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THE STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS

The American nation is in the thick of the greatest war of history. It is a war of brains even more than a war of brawn. The Government of the United States is quick to recognize this fact. It needs highly trained men as officers, engineers, doctors, chemists, sanitary experts, geologists, and administrators of every kind. It must have them now; it must follow well laid plans that will insure them in increasing numbers as the war goes on. It is the part of wisdom to prepare in time, to make provisions for a long war, and to be fully ready for a big part in the world's reconstruction that must follow.

The War Department looks to the colleges and normal schools for aid in this great enterprise. It asks these schools to cooperate in bringing to the attention of young men the purpose of the Government in establishing Students' Army Training Corps Units in institutions of higher learning. It is a call to the young manhood of America. It is a call to service which the young men alone can render. It calls for self restraint, deliberate preparation, and then for consuming action.

The Kirksville Normal School is proud of its record in the war. It has 400 stars on its service flag. Two have turned to gold, and one looms big as commander-in-chief of American forces on the fields of France.

This school is in the heart of North East Missouri. It is the servant of the people and is conversant with their needs. It heeds the call of the Government in this campaign for national military preparedness, and invites young men to enlist in the Students' Army Training Corps Unit which it is organizing. Two faculty members and four students are receiving instruction at Ft. Sheridan that they may help the Government army officer who will be in charge of military tactics in this institution. It is a great opportunity for a young man who wishes to do and to dare great things.

It is well, however, to let the official publications of the War Department tell the story. The introduction is a letter by Robert S. Kelly, campaign director of American Council on Education; then follows the War Department's letter and a concluding statement giving the status of a student enlisted in the Students' Army Training Corps.

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 2, 1918.

My dear Mr. President:

I hand you herewith the War Department's letter of July 10 on student enlistment and the definition of status of an enlisted student, just secured by this office from the War Department. You are at liberty to use these and succeeding letters if you like in your Bulletin.

This campaign is being conducted along broad lines. The patriotic appeal is central, of course, but it is closely identified with the general educational appeal. The Bureau of Education is making its contribution, and we expect to send you material from the Navy, the Council of National Defense and President Wilson.

Do not allow newspaper stories about the War Department's plan to lower the draft age to disturb you. The War Department has authorized no announcements on the subject, and we are advised that when they do, the plans will not interfere with but will support the Department's educational policy. If a lower draft age is fixed we are advised it will be for purposes of registration and not for immediate service of an active type.

Note that under the present plan of enlistment a college student is removed from the jurisdiction of the local recruiting officer and is placed under the joint jurisdiction of Lieut. Col. Rees, acting through the Commanding Officer, and the President of the College.

It is scarcely likely that the War Department will be able to make definite assignments of instructors for the colleges until the middle or latter part of August.

To really appreciate the manner in which college and university men are assisting in the direction of affairs at Washington is heartening indeed.

Yours very sincerely,

ROBT. L. KELLY,
Campaign Director

“The War Department authorizes the following announcement:”

1. “The details of the plan prepared by the War Department to offer to able-bodied college students over the age of 18 the opportunity to enlist in the military forces of the United States and to obtain training in the colleges which will prepare them for the more exacting forms of military service have now been completed. The plan was first announced in the letter of May 8th to the presidents of all educational institutions of collegiate grade, and the details are explained in a circular sent to the colleges under the date of June 29th.”

2. “The purpose of the plan is to provide for the very important needs of the army for highly trained men as officers, engineers, doctors, chemists and administrators of every kind. The importance of this need cannot be too strongly emphasized. The plan is an attempt to mobilize and develop the brain power of the young men of the country for these services which demand special training. Its object is to prevent the premature enlistment for active service of these men who could by extending the period of their college training multiply manifold their value to the country. If, however, the need arises for the services of these men in the fighting line, the terms of their enlistment are such that they can be called by the President on a day's notice. For the present it will be the policy of the Government to keep them in training until their draft age is reached.”

