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Trustees

Secretary

Anthony J. Janata Papers, 1931, 1967

Box 1:

Tape recording, 3 3/4 IPS, July 19-21, 1967

Side 1:

4 - 53 University Hall - the most important building to many alumni. Constructed in 1871-73, it served for 65 years. Indirectly it was a victim of the Chicago fire of 1871. The legislature appropriated part of the \$350,000 appropriated. The October 1871 Chicago fire caused the legislature to appropriate all available funds to Chicago. University endowment funds, especially Champaign County bonds, were used to complete the building.

54 - 79 In January 1938, the ceiling in a classroom fell to the floor. It was a near disaster. The Trustees ordered the building razed. The state appropriated \$700,000, which with federal funds, was used to build Gregory hall.

80 - 94 Most alumni criticized razing University Hall. Some realized repair costs were prohibitive.

95 - 103 University Hall mementos included a bell and clock in the Illini Union.

104 - 148 Gregory Hall provided classroom space. Physical Plant relocated offices. Off-campus space was rented. Literary societies lost their space.

149 - 173 Philomathen, Adelphic, Alethenai and Gregorian literary societies. Wholesome rivalries. Debate, glee clubs and literary societies. The women's organizations held no longer than the men's. Their rooms were like lodge rooms.

174 - 179 Women's organizations moved into the Women's (English) Building when it was constructed.

180 - 301 President David Kinley. He came in 1893 as a professor of economics. He became the first dean of the Graduate College. He organized commerce courses, served as vice-president (1914-20), acting president (1919-20) and sixth president (1920-30). He was James' legislative representative in Springfield and was well-acquainted throughout the state. He was experienced. Kinley fulfilled hopes of trustees. 1919-21 appropriation was the same as 1917-19. Enrollment increased rapidly. 500 expected, but 2200 new students came in 1919. Kinley proposed a \$10,500,000 appropriation to include building and operating costs. University received 12 million in 1929 to compensate for 1.5 million deleted in 1921. Many important buildings were constructed. He caught up with university development.

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302 - 324 He sought to interest Illinois citizens in their university. Public information.

325 - 367 Kinley helped develop the Medical Center campus. He carried out the E.J. James - Thorne agreement concerning building in Chicago. Eventually Public Welfare's hospitals were turned over to the University. University budgets reflected Medical Center costs. Thorne's philosophy was that research was more important than custodial care. Other welfare directors continued this emphasis.

368 - 388 Kinley's satisfaction in his accomplishments. Frail, ill-health, saw results of his work during 15 years of retirement.

389 - 455 Kinley's 1943 75th anniversary convocation address. Free university, free trustees, legislative generosity, freedom from political control. Elective trustees.

436 - 469 Harry W. Chase was president of the University of North Carolina for 10 years. He left Illinois after 3 years. Many faculty had hoped that he would stay longer.

470 - 475 Arthur H. Daniels replaced Chase for one year.

476 - 499 Chase revised the university statutes to give the faculty a greater voice in policy decisions and the selection of deans and department heads.

500 - 548 Chase secured revision of undergraduate rules. University had strict rules. Automobiles created problems. Cars were scholastic and mechanical hazards.

549 - 583 College of Fine and Applied Arts established in the Chase administration. Music sought independence. Architectural engineers wanted to stay in Engineering. Kinley softened them up so that the College was established in the spring of 1931.

584 - 589 Time.

590 - 684 Misconceptions concerning President Chase and the President's house. Kinley sought a new house. There was no Union or place for receptions. Construction started in 1929. House was finished in 1931 and Chase was the first occupant. Some legislators resented the fact that the University had saved money for the house and built it without obtaining prior legislative approval. Many thought the house was built to attract were acquired at ridiculously low prices. University made good buys. The house cost \$175,000. The University was criticized. Criticism directed at the Chase family and they felt hurt.

685 - 730 Chase was attracted by the glamour of New York. His family was attracted by New York.

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Second interview - Next day

740 - 811 Community reaction to President's house. Public misunderstanding of legislative criticism of university procedure. Low prices, cheap furniture, good investment.

812 - 865 Arthur H. Daniels, graduate dean, became president on July 1, 1933. This was a financial low point. No new educational programs.

866 - 896 A.C. Willard removed old structure. He jokingly referred to himself "as the razer of buildings".

897 - 934 Illini Union was built in the Willard administration. Alumni had talked of a union since 1912. Gregory alumni funds went for the Lorado Taft alma mater statue. Willard sought to build a union building. The Union was financed from borrowed money, a federal grant and the income from the building.

935 - 967 Willard made a special effort to avoid favoring the College of Engineering. He took a special interest in the mechanical equipment plans and the power plant.

968 - 1029 Willard was president when the airport was built. Construction occurred January 1943-1945. He recommended an Institute of Aviation. Training and research functions.

