Dr. Morrison C. Boyd at the Curtis Organ in Irvine Auditorium

November, 1941

Photograph by F. William Sunderman, M.D.'33, M.S.'37, Ph.D.'40.
SAFETY ENGINEERING

Last January there was a meeting called by the Safety Engineers Club which co-ordinated various agencies for Safety Engineering Defense Training courses. Included were the National Committee for the Conservation of Manpower in Defense Industries, the Philadelphia Safety Council, the United States Office of Education, the American Society of Safety Engineers, the Division of Labor Standards, the United States Department of Labor, and the University of Pennsylvania.

The Safety Engineers Club furnished teachers for the classes held last winter as a part of the Production Management course in the summer school, and continued this autumn to make this important contribution. The whole plan has been generally adopted throughout the country and educational institutions already adopting it include Pennsylvania State College, University of Virginia, Lehigh University, New York University, and the University of Wisconsin. In each case the University of Pennsylvania is known to be the prime mover and this important work is another University “first.” A planning committee of the organization is getting similar courses started throughout the nation at colleges and universities, Pennsylvania’s methods being used as the model. Managing Director Matthews says they were able to undertake this activity as a project with the co-operation of the University of Pennsylvania “since we initiated the idea that safety training played just as important a part in the Defense Program as any other phase of production management.” Matthews wrote to Dr. Karaskevich of our faculty praising the contribution of this training in accident prevention work which is being offered for the first time.

BERRY TO MARINES

J. Howard Berry, ’18 W., one of the most famous athletes in Red and Blue history, was called to active duty on October 1, 1941, by the U. S. Marine corps. He will serve with the rank of major. His assignment calls for immediate duty at the Marine headquarters in Washington. Berry has held a reserve commission with the Marines since 1930, having only recently been promoted from a captain to a major.

Triple winner of the pentathlon championship of America, twice All-American in football, captain of the baseball and track teams, Berry served with General Pershing’s expedition into Mexico in 1916. After the United States entry into the first World War, he was chief machine gun instructor at Camp Hancock. Recently he has acted as liaison officer between Washington national draft officials and the Pennsylvania draft headquarters.

FIVE SONS SERVE

With five sons in the active service of their country, Dr. Alexander H. Davisson, ’89 C., ’92 Med., holds a proud record so far unchallenged by any other alumnus of the University. Capt. A. H. Davisson, Jr., is commanding Company M, 111th Infantry, PNG, at Indian town Gap. Major J. E. Davison and Captain G. E. Davison are located at Fort Riley, Kansas. Captain H. L. Davison and Liet. J. P. Davison are training selectees.

Dr. Davison is rather familiar with military things himself, having served as a captain in the Medical Corps during the World War. For many years Davis son was secretary of the Medical Alumni Society.

ENLISTMENTS

The recorder of the University, George E. Nitzsche, furnishes us with the following list of Pennsylvania men in the service. This list will be added to each month. We have not the space for the whole list at one time.


Maj. ROBERT E. ADAMS, ’06 C.—140 Ocean Blvd., Atlantic Highlands, N. J.


LT. COMDR. CARY D. ALLEN, ’34 G.M.—523 Denny St., Portsmouth, N. H.

LT. COMDR. MATTHEW H. AMES, ’02 C., ’05 M.—Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.


COL. WILLIAM K. BARTLETT, ’03 M.C.—3942 Clay St., San Francisco, Calif.


LT. ALBERT R. BEHNEKE, JR., ’26 C.—Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C.


RF. ADM. WILLIAM H. BELL, ’97 M.—5 W. Blackthorne St., Chevy Chase, Md.


CAPT. JOHN T. BORDEN, U. S. N., ’12 P.H.—Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I.

LT. COMDR. FOSTER H. BOWMAN, ’11 M.—1993 Bedford Dr., Bronxville, N. Y.


COMDR. CLYDE W. BROWN, U. S. N., ’18 M., ’32 G.M.—Naval Hospital, Washing ton, D. C.


RR. ADM. DAVID C. CATHER, U. S. N., ’03 M.—Inspector of Medical Department, Activities on Pacific Coast, Los Angeles, Calif.

CAPT. FREDERICK GERES, U. S. N., ’13 M.—Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

COMDR. JOHN H. CHAMBERS, U. S. N., ’15 Ch.—Naval Medical Supply Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CAPT. ALFRED W. CHANDLER, U. S. N., ’15 D.—Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.


CAPT. GLENNMORE F. CLARK, U. S. N., ’08 M.C.—U. S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.

CAPT. ALFRED L. CLIFTON, U. S. N., ’06 M.—Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

LT. COMDR. THOMAS COCHRAN, ’87 C.—581 Taylor St., San Francisco, Calif.


LT. VICTOR G. COLVIN, U. S. N., ’31 M.—Naval Recruiting Station, Albany, N. Y.

(Continued on page 57)
Volume 40, Numb. 3  Junior Cane March

December, 1941

Courtesy of Evening Bulletin
MEDICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

As chairman of the Committee on Medical Research of the United States Office of Scientific Research and Development and a member of the Advisory Council of that office, Dr. Alfred Newton Richards, vice-president in charge of Medical Affairs of the University of Pennsylvania, holds one of the highest government posts in the field of medical research for national defense.

The Office of Scientific Research and Development was established in the Executive Office of the President by an order issued by President Roosevelt on June 30, 1941. Dr. Richards' committee and the National Defense Research Committee, the latter with Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, as its chairman, function under this office, of which Dr. Vannevar Bush is director.

Distinguished medical scientists serving on the Committee on Medical Research, in addition to Dr. Richards, include Dr. Lewis H. Weed, Dr. A. Baird Hastings, Dr. Alphonse R. Dochez, Dr. L. R. Thompson, Colonel James S. Simmons, and Rear Admiral Harold W. Smith.

Among the functions assigned to the Office of Scientific Research and Development in President Roosevelt's order, those in the field of medical research relating to national defense include:

1. To advise the president of the status of such research and the measures necessary to assure continued and increasing progress in this field.
2. To initiate and support such research.
3. To coordinate, aid, and, where desirable, supplement such research in the Departments of War and Navy and other departments and agencies of the Federal Government.
4. To initiate and support such medical research as may be requested by the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, and to serve as the central liaison office for the conduct of such research.
5. To perform such other duties in this field as the President may assign.

In connection with the second function above listed, to initiate and support medical research relating to national defense, Dr. Richards' committee has the cooperation of the forty-two committees and subcommittees of the Division of Medical Sciences of the National Research Council. Projects submitted by these committees are studied and investigated by Dr. Richards' committee, and, if approved, are then submitted to the director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development with the committee's recommendation that the Federal Government enter into contracts to assist the institutions concerned in carrying out these projects.

A substantial number of promising medical research projects already have been studied and recommended by the committee and are now in progress at various places. The recent Lend Lease Appropriation Bill carried an item of $10,000,000 for the Office of Scientific Research and Development, a portion of which will be available for continued support of such undertakings.

Dr. Richards, who was graduated from Yale University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1897 and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia University in 1901, joined the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania in 1910 as Professor of Pharmacology, and has been Vice-President in charge of Medical Affairs of the University since June 5, 1939.

His scientific achievements have been recognized by honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws, from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland; Doctor of Science, from Yale, Harvard, Western Reserve, and the University of Pennsylvania; and Doctor of Medicine (honorary), from the University of Pennsylvania; the Philadelphia Award, and medals of several scientific societies.

DURING the Revolutionary War, three of Pennsylvania's School of Medicine served in the armed forces. Dr. John Morgan and Dr. William Shippen Jr., who later became physician-in-chief of the American forces in Middle Section of the Army. Ever since, Pennsylvania's medical faculties have played a prominent role in the country's service.

In the present emergency, the National Board for Investigation of Epidemic Diseases at the University of Pennsylvania's medical faculties in addition to the several other medical schools serve in the armed forces. The recent Lend Lease Appropriation Bill carried an item of $10,000,000 for the Office of Scientific Research and Development with the committee's recommendation that the Federal Government enter into contracts to assist the institutions concerned in carrying out these projects.

Chairmen of subcommittees and members of Medical Sciences of the National Research Council, Dr. Norman E. Freeman, Dr. Robert Long, Dr. Stuart Mudd, Dr. I. S. Ravdin, Dr. William D. Strowd, and Dr. Max M. Shattick, have been studied and recommended by the committee and are now in progress at various places.

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NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

DR. Oliver Hazard Perry Pepper, professor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania since 1934 and chief of the medical staff of the University Hospital, is chairman of the Committee on Medicine of the National Research Council and a national leader in the development of medical resources for defense.

The Committee on Medicine is one of nine main committees of the Division of Medical Sciences of the National Research Council. Functioning under Dr. Pepper's committee are eight subcommittees, dealing with cardiovascular diseases, clinical investigation, diagnosis and therapeutics, nutrition, tuberculosis, infectious diseases, tropical diseases, and venereal diseases. There are a total of forty-two committees and subcommittees within the division.

The first of these special committees were established in the spring of 1940 at the request of the surgeon general of the Army and the Navy, to serve in an advisory capacity for the medical corps of these branches of the nation's armed forces, and most of the committees now functioning had been organized by the beginning of 1941. The development of this program was inspired by the realization, following the outbreak of the war in Europe, that there are many new problems of military medicine on which information was urgently needed in the interest of this country's defense.

The work of Dr. Pepper's committee and its subcommittees includes the investigation of research projects in the field of medicine which may be submitted by various institutions and the making of recommendations to the chairman of the Division of Medical Sciences, Dr. Lewis H. Weed, who in turn reports on projects seeming to merit encouragement or assistance to the United States Office of Scientific Research and Development.

In addition, Dr. Pepper is serving as a member of the War Department's seven-man Board for the Investigation of Epidemic Diseases in the Army, of which Dr. Francis G. Blake is president.

This board, which was appointed by the Secretary of War, supervises and coordinates the activities of nine commissions, each dealing specifically with one type of disease. Members of these commissions are called upon to go to the scene of any outbreak of an epidemic nature in army hospitals and camps, study the problems presented, and make reports and recommendations to the board.

Dr. Pepper also is a member of the Executive Committee of the Division of Medical Sciences of the National Research Council, chairman of the Subcommittee on Medical Personnel for Britain, editor of the section on medicine of the projected "Medical History of the National Emergency," and a consultant to the Committee on Medical Research of the United States Office of Scientific Research and Development.

Born in 1884, Dr. Pepper was graduated from the College of the University of Pennsylvania in 1905 and from the School of Medicine in 1908. He joined the University's faculty as an Assistant Instructor in Medicine and served successively as Associate in Medicine, Associate in Research Medicine, Assistant Professor of Medicine, and Professor of Clinical Medicine until 1934, when he was elected Professor of Medicine.

Dr. Pepper became a Fellow of the American College of Physicians in 1923, served as president of that organization in 1939-40, and has been vice-president of the College of Physicians in Philadelphia since 1940.

Prior to becoming president of the American College of Physicians, he had served for twelve years as a member of the National Board of Medical Examiners, and also had served as a member of the American Board of Internal Medicine. In June, 1938, he received from Lafayette College the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.
OVERSEAS

Returning from England only a few days before, Captain Charles H. Cox, '26 W., and Lieutenant Gooderham L. McCormick, '21 C., of the U. S. Marines, visited the campus for the Alumni Homecoming on November 6. They have been on special assignments for several months as Assistant Naval Attaches for Air at the American Embassy in London.

Captain Cox made the trip to England by bomber, stopping in Canada, Newfoundland and Scotland en route. Lieutenant McCormick went by clipper which called at Bermuda, the Azores and Portugal. Both officers did considerable flying with the Royal Air Force. They were in London during the German assault from the air and at Dover during the shelling from the Nazi cross-channel guns. Before returning to the United States they spent some time in Iceland. An eleven-hour change there transferred them from the U. S. S. Salinas to destroyers for the trip to the United States. They witnessed the torpedoing of the Salinas and undoubtedly had several other hair-raising experiences before their convoy cleared the submarine-infested areas.

Dr. Herbert H. James, '06 D., president of the Pennsylvania Club of British Isles, and vice-president of the Associated Pennsylvania Clubs, entertained Captain Cox and Lieutenant McCormick in London. Dr. James' lovely old home at 54 Wimpole Street, West, has been renovated twice following bomb explosions in the famous street. Dr. James is contributing much to the war effort and expressed pride in the part Pennsylvania is playing in our defense program.

While in Oxford, the marine officers visited Lieutenant Phillipus Miller, 3rd, '23 W., who was on leave from the British Army with which he has been serving for the past year. Mrs. Miller and their two young sons reside at 13 Parktown, Oxford. Prior to joining the British service, Lieutenant Miller was associated with the University and British Museums. He is a Philadelphian and member of Delta Phi.

One of our younger alumni, Ensign R. James Hawley, '37 C., is serving with the U. S. Navy and was met in Iceland. He is a Delta Phi.

Lieutenant McCormick, who served overseas with the marines in World War I, was recalled to the service in November, 1940. He is a Philadelphian, member of Philadelphia Committee of the Associated Pennsylvania Clubs and past president of St. Elmo Club. Captain Cox was given leave of absence as secretary of the General Alumni Society when ordered to duty in June, 1940. Both are now on duty in Washington, D. C.


R. O. T. C.

For the last time the blue clad ranks of cadets have left Weightman Hall to march to Museum Field. Each step forward of the dynamic National Defense Program has pushed the showy pageantry of soldiering further back to make place for more practical improvements, and the training policy of the R. O. T. C. unit at the University of Pennsylvania has not been immune to the influence. This year, Colonel Williams and his staff officers, Captain Powhida and Lieutenant Woodbury, decided upon the gradual retirement of the traditional "blues" in favor of the olive drab blouses and gabardine trousers worn by the commissioned officers in the Army. The immediate advantage of this move is to provide the cadets with suitable uniforms for active duty upon completion of the R. O. T. C. course.

An even more realistic side of military life has been experienced by the cadets on the Saturday morning maneuvers held in Fairmount Park. Progressively, the future officers have learned to put into application the latest techniques and precautions exercised in the actual field of battle. Emphasis has been placed upon the instruction of the two lower classes and the development of leadership qualities and instructional ability in the third and fourth year men. Although the exercises are conducted upon the students' own time, the attendance has been almost 100 per cent.

Convening as a body for the first time since their recent appointments, the fourth year cadet officers attended a luncheon on October 28, sponsored by the Scabbard and Blade Society at Pennsylvania, a chapter of the National Honorary R. O. T. C. Society. The occasion was the celebration of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt and the commemoration of Scabbard and Blade Day. Guests at the affair were the members of the University Committee on National Defense and the faculty officers of the Naval and Army R. O. T. C. Units. Guest speakers were President Gates and Dr. Musser of the Wharton School.

As a follow-up to the course in military law recently taught the senior cadet officers, a lecture by Colonel Dowell, commanding officer of Fort Dix, N. J., and an authority on the subject of military law, was substituted for the regular drill period on November 10. Colonel Dowell cleared up many of the cloudy points which can only be solved by personal experience and succeeded in imparting to the unit an understanding of the basic field covered by military law.

On the 4th of November fifteen commissioned officers of the United States Quartermaster Corps, Depot Division, arrived at the University to begin a six weeks program of training in the most effective methods in material handling and warehousing. The purpose of the training is to improve the effectiveness of the Depot Division by improving service and reducing costs of operation through proper handling and warehousing of materials. The curriculum includes work in material handling, warehousing, management and supervision, safety, group plant inspection and plant surveying.

The Pennsylvania Gazette
The University of Pennsylvania, rich in traditions of service to the nation which its early graduates helped to found, is playing an
outstanding role among educational institutions contributing to the war effort. (1) The mechanism of a torpedo is explained to a group
of students in the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps on the campus. (2) In the Harrison Department of Surgical Research a study of
the modern methods most useful in the treatment of shock is one of many research projects being conducted by the medical divisions of the
University which are related to the national defense. (3) Dr. Thomas S. Gates, president of the University, is chairman of the Advisory
Committee for the state of Pennsylvania, Division of Contract Distribution, Office of Production Management. (4) Machine gun instruction
for undergraduates in the Infantry Reserve Officers Training Corps unit. (5) Dr. A. Newton Richards, vice-president of the University in
charge of medical affairs, is chairman of the Committee on Medical Research of the United States Office of Scientific Research and Develop-
ment. (6) Women students aid in the defense program through the University of Pennsylvania Student Branch of the American Red Cross,
the only college branch of that organization in the East. (7) Laboratories in the Towne Scientific School and the Moore School of Electrical
Engineering are used for the technical instruction of men in defense industries.
Industrial Engineering

Enrollment under an expanded program of defense training for industry at Pennsylvania raises to nearly 5000 the total number of industrial employees and students who have received or are receiving instruction in various phases of engineering and production management at the University since last January.

The University's contribution in this field, organized under the Engineering, Science, and Management Defense Training Program of the United States Office of Education, now includes eighty-two different courses in twenty-five industrial plants, and twelve open courses serving a considerable number of additional plants.

Enrollment for the courses being offered under this program for the current academic year is running approximately 50 per cent over the comparable enrollment for the thirty-three courses offered under the earlier Engineering Defense Training Program, beginning January 6, 1941.

Most of the courses provide in-service training of an upgrading character and a certificate is awarded on satisfactory completion of studies. Ordinarily no academic credit is given for engineering defense training courses.

An exception has been made, however, for a course in ultra high frequency techniques to be offered during the second semester of the current academic year because of the acute shortage of engineers acquainted with this extremely important field. This will be a required course for regular senior students in electrical engineering at Pennsylvania, and will be open to qualified students from the University's Department of Physics and from other institutions. It is planned to set up separate sections for students and for employees of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, the Signal Corps of the United States Army, and industrial plants.

There has just been concluded a full-time six-weeks' course in Material Handling Engineering, and Management, given for sixteen officers detailed to the University from the Depot Division of the United States Quartermasters Corps. The report just issued lists also six separate courses with a total enrollment of 342 for personnel of the Philadelphia Quartermasters Depot.

Most of the classes are held in the plants whose employees are enrolled at hours arranged to avoid unnecessary interruption of working schedules, frequently with qualified employees of the plants as instructors. Members of Pennsylvania's faculties who serve as educational directors for each of four divisions at the University direct arrangements for space, instructors, equipment, and supplies. They also pass on the content of the courses, qualifications for admission, prepare necessary proposals and reports for approval by the director of Engineering Defense Training in Washington, and certify students completing the course for certificates.

The four main divisions and their directors are: Electrical Engineering, Dr. Carl C. Chambers; Chemical Engineering, Dr. Melvin C. Molstad; Mechanical Engineering, Professor George E. Crofoot; and Production Management, Dr. Victor S. Karabsz.

Other members of the University's teaching staff serve as supervisors, and in a few cases as instructors, to outline the content of the courses and periodically check on the manner in which they are being conducted, on attendance, and effectiveness.

O. E. M. Calls Dr. Wilson

Dr. G. Lloyd Wilson, '25 Gr., '40 L., professor of Transportation and Public Utilities, who has been serving as director of the Transportation Division of the Office of Price Administration in Washington, has been named chairman of the Division of Rates of the Transportation Division, an agency of the Office of Emergency Management.

Dr. Wilson, author of numerous books, assumes the new position, according to Joseph B. Eastman, director of Defense Transportation, "to lend aid and authority to the government to maintain transportation service which will effectively and efficiently meet the needs of the country in its war effort."

Dr. Wilson was recently reelected vice-president of Education and Research of the Associated Graphic Club of America at its 20th annual convention held this past fall in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Student Raid Wardens

At several booths set up in different Halls, specially appointed student recruiting officers enrolled many volunteer undergraduate air raid wardens during the first week of January.

Dr. Hiram Lukens, head of the University Committee on Civilian Defense, has asked for 2,200 such volunteers to assist faculty supervisors already designated.

Special hour classes were held to instruct wardens.

Each dormitory and fraternity and sorority building on the campus will have a warden and his deputy, elected by the students, and freshman dormitories will be supervised by senior advisers. There will be fire watchwatches for each of the three dormitory watchtowers.

Munger Aids Defense

George A. Munger, head football coach, has been appointed director of Youth Activities for the State Defense Council.

Munger's duties will be to visit college and other youth groups throughout the state of Pennsylvania to stimulate their participation in civilian defense. He will continue in his present coaching capacity.

Munger was recommended by House Speaker Elmer Kilroy and Secretary of Internal Affairs William S. Livengood, Jr., who were delegated by the Defense Council to suggest a man for the post.

Acknowledging Munger's acceptance, Dr. A. C. Marts, president of Bucknell University and executive director of the State Defense Council, thanked him for his "patriotic response to this request for your help."

The Pennsylvania Gazette
They Will Settle It

The President has appointed upon his new War Labor Board as vice-chairman Dr. George W. Taylor, B.S. in Econ. 1923, A.M. 1926, and Ph.D. 1928. Dr. Taylor is also an associate professor of Industry and Research in our Wharton School. As an arbitrator in labor disputes during the past twelve years, he has settled more than 1400 controversies. He has restored harmony in numerous industries. Dr. Taylor was once head of the department of Business Administration at Albright College, Reading. He is a stocky figure with a bland smile and a friendly manner. He does not like the terms "collective bargaining" or "collective arguing," and likes to call his effort "collective negotiation."

Dr. James F. Bogardus, Ph.D. 1927, assistant Professor of Geography in the Wharton School, has been named regional price executive for the Office of Price Administration. From offices in New York, he will have supervision over the northeastern area of the country. He is a diligent traveler and publicist on geographical conditions and soil conservation. He was Secretary of Forests and Waters in the cabinet of Governor Earle of Pennsylvania in 1936. He is a graduate of Swarthmore College as well as our University, and has been connected with it and the University of Cincinnati.

A Cure for Bores

Dr. George S. Crampton, 98 M., continued his scientific studies abroad before beginning practice in Philadelphia. He was a lieutenant colonel and director of Field Hospitals of the 28th Division in France during the first World War and chief of a Paris Department District. He is professor of Ophthalmology in our Graduate School of Medicine, and past national president of the Illuminating Engineering Society. He has won distinction recently in manufacturing illuminated inspection borescopes for big guns, but continues to practice ophthalmology.

Blind Could Aid Defense

Robert G. Allman, blind law student who captained the 1939 Pennsylvania wrestling team, believes that the blind could prove invaluable as air raid wardens.

"You see, we've lived in the dark all our lives," Allman explained. "We can get around better in total darkness than other people. That holds true when we are around familiar landmarks. I can find my way around the University without a bit of trouble. That's more than anyone with eyesight could do without the aid of light. So I wouldn't have a bit of trouble guiding people about the campus."

Bob Allman, who graduated in 1939, was a member of the wrestling team for four years, and distinguished himself sufficiently scholastically to become a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

A RULE FOR DEFENSE

M. Stevens, U. S. N. (Ret.), as commanding officer of the University's Naval R. O. T. C., to succeed Captain Archibald McGlasson.

A graduate of the United States Naval Academy in 1906, Captain Stevens first went to sea on the U. S. S. Chesapeake, a full-rigged sailing ship which had no auxiliary power. After serving in many capacities and in all parts of the world, Stevens was made captain of his first ship when the old turtle-back destroyer MacDonough was turned over to him in 1915.

After spending two and a half years in 1926-28 at Pearl Harbor as operations officer, Stevens was ordered by radio to be executive officer of the U. S. S. New York. Then, in 1930, he was appointed to the Naval Academy as head of the Department of Seamanship. In 1933, he took command of the Holland at San Diego.

In 1939 the new R. O. T. C. commander was named captain of the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, New York, only to be retired on May 1, 1941, because of illness. The fatal date of December 7, 1941 — the Japanese action at Pearl Harbor — changed his dotted career once more when he was ordered to replace an officer who had been called to more active duty.