3. “This is a war in which soldiers are not only marksmen, but also engineers, chemists, physicists, geologists, doctors, and specialists in many other lines. Scientific training is indispensable. Engineering skill is needed by the officers who direct every important military operation and who control our lines of transport and communication. In the same way chemical and physical knowledge are in constant demand at the front as well as behind the lines, while the task of saving the lives and restoring the health of hundreds of thousands of wounded calls for the services of regiments of military physicians. The scientific training which prepares a man to fulfill one of these highly specialized duties and the more liberal training which helps to develop the qualities of leadership needed by the officer or administrator are essential elements of military efficiency.”

4. “For the purpose of developing men who shall have this combination of military and intellectual training a new corps has been created in the army, to be called the Students' Army Training Corps. Voluntary enlistment in this Corps is open to all able-bodied students in the institutions of collegiate grade who are not under 18 years of age. Students under 18 cannot be legally enlisted, but they may enroll and thus receive military training until they reach the age when they can legally enlist.”

5. “The boy who enlists in the Students' Army Training Corps will be a member of the army of the United States. He will be provided by the War Department with uniform and equipment, but will be on furlough status and will not receive pay. He will undergo regular military training as a part of

his course during the college year, will attend a six weeks camp for rigid and intensive military instructions with privates pay, and will be subject to the call of the President for active service at any time, should the exigencies of the military situation demand it. The policy of the Government, however, will be to keep members of this Corps in college until their draft age is reached, and the War Department will have the power to order such men to continue in college even after their draft age is reached whenever their work is such that the needs of the service, e. g., for doctors, engineers, chemists and the like, are such as to make that course advisable."

6. "The Students' Army Training Corps will be administered by the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department, which will function as a section of the Training and Instruction Branch of the War Plans Division of the General Staff. Competent officers and non-commissioned officers will be assigned to the various institutions to carry on the work of military instruction. To supplement the officers assigned by the War Department three special summer training camps are being held to train a limited number of picked students and members of the faculties of the various institutions so that they will be able to assist in the work of military instruction. These camps will be held at Plattsburg, New York, Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and Presidio, California, for sixty days beginning July 18th."

7. "The importance of this plan for combined military and collegiate training, if we are to meet in the future the urgent needs of the army for highly trained men, is so great that the War Department earnestly requests the colleges, Councils of Defense, and other patriotic societies to co-operate in bringing it to the attention of the young men of the country and in urging them to do their part to make it a success."

"STATUS OF A STUDENT ENLISTED IN THE STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS."

1. "A student enlisted in the Students' Army Training Corps is in military service of the United States. Because he does not receive pay, he is classed as on inactive service but in a national emergency the President may call him at any time to active service. He is called to active service each summer when he attends camp for six weeks and receives the pay of a private."

"His relation to the draft is as follows:"

2. "Any student so enlisted, though in the military service of the United States, is technically on inactive duty, and therefore must register after he has reached draft age and upon notice by the President. Upon stating on his questionnaire that he is already in the military service of the United States, he will be placed automatically by his local Draft Board in Class V-D, as provided by the Selective Service regulations. The Draft Board will not call him for induction so long as he remains a member of the Students' Army Training Corps."

3. "In order that the college student may not even appear to enjoy special privileges, it is agreed, however, that when the day arrives on which

according to his order number he would have been drafted, had he not already volunteered, the fact is reported to the president of the college, and to the Commanding Officer at the college, who in turn reports it to the Adjutant General. This is the day of reckoning for the college man. The President of the college and the Commanding Officer will then report to the Chairman of the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department, for what form of military service the individual is in their judgment best qualified. They will recommend either that the student should continue his studies to prepare for work in medicine, engineering, chemistry, psychology, economics, etc., or that he should go at once to an officers' training camp to prepare for an officer's commission in the infantry, artillery, etc., or that he should be assigned to work in the ordnance, quartermaster or other Staff Corps or sent immediately to a division at one of the camps. Lieut. Col. Rees, commander of the entire Students' Corps, has authority to dispose his men in the way best suited to meet the emergencies of the military and national situation at the time. The presumption is that, for the next year, the largest proportion of the student body reaching twenty-one years will be required to supply a large part of the officers needed for the national army. It is understood that at least four or five times as many officers will be required as the total number of students who will graduate from all American colleges and universities. Enlistment in the Students' Army Training Corps, therefore, while it does not hold out any promise of an officer's commission, is at the present time, the plainest road leading in that direction."

