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The University of Richmond and her war effort, 1939-1945

Robert Richard Shotzberger

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THE UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND AND HER WAR EFFORT, 1939-1945

BY

ROBERT RICHARD SHOTZBERGER

A THESIS
SUBMITTED TO THE GRADUATE FACULTY
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND
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FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF ARTS IN HISTORY

AUGUST, 1950
The University of Richmond is organized after the fashion of the older English universities. It includes Richmond College, a college of liberal arts and sciences for men, founded in 1832; Westhampton College, a college of liberal arts and sciences for women, founded in 1914; the T. C. Williams School of Law for professional study, organized in 1870; the Summer School, organized in 1920; the Graduate School, organized in 1921; and the School of Business Administration, including the morning division, organized in 1949, and the evening division, organized in 1924.

Since the morning division of the School of Business Administration was organized in 1949, it will not be discussed in this paper. The T. C. Williams School of Law suffered so severely through the loss of manpower that its role was too insignificant to discuss; consequently it was purposely omitted.

Each college has its separate student body, its own dean, its own faculty, and its own institutional life; and consequently the war activities of Richmond College, Westhampton College, the Evening School of
Business Administration, and the University of Richmond as a whole will be discussed in separate chapters.

I wish to express my most sincere thanks to Dr. Ralph C. McDanel, who suggested that I write the paper and gave me vivid and valuable accounts of his role in the University's war effort. My thanks go out to Mr. Joseph Nettles, who loaned me very valuable books from which I made references, and to the librarians of the Richmond College Library for their patience with me during my many hours of rummaging through reports and newspapers.

To the University of Richmond, I dedicate this paper, which covers a period of its long and honorable history and life.
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</table>
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

On December 7, 1941, the Japanese made their sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, and the United States was at war. This marked the second time within a quarter of a century, and the fifth time in the history of the University, that war clouds hovered over the United States. During World War I, the University vacated its new campus (the present site) in favor of the United States War Department. The campus and all of the buildings were used for hospital purposes. Thousands of soldiers, wounded on the Western Front, were hospitalized in the buildings on the new campus. These buildings were remodeled to meet hospital requirements. The student body, faculty, and equipment were moved down to the old campus between Broad and Franklin, Ryland and Lombardy Streets.¹ This was a supreme and noble effort, matched by few if any colleges.

During the Mexican War of 1846, the University was little affected by the war, as was the case during the Spanish-American War of 1898.

¹ Ryland, Richmond College During the War, passim, pp. 3-11.
During the War Between the States, 1861-1865, the doors of the college were closed for five years, the small endowment was destroyed, and the building and equipment wrecked. The role of the University during World War I has been discussed, and the purpose of this paper is to record the events and contributions of World War II as they occurred at the University of Richmond and its component parts.

A history of the contributions of the University is a desirable necessity which should be compiled while sources of information are still available. Several other reasons necessitate such a history. One, to preserve for posterity the contributions of this institution to the war effort. Two, to summarize and analyze these contributions in terms of their importance to the university and to the war effort. And three, to collect and put in book form the story of these war efforts and thus preserve another important phase in the history of this institution.

Any institution, establishment, or other form of organization takes an interest in its role in any particular phase in the development of the area surrounding its location, in the state in which it is incorporated, and the nation in which it is located. The University of Richmond is no different. It cherishes its role in the formation and development of Virginia since 1840. It glories in its role in defending its motherland in five different wars. It never fails to elaborate and recognize outstanding feats of its alumni and alumnae. Any institution is entitled to, and ought to do, this in order to keep records of its past history for each succeeding generation to remember and to know. It is for this reason that this paper is written.
CHAPTER II

RICHMOND COLLEGE AND THE WAR EFFORT

In the spring of 1939, two years prior to the commencement of American participation in World War II, the University of Richmond, in collaboration with Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Richmond Air Transport and Sales Corporation, offered courses in elementary aeronautics. The courses were offered in Richmond College without college credit, and were composed of thirty-six lectures, arranged in four series on the ground work of aeronautics and included practical laboratory work. The program was undertaken as a public service, in addition to laying a foundation for possible future work in aeronautics. This course was made possible through the cooperation of Mr. Ivor Massey, president, and Mr. D. E. Guthrie, general manager, of the Richard E. Byrd Airport. ²

During the school session, 1939-1940, this course was elaborated on and college credit was given. The courses were listed in the Richmond College Catalogue in the following manner:

² Annual Report of the President, 1939, p. 15. Hereafter referred to as the President's Report.
Aeronautics

Professor Loving
Associate Professor Albright
Associate Professor Lampson

Aeronautics 201–202. Elements of Aeronautics. (4)

A course of primary ground instruction in aviation, conducted under the regulation of the Civil Aeronautics Authority. Instructions in the history of aviation, theory of flight and aircraft, civil air regulations, practical air navigation, meteorology, parachutes, aircraft power plants, aircraft instruments, and radio uses and terms.3

Aeronautics 301–302. Secondary Aeronautics. (6)

A practical course in flight training at a local airport is offered to students selected under the regulations of the Civil Aeronautics Authority.4

The ground courses were revised and a flight course added. The ground courses were shortened to six weeks, and there were to be six weeks of flight instruction. These ground courses were handled by the Physics and Mathematics Departments. The flight instructions were conducted by Mr. Ivor Massey and Mr. E. C. Sutton of the Richmond Air Transport and Sales Corporation.5

Originally, the flight instructions were given at Byrd Airport, until the Army Air Forces took over the facilities at Byrd Airport.

