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# COLUMBIA'S WAR WORK

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U. S. SIGNAL CORPS SCHOOL OF PHOTOGRAPHY  
AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

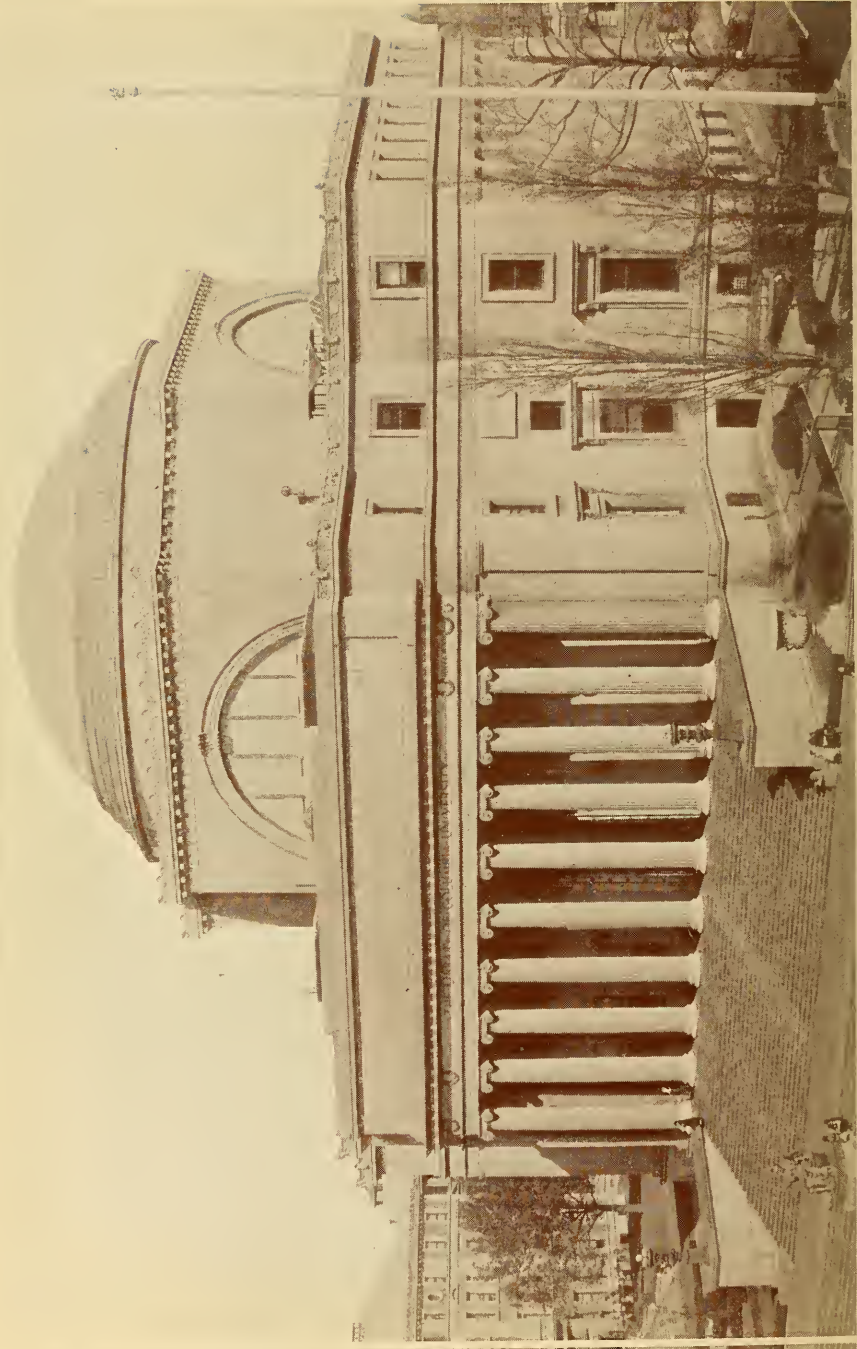
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*“To such a call to arms  
Columbia replies.  
‘Here am I’”*



## Seventy-two Columbia Professors in War Work

**C**OLUMBIA, the world's largest university, has sent forth seventy-two of its leading teachers to aid the cause of democracy. Every school of the University is represented.

This is additional to the fact that practically every remaining professor is devoting his time to training the S. A. T. C. at Columbia.

The greatest contribution in the number of faculty officers has been made by the medical school. Twenty-four professors of this school—six from the department of clinical medicine and eight from the department of clinical surgery—have temporarily left their professorial chair to ally themselves with the United States forces in this country or overseas.

The department of Chemistry has given five professors. Professor Marston T. Bogert, of the Department of Chemistry, is now lieutenant colonel in the Gas Service Corps and is with the Southeastern Department of the army near the Lorraine frontier.

Electrical Engineering has granted leave of absence for war service to four of the faculty.

The School of Mechanical Engineering is continuing its courses with five professors lecturing in the U. S. Navy Gas Engine School and Assistant Professor Lincoln D. Moss, Navigation Officer at Pelham Bay Station.

Henry R. Seager, Professor in the Department of Economics, is Secretary of the Labor Control Board of the United States Shipping Board.

John Erskine, Professor of English, who has recently arrived in this country to aid a special personnel committee in the selection of 1000 college professors and instructors to give courses in the "Khaki University" overseas, is directing the Educational Department of the Y. M. C. A. in France.





