1-1-1919

Howard University in the War

G M. Lightfoot

Follow this and additional works at: https://dh.howard.edu/hu_pub

Recommended Citation
Lightfoot, G M., "Howard University in the War" (1919). Howard University General Publications. 3.
https://dh.howard.edu/hu_pub/3
Lightfoot, M. M., A. D. Locke and M. Macle
Haward University in the war.
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
IN THE WAR
By
Professor G. M. Lightfoot, Assistant Professor A. L. Locke
and
Assistant Professor M. MacLear

A Record of Patriotic Service

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
Washington, D. C.
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
IN THE WAR

A Record of Patriotic Service

By
Professor G. M. Lightfoot
Assistant Professor A. L. Locke
Assistant Professor M. MacLear

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
Washington, D. C.
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Des Moines Training Camp</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Radio School</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The National Army Training Detachment</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Student Army Instruction Camp</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Student Army Training Corps</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Military Activities</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Red Cross Auxiliary Unit</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Circle for Negro War Relief</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Young Men's Christian Association</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Girls' Battalion</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Liberty Loans</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The United War Work Campaign</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard University Honor Roll</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard University Service Roll</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Ex-Chief Justice STANTON J. PEELE, LL. D., President of Board of Trustees
J. STANLEY DURKEE, A. M., Ph. D., President of the University
GEORGE WM. COOK, LL. M., Secretary and Business Manager
EDWARD L. PARKS, D. D., Treasurer and Registrar

Term expires 1919
Justice JOH BARNARD, LL. D., Washington, D. C.
WILLIAM V. COX, A. M., Washington, D. C.
Rev. FRANCIS J. GRIMKE, D. D., Washington, D. C.
Bishop JOHN HURST, Baltimore, Md.
Hon. GUNO H. RUDOLPH, Washington, D. C.

Term expires 1920
Mr. JOHN T. EMLEN, Philadelphia, Pa.
THOMAS JESSE JONES, Ph. D., Washington, D. C.
Rev. JESSE E. MOORLAND, D. D., Washington, D. C.
Hon. JAMES C. NAPIER, LL. D., Nashville, Tenn.
CHARLES B. PURVIS, M. D., Boston, Mass.
Justice WENDELL PHILIPS STAFFORD, Washington, D. C.
JAMES H. N. WARING, M. D., Kings Park, L. I.
MARCUS F. WHEATLAND, M. D., Newport, R. I.

Term expires 1921
Justice GEORGE W. ATKINSON, LL. D., Washington, D. C.
ANDREW F. HILYER, LL. M., Washington, D. C.
Ex-Chief Justice STANTON J. PEELE, LL. D., Washington, D. C.
Rev. CHARLES H. RICHARDS, D. D., New York City.

HONORARY MEMBERS
Mr. JOHN A. COLE, Chicago, Ill.
Bishop BENJAMIN F. LEE, D. D., Wilberforce, Ohio.
Mr. HENRY E. PELLEW, Washington, D. C.
Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS, Austin, Texas.
Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT, LL. D., New Haven, Conn.
Bishop WILBUR P. THIRKIELD, LL. D., New Orleans, La.

PATRON EX-OFFICIO
Hon. FRANKLIN K. LANE, Secretary of the Interior
Howard University in the War

The Des Moines Training Camp

The universities of the country developed in their response to the war emergency the leadership which was generally expected of them, but the degree of resourcefulness and efficiency which they were able to realize in this was a revelation, to the general public as well as to themselves, of their almost unlimited possibilities for national service. Howard University played its part in this movement consistently and well. In fact, in leading the larger participation of colored youth in the higher forms of war service, she found it necessary to assume a unique role, and to lead off in a campaign for the enlargement of their opportunities for such service.

Her efforts were first directed toward securing officer-training facilities for colored men having the proper qualifications. In reviewing the circumstances which led in May, 1917, to the authorization of the United States government for the establishment of an Officers' Training Camp for young colored men, one is at the very outset well nigh overwhelmed by the extraordinary enthusiasm, resourcefulness, confidence, race loyalty and patriotism exhibited by the students of Howard University. Undoubtedly, much credit for securing the camp for the training of colored officers is due to the activity of many members of the faculties and officers of administration of Howard University, as well as to the students of Lincoln, Fisk, Atlanta, Morehouse, Morgan, Virginia, Union, and many other schools. In an investigation of the facts, however, one is confronted everywhere with the remarkable display of initiative and commendable persistency on the part of the undergraduates of Howard University as well as by evidences of the sane and cautious leadership of the Central Committee of Negro College Men—an organization of young colored graduates from Columbia, Lincoln, Union, Howard, Yale, Harvard and Brown Universities—whose purpose was to further in every reasonable way any movement which might lead to the authorization of the proposed camp for the training of colored officers.