4. Ibid., 1940–1941, p. 96.
These flight courses were then moved to Westview Airport in the western end of town. Unfortunately, legal action by the property owners in the vicinity of Westview forced the airport out of operation. Then the flight school was moved to Waynesboro, Virginia.\textsuperscript{6}

The Civil Aeronautics Authority established Richmond College's quota at thirty students. Unfortunately, due to late enrollment instructions, only fifteen were enrolled during the first semester. Of these fifteen, eleven completed the ground course and ten of these completed the flight instructions.\textsuperscript{7} During the second semester, ten more students finished the flight instructions. The following chart will indicate the number of students who completed the flight courses between September, 1939, and July 1, 1942:\textsuperscript{8}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>First Semester</th>
<th>Second Semester</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1939-1940</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940-1941</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941-1942</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This program was discontinued on July 1, 1942, and replaced by a new program of War Training Service under the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Previously the elementary and secondary aviation courses had been open to college students, but under the new plan, only enlisted men were eligible for these courses. Under the War Training Service, the program was arranged in a series of eight-week courses. From July 1,

\textsuperscript{6} The Richmond Collegian, April 23, 1943, p. 1.

\textsuperscript{7} President's Report, 1940, p. 26.

\textsuperscript{8} President's Report, 1943, p. 22.
1942, until the War Training Service program was cancelled by the University on April 20, 1943, seven groups were trained in the elementary and secondary courses. During the period of the program, one hundred and forty-four students completed their training in the primary course in aviation and seventy-eight in the secondary phase.9

On April 20, 1943, the Civil Aeronautics Administration training program was cancelled by the University after more than three years of operations. Under both the civilian and the War Training Service programs, a total of three hundred and seventy-one students completed their training. Under the first classes held under the auspices of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, one hundred and forty-seven men and two women were trained as civilian pilots; and under the War Training Service, two hundred and twenty-two candidates completed either their primary training or both phases of training.10 This was a notable record, and the school was invited to continue its excellent training by the Navy Department. However, plans and negotiations were under way for a contingent of Navy V-12 students, which made it necessary to cancel the program.11

Special note should be made of certain faculty members, who contributed greatly to the successful program. Dr. Ralph C. McDanel served in the capacity of Coordinator, Dr. Charles H. Wheeler, III, kept the voluminous records and handled a considerable amount of correspondence,

9. Ibid.

10. The Richmond Collegian, loc. cit.

while Doctor Loving and Mr. Grable taught courses in physics and mathematics; all of them without extra compensation. The school was commended by the government for their excellent and successful work.¹²

The National Selective Service Act of October 16, 1940, provided for the registration of all males within the age limits of twenty-one to thirty-five, inclusive. To greatly facilitate this job, President Boatwright, with the approval of the State Selective Service, appointed a committee of five to handle the registration of faculty members and students. This committee was composed of Professors Wheeler, Caylor, Ball, Lavender, and Williams. The registration was held on July 1, 1941, and a total of one hundred and eighty-three students and nineteen faculty members in Richmond College were registered for military service.¹³

Prior to this registration period, and in anticipation of the passage of the Selective Service Act, three faculty committees, supplemented by corresponding and affiliated student committees, were set up to assist and advise those students who were subject to the draft. The work of these committees was commendable and greatly aided the prospective draftees. Besides assisting the students, these committees recommended new courses in meteorology, navigation, cartography, surveying, sanitation, recreation, and extension of courses in aeronautics and physics for national defense.¹⁴

¹². Interview with Dr. Ralph C. McDanel.
¹⁴. Ibid.
On December 8, 1941, the day after Pearl Harbor, an airplane observation post was established at the corner of Three Chopt Road and Patterson Avenue. This post was established with cooperation of the University and the American Legion. It was maintained on a twenty-four-hour basis. Due to poor cooperation on the part of the American Legion, the post was maintained almost entirely by the faculty and the student body. As the winter grew on and the weather turned cold, the post was moved to the campus and placed on top of the chemistry building.\textsuperscript{15}

Mr. Joseph Nettles was assigned the job of Chief Observer and Dr. Ralph C. McDanel was named his assistant. Later, when Mr. Nettles was called into the service, Doctor McDanel assumed the position of Chief Observer. These two were ably assisted by two student representatives.\textsuperscript{16}

The post was located immediately on top of the chemistry building where there is a small room located on the roof. Here was situated the telephone with which to call in the "Army Flashes" to report a plane. The post was assigned a Reporting Code name and number. At first the code name was Phillip and the number 010 but on July 14, 1943, it was changed to Tare 091. The post was inspected periodically by the Army Air Forces Ground Observation Corps.\textsuperscript{17}

The watches were divided between Richmond College and Westhampton College. The men stood watch between the hours of 1:30 P.M. to 8:30 A.M.