Jefferson B. Fletcher, Professor of Comparative Literature, is a first lieutenant with the U. S. Army Ambulance Service in France.

John W. Cunliffe, Associate Director of the School of Journalism, is in charge of the London branch of the American University Union in Europe.

Carlton J. H. Hayes, Professor of History, is engaged in research work for the U. S. Government.

William Campbell, Professor of Metallurgy, is Metallurgist in the New York Navy Yard and Metallographer for the United States Bureau of Mines.

John J. Coss, Assistant Professor of Philosophy, is a member of the Committee on the Classification of the Personnel of the Army.

Harry L. Hollingsworth, Professor of Psychology at Barnard College, is taking part in the work of the Psychopathic Service at Bellevue Hospital, and Albert T. Poffenberger, Instructor in the same department, who was formerly lecturer to military psychiatrists on the use of mental tests, is now psychological examiner to determine the fitness of soldiers at Camp Wheeler, Georgia.

Professor Edward T. Devine has temporarily left the Department of Social Science to be chief of the Refugee and Home Relief Bureau in France. He is in charge of all relief work outside of Paris and is providing for more than 850,000 refugees from the war zone. Herbert N. Shenton, of the same department, has written two pamphlets on war topics: "A Message for Labor Sunday in Time of War," and "Industrial Standards in Time of War." He is a correspondent in the Department of Military Intelligence of the U. S. War College, and spends much of his time in lecturing on war subjects and speaking for liberty loans.

Hans Zinsser, Professor of Bacteriology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, has left the Surgeon General's office at Washington, D. C., to take up his work in France.

Alwin M. Pappenheimer, Assistant Professor of Pathology, is a captain in a Base Hospital in London.

Horatio B. Williams, Assistant Professor of Physiology, is a captain in the Signal Corps Engineers, U. S. R.

Louis Casamajor, Associate Professor of Neurology, is a captain at a base hospital in London.

Frederic S. Lee, Dalton Professor of Physiology, is a member of the Physiology Committee of the Council of National Defense, which looks after cases of industrial fatigue. Professor Lee is consulting physiologist to the U. S. Public Health Service and is a member of the Pennsylvania Committee on Standards for Loading Projectiles.

Warfield T. Longcope is a major in the M. R. C., U. S. A.

James A. Miller, Professor of Clinical Medicine, is Director of the Committee for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in France. He is associated in this work with Dr. Livingstone Farrand.

C. H. B. Camac, Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine, is captain in the M. O. R. C.

The following professors in the Department of Clinical Surgery are majors in the M. O. R. C.: John B. Walker, Ellsworth Eliot, Charles H. Beck, Charles F. Dowd, Eugene H. Pool, H. R. R. Lyle. Alexis V. Moschowitz is a first lieutenant. Lewis F. Frissell is with the Tuberculosis Commission and David Bovaird, Jr., is major in the Base Hospital at Camp Dix, N. J. Both are assistant professors of Clinical Medicine.

Nathan E. Brill, Professor of Clinical Medicine, is major and director of Base Hospital No. 3.

Robert T. Frank, Associate in Cancer Research, and Joseph S. Wheelwright, Associate in Physiology, are captains in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Ernest L. Scott, Associate in Physiology, is scientific assistant of the U. S. Public Health Service in the investigation of industrial fatigue in munition factories.

Dino Bigongiari, Assistant Professor in the Romance Languages Department, is a lieutenant in the Italian Naval Observation Corps at Venice. Henri F. Muller of the same department is sergeant in the Engineering Corps of the French Army and an instructor for the American Army in France.

Arthur MacMahon, of the Department of Politics, is a member of the staff of the Council of National Defense. The section to which he is attached handles relations between the National Defense and the State Council of Defense.

Clarence A. Manning, lecturer in the Slavonic Language School, is in the Ninth Company Artillery Corps, N. Y. N. G.

James N. Kendall is lieutenant in the Gas Service, Washington, D. C., and Samuel A. Tucker is in the Raw Material Division of the Council of National Defense. Both are from the Department of Chemistry.

James S. MacGregor, of the Civil Engineering School, is Aeronautical Engineer with the Aircraft Production Board at Washington, D. C.

Morton Arendt, Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering, is lieutenant, senior grade, on the Admiral's staff at the Submarine Base and School, New London, Conn. Frederick W. Mohre, of the same department, is a lieutenant in the U. S. N. R. F.

Frank L. Mason is a junior grade lieutenant in the U. S. Navy Gas Engine School at Columbia University.

Dean S. Fansler, Assistant Professor of English, is active in Y. M. C. A. work in France.

Hal T. Beans, Associate Professor of Chemistry is with the Air Production Board at Washington, D. C., and Assistant Professor J. E. Zanetti, of the same department, is a major in the Ordnance Department in France.

Arthur W. Thomas, of the Chemistry Department, is a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps and is engaged in making food surveys of some of the cantonments.

Charles E. Lucke, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, is Lieutenant Commander, and at the head of the U. S. Navy Gas Engine School at Columbia University. Assistant Professors Harry L. Parr, Charles W. Thomas, and Charles C. Sleffel are instructors in the same school. All three are lieutenants. Professor Sleffel is a senior officer.

Edward D. Thurston, Jr., Assistant Professor of Mechanical



*The School of Journalism Building is used as Headquarters of the S. A. T. C.*



*Among other schools Avery Hall has the School of Camouflage, S. A. T. C.*

Engineering was formerly an assistant inspector of motor boat construction, and is now a lieutenant and instructor in the U. S. Navy Gas Engine School.

