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U.S. War Dept

SPECIAL REGULATIONS NO. 103

STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS REGULATIONS



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SPECIAL REGULATIONS NO. 103.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, *September 24, 1918.*

The following regulations and instructions governing the establishment, administration, and maintenance of Students' Army Training Corps units at educational institutions, and the issue of Government property thereto in accordance with existing laws are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

The provisions of these regulations do not affect obligations to provide military instruction imposed by the act of July 2, 1862, upon land-grant institutions.

[000.862, A. G. O.]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

P. C. HARRIS,
Acting The Adjutant General.

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STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS REGULATIONS.

SECTION I.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

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1. Authorization for establishment.—The Students' Army Training Corps is raised under authority of the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, commonly known as the selective-service act, authorizing the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States, as amended by the act of August 31, 1918, and under Section II, General Orders, No. 79, of the War Department, dated August 24, 1918, as follows:

“Under the authority conferred by sections 1, 2, 8, and 9 of the act of Congress ‘authorizing the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States,’ approved May 18, 1917, the President directs that for the period of the existing emergency there shall be raised and maintained by voluntary induction and draft a Students' Army Training Corps. Units of this corps will be authorized by the Secretary of War at educational institutions that meet the requirements laid down in special regulations.”

2. Title.—Those regulations will be known as Students' Army Training Corps Regulations. (S. A. T. C. R.)

3. Object.—The object of establishing units of the Students' Army Training Corps is to utilize effectively the plant, equipment, and organization of the colleges for selecting and training officer candidates and technical experts for service in the existing emergency,

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4. Establishment of units.—The Students' Army Training Corps consists of units established by the President in qualified educational institutions which fulfill the requirements laid down in these regulations.

5. Sections of units.—The members of the Students' Army Training Corps at an educational institution will form a single unit for purposes of military organization, but for purposes of instruction such unit may consist of one or more sections, according to the type of educational training given.

6. Requirements for the establishment of sections.—The sections of a unit of the Students' Army Training Corps and the educational requirements for the establishment of the same are as follows:

a. Collegiate section.—The establishment of a collegiate section (to be known as Section A) may be authorized at any civil educational institution which—

- (1) Requires for admission to its regular curricula graduation from a standard, four-year, secondary school, or an equivalent, and
- (2) Ordinarily provides a general or professional curriculum covering at least 2 years of not less than 32 weeks each, and
- (3) Has a student attendance sufficient to maintain a collegiate section of a Students' Army Training Corps unit with a strength of at least 100 men.

So far as practicable an effort will be made to establish collegiate sections at institutions which have a smaller student attendance than that prescribed in the preceding paragraph. Applications from such institutions will be considered and granted so far as officers and equipment permit, and so far as arrangements for the establishment of joint units may be found practicable.

Provided the conditions of this paragraph are met, educational institutions qualified to maintain collegiate sections of Students' Army Training Corps units will include:

- (1) Colleges and schools of—
 - (a) Arts and sciences.
 - (b) Technology.
 - (c) Engineering.
 - (d) Mines.
 - (e) Agriculture and forestry.
 - (f) Business administration, industry, and commerce.
 - (g) Pharmacy.
 - (h) Veterinary medicine.
 - (i) Education.
 - (j) Law.
 - (k) Medicine.
 - (l) Dentistry.
- (2) Graduate schools.
- (3) Normal schools.¹
- (4) Junior colleges.
- (5) Technical institutes.

b. Vocational section.—The establishment of a vocational section (to be known as Section B) may be authorized at any institution having an adequate shop or laboratory equipment and a staff of instructors capable of giving approved vocational training of military value.

7. Students in preparatory departments.—Students enrolled in preparatory departments of higher civil educational institutions may not be counted by college authorities in reckoning the 100 able-bodied male students required for the establishment of a unit containing a collegiate section only.

8. Approval of units.—A unit will not be established unless the conditions laid down in paragraph 6 of these regulations are fulfilled and unless the institution is, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, capable of efficiently carrying out the work prescribed.

9. Discontinuance of units.—The Secretary of War may discontinue any unit should he consider that the proper standards are not being maintained and that the unit is not fulfilling the objects for which the corps is established.

¹ Normal schools which give at least two years of college work, following four years of high-school preparation or its equivalent, may be included.

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10. Conditions of admission.—Eligibility to the Students' Army Training Corps is limited to registrants under the selective-service regulations who are physically fit to perform full or limited military duty and who have had at least grammar-school education or its equivalent.

a. Collegiate sections.—A collegiate section (Section A) of a Students' Army Training Corps unit will include those who have graduated from a standard four-year secondary school or have equivalent educational qualifications.