STEVENS LEADS NAVAL UNIT

On January 5 announcement was made of the appointment of Captain Lemuel M. Stevens, U. S. N. (Ret.), as commanding officer of the University's Naval R. O. T. C., to succeed Captain Archibald McGlasson.

A graduate of the United States Naval Academy in 1906, Captain Stevens first went to sea on the U. S. S. Chesapeake, a full-rigged sailing ship which had no auxiliary power. After serving in many capacities and in all parts of the world, Stevens was made captain of his first ship when the old turtle-back destroyer MacDonough was turned over to him in 1915.

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Campus Blackout

From a visiting bomber’s point of view it would be hard to locate the campus during an air raid. This was proven in the night of February 3 when the University had a taste of actual wartime conditions and, in conjunction with a city-wide program, underwent its first practice blackout. At 10.25 P. M. sirens sounded, and within a few minutes the entire campus was in complete darkness until the all-clear signal at 10.45.

At all University buildings a corps of night wardens reported and were responsible for the extinguishing of all lights at their respective posts. Campus guards darkened the lights outside the buildings. Wardens and deputies were on duty at the dormitories and all fraternity houses.

Work proceeded at the University Hospital without interruption during the evening. Blackout curtains at all windows allowed business to continue as usual. Lights which ordinarily are used to point the way to the entrances of the nursing wards were replaced by special blue ones which are permissible during blackouts.

Five of the thirteen first-aid stations designated for use during air raids were named during the test. They included the stations in the Dental School, the men’s dormitories, Sergeant Hall, Logan Hall, and the Student Health Service in the J. William White Training House. In each of the first-aid stations there were two medical students, a graduate nurse, and a messenger.

Officials stated that the blackout was “one hundred percent successful.”

Uncle Sam Calls Unit

Uncle Sam has decided the time has arrived to make use of the fighting services of the “Penn Unit,” a group of seventeen University of Pennsylvania graduates and undergraduates who enlisted in the U. S. Naval Reserve as aviators some time ago but had remained on the inactive list.

The men were ordered to report to Houston Hall at the University, February 12, when Lieutenant T. T. Ludlow, senior members of the Naval Aviation Cadet Selection Board, turned the unit over to Captain B. B. Truitt, acting administrative office at the Naval Reserve Aviation Base at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where the men will undergo about ten months of training.

Protecting Us

Colonel Samuel Price Wetherill, ’03, is the new “Deputy Co-ordinator of Civilian Defense” for the metropolitan area of Philadelphia. The mayor is the chief.

Gordon A. Hardwick, ’16, president of the General Alumni Society, is on leave of absence as vice-president and comptroller of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., to give his time to the Metropolitan Defense Council housed in old Broad Street Station. Paul B. Hartenstein, ’26, is executive director of the council.

Benjamin H. Ludlow, ’04 L., is state administrator of the Defense Savings Staff for Pennsylvania.

Patriotic Editors

Three members of the Editorial Board of The Pennsylvania Gazette have joined the armed forces.

Dr. Charles A. W. Uhle, ’26 C., ’30 M., who represents the medical alumni on the board, has gone into active duty with the Navy and expects to be moved farther from Philadelphia.

John Lane Evans, 24 Ar., who represents the architects, has been commissioned a lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserves, and has left for active duty.

Dr. Thomas J. Cook, ’24 D., representing the dental alumni, is now a major in the army and is stationed at the Walter Reed Medical Center in Washington, D. C.

Japanese Captive

A University graduate, flying with the volunteer group of Allied fighters protecting the Burma Road, is believed to be a Japanese captive. He is Charles D. Mott, ’36 C.E., a former lieutenant who resigned his Navy commission to join the Allied volunteers in China last July.

His wife, who is living in Mobile, Ala., received the news in a cable from the American consul at Rangoon, Burma.

“It was reported by the Japanese radio last night,” the cable read, “that Lieutenant Charles D. Mott is being held in Bangkok as a prisoner of war.”

The terse message, as yet unconfirmed by the War Department, ended an anxious two weeks of uncertainty.

His family had previously learned that he had commanded a squadron of volunteer fliers who had raided a Japanese airport in Thailand and had been forced to “bail out” during the action. He had not been heard of since.

As an undergraduate, Mott was a member of the Christian Association cabinet. He played on the chess team for four years and in his senior year was captain. He was a member of Scabbard and Blade and the Men About Town Club.

Home from Singapore

William A. Dunn, ’08 Ar., back in Philadelphia after a 13,000-mile trip across the Pacific from Singapore which he left on November 14, is wondering what has happened to his work of the past four years—a new marble and stone government building across the causeway from the ill-fated fortress.

As chief designer for the English architectural firm of Palmer and Turn-er, Dunn had been working on the $2,000,000 administration building since he left Philadelphia in 1938. It was virtually completed when he left Singapore.

“And now,” he mourns, “it’s probably a shambles from gunfire.”

Dunn was on the high seas when he learned of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7. He arrived in Honolulu on December 15, and left there three days later. After a zig-zag voyage, he finally arrived in San Francisco on Christmas Day.
Rear Admiral A. E. Watson, commandant of the Fourth Naval District and of the Philadelphia Naval Yard, visited the University's Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps unit on the campus, February 9, to inspect the 150 men.

After being greeted by President Gates, Rear Admiral Watson inspected the personnel of the Naval R. O. T. C. unit in the Towne Scientific School building, in which the unit has its offices and classrooms. Following this, he spoke briefly to the students in the unit.

There was an inspection of offices; a number of drills, and inspection of the classroom instruction in various fields, including navigation, seamanship, ordnance, knotting and splicing of ropes, communication drill, and small arms instruction.

Organized two years ago, the four-year course in naval science and tactics at the University is conducted by men assigned by the United States Navy, and is designed to prepare qualified students to serve as commissioned officers in the U. S. Naval Reserve.

Captain Lennue M. Stevens, U. S. N. (Retired), is in command of the unit, while other commissioned officers on the staff are Lieut. William C. Thomas, U. S. N. (Retired), Lieut. Merle F. Bowman, U. S. N., and Lieut. Shane H. King, U. S. N. R. In addition, four chief petty officers from the Navy are attached to the staff.

Holding the rank of student lieutenant commander, Kent Linkins, of Washington, D. C., a sophomore in the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, is battalion commander of the unit, while Harold Petersen, a Wharton School junior from Collingswood, N. J., holds the rank of student lieutenant and is battalion sub commander.

Other undergraduate officers are Student Lieutenant Philip E. Scott, Jr., Haddonfield, N. J., battalion adjutant; Student Ensign Garrett S. Ditmars, Cheshire, Conn., battalion quartermaster, and Student Chief Petty Officer Marco A. Brizzolara, Great Notch, N. J., battalion chief petty officer.
SERVICE FOR DEFENSE

Up in the Air

The Navy has begun the formation of college units to supply its air wing. This wise move adds to the morale through the interest and enthusiasm of each group bearing the name of their Alma Mater.

They will train together and, upon being commissioned, will fly together in squadrons bearing the name and insignia of their university. Our unit was organized early in January and is composed of fourteen undergraduates and one graduate. It is the first in the Fourth Naval District. These men took the oath on Houston Hall steps on Lincoln's Birthday, February 12, and were assigned to Mustin Field at the League Island Navy Yard and the former Camden Airport at Pennsauken, N. J., where instructors will teach them how to navigate, operate radio communications, and fly the training ships.

Upon completion of their basic training, those who qualify will be sent as members of the Continental Congress and will be kept together and assigned to squadrons bearing the name and insignia of their university. Our unit was organized in January and is composed of fourteen undergraduates and one graduate. It is the first in the Fourth Naval District. These men took the oath on Houston Hall steps on Lincoln's Birthday, February 12, and were assigned to Mustin Field at the League Island Navy Yard and the former Camden Airport at Pennsauken, N. J., where instructors will teach them how to navigate, operate radio communications, and fly the training ships.

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Upon completion of the entire course, the men will be commissioned ensigns and will be kept together and assigned to the "University of Pennsylvania Squadron." They hope to bring their number up to twenty. Our first unit is made up of:

Edward Cudahone Dale, Jr., of Bryn Mawr, son of Edward C. Dale, '96. He attended Lawrenceville School and played football at Pennsylvania and was a member of the wrestling team.

John B. Thayer, Jr., son of the University's treasurer, and a graduate of the Class of '42, was assistant crew manager in 1940. He lives in Haverford.

Thomas James Fatkin, of Prospect Park, a junior in the Wharton School, sons of Richard Peters who graduated in 1761, received an A.M. degree in 1765, and a doctor of laws in 1827, and who was a member of the Continental Congress. He is a descendant of Richard Peters who graduated in 1761, received an A.M. degree in 1765, and a doctor of laws in 1827, and who was a member of the Continental Congress. He is a descendant of Richard Peters who graduated in 1761, received an A.M. degree in 1765, and a doctor of laws in 1827, and who was a member of the Continental Congress.

Richard Peters, 3rd, of Chester, a junior in the Wharton School, is the scion of one of the nation's distinguished families. He is a descendant of Richard Peters who graduated in 1761, received an A.M. degree in 1765, and a doctor of laws in 1827, and who was a member of the Continental Congress.

Richard Pfizenmaier, 3337 Walnut Street, manager of the 150-pound crew.

Sanders S. Sims, 19 East Gravers Lane, Chestnut Hill, a college junior, son of Joseph P. Sims, '12, grandson of John C. Sims, '65.

Jerome Samuel Weiss, of 1620 Lindley Avenue, graduated last year.

Those little yellow painted planes you see and hear buzzing over Philadelphia and Camden every day are manned by the Navy's aviation cadets and trainers. These boys will be learning the first steps of flying in one of them.

And soon news of the activities of the "University of Pennsylvania Air Squadron" will be heard in terms such as "mission successfully accomplished."

The group includes the captains of the golf team, two sports managers, and five football players.

Towne Tutors Trainees

A new twelve-week training course to prepare men for positions as junior inspectors of army ordnance has been established by the Towne Scientific School of the University at the request of the Philadelphia Ordnance District. The course is under the auspices of the United States Office of Education.

The first contingent of 25 men will complete their training period around the end of April. A second group arrived on March 9 and it is expected that the enrollment eventually will total 180 men, divided into three groups of 60 each.

To qualify for admission to the course men must be from 18 to 35 years old, and must have completed four years of college with a minimum of 90 credits and a grade point average of 2.0. Applicants must also have a valid driver's license and be in good physical condition.

SWEARING IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA FLYERS ON THE STEPS OF HOUSTON HALL, FEBRUARY 12
of age and must have spent at least one year as students in an engineering course in a college of engineering of recognized standing or two years in general college study, including a year of chemistry, a year of physics, and a year of mathematics (including trigonometry either in high school or college).

The trainees are selected by the United States Civil Service Commission and are paid during the training period. Upon satisfactory completion of the course they will be assigned to positions as junior inspectors of army ordnance.

According to Dr. John A. Goff, dean of the Towne Scientific School, the task of conducting the new course is one of considerable magnitude in relation to the size of the teaching staff and the extent of the facilities of the Towne School, and for this reason it has been necessary to seek outside aid.

Professor William A. Sloan, of the department of mechanical engineering of the Towne Scientific School, is in educational charge of the course.

The curriculum includes lectures and recitations in mathematics, blueprint reading and sketching, materials of industry, manufacturing processes, and inspection practice, as well as laboratory work in blueprint reading and sketching, materials of industry, machine tool operation, plant visits, and inspection laboratory.

**Busy Colonel**

A modest army officer who has just been promoted from lieutenant colonel to colonel is one of the busiest officials in the northeast corner of the United States. He is L. B. Gallagher, '14 C.E.

Fifteen air fields are being expanded or newly built in New England as part of the national defense program, and aviation experts declare they form the nucleus for a postwar network of air services heretofore undreamed of. Extensive flood control projects throughout the area now about fifty percent complete are expected to be of inestimable value to industry when peace is again brought about. Surveys are being made and specifications drawn for other work, and army construction repairs and maintenance goes on apace.

All this comes under the army engineers of the War Department in Boston headed by Colonel Gallagher.

As an undergraduate, the colonel was a member of the Mask and Wig Club and appeared in the cast of "The Innocence," "Helen of Troy," "Maid in Germany," and "The Royal Arms.

Upon leaving the University, he served in the transport corps of the A. E. F. of the first World War. He later graduated from the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, served four years at Yale as instructor for the R. O. T. C., and was stationed at Panama for three years with the Corps of Engineers.

**Under Fire**

One Pennsylvanian, at least, knows the devastating effect of an Axis attack. Captain Robert Bruskin, '32 Ev., serving as an aide to Lieutenant-General Frank Andrews, chief of the United States Caribbean Command, was on the spot when a German submarine, shelling Aruba in the Netherlands West Indies, made the first direct attack on American occupied soil in the Western Hemisphere on February 16.

Captain Bruskin, in telling of the attack, said, "I looked out of the window. Flames were shooting straight up and seemed mountainous. The ship off shore seemed ready to break apart.

"Flaming oil spread out over a wide area under a steady wind. We all dashed outside. I could hear cries out in the water which I learned later was badly infested with barracuda.

"Several boats put out but the flames held them back.

"Some of the crewmen from the stricken vessel who jumped immediately after the attack managed to reach shore. Just then I noticed a second ship about 100 yards away also on fire. There then came a stream of tracer bullets from the dark ocean. We figured there were ten or fifteen shots, apparently aimed at the refinery, probably 37 or 40 millimeter shells.

"Just as this excitement was subsiding, we heard another explosion up the shore and learned later that an American tanker was torpedoed at her pier. A hole was blasted all the way through one bunker but it was empty and did not take fire."

Captain Bruskin was a member of the Class of 1932 of the Evening School of Accounts and Finance and then entered newspaper work. He spent five years on the Chicago Herald-Examiner, reporting politics, and went from there to the Associated Press office in Baltimore, and thence to the Washington Star.

He left the Star in February, 1941, to accept a lieutenant's commission in the Cavalry Reserve, from which he was transferred to the Tank Corps. Some months later he was sent to Panama attached to the general staff of Lieutenant General Andrews. It was as an aide to General Andrews that he was at Aruba when the submarine attack was opened on the eventful morning of February 16.
Athletes Join Marines

May, 1942
Measles Downs Flier

The only failure in six weeks of primary training at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, among the 17 members of the University of Pennsylvania U. S. Naval Reserve aviation unit came with the absence from ranks—temporarily—of one man who couldn't get by an attack of German measles.

With the rest of his unit comrades, Richard Pfizenmaier, 3337 Walnut St., passed every training test including solo flying, making this one of the rare naval aviation classes where not a man flunks out. But the final inspection for the group, before leaving for advanced training in the South, is over. And instead of standing at attention with the rest, Pfizenmaier languished in the sick bay.

Commander John M. Rutherfurd, officer commanding the Naval Reserve aviation base here; Lieutenant Commander Merritt H. Keyes, and Ensign John P. Eden, cast a final proud eye on the 16 Pennsylvania men lined up before them—four of whom were graduates, the rest undergraduates, when they enlisted in a body several months ago. Pfizenmaier is also a graduate.

Platoon leader Jerome D. Keyser, 21, of Plymouth Meeting, stood a few paces in front of the unit, stomach tucked in, chest out, struggling hard to present a straight face and not let his triumphant grin seep through.

In the front rank was John B. Thayer, Jr., 23, of Haverford, son of the treasurer and member of the board of trustees of the University. Baby of the class is L. Wood Hancourt, 20, of Manoa, while the senior member is Jos. W. Catharine, Jr., 25, of Brooklyn.

Marine Corporal Arthur Frisenda, who put the boys through their basic military training, snapped out some drill manual orders to which they responded like a well-oiled machine.

After the inspection was over, he fuzzed about them like a mother hen about to lose her prize brood of chicks.

"Finest group of boys I ever trained," he said.

Now classed as seamen, second class, the 17 received aviation cadet rating at Atlanta in a month's intermediate training. They are now at Pensacola, Fla., where, after about seven more months, they will become full-fledged Navy fliers with the rank of ensign. They all soloed in Philadelphia after eight hours of instruction.


General Marston Promoted

General John W. Marston, III, has recently returned from Iceland where he commanded the United States Marines at that outpost, and has been promoted to the rank of major general.

He entered the Marine Corps in 1908 as a second lieutenant, and has travelled through all parts of the world with the Marines. He saw action at Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1914, and Haiti in 1915. He was stationed for a time in Nicaragua and commanded the Marines at the American Embassy at Peiping, China, during the Sino-Japanese War. The seventh generation of an old Philadelphia family, General Marston has been put in command of the Second Marine Division at the Marine Corp Base, San Diego, Calif.

About McCracken

Much anxiety exists among all Pennsylvania men concerning Dr. Josiah C. McCracken, '99 W., '01 M., famous football and track star in his undergraduate days, and since then medical missionary in China and the head of the Medical Department of St. Luke's Hospital and Medical School in Shanghai. He has not been heard from directly since this country went to war, but word has been received from those connected with his work there that while his refugees' hospital has been closed in Shanghai, St. Luke's and the Medical School are still functioning. It is, therefore, believed that Dr. McCracken is safe and useful.
U. of P. Aviation Unit

These are excerpts from a letter from Cadet Jerome D. Keyser, '42 W., who is undergoing naval aviation training at Jacksonville, Fla., with the University of Pennsylvania Unit:

"We are now in Jacksonville, which is a most splendid place. Three members of our group that were left behind in Atlanta have come down and we are all together again, James Boyle, Joe Catherine and Harvey Jolly being the three left behind.

"A little about the place: This station has everything a person could ever wish for, even for a summer vacation. There are two swimming pools, plenty of tennis courts, sail boats at our disposal, riding horses, recreation halls with ping-pong tables, billiards and bowling; we also have quite a nice Cadet Club where most every cadet brings his lady friend when pay-day is quite a distance off.

"Week-end liberties for cadets can be spent plenty enjoyingly in Jacksonville, or down at the beaches.

"A little about us: We are now in ground school, which is eight hours a day of studying. After ground school we all flock to the Cadet Club for refreshments or to the gorgeous pools. All too soon evening comes and we go to dinner, which, incidentally, is good. After dinner we must observe study hour and taps come early. Reveille comes also quite early—at 5:30 A.M.—and we start another arduous but enjoyable day.

"We don't fly yet, but June 1 leads us again into the air. The only person who has done any flying since we left Philadelphia is John Thayer, when he flew home.

"The people in town are quite friendly and nearly everybody has Sunday dinner in town. Of course, we only get three gallons of gas a week, but we still manage to get places.

"There seem to be more Pennsylvania boys here than any other school. The officers also have a good representation of Pennsylvania men. Walt Shinn, ensign; Harlan Gustafson, ensign, hold up the athletic end for Pennsylvania, while lots of others keep up the Red and Blue colors.

"We will soon be flying and I am sure I can tell you many more interest-
Army Hospital Unit

The 20th General Hospital Unit of the United States Army, which has been organized by the Hospital of the University, has been called into active service and left May 15 for Camp Claiborne, La.

Comprising the hospital unit are 73 medical, surgical, laboratory and dental specialists, 120 nurses, 8 civilian employees, and about 600 enlisted men. In the group are the majority of the specialists, all of whom are commissioned officers, the civilian employees, and the nurses.

Serving as unit director and as chief of surgery is Dr. I. S. Ravdin, who is Harrison professor of Surgery and director of the Harrison Department of Research Surgery in the School of Medicine. Dr. Ravdin, who holds the rank of lieutenant colonel, spent some time in Pearl Harbor after the Japanese bombing attack on December 7, having been sent there with Dr. Perrin H. Long, of Johns Hopkins University, to observe the casualties resulting from the attack and to determine the problems in connection with them.

Also serving with the rank of lieutenant colonel is Dr. Thomas Fitz-Hugh, Jr., who is chief of medicine in the unit. Dr. Fitz-Hugh is assistant professor of Clinical Medicine on the faculty of Pennsylvania's School of Medicine.

Athletes in Service

The list of our athletes who have entered the service of the United States is a stimulating one. No doubt many are omitted from this list, and we urge those who know of such omissions to send in the information to Joseph T. Labrum, Franklin Field.

The following list is supplemental to the one we published in March:

**FOOTBALL**


PAUL JOSEPH WEXLER, '41 C., football, track, private, Army, Camp Mead, Md.

JOHN B. COHEN, '42 C., football, track, Officers Training School, Marine Corps.


LEWIS EVLSON, '37 W., football—Naval Aviation Training Course, Annapolis.

JOHN P. LOOBY, '32 D., lieutenant senior grade, U. S. N.

THOMAS S. GATES, JR., '27 C., football manager 1927, naval officer.

**CREW**

ERNEST C. CLARK, JR., '42 W., oarsman, Navy Reserve (V. 7).


W. STEVENSON HAMMOND, '40 W., 150-pound oarsman, aviator, Army bomber—Stockton, Calif.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON, '37 C., oarsman, Naval Reserves.

WILLIAM MALCOLMSON, '40 C., oarsman, Officers Training School, F. A. R. C.—Fort Bragg, N. C.

PETER E. RICHARDS, '41 T., oarsman, lieutenant Army Air Corps (killed in action).

J. BURTON WEBSTER, JR., '36 W., oarsman, ensign, Navy—Soldier's Field Station, Boston, Mass.

GEORGE P. WEBSTER, '41 W., oarsman, private—Fort Belvoir, Va.

ROBERT V. PEABODY, '41 W., oarsman, private, Marines—Quantico, Va.

JAMES S. COX, '39 T., 150-pound oarsman, lieutenant, Army—Fort McClellan, La.

JAMES C. MAGEE, '36 C., oarsman, lieutenant Marine—Somewhere Overseas.

EDWARD S. MORRIS, '34 C., '38 M., 150-pound oarsman, lieutenant.

FREDERICK BAVENDAM, '34 C., '38 M., oarsman, lieutenant, Medical Corps.

ERNEST A. D'AMBLY, JR., '40 C., oarsman, ensign, Navy.


ROBERT C. LIPMAN, '38 T., 150-pound oarsman, ensign, Navy.

WALLACE HAMILTON WILCox, '38 W., oarsman, sergeant 12th Air Base—Kelly Field, Texas.

CHARLES HENDERSON, '31 C., crew manager 1931, lieutenant junior grade, Navy.

FREDERICK B. STIMSON, JR., '41 C., oarsman, ensign, Navy—parts unknown.

FRANCIS M. MONTANIES, '35 W., manager, lieutenant Air Corps.

**TRACK**

DANIEL DEAN, '33 W., track, junior lieutenant, U. S. Navy.

WILLIAM A. CARR, '33 W., Olympic track star, junior lieutenant Gene Tunney's outfit—Chicago, Ill.

CHARLES MELVIN FREEMAN, '41 W., associate manager track, 2nd lieutenant, Marine Aviation.

T. JAMES FERNLEY, 2nd, '42 W., assistant manager track, Army Cavalry—Governor's Island, N. Y.


**BASEBALL**

JOSEPH E. LOCKWOOD, '16 W., track, lieutenant-commander, Navy.

ROBERT W. TROUP, JR., '41 W., track, lieutenant, Marines.

**BASKETBALL**

JOHN C. TOWNSEND, '42, basketball, Navy Reserve (V. 7).

EDWIN MAZO, '53 W., basketball, Army.


KENNETH HASHAGEN, '35 Ed., basketball, track—Naval Aviation Training Course, Annapolis.

**WRESTLING**

W. AUSTIN BISHOP, Franklin & Marshall College 1927 (first Pennsylvania college to enter service), wrestling coach since 1937, 150-pound football coach since 1937, 2nd lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps—Cape Lee, Va.

WM. SINKLER, '42 C., wrestler, Army.

RICHARD H. DALE, '42 C., wrestler, Army.