Edward J. Kennedy, of the Department of Physical Education, is in the U. S. Naval Auxiliary Reserve at Pelham Bay Park.

Albert P. Wills, Professor of Physics, is on the New York Committee of National Research Council and is engaged in submarine defense investigations; Assistant Professor Harold W. Webb, of the same department, is with the Signal Corps of the American Expeditionary Forces and is a member of the National Research Council Subcommittee on Wireless.

William Darrach, Professor of Clinical Surgery, is major in Base Hospital Unit No. 2, London.

Rupert Taylor, instructor in English in the Extension Teaching Department, is Statistical Secretary at Camp Pike, Arkansas.

James L. Dohr, instructor in accounting, is second lieutenant in the Chemical Section, Material Department, Aircraft Production Board.

Roy S. MacElwee, lecturer on Foreign Trade, is Federal Agent for Commercial Education, Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C.

John R. Crawford, Assistant Professor in Classical Philology and Librarian of the Avery Art Collection, is adjutant, assisting Capt. Hedder Williams.

T. Leslie Shear of the Classical Philology Department, is first lieutenant with the Signal Corps, Aviation Section, Washington, D. C.

Others of the Columbia University faculty in service are: Wesley C. Mitchell, Professor of Economics; J. Harold Morecroft, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering; Roberts B. Owen, and Herbert W. Schneider, Instructors in Philosophy; Roger Howson, Assistant Librarian; Royal S. Haynes, Associate in Diseases of Children; Robert H. Montgomery, Assistant Professor of Accounting; Ralph H. Blanchard, Instructor in Insurance, and Joseph F. Ritt; lecturer in Mathematics.



*THE TRANSFORMATION*

*Upper picture shows the first assembly of the S. A. T. C. when they took the oath of allegiance. Lower picture shows S. A. T. C. body in uniform.*



## The Students' Army Training Corps at Columbia University

THE Students' Army Training Corps at Columbia University is the result of a call from the War Department for a mobilization of all the resources of the Nation's colleges and universities.

When this call was received the task of turning over this university to a war basis seemed an impossible one. Columbia had already been doing an enormous amount of war work training which began almost immediately after war was declared. Its several miscellaneous schools had already turned out many men to do highly technical and urgently necessary war work. Therefore Columbia knew what a task it was to go into war work on a full basis. The administration realized that it was not enough to just turn the facilities of the college over to the military authorities. The college must be put where it would function even better than the War Department required if Columbia was to hold its rightful place in the world of education.

The task has been accomplished, and as an evidence of how well it has been accomplished, the course of studies worked out by President Butler and the members of the Columbia faculty have been adopted as the one to be used in all other colleges that are now under the direction of the War Department.

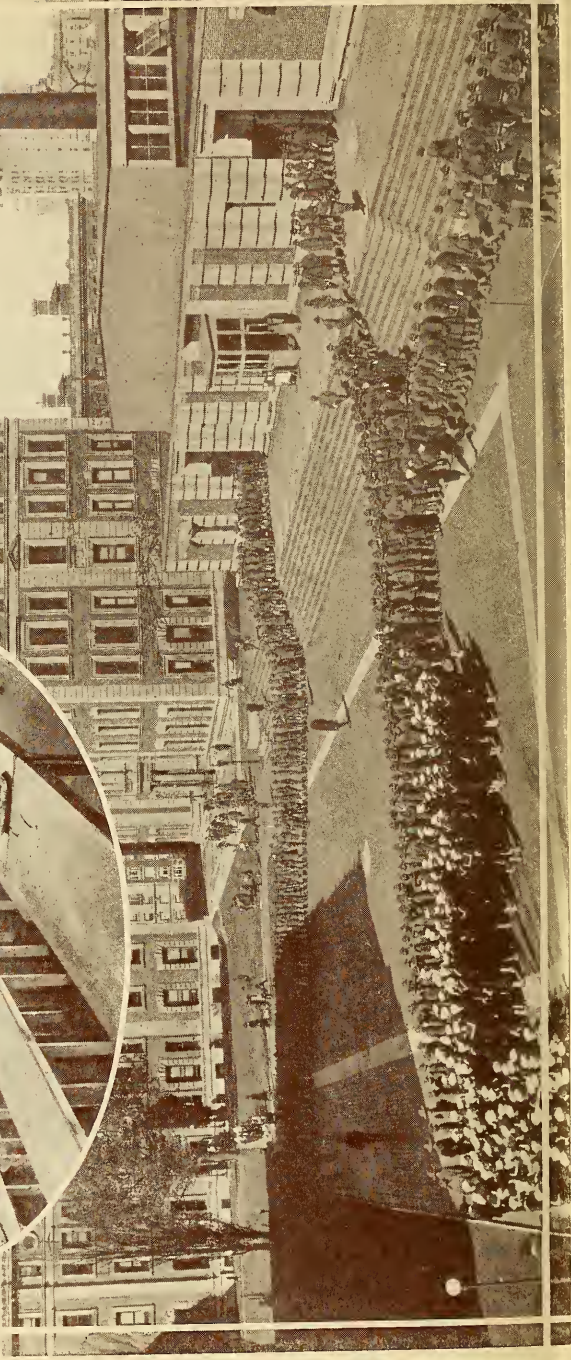
The Students' Army Training Corps at Columbia University is now actually engaged in turning out officers for the United States Army.