4. "The student who shows no ability for special service in his college and military work, will be ordered into active service as a private when his day of reckoning comes. Enlistment is for the duration of the war. If, however, the student fails to improve his college opportunities, he may be dismissed from college by action of the college authorities and discharged from military service by the military authorities. He would then be subject to the operation of the draft. His enlistment may be cancelled for other sufficient causes such as sickness, lack of funds, etc., upon recommendation of the President of the college and the military officer in command at the college."

5. "Opportunity will be given for the enlisted student, who so elects, to transfer from army to navy, and vice versa, and to be assigned to active service in one of the various corps of the army upon recommendation of the college President and the proper military authority."

6. "Regular uniforms, including hats, shoes and overcoats, will be furnished all members of the Students' Army Training Corps by the Government."

7. "Should Congress lower the age of liability to immediate military service, men of the new ages NOT ALREADY ENLISTED may find difficulty in entering the service otherwise than through the Draft Boards. In view of this possibility, all men expecting to enlist at all in the Students' Army Training Corps would do well to enter promptly."

QUESTIONS THAT ARISE, AND ANSWERS

What is the purpose of the Students' Army Training Corps? See page 3, paragraphs 2 and 3.

Who can enlist or enroll for this training? See page 3, paragraph 4.

Is the boy who enlists a member of the United States army? See page 3, paragraph 5; and page 4, paragraph 1.

Will a member of the training corps receive pay while in school? See page 3, paragraph 5; and page 4, paragraph 1.

Will a member of the training corps receive pay while in the six weeks summer encampment? See page 3, paragraph 5; and page 4, paragraph 1.

Will a member of the training corps be provided with uniforms and equipment? See page 3, paragraph 5; and page 5, paragraph 6.

What is the relation of the enlisted student to the draft? See page 4, paragraph 2.

How long does the Government expect to keep members of this corps in school? See middle of page 2; page 3, paragraph 5; and page 4, paragraph 3.

By whom is the Student's Army Training Corps administered? See page 4, paragraph 6.

What assurance of first class instruction? See top of page 2; and page 4, paragraph 6.

Does the War Department wish the cooperation of the schools? See page 2; and page 4, paragraph 7.

What disposal is made of an enlisted student after he reaches draft age? See page 4, paragraph 3.

Is there great need for officers, and is this enlistment likely to lead to a commission? See page 4, paragraph 3.

For how long a time does a student enlist, and may his enlistment be cancelled? See page 5, paragraph 4.

