

A Catechism  
of the  
STUDENT ARMY TRAINING CORPS.

Issued by the American Council on Education and approved by the  
War Department.

Robert L. Kelly, Campaign Director.

I. Q. What is the Student Army Training Corps?

A. The Student Army Training Corps is a body of draft registrants, raised by voluntary induction, for the purpose of utilizing effectively the plant, equipment and organization of the colleges for military instruction and for selecting and training officers and technical experts for service in the existing emergency.

II. Q. What persons are eligible for induction into the Student Army Training Corps?

A. Men of eighteen and over who have registered under the selective service regulations, who are physically fit to perform full military duty. There are two sections of the Student Army Training Corps. The Collegiate Section (Section A) is for those who have graduated from a standard four year high school or preparatory school or have equivalent educational qualifications. The Vocational Section (Section B) of the Student Army Training Corps will include those who have had a grammar school education or its equivalent.

III. Q. How does the individual seek induction into the College Section of the Student Army Training Corps?



A. By enrolling in the institution nearest his home which has a unit of the S.A.T.C., and which teaches the subjects in which he wishes to specialize. There he will matriculate as a regular student. About October first he will be inducted upon application to the Commanding Officer into the Student Army Training Corps.

IV. Q. How does an individual seek induction into the Vocational Section of the S.A.T.C.?

A. By application for voluntary induction at the local draft board. As fast as vacancies occur in these ranks they will be filled from these applicants.

V. Q. What is the status of a member of the Student Army Training Corps?

A. That of a private soldier in the army of the United States on active duty. He will be given a private's pay (\$30 per month), and his housing, subsistence and instruction will be provided by the college at the expense of the government.

VI. Q. How long will a member of the Student Army Training Corps remain at school or college?

A. This will depend upon his age, qualifications and aptitude. In general men eighteen years of age will remain about 9 months, and older men for shorter periods, but there is no invariable rule.

VII. Q. What policy will the government pursue in assigning members of the Student Army Training Corps for duty?

A. In accordance with the needs of the service and the qualifications of the individual, members of the Student Army Training



Corps may be assigned to (A) an officers' training camp, (B) a non-commissioned officers' training school, (C) a depot brigade, (D) to continue in certain cases in either collegiate or vocational sections, such special or technical training as the needs of the services may require.

(A) Men assigned to officers' training camps will be trained as officers of the U. S. A.

(B) Men assigned to non-commissioned officers' schools will be trained as non-commissioned officers in the U. S. A.

(C) Men assigned to depot brigades will be sent to cantonments for training as combat troops.

(D) Men who show special aptitude, who have training or experience of special war value may remain in college or training school after the other men of their classes have been assigned to service. These men may be engineers, chemists, doctors, pharmacists, etc., of the collegiate section, or mechanics or other skilled workers of the vocational section.

The preference of the registrants who are voluntarily inducted into the Student Army Training Corps as to the branch of service they ultimately enter (e.g., engineers, artillery, infantry, chemical warfare service, etc.) will be given consideration except where military needs require a different course.

VIII.Q. What subjects will be taught the members of the Student Army Training Corps?

A. These have not yet been worked out in full. Instruction will be divided into two classes. Military instruction, including military theory and physical training, will occupy in the normal



course, thirteen hours a week. Allied subjects will occupy about forty-two hours a week. In the cases of some units studying technical subjects, the proportion of military instruction will be reduced.

Allied subjects taught will ordinarily be selected from the following list: English, French, German, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Geology, Mineralogy, Geography, Topography and Map Making, Meteorology, Astronomy, Hygiene, Sanitation, Descriptive Geometry, Mechanical and Freehand Drawing, Surveying, Economics, Accounting, History, International Law, Military Law and Government.

A course in War Aims, occupying at least three class room hours per week, and consisting of a study of the underlying issues of the war, will be taught at all of the institutions.

IX. Q. May a man in a deferred class apply to the Committee on Education and Special Training, War Department, for admission to the Student Army Training Corps?

A. His acceptance will depend upon his qualifications and his status with regard to dependents.

X. Q. May a man in training at a cantonment in this country apply for induction into the Student Army Training Corps?

A. A man in training in a cantonment may apply for induction into the Student Army Training Corps through his Commanding Officer.



XI. Q. To whom should I apply for information concerning the institutions in my section which have units of the Student Army Training Corps, and the courses they offer?

A. To the regional director for your section. Following is a list of the regional directors, and the states over which they have jurisdiction:

Director

New England States.

Charles H. Haskins, Dean, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

New York, New Jersey.

Charles A. Richmond, Chancellor, Union University, Schenectady, N. Y.

Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia.

John Henry MacCracken, President, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida

Edward K. Graham, President, Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas.

Bruce R. Payne, President, George Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn.

Ohio, West Virginia.

Raymond M. Hughes, President, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana.

Mortimer E. Cooley, Dean, College of Engineering and Architecture, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado.

A. Ross Hill, President, Univ. of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona.

Robert E. Vinson, President, Univ. of Texas, Austin, Texas.



California, Nevada,  
Utah.

Ray L. Wilbur, President, Stanford  
University, Stanford University,  
California.

Montana, Washington,  
Oregon, Wyoming, Idaho.

Edward C. Elliott, Chancellor,  
Univ. of Montana, Helena, Montana.

Minnesota, Nebraska,  
North Dakota, South  
Dakota, Iowa.

Dean Edward D. Nicholson, Univ. of  
Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

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