Subject to the approval of the Committee on Education and Special Training an institution may prescribe any reasonable addition to the requirement for admission set forth in subparagraph *a* above. The requirement of graduation from a standard four-year secondary school or an equivalent, as a condition for admission, will be relaxed only in cases where, in the judgment of the Committee on Education and Special Training, the enforcement of this requirement would admit numbers insufficient to meet the needs of the service.

b. Vocational sections.—A vocational section (Section B) of a Students' Army Training Corps will include those who have had grammar-school education or its equivalent.

11. Status of members of the Students' Army Training Corps.—Upon admission to the Students' Army Training Corps a registrant becomes a soldier in the Army of the United States. As such he is subject to military law and to military discipline at all times.

12. Members of collegiate sections.—The collegiate sections of Students' Army Training Corps units will be recruited

in the first instance by the voluntary induction of registrants under the selective-service regulations.

13. Active-duty status.—Members of the Students' Army Training Corps will be placed upon active-duty status immediately upon their induction. The Committee on Education and Special Training will enter into contracts with educational institutions for the quartering, subsistence, and instruction of members of the Students' Army Training Corps units established at such institutions.

14. Assignment of members of the Students' Army Training Corps.—From time to time, in accordance with the needs of the service and the qualifications of the individual, it will be the policy of the Government to assign members of the Students' Army Training Corps to:

- a. An officers' training camp, or
- b. A noncommissioned officers' training school, or
- c. A depot brigade, or

d. To continue in certain cases (in either a collegiate or vocational section) such technical or special training as the needs of the service may require.

Assignments will ordinarily be made to officers' training camps or to noncommissioned officers' training schools in the case of men who are qualified to become officers or noncommissioned officers; to continue at an educational institution in the case of qualified men who are engaged in such studies as medicine, engineering, chemistry, etc., or who give promise of qualifying for admission to officers' training camps or noncommissioned officers' training schools; and to a depot brigade in the case of those who do not give sufficient promise of qualifying for commissions after further training.

15. Preferences of voluntarily inducted men to be considered.—The preference of registrants who are voluntarily inducted into the Students' Army Training Corps as to the branch of the service that they ultimately enter (e. g., Engineers, Artillery, Infantry, Chemical Warfare Service, etc.) will be given consideration except where military needs require a different course.

16. Students not eligible for membership in the Students' Army Training Corps may be given military instruction.—Students in educational institutions at which a unit of the Students' Army Training Corps has been established may, if not eligible for membership in the corps, be given such military instruction as may be found practicable.

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17. Central administration.—The Students' Army Training Corps is administered by the War Department through the Committee on Education and Special Training of the Training and Instruction Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, assisted by an advisory educational board, together with educational directors, district educational directors and special advisers.

18. Administration within the institution.—The War Department will provide an officer of the Army, active or retired, to serve as commanding officer in each institution at which a unit of the Students' Army Training Corps is established, and, so far as practicable, additional officers will be provided in proportion to the strength of the unit.

19. Relation of officers to the authorities of the institution.—The commanding officer and the other officers assigned to duty with units of the Students' Army Training Corps will, in their relation to the institution, observe the general usages therein established affecting the duties and obligations of members of the faculty and other academic instructors. Officers will not, without permission of the Secretary of War, undertake any instructional or administrative duties in the institution other than those connected with the work of the Students' Army Training Corps.

20. The commanding officer at an institution will instruct officers and noncommissioned officers in their relation to the institution and its officials.

21. Authority in matters of discipline.—It is the duty of the commanding officer, and of other officers assigned to duty with units of the Students' Army Training Corps, to enforce military discipline. Nothing in these regulations is intended to confer on the commanding officer authority over purely educational matters.

22. Method of voluntary induction.—The method of voluntary induction into the Students' Army Training Corps is prescribed in the Selective Service Regulations and instructions issuing from the office of the Provost Marshal General.

23. Organization of units.—The Students' Army Training Corps is a corps of The United States Army. Members of it will be trained for the line and for the different staff corps. Their educational programs will be shaped to prepare various groups for particular duties in accordance with the needs of the service. The Students' Army Training Corps will be organized as Infantry under the Tables of Organization and the fundamental infantry training common to all branches of the service will be given.

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24. Instruction in Section A.—For Section A the instruction will be partly military and partly in allied subjects that have value as a means of training officers and experts to meet the needs of the service.

The average number of hours to be devoted each week to those subjects will be as follows:

a. Military subjects, including practical instruction (drill, etc.), theoretical military instruction, and physical training—11 hours.

b. Allied subjects, including lectures, recitations, laboratory instruction and the necessary preparation therefor—42 hours. (Each hour of lecture or recitation will ordinarily require two hours of supervised study.)

The hours above set forth have reference to the normal course. In the case of students who have pursued for at least one year at an approved institution such studies as form part of the program of preparation for the Chemical Warfare Service, the Medical Corps, the Engineer Corps, the Ordnance Corps, or other technical branches of the service, the Committee on Education and Special Training may authorize a reduction in the hours of military instruction (including practical military in-

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struction, theoretical military instruction, and physical training) to not less than six hours per week, provided that the reduction is made good by the substitution of a corresponding number of additional hours of instruction in approved technical subjects.