On October 1st, 1918, the entire student body, numbering 2500 men, took the oath of allegiance to the flag amid stirring scenes on the Mall in front of the Library.

These men in the S. A. T. C. are now soldiers of the United States. They rank as privates and receive a private's pay. They wear the uniform of the Army and in all respects are under Army discipline.

Major Herbert C. Earnshaw, who has seen service with General Pershing, is in command of the Columbia University Post of the War Department. More than sixty officers have been detailed to assist Major Earnshaw in his work of making Army officers from this S. A. T. C.

Large picture shows line-up of S. A. T. C. for  
"Chow." Smaller picture shows a portion of the  
kitchen in the building shown in large picture.





Hartley and Livingston halls have been taken over as barracks and the Commons is used as a mess hall. The officers are quartered in fraternity houses and in other places near the university.

The school year for the S. A. T. C. consists of twelve months, divided into four quarters. At the end of each three-month period one group is graduated and another group, including contingents from the various encampments, take its place. Thus the corps is kept constantly at full strength.

The schedule of studies was prepared by Deans Hawkes and Pegram. It has been adopted practically without change by the War Department and will be used in all the colleges of the country where the S. A. T. C. exists.

*Schedule of Studies for Students' Army Training Corps,  
U. S. Army, Columbia University*

Students are selected on the basis of their previous preparation, physical fitness, and personal preference for the following types of service, namely, Infantry, Artillery and Machine Gunnery, Navy, Medicine, Engineering, and special types, preparation for which may be obtained in the other professional schools and in the graduate school.

All students inducted into the Students' Army Training Corps, U. S. Army, must take the course in Issues of the War.

The program of studies for students looking forward to the Infantry, Artillery, and Gunnery, Naval, Medical, and Engineering services are given on pages 15 and 18. Students selected for these lines are assigned to courses of instruction as One-Quarter, Two-Quarter, or Three-Quarter men, according to the present expectation regarding the duration of their course.

Other students not selected for these lines should, after being admitted to the University, consult the Dean or Director of the School of their choice to arrange their program of studies. The study of Military Administration and Army Paper Work is of particular importance. Instruction in these fields will be provided in the School of Business at an early date.



INFANTRY

|                   | <i>One-Quarter Men</i>   | <i>Two-Quarter Men</i>  | <i>Three-Quarter Men</i>   |
|-------------------|--|---|--|
| FIRST<br>QUARTER  | Issues of the War<br>Topography and<br>Map-making<br>Hygiene and<br>Sanitation<br>Military Law | Issues of the War<br>English<br>French or German<br>One from {<br>Geography<br>Government<br>History<br>Mathematics<br>Economics<br>Drawing | Issues of the War<br>French or German<br>One from {<br>History<br>Government<br>Chemistry<br>Geography<br>Drawing<br>Accounting<br>Economics |
| SECOND<br>QUARTER |  | Issues of the War<br>Hygiene and Sanita-<br>tion<br>Topography and<br>Map-making<br>Military Law  | Issues of the War<br>Mathematics<br>French or German<br>Elective   |
| THIRD<br>QUARTER  |  |   | Issues of the War<br>Hygiene and Sanita-<br>tion<br>Topography and<br>Map-making<br>Military Law   |

ARTILLERY AND MACHINE GUNNERY

|                   | <i>One-Quarter Men</i>  | <i>Two-Quarter Men</i>  | <i>Three-Quarter Men</i>  |
|-------------------|---|---|---|
| FIRST<br>QUARTER  | Issues of the War<br>Mathematics<br>Physics<br>Topography and<br>Map-making | Issues of the War<br>Mathematics<br>Physics<br>Topography and<br>Map-making | Issues of the War<br>Mathematics<br>Hygiene and Sanita-<br>tion<br>Elective, not a<br>Modern Language |
| SECOND<br>QUARTER |   | Issues of the War<br>Physics<br>Mathematics<br>English                      | Issues of the War<br>Mathematics<br>Physics<br>English  |
| THIRD<br>QUARTER  |   |   | Issues of the War<br>Mechanics<br>Physics<br>Topography and<br>Map-making                             |



*Photo by  
Hassler*

## United States War Hospital No. 1—

**T**HE Columbia University War Hospital, now known as United States War Hospital No. 1, was the first military general hospital to be put into the service after the declaration of war.

On April 2nd, 1917, the Board of Trustees of Columbia University met and, after discussing how Columbia could best begin at once to do something for the Nation, they decided to authorize the building and equipping of a modern military hospital.

The work on the hospital was begun immediately after the Trustees meeting and as fast as the buildings were put up they were used as a mobilization center for physicians and nurses who were going abroad.

On October 3, 1917, the hospital was presented to the Government. The presentation exercises included the address of presentation by President Butler and the address of acceptance by Colonel E. R. Schreiner on behalf of the Secretary of War.



## of Columbia's Gifts to Our Country

Between the addresses the national anthem was sung and Old Glory and the Red Cross hospital flag were raised on the historic flag pole, which for many years stood at McGowan's Pass, in Central Park, and a detachment of men from Squadron A, and enlisted men, stood in hollow square around the staff.

The hospital is located on Columbia Oval at Bainbridge Avenue and Gun Hill Road, Bronx. On this high and beautiful plot are thirty-two modern buildings all fully equipped with every convenience that makes for the comfortable nursing of about 500 of our brave boys at one time.