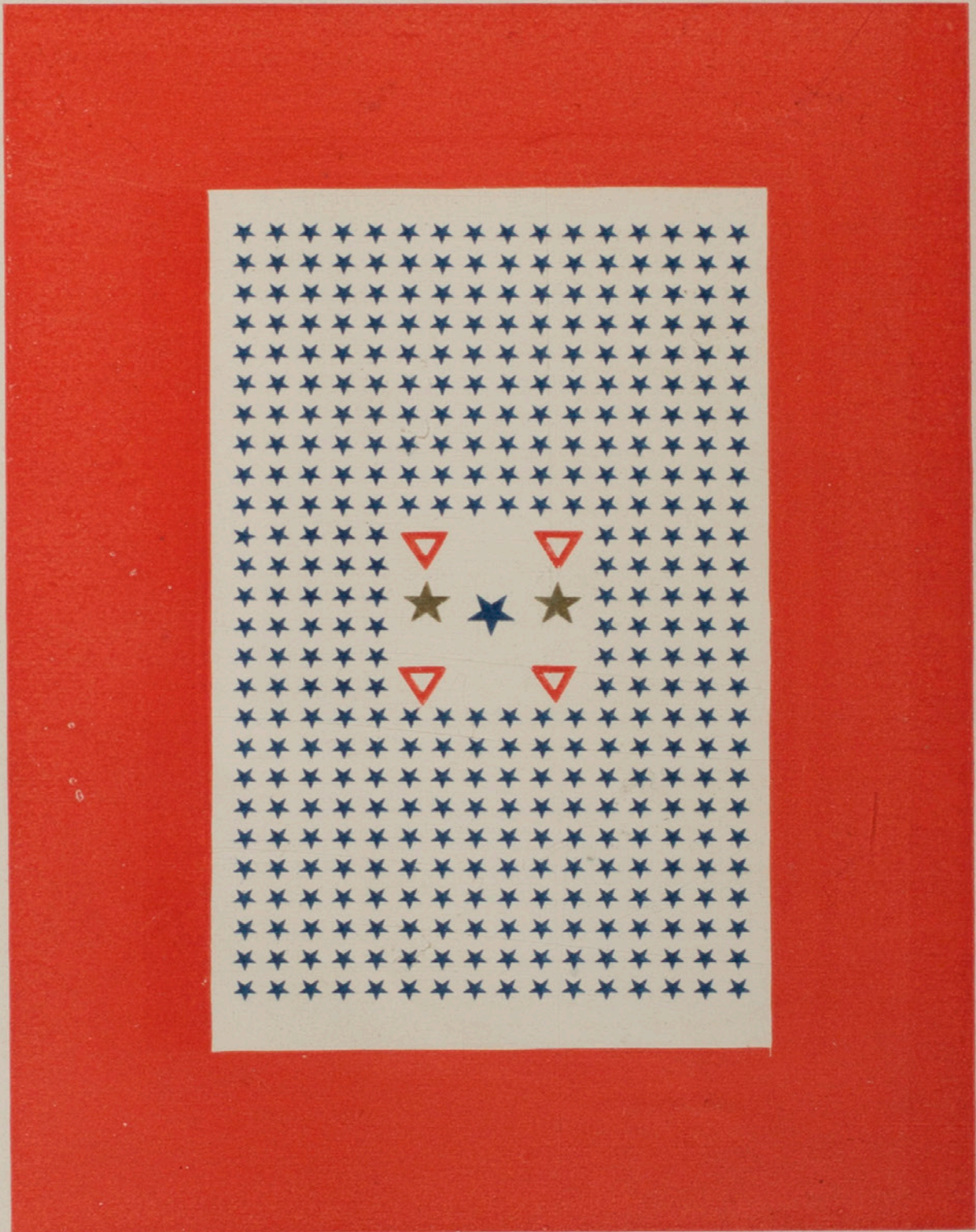
Will there be opportunity to transfer from the service of the army to that of the navy, etc.? See page 5, paragraph 5.

Is there necessity to enlist promptly in the Students' Army Training Corps? See page 5, paragraph 7.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL—A FULL GROWN COLLEGE

It includes all the departments of a standard college. It is a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Under the Conference Agreement of State Educational Institutions, it exchanges credits hour for hour with all the approved schools of the state.

Fall term begins September 11; winter term, December 3; spring term, March 5; and summer term, May 28.



THE K. S. N. S. SERVICE FLAG, JULY, 1918

"And still there's more to follow."
"And we'll keep the home fires burning."

A MESSAGE TO THE BOYS

Soldiers and sailors, gone you are from these dear old halls; some of you already have passed to "The Sunset Gates of Gold," some of you midst slime and vermin, helmeted and clothed in the uniform of the United States, bayonets whetted to a razor's edge, are now along the Marne and Italy's front; some of you are on the deep, helping keep the sea lanes clear and holding out aid to all the distressed; some of you are in the United States getting ready to go.

You are there, we are here. Let us call you back to this old-time assembling place. A moment we ask you to come—and then only in spirit. On this flag we raise this morning there is a star for each one of you. How little we who remain behind can do for you—but it does us so much good to do what we do. We do it with a great but suppressed enthusiasm and in humility. Neither you nor we claim that we are the greatest nation in the world. We feel that we are one of a league of nations, which are willing to fight that war may be banished from the earth. We are proud of you, of course, but we are not boastful about it.

We know your French, English, Italian, Portugese, Belgian, Serbian, and Russian brothers in arms have big souls like your own and linked arm in arm with them you will see that the shades of night do not settle permanently over the world.

Soldiers and sailors, the students and faculty of your Alma Mater raise this starry flag. It is the emblem of your gladsome hearts as you fight in air, on land and on the sea. It signifies our faith in you and in ourselves. It says we shall not falter—we know you will not.

Come back, oh, come back, but only when your work is done. Then we will fold the flag together and keep it in remembrance of your great days and ours.—Address of Eugene Fair, at Dedication of New Service Flag in Normal School Auditorium, July 18, 1918.