JAMES J. LAGGAN, '42 W., captain wrestling 1942, Naval Aviation.

RICHARD E. BENSEN, '44 C., wrestling in Navy.

**BASEBALL**

J. LINWOOD FAWLEY, '40 W., baseball, Marine Corps.

MORTON HARRISON WILNER, '30 W., baseball and football (2 years baseball captain), 1st lieutenant U. S. A. Corps—Wright Field, Ohio.

HOWARD "ZIP" LONG, '26 C., baseball captain 1926, lieutenant junior grade, Navy.

AUSTIN W. MILANS, '41 W., baseball manager '41, co-captain, Officers Quartermasters Training School—Camp Lee, Va.

**SOCCER**

E. CRAIG SWEETEN, '37 W., soccer, lieutenant junior grade, Navy.

**TENNIS**

HUNTER LOTT, JR., '36 C., tennis, 1st lieutenant, Army.

MORTON KLINE, '40 W., tennis, private, Army—Fort Knox, Ky.

HAROLD C. HIRSCH, '41 W., co-captain tennis 1941, Navy.

GEORGE B. DUNN, '37 W., tennis, Army.

**SWIMMING**

SAMUEL W. TATOR, JR., '40 W., swimming, aviation naval cadet—Jacksonville, Fla.

EDWARD M. SHIELDS, '21 W., swimming, lieutenant-commander Naval Aviation.

WM. E. MARBAKER, '41 W., associate manager, swimming '41, private, 63rd Pursuit Squadron—Farmingdale, L. I.

**LACROSSE**

M. MILTON ROSENTHAL, '42 C, lacrosse, Army, enlisted 1941.

PHILIP F. GANTZ, '45 W., freshman lacrosse, Army.


**GOLF**

GEORGE D. BUNNELL, JR., '41 W., golfer, Officers Candidate Class No. 14—Fort Sill, Okla.
War Leaders

It seems appropriate as our country begins its great effort on behalf of world freedom to sound again the note of distinction attached to the University's record in past wars. It is unique in having furnished three commanders in the United States Army, Anthony Wayne, 1765; Jacob Brown, 1790, and George B. McClellan, 1844.

Anthony Wayne studied civil engineering in the College and left to accompany Arnold's expedition to Canada. He became a colonel of militia and soon rose to become brigadier-general. He was perhaps the most picturesque American soldier. In every battle in which he engaged from Canada to Georgia, Washington reported, "Wayne led the advance." After the Revolution, Washington made him commander of the Army and sent him to conquer the Middle and Northwest Territory, securing for civilization the land between the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.

Jacob Brown was a Bucks County Quaker, who graduated from the College in 1790 and taught at Friends' Schools in New Jersey and New York City. He became interested in land in northern New York where he was very successful. At the outbreak of the War of 1812 he was given high command, and he and General William Henry Harrison, 1790 Medical, were the only two successful American commanders in that conflict. After the war, General Brown was made commander of the United States Army.

George Brinton McClellan, Class of 1844, of Philadelphia, went to West Point after leaving the University. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was very successful in West Virginia and was soon made commander of the Army of the Potomac.

Among the University of Pennsylvania men serving with the Union forces were 65 major-generals, 15 brigadier-generals, two adjutant-generals, 19 colonels, 15 lieutenant-colonels, 21 majors, 85 captains, 38 lieutenants, 835 surgeons including the surgeon general of the United States Army, and 65 surgeons-in-chief and division and brigade surgeons.

The quartermaster general was Montgomery C. Meigs, 1835, who equipped and supplied all the armies of the North.
and built the aqueduct, extension to the Capitol, the General Post Office, and the Pension Building in Washington.

In the first World War, Rear Admiral Edward Stitt, '89 M., was surgeon-general of the Navy, and Charles S. Blakely, '02, was the youngest brigadier-general in the Army. In the British Army there was Major-General Sir Henry W. Thornton, K.B.E., '94, of the Royal Engineers who transported all the troops to France.

These are just a few highlights among the top-most rankers.

Covering the Waterfront

With Pennsylvania's nearby Schuylkill River as a part of their territory, a volunteer regiment of the United States Coast Guard is being organized to patrol Philadelphia's waterfront. First of its kind in the country, the new unit will be headed by Harold W. Scott, '23 Ev., vice-president of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities. He will hold the rank of commander in the Coast Guard Reserve and will be on the staff of Capt. Eugene Coffin, District Coast Guard director and captain of this port. A United States Coast Guard Reserve Training School has been established on the campus under the direction of Lt. Commander Wheaton Lang, Laurence H. Eldredge, of the Law School faculty, and Dr. Ralph B. Allen, assistant professor of English. Officers and men will receive thorough training before they go on duty.

Typical Case

Representative of literally hundreds of younger University alumni is Aviation Cadet George R. Howell, '40 W., now undergoing basic training at Gunter Field, Alabama. Howell had a good preview of the war although he has seen no military service before his cadet training. In June, 1939, Cadet Howell went to Europe aboard the German steamship "Bremen" as he had done in three previous years with a group of fellow musicians. Acting as the ship orchestra, they earned their passage and were able to see the sights in Europe and the Near East.

Saxophone player Howell relates that the war preparations in Germany and France that summer were very apparent to even a group of college students not concerned with the intricacies of foreign problems at that time. The boys could see the troops beginning to move.

The first incident to touch them directly was the difficulty in obtaining credentials when they were about to leave Germany. After all German boat sailings were cancelled, the small group went to Paris where they were stranded and had to live—five of them—on $20.00 a week. Hoping to get a boat out of Amsterdam, they caught the last train from Paris before the borders were closed. They succeeded in getting jobs as cabin boys aboard a ship laden with refugees. Anxious to get back to the United States and home they finally secured transportation on a Dutch ship headed for New York and were on the seas when the "Athenia" was sunk.

An interesting aspect of the return trip, Howell says, aside from the tension and concern over submarines, was the fact that the Dutch ship formerly on a schedule from the Netherlands to Java had only Javenese waiters on its staff. Because the waiters knew no English at all, the Americans aboard had to order all their meals by calling out Javenese numbers, learned painfully because of the acute necessity.

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C'est la Guerre!

The author of "How Green Was My Valley" could very well rephrase his title for our purposes to read "How Green Was Franklin Field." After four years of care during which the turf was nursed and coddled for use only during the football season, the Army late in June took over the stadium for a week's performance of its war show. With 30-ton tanks, jeeps and peeps, flame throwers, trucks and all sorts of heavy motor vehicles dashing back and forth over the famed grid-iron, more than 300,000 spectators were thrilled by the breath-taking exhibition even though officials in the Division of Intercollegiate Athletics were gnashing their teeth and tearing their hair each time a blade of grass was destroyed beneath one of Uncle Sam's war machines.

Ordinarily given over to the pursuit of such harmless pastimes as football and track, Franklin Field for those eight days was literally turned into a battlefield. Blue smoke each night settled over the goal lines, and the firing of guns sent up deafening roars which would have overwhelmed completely one of Pennsylvania's famous locomotive cheers.

Franklin Field even after the wildest football game never saw such goings-on. Tanks crushed old cars, anti-aircraft searchlights swept the sky, jeeps bounced around, and motorcycles leaped off platforms. Airplanes swooped down and flames throwers belched forth, and then, to top it off, each performance ended with a sham battle that put to shame even some of the most hectic struggles for our goal posts.

But lest you be concerned about the condition of Franklin Field, let us reassure you that the stadium is still intact and unscarred and that the Army has agreed to restore the precious green grass in ample time for the first football game on September 26.

The Army moved in the middle of June and set up its tents on Museum Field, which from the street soon began to look like a circus ground. The Army War Show, as the performance was called, was aimed by the War Department to show people what our Army looks like. The opportunity proved popular and the show opened the first night with a cheering throng of 48,000.

Three platoons of infantry went through their drills and calisthenics to music. The artillery unit consisted mainly of a demonstration anti-aircraft protection. The crews set the guns up and fired them in 36 seconds. There were light and heavy machine gun com-
companies and reconnaissance troop cavalry. The signal corps men set up a telephone wire system on poles the length of the field in three minutes and fifty-eight seconds. Perhaps the most impressive item was the battle between the roaring and clanking tanks and the new tank destroyers. Every time one of their 75 mm. guns fired the steel-framed structure of the stadium shook. The coast artillery threw fingers of light of a billion and a quarter candle power in the air to pick out planes and then opened up with their anti-aircraft guns.

The show raised a lot of money for Army Emergency Relief, which aids dependents of soldiers, and also gave the public an idea of the kind of men and equipment we are sending into battle. One of the evidences of the enthusiasm and satisfaction which this caused was the cheerfulness with which the crowd took the traffic jam that occurred on the night of the blackout.

Good Report

Dr. Hubley R. Owen, '05 M., director of Public Health of the city of Philadelphia and head of the Civilian Defense activities in that city, has just returned after a five-weeks' visit to England where he investigated the health and defense activities. He is to report on these two phases to Dean Landis, national director of the Office of Civilian Defense, and also to Dr. George Behr, chief of the medical service of the O. C. D.

Dr. Owen was gratified to note the excellent health of the English people and said that "no politics are involved in the administration of health problems there." An outstanding feature is the absence of contagious diseases in spite of the overcrowded living conditions. This is a high tribute to the English medical service.

In regard to civilian defense he had high praise of "light and heavy rescue squads" which he said were equipped with heavy cranes, automatic fire extinguishers, steel ropes, crowbars, and shovels of every type. He said these squads were highly efficient in the rescue of people trapped in partially demolished buildings, and he thought we must undertake similar training in this country at once.

Building a Hospital

Among the medical men chiefly engaged in the building of a new hospital at Honolulu is Commander T. McKean Downs, '15 C., '21 M., who was recently a member of the faculty in our Medical School. He and his associates were dumped upon the windswept slope in the mountains of Oahu with 8,621 boxes piled around them. They were supposed to uncrate the tons of material and equipment and quickly build a hospital. The doctors went to work with their sleeves rolled up and the chief surgeon became a plumber, a psychiatrist took charge of foundations, and an eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist strung the light poles. Others became carpenters, masons, and mechanics. All this was in November. After December 7 they all became doctors again and played an heroic part in the tragedy of Pearl Harbor.

Commander Downs is full of humor and has a red walrus mustache. In the First World War he was an artillery officer and an aircraft pilot. His father was "Buck" Downs, '89 C., '88 M., a famous quarterback on the varsity football team, and an international cricketer.

MacArthur's Doctor

Dr. Joseph M. Hayman, '21 M., has the notable distinction of being appointed physician to General Douglas MacArthur and his family in Australia. Former professor of Medicine at a Cleveland medical school and connected with the Lakeside Hospital there, Dr. Hayman went to Australia last January as director of a base hospital unit from his home town.

For ten years after his graduation, Dr. Hayman was assistant to Dr. A. Newton Richards of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School.
Center of War Information

A Library Key Center of War Information has been established by the University of Pennsylvania at the request of the United States Office of Education.

The center, one of a number organized in various sections of the country, has its headquarters in the University Library on the campus and is designed to serve Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware counties.

Its director is Dr. Frederick C. Gruber, who also is director of the Cultural Olympics of the University and formerly a member of the teaching staff of the School of Education.

The center will be a repository for pamphlets, reports, government bulletins, newspaper and magazine articles, and other printed material relating to the war, and its personnel will assist students, lecturers, teachers, writers and others interested in obtaining such material.

In addition, the center will stimulate further use of the informative material by urging various organizations to devote at least one meeting a year to consideration of the war effort as it affects their particular fields.

Finally, the center will assist in arranging patriotic meetings and entertainments through cooperation with the Speakers Bureau of the Philadelphia Council on Defense and the Music for Victory Committee of the council.

According to Dr. Gruber, the information center will not concentrate on the war effort of this country alone, but will assemble as much information as possible concerning wartime activities, political developments, economic and social conditions, and post-war objectives in all the United Nations, the Axis countries and the occupied countries.

A special feature of the center's program will be a library packet service through which duplicate copies of material on special subjects will be loaned to service clubs, defense councils, student organizations, discussion groups, and others.

One of these packets, the first to be assembled, deals with the war effort of American industries, and a second with the Far East. A third packet, which now is being prepared with the cooperation of the Philadelphia school system, will consist entirely of material related to the salvage efforts.

Besides the packets, there will be available for loan many copies of the scripts of patriotic pageants and plays, while a comprehensive exhibit of war posters and maps has been assembled for display at the information center.

Governmental agencies in this country and abroad, industrial establishments, foundations, and various publications have contributed the bulk of the informative material assembled by the center thus far.

Constantly available to supplement the material received from those sources are the many books and articles relating to the war which are among the extensive collections of the University of Pennsylvania Library and a number of other libraries in the Philadelphia metropolitan area.

The easy location of such books is made possible in most instances, Dr. Gruber pointed out, through the Philadelphia Bibliographical Center and Union Library Catalogue. Housed in the Fine Arts building on the Pennsylvania campus, the Union Library Catalogue contains a record of nearly 4,000,000 individual titles.

R. O. T. C. Gets Tough

All the grunting and groaning will not be done in the wrestling room if the present course of training the R. O. T. C. students continues. There is a rough terrain back of the Museum where they have had their workouts this summer and continue to do so. Here they learn how to break a man's arm at the elbow with a maximum of certainty and dispatch and how to kill a man with your bare hands merely by grabbing a fellow by the head and snapping his spine.

R. O. T. C. instruction has taken a lesson from our experience in the East.

The commandant, Colonel Albert S. Williams, is very much esteemed at the University where he has been head of the R. O. T. C. for a number of years. He is a very mild man, but a thorough one and could get tough if needs be. He takes a fatherly interest in the boys and he emphasizes the fact that the lessons they teach change almost from day to day with the experiences we are having in the field. The training of the students is in the hands of vigorous and progressive officers who are alert to the present needs. There is not as much attention paid to the old close-order drill and class room instruction as compared
to the old days. Ju-jitsu, bayonet training, hand-grenade throwing, machine-gun drill, building of gun emplacements and the art of digging fox holes with a tin can or shovel while lying prone on the ground are parts of the course.

Body building exercises are very essential too. Swimming is not plain swimming any more, but it includes jumping into the war from a 30-foot beam and swimming with clothes on. Soon they will be required to swim twice the length of the pool with a pack on their backs. There is an obstacle course to give the reserve officer candidates a work-out in leaping fences and scrambling through sewer pipes in full pack. Colonel Williams places emphasis on developing the qualities of leadership to fit the young men in his charge for the command of troops.

Captain John P. Powhida, one-time star varsity pitcher, and Lieutenant James A. Woodbury, ex-boxing champion, are hard at work with the 130 students. More than half the class volunteered to take an extra drill period each Saturday morning and has spent three hours extra each week digging fox holes or building up machine-gun emplacements. They have turned out several times for night drills in Fairmount Park and are gaining much practical experience from their use of the park. They all have to get there as best they can, there being no trucks provided for transportation as in the old soft days. They find the two-mile route by compass and are sent through areas where others are in hiding and where stalkers leap out of dark spots and try their ju-jitsu while the victims use the lessons they have in breaking the same holds.

Colonel Williams today uses charts in his class room work more extensively than books due to the rapid shifting of formerly prescribed methods. He lays stress on anti-aircraft defenses, anti-tank methods, interpretation of intelligence, the supporting arms, communications, procurement and methods of instruction.

The training course this fall will require more time. There will be four hours of drill and maneuvers each week, two hours of class room instruction and two hours of swimming, boxing, wrestling and calisthenics. Colonel Williams appeals for the loan of a few trucks once a week to facilitate the extended order-drill and field exercises in Fairmount Park. “The boys don’t mind hiking,” he says, “but by the time we march them to the open spaces, it’s time to turn around and march back. So, if anybody can spare some trucks—.”
Odell Carries the Ball Against Yale
Training a Coast Guard

The University contributes class rooms, office space, and faculty members to the first United States Coast Guard Volunteer Training School in the country. Alumni take important part in its organization.

On the night of August 13, 1942, a group of 180 men came into the University of Pennsylvania Law School building through a torrential rain to open a new chapter in the University's contributions to the war effort. It was the first session of the new U. S. Coast Guard Reserve Training School. Although it is not a university school the University has contributed its class rooms, office space, and some members of its faculty for administrative and academic supervision, in what has already proved to be an interesting and significant effort by a part of civilian America to help win the war.

The men who started that first night were from 25 to 60 years of age. They were business men and professional men, many of them University graduates. The very way they entered the building, many rain soaked to the skin, reflected their seriousness and determination.

The genesis of the school goes back several months when the Secretary of the Navy, after a visit to Philadelphia, said that he would like to see additional protection against sabotage and carelessness on the Philadelphia waterfront. This set two civilians, Messrs. Donald Jenks, assistant director, Division of Railway Transport, O. D. T., and Dimitri F. White, manager of Cunard-White Star, Ltd., Philadelphia Office, and chairman, British Ministry of War Transport, Philadelphia Committee, to thinking, and after careful study they evolved what is now known as the Philadelphia Plan. It contemplated the organization of the First Volunteer Regiment, U. S. Coast Guard Reserve, to be composed entirely of civilians who because of age, dependents or physical condition are unlikely to be drafted. Unlike all previous reserve units these men are to be in active service only one day in six, and the rest of the time they will continue with their civilian activities. But during the time they are on duty they will be in uniform and just as much members of the Coast Guard as any other man in the service. They take the oath of military service, are subject to discipline and court martial and their officers have the authority of their rank. In October the name of the organization was changed to United States Coast Guard Volunteer Port Security Force.

The plan has two major objectives: (1) to release the regular Coast Guards assigned to water-front guard duty for other duties, where they are sorely needed, and (2) to organize an unusually intelligent and educated group of successful business and professional men, who could give part but not all of their time for their country's military service, to provide the best water-front protection in the United States. The men receive no pay and even buy their uniforms and provide their meals and transportation.

The plan received the approval of Vice-Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, and in July the organization of the Regiment commenced.

Harold W. Scott, '20 Ev., a vice-president of The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, who enlisted as a seaman in the last war and came out a lieutenant, junior grade, was appointed regimental commander and commissioned a commander, U. S. C. G. R. He named Edward C. Page, president of the Crozer Coal & Coke Co., who was a captain in the field artillery in World War I, as his executive officer, and he was made a lieutenant commander, U. S. C. G. R.

A regimental headquarters was set up at 1608 Packard Building (since transferred to larger quarters at 741 Land Title Building), Philadelphia, and recruiting started. From the beginning the response was overwhelming. Every applicant is interviewed, his background carefully studied and evaluated. The majority of the applicants fail to meet the high standards set for the organization and are rejected. So far considerably more than a thousand men have been accepted.

An important part of the plan is the Training School to provide special training for the men to prepare them for intelligent improved protection of the Philadelphia water-front. Dr. Wheaton J. Lane, formerly a member of the Princeton faculty, was chosen as commandant. He is an economic historian and author, his latest book being the recent interesting biography Commodore Vanderbilt. He gave up his research work and was commissioned a lieutenant commander, U. S. C. G. R. Professor Laurence H. Eldredge, '27 L., of the Law School faculty, was appointed administrative assistant, and made a lieutenant, U. S. C. G. R., and Assistant Professor Ralph B. Allen, '26 G., '31 Gr., of the English Department, was appointed academic assistant.

The University not only contributed the part-time services of these men to the Training School but also housed it in the Law School building, where the offices of the commandant (whose title has been changed to superintendent), and the administrative assistant and the class rooms are located. Dean Edwin R. Keeedy, of the Law School, has been
VOLUNTEERS REPORT

Opening night of the U. S. Coast Guard Volunteer Reserve Training School in Price Hall of the Law School Building. The officers from left to right are Captain Eugene A. Coffin, Lt. Commander Whealon J. Lane, Commander Harold W. Scott, Lt. Commander Edward C. Page, Lt. Lawrence H. Eldredge, Assistant Professor Ralph B. Allen.

particularly cooperative in helping the superintendent work out some of his problems. The teaching faculty is made up of experienced men who have spent their lives on ships and piers and know every problem of the waterfront. It includes Naval and Coast Guard officers.

The first course consists of 20 classes of 45 minutes each, and covers lectures on Indoctrination, Ship Knowledge, Anti-Sabotage, Use of Small Arms, Dock Knowledge, Anti-Espionage, Ship Loading, Loading Explosives, Fire Prevention, Air Raid Instructions, Maritime Labor Relations, and Foreign Flag Practices. Not until the volunteer has attended all of these classes and has qualified on the pistol range is he sworn in as a member of the Regiment.

A new class starts each Thursday night, and sessions are held from 7 to 8.40 P. M., the first four nights of the week. The seventh class of 180 men finished on October 26. The tenth class will start on November 5, and is filled. Additional classes will be made up as long as the right kind of men are available to fill them.

On September 19, at a colorful ceremony in Independence Square, the first three classes, comprising some 400 men, were sworn into the service by Captain Eugene A. Coffin, U. S. C. G., Captain of the Port, of Philadelphia, and the District Coast Guard officer. Commander Scott and Lt. Commander Lane are both on his staff. This group of men has been formed into platoons, which have been on the waterfront both day and night in “observation details.”

After the men have spent two months on duty they will all return to the Training School for a second course of instruction. Ultimately those who desire promotion will take a third course which will include examinations.

The work is wholly one of unselfish patriotic service. The Regiment is no place for a man whose chief interest is in wearing a uniform or getting a commission. Most of the men are officer material but only a fraction can be commissioned. There will be first-class seamen on guard on the waterfront this winter who will go off duty to sit at flat topped walnut desks and give their own orders to secretaries and juniors. The few men who seek to use the Regiment as an easy path to a commission are rapidly weeded out. No man is promised a commission and Commander Scott strives always to choose his officers on the basis of qualities of leadership and comparative merit.

The original plan contemplated a Regiment of 1000 men and 152 officers. It has already grown beyond that. An enlisted man is expected to serve six hours once in six days. That requires four groups a day, 24 groups per rotating cycle. Several thousand men can easily be used to do the job thoroughly.

The Training School, a part of the Philadelphia Plan, having proven successful, now enlarges as ordained, into a departmental school in order to cover more fully the educational needs of the country as a whole. Branch schools will be set up in several of the large ports in the United States, and where it is not feasible to open branch schools potential recruits will receive instruction through correspondence courses set up by a new department of the parent school in Philadelphia. The U. S. Coast Guard Reserve Training School in Philadelphia will be headquarters for training civilians throughout the nation in water-front protection.

The men who prevent the loss of ships at their piers perform just as important a military service as men who prevent the loss of ships at sea. The University can well be proud of the part it is playing in this new aspect of our all-out effort to win the war.

The Pennsylvania Gazette
For the Navy

The beginning of the 1942 fall term at the University finds the Naval R. O. T. C. Unit enlarged to a total of 214 students by the addition of 95 freshmen.

The purpose of the Department of Naval Science and Tactics is to provide systematic training and instruction in essential naval subjects for the enrolled students. While undergoing this instruction every effort is made by the staff of the Unit to mold the students' character and personality to the end that each one of them can, upon graduation, take his place in the Navy as an officer and thereby further the national defense.

The Navy Department believes that the most satisfactory way to train these men to take their place in the fleet is to give them as much practical training as possible. In order that this policy be carried out a practice cruise was arranged for 75 students of this Unit at the Naval Base, Cape May, N. J., between June 3 and 20. The students were quartered in barracks on the Base since training ships of sufficient size were not available. A complete schedule of practical drills in gunnery, communications, seamanship, navigation and target practice was established, and in addition a program of intensive physical education was conducted to improve the physical condition of the students.

Wartime conditions prohibited sending the students to sea as a Unit but small groups were assigned to the patrol vessels and converted yachts of the Navy and Coast Guard operating from the Base for periods of from one to four days. These ships were on regular patrol and convoy duty hunting for submarines and dropping depth charges if contact was made. Every man had the same status as a regular member of the crew and by this means they were able to get practical experience of life at sea under actual war conditions.