The picture at the top of this page is an inspiring sight to any Columbia man. It proves that while things are humming in behalf of our War Department at Morning-side Heights, such efforts are only a part of the most complete work that Columbia is doing to help America win the war.

C O L U M B I A ' S W A R W O R K

NAVY

|                | <i>One-Quarter Men</i>   | <i>Two-Quarter Men</i>  | <i>Three-Quarter Men</i>  |
|----------------|--|---|---|
| FIRST QUARTER  | Issues of the War<br>Astronomy and Navigation<br>Geography and Meteorology<br>Accounting | Issues of the War<br>Mathematics<br>International Law<br>Hygiene and Sanitation | Issues of the War<br>Mathematics<br>Government<br>French or German                    |
| SECOND QUARTER |  | Issues of the War<br>Astronomy and Navigation<br>Geography<br>French or German  | Issues of the War<br>International Law<br>Geography and Meteorology<br>English        |
| THIRD QUARTER  |  |   | Issues of the War<br>Astronomy and Navigation<br>Hygiene and Sanitation<br>Accounting |

PRE-MEDICAL

|                           |   |               |  |
|---------------------------|---|---------------|--|
| FIRST AND SECOND QUARTERS | Issues of the War<br>Zoology<br>French or German<br>Chemistry | THIRD QUARTER | Issues of the War<br>Physics<br>Chemistry<br>English |
|---------------------------|---|---------------|--|

ENGINEERING

For new students beginning abridged course of eight quarters at request of War Department:

|               |  |  |
|---------------|--|--|
| FIRST QUARTER | Issues of the War<br>English<br>Mathematics<br>Chemistry |  |
|---------------|--|--|

For former students in Engineering and pre-engineering:

Changes in the program of studies will be duly announced. Such students should consult Professor Mayer before registering.

*Columbia Has Already Graduated Soldier Officers*

Upon examination it was found that many of the students were so well advanced in the subjects to be taught in this students' training corps as to be ready at once for a commission. Therefore, the first contingent of the Students' Army Training Corps left the university ten days after its induction into the federal service instead of completing the ordinary period of three months originally contemplated by the War Department.

Fifty of them went to Camp Lee, Virginia, for infantry training. Five were assigned to the Machine Gun School at Camp Hancock, Ga. These will be required to show proficiency in arithmetic, algebra and geometry. The remaining five were sent to Ft. Monroe, Va., for training in the heavy mobile artillery branch.

*The Eyes of the Students*

Columbia is looking out for the eyes of the army. The complexity of modern warfare, involving camouflaged ships and landscapes, and intricate machinery, has made correct vision more essential than ever. The physical examination of thousands of students for the Students' Army Training Corps revealed poor eyesight as one of the most common defects.

And, now, Columbia has moved to make better eyes. The university authorities have been notified by the War Department that the courses in optics and optometry could be included in the program of instruction for the Students' Army Training Corps.

This means that the members of the course may now elect the courses in optics and optometry as outlined in the University's current Announcement as a part of their officer training.

As a part of the S. A. T. C., Columbia also has the Signal Corps of Photography and the Naval Section of the S. A. T. C.

In addition, and as separate schools from those of the S. A. T. C. body, Columbia has the Naval Gas Engine School and the Radio Air Service School.



*Upper picture shows U. S. Signal Corps School of Photography going to class. Lower picture shows same class in classroom.*





## The U. S. Signal Corps School of Photography at Columbia University

**W**HILE Columbia is training men to fight she also is training men to record how these men did fight and to compile for future generations a pictorial history of democracy's triumph on the battlefields.

The official name of the unit is the Signal Corps School of Photography. Several hundred men comprise this army unit. The commanding officer is Captain W. F. Moderhak, who has seen eighteen years of service in the regular army.

Captain G. W. Hance is in immediate charge of the photographic department. Lieutenant W. R. Sherwood, another veteran, is adjutant. The men are all enlisted as regulars.

They are quartered in Kent Hall and eat in the Commons. Most of the men were highly paid photographers or moving picture artists before they enlisted to prepare themselves for "snapping" Pershing's soldiers as they go over the top or to preserve for posterity thrilling proof of how America helped to defeat autocracy in the air.

The essential purpose of the School is embodied in an order of the Adjutant General that the Signal Corps shall make a pictorial history of the war.

The still photographic laboratory is housed in what was formerly a large chemical laboratory in Havemeyer Hall.

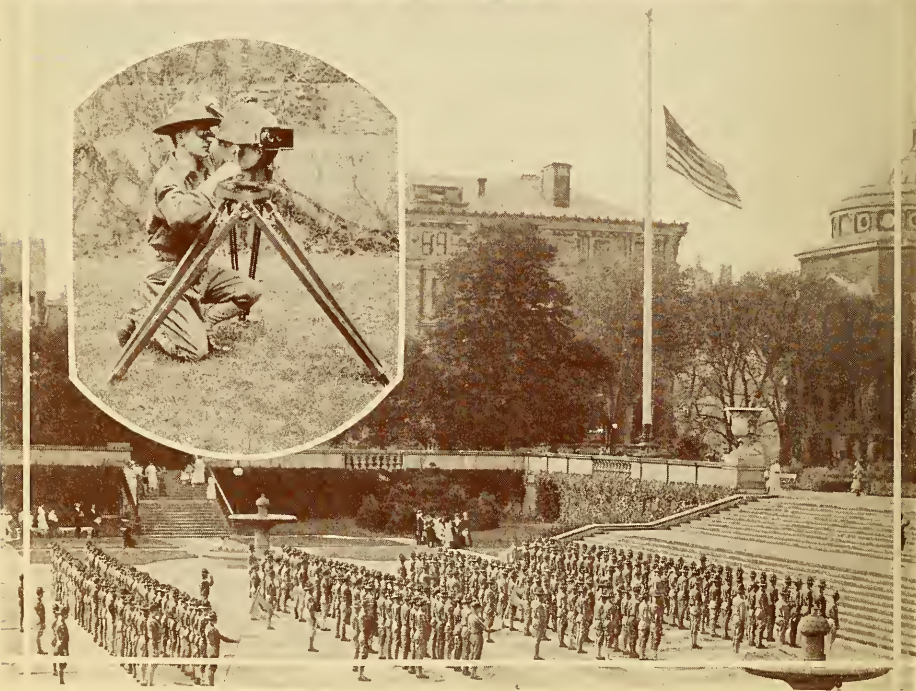
The executive officers occupy two large rooms in Earl Hall.