When, early in the Spring of 1917, it became evident that President Wilson's declaration of a state of war between the United States and Germany would be a matter of only a few weeks, Dr. Joel E. Spingarn (now Major in the U. S. Army in France), always a stanch supporter of the higher aspirations of the Negro and an uncompromising advocate of justice and fair play for every American citizen, realized, after observing conditions at the several private training camps, that no provision was being made for the training of Negro officers. He regarded it as a very serious menace to the advancement of Negro leadership, if this country should be called into the great European conflict, that the Negro
should have to go without the leadership of his own people. He soon discovered, however, that the door of opportunity was effectually closed against any aspiration that young colored men might have for officer-training in the private camps which were already in operation. Deeply aggrieved at the failure to secure any advantage of this sort for the young American Negro of proper mental attainments and physical fitness, Dr. Spingarn made a visit to Howard University with a view to securing the support of the faculty and students in behalf of the establishment of a private Officers' Training Camp somewhere in the state of New York for colored men with at least a high school education. This proposition of Dr. Spingarn, who in addition to his unstinted efforts in every other direction, even offered to aid in financing the movement, met with the enthusiastic support of faculty and students. Seventy-three students at once indicated their intention to join the proposed camp and formally signed papers to that effect; but before the project could materialize, the declaration of a state of war with Germany was actually made. The government took over all the private Officers' Training Camps and established additional camps, numbering fourteen in all.

Whenever application was made by colored men for admission to Officers' Training Camps, such application was either flatly rejected or some obvious subterfuge was simulated; at any rate, almost at the very outset, it was unmistakably clear that there would be no opportunity in the camps already authorized for qualified colored men to realize their ambition to become officers,—not from selfish motives, nor for personal aggrandizement, but for the purpose of demonstrating that their confidence in the potential power for leadership in their race would not prove without foundation and, most of all, from a deep patriotic impulse to serve their country in the capacity to which they believed themselves best suited.

Dr. Spingarn then made a second visit to Howard University. In his appearance before the faculty and students on the occasion of this visit, he advocated a temporary abandonment of opposition to segregation, and urged both students and faculty to exert their utmost efforts to persuade the War Department to authorize a separate Officers' Training Camp for colored men.

This proposition received an eager and enthusiastic response from the student body and the administrative staff of Howard University. The Institution at once became the center of a vigorous campaign for officer-training facilities for colored men.

A committee of one hundred representative citizens of the District of Columbia, headed by Dr. Joel E. Spingarn, held a conference with the authorities of the War Department, but their efforts were doomed to failure, at least temporarily. The Secretary of War deemed such a step on the part of the government inadvisable and impracticable. Very shortly after this Dr. Spingarn was called away to camp.
2. (a) The Negro is to furnish his proportionate quota in this army.
(b) It seems just that the competent and intelligent Negroes should have the opportunity to lead these troops.
(c) One thousand Negro college students and graduates have already pledged themselves to enter such a training camp immediately.
(d) In addition, men in the medical profession desire to qualify for service in the Medical Corps, and there are other competent men ready to qualify for the other specialized corps provided for.
(e) Records of Negro officers and troops warrant the provision for Negro officers to lead Negro troops, for example, Lieut. Col. Young, Capt. Davis, Major Walker, Major Loving.

3. Therefore, the Negro race requests the establishment of a Reserve Officers' Training Camp for Negroes.

A copy of this brief was placed upon the desk of every Senator and Representative in Congress. Members of the committee almost immediately arranged to have interviews with many of the more influential Senators and Representatives who had read the brief. As a result, over three hundred members of Congress became interested and sympathetic, and the War Department was soon besieged by numerous telephone calls and personal conferences.

Letters of information, soliciting their support, were sent to scores of Congressmen and men prominent in all walks of life, editors, lawyers, ministers, educators and philanthropists. These communications, whenever possible, were immediately followed by personal interviews. A committee of leading colored citizens, consisting of several faculty members of Howard University, accompanied by representatives from the Central Committee of College Men, made a deep impression upon the authorities of the War Department by their visit and plea.

In the meantime, Senators and Representatives in Congress had become convinced of the justice of the claim made for an officer-training camp for colored men to such an extent that they began to give substantial aid to the movement by using their influence upon the War Department. The War Department assailed by such a combination of forces and influences began to yield in its opposition to the plan, and it was intimated that the camp might be secured, if certain conditions could be met with reference to a specified number of properly qualified men.

