



*THIS IS
OUR
CRUCIAL
YEAR*

UNIVERSITY OF
PENNSYLVANIA





HAIL, PENNSYLVANIA

War years have played havoc with nearly every institution dedicated to the education of America's youth.

For men of college age today are fighting men, and off to war.

That fact creates a problem for the University of Pennsylvania. It is explained briefly in this booklet for the information of alumni and friends of the University.

FIRST — *Some facts
about wartime
enrollment . . .*

Enrollment Shrinks

The normal peacetime enrollment of the University of Pennsylvania is 17,000 students, of whom 12,000 are men.



In 1943-44 the enrollment of men, exclusive of Army-Navy trainees, had decreased to 2,800.



Total Army and Navy trainees, 1943-44...3,510

(Of the men assigned to the University for special training, relatively few are enrolled for the full University curricula.)

Moreover, the normal enrollment of 5,000 women had decreased to 3,240 in 1943-44, despite a 9 percent increase in the number of full-time women students.

The Story in *RED* Ink

The wartime decline in civilian tuition fees and reduction of income from other sources have increased the financial problems of the University and have resulted in operating deficits since 1940.

<i>College Year</i>	<i>Deficit</i>
1940-41	\$ 8,391
1941-42	35,876
1942-43	36,203
1943-44	35,228
1944-45	300,000 (<i>estimated</i>)

Here are the approximate minus and plus items which contributed to the 1943-44 deficit:

In comparison with 1939-40, University income during the 1943-44 college year, because of reduced returns from civilian student fees and from other operating income, gifts and grants, and income from invested funds, decreased approximately . . . **\$1,983,000**

Receipts from Government in 1943-44 for student fees and maintenance, and for research and other Government projects, approximately 1,463,000

Savings in 1943-44 expenses resulting from over-all economies, approximately 485,000

*But what about
Government payments
in 1944-45?*



Receipts From Government Will Diminish

Although University facilities have been provided to the Government on a cost basis, receipts from this source have been of great help in making up deficiencies resulting from decreased civilian enrollment.

In no department, however, do Government contracts make up the wartime loss, for there are many activities essential to the operation of the University that cannot be included in costs to the Government.

But from now on, the University will receive a much smaller return from the Government because of a sharp curtailment of the war-training program.

Meanwhile, appropriations from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have not materially changed.

Reducing Expenses

The University has resorted to every sound economy to meet the wartime problem of diminishing income.

The budget for faculty and administrative salaries has been reduced by \$300,000; departmental expenses by more than \$150,000.

Other costs have been pared to an irreducible minimum beyond which the University cannot economize without serious impairment of efficiency and service.

Despite such economies, the operating deficit for 1944-45 will be approximately \$300,000.

The problem of financing the deficit will be in the hands of a specially-created WAR FUND COMMITTEE which will combine the customary Alumni Annual Giving and War Budget campaigns.



WAR BRINGS MANY CHANGES

War training and war research have brought many temporary changes to the University of Pennsylvania, both in plant and personnel.

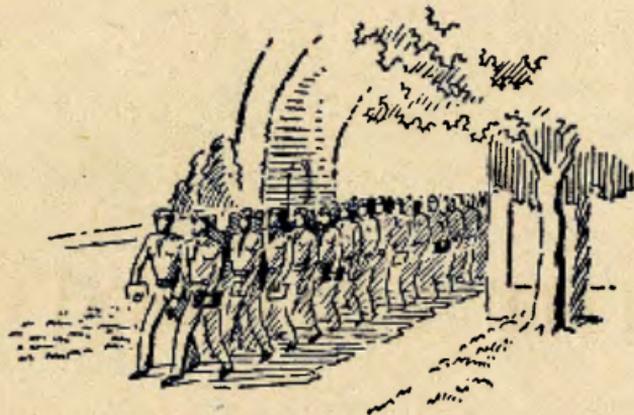
Houston Hall, the Student Union building, and the Palestra, the indoor stadium, have served as mess halls.

Dormitories and fraternity houses have served as barracks.

Offices and classrooms have been relocated, alterations made, extensions built and extra space rented for war activities.

New laboratories have been built to accommodate the increase in research for war.

River Field has been equipped with an obstacle course.



CAMPUS LIFE TODAY

The University is now a war plant.

Campus life has been noticeably altered.