The cinematographic department has a suite of offices in the Library.

Lieutenant Carl Gregory, one of America's most notable cinematographers, and formerly star camera man with the Metro and Fox studios, has personal direction of instruction in motion picture technique. A few weeks ago he took



*Upper picture shows camera class at School of Photography. Lower picture shows the School of Photography at sundown retreat.*



“Movie” views of New York from an airplane. These pictures were pronounced by experts the most remarkable ever filmed in the air.

Among the privates of the school is Otto Gilmore, the photographer, whose science perfected the famous “prizma” pictures and who, at the risk of his life, took the motion picture photographs of the Hawaiian lava beds. Gilmore is the grandson of the first photographer who ever took pictures west of the Alleghanies. His ancestor was a student of Daguerre.

It is of such timber that America’s photographic corps is composed. All the students are professionals whose patriotism prompted them to give their knowledge to the great cause. The intensive training at Columbia prepares them for aerial observation, for the recording of charges and general military operations, for the photography of medical work—in short to be graphic historians of The Great War. The men will see service in the Divisional Units of the Signal Corps. For each division there will be a still photographer and a helper, and a developer and a helper.

The still laboratory consists of four dark rooms, two development demonstration rooms, enlarging room, a lantern slide and copying room, a printing room, and a finishing room. Dark rooms are equipped with washing boxes, safe lights, fixing tanks and other apparatus, including “movie” machines. Much university equipment is used.

For each army or army corps the following men will be apportioned. A first lieutenant (or captain), motion picture photographers; M. S. E. or Sergeant, first class (still photographer); corporals or privates, first class (developers); privates, first class (developers’ helpers).

Instruction ranges all the way from pressing the button to lectures on the orthochromatic film. The final stages of instruction consist of practical work under actual field conditions in the trenches and at schools of fire located in nearby training camps.

SCHOOL OF  
ENGINEERING

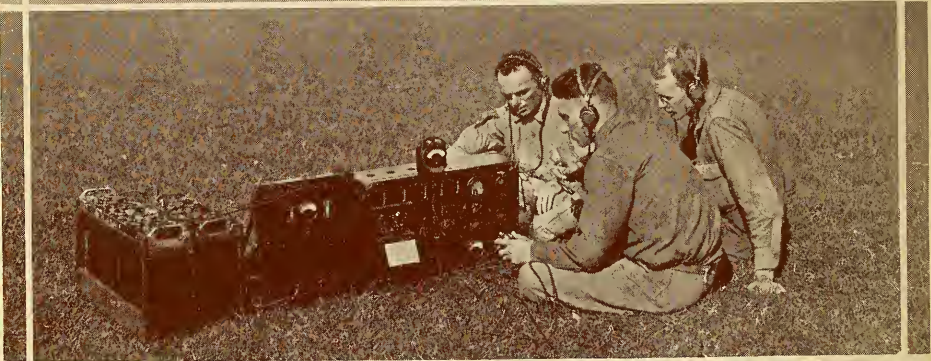
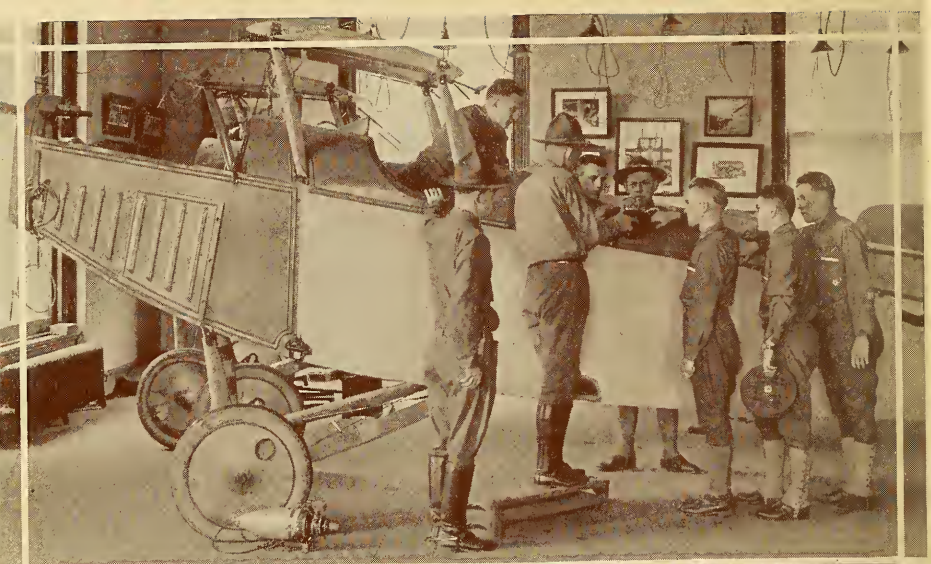


## The Naval Section of the S. A. T. C.

COLUMBIA was one of the universities of the country designated by the War Department to have a Naval Section of the Students' Army Training Corps. This section is composed of 300 men, and of these 100 are to be assigned to take advanced courses in the Engineering School under Dean G. B. Pegram. In general, the graduates of the naval section will be utilized to augment the United States Naval Reserve.