The question then arose with the War Department: Can an adequate number of suitable men be secured? The Central Committee, confronted with this query, replied that they could present the names of the 1,000 properly qualified men required by the War Department in a very brief time. The War Department preferred college men thirty years of age and not lower in classification than juniors, and required the committee to furnish age, height, weight and scholastic attainments of the applicants.
A meeting of the student body was called in the chapel at Howard University to begin the task of selecting these one thousand men at once. The suggestion was made to send delegates to neighboring colored institutions and in less than twenty minutes the necessary funds for the transportation of these delegates were raised by students and faculty. Further financial aid to the extent of one hundred and twenty-five dollars

was furnished by the University Dramatic Club from proceeds of a drama, presented at the Howard Theater. The sum of forty-five dollars was added to this amount from the proceeds of a concert given in the chapel by the students. Delegates were sent to Hampton, Virginia Union, Lincoln, Atlanta, Fisk, and other institutions in the South. These delegates met a hearty response and received splendid co-operation from the faculties and students in these colleges. At the expiration of ten days, fifteen hundred names were ready for presentation to the War Department as a justification of the appeal for officer-training facilities for colored men.

The Secretary of War stated that he considered this an adequate list of applicants, and that it would be submitted to the War College for approval and for decision as to the expediency of establishing the proposed training camp.

In the meantime every possible source of influence was sought which
might in any way incline the War College to a favorable decision. Numerous press articles were sent out by the committee, of which the following is a specimen:

**THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY MAKING STRENUOUS EFFORTS TO SECURE TRAINING CAMP FOR COLORED OFFICERS**

*Headquarters and Recruiting Station at Howard University*

According to the best authorities, about seventy-three thousand Negroes will be drafted for the New Federal Army. The Negroes welcome this opportunity for serving their country, and of sharing their full responsibilities in this time of national peril. They feel, however, that Negro troops thus raised should be officered by men of their own race and are making strenuous efforts to secure a training camp in which such officers can be prepared. The War Department has stated that it is impracticable to admit Negroes to the fourteen camps for officers to be opened on May 14, 1917. And it has also stated that no officers are to be commissioned unless they receive training in one of these government camps. This means that unless some provision is made whereby colored men may be trained for officers these seventy-three thousand Negro troops will be officered exclusively by white officers; and that Negroes qualified both mentally and physically to serve as officers will be forced under the conscription law to serve as privates. The colored man is willing and ready to carry out the duties imposed upon him as an American citizen, and feels that he should be given the same opportunities, in the performance of these duties, as are given to other American citizens. The Negroes from every section are requesting that the government provide means whereby colored officers may be trained. The appeal is just, reasonable, and practicable. The proposition is squarely up to the government. This is no time for sectional differences and race prejudice, and the highest patriotism demands that every American citizen be given the opportunity to serve his country in the capacity for which he is best fitted.

Over one thousand colored college men have sent their names to the headquarters at Howard University, and hundreds of others are arriving by mail and telegrams. Why should not colored troops be officered by colored men? Their records show them to be competent and efficient, and to deny any class of citizens the opportunity of rendering its best service belies the very theory of our democracy, and the basic principle for which the present war is waged. Our American statesmen should frown upon any procedure that does not offer an equal opportunity for all men, at all times, but more especially at a time when our country is faced by a foreign foe.

The work with Congress was continued. Letters were sent to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of State, and other Cabinet Officers. Finally, two important conferences were held; one at the War College with the head of that institution; the other with the Secretary of War on the following day, when he practically assured the committee of the establishment of the camp. The committee on both of these occasions consisted of the President, three Deans, two Professors and one student of Howard University and two local physicians.

Finally, after many days of almost breathless expectancy, there came June 7, 1917, as a splendid tribute to the ceaseless efforts of these young
college men the announcement from the War Department that a camp to
which colored men would be admitted for officer-training would be estab­
lished at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, June 15. The War Department agreed
to admit twelve hundred and fifty men to this camp—two hundred and
fifty from the regular army and one thousand from the various states and
the District of Columbia on a pro rata basis. Approximately two hun­
dred Howard men joined the camp; the remaining eight hundred repre­
senting more than fifty other institutions. Six hundred and fifty-nine
were commissioned from this camp. Of this number ninety-five were
sons of Howard. Eight members of the faculty were included among
those who received commissions.

As to the success of the camp only praise can be given. The citizens
of Des Moines, including the mayor and the chief of police were promi­
nent in commending without reserve the conduct of the men everywhere
outside of camp. In the daily work of the camp, the same thing was
said by the commanding officers. No men held up any better than the
large group from Howard who not only did their work splendidly but
notably helped the morale of the whole camp. The experience was a
wonderful one for all who took part in it. The mental training as well
as the physical was an example of steadfast accomplishment.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Major J. E. Spin­
garn from the French front under date of December 16, 1918:

"I may add that the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Des Moines would never
have been instituted without the inspiring enthusiasm and energy of the faculty
and especially the student body of Howard University. For months I had labored
in favor of the idea, and received very little encouragement except from a handful
of men. But Howard backed the plan with all possible vigor and intelligence.
I do not wish to underestimate the assistance given by other institutions of learn­
ing, but none of them deserves quite the same credit as Howard University."
The Radio School

THE School of Manual Arts and Applied Sciences of Howard University, in immediate response to the request of the Federal Board for Vocational Education to assist in the training of radio operators for service in the Signal Corps of the Army, established a course on November 19 for the training of such men.