A number of these students will graduate from the University in February and June, 1943, and will take their places in the great organization of ships and men which form the U. S. Navy.

The officers of the Naval R. O. T. C. feel confident that they will be a credit to themselves and the University.

Remember Pearl Harbor

Lieutenant Edward G. Campbell, '38 W., now on submarine duty in the Pacific, has seen much major action in the South Pacific and went through the hell of Pearl Harbor. His father, Lieutenant-Commander Edward H. Campbell, U. S. M. C. R., '00 M., our professor of Clinical Otolaryngology, is stationed at the United States Naval Hospital, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., with Commander Uhle.

War Service Record

In the September issue we published a request for names and addresses of our alumni in the armed forces of the United States. The response has been little short of amazing. Letters have come from employers, wives, mothers, sweethearts, secretaries, and friends with postmarks representing all parts of the country and some from foreign lands.

At present the files of the Alumni Records Office carry over 4,000 such names. With approximately 67,000 living alumni, there obviously must be many more which have not come to our attention. Therefore, we urgently ask your cooperation in order to compile a complete list of Pennsylvania men in the service.

Please forward to the General Alumni Society, 3401 Spruce Street, all information which you think may be valuable for our war records.

Killed in Action

The name of Robert A. Austin, '39 W., 25-year-old flying ensign in the United States Navy, has been added to the list of heroic Pennsylvanians who have been killed in action. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harlone A. Austin, of Binghamton, New York, have recently received a message from the Navy Department informing them of their son's death. Ensign Austin, who enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve as an aviator in January, 1941, has been in the Pacific area. The last letter received by his parents was postmarked July 30.

A graduate of the Binghamton Central High School in 1935 and of the University's Wharton School in 1939, Ensign Austin had been employed by the Savory Oil Company of Binghamton until his enlistment twenty-one months ago. His twenty-fifth birthday was September 3.

With nearly a year of training behind him when the United States entered the war, Ensign Austin was in the fight from the very beginning. He had trained at Floyd Bennett Field and Jacksonville, Fla.

As an undergraduate, Ensign Austin served on the Junior Prom Committee and also tried his hand at lacrosse. He was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity.

59th Liberty Ship

Named for one of the University's earliest graduates, the S. S. Jonathan Elmer slid down the ways of the busy Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyards one day late in the month of August. Built in something approaching record time it was the 59th Liberty Ship to be launched from the Maryland yard.

Jonathan Elmer, in whose honor the ship was christened, was a physician and legislator from New Jersey and a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1776. He was a member of the first class of ten students to study medicine in this country. Entering the University of Pennsylvania (The College and Academy of Philadelphia) in 1765, he received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in 1768 and the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1771. The distinguished doctor was the first United States senator from the state of New Jersey.
Officers Move Into Dorms

Twenty-eight Army officers, undergoing special training at the University, have been housed in the E. F. Smith Dormitory. All classes are being held in the new quarters of the Institute of Local and State Government at 3437 Woodland Avenue.

Pennsylvania moved another step forward in its participation in the war effort when these Army officers representing various organizations in the Services of Supply were billeted on October 12 at the University. The group will study current aspects of personnel management for six weeks under recognized authorities in the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce.

All officers, who rank from lieutenants to majors, came to Philadelphia from strategic posts, camps and stations throughout the United States where they were located in personnel administration work. After completing their work here they will return to the assignments from which they came. They were ordered to temporary duty here at the instance of Lieutenant-General Somervell, commanding general of the Services of Supply, one of the three major organizations in the United States Army.

Represented in the special training classes are the various Service Commands, the Ordnance Department, Signal Corps, Quartermaster Corps, Engineer Corps, Chemical Warfare Service, the Adjutant-General’s Department and other branches and divisions of the Services of Supply, usually referred to by the Army men as the SOS.

The school, which has been designated as the Personnel Officers Training School, is being conducted by the University though tuition and living expenses of the men are being paid by the Army. It was established for the purpose of providing the officers with refresher training designed to aid them in coping with the constantly changing manpower problems surrounding the Army’s civilian personnel. The U. S. Army employs more civilian personnel at present than has any other organization in the history of mankind.

Dean Balderston of the Wharton School heads the corps of faculty experts assigned to the training unit. He is teaching the course in “Wage Administration.” Dr. Waldo E. Fisher, associate professor of Industry, is giving the course in “The Philosophy and Principles of Industrial Relations and Personnel Management.” The course in “Organization Relationships and Office Management” is being conducted by Dr. J. C. Charlessworth, director of the Post-Graduate Division of the Wharton School, and Dr. Stephen B. Sweeney, director of the Institute of Local and State Government. “The Philosophy and Methods of Handling Grievances” is being taught by Dr. Robert P. Brecht, professor of Management, while “Supervisory and Employee Training” is being taught by Dr. Rexford B. Hersey, assistant professor of Industry. Dr. Charlessworth is also teaching “Recruiting and Civil Service” and Dr. Sweeney teaches also a course in “Personnel Safety.”
Universities and Future War Plans

Association of American Colleges develops general program for use in war effort. Plan, ratified in principle, envisions establishment of Enlisted Training Corps to be located at approved institutions of learning.

By Dr. Paul H. Musser, '16 C., '28 Gr.
Vice-President of the University

A SPECIAL meeting of the Association of American Colleges was held in Philadelphia on Thursday, October 29, 1942, primarily for consideration of a general plan for developing the use of universities and colleges in the war effort. The plan presented was formulated by a Committee of the American Council on Education in cooperation with the officers of the Association of American Colleges and is still in the process of negotiation and discussion with officials of the Army and Navy.

President Day, of Cornell University, chairman of the Committee of the American Council on Education, explained the main features of the plan. Subsequently the plan was approved in principle by the Association of American Colleges. At the present stage of development the plan involves a four point program through the establishment of Enlisted Training Corps in Army, Navy, Marine and Coast Guard to be located at approved institutions of higher learning as follows:

1. The respective corps shall be open to all male graduates of high schools and other males of equivalent education over 17 years of age, who meet competitive standards, up to quotas to be established by the respective armed forces. Selection of candidates for enlistment in the corps and for any retention for further training shall be made by the appropriate military authorities in cooperation with the institutions.

2. Enlisted candidates may apply to any university, college or junior college which will require such candidates to undergo specialized and general officer training of a standard approved by the military authorities. These candidates shall be enrolled in the Enlisted Training Corps as soon after graduation from high school as possible and will be enrolled in institutions of higher education at the opening of the next term or quarter. Provisions shall be made within the corps for as large a number of institutions as is possible without impeding or impairing the effectiveness of the training program. In institutions not having an R.O.T.C. unit, officers in charge shall be drawn from the faculties of the institutions wherever possible.

3. Enlisted candidates shall pursue year-round curricula, extending four semesters or the equivalent in length, agreed upon by the proper military and institutional authorities. Upon completion of this basic training, they may be assigned for further professional or specialized training on passing suitable tests. Also members of the armed forces may be transferred to Enlisted Training Corps on passing similar tests.

4. Enlisted candidates shall receive base pay and subsistence while attending colleges and universities as members of the corps.

The chief items of interest connected with the meeting of the Association of American Colleges were:

I. The reading of this letter from President Roosevelt:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
October 22, 1942

Dear Doctor Snively:

Winning the war is now the sole imperative. But we may seem to win it and yet lose it in fact unless the people everywhere are prepared for a peace worthy of the sacrifices of war. Furthermore, the real test of victory may well be found in what the people of the victorious United Nations are prepared to do to make the “United” concept live and grow in the decades following the peace.

Education, world-wide education, especially liberal education must provide the final answer. Colleges can render a fundamental service to the cause of lasting freedom. Theirs is the opportunity to work with sterling young people who give great promise of leadership.

Let me extend greetings to the liberal arts colleges, the mainspring of liberal thought throughout the country.

Very sincerely,

(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

II. The forenoon was devoted to a full and frank statement by President Edmund E. Day of Cornell University, chairman of the Committee on Relationships of Higher Education to the Federal Government appointed by the American Council on Education. President Day clarified many issues, responding to numerous questions from the floor. The report of this committee is to be found in Bulletin No. 34, Higher Education and National Defense. Additional resolutions are to be found in Bulletin No. 37. A preliminary statement is given in Bulletin No. 32. All of these Bulletins have been sent out by the American Council on Education to all of the colleges of the country; extra copies were distributed at the meeting. A resolution of appreciation and support was voted by those present.

III. The adoption of the following eight proposals presented by the Board of Directors:

1. Transportation problems make it seem unwise to hold the Annual Meeting on January 14-15, 1943, as originally scheduled. It is recommended that this meeting take the place of the 1943 Annual Meeting and that the Board be authorized to call special meetings, if conditions arise that make it seem necessary.

2. In order to expedite the education of young men and women needed for responsible positions in the total war effort, the Association of American Colleges recognizes the possibility of admitting to college by suitable tests those candidates who meet entrance requirements and who are recommended for admission by school principals whether...
The presidents of the four largest colleges and universities in the state of Pennsylvania met recently for the third time since the nation entered the war last December 7, to discuss "ways and means by which we can best aid the war effort in our respective areas." The place of their meeting this time was the Pennsylvania State College. Previously they had met in Philadelphia and Harrisburg. Left to right, they are Thomas S. Gates, president of the University of Pennsylvania; Ralph D. Heitze, president of the Pennsylvania State College; John G. Bowman, chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh; and Robert L. Johnson, president of Temple University.

or not they have been graduated from secondary schools. Thus it will be possible for a great number to complete at least two years of college work on accelerated programs before reaching the age of 18 1/2, the average age for induction into the Armed Forces. The Board is requested to discuss this proposal with state departments of education, regional accrediting associations, secondary school organizations, and associations of graduate and professional schools with a view of securing their advice and assistance and the necessary legislation to protect students thus admitted. It is further understood that this measure is intended only for the duration of the war.

3. In view of the needs of educated men and women in the preparation for commissions in the Armed Forces, for further training in most necessary professions (such as medicine and engineering), for expert work in civilian industries imperative for the war machine, the Association of American Colleges recognizes a new curricular concentration in the first two years of the college course. The demands of the hour would require greater emphasis on these college courses: English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, American History (including reference to European backgrounds and present world situation), certain Foreign Languages, and Physical Fitness.

4. Because of the present transportation difficulties and other patent reasons, the Association of American Colleges would suggest that intramural athletic contests rather than intercollegiate games be the general rule for the duration of the war. A season might be concluded by a contest between two neighboring institutions.

5. The greatly increased need of education of women for the war effort may make it advisable during the war period for women's colleges to go on an accelerated program such as was approved at the Annual Meeting last January.

6. Recommend that the colleges and universities endorse the proposal of the Commission on Colleges and Civilian Defense that December 7 be observed as a special day with fitting exercises in which there will be a stock-taking of the war effort for the first year, a consideration of what further cooperation can be given and a rededication to the ideals of freedom which have already been eliminated from the universities in Continental Europe.

7. Authorize the Board of Directors to set up a commission to survey the situation and to study ways and means of finding places in the war effort for members of the faculties of the colleges whose services will not be needed for teaching during the emergency, and to seek funds from the Foundations for this purpose.

8. The Commission on Public Relations be instructed to assist colleges in making arrangements with Army, Navy, and other government agencies for the use of their facilities in the war effort, and that funds be sought from the Foundations for the expenses involved.

In Wartime Conference

The presidents of the four largest colleges and universities in the state of Pennsylvania met recently for the third time since the nation entered the war last December 7, to discuss "ways and means by which we can best aid the war effort in our respective areas." The place of their meeting this time was the Pennsylvania State College. Previously they had met in Philadelphia and Harrisburg. Left to right, they are Thomas S. Gates, president of the University of Pennsylvania; Ralph D. Heitze, president of the Pennsylvania State College; John G. Bowman, chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh; and Robert L. Johnson, president of Temple University.

or not they have been graduated from secondary schools. Thus it will be possible for a great number to complete at least two years of college work on accelerated programs before reaching the age of 18 1/2, the average age for induction into the Armed Forces. The Board is requested to discuss this proposal with state departments of education, regional accrediting associations, secondary school organizations, and associations of graduate and professional schools with a view of securing their advice and assistance and the necessary legislation to protect students thus admitted. It is further understood that this measure is intended only for the duration of the war.

3. In view of the needs of educated men and women in the preparation for commissions in the Armed Forces, for further training in most necessary professions (such as medicine and engineering), for expert work in civilian industries imperative for the war machine, the Association of American Colleges recognizes a new curricular concentration in the first two years of the college course. The demands of the hour would require greater emphasis on these college courses: English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, American History (including reference to European backgrounds and present world situation), certain Foreign Languages, and Physical Fitness.

4. Because of the present transportation difficulties and other patent reasons, the Association of American Colleges would suggest that intramural athletic contests rather than intercollegiate games be the general rule for the duration of the war. A season might be concluded by a contest between two neighboring institutions.

5. The greatly increased need of education of women for the war effort may make it advisable during the war period for women's colleges to go on an accelerated program such as was approved at the Annual Meeting last January.

6. Recommend that the colleges and universities endorse the proposal of the Commission on Colleges and Civilian Defense that December 7 be observed as a special day with fitting exercises in which there will be a stock-taking of the war effort for the first year, a consideration of what further cooperation can be given and a rededication to the ideals of freedom which have already been eliminated from the universities in Continental Europe.

7. Authorize the Board of Directors to set up a commission to survey the situation and to study ways and means of finding places in the war effort for members of the faculties of the colleges whose services will not be needed for teaching during the emergency, and to seek funds from the Foundations for this purpose.

8. The Commission on Public Relations be instructed to assist colleges in making arrangements with Army, Navy, and other government agencies for the use of their facilities in the war effort, and that funds be sought from the Foundations for the expenses involved.

IV. The adoption of the following resolutions presented by the Committee on Resolutions:

1. Whereas the United States, as one of the United Nations, is fighting to survive, to maintain civilization, and to preserve democratic institutions, including schools and colleges, be it resolved that the Association of American Colleges offer to the Federal Government its wholehearted cooperation in the War Effort, particularly in the wartime training of young men and women for victory.

2. Be it resolved that the Association of American Colleges and its member institutions wish it clearly understood that:

(a) The colleges are not interested in "education as usual" but are ready and anxious to modify their programs in every possible way that will contribute to the winning of the war.

(b) The colleges are not moved by the desire to protect their "vested interests" but place their physical plants, faculty personnel, and other resources at the immediate service of the Nation.

(c) The colleges do not request deferment from military service of college students, as such, but urge the selection of youth for college instruction on the basis of demonstrated ability and demonstrated need.

3. Be it resolved that the Association of American Colleges express its appreciation of the work of the Committee of the American Council on the Relationships of Higher Education to the Federal Government, express its confidence in the Committee, and approve in principle the plan it has submitted; and express also the hope that the Committee will continue its efforts to persuade the Army and Navy to arrange for the widest possible participation of institutions in whatever student training programs may be authorized.

4. Be it resolved that the Association of American Colleges recommend that a program be immediately prepared which will fit women students and men physically unqualified for military service to participate in the total war effort and in auxiliary activities.

5. Whereas the vigor and continuity of liberal education are important to the health, welfare, and safety of the Nation, be it resolved that a Commission of the Association of American Colleges be immediately appointed to keep continuously before the American people the wisdom of maintaining liberal education during and after the war.

V. The adoption of the following resolution presented by President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University:

RESOLVED: That the Association of American Colleges again call the attention of the War and Navy Departments to the resources of the colleges for Negro youth, with the hope and expectation that these resources will be fully utilized in their war effort.

VI. Acceptance of reports by the Commission on the Arts and the Commission on Colleges and Post-War Problems, both of which will be published in the annual proceedings.

The Pennsylvania Gazette
Naval Unit

Captain Lemuel M. Stevens, the naval officer in charge of our Naval R. O. T. C., is looking forward with enthusiasm to the graduation of the first class which this unit has ever trained, at the convocation on February 6. The entering freshman class this year has been gratifyingly large and the prospective ensigns have shown great interest in the work. Considerable humor is going the rounds over the transfer of Lieutenant-Commander James A. Moss, U. S. N. R., of Ornsburg, S. C., to become disciplinary officer for the WAVES in Massachusetts.

Another Typical Son

Gordon S. Bodek, '42 C., who was commissioned an ensign on October 3 and given his wings as a naval aviator (airship), is just another case typical of so many of Pennsylvania's younger sons.

Bodek will be remembered as an outstanding student at Pennsylvania. To list a few of his achievements, he received his A.B. degree last June, he was an honor student and extremely active in extra-curricular activities. He was a member of Mask and Wig and took a part in two productions. He was the chairman of the Houston Hall Board of Governors. He played varsity lacrosse for three years, was production manager of the Daily Pennsylvanian, and a member of the Franklin Society.

After making his first applications for Flight Training with the U. S. Navy back in January, 1942, he went to preliminary training at the Naval Reserve Aviation Base, Mustin Field, at the Navy Yard in Philadelphia on April 9. He was accompanied by another well-known student of the University of Pennsylvania, John F. Aigeltinger, '41 W. Aigeltinger and Bodek were good friends in College and were members of the lacrosse team for the three years.

In their preliminary training they were concerned principally in learning "L" ships, a two motored blimp non-rigid, carrying 139,000 cubic feet of gas. A crew of such a training blimp consisted of three cadets, the instructor and a mechanic. First, they learned operation, then got into circles, "S's," and then finally the most difficult part, the landings and take-offs. After qualifying on the airship they went on with a 100 hours training under their belts for a final check and a solo. Their solo flight was conducted by themselves as pilots and four enlisted men. It is interesting to note that one gauge of a man's piloting ability was in the attitude of the enlisted men who were his crew. Bodek claims the crews were rather uncanny in their ability to detect a good or bad pilot and showed it by their ease or lack of it on the take-off. Going on to advanced training, they went to different training squadrons and flew the "K" ship now being regularly used for patrol duty.

After what Bodek admitted was extremely hard work, he was commissioned a naval aviator. Extremely proud of his brand new shiny wings of gold, Bodek looks for a great future in "Lighter Than Air."

After being sworn in the two friends were separated, Bodek to go on active duty with the Northern Air Patrol while Aigeltinger has been ordered south.
Football Star Flies Bombers

U. S. Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida, December 15, 1942.—At the huge Naval Air Station in Jacksonville, Fla., Lt. (jg) Walter Shinn, one of the greatest athletes to wear the Red and Blue of the University of Pennsylvania, is flying the giant patrol bombers which are guarding costal shipping lanes from the dangers of the U-boat.

Like many other air-minded sons of the University of Pennsylvania, he is making an important contribution in the fight to beat the enemies who are threatening our way of life. A 1940 graduate of the University, he volunteered for duty in the Navy in December of that year.

At Jacksonville, Lt. Shinn is assistant personnel officer of one of the squadrons. His natural ability as a leader and his amazing skill as a pilot have combined to make him one of the best fliers at the Air Station.

Along with Lt. (jg) Harlan Gustafson and Lt. (jg) Bill Feidler, other Pennsylvania football stars, the former All-American tackle and star player in the East-West game of '39 came to Jacksonville in March of 1941. He went through cadet training at Jacksonville when the station was in its infancy. Fearless and determined, he was selected by his superiors to remain on to aid in the instruction of the vast number of naval aviation cadets who have since reported at the northeast Florida air station.

His biggest thrill in his own words was “my first solo.” With his heart set on winning the “Navy Wings of Gold” which were later to adorn his officer’s uniform, the young cadet had been looking forward to his first solo hop since back in his high school days.

“On the day I was to go up alone, I knew I was going to be scared,” he said. “I was sure that I would be able to get the plane up all right, but I didn’t know how I’d do after that. Well, I kept my fingers crossed, made the take-off perfectly, circled the field and landed very well. However, I was plenty scared all the time. Still I think that was my biggest thrill. I don’t remember being scared before, but after that hop my confidence built up. I was on my way.”

About flight training, Lt. Shinn believes it is the most useful branch of the service for the college man who wants to learn something in military life which will help him after the war is won. At present he is flying the giant twin-motored patrol bombers which are playing an important part in the Navy’s aerial warfare successes.

Ashore and in the fleet every hour of the day is a busy one for Navy fliers and Lt. Shinn is no exception. Special missions which take him away from the Air Station, cadet flight training instruction at the station, and duties as assistant personnel officer take up a good share of his time.

To Men in the Service

The officers of the General Alumni Society recognize the fact that you would have given your right arm to have been on Franklin Field last fall rooting for our football team. They realize, however, that you were training for a bigger and more important struggle.

Hoping that many of you will take advantage of the offer, the General Alumni Society again has prepared a composite film of the highlights of the 1942 Pennsylvania football season which you may borrow for group showings without charge. Films of many of the individual games are also available.

All you have to do is make arrangements with the proper officials to have the films (16 mm.) shown and let us know which ones you want and the date. Why don’t you and other Pennsylvania alumni at your post or station serve as host at a “quarterback hour” and invite your friends in uniform who would like to see topnotch football? Arrangements for these films may be made through the office of the General Alumni Society, 3401 Spruce Street.

Next to his first solo he says acrobatics were the most thrilling part of his training. “Doing loops and other such forms of acrobatics show the ability of a flier to coordinate the movement of a stick, the rudder and ailerons. A good flier can fly an airplane from any position.”

Until Lt. Shinn gets his “crack at the Axis,” he will continue his excellent work at the Air Station here. A football star in college, he believes that fliers need plenty of good relaxation and sports activity.

He is a star tackle on the football team here which has defeated Florida, Miami and Tampa Universities and two Army teams, Spence Field and Daniel Field.

During the baseball season he played left field on the baseball squad which was coached by Lt. George Earnshaw. He was one of the leading hitters and his long range slugging was instrumental in enabling Jacksonville to defeat the baseball team of the Pensacola Naval Air Station, Jacksonville’s chief rival.

Among the many University of Pennsylvania men who have gone through Jacksonville are Bob Stephens, Bill Emmett, and Bob Austin, who was killed in the battle of the Solomons.

“Jingle Jangle Jingle”

When 1st Lieutenant George T. Culp, ’37 T., of West Philadelphia, headed for England with the A. E. F., he never dreamed he would be singing “Jingle Jangle Jingle” before Queen Mother Mary at her request, nor did he imagine having a private audience with the venerable Queen Mother, the first granted to any American officer of the present expeditionary force.

Culp has always been a musician and while in College was organist at the Holy Comforter Episcopal Church, 19th and Wharton Streets. He also served at choir master at St. Michael’s Episcopal Church in Yeadon. So the American troops in England chose him to play the organ and lead the singing during church services and to organize an Army choir. Queen Mary has been interested in group singing by soldiers and Culp was asked to take charge of a concert for the Americans. Afterwards, the Queen sent for Culp and they had a pleasant conversation. Following his audience, he had a letter from the Queen Mother asking him to repeat the performance of which “Jingle Jangle Jingle” was the feature.

Cited for Heroism

Ensign John P. Dolman, ’37 C., of Swarthmore, Pa., the son of Dr. John P. Dolman, Jr., ’10 C., ’13 G., professor of English at the University, has been cited for heroism, being commended for “skill, valor and devotion to duty during a voyage.” The citation is a result of Ensign Dolman’s work with his Navy gun crew during an attack on a convoy last September. He was a member of our lacrosse team for three years and received his commission in the Navy last January.

The Pennsylvania Gazette
Wharton School Adopts War Policy

Emergency curriculum is designed to aid new students whose University careers may be interrupted by war. For duration Wharton School is concentrating its instruction in ten specialized fields of training.