\begin{flushleft}
\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{15} Interview with Mr. Joseph Nettles.
\item \textsuperscript{16} Ibid.
\item \textsuperscript{17} Observation Post Log Book of Post Tare 091.
\end{itemize}
\end{flushleft}
and the women toured from 8:30 A.M. to 1:30 P.M. Miss Sue Anderson was in charge of the Westhampton contingent. The schedule called for tours of duty from one to four hours, depending on the number of volunteers. When school was not in session, the watches were maintained by citizens of nearby University Heights and Rollingwood.\textsuperscript{18}

The post also collaborated with Mr. Robert Stone, who was the Chief Air Raid Warden. Any time an air raid or blackout was sounded, the post would give Mr. Stone notice at once. Mr. Stone would then see that the necessary actions were taken. It was the duty of the Chief Observer to see that all important telephone numbers were available at all times. Included in these numbers were the sheriff, the police, and the fire department.\textsuperscript{19}

When Mr. Nettles was called into the service early in 1943, Doctor McDanel assumed the position of Chief Observer. For a while the post operated with equal efficiency, but enthusiasm among the student body lagged, and other pressing matters on Doctor McDanel caused the inactivation of Observation Post Tare 091.\textsuperscript{20}

During the period of its existence the post reported an average of fifty planes per day.\textsuperscript{21} The observers were for the most part prompt and attentive. To use the words of Mr. Nettles, "It was an excellent post."

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{18} The \textit{Richmond Collegian}, September 18, 1942, p. 6.
  \item \textsuperscript{19} Observation Post Log Book of Post Tare 091.
  \item \textsuperscript{20} Ibid.
  \item \textsuperscript{21} Observation Post Inspection Records.
\end{itemize}
During the school session of 1941-1942 seven faculty-student defense activities committees were set up to enlarge and improve the defense activities at the college. These committees were headed by very capable men and are listed below.

(1) Sale of Defense Bonds and Stamps - Dr. Charles H. Wheeler, Chairman.

(2) Registration for Military Service - Dr. Ralph C. McDanel, Chairman.

(3) Air Raid Precaution - Mr. Robert M. Stone, Chief Air Raid Warden.

(4) Physical Education and Social Recreation - Dr. Benjamin C. Holtzclaw, Chairman.

(5) Democracy and the War - Dr. Ralph C. McDanel, Chairman.

(6) Airplane Watch Post - Mr. Joseph Nettles, Chairman. Mr. Nettles was replaced by Dr. Ralph C. McDanel when Mr. Nettles was called to the service.

(7) Defense Courses for War Service - Dr. George M. Modlin, Chairman.22

The work of these committees has been discussed above or will be discussed below. In all cases, excellent results were obtained, indicating the sincere desire on the part of these committees to successfully conclude their objectives.

Richmond College worked in cooperation with the United States Government, the War Department, and the Navy Department throughout the war period. When the civilian training program was replaced by the War Training Service Program on July 1, 1942, only enlisted men were able to participate in this program. The men who participated were members of the

reserve corps programs. Numerous students enlisted in the Naval Reserve V-7 or V-5 programs, the Army Aviation Cadet program, and the Naval Reserve V-1. These programs were established to permit students to remain in college and complete their courses of study under certain prescribed conditions. During the 1941-1942 session there was a total of fifty-five students in the Naval Reserve V-5 or V-7 programs. The programs were stepped up and increased during the 1942-1943 session and the total number of students participating increased. Under the Army Air Forces Cadet program, a total of fifty-six were registered, and in the Army's Enlisted Reserve Corps a total of sixty-four were enrolled. Under the Navy's Reserve Program, there were forty-eight enlisted in the V-1 program, opened to freshmen and sophomores only; nine men under the Navy V-5 program for the Naval Air Corps; and forty-one under the Naval Reserve V-7 program, opened only to juniors and seniors. The Marine Reserve Corps enlisted twenty-five under its program. Altogether a total of two hundred and forty-two men were under the Reserve Corps programs. This was during 1942 and 1943. For the two-year period from 1941 to 1943 a total of two hundred and ninety-seven men were trained at Richmond College under these Reserve Corps Programs. Not all of these were able to finish their training, as many reservists were called throughout the school sessions.

23. Ibid.

In coordination with the Office of Civilian Defense program, Richmond College held a two-day Gas Specialists School on April 21-22, 1943. Liberal use of lecture rooms and laboratories was made by this group. The program was carried on in cooperation with both the state and nation for instructing local groups in defense. Between forty and fifty senior gas officers of local defense councils attended the Gas School. The Gas Specialists School program consisted of lectures; demonstrations of reactions of chemical agents; several movie films on gas attacks, the use of gas masks, and what to do in case of a gas attack; and concluded with a field demonstration by an army mobile unit.25

During the war years, Richmond College suffered greatly due to the lack of men. Many of the extra-curricular activities and fraternities barely operated. Their survival was due only to the persistence of a few. The efforts of the S. C. Mitchel Literary Society of Richmond College were an indication of this persistence. In an effort to raise funds for the United War Relief, the society planned to hold weekly movies in Cannon Memorial Chapel. The first movie was held on March 8, and was fairly successful. Nevertheless, it was decided to cancel the program due to the poor acoustics in the chapel and poor equipment.26 It was unfortunate that such a worthy cause was so ill-fated.