The school opened with an enrollment of sixty-five men, which was increased on January 7 to one hundred and fifteen and later to one hundred and thirty-five. The great majority of these men were recommended for service with the 325th Field Signal Battalion at Chillicothe, Ohio, and did splendid work for the Signal Corps, many of them having acted as instructors in the capacity of non-commissioned officers. At the completion of this course three men received first-class certificates, having developed a proficiency of twenty words of five letters per minute sending and receiving. Twenty men received second-class certificates, having developed a proficiency of from ten to fifteen words per minute, sending and receiving. The remainder received third-class certificates, not having had sufficient time to develop the proficiency for the higher grade certificates, as they wished immediate induction into the service when the 325th Field Signal Battalion was being formed.
Howard University in the War

The National Army Training Detachment

In April, 1918, at the initiative of the Director of the Department of Manual Arts, negotiations were opened at the War Department with the view of establishing at Howard a National Army Training Detachment,—a step which gave decided impetus to the organization of such training units for colored drafted men there and at other centers.

Howard University, in reality, was taken over by the government, when on May 16, 1918, the three hundred picked colored draftees from the District of Columbia were formally inducted into military service for the purpose of studying under army supervision radio work and such other mechanical courses as would fit them for specialized service overseas.

The men assembled at the Dunbar High School at 10:30 a. m., and marching in a body reached the University campus at noon. At this time the formal exercises of induction began. The principal features of the meeting, over which Secretary George W. Cook presided, were as follows: Addresses by Commissioner Brownlow, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia; Dr. S. M. Newman, President of the University, and Mrs. Coralie Franklin Cook, member of the local Board of Education. The delivery of registrants to the military authorities was made by Acting Adjutant General D. J. Donovan. Inspiring music of a patriotic nature was rendered by the Elks' Band and the Glee Club of the Dunbar High School. The exercises concluded with the national anthem, after which luncheon was served to the drafted men by the University.

From May 15 to July 15, and from July 15 to September 15, two groups of such men were trained in radio operation, carpentry, and electrical mechanics,—four hundred and fifty in all, before the absorption of this work into the vocational section of the S. A. T. C. During this time, as the only colored institution instructing in radio, the school supplied all army requisitions for trained colored personnel in radio and Signal Corps work.
The Student Army Instruction Camp

In July, 1918, when the Student Army Training Corps project was under consideration, the authorities of the War Department were confronted with a situation similar to that which existed before the authorization of the Des Moines training camp. It appeared that no provision for the extensive military training of colored schoolmen could proceed except through the authorization of a special instruction camp for the personnel of the colored schools and colleges. Howard University again took practical initiative, and through certain executive officers and faculty members, a detailed proposal was made to the War Department Committee on Special Educational War Training for the inclusion of our colleges and vocational schools in the general scheme. As a result, there was authorized July 16, 1918, a special instruction camp, to be held at Howard University, August 1 to September 16, to which representatives were invited first from twenty-one, and later from a total of seventy schools. The short interval of notice considerably reduced the probability of success for the movement, but accepting its responsibility as sponsor of the plan, Howard University organized a committee on military instruction and information, which with the co-operation of the Official Committee on War Training and the active assistance of the Central Executive Committee of Negro College Men began immediately a cam-
paign for recruits. There was less than two weeks interval in which to accomplish the desired result, and a camp quota of two hundred was considered an optimistic estimate, especially in view of the dispersion of the schoolmen in vacation time. Nevertheless, to the credit of these workers, and the enthusiastic loyalty of the body of men to whom appeal was made, there were assembled by August 5, from points as distant as Florida, Oklahoma and Michigan, four hundred and fifty-seven men, forty-seven of them faculty representatives, from seventy schools and colleges.

This unexpected number, with over three hundred men of the National Training Detachment already on the grounds, taxed the capacity of the University plant to the utmost. Indeed, it was only by the most resourceful management that the housing and commissary requirements were met. Barracks to accommodate three hundred men were already under construction by the carpentry section of the N. A. T. C., but the summer camp had to be accommodated independently. This was, however, commendably done.

At the time of the inauguration of the S. A. T. C. summer camp, the innovation of a colored command was requested and granted. Colonel Young was for some time expected to be detailed in charge, but eventually Lieutenant Russell Smith and a staff of eleven officers of the 349th and 350th Field Artillery,—all of them graduates of Des Moines,—were detailed from Camp Dix to take charge of the S. A. T. C. section. This same body of officers, after successfully conducting the summer instruction camp, supplied, for the most part, the commands of the S. A. T. C. and R. O. T. C. units at the various colored schools, while a nucleus remained at Howard in charge of both sections of the military work after the absorption of the training detachment into the S. A. T. C.