By Dr. C. Candy Balderston, '21 W., '23 G., '28 Gr.  
Dean, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce

IN recognition of the wartime problem faced by many students now about to enter college from high schools and preparatory schools, the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania has adopted an emergency curriculum which will become effective when the undergraduate schools of the University begin their Spring term on February 1.

This curriculum is designed primarily to aid students whose University careers may be interrupted by the operation of National Selective Service. At the same time provision is made for students who may be permitted to pursue their college course in the usual manner. Final approval of the trustees of the University followed an intensive study of wartime education for business which was made by a special committee of the Wharton School faculty and was inspired by the conviction that the war emergency calls for changes in educational methods that may not necessarily be retained when the war is over.

Under the emergency program, newly-enrolled students in the Wharton School will be permitted to begin at once the study of essential business subjects that formerly were distributed throughout the regular four-year program. Thus, it will be possible for the students to condense a portion of their college training into the few months available between the completion of their secondary school work and their induction into the armed forces, and, consequently, to obtain a head start in their training for business before their University careers are interrupted.

Three major features have been embodied to fit the emergency curriculum to the particular needs of students now entering college. All courses in every subject have been placed on a one-term basis so that final credit may be received at the end of any term. This not only provides the maximum elasticity in the arrangement of a student's roster but gives assurance that a student who may be forced to leave at the end of any term will have completed the subject matter of that particular part of his course of study. A greater number of business subjects than heretofore have been scheduled in the early part of the Wharton School's program, and some of general educational value have been postponed until such time as the student may be able to complete his University education in a more leisurely manner. In addition, the new schedule of reorganized courses has been made to conform with the University's accelerated program which permits students who so desire to attend college three terms each year instead of the traditional two.

The over-all requirements for graduation have not been reduced and the educational philosophy of the school has not been changed. The faculty believes that each student should not only be trained specifically for a business career but also that he should have ample opportunity to study the many subjects having general educational value. For this reason the faculty has retained the traditional policy of combining liberal arts with business training in approximately equal proportions. For the duration of the war, however, the Wharton School is concentrating its instruction during the early terms in ten specialized fields of business training including accounting, economics, finance, government service, industrial management, industrial relations, insurance, marketing, statistics, and transportation.

If a boy finds it possible to return to Wharton School after the war, he will enjoy the advantage of having made the maximum progress toward his degree. If he is unable to complete his college course he will have the essentials at least of collegiate training for business.

Undergraduates Contemplate War Service

THE new year, to date, has been a busy period for undergraduates. There have been classes as usual, preparation for the mid-years which are just ahead, and of course campus activities. For some, it also has been a time of uncertainty; they wanted the answers to many questions about their future war service; these answers unfortunately were not always known.

The Daily Pennsylvanian of January 5, 1943, carried as specific information as it was possible to show about the war status of students in the various categories. But that listing showed certain groups of students were to be called to report for active duty “not prior to two weeks after the end of the current semester.” The current semester ends January 30, 1943; two weeks thereafter is February 13. These students in great numbers have asked, “Will we be called on February 13? If not, then how soon thereafter? Will we be called as a group or as individuals? Will we be assigned by the Army for further training? Should we register for the second semester and so on?” Some wanted to know how they could be called immediately, others desired to transfer from the Enlisted Reserve, Unassigned, to the Army Air Corps, still others to the Navy.

There was no basis for answering some of these inquiries, but the students could be told that if they did not continue in the second semester and were in one of the service reserves, that reserve would have to be notified they were no longer in attendance at the University and they would be called for active duty.

The matter of registering for the second semester and paying the fees was a serious one for some students. President Gates reassured them, as far as it was possible, by stating that second term fees would be returned on a pro-rata basis, if and when they were called.

The University realizes that parents also are anxious to know as definitely and as soon as possible the regulations pertaining to their sons. That both groups may be informed, there is maintained at the very center of the University activities, Room 109 College Hall, an office of War Information for Students in that office. George A. MacFarland, '10 W., '26 G., assistant to administrative vice-president, is in charge.
Rickenbacker's Medico

Dr. John K. Durkin, '32 M., was called a year ago for active duty as a lieutenant-commander in the Navy and had no idea of the exciting adventure that was in store for him, although he soon found his life crowded with remarkable events on a tiny island of the South Pacific. These were climaxed by the rescue of Captain Eddie Rickenbacker and his companions, which ended with the delivery of a patient over eight thousand miles to the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C. In telling about the adventure, Dr. Durkin said:

"On November 14 I got a call to be ready in ten minutes to be at our airport to board a navy flying boat for an unknown destination, an island about 800 miles away. The mission turned out to be for Eddie Rickenbacker and his companions.

"They were at a place with a small sick bay. Lieutenant-Commander Fuller, a medical man from Tennessee, had cared for them for the first twenty-four hours after they were found and did a grand job.

"On our way back, Eddie and the other officers with the exception of Colonel Hans C. Adamson, who was too ill to leave the plane, and I stopped for lunch. It was then that they really went to town. They had been coaxed along after their rescue on sips of tea with sugar and small amounts of beef broth every hour.

"They suffered most from dehydration and starvation. Their discomfort on the raft was increased by the sun and salt water, which caused blistering and ulceration.

"The food they had did them little good. If they had been able to salvage the highly concentrated rations carried aboard the plane they might have been more comfortable. In the few split seconds they have in which to escape under those conditions, you don't have time to think where the necessities for sustenance are.

"The men used their own tissues to stay alive, but I believe it was mainly because of the little water they had.

"Eddie was the guiding genius of the expedition. His courage and stamina were the reasons they survived. As soon as he was well enough to leave his bed he showed concern for their comfort at the hospital."

Dr. Durkin took a chance in a unique medical experiment when he loaded a regulation-size hospital bed with the usual back-rest adjustment aboard the bomber. Two cots were also provided. With an overnight stop in Hawaii, they landed in San Francisco after two and a half days of flying time. Colonel Adamson had a rib operation and a week's severe illness, but on account of the hospital bed, he was comfortable. All of the survivors recovered under Dr. Durkin's direction.

Before beginning his medical training at Pennsylvania, he graduated from Harvard College. He has been practicing in Bryn Mawr, Pa., and was on the staffs of the Pennsylvania and Bryn Mawr Hospitals.

Medicals

The winter smoker and annual meeting of the Philadelphia Alumni Society of the Medical Department will be held at Kugler's Fifteenth Street Restaurant on February 27 at 8:30 P. M. The smoker will be free to all dues-paying members of the Society. Application for membership (dues $2.00 per year) should be made to Dr. Stephen E. Tracy, corresponding secretary, 1935 Chestnut Street.

Wounded But Recovering

Lieutenant (j.g.) George B. Peters, '36 W., formerly assistant to the dean of Student Affairs, is now rapidly recovering from arm wounds received, according to a report from the secretary of the Navy to his parents, during "the second round of the Battle of the Solomons."

Peters, after being treated on Guadalcanal Island, was moved to a distant naval base where, to his surprise and satisfaction, his broken arm was attended to by Lieutenant Commander L. K. Ferguson, '23 M., a member of the University Hospital staff before entering the service. It is expected that Peters will return to this country for complete recovery.

The lieutenant was aboard the U.S.S. Monssen, a destroyer which was sunk off Guadalcanal. Previously he had served on the U.S.S. Dixie as well as the U.S.S Maryland.

As an undergraduate he was a member of the Sphinx Senior Society, manager of soccer, secretary-treasurer of the Interfraternity Council and played on the lacrosse team.

Set Down in China

Most anything can happen in the Far East as anyone familiar with that region knows. Its people, scenery, and life are so different from ours that strange adventures there are common. Lieutenant Donald Brookfield, '37 Ch.E., however, had one that was more than usually thrilling.

He was a member of the first wartime class of aviation cadets to be graduated from the advanced flying school at Selma, Ala., in 1941, and is serving under General Claire L. Chennault in China. He had bad luck in Eastern China. On his bombing raids he did not meet any Japs and going on a reconnaissance flight alone he got lost, ran out of gas, and had to land on a dry river bed. He was uninjured, but his plane needed repairs. The Chinese took him for a Japanese and opened up with everything they had. When they surrounded him after his landing, he waved a Chinese flag and they couldn't do enough for him. British and Chinese generals took him to their headquarters where he reported over the telephone to his base.

Owing to his sensational appearance, he was very popular and thinks he had to meet every one in the Chinese Army in that area. It will be a long time before he gets back to chemical research in the engineering office of the Sun Oil Company.

Chinese Messages

Out at the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation in Hatboro, Pa., where they are building airplanes on a vast scale, there are a number of Chinese employees at work. One of these is Albert Jung, '42 Ev. These patriots amuse themselves by writing messages on the noses of the planes they are building. Jung is the only one who has a white-collar job. He works in the spare department studying blue prints and breaking them down to compile lists of the hundreds of individual parts that go into a plane. These Chinese get letters from grandparennts, uncles and aunts in their native country for whom they hold great respect. They know the terrible things that have happened over there, so they have close ties with two of the United Nations and try to work twice as hard on this account.

The Pennsylvania Gazette
Flying Cadets Arrive

The first group of United States Naval Aviation Cadets, numbering 200, have arrived at the University on January 7 to begin their naval flight preparatory schooling. Two hundred more will arrive in a month, and another 253 four weeks after that. This is under the arrangement made by the Navy with twenty similar institutions throughout the country and will enable the cadets to take a three-month course of ground and physical training to prepare them for actual flight instruction elsewhere.

In addition to their instruction and the facilities provided thereto by the University, they are fed, housed, and receive every medical attention from our staff.

Mess is served in the Freshman Commons of Houston Hall and the cadets are quartered in the McKean, Baldwin, and Eighty-seven Dormitories. The course covers classroom instruction, military drills, and athletics—all conducted by members of our faculty. Military discipline is maintained although the men are not in uniform. Lieutenant R. H. Robinson is the officer in charge of the school and his executive officer is Lieutenant A. M. Potter.

Many of these boys are just out of high school. They will be taught elementary mechanics and physics, navigation, communication, aircraft recognition, and the principles of flight and aircraft engineers. They all came from the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. After this preliminary training, they will take six weeks of civilian pilot training and then head for the Navy primary, intermediate, and flight schools. Their appearance does not make a change in the campus, but by February when there will be more of them and probably a large contingent from the Army, the University will be a different looking place.

Missing

Lieutenant (j.g.) William A. Holt, '39 W., was listed among the missing in the Navy's 20th casualty list published on January 19.

Holt, a former employee of the E. I. du Pont Co., in Wilmington, Del., was called to active duty as a member of the Navy's naval reserves in October, 1940. He was stationed at Pearl Harbor when the war started and had seen action in the battles of Midway and Coral Sea.

As an undergraduate he was a member of the Photographic Society and was in the top 3 per cent of his class in scholarship rating.

“N for Nuts”

At least one Pennsylvanian was among those who carried death and destruction to Berlin on, appropriately enough, Founder's Day, January 16, when the battle of bombs was renewed between London and Herr Hitler's capital.

The pilot of a big Lancaster bomber called “N for Nuts” was Flight Sergeant Harold (Terry) Goodwin, 3rd, '43 Ch.E., who in February, 1941, joined the Royal Canadian Air Force when he decided that the rest of his school career would have to take a back seat for the duration.

In the Founder's Day raid on Berlin “N for Nuts” reached the objective within a minute of the estimated arrival time, sowed hundreds of incendiaries over the city, dropped a 4,000-pound block buster and rode back unscathed—still within a minute of the schedule.

“Our target was the center of Berlin, just as the Germans' target used to be the center of London, and we laid our biggest bombs right there," Goodwin said.

“We all were sorry we couldn't go out again the next night but the kite (airplane) was rather old and needed working on before it was ready to go again.”

Pennsylvania son of a Pennsylvania father, Harold Goodwin, Jr., '08 EE., young Goodwin while still at the University rowed on one of the crews and was a member of the Choral Society.

His great-grandfather, Daniel R. Goodwin, was provost of the University from 1860 to 1868.

A British Outpost

There are a lot of Americans in the British Isles. They talk and act differently from the English and in order to satisfy curiosity and comment about this the Office of War Information has set up an agency in the American Embassy in London to supply precise information about the United States and especially about business. Dr. Richard H. Heindel, '38 G., assistant professor of History, is supervising the reference library of 5000 technical books available to both the public and for ready reference of the staff in dealing with war problems and the prospect of peace. It is thought that this step is helpful toward Anglo-American relations.
These are Busy Nights in the Dormitories
Pennsylvania at War

Announcement has been made in the public press that the University of Pennsylvania has been selected by the government as one of the institutions to train service men in engineering. It is believed that there will be two other groups announced in the near future involving other training and that we are likely to be included in these. Until all of this is received by the University officially no general or specific announcement can be made carrying all the facts.

We feel it safe to say, however, that with the wide and varied equipment and the facilities provided at Pennsylvania that we will become one of the principal training centers among universities.

In February the unassigned group of the Army Enlisted Reserve Corps were called for active duty by the Third Service Command, Baltimore, Md. By the end of the month they were off to camp. The pre-medical students which included those preparing for the dental or veterinary courses, the engineers, and the advanced R. O. T. C. were not included in the order.

Thus we are missing a great many faces from the campus and welcoming a great many new ones. In and out they go so that there is little stability at the University now. It looks as though the outgoing Pennsylvania contingent will be broken up by three induction centers—Fort George G. Meade, Maryland; Camp New Cumberland, Pennsylvania, and Camp Lee, Virginia.

Dr. George A. MacFarland, liaison agent, is kept thoroughly busy in his office in College Hall. When and if the new set up, consequent upon our selection by the government as one of the institutions to be included in the training of service men, goes into effect, it is likely that we will receive several thousand students. Double-deck beds will have to be crowded into dormitories and fraternity houses, and the Palestra will be a mess hall like the dining room of Houston Hall.

The Army’s college program will be available only to approximately 150,000 young men each year, according to Brigadier General J. N. Dalton, assistant chief of Staff for Personnel, Services of Supply. “It is not designed to offer a nice, soft spot for young men who have been inducted into the service,” he said.

At colleges selected for participation in the Army’s specialized training program, the soldier-students will be organized into a cadet corps under a commandant whose military authority will be final.

The Army, Dalton added, will sign a contract with the governing body of each selected college, under which the school will furnish a prescribed course of instruction under its own professors, house and feed the soldiers in a manner meeting Army regulations, and provide textbooks, laboratory supplies and other academic equipment. Beyond that, the Army will supervise and discipline its men, and give them instruction in military subjects.

All the students must be under 22, and they will spend from 12 to 48 weeks in studies preparing for special duties in the Air Forces, Engineers, Medical Corps, Chemical Warfare, Signal Corps or Adjutant General’s Department. Each student will spend 24 hours a week in classes and an equal amount of time in supervised study. At the end of each 12-week term there will be examinations, and failure without valid excuse will disqualify the soldier for further participation in the program.

“In this program,” Dalton said, “each trainee is a seventh-grade private, drawing $50 a month. His official status is no different than any other soldier of the same rank. He’s not a college boy in uniform; he’s a doughboy in a military unit located at a college.”

As we go to press none of these plans have matured to full fruition and the time of their progress is so indefinite and uncertain that we cannot give you anything like the full picture. The Navy Pre-Flight School has 600 students on the campus, but only a minimum of the officers who are needed to train them are here. Equipment has not arrived and it will be some time before they are in uniform. They enliven the campus, however, by marching in military formation to and from classes. We hope next month to give you the whole picture in vivid colors.
Pre-Flight Pennsylvanians

To Pennsylvania students who watch them march by platoons from class to class, hear them arise at reveille at 0600 every morning, and listen to the resounding voices of the company commanders, the Naval Flight Preparatory School is little more than an interesting spectacle on a wartime university campus. But to those 450 cadets studying here, Pennsylvania represents the first leg of a long and arduous test which they hope will lead to the winning of their wings over a year from now.

The cost to the United States Navy will be over $25,000 for each cadet to complete his training; to each cadet the ensuing year will represent much more than pecuniary figures—it will represent sweat and toil, fascination and duty, and some day, glory.

Three solid work-packed months at Pennsylvania—from 0600 (Naval lingo for 6 A.M.) to 2200 (10 P.M.) every day. Successful completion means advancement to civilian pilot training where the cadet learns to handle cubs and other types of small planes. Then to pre-flight school—perhaps North Carolina or Iowa or down to Athens—for a physical hardening-up program. On to primary flight—here's training in flying Naval fighting planes.

Next comes intermediate flight training at either Pensacola, Corpus Christi, or Jacksonville. Finally, advanced flight—the last step in a hard fight, and with completion the cadet beams as his Naval "Wings of Gold" are pinned on. Then to active duty with the United States Naval Air Corps.

That's a long and tough grind ahead for the 450 cadets at Pennsylvania as they look into their future for the coming year, with washout possible at any point along the road.

Even Wharton men would hesitate before undertaking the program of courses which are given at the Flight Preparatory School every day, with sometimes 24 classes being conducted simultaneously. Communications, Physics, Math, Aerology, Airplane Engines, and Principles of Flight, all taught by civilian instructors. Then Naval officers add in Navigation, Recognition of Ships and Aircraft, Military Drill, and Physical Training.

Missing in Action

News has reached the campus that Lieutenant John W. Bixby, '41 W., pilot of a Flying Fortress, has been reported missing in the Southern Pacific area. A telegram to his parents only said that he was missing in action on December 2. It gave no further details.

Lieutenant Bixby came to the Wharton School from the Governor Dummer Academy in Buffalo, N. Y. As an undergraduate he was a member of the Mask and Wig dancing chorus in 1938 and tried his hand on the wrestling and soccer teams.

Casualties of War

Ensign Alfred L. Heinemann, '39 W., was killed in a plane crash on December 17 at Lee Field, Fla. A licensed pilot before his enlistment in the Navy Air Corps, he had worked in an airplane factory on the West Coast after his graduation. He enlisted in March, 1942, and received his preliminary training at Atlanta, Ga. Later he was transferred to Lee, Fla., where he was commissioned.

On the campus, Heinemann, who came from Daytona, Fla., was a member of the Alpha Chi Rho Fraternity. For four years he rowed on the 150-pound crew and the last two years he was all-University boxing champion.

Aviation Cadet Milton A. Thomas, Jr., '44 E.F., a direct descendant of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was fatally injured on January 27, when a Navy plane crashed near Olathe, Kan. Naval officials have advised that Thomas was practicing landings at an auxiliary field when his machine developed motor trouble. The cadet landed successfully, however, and another plane was dispatched to carry him to the main base. It was on the second trip that the fatal crash occurred.

Another report brings the news that Staff Sergeant Louis A. Scherr, '42 E.F., was killed on January 4 when an Army bomber fell a mile south of Topeka, Kan. Scherr entered the Army last May.
Brothers Wilner

Three brothers have established a record so far unique in the University's annals of this war. All graduates of Pennsylvania, the brothers Wilner have received commissions and are serving in important posts throughout the world.

Captain Morton H. Wilner, '30 W., is executive aide, Production Resources Section, at Wright Field in Dayton, Ohio. Morton was a star on the football team for three years, captain of the baseball team as a senior, a member of the Friars Senior Society, and Spoon Man of his class.

Paul R. Wilner, '33 C., is a captain in the Marine Corps stationed in Northwest Africa. Bernard L. Wilner, '26 W., holds the commission of captain and is attached to the Second Service Command, Governor's Island, N. Y.

Pre-flight Cadets

Although most alumni know that there are many Flight Preparatory Cadets on the campus, only a few have any idea of their daily life and activities.

For drill and administrative purposes, the school is organized as a regiment, of which the student commander is William Gillen. Student battalion commanders are M. W. Duncan and E. G. Sayres. Each battalion is composed of eight platoons, the basic units in which the students go to classes and drill.

Their daily activities begin early—very early. Reveille sounds at 6 A. M. The naval students have half an hour to dress and put their quarters in order, and at 6:30 they fall in for breakfast. The platoons are mustered behind College Hall, announcements and orders of the day are published after breakfast, and the cadets march to their first class at 7:30. During the morning there are four one-hour class periods. The lunch hour lasts from 11:30 until 12:45.

Another muster is taken after lunch, and afternoon classes (four more) begin at 1 o'clock. When classes are over the cadets have an hour of well-earned relaxation and free time. Then at 5:55 the fliers-to-be form for dinner. The platoons are mustered behind College Hall, announcements and orders of the day are published after breakfast, and the cadets march to their first class at 7:30. During the morning there are four one-hour class periods. The lunch hour lasts from 11:30 until 12:45.

For reasons of discipline and efficiency, the cadets live under strict military regulations at all times. Rooms must always be kept shipshape. Special precautions have been taken to protect University property, and regulations are enforced to keep the walls, floors (decks, if one prefers) and furniture in the best condition. Classrooms are policed after each recitation. Rough-housing in the dormitories is especially forbidden, and rowbottoms—even small privates ones—are unknown.

If his record for scholastic standing and conduct is good, a cadet may go ashore, that is, leave the school limits, from 5:30 Saturday evening until 9:30 Sunday night.

After a realization of what these boys are up against, most alumni will concede that their days on the campus were comparatively easy.

Major in New Guinea

Word comes to us that Major Richard Mather Marshall, Jr., '39 C., is on a bombing expedition in New Guinea. He was a varsity crew man in 1937, 1938, and 1939, and is the son of the famous football player and track man. His father was a lieutenant in the brand-new United States Tank Corps under Eisenhower in 1918.

Major Marshall was an outstanding man in the University both in scholastic ability and athletics. He has been fighting in the narrow valleys of the Bulolo gold country, and was in a hot spot at Wau, when the Japanese bombers straddled his hut but with fragmentation bombs, killed many of his comrades, and ripped his clothes from him. He says that the A-20's are systematically tearing to shreds the Japanese lines of communication on the Salamaua, Mubo, and Wau trails, of which there are two principal ones: the northernmost, handled by the Japanese along the river bed, and the southern, or so-called Blackcat Trail.

He thinks it is a combination of expert Australian knowledge of the hilly but pleasantly healthy and cool country in the Kuper Mountains, plus the unceasing persecution of Jap supply lines that is slowly pressing the Japanese back into Salamaua. When these bombers appear the Japs throw away everything they have including food and rifles.

Marshall says the Australians and Australians live royally on beef, pawpaw, yams, taro, pineapple, and abundant green salads. They sleep under three blankets at night, often without mosquito netting, which is very different from the troops that participated in the recovery of Buna's and Sanananda's swamps.

Marshall is enthusiastic in his praise of the Australian air-directed artillery which has scored many sensational hits since the big Douglas planes deposited them on the Jap side of the mountains.

Missing and Killed

Lieutenant J. David Elmaleh, '40 C., has been reported missing in action in the North African area since February 2. Serving with the Army Air Corps, he had received his commission at the Officers' Candidate School, Miami Beach, on September 16, 1942.

At the University, the lieutenant was an honor student. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, president of the Spanish Club, vice-president of the Zelosophic Society and a member of the Penn Players.

He had received a Master of Arts degree at the University of Wisconsin and was taking a post-graduate course when he was inducted on October 23, 1941.

Lieutenant Raymond M. Black, '43 Ev., was killed in action on February 15, somewhere in North Africa. Black, a fighter pilot, was previously reported missing on January 15.
Gas Specialists

Nearly 100 chemists actively engaged in civilian defense work began a three-day course of study in a gas specialist school which was opened at the University on April 12 for State Civilian Defense Region No. 1.

All the men enrolled in the course, which was sponsored by the State Council of Defense in Pennsylvania, are from Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia counties in Pennsylvania.

The group received approximately twenty-two hours of instruction, part of which was given by Lieutenant Mantelle R. Vickers, who is in charge of a mobile unit of the Chemical Warfare Service of the United States Army, assisted by Sergeant Fred Schmitz.