On April 2, 1943, examinations were conducted throughout the nation for applicants for the Army A-12 and the Navy V-12 College Training Pro-

grams. The armed forces realized the need for well-prepared young men for service as commissioned officers. They also realized that these men must have a certain amount of academic training before being commissioned. There was also a keen shortage in certain professions such as doctors, dentists, and other professional men in the service. To get these men, some sort of program had to be undertaken to train these qualified men.

Four hundred men were allotted as the quota for this institution. These men were divided into two groups. One group included those classified as deck or aviation candidates; the other comprised those assigned as premedical or predental candidates. The length of time the trainees remained varied from two to five terms of sixteen weeks each. The aviation candidates (V-12a) without previous college training were transferred to pre-flight schools for further training in aeronautics after they had completed terms of college work. Those men who were candidates for deck officers were screened and reclassified during the second term. Those who were retained received two more terms and then were graduated in midshipmen's school for further training leading to the commission of ensign in the United States Naval Reserve. Pre-medical and pre-dental trainees were trained here for five terms and then were graduated into another V-12 unit at a medical college.27

The University of Richmond early in 1943 undertook negotiations with the Navy Department for a contingent of Navy V-12 trainees. It has been

noted above that the War Training Service program was terminated in order to make room for the Navy V-12. Negotiations were completed, and the first contingent arrived on the campus July 1, 1943. Richmond College had a quota of four hundred men, but in a short while physical examinations and transfers reduced the number to three hundred and sixty-two. The Commandant of the Richmond Station was Lt. J. H. Neville. Second in command was Lt. (j.g.) J. B. Moore, the Executive Officer. Other officers were Lt. (j.g.) H. Payne Muir, the Physical Training Officer, and Lt. (j.g.) Scott Whitehouse, the Medical Officer. 28

When the Navy V-12 contingent arrived, they completely occupied the Richmond College campus, including the administrative building (except for the administrative offices and the library), the classrooms, dormitories and dining facilities. This placed a strain on the facilities of Richmond College. To combat this, Richmond College constructed a new dining room to feed the civilian students. The male students were housed in the fraternity houses on the campus or in town. In the academic field, Richmond College freshmen remained on the Richmond College campus for their classes, but most of the other classes were combined or co-educational. This made possible the use of the faculty without any additions. 29

The arrangement of the Navy V-12 program placed an additional hardship on the faculty, necessitating their working the year around. The program was operated on a year-around basis with three four-month terms

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a year. The terms were from July 1 to November 1, from November 1 to March 1, and from March 1 to November 1. Under the scholastic set-up, all candidates except pre-medical and pre-dental were required to take the same academic program for the first two terms. A brief outline of the courses taken during this period is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre-medical and Pre-dental</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>8 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>8 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>10 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Language</td>
<td>6 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Organization</td>
<td>2 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Others</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>10 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>6 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical Background</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of World War II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>8 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering drawing</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Organization</td>
<td>2 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The students were allowed to take other courses if they so desired, but these hours were compulsory for the two divisions; in addition, the trainees were required to undergo a physical and military training program which required nine and one-half hours a week.  


A total of seven terms were held at Richmond College, and the following chart will indicate the breakdown of the trainees as to old and new:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>New Trainees</th>
<th>Old Trainees</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st July 1 - Nov. 1, '43</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Nov. 1, '43 - Mar. 1, '44</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Mar. 1 - July 1, '44</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th July 1 - Nov. 1, '44</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th Nov. 1, '44 - Mar. 1, '45</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th Mar. 1 - July 1, '45</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th July 1 - Nov. 1, '45</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average was around three hundred and seventy for the first four terms and lowered during 1944 and 1945 as the demand for men was eased by the triumphs of the armed forces.

In November, 1943, when the second contingent of men came in, the old YMCA building was remodelled and converted into a sick bay for the Navy. It also housed the newly-arrived dental detachment. 33

On November 1, 1945, the Navy Department cancelled the V-12 program at the university, due to the cessation of hostilities. At the time, there were one hundred and twenty-three trainees, and nearly all had been transferred to other schools with V-12 units by the last week in October. 34

The Navy V-12 unit at Richmond College was extremely successful. No figures are available as to the percentages on trainees from the col-

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33. The Richmond Collegian, November 12, 1943, p. 1.

34. President's Report, 1946, p. 20.
lege in midshipmen schools or medical college, but Lieutenant Neville reported that the percentage was high in favor of achievement. It was felt by many that it was one of the most successful of all V-12 schools. In turn, the Navy V-12 program greatly aided the university at a time when male student enrollment was steadily decreasing. The program might be summed up as highly successful.