Extra-curricular and fraternity activities have been sharply curtailed. A weekly news bulletin has replaced the Daily Pennsylvanian. Mask and Wig no longer leaves the campus. Although intercollegiate athletics have been handicapped, a well-rounded program has been continued. The spirit for a great postwar revival is evident.

Many of the faculty are in the armed forces; many others, as civilians, are giving full time to the war effort.

Teaching loads have been increased. Many faculty members are teaching subjects new to them and doing administrative work as well. A number of the faculty and staff divide their time between campus duties and important wartime work for the Government.

THE UNIVERSITY
IS DOING
A GREAT WAR JOB



*Some of the activities
are outlined
on the following pages . . .*



Military and Naval Training

Cooperating with the Army and Navy, the University has provided facilities for a variety of Government training programs:

V-5, the Navy's Flight Preparatory School, established as the first training unit on the campus January 7, 1943, will cease October 10, 1944.

V-12, the Navy's College Training Program which has been on the campus since July 1, 1943, will continue in 1944-45 and a Pre-Midshipmen's School will be added.

ASTP, the Army's Specialized Training Program which began July 12, 1943, was augmented in December by the arrival of a unit of *STAR*, the Army's Specialized Training and Reassignment program, and a smaller unit of *WACS* who reported for a special course in ballistics.

As integral parts of *ASTP* and the Navy's *V-12* program, the work of undergraduates in the Medical, Dental and Veterinary Schools has been accelerated. Doctors and dentists are being trained for both the Army and Navy; veterinarians for the Army.

ASTRP, the Army's Specialized Training Reserve Program for 17-year-olds began August 5, 1944.

R.O.T.C. continues as a part of the military and naval training programs. Acceleration of the Civilian Program has been keyed to the Army-Navy pace.

Medical Research for War

The Medical School of the University has made one of the nation's greatest contributions to the war effort.

Its research projects include the continuation of the University's outstanding prewar research in blood plasma, one of the greatest life-savers of the war, and studies in sulfa drugs and penicillin. The projects which stem directly from war include research in wound infections, dysentery, tropical medicine, aviation medicine, airborne infections, and venereal and other contagious diseases.

Acting as consultants for the War and Navy Departments, serving on the National Research Council and as investigators for the Office of Scientific Research and Development, the administrators and faculty members of the Medical Schools have played important roles in planning and executing military medical research.

Medical Training for War

Despite the loss of more than 250 faculty members to the Armed Forces, the Medical Schools of the University have maintained one of the largest military medical training centers in the country.

Study programs have been accelerated and the majority of students are in uniform.

In the Graduate School of Medicine, special courses have been introduced to acquaint Army medical officers with military medicine and medical practice. Refresher courses in surgery of the

brain, thorax and extremities, and in the use of prosthetic appliances in cases requiring plastic surgery, have been offered to more than 500 Army medical officers.

Now, with the need for neurosurgeons so acute, the Government has requested special courses in this field.

General Hospital No. 20

University Hospital organized General Hospital No. 20 now serving with distinction in India. When the unit left Philadelphia, the officer personnel included 73 medical, surgical, laboratory and dental specialists and 120 nurses; the enlisted personnel included more than 500 men and women from the University.

Navy Medical Specialists Unit 31

University Hospital organized a Navy Medical Specialists Unit, consisting of 16 surgeons, two dentists and six nurses, which has served 15 months on the hospital ship "Solace" in the South Pacific.

Training Nurses

The School of Nursing of the University Hospital is training over 300 young women enlisted in the United States Cadet Nurse Corps.

War Research

The University is engaged in significant engineering research for the War Department, the

National Research Council, and the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

One program requires a staff of 44 which uses the facilities of Towne Scientific School.

The Moore School, which has been commended for its work in ballistics, has devoted most of its laboratories and a new annex to war research.

Both the Chemistry and Physics Departments are also at work on research projects for the Government.

Program for Corporations

Designed to serve both Government and industry, the Conference on War Contract Renegotiation and Termination, November 23, 1943, sponsored by the Wharton School, was of national importance.

Following that conference, the Wharton School developed a short, intensive course in War Contract Termination. To date, 723 individuals from 407 corporations, 63 people from 16 Government agencies, and representatives of three colleges have participated.

Industrial Training

Through the Engineering, Science and Management War Training Program, operating since 1940, and in cooperation with industry, the University has conducted 231 courses in which 21,000 industrial workers have been trained as technicians, inspectors, supervisors, foremen and administrators.