Also serving as instructors were men who have attended a War Department Civilian Protection School at Amherst College or Purdue University.

Gas masks, protective clothing, field detector kits, and munitions for field demonstrations were provided through arrangements with the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army and the State Office of Civilian Defense.

The objectives of the course were described to the men by Dr. Hiram S. Lukens, professor of Chemistry and director of the Harrison Laboratory; Judge Harry S. McDevitt, executive director of the Philadelphia Council of Defense; Captain Joseph Chandler, senior gas officer in the Philadelphia Council, and Christian L. Siebert, gas consultant in the State Council of Defense.

Chemical warfare agents, methods of detecting and sampling poison gases, gas mask repair and sterilization, treatment of food and water, and prevention of panic were among the subjects claiming attention during class room work in the course.

Field work also included detection and identification of the gases, as well as decontamination by chemical means, methods of self-aid, and gas-mask drill.

Gunner

Ensign S. Raymond Rackoff, '43 W., U. S. N. R., is now stationed aboard the U.S.S. Boise, famous light cruiser which slugged its way through a Jap column in the Battle of the Solomons. The ensign has charge of the No. 1 gun turret with 85 men under his command. His three immediate predecessors were killed in action.

Rackoff was a member of the University's Naval R. O. T. C. Unit. In his undergraduate days, he served on the Student Board of Governors of Houston Hall and was senior adviser of Coxe Dormitory.

Looking Ahead

The University of Pennsylvania has formed a committee on Post-War International Problems under the chairmanship of Dr. E. B. Williams, professor of Romance Languages and dean of the Graduate School. The purpose of the committee, which will collaborate with the Universities Committee on Post-War International Problems, under the chairmanship of Dr. Ralph Barton Perry of Harvard University, will be to conduct research and promote studies concerning the problems of the post-war world. This committee will be comprised of the following faculty members, whose background, training, professional interests, and present activities and contacts should be of particular value: Drs. Anne Bezanson, W. Rex Crawford, E. L. Griggs, Esmond Long, Simon Kuznets, G. R. Morrow, E. M. Patterson, William Seitz, Robert Strauss-Hupe, Stephen Sweeney, B. W. West, A. P. Whitaker, C. R. Whitley, Donald Young, Ralph Young, E. B. Williams, chairman, and Paul C. Kitchen, secretary.

The first meeting of the committee was held on March 10, 1943. At this meeting Dr. Williams described the nature and work of the committee and pointed out that problems on the campus at Pennsylvania would comprise part of the committee's responsibilities. Such problems would be the formation of a course dealing with the implications and issues of the war. It was pointed out that the committee might appropriately consider the problem of the position of the liberal arts and the social sciences during and after the war. It is the hope of this committee to formulate and present conclusions that will aid in the solution of those problems upon the determination of which rests the future of civilization.

Naval Training School

The University of Pennsylvania has been selected as a site for a Naval Training School under the new Navy College Training Program, beginning on or about July 1, 1943.

The plans call for 1014 trainees, of which number 184 will be in engineering, 600 in the basic course, and 230 of those at present enrolled in the Naval R. O. T. C.

This group of 1014 will be in addition to the 600 men who are now at the University in the Naval Flight Preparatory School. This will mean that the Navy will have 1614 men in training in uniform at the University some time after July 1, 1943.

These trainees, as are the cadets of the Naval Flight Preparatory School, will be housed in the men's dormitories of the University, and will be messcd in Houston Hall. Instruction will be given in the regular classrooms of the University by the regular faculty.

These plans have been approved by the Joint Committee (War Department, Navy Department, War Manpower Commission) for the Selection of Non-Federal Educational Institutions.

Identical Billets

Three alumni of the University are filling almost identical billets in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. They are working with the WAACS, WAVES and Women Marines in their respective branches of the service.

Lieutenant Commander Paul B. Hartenstein, U. S. N. R., '23 W., is the officer in charge of WAVES and SPARS in the Procurement Division, Bureau of Naval Personnel. It is his responsibility to see that all cases are reviewed for enlisted ratings and officer candidates in Navy and Coast Guard.

Captain Harold Edlund, A. U. S., '28 W., is director of the Control Division WAAC headquarters. He advises the director on matters of administration and organization, conducts special studies when needed and also has charge of recruiting.

Major Carrol Brewster Rhoads, U.S. M. C. R., '12 C., has the formidable title of assistant to the director, Division of Reserve. His present duty is to assist in the organization and development of the new U. S. Marine Corps Women's Reserve.
Hospital Ship

The Navy says that nine former University of Pennsylvania Medical School professors and instructors are responsible for what is considered the most remarkable record ever made by a hospital ship.

The nine, ranging from full professors to assistant instructors, get a major share of the credit for the amazing achievement of losing only seven out of 4039 men treated in the South Pacific.

The Navy announced that three of the men, Commander L. Kraeer Ferguson, Penn Valley, Pa., former associate professor of Surgery; Lieutenant Commander Jesse T. Nicholson, Haddonfield, N. J., former associate professor of Orthopedic Surgery, and Lieutenant Commander Robert Bruce Brown, Meadville, Pa., former instructor in Surgery and fellow in Surgical Research, prepared a report of the brilliant life-saving record.

Captain Richard A. Kern, Wynnewood, Pa., former professor of Clinical Medicine, heads the Naval specialist unit from the University.

Others in the unit are Commander H. P. Schenk, professor of Otolaryngology; Lieutenant Commander Hugh Montgomery, associate professor of Medicine; Lieutenant Commander Elwood Godfrey, assistant instructor of Radiology; Lieutenant Commander R. F. Norris, assistant instructor in Pathology and Medicine, and Lieutenant Commander L. E. Silcox, instructor in Otolaryngology.

Commander Ferguson's report described the wounds treated as including skull fractures, penetrating of the chest and abdomen, severe burns and infection, and said much of the credit for the sensational results were due to prompt initial treatment at base and field hospitals ashore and to the use of sulfathiozole.

Not a single case of tetanus developed, control of which was credited to the fact that all naval personnel are immunized against this infection.

Predominating among Marine casualties were shell and grenade fragment wounds, bullet and bayonet wounds and compound fractures.

"Bullets often caused no more injury than might be expected if an ice pick were suddenly thrust through a part and pulled out," the Ferguson report stated.

"Into these wounds, sulfathiozole was sprayed and a pressure bandage of elastic webbing applied. A patient with a through and through wound of the leg or thigh was usually able to be up and walking four or five days from the time of injury and the wounds were healing in a week or ten days. We have not seen a single case of infection develop in a patient treated in this manner."

6889 in Service, 36 Dead

Two large service signs have taken the place of the flag at the entrance of College Hall, commemorating those Pennsylvania men who have left for the armed services and those who have given their lives in action.

The signs are of a conventional design, red-bordered, with a blue star for men now on active duty and a gold one for those who have been killed. Prominently displayed, they furnish a permanent reminder of those who have left the University.

Six thousand, eight hundred and eighty-nine men are now commemorated on the board showing those who have entered the service. This includes undergraduates, members of the faculty and administration, and alumni. The other service sign shows that thirty-six Pennsylvanians have already given their lives in the second World War. Both banners will be kept up to date as incoming information permits.

Flight Preparatory School

Number of cadets has grown to six hundred. Civilian teaching staff is organized into eight departments of instruction. First class has completed its training.

By Edgar B. Cale, '32 C., '34 G., Academic Co-coordinator

The University of Pennsylvania began to do its share in the training of future flyers for the U. S. Navy on January 11, 1943, when 200 cadets marched to their first classes in the Engineering Building. Eight instructors who had pulled themselves out of bed at an hour long before daybreak met this first group at 7.30. Since then the number of cadets has grown to 600 and the number of instructors to 36. Within the boundaries of the University a new school has been created. Operated under contract for the Navy, only military training is given by regular Navy officers; all other instruction is given by civilians.

The civilian teaching staff, composed of instructors recruited from the various schools of the University, is organized into eight departments of instruction. These are Navigation, Communications, Mathematics, Physics, Principles of Flight, Aerology, Aircraft Engines and Aircraft Familiarization. Although each group of cadets must remain at the school for a twelve-week period, not all of the subjects are taught them the entire time. Navigation and Communications are twelve-week subjects, while Principles of Flight is taught for only seven weeks. All the rest of the subjects are planned on a four-week basis with the exception of Aircraft Familiarization which lasts but one week. Standardized tests are prepared by a central training bureau located in Washington.

Naval officers instruct the cadets in Recognition, Physical Training and Military Drill. "Recognition" involves training the cadet to recognize almost instantaneously both friendly and enemy aircraft. This instruction is given according to a special system developed by the Navy at its training center at Ohio State University.

While in training at the Flight Preparatory School, the men have the status of aviation cadets. The regular uniform will be khaki with the regulation Navy black tie. At this writing some of the cadets are still wearing temporary uniforms. The establishment of a school for 600 men is a formidable task and all the problems cannot be solved at once. In three months a great deal has been done and the loose ends will undoubtedly be picked up shortly.

The cadets are organized into three battalions, each battalion being subdivided into two companies, and each company containing four platoons. The first battalion began instruction on the 11th of January, the second on the 8th of February, and the third on the 8th of March. The platoon of 25 men is the basic unit for instruction. Military discipline is adhered to throughout; the cadets march to and from classes and observe military procedure in the classroom. Each platoon is commanded by a platoon leader and his assistant. There is in addition a company commander for each of the companies and one regimental commander who is the cadet chief for the entire group.

Fifteen officers comprise the staff directing the operation of the school in its military phases. Lieutenant R. H.
Robinson is the officer-in-charge, and Lieutenant Carl L. Johnson is the executive officer. The rest of the staff includes an assistant administrative officer, a supply officer, a maintenance officer, four officers to instruct in Physical Training, four officers to instruct in Recognition, and one Navigation officer. The rest of the personnel of the school includes fourteen enlisted men and four civilian secretaries.

The Pennsylvania School is one of twenty in the nation. An exceptionally thorough course of training for its fliers has been organized by the Navy. After leaving Pennsylvania the men will spend eight weeks at schools receiving elementary flight training in light planes. After that they will go to Pre-Flight Schools at Chapel Hill or Georgia where they will spend twelve weeks in intensive physical training. From here they will proceed to regular aviation bases of the Navy to be trained for combat duty. In all, it will take approximately fourteen months to prepare a flyer to face the Japs.

The functions of the Flight Preparatory School are several; they must bridge the gap between civilian and military life; prepare the cadet physically for his future training, and give the cadet the theoretical knowledge necessary for his later practical work. Although the easing of the adjustments necessary in the transformation from civilian to military life are important, probably more important is the duty of the school to prepare the cadet physically for his future training. But this does not mean that the classroom work is purely time consuming. The introduction to Navigation and Communications is valuable and the cadet does not repeat the work done at Pennsylvania at any advanced stage of his training. The Physics and Mathematics given is reduced to those essentials necessary to understand Flight and Engine problems. The theoretical courses given in Aircraft Engines, Principles of Flight, and Aerology prepare the cadets for the practical work coming in the next stage of their training. The Flight Preparatory Schools supply the cadet with a solid basic training to enable him to utilize fully the training to be received at other bases.

One group of 200 men has already completed its training at Pennsylvania. These men have gone on to other schools where their success renders tribute to the first purely military school established within the framework of the University.

for May 1943
Enlisted Reservists

In last month's issue we told the story of the Enlisted Reserve Corps' call to active duty. Five hundred and seventy-eight Pennsylvanians left the campus during the latter part of February for various induction centers. After several days they were assigned to camps throughout the country to begin their intensive training.

The April issue included a list of over a hundred reservists who had at that time communicated with the General Alumni Society. Below an additional list is set forth giving the branch of service and the location of still another group. More will be published next month as word is received at the University.

PVT. EPHRAIM D. AINSSPAN, '43 W.
Medical Dept., Camp Robinson, Arkansas

PVT. GEORGE F. HUMPHREY, '43 W.
Air Forces, Miami Beach, Florida

PVT. SAM S. HUGHES, '46 W.
Infantry, Camp Wheeler, Georgia

PVT. BURRITT S. HUBBARD, JR., '46 W.
Air Forces, Miami Beach, Florida

PVT. WAYNE R. HESS, JR., '46 W.
Air Forces, Miami Beach, Florida

PVT. PHILLIP R. GREENE, '46 W.
Air Forces, Miami Beach, Florida

PVT. RICHARD C. GINN, '46 W.
Engineering, Fort Lewis, Georgia

PVT. NORMAN A. FRIEDMAN, '45 C.
Finance, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana

PVT. EDMUND FIELD,

PVT. RICHARD K. FARRINGTON, '44 W.
Infantry, Camp Wolters, Texas

PVT. SHELDON OLIENSIS, '43 C.
Tank Destroyers, Camp Crowder, Missouri

PVT. DELL R. TREDINNICK, JR., '45 W.
Tank Destroyers, Camp Crowder, Missouri

PVT. HERBERT LUCKOWER, '44 W.
Tank Destroyers, Camp Crowder, Missouri

PVT. JOSEPH A. LINSK, '43 W.
Tank Destroyers, Camp Crowder, Missouri

PVT. ROBERT RIDPATH, '46 T.
Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kansas

PVT. BERNARD WOLFMAN, '45 C.
Medical Dept., Camp Robinson, Arkansas

PVT. ROBERT G. WARD, '45 C.
Medical Dept., Camp Robinson, Arkansas

PVT. ARTHUR S. WALDER, '44 C.
Medical Dept., Camp Robinson, Arkansas

PVT. ROBERT VAN SOTHEN, '43 W.
Medical Dept., Camp Robinson, Arkansas

PVT. WM. H. LIVINGSTON, JR., '44 F.A.
Medical Dept., Camp Robinson, Arkansas

PVT. DAVID H. MERCER, '44 C.
Air Forces, Miami Beach, Florida

PVT. ALAN M. MCKOWITZ, '45 W.
Military Police, Fort Riley, Kansas

PVT. RICHARD F. NOYES, '45 W.
Medical Dept., Camp Robinson, Arkansas

PVT. JOHN P. SCOTT, '44 W.
Infantry, Camp Wolters, Texas

PVT. ROBERT RODENTZ, '45 W.
Medical Dept., Camp Robinson, Arkansas

PVT. JOSEPH A. RUSSELL, JR., '45 W.
Medical Dept., Camp Robinson, Arkansas

PVT. JOSEPH L. RUMBY, '45 W.
Medical Dept., Camp Robinson, Arkansas

PVT. HERBERT LUCKOWER, '44 W.
Medical Dept., Camp Robinson, Arkansas

PVT. WM. H. LIVINGSTON, JR., '44 F.A.
Medical Dept., Camp Robinson, Arkansas

PVT. SHELDON OLIENSIS, '43 C.
Tank Destroyers, Camp Crowder, Missouri

PVT. ROBERT RIDPATH, '46 T.
Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kansas

PVT. BERNARD WOLFMAN, '45 C.
Medical Dept., Camp Robinson, Arkansas

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Medical Dept., Camp Robinson, Arkansas

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Medical Dept., Camp Robinson, Arkansas

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Medical Dept., Camp Robinson, Arkansas

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Infantry, Camp Wolters, Texas

PVT. ROBERT RODENTZ, '46 T.
Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kansas

PVT. BERNARD WOLFMAN, '45 C.
Medical Dept., Camp Robinson, Arkansas

Killed and Missing

Captain John R. Wood, Jr., '36 C., U. S. M. C., airplane pilot, was killed on April 12. No details of his death have been received. Captain Wood has been in the Marine service since 1941 and was stationed first at the Philadelphia Navy Yard where he learned to fly.

Wood was a member of the Mask and Wig Club and before entering the service was engaged in radio dramatic work in Philadelphia.

Aviation Cadet Samuel W. Brown, 3rd, '42 W., was killed in a mid-air collision with another Army plane some sixty-five miles southeast of the Yuma Air Field on March 15. Brown had enlisted in the Army Air Forces in April, 1941, after attending the Oxford School of Administration in Cambridge for three years.

Three weeks after he had entered the United States Coast Guard Officers' Candidate School at New London, Conn., Herbert S. Steuer, '42 W., was killed by a fall on March 18. He died from head injuries six hours after he fell from a rope ladder while taking part in a physical training exercise.

Reported among the missing is Ensign William R. Gallagher, Jr., '41 W., U. S. N. R., a pilot in the Navy air arm. Gallagher was serving in the Pacific area. Previous to a transfer several months ago, he was stationed at Pearl Harbor where he piloted a Consolidated Catalina, one of the Navy's monster flying boats. Ensign Gallagher enlisted on October 12, 1941, as a member of the Naval Aviation unit formed at the University while he was still a student.

Ensign Cited

Ensign Robert K. Logan, '40 Ed., has been awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal "for rescuing a shipmate in dangerous surf off French Morocco." The ensign as an undergraduate was a member of the swimming team and for four years participated in the Mask and Wig shows.

Logan's citation states that he "swam through dangerously high surf, carrying a life jacket and line to two men, one of whom had tried and failed to rescue the other. Both were near drowning and, although one was lost in the sea, Ensign Logan succeeded in bringing the other safely to the beach."
Killed and Missing

Major Richard Mather Marshall, Jr., '39 C., was killed in action in the Southwest Pacific on May 14. Marshall, who had become well known for his exploits in the Army Air Corps, rowed on the varsity crews in 1937, 1938 and 1939. He was a member of Delta Psi and served as a senior dormitory adviser. His father, Richard M. Marshall, executive vice-president of the Pittsburgh Coke & Iron Company, was a prominent member of the Class of 1914 and a football star of his time.

Young Marshall was the author of an unusual letter which was addressed to Rusty Callow, former coach of the crews, and which was published in the May, 1942, issue of the Pennsylvania Gazette. So full of the idealism of youth, the Gazette is privileged to reprint the correspondence in this issue under the department Letters.

Trapped by mortar fire from counter-attacking Germans, Caleb Milne, IV, '34 Ar., son of Caleb Milne, III, '09 W., was struck by a shell and killed in Tunisia on May 11 as he was placing two wounded French soldiers on stretchers. He died from shock and loss of blood after an emergency operation.

Milne was one of four ambulance drivers to volunteer to help the French care for their wounded in an assault upon Enfidaville. He had joined the American Field Service last June and had been serving with units of the British 8th Army.

Lieutenant (j.g.) William A. Burr, '39 W., of Little Rock, Ark., has been reported missing on March 17 by the Navy Department. He was an officer in charge of a gun crew aboard a merchant ship. Lieutenant Burr, who spent more than forty hours in a life boat before being rescued after his ship was torpedoed last year, had been in the Navy for almost two years. He attended the Naval Training School at Northwestern University and was commissioned an ensign on January 16, 1942. Early in March, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant (j.g.).

Burr was a member of the Mask and Key and Friars Senior Society as well as the Kite and Key.

Lieutenant Robert E. Helme, U. S. N. R., '37 W., met his death on April 16 when a Navy patrol plane crashed off Norfolk, Va., killing all eleven men who were on board. Helme, who came to the University from Buffalo, N. Y., entered Naval aviation in September, 1939, and received his flight training at Pensacola, Fla. He was married last January to Lydia Bobka of Boston.

Helme was captain of swimming and played on the 150-lb. football team.

Aviation Cadet Lewis W. Strahley, 3rd, '44 C.E., was killed on May 14 in the crash of a training plane near Rochester, Ind. Leaving the Towne School in his junior year to enlist in the Navy, Strahley was attached to the United States Naval Reserve Aviation Base at Peru, Ind., at the time of his death. He had completed a civilian pilot training course at Lafayette College and had attended the Pre-Flight School at Chapel Hill, N. C. A member of Kappa Sigma, he is the son of an alumnus, Lewis W. Strahley, Jr., '13 C.E.

Captain Ralph C. Bradley, '29 M., died on April 28 at Fort Dix after a long illness. The captain, who was formerly an instructor in the Temple University Medical School, suffered a slight injury when his bomber made a faulty landing in a field near Atlantic City last February. The injury resulted in his death.

The War Department casualty list also includes the name of Lieutenant George H. Boyd, '39 C., who was killed on March 31 in the European theatre of war. No details of his death have been made available, but it is known that he was a navigator on a Flying Fortress working out of England in air raids over the continent. He received the posthumous award of the Purple Heart from Secretary of War Stimson.

been received during the month of May. It sets forth the branch of service together with their location.

PVT. ERWIN J. ANTONI, '45 C.
Infantry, Camp Wheeler, Georgia

P.F.C. JAMES A. G. BEALES, III, '45 W.
Air Forces, Grand Rapids, Michigan

PVT. HAROLD BENEDICT, '45 W.
Infantry, Camp Wheeler, Georgia

PVT. EDWARD BERGMAN, '44 W.
Air Forces, New York University, N. Y.

P.F.C. LEONARD I. BERNAN, '43 W.
Air Forces, Chanute Field, Illinois

P.F.C. PAUL BLOOM, '43 W.
Air Forces, Grand Rapids, Michigan

PVT. GLEN R. BRANAMAN, '43 W.
Air Forces, Tyndall Field, Florida

P.F.C. EDWARD BREUNINGER, '43 W.
Air Forces, Grand Rapids, Michigan

P.F.C. HUGH BULLARD, '46 E.E.
Air Forces, Denver, Colorado

PVT. ROBERT J. DAVIS, '46 W.
Air Forces, Tyndall Field, Florida

P.F.C. CHARLES H. DOWD, JR., '44 W.
Air Forces, Denver, Colorado

PVT. RICHARD D. FABER, '43 W.
Quartermaster Corps, Camp Lee, Virginia

CPL. PHIL FAIRSTONE, '43 C.
Signal Corps, Warrenton, Virginia

PVT. ALVIN M. GLOSSER, '45 W.
Medical Dept., Camp Robinson, Arkansas

The Pennsylvania Gazette
P.F.C. ALBERT H. GOLD, '43 C.C.C.
Air Forces, Chicago, Illinois

P.F.C. DAVID GOLDSTEIN, '46 T.
Air Forces, Chanute Field, Illinois

PVT. ELMER J. GRAY, '46 C.
Infantry, Camp Wheeler, Georgia

PVT. JOHN F. GREEN, '46 W.
Air Forces, Miami Beach, Florida

PVT. SAMUEL H. HERLIN, '45 W.
Infantry, Camp Wheeler, Georgia

P.F.C. J. A. HILTON, '43 C.
Air Forces, Chanute Field, Illinois

P.F.C. H. HORWITZ, '46 W.
Air Forces, Chicago, Illinois

CPL. RICHARD HUGHES, '44 W.
Air Forces, Athens, Georgia

P.F.C. EDWIN S. JANKURA, '41 W.
Air Forces, Grand Rapids, Michigan

CPL. R. JAWER, '44 W.
Signal Corps, Warrenton, Virginia

PVT. H. G. KARKLIN, '45 W.
Medical Dept., Camp Robinson, Arkansas

PVT. MALCOLM R. KALLMAN, '44 C.
Quartermaster Corps, Camp Lee, Virginia

CPL. MARVIN W. KASNETZ, '44 W.
Tank Destroyers, Camp Hood, Texas

PVT. MATT KORNEICH, '46 W.
Medical Dept., Camp Robinson, Arkansas

PVT. SIMON LANGBERG, '45 C.
Engineers, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri

P.F.C. BERNARD A. LICHTMAN, '43 W.
Air Forces, Chicago, Illinois

P.F.C. RICHARD R. LIVINGSTON, '46 W.
Air Forces, Grand Rapids, Michigan

P.F.C. HERBERT LOCKHART, '46 W.
Air Forces, Chicago, Illinois

PVT. WM. R. MATCHETT, JR., '46 W.
Infantry, Camp Wolters, Texas

PVT. SIDNEY C. MITTELMAN, '45 W.
Infantry, Camp Wolters, Texas

P.F.C. ROBT. H. MONTGOMERY, '46 C.
Air Forces, Denver, Colorado

PVT. LOUIS C. MORKIDES, '43 W.
Air Forces, Miami Beach, Florida

PVT. MORTON I. NARYA, '43 W.
Infantry, Camp Wolters, Texas

P.F.C. SLATOR E. NEWMAN, '45 W.
Air Forces, Grand Rapids, Michigan

PVT. ROBERT W. NICKEL, '44 W.
Chemical Warfare, Camp Sibert, Alabama

PVT. LEONARD PALETTA, '46 W.
Tank Destroyers, Camp Hood, Texas

PVT. JAMES K. PATRICK, JR., '43 W.
Infantry, Camp Wolters, Texas

PVT. LEONARD PRICE, '46 W.
Quartermaster Corps, Camp Lee, Virginia

P.F.C. T. H. QUINN, '45 W.
Air Forces, Buckley Field, Colorado

PVT. HARRY ROTMAN, '44 W.
Infantry, Camp Wolters, Texas

PVT. BERTRAM SCHENCK, '45 W.
Infantry, Camp Wheeler, Georgia

PVT. JACK SHERMAN, '46 W.
Infantry, Camp Wheeler, Georgia

P.F.C. JOHN SIMMS, '45 F.A.
Quartermaster Corps, Atlanta, Georgia

PVT. LOUIS S. SINOPULOS, '46 F.A.
Engineers, Fort Belvoir, Virginia

P.F.C. CHARLES S. SPANOS, '46 W.
Air Forces, Grand Rapids, Michigan

PVT. EVERETT J. STEINBERG, '45 W.
Military Police, Camp Wolters, Texas

PVT. H. W. TUNSTALL, '45 W.
Infantry, Camp Wheeler, Georgia

PVT. JACOB A. TWERSKY, '45 W.
Infantry, Camp Wheeler, Georgia

PVT. RONALD E. VAUGHN, '46 F.A.
Infantry, Camp Wheeler, Georgia

PVT. ROBERT W. WOOD, '45 W.
Infantry, Camp Wolters, Texas

PVT. RICHARD A. WORRALL, '45 W.
Air Forces, Grand Rapids, Michigan

PVT. WILLIAM W. WYLIE, '44 W.
Tank Destroyers, Camp Hood, Texas

PVT. HERBERT J. YARMUS, '43 W.
Infantry, Camp Wolters, Texas

Aviation Medicine

Several prominent medical alumni joined in the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the Army School of Aviation Medicine which they helped organize at Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, Long Island, early in 1918. The ceremonies which took place on April 1, 2 and 3, 1943, at Randolph Field, Texas, included the dedication of a new Research Laboratory Building by Brigadier General Eugene G. Reinartz, '16 M.C., and the presentation of a Memorial Window in the Post Chapel by the Class of 42-F Aviation Medicine. During the three-day gathering a number of scientific meetings were conducted.