CHAPTER III

WESTHAMPTON COLLEGE WAR ACTIVITIES

In November, 1942, the Y. W. C. A. of Westhampton College, at the request of the United States Treasury Department, created a War Council for the purpose of selling bonds and stamps. The Council was composed of twenty student representatives from the various college organizations and advised by Susan M. Lough, of the history department, and Martha B. Lucas, then Dean of Students of Westhampton College. The Council then decided its job was more inclusive and took upon itself to be the source of combining the groups for the all-out war effort. The program strategy was two-fold: to encourage the members of the college to conserve their money and to budget their money for regular purchase of war stamps and bonds, and to encourage them to conserve their time and use it in war work.36

On November 2, 1942, the War Council opened its activities with a program in the chapel. The guest speaker was Miss Elizabeth Wilson, Women's College Advisor with the Treasury Department. There the impor-

tance of the home front was discussed and plans offered for a program. 37

Miss Lillian Belk, class of 1945, was named to head the Council, with the other individual members of the Council named as heads of the various sub-committees on war activities. The Council's main job was to serve as a pooling-house for enlisting the students in war work. They also conducted discussion groups and study groups on subjects pertinent to national defense, supervised bond and stamp sales, and organized plane-spotting groups and various other activities that will be discussed below.

In conducting campaigns for the purchase of bonds and stamps, the War Council created class competition, as well as competition between the faculty and the student body. The student's goal was to purchase a jeep, while the faculty was to purchase a trainer plane. To aid in the sales, a red, white, and blue booth was established in the archway under the tower. The sales were later combined to purchase the training plane alone. A large chart, the shape of an airplane, was filled in, indicating the progress of sales until the airplane was purchased. 38

During the second semester of the 1942-1943 session, the War Council placed special emphasis on increasing student participation in one or more war activities. In order to provide more time for the students to participate, the administration permitted the students to be excused

37. Ibid.
from classes one hour each week in order that the student might aid in
the work. 39

Special classes in Red Cross First Aid, Nursing, and Nutrition were
held, and in most cases were well attended. Dr. Cullen Pitt taught the
advanced courses, and Dean Martha Lucas instructed the regular classes
in First Aid. Miss Peggy Wright, Dietitian of Westhampton College, taught
the class in Nutrition. Red Cross nurses were used in teaching the two
classes in Nursing. 40

In cooperation with the American Red Cross, the War Council enlisted
the students to participate in bandage-rolling and knitting. The stu-
dents were assigned certain hours in which to roll bandages. When this
hour arrived, they would report to the Browsing Room for instruction
under Professor Jean Wright and Miss Peggy Wright. No figures are avail-
able for the totals on the bandage-rolling, but in three months' time,
by the end of March, 1943, five thousand bandages had been rolled.41 The
knitting program was not too successful since it required a great deal
of time, but on February 18, 1944, the War Council announced that twenty
sweaters and scarfs had been knitted and given to the Richmond Red Cross.42

The War Council, in cooperation with Miss Sue Anderson, enlisted some
eighty Westhampton students to aid in spotting airplanes from the Obser-

41. Ibid.
42. The Richmond Collegian, February 18, 1944, p. 1.
vation Post on top of the chemistry building. The girls worked the day shift in pairs for one- or two-hour stretches. 43

The War Information Committee of the War Council sponsored chapel talks, forums, and round table meetings, in which the issues of the war were discussed. The problems of making a lasting peace were studied, as well as the duties and problems of the citizen to better society. These informative discussions were well attended by the students of Westhampton College. 44

The Athletic Association fostered a Victory Corps to encourage physical fitness. To further this program, organized hikes and bicycle groups were formed and excursions made whenever time was available. This program was greatly aided by the origin of the Victory Garden. Under this program, physical exercise was obtained and precious ration points were saved. The garden was located near the River Road and comprised well over one-half acre. The land was selected by Professor Margaret Ross and Dean Martha Lucas. Mr. Robert M. Stone supervised the plowing, using employees of the University. 45 On March 17, 1943, the farmerettes of Westhampton turned out to plant potatoes under the supervision of President Boatwright. 46 Later, during the early spring, carrots, lettuce, peas, tomatoes, and beans were planted. The garden was considered successful and the remains

43. Observation Post Log Book.
45. Ibid.
were visible in 1946, the year I started to school here.

Another worthy project undertaken by the War Council and the Westhamptonites was entertainment for the servicemen. This project consisted of numerous activities, such as attending U. S. O. dances at surrounding military and naval installations. They also cooperated with the Richmond Defense Service League in entertaining servicemen by attending their dances and writing letters to men in the service, collecting books for the servicemen, and providing entertainment for the Navy V-12 trainees.47

On October 16, 1943, the Westhampton College War Council undertook the obligation to provide entertainment for the Navy V-12 students. This was accomplished by opening a campus canteen in Keller Hall. The canteen was opened on Saturday nights from 8:00 to 12:00 P.M. in the lounge of the Student Activities Building. Music was furnished for dancing either by local orchestras or by jukebox. Westhampton College students were hostesses, and weekly floor shows were staged by college talent. Members of the faculty performed all the necessary chores, such as serving refreshments and acting as cigarette girls, cooks, and bottle washers.48

The canteen was considered by all concerned to have been an immense success.

The War Council also undertook the project of keeping the campus clean, organizing clean-up details to keep the campus policed of all trash and debris.49

47. The Richmond Collegian, September 18, 1942, p. 6.


49. Ibid.
Several other projects should be mentioned in connection with the war activities programs. These are baby-sitting for war workers in town, doing typing and shorthand for the war effort, and enrolling students in all clubs contributing to the war effort. These are small matters, but should be noted for what they are worth.