1030 - 1106 Willard's general education program - a comprehensive two-year program. Division of General Studies, Division of University Extension. Mail courses.

Side 2:

1 - 36 World War II. Willard recommended that a Division of Special Services for War Veterans be established. Designed for veterans who had previous work and did not want to return to a specific program. Veterans received credit for military experience, e.g. electrical engineering.

37 - 92 Navy Pier. Started in 1946 by Willard and trustees. Used 1945-47 funds in 1946 rather than in 1947 to prepare Navy Pier and Galesburg. University secured legislative assurance that it would receive a deficiency appropriation in January, 1947. Galesburg was housed in the Army's Mayo General Hospital. State lacked professional staff to use it as a hospital, so Governor Green released it to the University for 3 years. Navy Pier operated for 18 years.

93 - 119 Galesburg enrollment has decreased. Governor Stevenson asked for the release of the hospital to the state. Students transferred to Urbana or Chicago.

120 - 136 University converted the Galesburg hospital and Navy Pier to classroom use. Navy Pier was leased from the City of Chicago. Charles C. Caveny of the Navy became first head of the Navy Pier campus.

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137 - 148 No opposition to Navy Pier. Enrollment reached 5000.

149 - 172 In 1946, 75% of Urbana students were veterans. 50% were veterans at Navy Pier. Smaller percentage at Galesburg. Chicago and Galesburg were commuter colleges.

173 - 182 Sense of loyalty to Chicago Undergraduate Division.

183 - 190 No four year programs at Chicago until 1966.

191 - 212 University administration of remote campuses. President and physical plant director commuted. Autonomy. Separate budgets.

213 - 241 George Stoddard faced a housing problem. Stadium Terrace and Illini Village erected.

242 - 268 1000 Navy signalmen were housed in Gym Annex, ate in the Illini Union in shifts and trained on Illinois Field. After the war, the Navy turned its housing equipment (bunks, lockers) over to the University. The University housed as many as 300 unmarried men in the Gym Annex in the years after the war. Study rooms, lounges and sleeping quarters. Men's residence halls replaced this cheap housing.

269 - 292 Until 1941, the University had only two residence halls for women. The first men's dormitories on Fourth Street. Gradually this university was able to finance other dorms. Lincoln Avenue was state supported, but most dorms are self-liquidating.

293 - 326 Dormitories needed to house students. Local opposition from housing interests, but they did not suffer. Private housing for students disappeared during the war. Apartments were rented to Chanute Field personnel during the war. This aggravated the student housing problem.

327 - 333 Stoddard's educational views.

340 - 360 Dr. Louis Ridenour became dean of the Graduate College in 1947. He was here 4 or 5 years.

361 - 368 Dean Howard L. Bowen came from Irving Trust.

369 - 375 Dean William Everitt came about this time.

376 - 382 Stoddard continued policies.

383 - 449 President Lloyd Morey had financial experience as comptroller. He was interested in the housing program. Morey was busy finishing things. His intimate knowledge of university programs helped him as president.. "his philosophy was that the Business Office exists to serve

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the faculty of the university and the students." Dr. Morey was probably the leading authority on college and university financial operations.

450 - 485 Until 1938, the idea of using income to pay the cost of buildings was a new idea. It took persuasion to convince the trustees, the legislatures and the public that this was a sound way of building buildings. The people who use the buildings pay for them. Income is pledged to retire the bonds.

486 - 496 Mr. Morey worked out the financial program.

497 - 524 Students' tuition fees are subject to legislative pressures. Fees are an important factor in budgeting. Now the fees are more important.

525 - 554 The chief function of the trustees is to secure the revenue for the university. They also approve budgets, make appointments, approve requirements for admission and graduation.

555 - 567 Trustees meet once a month and spend about a month a year on university business.

568 - 599 Elected by the people, trustees are nominated by the parties based on alumni association recommendations. Trustees need not be alumni. Alumni are more likely to be interested in serving.

600 - 621 Persons seeking the position are not likely. It is usually necessary to persuade or draft the best people.

622 - 651 The trustees are the board of directors of the corporation. They could initiate action, but it would be in the form of a request. They ask, rather than order the administration to prepare a report, e.g. establishing a College of Veterinary Medicine in the Willard period.

652 - 656 The functions of the Board of Trustees have not changed markedly over the years. More work.

657 - 695 School of Music. Trustee Thomas Smith wanted a School of Music and gave funds for the Smith Music Hall. 700 acres of farmland sold to finance a memorial to his wife

700 - 720 Trustees carry out the purpose of the University. They control budgets and public policy. Educational and administrative policy matters are left to the faculty and university administration.

Inauguration of President Harry W. Chase
Programs, 1931
Photographs, 1931

Correspondence with David Kinley, 1921-33

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History of University, publications and manuscripts, ca. 1917-67