The summer camp was, therefore, in several important respects, a test experiment. An exceptional degree of success, both in the military and educational sides of the work, was officially conceded to the camp at frequent inspections and reviews. In addition to the military training, there was the beneficial association for the first time of so large and representative a body of Negro schoolmen; and this affiliation of the colored schools, acknowledged by the formation of the Negro Student Army Association by the members of the camp,—has revealed to Howard a new mission in educational leadership, and a fresh determination to make such work a practical part of her program. During the camp frequent social and athletic entertainments were provided at University expense through a committee on Camp Welfare.

The S. A. T. C. instruction camp held a joint graduation with the second contingent of the N. A. T. C. September 14, 1918, which was a notable event in the history of the institution. Hon. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, presided; addresses were made
by Professor (now Major) R. B. Perry, representing the Committee on Educational War Training; Hon. Wm. H. Lewis, and others, and the occasion was marked by the first University appearance of the then President-elect, Dr. J. Stanley Durkee. Three hundred and twenty of the four hundred and fifty-seven men were certificated as qualified sergeant-instructors, and one hundred and one were found of sufficient merit for recommendation to officer-training camps. The men, through their organization,—the Negro Student Army Association,—manifested their sense of the significance of the work by presenting to the University on this occasion a commemorative bronze tablet which was accepted by the President on behalf of the University. The tablet carries this inscription:

_In commemoration of_  
_The Washington Training Camp,_  
_held at Howard University, Washington, D. C.,_  
_August 1 to September 16, 1918,_  
_at which four hundred, forty-five schoolmen, representing seventy schools and colleges,_  
_prepared themselves arduously and ardently_  
_for the military instruction of the colored youth;_  
_under the command of colored officers_  
_to whom such a task, for the first time entrusted, was by them signal accomplished._

BATTALION B: Student Army Training Corps.  
Lt. Russell Smith, C. O.  
Lt. Fisher Pride, Adjt.  

COMPANY 1

Lt. Chas. M. Thompson, C. O.  
Lt. Thomas M. Gregory  
Lt. John H. Purnell  
Lt. Ernest Smith

COMPANY 2

Lt. Campbell C. Johnson, C. O.  
Lt. John Love  
Lt. Joseph Cooper  
Lt. Harry J. Mack

To the men: Homage and hopeful salutation.

To the Staff and the University: Gratitude, and the pledged determination of the educated youth, to pay, in the unsullied example of our patriotism in the past, this new toll of the younger generation in the war for Democracy; and to earn well their share of tribute for its victorious establishment everywhere.
The Student Army Training Corps

There were established in colored institutions as a result of this work twelve A or collegiate S. A. T. C. units, fifteen B or vocational units, and informal military training at twenty other schools. The movement for the success of the S. A. T. C. thus assured, Howard University turned to the problem of the inauguration of its own student training corps. But fifteen days elapsed between the termination of the summer course and the mobilization of seven hundred and fifty men,—

Staff of the S. A. T. C.

applicants for one or the other section of the S. A. T. C. These men were immediately organized by the Howard staff: Lieutenant Russell Smith, Commandant; Lieuts. Fisher Pride, Adjt.; C. C. Johnson, Senior Instructor; J. H. Purnell, and O. N. Simmons, assisted by twenty-one sergeant instructors, graduates of the summer course. The suspension of classes, owing to the influenza epidemic, provided a month of intensive military training and drill, and the corps was rapidly developed to a point of military efficiency which secured the highest official commendation and rating. With 375 collegiate and professional men in Section A, and 300 men of academy rating in Section B, close and extended order, battalion drill and new European platoon order were covered in about six weeks' time; and the military program was advanced beyond the point reached by the majority of schools in the third regional district, although
most of these schools had the similar advantage of the temporary suspension of academic work.

With the resumption of academic work, the difficulties of the joint administration of a heavy and almost impossible academic and military program were met and almost entirely overcome by daily conferences of the military and executive authorities of the University, by the substitution of an honor and demerit system for disciplinary purposes, by the extension of cadet officership into a complete battalion organization of the student command, and by uniformly co-operative support on the part of the teaching staff.

Campus Scene during the Days of the S. A. T. C.

During the period of the closing of school, at the initiative of the President of the University, a Girls' Battalion was foresightedly organized. Squad and company drill were mastered under cadet officers until, in a remarkably short time, the two companies of young women students were able to participate creditably in battalion reviews and drills. This feature was discontinued on the resumption of school, while the men's work continued until the official demobilization of the S. A. T. C., December 21, 1918,—by which time Howard's first quarter men were almost ready for final examination, and her first contingent of officer candidates, ten young men, on their way to Camp Pike, Arkansas. Four members of the military staff, Capts. Smith, Pride, Johnson and Purnell, were promoted to their present grade of captaincy for meritorious service in connection with the military instruction at Howard.
With demobilization, however, there came only a temporary suspension of military training. In consonance with the conference of associated colleges on physical training and education, Howard University officially decided upon a program of prescribed physical education for its students. Resumption of military training was thereby made possible, through a scheme of co-ordinate physical and military training, by which male students might have their work in an R. O. T. C. unit accredited as a substitute in part for the prescribed physical work. Under such a plan of operation, a collegiate section of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps was instituted February 3, 1919, and is in active operation with Capt. Campbell C. Johnson assigned as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, with Lieut. Jas H. Love as Assistant.