Finally, the War Council carried out programs in cooperation with relief groups aiding destitute peoples of the war zones. During the May Day festivities on May 1, 1943, the War Council sponsored a puppet show with the entire proceeds going to relief for Chinese children. The show consisted of an extended tour of the puppet shop and the museum of foreign dolls, and ended at the Gallery where the puppets were dramatically grouped in scenes from various plays. The students also participated in work for the American Relief for France during the 1944-1945 session. This work consisted mainly of knitting and collecting clothes.

The success of the War Council was made possible only by the enthusiasm of the student body. The spirit and initiative of the students are to be commended. There are no means of measuring the efforts and results of such a program. It is the spirit and keen desire to participate in some way that have brought praise, glory, and commendation to Westhampton College.

50. Ibid.


52. The Richmond Collegian, November 10, 1944, p. 4.
CHAPTER IV

THE EVENING SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND THE ENGINEERING,
SCIENCE, AND MANAGEMENT WAR TRAINING PROGRAM

One of the several war activities conducted by the University of Richmond and its component parts was the Engineering, Science, and Management War Training program conducted at the Evening School of Business Administration. The program was conducted under the capable leadership of Dr. George M. Modlin, then Dean of the Evening School. The program was organized shortly after the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor and was terminated on June 30, 1945. The E.S.M.W.T. program was organized to provide intensive training courses for employees of war industries in and around the city of Richmond. During the entire period of the program 3,666 trainees were enrolled in one hundred and ninety courses.53

The E.S.M.W.T. classes were conducted in cooperation with the United States Office of Education, which supervised and financed the program of training war workers. The government paid for both instruc-

tion and equipment used in carrying through the program. The work was conducted in the laboratories of the University, John Marshall High School, and Virginia Mechanics Institute.\textsuperscript{54}

The courses were intended to prepare men and women for employment in technical or supervisory jobs in war industries or to train employed war workers for up-grading into more responsible positions. The courses were organized on a college level, but no college credit was given since they were short college-lend courses. The program was not organized for its general educational value, but each course was designed to meet a specific need in Richmond's war plants. All the programs were organized with close cooperation of industrial executives and governmental employment officials.\textsuperscript{55}

Most of the classes met one night a week for a period of fifteen to sixteen weeks, and were held in the Evening School building. Some classes requiring the use of laboratories were held elsewhere, as noted above. These trainees paid no tuition fees, but had to meet minimum admission requirements of high-school graduation or the equivalent. For more advanced courses, additional prerequisites were necessary.\textsuperscript{56}

Among the science courses offered were radio, electronics, physics, mathematics, and various chemistry courses. Management courses were principally in personnel, production, accounting, office management, motor

\textsuperscript{54} President's Report, 1943, p. 14


\textsuperscript{56} Ibid.
and rail traffic, supervisory training, statistics, purchasing, and storage. Specialized engineering classes were given in fields of electrical, chemical, mechanical refrigeration, and safety engineering. Since the University of Richmond does not confer engineering degrees, these courses were supervised by the engineering department of the University of Virginia. The science courses were supervised by the chemistry, physics, and mathematics departments of Richmond College. The management classes were supervised by the departments of business administration and psychology. Training personnel were obtained from these departments of the University of Richmond and the University of Virginia, and these were supplemented by instructors obtained from various business concerns in Richmond and vicinity.\(^{57}\)

During the three and one-half years (January, 1942 - June, 1945) that the E. S. M. W. T. program was conducted in Richmond, eight groups of courses were organized. In each of these groups, ten to thirty courses were organized on the basis of fifteen to sixteen weeks. In each group, two hundred and fifty to seven hundred trainees were enrolled. At first, a majority of the trainees were in pre-employment courses preparing to enter war work, but toward the end of the program nearly all trainees were enrolled in in-service training courses. After V-E Day, Congress terminated the country-wide program, as the peak of the training need was passed.\(^{58}\)

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The results of the program were extremely successful to all groups concerned. War industries benefited by receiving trained personnel, who rendered aid in increased production. The trainees benefited from their increased knowledge, greater efficiency, and consequent promotions and added income. The University benefited, as it drew closer to the business community through the project and was also afforded the opportunity to utilize its facilities and faculty in service for the country. Also, the University was able to stay open during a period of decreased enrollments due to the war.\(^{59}\)

The enrollment of the E. S. M. W. T. program, broken down by semesters, is as follows:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
1941 - 1942 & \cdots & 325 \\
1942 - 1943 & \cdots & 1022 \\
1943 - 1944 & \cdots & 1863 \\
1944 - 1945 & \cdots & 456 \\
\text{Total} & & 3666^{60}
\end{array}
\]

59. Ibid.

60. Combined from attendance reports of the Annual Reports of the President, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945.
CHAPTER V

THE UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND WAR ACTIVITIES

In this chapter will be summed up the remaining activities to which no one college or branch can make a claim and also some changes made only through the administrative officials.