Among the founders who assembled to celebrate a quarter century of aviation medicine in this country were: Dr. Isaac H. Jones, '06 M., author of "Alma Mater" and one-time Mask and Wig star who now resides in Los Angeles but who was working in Otology in the Medical School when the First World War came along; Dr. Eugene R. Lewis, '99 M., member of the original staff, likewise of Los Angeles; Dr. Robert J. Hunter, '04 M.C., member of our faculty and General Alumni Board who as a major in the Army Medical Corps during the last war was the first flight surgeon to report for duty as such, and who now is again on active duty as a lieutenant-commander in the Naval Medical Corps.

Forceful leader and conscientious worker who earned his stars the hard way, Brigadier General Reinartz, as commanding officer of the school, is playing a leading role in present-day aviation medicine. He has served as flight surgeon in the Army for twenty-five years, a record for the Aviation Medical Service. Dr. Melvin W. Thorner, '28 C., '40 G.M., who is on duty at the Aviation Research Laboratory, also contributes an important part.

ENSIGN AND LIEUTENANT

Pictured here are Ensign John B. Thayer, IV, '41 W. (left), and Second Lieutenant Edward C. Thayer, '44 W., sons of John B. Thayer, treasurer of the University. Representing the fourth generation in a straight line of Pennsylvania men, both are aviation pilots in their respective arms of the service. Ensign John Thayer, stationed at Norfolk, Va., is flying a PBN-3, while Lieutenant Edward Thayer is manning a Mitchell Bomber B-25 at Columbia, S. C.

Their great-grandfather graduated in 1837, while their grandfather was a member of the Class of 1882. Their father, John B. Thayer, III, received his degree from the College in 1916.
War Casualties

First reported as missing, word now comes from the War Department that Second Lieutenant Charles J. Rainear, 2nd, '41 Gr., of Wynnewood, Pa., has been killed in action in the North African area. The United States Army fighter pilot enlisted in June, 1941, and completed his flying training at Kelly Field, Texas. His first assignment abroad was in England last September. He was transferred to Africa in December.

Jonathan Yerkes, Jr., '40 W., of Jacksonville, Fla., fell in the North African campaign. Captain Yerkes had gone overseas in July, 1942, and was killed on April 23, 1943. The captain was a member of Kappa Sigma Fraternity, Scabbard and Blade, and played two years on the 150-lb. football team.

A bomber pilot, First Lieutenant Edward R. Goff, '38 W., was killed on May 24. A former member of the R. O. T. C. unit, Goff was sent overseas in February, 1943, and met his death in the Southwest Pacific area. His crew mates had named his bomber "The Seafood Mama" in honor of his peace-time occupation as proprietor, along with his three brothers, of a seafood market in Chester, Pa.

Lieutenant Howard J. Hildebrandt, '43 Ev., was one of six Army fliers killed in a collision of two planes near Merryville, La., on June 25. The accident occurred above the Army's flying school at Lake Charles. Hildebrandt, a former employee of the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company, had enlisted in the Army Air Corps in February, 1942.

Ensign James F. Bryant, '44 M., from Easton, Pa., was killed in an airplane accident in Alabama on July 4. A student in the Medical School when he enlisted in the Navy, Bryant formerly attended Lafayette College where he was a member of the football team for three years and captain of the wrestling team.

Lieutenant (j.g.) Frank F. Hare, '40 W., died on July 9 of wounds received while piloting a patrol bomber in the South Atlantic war zone. Just a short while before, he had written his parents that he expected a furlough soon when he intended to marry Kathryn Bostic. Lieutenant Hare came to the University from the Roxborough, Pa., High School and after graduating was employed by the Atlantic Refining Company.

Mess in the Palestra

The University's huge Palestra, which has a seating capacity of 10,000 and is one of the largest indoor sports arenas on any college campus in the east, has made its debut as a mess hall for the Army and Navy.

Scene of many an intercollegiate basketball game since its construction sixteen years ago, the entire playing floor in the building, as well as part of the space formerly given over to spectators, has been converted into a cafeteria for the use of various service units stationed at the University.

Thus far 184 tables with seats for a total of 1612 men have been installed in the center and under the north and south balconies, although space remains under the north balcony for the installation of 400 additional seats if they are required.

Under the east balcony are refrigeration units, and the kitchens with the ovens, fryers, griddles, steam kettles, food heaters, sinks, and other equipment, while under the west balcony is a dish-washing room.

Two ramps on the east end of the building are used as entrances to the cafeteria and these lead directly to a row of eight serving counters at which the men will receive their trays of food. Each counter is expected to serve approximately twenty men per minute.

Civilian employees, of whom there are more than 100, serve the food at the counters and are responsible also for washing the dishes. The men leave the cafeteria through exits at the west end of the building after depositing their soiled dishes at the dishwashing room.

Some conception of the dishwashing task involved may be gleaned from the fact that the initial equipment of the cafeteria includes about 32,000 pieces of china, 12,000 knives, forks and spoons, 7200 tumblers, and 400 other glass containers for milk, syrup and sugar.

The Palestra, which is near Franklin Field Stadium and adjoins the Hutchinson Gymnasium on the Pennsylvania campus, was formally opened on January 1, 1927, with a Yale-Pennsylvania basketball game as the initial attraction.

The first floor now being used for the cafeteria covers an area of nearly 16,000 square feet, including 7150 square feet in the basketball court.

NEW ROLE FOR PALESTRA

Former basketball floor gives way to Army and Navy mess hall. In foreground, Ensign Margaret A. Williams (SC) U. S. N. R., disbursing officer for the V-12 program, and Captain L. M. Stevens dine with undisclosed visitor.
Bomber’s Nerves

Dr. David G. Wright, ’38 M., of Philadelphia, a first lieutenant in the Army Medical Corps, flew four times on daylight bombing raids over France and Germany in order to improve his knowledge of neuro-psychiatry. Unfortunately, he says he has not acquired any more knowledge of nervous tension and strain than he had before. Dr. Wright, who is 31 years old, slight of appearance and more youthful than his age, has had enough experience on these raids to shake a less steady man.

Based somewhere in England, he went out to get his first-hand experience in a bombing ship called the “Unmentionable Ten.” Attacked on one raid over the French coast by a horde of German planes, he had plenty of opportunity to study the reactions under the most terrific conditions. In the first place it was forty degrees below zero outside, and when the men began to get shot up and the plane riddled, he had the cold to contend with. Dr. Wright performed some heroic deeds during the last of the four raids, and got to know the ten members of the crew well. He noticed anticipatory strain resulting in worry and sleeplessness; take-off jitters which manifest itself as “butterflies in the stomach,” a reaction similar to the tightening up that athletes feel before an important contest; visceral response, a paralyzing fear during action when men sometimes get faint, tremulous and nauseated; delayed response suffered by ruminants who do their worrying after the action is over.

Dr. Wright had to adjust a good deal of his study and thinking after he served with a cool bunch of battlers in the “Unmentionable Ten.” He is still marveling at the calmness every boy in the ship manifested under the terrific pounding of the German fighters.

Most of the men were shot up badly, turrets were jammed, guns out of action. He passed out once but the ball turret man brought him around. He had great difficulty crawling about to reach the wounded who were in considerable pain. The tail of the ship was shot off and many of the guns were out of commission and the oxygen system and the intercommunications systems destroyed. Finally only one gun was left working and this destroyed four German fighters. The pilot got them home somehow, the plane limping in long after the other fortresses.

Citations

Captain Herbert W. Clegg, ’40 W., has been given the Purple Heart for wounds received in action. The decoration was received in North Africa where he has been serving since the invasion. Captain Clegg was wounded on May 3 during a surprise German air attack. He managed to get all his men under cover but he himself suffered a shrapnel wound on the hand. Last February he was awarded the Legion of Merit for his work as liaison officer between the French and British.

Lieutenant Jules X. Junker, 3rd, ’41 Ev., and Lieutenant Henry J. Carlin, ’40 C.C.C., have been awarded the Air Medal for their feats with the Tenth Air Force in India.

The Distinguished Flying Cross and the Purple Heart have been awarded to Charles R. Meyers, ’41 W., captain in the United States Army Air Forces.

The King’s Decoration

Flight Sergeant Harold (Terry) Goodwin, 3rd, ’43 Ch.E., who left the University in his sophomore year in 1941 to join the Royal Canadian Air Force, has been decorated with the distinguished flying medal by King George VI. The citation says:

“Throughout a very successful tour of operations, Flight Sergeant Goodwin has shown outstanding ability as a pilot. His careful attention to pre-flight planning has enabled him to avoid unnecessary hazards. His determination over the target in the face of the heaviest opposition has been an example to all, while his observations and reports have been exceptionally reliable and useful.

“This airman has attacked a wide variety of targets in Germany and Italy, including some of those which are heavily defended. Despite many hazardous experiences, Flight Sergeant Goodwin’s keenness for operational flying remains undiminished and his courage and determination continue to be worthy of high praise.”
“He Turned Man Into Stone”

Major Granville S. Carrel, ’29 W., was known as “Grannie” when he played football at Pennsylvania in 1926, 1927 and 1928. He is now with the United States Army Air Corps, and one day lately when he passed through Princes Street Gardens in Edinburgh he was astonished to suddenly come upon his own figure in bronze at the base of which was inscribed “The Call—A Tribute From Men and Women of Scottish Blood and Sympathies in the United States of America to Scotland.” It is a striking statue in a prominent place which catches the eye like St. Gaudens’ Farring does in Madison Square Park. “Grannie” Carrel remembered that he had posed for the statue in Dr. R. Tait MacKenzie’s studio at the University of Pennsylvania.

Throughout a long and distinguished career as a sculptor, Dr. MacKenzie used many athletes at the University as his models. Canadian-born, an alumnus of McGill University, he came to the United States to practice medicine and was made head of the Department of Physical Education at Pennsylvania which he organized. His talent turned particularly to sculpture and he was given a studio in the Tower of Weightman Hall from whence came models for many beautiful and famous statues. He was devoted to sport and his ambition was to leave a record such as the Greeks had done of white athletes looked like in our time. In a recent article in The New York Sun, John Kieran calls him “The doctor who turned men to stone.”

Dr. MacKenzie had a professional share in the first World War when he was a major in the Royal Army Medical Corps and served overseas. He had a great deal to do with the conditioning of the British Army, applying the experience and skill he had had at the University of Pennsylvania to this distinguished task. After that war both Canada and Scotland chose him to memorialize in bronze the effort and sacrifice they had made. When the statue in Edinburgh was dedicated before a distinguished group of officials and notables, Dr. J. Norman Henry, former president of the General Alumni Society and of the Associated Pennsylvania Clubs, took a prominent part in the celebration.

Upon Dr. MacKenzie’s death in 1938, Dr. Henry took his heart to Scotland and buried it at the base of the statue by special request.

7th Army General

Major General Hugh J. Gaffey, ’20 W., one of the youngest generals in the United States Army, commands the Second Corps Division, which has been fighting in Africa and Sicily. He is 48 years old and was born in Hartford, Conn., entering the field artillery as a second lieutenant in 1917. He holds the Distinguished Service Medal for service as chief of staff of the Second Corps during the battle of El Guettar and other North African campaigns.
WAR SERVICE

Duty on Five Fronts

After travelling more than 100,000 miles in the service of his country, Navy Lieutenant Lewis Fisher, '39 C., has been assigned to the War College at Newport, R. I. Fisher, who was married last June, used to be an announcer for radio station WCAU before he enlisted in the Navy in 1940 and won his commission in New York.

His first service was in Iceland where he survived a tremendous hurricane. Then he went out on a heavy cruiser in convoy duty to Murmansk, Russia, which was the "graveyard run" of the Navy at that time. There were twenty-four hours of daylight, and the Germans practically had the convoys at the mercy of land-based planes and submarines.

Next he was assigned to a ship preparing for the North African invasion. He went on that historic voyage helping to protect the landings at Casablanca. His was the only cruiser hit during the engagement. Returning to this country for repairs, her crew was dispersed and Fisher was sent to the South Pacific, arriving just in time to take part in the evacuation of the Japs from Guadalcanal. His ship got through a night torpedo attack and shot down five Japanese planes. Next they pushed him off to Alaska where his ship helped protect the American landings on Attu in the Aleutians.

Fisher prepared for the University at Cheltenham (Pa.) High School. He was a member of Penn Players for two years.

Religious Link

After the distinguished service played by a chaplain at Pearl Harbor when one of his exclamations became an American slogan, this form of work among the armed forces has been brought to our attention more than ever before. We are, therefore, glad to note that the Rev. Dr. William Barrow Pugh, '10 C., of Philadelphia, is the new chairman of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains. He is now continuing the global war tour of his predecessor, Bishop Adna W. Leonard, who died in a plane crash in Iceland last spring.

Dr. Pugh has been visiting chaplains and service men in North Africa, the Middle East, India and China, and he hoped to reach the Southwest Pacific area. The commission which he heads is a liaison body between thirty-one Protestant denominations and the armed services. Dr. Pugh is stated clerk (presiding officer) of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. During the last war, he was a chaplain in the Twenty-eighth Division, serving in the Oise-Aisne, Meuse-Argonne, and Ypres-Lys offensives. Later he spent more than twenty years as chaplain in the 111th Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard, and was chaplain of the American Legion's Department of Pennsylvania.

Captives

Four Pennsylvania alumni have been recently listed as prisoners of war. Three are reported held by the Germans and one by the Japanese.

First Lieutenant Horace A. Casner, '38 W., resident of Lansdowne, Pa., is a prisoner of the Nazis, being interned at Camp Ollag. The lieutenant enlisted in 1941. He saw action in Tunisia and was reported missing last February 17.

Writing his parents that he was being well treated and "getting used to his new life," Lieutenant Robert W. Lobb, '40 Ev., is now listed as a prisoner of the Germans after having at first been reported missing. Lobb was employed by the Philadelphia Gas Works and was commissioned in June, 1942, after having been inducted in September, 1941.

Captain Robert F. Jenkins, '39 C., is held by the Japanese probably in the Philippines. His capture was announced in March although at the time his rank was given as lieutenant. He was a member of the R. O. T. C. unit and the rifle team and also served on the Sophomore's Vigilance Committee.

On May 20, word was received that First Lieutenant Harold Romm, '37 W., was a prisoner of the Germans. Romm, a bombardier, graduated from the West Philadelphia High School and at the University was a member of the freshman football and boxing teams.
WAR SERVICE

War Dead

Lieutenant (s.g.) George C. Barclay, U.S.N.R., '15 E.E., died and was buried at sea as he was returning to the United States following a year's service in the Southwest Pacific. Barclay, who lived in Cynwyd, Pa., was an ensign in the Navy during the last war. Immediately after Pearl Harbor he enlisted again and had seen service at Guadalcanal. Later he was sent to a base hospital somewhere in the Pacific.

Lieutenant Barclay came to the University from the William Penn Charter School. During his first two years on the campus, he was a member of the swimming team.

Samuel M. Ellis, Jr., '44, an ensign in the United States Navy, was one of two fliers killed on August 22 when their plane crashed while on a routine training flight near the Jacksonville, Fla., Naval Air Station. Ellis, whose home was in Philadelphia, enlisted in the Navy while still a sophomore at the University. He was a guard on Coach Munger's football squad. Receiving his flight training at Chapel Hill, N.C., and Pensacola, Fla., he was assigned to the Jacksonville base last June 20. His father, Samuel M. Ellis, graduated from the Wharton School in 1920 and was a member of the football team.

A former member of the crew as well as the golf and wrestling teams, Lieutenant (j.g.) T. Gerald Sullivan, '40 C., was killed on August 25 in a crash of a Navy plane at Hollywood, Fla. An instructor in aerial navigation, he had lived with his brother, Assistant United States Attorney Francis W. Sullivan, '25 W., at the Warwick Hotel in Philadelphia before joining the Navy more than a year ago.

The report from Washington said that the 25-year-old lieutenant and four others met their death when their plane came out of a cloud bank and burst into flames.

Still another tragedy was recorded when Ensign Robert L. McKee, '42 W., of Ardmore, Pa., was killed on August 28, as a plane crashed into the Salton Sea in California. McKee was commissioned last December and when last heard from was doing patrol work along the western seaboard.

Captain C. Craig Knight, '40 W., was killed instantly on September 3 in an air accident near Ajo, Ariz., where he was director of gunnery practice. The son of a Wharton School professor, Dr. Charles K. Knight, '20 Gr., Captain Knight enlisted in the Army Air Forces in July, 1940, only a month after his graduation. He received his wings and commission as a second lieutenant at Kelly Field, Texas, in February, 1941.

Knight was a graduate of Haverford, Pa., High School and starred on the track teams both there and at the University.

Word of the death of Captain Thomas B. O'Bannon, '41 Ev., has come from the War Department. Although the date has not been disclosed, it was learned that he was killed in the European area. The 23-year-old flier was attached to a photo-reconnaissance squadron. He was presented with the Air Medal for service in five flights over occupied Europe. The captain enlisted in April, 1941, and was sent to Sikes- ton, Miss., for training, later being commissioned at Kelly Field, Texas. He was assigned to England in November, 1942.

Official notice has been received that Captain Francis Elmer Hand, '26 Ch., was lost in the sinking of a steamer which was torpedoed by a submarine outside the Gulf of St. Lawrence on October 14, 1942. Captain Hand was commissioned by President Roosevelt as a chaplain in the United States Army Reserve Corps with the rank of first lieutenant in October, 1939. On September 1, 1940, he was ordered to Fort Snelling, Minn., where he became attached to the Sixth Division. On December 4 of the same year he was on special duty at the Brooklyn Port of Embarkation.
Missing

The name of Staff Sergeant James S. Farnum, '25 C., '31 L., appears in the list of those missing. While at the University he was active in the Mask and Wig Club and a member of Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity.

He was a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association and the Philadelphia Bar Association. At the outbreak of the war, he withdrew from law practice, joining the inspection division of the E. G. Budd Manufacturing Company. After his induction in the Army Air Corps in May, 1942, he requested active service and was sent overseas in May, 1943.

He took part in ten raids over Europe as an aerial gunner, receiving the Army Air Medal and Oak Leaf Cluster. A War Department telegram to his home announced that he was missing after an August 12 air raid over Gelsenkirchen, near Essen.

His brother, Ralph Farnum, '28 W., is a lieutenant in the Army Air Forces. Enlisting while still studying at the University, Lieutenant Harry C. Carroll, '43 C.C.C., is now reported missing. About fifteen months ago he went to India and last July was awarded the Air Medal for bravery in action. He is twenty-six years old.

WACS Arrive

A special group of thirty members of the Women's Army Corps, the first to be assigned to the University of Pennsylvania, have arrived on the campus.

The women will spend sixteen weeks in intensive study in the Moore School of Electrical Engineering. There they will specialize in mathematics which will be useful to them in ballistics in their work at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

The course, which will be followed in four months by a similar one in the Moore School for a second group of WACS, will be under the auspices of the Division of Electrical Engineering of the Engineering, Science, and Management War Training program at Pennsylvania.

While on the campus the women will live in the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity house and will have their meals in Sergeant Hall, the women's dormitory at the University.

The athletic facilities for the women students in Bennett Hall, the women's swimming pool in Weightman Hall, and a drill field on the campus will be made available to the group shortly.

Only specially qualified women who indicated a preference for the particular type of work involved are included in the group sent to the University. They are under the command of Lieutenant Louise Marks, of Allentown, Pa.
Veteran

Commander T. McKean Downs, '15 C., '21 M., of Bryn Mawr, Pa., has just returned after two years in the Navy's medical service in the Pacific. He was with the force that moved into Mount Kiska and he tells of the excellent marksmanship of our bombers as they dodged in and out of fog, rain and smoke. The entire area used by the Japs was pitted with bomb craters. He is highest in his praise for the Seabees, who do Navy construction work. "No matter on what fly speck you landed you'd be sure to find them hard at work. They have done some amazing things. During the attack on Attu a Seabee in a bulldozer actually was pressing the assault lines forward so that he could finish his job."

Commander Downs was in Pearl Harbor on December 7 supervising the construction of a new hospital where he and another doctor worked 36 hours straight. They did the work of carpenters, plumbers, and general utility men. Anything to get the hospital ready for patients. "The casualties at Pearl Harbor," he said, "showed the highest recovery rate on record because the men were rested and clean. They were all slicked up for a holiday. The cleanliness of the soil in that area had much to do with the recoveries. Many may get dirt in a wound but he necessarily won't get infected as he would in France where the soil has been tilled and fertilized and fought over for hundreds of years." Dr. Downs was high in his praise of blood plasma, particularly in the Navy, where a large proportion of the casualties are burns. The cases usually need from three to five pints and sometimes more.

Dr. Downs is the son of Dr. Norton Downs, '89 C., '88 M., varsity quarter-back and international cricketer, and is a descendant of Thomas McKeon, 1763, who was president of the Board of Trustees of the University and of the Congress of the United States when Cornwallis surrendered.