In summary, up to the date of the demobilization of the S. A. T. C., there have been trained at Howard University for war work or war instruction, a total of one thousand, seven hundred and eight-six men, as follows:

National Army Training Detachments ....................... 520
Students' Army Training Corps (Instruction Camp) ...... 457
S. A. T. C., A. Section: Collegiate, Medical and Dental.... 388
S. A. T. C., B Section ........................................ 421

But in the sum of this considerable war contribution of the institution, the outstanding fact has been the effect of the work upon the University itself. Combining with the initiative of the new administration, an impetus has been given which promises to amount to a thorough going reconstruction. Howard University indeed has in the course of a period of less than two years assumed a new leadership, and has attained, as has been aptly said, a new conception of her mission through aiming practically and deliberately at meeting the national demand in race leadership, and thus fulfilling her proper duty and mission as the national institution for the higher and professional education of the colored youth.
Non-Military Activities

The Great War, now at an end, will, doubtless, be known as the most cruel and destructive, but also as the most compassionate of all wars. While on the one hand, men have been killed by every device conceivable to the scientific imagination, on the other, man has taxed his ingenuity to devise new ways to alleviate the sufferings caused by his own hectic thought.

The war work at Howard University presents the same paradox. On one hand, men were trained to military preparedness; on the other, every effort was made to further each endeavor purposing to ameliorate the sufferings caused by the war. So keen was the desire to help in some effective manner that the Howard University Auxiliary of the American Red Cross was started before war was declared.

The Red Cross Auxiliary Unit

On the twenty-first of March, 1917, when war seemed inevitable, the women students of the University met with three of the women teachers and formed this auxiliary. The next day, the auxiliary was accepted at the Red Cross headquarters, this being the first auxiliary of colored women received into the District of Columbia Chapter of the American Red Cross.

In conformity with the practice throughout the District, permission was given the University auxiliary to form a uniformed corps, to be a part of the National Uniform Corps. The students entered into the idea with great enthusiasm and, on May 14, 1917, took part in the great review before the President of the United States. It is very gratifying to note that the almost unanimous verdict of the spectators was that this unit was the best appearing company in line.

But their work was not limited to the spectacular; other more practical activities engaged their attention. Every Saturday night, under the supervision of the faculty, meetings were held in Miner Hall, the girls' dormitory, and in the department of Domestic Art. Sewing and knitting formed the basis of the work, since there were no facilities for making surgical dressings. In view of the short time between the founding of the unit and the close of the college year in May, five hundred garments seemed quite a large goal to achieve. But zeal and skill carried the work forward so rapidly that, when June came, the output had mounted to one thousand and ten garments.

During the summer months, the University, as such, took no part in this work. However, at the opening of the Fall term, the girls renewed their efforts in connection with the auxiliary at the Dunbar High School,
showing the same spirit of high devotion and self-sacrifice as in the former year.

The Circle for Negro War Relief

Later an organization not less unselfishly devoted to the good of the soldiers, the Soldiers’ Comfort Society, was formed in the Fall of 1917. With no desire to duplicate or compete with the work of the Red Cross Auxiliary, this society felt a need to do something specific for colored soldiers; its purpose being to furnish comforts of various kinds to these men. An appeal was made to the public for funds which met with a very generous response.

Every Monday night meetings were held at Miner Hall, for the distribution of wool to various groups, to be made into garments. Such a large number of girls in the dormitory wished to knit that a special Miner Hall unit was formed. The movement proved to be a very popular one, for about nine hundred dollars was contributed in less than four months. The workers did not lag behind and, very soon, sixty garments were sent to the colored soldiers at Camp Meade, where many University men were stationed as officers. The rest of the garments were sent to soldiers and sailors through the Circle for Negro War Relief, of which organization the Comfort Committee became a unit. In all, about twelve hundred dollars worth of garments have been turned over to the Central Committee.

The Young Men’s Christian Association

Although the Young Men’s Christian Association work was in camps and the secretaries wore uniforms, yet it must be classed as one of the non-military activities of the University. Since one of the trustees of the University was the head of the Y. M. C. A. work for colored men, the University felt that it had a peculiarly intimate share in the work. Twenty-eight Howard men, graduates, students and teachers, chose to do their bit in this way. Three went to Africa to help solve the tremendous problems there; one, in charge of all foreign work, was stationed in Washington; twenty-five were stationed in various camps both here and abroad. And wherever they went, according to report they have made good.