One of the first movements made by the University of Richmond was to accelerate its courses in order to allow students subject to the draft to finish their education in three years instead of the regular four years. This policy was followed in colleges all over the nation. This acceleration plan was completed and put into action at the start of the 1943-1944 session. 61

In accordance with the program of the Office of Defense Transportation, the school decided to cut the number of holidays, especially the Thanksgiving holidays and spring vacations, which were cut to one day. 62 This was done to encourage students to remain on the campus and not to


crowd the overtaxed transportation facilities. In addition, it was part of the accelerated program of the school.63

At the suggestion of President Boatwright, the University of Richmond organized a scrap-metal drive. Dr. William J. Gaines was the director of this project and handled it very capably. Westhampton College and Richmond College both participated in the drive. Appropriate posters advertising the drive were posted at conspicuous spots on the campus. A temporary pile was started at the power house, with various central spots on the campus designated as dumping places. All unclaimed metal, rubber, textiles, and utensils were contributed to the salvage pile. During the drive, about two and one-half tons of scrap salvage were collected.64 This was a good deal, considering the limited territory the students had to canvass.

Several weeks later a second scrap drive was conducted on the campus. During this drive over four tons of scrap were collected.65

The University of Richmond, under the supervision of the Richmond College Library and the Westhampton College War Council, organized a Victory Book Campaign to collect books for the servicemen. The results were over ninety volumes of books and twelve dollars and thirty-nine cents, with which additional books were obtained.66 The drive was considered success-

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64. The Richmond Collegian, November 20, 1942, pp. 1-4.
65. The Richmond Collegian, December 11, 1942, p. 4.
ful for the number of students enrolled.

Some mention of the bond drive at Westhampton College has been made. Here the efforts of the University of Richmond will be discussed. On December 13, 1944, the University sponsored a Faculty-Student Bond Rally in Cannon Memorial Chapel to get students and faculty to buy enough stamps to fill their stamp books and to turn them in for bonds. Certain services were promised to the highest bidders, such as cooking, addressing Christmas cards, washing dishes, shopping for groceries, keeping children, mailing letters, taking books to the libraries, and other odd jobs. The students offered to perform these services for members of the faculty if they would buy stamps and bonds.67 The student body used great ingenuity in devising schemes to increase the war bonds and stamps sales.

In line with the University's drive, the Westhampton College War Council sponsored a War Bond Queen to be crowned at a War Bond Ball to be sponsored by Richmond College, Westhampton College, and the Navy V-12 on March 16, 1945. All stamps and bonds had to be purchased on the campus and credited to some Westhampton student. At the end of two weeks a rally was held to determine the person in whose name the most money was spent. She would be crowned "Miss Westhampton."68 It is regrettable that no record was kept of who won the title. However, this is not too important, as it was the motive that is to be praised.


68. The Richmond Collegian, March 9, 1945, p. 1.
On March 16, 1945, a War Bond Ball was held in Milhiser Gymnasium, which was sponsored by Richmond College, Westhampton College, and the Navy V-12 students. The Ball had a three-fold purpose: one, to aid in the sale of war bonds and stamps; two, to aid in the University of Richmond Million-Dollar Campaign; and three, to sponsor a nice dance and provide a much-needed social function. Through the dance, all three purposes were achieved. During the intermission period, the War Bond Queen, or Miss Westhampton, was crowned. Again, it is regrettable that no records were kept of so worthy a project.

From information furnished by Dr. Charles H. Wheeler, III, which he states is approximate, the University of Richmond purchased around $878,000 in war bonds and stamps from 1939 to 1945. This alone was a worthy contribution to the war effort.

69. Ibid.

70. Figures furnished by Dr. Charles H. Wheeler, III.
CHAPTER VI

HONOR ROLL

The service flag of the University of Richmond, according to the Alumni Office files, includes 1,434 former Spiders or Spiderettes, who served in the armed forces during World War II. This total may be distributed to the three branches of the service as follows: nine hundred served in the Army, four hundred and ninety saw service with the Navy, and forty-four wore the uniform of the Marine Corps. 71

Of those who served, fifty-eight gave their lives for their country—fifty-seven men and one woman. Those who gave their lives are listed in the Appendix.

During the war years, the University paid tribute to two of her distinguished sons for notable war service. This was the first time that the University has awarded its Honor Plaque. The recipients of these awards were Lieutenant Ernest H. Dervishian, holder of the Congres-


Lieutenant Dervishian received the University of Richmond Honor Plaque at the commencement exercises on February 2, 1945. Dean M. Ray Doubles, of the T. C. Williams School of Law, presented the plaque publicly to Lieutenant Dervishian for highly meritorious action in the service of his country. The plaque bears the following inscription:

"Alma Mater to Lieutenant Ernest H. Dervishian, LL.B. 1938, in commemoration of heroic service to his country in the battle of Anzio, May 23, 1944."

Lieutenant Dervishian was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor by the Congress of the United States when he captured a German machine gun and some thirty German soldiers single-handed. In addition, Lieutenant Dervishian received his commission in the field.

Previously the award had been given to another son of Alma Mater, C. Yates McDaniel, at the commencement exercises of June, 1942. The scroll was written by Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, '04, and praised Mr. McDaniel, '27, for his graphic story of the fall of Singapore and for his notable service as a correspondent of the Associated Press. Mr. McDaniel was one of the last to leave burning Singapore in 1942. As

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Mr. McDaniel was in Melbourne, Australia, at the time, the scroll was mailed to him.