A three months' course of training, as in the S. A. T. C., is offered. The students have the opportunity for advancement to the rating of petty officer, chief petty officer, warrant officer or commissioned officer.

The commanding officer of the Columbia Naval Section is Commander W. T. Conn, U.S.N. Captain A. R. Alfred, Medical Corps, and Lieutenant Donnell, Medical Corps, also have been assigned to Columbia.



## Air Service Radio School

**E**STABLISHED last spring, this Air Service Radio School at Columbia, started with about 150 students. More than that number are now receiving instruction. The exact strength of the unit is not a matter of public knowledge, for the work of the school is largely screened from the rest of the university, and not until the war is over will its services to the nation be fully realized. This school is separate from the S. A. T. C. as is an additional war school at Columbia.

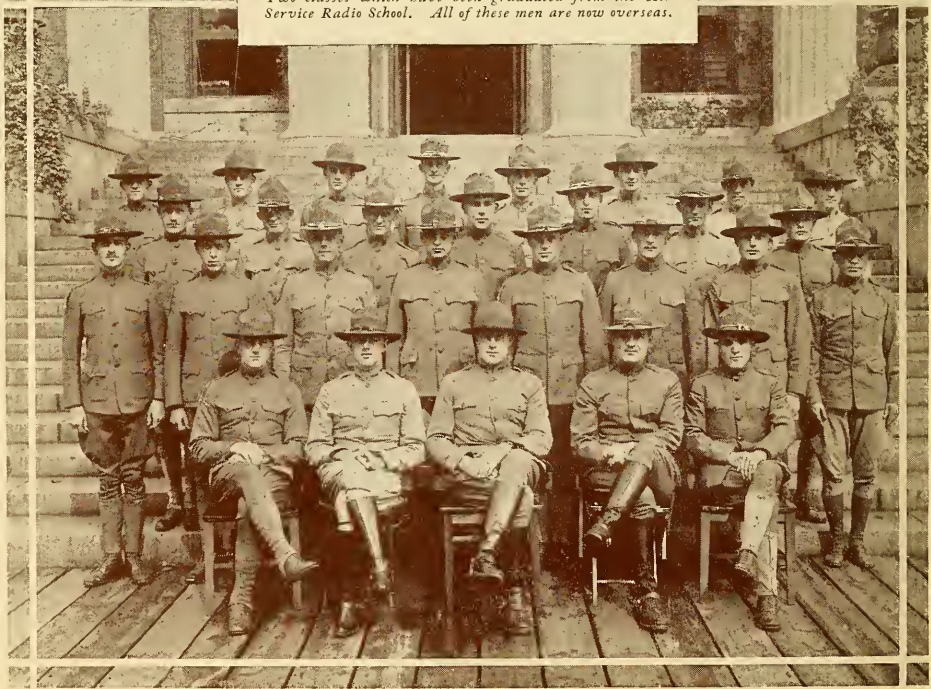
The commandant is Major Rodman Gilder, member of a family famed as writers, and who left civil life to serve his country in war.

The members of this school are being trained to care for the wireless used on airplanes and otherwise connected with aviation. They do not fly themselves.

When Professor G. B. Pegram, Acting Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, permitted it to be known last April that the school was to be opened he satisfied considerable curiosity concerning three planes which had just been hauled into the university grounds and deposited in the rear of Schermerhorn Hall. They were Curtiss training planes minus motors. Their use enables the students, who become radio squadron officers, to figure on the wireless apparatus. The headquarters of the school are in Earl Hall.



*Two classes which have been graduated from the Air Service Radio School. All of these men are now overseas.*





# COLUMBIA COURSE ON WAR ISSUES APPROVED

TO BE USED AS MODEL.

Dean F. J. Woodbridge Named  
Establish Course in Other  
Colleges.

Courses arranged for the S  
Army Training Corps at  
Universities have been ado  
preferred here by the app  
in

# MOVIES TEACH MAP MAKING

New Method Demonstrated  
at Columbia.

DIFFICULT SUBJECTS SIMPLIFIED

Lewis Gun Can Be Explained in  
7 Minutes.

# COLUMBIA MEETS WAR DEMAND

The Students Army Training Corps  
Columbia University is the  
st to  
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The  
3,000  
ere  
ool  
tho

# 700 ENGINE SCHOOL GRADS PUNISH HUNS

Prof. Lucke Praises Columbia  
Branch of Government Naval  
Instruction Unit.

400 MORE BEING TAUGHT

Rigorous Course for Submarine  
Chasers Fits Men for Im-  
mediate Service.