The Girls’ Battalion

In the Fall of 1918, in view of the epidemic of influenza then raging in Washington, it was deemed best to put the young women in the dormitory under military discipline. This was the more easily accomplished as the Student Army Training Corps was on the campus. Uniforms were provided for the young women, drill was instituted and lec-
tiores given on phases of military life which would benefit them. In this way the health of the girls was conserved, no case of sickness occurring in the dormitory, and a spirit of co-operation and esprit de corps fostered.

The Girls' Battalion

So good were the results, in fact, that military drill for the girls bids fair to be one of the required subjects, at least until the University is able to have a gymnasium.

The Liberty Loans

THERE were many opportunities afforded by the war to show patriotism; not the least important of these was the exercise of thrift and self-denial. In this respect, too, the University did not lag behind. In Liberty Loan drives, in the United War Work Campaign, it was glad to do its part.

The first Liberty Loan came during vacation time, so the University, as such, could take no part in it. However, many of the officers and faculty contributed as individuals. The second, third and fourth loans came during the school year, which fact made possible concerted effort to take an adequate part in the campaigns. The total amount subscribed was $65,850.50; a sum which represents a large amount of individual sacrifice.
The United War Work Campaign

In November, 1918, the University was glad to take part in the campaign to raise money for the seven associated war work societies, then asking for support. Under the auspices of the colored branch of the local Y. M. C. A., working with a local committee, a mass meeting was held to inaugurate the movement. Special interest was lent to this meeting by the presence of two wounded Negro soldiers from the Walter Reed Hospital. The simplicity of their address and their appreciation of the part which they had had the privilege of playing in the Great War, were an inspiration to all who heard them; $2,256.70 was subscribed as Howard's gift of appreciation to the agencies which had helped to take a bit of home and pleasure to the soldiers.

Early in the war, during the summer of 1917, in an endeavor to make the University as worth as possible to the government, it was decided to co-operate with the Inter-Collegiate Intelligence Bureau in its work of putting the government and the colleges in touch with each other. An effort was made, by means of a questionnaire, to get in touch with every Howard graduate. The endeavor was to find out each one's peculiar qualifications for service and to place such information at the disposal of the government. Much valuable data were acquired and filed for reference as needed.

With the end of the war the military side of the University's activities ceased. But the non-military agencies are continuing their work, and will continue to help as long as the need exists for clothing and comforts, or for spiritual as well as material aid.
Howard University Honor Roll

2ND LIEUT. NORWOOD C. FAIRFAX, 368th Inf.—On Sept. 28, 1918, the 2nd Battalion 368th Inf., was ordered to advance, the final objective, Binarville, a small town in the Argonne Forest. Lieut. Fairfax, who had just returned from tactical school, was leading one of the assault platoons through very thick underbrush, which was swept by machine gun fire. A gun previously well concealed by thick underbrush suddenly opened fire from a point but a few yards in front. It appears from the statements of men who were with him that he saw the gun first, and not having time to call the attention of his men to it, rushed at it alone and was killed instantly. He was buried near the spot where he fell.

SERGEANT JULIUS E. PROCTOR, a former student of the Commercial College, entered the army in 1917. He was stationed in a division of the infantry at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas. Here he died of pneumonia the fifth day of December, 1917, in the service of his country.

Evening Star, Nov. 7, 1918:

MITCHELL DAVIS, Class '15, Law School, died of pneumonia in the service of the country in France.

MORGAN SUMMONS, a student in the Academy of Howard University, a graduate of the Radio School, died at the base hospital at Toul, of pneumonia, December 20, 1918, while serving his country on foreign soil.

LEON CORK, Class '13, College of Arts and Sciences, a student in the Medical School, died of pneumonia, late in the year 1918, serving his country in France.

MARCUS HANNA CARTER, Class '18, College of Arts and Sciences, died of influenza, October 2nd, 1919, while serving his country at Camp Merrit.

Howard University Service Roll

LIEUT. THOMAS M. DENT, THIS CITY, COMMENDED.

Bravery, Leadership and Initiative of Young Colored Officer Are Recognized.

First Lieut. Thomas M. Dent, twenty-three years old, colored, a member of the 1918 class of Howard University, now with the 368th Infantry, 92d Division, A. E. F., has been commended for courage, leadership and initiative while in action on September 28, at Vienne-le-Chateau, France. His father, T. M. Dent, connected with the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, and residing at 329 U Street, has just received a letter from his son with a copy of the general order commending the lieutenant.
Under heavy fire, young Dent led a charge of his command against odds and captured a heavy-caliber German gun commanding the approach to a bridge which was the key to the battle at that point.

Capt. R. A. Williams, a white officer, made the recommendation for the recognition of the bravery of the young colored officer and in general orders, signed by Lieut. Col. Allen J. Green, chief of staff, the recommendation was published.