On October 11, 1945, the Secretary of the Navy, James Forrestal, through Lieutenant Thomas Stritch, Commanding Officer of the Navy V-12 unit, gave a plaque of appreciation to the University of Richmond. Dr. Solon B. Cousins accepted the plaque on behalf of President Boatwright. The plaque is now located in the President's Office and reads:

"This mark of commendations is awarded by the Navy Department to the University of Richmond for effective cooperation with the United States Navy in training of officer candidates under the Navy V-12 Program, July, 1943 to October, 1945."

(Signed)
James Forrestal,
Secretary of Navy.

This was an appropriate recognition of a job well done.


74. The Richmond Collegian, October 19, 1945, p. 1.
CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, it may be stated that the war activities program of the University and its component parts was a great success. This statement can be backed up by reviewing the number of students who succeeded in their aviation training, the number who participated in the War Training Service program, the success of the Navy V-12 program, and the enthusiasm shown by the students in promoting certain war activities. Complete statistics are impossible to collect on the actual amount of work done, but this matters little. The vital matter is that there were effective organizations, honest efforts, and opportunities for all the college students and faculty to do something, no matter how big or how little, for the war effort. The response to the war-bond drives witnessed periods of self-denial and earnest desire to participate in the worthy cause. The student body and the faculty suffered through periods of extreme shortages throughout the war and took these hardships in stride. These efforts may seem small in comparison with the total war effort,
but it is the sum total of all these efforts that made for the total war effort. Whether one considers the role of the University of Richmond in the war effort great or small, I believe it is a bright page in the history of the University and one of which all who are affiliated with it should be proud.
JOSE ANDONEGUI
JOHN WARREN BAIN
HOBART GUNELL BINSTED
JOSEPH FRANCIS BLACK, JR.
JOHN BEVERLY BLANTON, JR.
FRANK HENRY BRITTON
WILLIAM BROWN BURGE, JR.
HENRY EFES CAKE
EDWARD JEFFERSON CLARY
LEE GARY CRUTCHFIELD, JR.
LANDON MINOR DASHIELL
ASHBURN JAMES DAUGHTREY
JOHN CONKLIN DAVIDSON
FLOYD EARL DELANEY, JR.
FRANCIS EDWARD DOANE
JOHN HILLIARD DODD
FRANCIS SAUNDERS DUDLEY
JACK EMERSON ELLIOTT
ROBERT WILSON EUBANK
RUSSELL JOSEPH FLEMING
JOHN THOMAS GODSEY
CABELL WEISGER GOOLSBY
THOMAS HARDY GRAHAM
WILLIAM ELLIOTT HARRELSON, JR.
SIDNEY HARRIS
HENRY FLOYD HAWKINS
COLIN HAYLEY
MILTON JOEL
FRANK H. JORDAN, JR.

JACK CHESTER KERVAN
WINFIELD NEILS KYLE, JR.
SAMUEL WALTER LAUCHON
ADRIAN PRIDE LYON, JR.
BUNTIN MCKENZIE
QUINTON JOHN MADIGAN
CHARLES NANCE MAJOR
STEPHEN LORD MITCHELL, JR.
RANDOLPH CHATHAM MOORE
CHARLES WOODFORD MYLIUS, JR.
EARL LEWIS NOBLE, JR.
BARNES THURMAN PYLE
VIRGIL DAVID ROLAND
GEORGE WILMOT ROSS, JR.
JOHN PERSHING SANDERS
ELIZABETH SEAY
MORSE GUSTAVA SEYMOUR
LEWIS TILGHMAN STONEBURNER, III
WILLIAM FREDERICK TOPHAM
WALTER S. TOWNSEND
GEORGE ALFRED TRIMMER
DOUGLAS BYRD VAN BUSKIRK
ELMSLIE BAYLEY VON GEMMINGEN
BENJAMIN WILLIAM WEINFELD
ROBERT FAIE WILLIAMS
HERBERT ARTHUR WILLIS
BEVERLY KONE WINSTON, JR.
ROBERT STURDERANT WRIGHT
ROBERT WILLIAM YOWELL
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VITA

I was born the fifth child of eight children in Baltimore, Maryland, on January 10, 1924. My father's name was John Irvin Shotzberger and my mother's name was Alice McKenna Shotzberger. When I was very young, we moved to Washington, D.C., where my father accepted a position with the Metropolitan Police. I attended the Lafayette Elementary School in Washington, D.C. In 1937, I transferred to the Oxon Hill, Maryland, Consolidated School where I completed the seventh grade. In 1938, I transferred to the Herndon High School, Herndon, Virginia. In June, 1942, I graduated from the Herndon High School; and in August of the same year, I entered the Army Air Forces, serving with the 500th Bomb Group, the 883rd Bombardment Squadron. I served overseas for a little over one year, serving in the first B-29 group operating from Saipan in the Mariannas in the Asiatic-Pacific Area. I was discharged from the service on December 7, 1945. In February, 1946, I entered the University of Richmond and received my Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science in June of 1949. I then started to work for the degree of Master of Arts in History. I married Miss Clara May Sutton, of Richmond, Virginia, on September 1, 1947.