With more than 700 Naval men,  
trained at the Government Engine  
School on the campus, already in ac-  
tive service on submarine chasers in  
danger zones, and at aviation

## U. S. Navy Gas Engine School

**H**UNDREDS of graduates have been turned out by the U. S. Navy Gas Engine School since its establishment at the university in 1917. The new 110-foot submarine chasers presented a difficult problem to the Navy. The main engines and auxiliary machinery are unlike any other type in use in the Navy and there were no men in the service trained to man the engine room in the boats of this class.

To train men already in the service as engineers so that they might be able to handle the machinery in the new boats coming off the ways, the Department of Navigation called in experts from the Department of Mechanical Engineering, and appointed Professor C. E. Lucke, '02, Ph.D., its head, to organize the new school and act as Civilian head. Professor Lucke had been very active in the work of training men in the Naval Service since early in the spring of 1917. He gave the engine work to the student volunteers who prepared between March and May for going into the Reserve, and with Dr. George A. Soper, '99, Ph.D., and Professor Moss, organized all of this volunteer work. After the middle of May, 1917, the teaching was limited exclusively to men in the service.

This school has been officially named the United States Navy Gas Engine School, Columbia University, and is devoted to training engine men to serve on the 110-foot chasers from among those in the regular navy as well as those in the Naval Reserve. Commandants in all the naval stations of the country have been instructed by the Bureau of Navigation to send their best engine-room men to the Columbia school for a course of four weeks, to fit them for service as chief engineers and first assistants on the new class of chasers. The first class began on September 5, 1917, and each two weeks a new class of sixty men is taken. Those who pass the tests are assigned at once to boats.

The school is a finishing institution in the sense that the men all had training and experience elsewhere and were

selected as the best in the places from which they came. Some time ago Professor Lucke permitted it to be known that the submarine chasers were being constructed with marvelous speed, and that they were being manned with higher engineers solely from the output at Columbia. The men were being turned out just about as fast as the chasers were finished. It may be said that the school laboratory, guarded day and night by armed men, is fitted out as a submarine chaser. The engines are placed as they would be on a ship. Every light on the ship is present, and the students are trained to respond to unexpected signals. Even the stern equipment finds its counterpart, operating in a tank in the laboratory.

The men constitute one of the best-drilled units at the university. Their military proficiency was strikingly illustrated at the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of induction on October 1, when, under command of Lieutenant C. C. Sleffel, they passed in review.

Owing to the recent ruling by Secretary Daniels, no picture of the U. S. Navy Gas Engine School at Columbia University can be shown for the duration of war.

## Columbia is Being Maintained Intact

ALL of the departments of the university are being conducted in the usual way, though the attendance is naturally smaller. Exact figures as to enrollment are yet unobtainable, but attendance seems to have dwindled in almost every department except the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The Law School has about fifty regular students. Courses in international and military law are given to the members of the Students' Army Training Corps.

The entering class of the School of Journalism is composed principally of women. Its size is on the whole gratifying.

Several thousand are registered in the Department of Extension Teaching.

Columbia College has about one-third of its normal enrollment of 1,000.

Courses in all departments are being given in substantially the same number as before, though heavy drafts have been made on the teaching force.

In Extension many new courses are being offered. Many of these are intended to fit students for various kinds of war work.

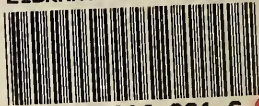
### *War Losses*

Huber William Hurt of McKendree College has compiled a list of the comparative war losses of various universities. The *Cornell Alumni News* reprints the figures as follows:

|                     | <i>Loss</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Loss</i> |                        | <i>Loss</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Loss</i> |
|---------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| 1 Harvard.....      | 2,537       | 40.2     |             | 17 Syracuse.....       | 640         | 15.8     |             |
| 2 Pennsylvania..... | 2,422       | 26.8     |             | 18 Kansas.....         | 568         | 17.2     |             |
| 3 Columbia.....     | 2,214       | 16.3     |             | 19 California.....     | 496         | 5.2      |             |
| 4 Michigan.....     | 1,801       | 24.8     |             | 20 Stanford.....       | 456         | 22.6     |             |
| 5 Nebraska.....     | 1,537       | 30.5     |             | 21 Indiana.....        | 435         | 15.2     |             |
| 6 Northwestern..... | 1,369       | 25.4     |             | 22 Virginia.....       | 351         | 14.6     |             |
| 7 Wisconsin.....    | 1,178       | 15.9     |             | 23 Iowa.....           | 270         | 8.1      |             |
| 8 Yale.....         | 1,174       | 35.5     |             | 24 Pittsburgh.....     | 251         | 7.6      |             |
| 9 Illinois.....     | 1,172       | 17.9     |             | 25 Johns Hopkins....   | 242         | 9.5      |             |
| 10 Chicago.....     | 1,166       | 12.7     |             | 26 Washington Univer-  |             |          |             |
| 11 Ohio.....        | 1,034       | 17.9     |             | sity.....              | 119         | 8.8      |             |
| 12 Cornell.....     | 1,020       | 16.6     |             | 27 Tulane.....         | 60          | 2.4      |             |
| 13 Missouri.....    | 792         | 20.3     |             | 28 Western Reserve...  | 46          | 2.2      |             |
| 14 Texas.....       | 713         | 13.2     |             | 29 Cincinnati (gain).. | 38          | 1.2      |             |
| 15 Princeton.....   | 683         | 43.9     |             | 30 New York Univer-    |             |          |             |
| 16 Minnesota.....   | 647         | 16.3     |             | sity (gain).....       | 154         | 2.3      |             |



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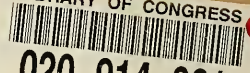


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