NATHAN GOODLOE, College, '17, was commissioned and went to France, as Lieutenant Goodloe, where he had about the same exciting experiences as any other officer of similar rank. One day, while fighting in the Argonne, with the 368th Machine Gun Company, the battalion found itself in difficulties before the superior numbers of the enemy. Excitement ran high when the order to withdraw was given, and a disorderly rout was imminent. It is said that right here Goodloe stepped into the limelight and saved the day. His example of leadership and bravery was so contagious that the battalion was pulled together, and disaster prevented. For this, he was cited in General Orders by the Divisional Commander for bravery in action, as follows:

Headquarters Ninety-Second Division,
Army Post Office No. 766,
American Expeditionary Forces.
General Orders, No. 36.
29th November, 1918.

I. 2d Lieut. Nathan O. Goodloe, 368th Infantry.

The Division Commander desires to call the attention of the entire command to the excellent work and meritorious conduct of 2d Lieutenant Nathan O. Goodloe, Machine Gun Company, 368th Infantry. During the operations in the Forest D'Argonne, September 26th to 29th, 1918, this officer was attached to the 3d Battalion of his regiment, and on September 28th, during the course of action, it became necessary to reorganize the Battalion and withdraw a part of it to a secondary position, and he rendered valuable assistance. The movement was carried out under a continual machine gun fire from the enemy, and Lieut. Goodloe's calm courage set an example that inspired confidence in his men.

By command of Major General Martin:

ALLEN J. GREER,
Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

Official:

Edw. J. Turgeon,

A True Copy:

Henry O. Atwood,
Captain, 368th Infantry.

Captain Charles Garvin, College, '11, Medical, '15, started the honor
list by being the first Negro commissioned, the only Negro given a turn at
the War College, and the first Negro to be promoted to a captaincy for
efficient service on this side. He went to France with the 367th Infantry,
the famous original Buffalooes.

A. B. CURLEY, College, '11, Law, '15, after training at Des Moines, was
commissioned First Lieutenant of Infantry. His qualifications as an
accountant, the development of which qualifications he owes to the Treas­
turer Park's Office, were soon discovered. As a result, he was made
Exchange Officer of the 368th, at Meade, and Assistant Disbursing
Officer of the 92d Division, in France. His was an exceptional honor,
since he was the only Negro in the army serving in that capacity. His
office accounted for funds amounting to over $5,000,000; and on one
occasion, during the absence of his superior officer, he personally dis­
bursed over a million francs. He holds highly commendatory letters
from every officer under whom he served, and was recommended for
appointment to the Quartermaster's Corps.

Dr. T. EDWARD Jones, formerly of the Freedmen's Hospital, now Cap­
tain Jones, of the Medical Corps, was promoted and decorated for bravery
on the field of action, under galling shell and machine gun fire. He is
too modest to tell just what he did, but the boys say he walked out and
got the wounded men with the same coolness that was his when he was
putting a patient to sleep for an operation.

HOWARD H. LONG, Teachers College, '15, was Battalion Liaison Officer.
His duty was to keep up communication with all troops. Through his
efforts, contact was kept with the advancing battalion. His responsibility
was great, but Howard was equal to the undertaking.

JESSE HESLIP, College, '17, one of Howard's star debaters in the days
before he helped to chase the Boche out of France, served as Judge Ad­
vocate of the General Court of the 368th Infantry, Machine Gun Com­
pany. Lieutenant Heslip enjoyed his battle with wits as well as with the
Germans.

"DINKE" JANEIER, a Howard Medical student for three years and
a graduate of Long Island School of Medicine, won not only a pro­
motion from First Lieutenant to Captain, but also a Croix de Guerre,
for his calm, yet heroic actions while under fire. Captain Janifer is
one of the few Negro doctors of the army who received a promotion
after the first commissions were given at Des Moines, Iowa.

SERGEANT GILBERT MOODY, Academy '17, and a member of the
Fifteenth New York Regiment, won by his heroic work the much­
coveted Croix de Guerre. Many of the Negro troops brigaded with
the French regiments received their merited honors.
### Faculty Members of the National Army

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>R. D. Adams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W. C. Erving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. B. Parker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>D. S. Birney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L. C. Ecker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. B. Kerr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. Ridgley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Lieutenant</td>
<td>Frank Coleman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clarence B. Curley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Montgomery Gregory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charles H. Houston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Lieutenant</td>
<td>T. E. Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Howard H. Long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>James H. N. Waring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>Clarence A. Guillot (Interpreter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y. M. C. A.</td>
<td>Cyrus W. Marshall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. A. T. C.</td>
<td>Louis H. Russell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army and Navy</td>
<td>Ernest M. Pollard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. B. Copeland (Navy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y. M. C. A.</td>
<td>James F. Gregory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Cross</td>
<td>Caryl Burbank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exemption Boards</td>
<td>Edward A. Ballock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William A. Warfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract Surgeons</td>
<td>A. W. Curtis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curator Army Medical Museum</td>
<td>D. S. Lamb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1,263