
1916-17	678	3523
1917-18	802	3303
1918-19	1042	4102
1919-20	1292	4933
1920-21	1420	5345

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