Provision will be made for approving general programs, as well as technical and special programs, in medicine, engineering, chemistry, and other technical courses.

25. Approval of courses in allied subjects.—The Committee on Education and Special Training will furnish from time to time suggestions regarding the treatment of allied subjects that are chosen as parts of the curriculum. District educational directors (Section A) are authorized to approve courses which they deem to be suitable, subject to the ratification of the educational director (Section A).

26. List of allied subjects.—The allied subjects will ordinarily be selected from the following list: English, French, Italian, German, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geology, psychology, 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.

Permission may be granted for the recognition, as an allied subject, of not more than one subject outside the above list, provided that it occupies not more than three hours per week in lectures and recitations with corresponding time for study.

In the case of technical and professional schools provision will be made for approving general programs of study containing subjects other than those included in the above list of allied subjects.

The war-issues course.—The program of study in allied subjects must include a course on the underlying issues of the war. This may be planned as a special war-issues course with a minimum for Section A of three classroom hours per week, with corresponding time for study, covering three terms, or the requirement may be met by a course or courses in history, government, economics, philosophy, or modern literature where those courses are so planned as, in the opinion of the educational director (Section A), to accomplish substantially the same purpose.

The district educational director (Section A) may empower colleges to excuse from this course:

a. Members of the Students' Army Training Corps who have had a similar course, even though not identical in every detail, or

b. Members of the Students' Army Training Corps who have already had at least two years of work of collegiate grade in an approved institution and who should be required to concentrate the whole of their time on advanced studies.

While the study of any of the subjects set forth above should be useful as a part of the training of future officers, the contents of the course and the methods of instruction will in each case determine the acceptance of the subject as well as the amount of credit to be assigned to it as an allied military subject. This credit may vary according to the branch of the service for which the student is preparing, e. g., Field Artillery, Medical Corps, or Engineering Corps.

27. Instruction in Section B.—For Section B the average number of hours to be devoted each week to military and vocational training will be as follows:

a. *Military subjects*, including practical instruction (drill, etc.), and physical training—15½ hours.

b. *Vocational subjects*—33 hours.

c. *War-issues course* (see fourth subparagraph of paragraph 26 above)—1 hour.

SECTION VI.

MILITARY INSPECTION.

28. A body of military inspectors will cover units of the Students' Army Training Corps and report directly to the Committee on Education and Special Training.

SECTION VII.

UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT.

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29. Uniform, arms, and equipment.—*a.* The uniform of a member of the Students' Army Training Corps and his allowance of clothing will be that of a private soldier and will be furnished complete as far as practicable.

b. The number and kinds of arms and equipment to be issued will, so far as practicable, conform to those prescribed for the Army.

30. Use of Government property.—No article of Government uniform or equipment, issued under the provisions of the foregoing paragraphs, shall be used except to uniform members of the unit of the Students' Army Training Corps at the institution to which said uniform and equipment were issued.

31. Issue of Government property.—All Government property will be issued and invoiced to the supply officer, who will be accountable to the Government for same. Requisitions and returns for Government property must be prepared in accordance with the regulations governing the respective supply departments concerned.

32. Requisitions.—Requisitions for Government property will be sent by the commanding officer to the Committee on Education and Special Training, who, after approving, will forward them to the proper source of supply.

33. Shipments.—Authorized shipments of Government property from depots, arsenals, or armories to institutions, and authorized return shipments of such property from institutions to depots, arsenals, or armories will be made on regular form of Government bill of lading at the expense of the United States.

34. Storage and cleaning.—Adequate facilities must be provided by the institution for the proper storage, care, and safe-keeping of Government property issued to it. All Government property must be kept in serviceable condition. A proper allowance of cleaning material and spare parts will be issued so far as practicable by the Government for this purpose. Detailed instruction as to the care, use, preservation, and accountability of Government property are found in the Army Regulations and in other regulations or instructions issued by the War Department, and strict adherence to same is enjoined upon all concerned.

35. Loss or damage.—Action concerning the loss, damage, or unserviceability of Government property will be in accordance with Army Regulations.

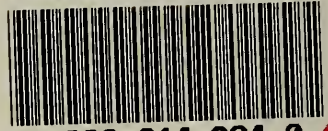
36. Sale or pledge.—The sale or pledge of any article of uniform, arms, or equipment by an enlisted man is an offense punishable by court-martial.

37. Insignia.—Members of the Students' Army Training Corps will wear, with the service hat, an olive-drab cord. They will wear as collar insignia a bronze disk bearing the letters "U. S."

Acting noncommissioned officers of the Students' Army Training Corps will wear the chevrons prescribed for noncommissioned officers of the Army.



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