A member of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, Dr. Downs served with them during the Mexican border incidents in 1916. He then enlisted as a private with the 108th Field Artillery and became a lieutenant in the first World War. He served as a surgeon on the staffs of the Pennsylvania, Germantown, and Bryn Mawr Hospitals. He is a veteran of the Solomons, Midway, and Aleutians battles in this war.

Wounded and Prisoners

Reported missing in action on August 1, word has now come to this country through the Vatican that First Lieutenant Wilmer H. C. Bassett, '40 W., is a prisoner of war in Rumania. He was taken captive after his plane was shot down during the heavy raid on the Ploesti oil field.

Lieutenant Bassett, a recent recipient of the Air Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, is a graduate of Lower Merion, Pa., High School. He was drafted in October and became an aviation cadet.

The War Department has announced that Corporal Technician Andrew B. Houston, Jr., '37 Ev., has been wounded in the African theater of war. Corporal Houston, a resident of Philadelphia, was inducted in June, 1942, and has been awarded the Purple Heart. He was wounded on August 18.

Private Eric W. Herr, '40 Ev., of Tamaqua, Pa., has also been wounded according to the reports issued on August 31.
Thirty-One Days Adrift


THIRTY-ONE days in a lifeboat
after his ship had been torpedoed by a Nazi submarine—

That was the harrowing experience of Cadet Midshipman Morton Deitz, '42 W., twenty-two year old alumnus from Trenton, N. J., who returned home in August from South Africa with a thrilling story of death, storms, privation, hopes, disappointments while adrift in the open sea.

Here's his story in his own words:

"We were returning home after leaving our cargo at a United Nations' port in North Africa, back in April, when suddenly one morning the look-out spotted the wake of a torpedo which narrowly missed the bow of our ship. We were then about 300 miles off the coast of Dunbar, South Africa. We all manned battle-stations, but no further activity of the U-boat was noted. We all retired to our staterooms.

"About an hour after the first miss— I was just preparing to fall into my bunk—the second attack came. I rushed to get my life jacket and make for the upper deck, but I found that the state-room door was jammed. I forced the door with all of the strength that I could muster and she finally gave way.

"Once on deck—things were happening very fast. The skipper appeared to have given the order to abandon ship, for everyone was making for the three surviving lifeboats—one was lost when the torpedo hit—and everything of any value was being crammed into them. Then the skipper gave the order for me to pick up his maps, binoculars, sextant, and a few other things and we prepared to take to the boats.

"While we were rowing away from our sinking ship, we kept all lights out for fear that the sub might fire on us. A short time later—we were then a safe distance away—we heard the firing of a heavy calibre gun and we all surmised that the sub was giving our ship the works. Our gun crew had manned our guns before they left the ship but when they failed to see any traces of the sub, the captain ordered them into the lifeboats with us.

"On the second and third days we saw planes circling overhead, but apparently they failed to heed our signals. The fourth day a plane, an American PBY Catalina flying boat, circled and signaled to us that help would be coming as soon as they could summon it. That night we waited for the help and shot off many of our precious flares, but they went unheeded. The sixth day, a British plane circled us and we again signaled: water—water—water — help—help—help. The pilot dropped us his emergency provisions and several flares and told us that he had just signaled by radio for a destroyer to pick us up. Again that night there was little sleep aboard our boat as the 24 occupants tossed nervously, awaiting the arrival of the destroyer—which never came.

"The next few days were extremely perilous. Since we had anticipated rescue, we had not gone sparingly on our rations, and they were very rapidly diminishing. That day a storm came up and we caught rain water in a raincoat, which we all drank with gusto. Soon the storm became so violent that our little boat capsized and we were all thrown into the water, losing most of our provisions and equipment. For six hours we hung onto the sides of the boat for dear life and then when the storm passed over we again took to the boat, but only after we had baled ocean water for several hours. Our water baling equipment consisted of a cigar box and a bucket.

"The next few days were uneventful. On the eighteenth day the bos'n, who had been acting peculiarly, died and we buried him at sea. All during this time we prayed constantly, each man in his own way and in any prayers that he could remember.

"After the bos'n's death many of our shipmates followed him. Of the 24 men who started out in our lifeboat, only eight finally managed to reach safety. Many more of us thought that we must have almost fought for the privilege of holding the tiller in our own way and in any prayers that he could remember.

"Four days after the death of the bos'n we were given the order to abandon ship. Of the 24 men who started out in our lifeboat, only eight finally managed to reach safety. Many more of us thought that we must have almost fought for the privilege of holding the tiller in our own way and in any prayers that he could remember.

"Finally one evening I thought that I heard a plane. I quickly brought out our surviving flare, but I could not light it. The automatic lighter on the flare was fouled. There was one match left aboard our boat and between the match..."
A PROFESSOR'S WANDERINGS

By Cornell M. Dowlin

This is a column about rabbits and Victory Gardens. It contains little of academic significance except insofar as psychologists and biologists seem to be greatly concerned with rabbits and other rodents and their psychology, as well as with their physiology and pathology. Oh, yes, it seems that nearly every faculty member or his wife—usually the latter—did maintain a Victory Garden this summer.

And, in fact, the University itself had one. But first the rabbits and their story.

It begins in 1935, when a slight improvement in domestic finances permitted the writer of this column to get some new tulips. Rabbits find young tulip leaves a tasty dish, and it was clear that the investment would soon be a total loss unless something was done. A complaint to the local representative of the Pennsylvania Game Commission (the game warden for Philadelphia County, to be exact) brought a personal call from that gentleman, who brought along three box traps and plenty of advice for baiting them and placing them where the rabbits would be most likely to enter. Of course any captured rabbits would have to be removed alive to some place such as Fairmount Park and there turned loose. Altogether three rabbits were caught that year. And three the next and the next.

The traps did not seem very effective, and so on the fourth year they somehow got dumped in the middle of the lawn and stayed there for a while—not baited, not placed where the rabbits would run. But, fortunately the trap door was open, and one morning, behold, a rabbit was inside; and the next week another rabbit and so through the summer and fall. The total take was twelve—not much considering the philoprogenitiveness of rabbits—but it was enough, and everyone was pleased, including the milkman, who undertook, or so he said, to release them unharmed at a remote place.

Whether this proves anything about the mentality of rabbits, we shall leave to the psychologists, but at any rate duplicates of the traps have been doing yeoman service this summer at various points in the Philadelphia suburbs, one trap reporting a catch of 21 squirrels, which is something else for Victory gardeners to think about.

As was said at the outset, nearly every faculty member had a Victory Garden, and it would be interesting to collect statistics on the number of bushels of beans, carrots, turnips, and tomatoes produced. Only a government questionnaire, however, could collect the information, and so we shall confine ourselves to a story about a member of the English Department, A. B. Harbage, if you want his name, who was not only an ambitious Victory gardener, but a Victory poulterer as well. Mr. Harbage had 80 pullets, and along about August, when the pullets were moulting all over the place, he stopped in a tobacco shop and spied a packet labeled “Improved Victory Pipe Cleaners, 10 cents.” The “victory” sounded suspicious, but he went home with the packet. When he opened it, he found within ten chicken feathers of about the size of the ten thousand or more strewing his chicken run. Maybe there is a lesson in this for someone, too. Incidentally, the “improvement” seemed to consist of dyeing two of the feathers yellow.

The University’s Victory vegetables are grown on a portion of the Botanical Gardens between the Medical School and MacFarlane Hall. The wandering professor walked out one day to see it and to ask Mr. James Lambert, the superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, the greenhouses, and the Morris Arboretum, how his garden grew. Unfortunately, Mr. Lambert was ill, but Dr. Walter Steckbeck, of the Botany Department, supplied some information.

When the garden was started, it was intended to make it a demonstration project and let the public see just what could be done. A second thought, however, called up visions of hosts of sun-browned turnip growers asking again and again for information on phosphate, nitrogen, and potash; thrips, bean beetles, and aphids; and so it was decided to cultivate the garden and say nothing about it. Dr. Steckbeck did not know just how much had been produced, but he was certain that the University Hospital, the sole beneficiary, had received substantial amounts of fresh vegetables, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Lambert and his assistants. This is not surprising, for in addition to having a green thumb with any kind of plant, however exotic, Mr. Lambert is responsible for the grass that now tints Franklin Field.
Polilli at the Bridge

It was Sergeant Dominic Polilli at the bridge and friends on the campus believe that the Army means Sergeant Dominic J. Polilli, '39 W., former tower of strength on the University eleven.

Yank, the United States Army publication, told the story of a Sergeant Polilli who, with his squad of eleven combat engineers, held a bridge in Italy against seven Nazi tanks in the battle which was supposed to have been for Salerno. It described Polilli as a Philadelphia and said he and his men fought back the tanks with two 37-millimeter guns and three machine guns.

That, says his friends, left no doubt that the Army was talking about the Polilli who was a 228-pound tackle on George Munger's team of several years ago.

He enlisted in 1941 after resigning his post as assistant coach of football at the University. He has been overseas since last November.

Registration Service Disbands

In a recent issue of the GAZETTE we announced the participation of the University of Pennsylvania in the College Registration Service which had been established to enable alumni in the armed forces to contact each other. The service was launched with the approval of a high-ranking official in the War Department. In many of the centers over a period of months the commanding officers actually aided the establishment of the service. Recently, however, the commanding officers of four districts disapproved of the service, indicating that it might give aid and comfort to the enemy which would more than offset the uplift in morale given the alumni in the service. After word from John J. McCloy, assistant secretary of War, it has been mutually agreed by the participating colleges that the service should be disbanded.

The list of registration centers published in the September issue of the GAZETTE therefore will no longer serve any useful purpose.

Navy Program

Captain Lemuel M. Stevens, U. S. N. (retired), commander of the Naval unit at Pennsylvania, summarizes features of government training plan in colleges.

As rumblings of the inclusion of 18-year-olds under the draft law were heard in 1942, it became necessary for the Navy to consider what it would do for a supply of future officers. The Naval Advisory Council of Education finished a definite plan in November to this end, and the plan, now known as the Navy V-12 Program, was approved by the President in December, 1942.

The Navy V-12 Program was set up to provide a continuing supply of officer candidates in the various fields required by the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard. The general plan was announced on December 12, 1942, in the "Joint Statement of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy on Utilization of College Facilities in Special Training for the Army and Navy." It should be noted that the plan was set up, not to save the universities and colleges of the United States, but "to provide a continuing supply of officer candidates" for the United States Navy. The fact that the latter includes the former is merely a fortunate occurrence resulting from what we believe is the most efficient use of the man power of the nation.

The next step in the program was the selection of candidates, and the first requisite was that the candidates volunteer for the long grind which would finally fit them to become officers in the United States Navy. The second requisite was that the candidates have the moral, educational, and physical background necessary to pass the screening test, and the perseverance necessary to finish the course. The age qualifications are 17 to 20 years of age for civilian candidates and 17 to 23 years of age for enlisted candidates. Thus practically all successful candidates are of draft age and will normally be called for general duty under the Selective Service Act. The Navy picks from these candidates a certain number whom it deems well above the national average in scholarship and potential officer-like qualities, and then assigns them to its V-12 program. It picks them in somewhat the same manner, and for the same reasons, that it picks men for other special duties like hospital corpsmen, submarine personnel, etc. It picks them for the good of the country as a whole and for the good of the United States Navy, and not merely for the good of the individual.

Navy V-12 Bulletin No. 92 states that enlisted men assigned to study under the Navy V-12 Program are required to perform this duty exactly as they would be required to man a PT boat in the Solomons or a lookout station on a transport. It goes on to state specifically, and I quote:

"It is not the desire of the Bureau . . . that students capable of doing satisfactory academic work be separated from the program merely because they find the work difficult and prefer to go to combat duty. . . . they have been selected for this special type of duty because the Navy believes it is the way in which they can make their maximum contribution to the service. . . . students have as great an obligation to use their utmost effort to make good in college as they would to fulfill the requirements of other types of duty."

The Navy V-12 students are on active duty with the pay of their rate, in uniform under Naval discipline, and are subject to the same courts martial and penalties as other enlisted men of the Navy.

If a student honestly fails, and there are many who do, it must then be assumed that he is not officer material, and it would be unjust to his comrades on the firing line to nurse him along. There are literally thousands of other capable young men who are anxious to step into his shoes and complete the course in the allotted time. So no student can get—and should not expect to get—any special preferred treatment. If a student falls behind he is sent to a training station or a receiving ship for active duty in his enlisted status.

The program is administered by veteran Naval officers of many years experience, some of whom are eligible, and "rarin' to go," to sea duty. No V-12 student who does his duty should feel that his courage and patriotism are any more open to question than are those of his officers in charge. In the Navy we go where we are told and we do what we are told.

for November 1943
Colonel Munson Honored

Colonel F. Granville Munson, U. S. A., '03 W., veteran of thirty-three years in the Army, retired on September 30 as chief of the Service Division of the War Department Office of Dependency Benefits.

In a farewell ceremony prior to Colonel Munson's departure from the O. D. B., Brigadier General H. N. Gilbert presented him with the Legion of Merit awarded for "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in connection with the organization, and progressive development of the Office of Dependency Benefits..."

Colonel Munson, soldier and lawyer, was one of the original officers assigned to formulate plans for the administration of the Family Allowance Division of the A. G. O., now a part of the Office of Dependency Benefits. The O. D. B. does business with over four million soldiers, administering monthly family allowances and allotments-of-pay on behalf of more than eight million dependents.

Colonel Munson's brilliant and varied career is highlighted by three assignments of unusual distinction—his assignment with the O. D. B. in Newark, and two others of exceptional character. In the summer of 1942, he was senior military assistant to the prosecution during the trial of the eight German saboteurs in Washington. Prior to this, he had the distinction of serving in the longest continuous assignment in the United States Army. He was assigned to the judge advocate general's office in Washington from April, 1920, to July, 1924, after which time he was assigned as judge advocate in the adjutant general's office in Washington, where he served continuously until November 1, 1942. He aided in the preparation of the World War Adjustment Compensation Act (familiarly known as the "Soldiers' Bonus Act"). Under special provision of the Act, he was retained in the J. A. G. office by the President for the record-length assignment.

Colonel Munson began his Army service in January, 1910, when he enlisted in the famous 7th Regiment of the New York National Guard. He was commissioned a first lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, N. Y. N. G., in March, 1910, and was promoted to a captaincy in April, 1912. During World War I, he was appointed a major in the Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army. His World War I services included assignments at Fort Totten, Fort Schuyler, and Fort Monroe. In July, 1920, he was appointed a major in the judge advocate general's department and became a lieutenant colonel in August, 1935. He was promoted to the temporary grade of colonel, Army of United States, in October, 1940. His permanent appointment to the rank of colonel dates from December, 1941.

In 1895, following his primary schooling, Colonel Munson entered Bordentown Military Institute in Bordentown, N. J. He received a Bachelor of Science Degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1903, after completing his junior and senior terms in one year. He received the Terry Prize awarded the ranking member of the Senior Class. He was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1906.

Colonel Munson is a past president of the Sons of the Revolution of the District of Columbia, a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, past secretary of the Associated Pennsylvania Clubs, past president of the Pennsylvania Alumni Club in the District of Columbia, and a member of the Pennsylvania and Harvard Clubs in New York City. The colonel was professor of Law at Georgetown University in Washington until his transfer to Newark. He plans to resume the practice of law in Washington.

The citation of the Legion of Merit award, a fitting honor to climax a brilliant Army career, reads:

"Colonel F. Granville Munson, O-3324 (J. A. G. D.), adjutant general's department, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service in connection with the organization, and progressive development of the Office of Dependency Benefits. As officer in charge of the Legal Branch, and later as chief of the Service Division, which included supervision of the Legal Branch, Colonel Munson, by his sound judgment, professional skill, tireless energy, and able grasp of legal and legislative matters rendered invaluable aid in the solution of the many complex problems which have confronted this new and vitally important, Army-wide activity. He served in this office since the inception of the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act in April, 1942, and throughout this period has demonstrated his exceptional ability, tact, common sense, loyalty and devotion to duty."

His son, Lieutenant F. Granville Munson, Jr., graduated from the School of Fine Arts in 1942.

Tent Hospital

Lieutenant-Colonel Rollin C. Bauchspies, '28 M., is in command of an American Tent Hospital set up in North Africa where they did a dramatically beautiful job. A correspondent visiting them writes that "they were really like something out of Hollywood." We are sure he did not mean to be superficial. The group was far from any town, located in the middle of a big outfield out on the rolling plains. They set their hospital up the day after the troops had won the field and took their first patients the next morning. They had room for 700 patients and it takes 400 people to care for the work. There are more than 300 tents covering 80 acres of oat stubble. Everything was in tents from operating room to toilets and all were set up in three days. They could knock down and be on the move again in another three days, and they expected it to happen at any moment. The correspondent remarks that "they were like a giant medical Ringling Brothers" as he continues in his flippant account.

The outfit is known as an evacuation hospital, and comes from Charlotte, N. C., having been in active service since April, 1942. There are doctors, surgeons, business men and nurses, many of whom have never been out of a city, but they have become nomads of the desert, living on the ground and under the sky and loving it.

Colonel Bauchspies is a "tough, hoarse, friendly guy," says our correspondent, who cussed continually, drank hard liquor, drove his own jeep, and said "to hell with regulations. Dying people can't wait." He was a Pennsylvanian and claimed he could lick all of Dixie if he had to, but he didn't because his outfit vibrated with accomplishment and they were all proud of each other.

They were all amateurs when they arrived on the desert, but everybody worked like a slave. Doctors dug ditches and nurses unloaded trucks. Amateur electricians wired the tents for lights. Carpenters performed and sign painters put up street signs.

These desert hospitals are first class in all their equipment.
Brain and Brawn

It has long been commonplace to speak of the absence of sailors on our ships, meaning, of course, that their operation nowadays is largely mechanical. Many other changes have come to the Navy in this war, particularly in the South Pacific. Our future sea-dogs are being trained to be equally at home on the deck of a cruiser or swinging through jungles on vines. Back of the University Museum the 600 basic students in the Navy V-12 training program are learning by commando methods to be ready for any emergency they might be called upon to meet. The Navy is preparing its own commandos to develop all-around officers who will be able to match their technical skills and intellectual training with perfect physical development.

Lieutenant (j.g.) Dean C. Bailey and Ensign Edward F. Heffeman have been supervising this toughening up since July 1. Most of these fellows were selected for their scholastic achievements rather than brawn. Their neglect of their physiques is being rapidly remedied. They have lost weight but they can now scale a six-foot wall with ease, swing nonchalantly across three yards of mud and water, and make short work of a scaling net.

The commando course covers a quarter mile on the University's River Field. It is built in the form of an oval with the obstacles spaced evenly throughout its circuit. The men pass under a log obstacle, over a low wall, under another log obstacle, hand-over-hand across seven-foot-high horizontal pipes, over a twelve-foot scaling wall using ropes, across a water hazard using swinging ropes, through a zig-zag group of narrow, elevated runways, up and down a scaling net, through a tunnel and a chest-high maze and over a six-foot wall without the aid of ropes.

The nets, scaling ropes, water hazards and other obstacles form only a part of the physical training which the men undergo. They must learn boxing, wrestling, and other competitive sports which toughen their resistance to the elements and to the enemy.

Navy V-12 students come from the freshman classes of colleges or the graduating classes of secondary schools as well as from the upper classes of the Navy V-1 and V-7 programs. Their ages range from 18 to 24. About a third come from the upper classes.
Colonel Williams Retires

Lieutenant Colonel Bob Childs, formerly of Penn State College, assumes command of University troops during colorful ceremony on Franklin Field.

Marking the end of 44 years of service in the United States Army, nearly six of which were spent on the Pennsylvania campus, a regimental review was given Colonel Albert S. Williams, retiring commander of the Army Training Units at the University of Pennsylvania, on Franklin Field, September 30, by a provisional regiment composed of nearly all the Army men on the University campus.

Parading in honor of Colonel Williams were more than 1900 men of the Army Specialized Training Units, the Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and a regimental band of fifty pieces. Present on the reviewing stand with the retiring commanding officer were his successor, Lieutenant-Colonel Bob Childs, as well as other campus notables. To the right of Colonel Williams sat President Thomas S. Gates, Vice-President William H. DuBarry, Captain Lemuel M. Stevens, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur P. Hitchens, and Vice-Dean Thomas A. Budd. Provost George W. McClelland, Dean John M. Fogg, Lieutenant-Colonel Bob Childs, Major La Verne C. Shifter, head of Temple University's R. O. T. C., and Colonel Ernest C. Goding, commanding Army officer at Drexel, sat to the left of the retiring officer.

Despite the overcast sky and the cold heavy wind and rain, more than a thousand people braved the turbulent weather in order to attend the event, which bid honor to a man who had served long in a military arm of his country and who was being retired by the War Department under its recent maximum age retirement ruling. By coincidence, and yet as though planned, a bi-motorized bomber paid tribute as it winged its way southward over Franklin Field just after the Commander of Troops, Major Raymond W. Boberg, had presented the regiment to Colonel Williams. What many of the onlookers greeted as an excellent marching performance, took place in the beginning of the impressive ceremony as the winter-uniformed men standing at parade rest in back of the north stands answered the adjutant's call by coming to attention and marching onto the field. Then followed the successive formation of the regimental band, headquarters company, 1st battalion, regimental color guard, 2nd battalion, and the R. O. T. C. unit from west to east facing the reviewing stand.

After the provisional regiment had taken its position, the band of approximately 50 pieces played the "Sound Off," following with the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" as the flag was lowered. Colonel Williams, with other Army and Navy officers who were previously sitting with him in the reviewing stand, then inspected the troops as the strains of "Marcheta" waltz were played.

After the retreat ceremony, Colonel Williams spoke to the assembled men, thanking them for all the cooperation they had given and wishing them the best of luck in their service with their country, as he turned over his command to his successor, Lieutenant-Colonel Bob Childs, former commanding officer of the R. O. T. C. at Pennsylvania State College.

The new commanding officer is a graduate of Mercer University in Macon, Ga. He began his military career by enlisting in the 2nd Infantry of the Georgia National Guard in February, 1912. His service in that unit lasted until October, 1914, when he asked for a discharge from the Guard to enlist in the regular Army.

During the next three years, he saw service in the Philippine Islands. In June, 1918, the popular Georgia soldier was commissioned a second lieutenant in the infantry. After receiving his commission, Lieutenant Childs served in France for one year and then in the Army of Occupation in Germany for two and a half years. A permanent commission, as first lieutenant in the regular Army, was given to him in 1920.

Colonel Childs has had many years of varied and interesting experiences in the Army. Three of them were spent in Hawaii, one and a half as aide-de-camp to Major General Charles T. Mencher. January, 1925, marked his return to the United States. Since then, Benning, Meade, and Harrison have been posts of the new commandant.

V-12 Offers Blood

More than 600 men in the Navy V-12 Unit at the University of Pennsylvania volunteered to donate blood in response to an appeal made in the Irvine Auditorium, where the unit had just received the commandant's pennant for high achievement in the purchase of War Savings Bonds.

The pennant was presented by Commander Scott G. Lamb, U. S. N. (retired), director of training in the Fourth Naval District, after the citation accompanying it was read by Lieutenant Miles Lilly, U. S. N. R., coordinator for war bonds in that district. The award was accepted for the unit by Captain L. M. Stevens, U. S. N. (retired), its commanding officer.

The presentation ceremony followed an invocation by the Rev. J. Clemens Kolb, chaplain of the University of Pennsylvania, and an address of welcome by William H. DuBarry, vice-president—assistant to the president of the University. The program also included selections by the band and chorus of the Navy V-12 Units.

The appeal for blood donors was made at the meeting by Russell Frederick, first class private in the Marine Corps, who was wounded while serving in the Solomons, and Harold J. Williams, '30 W., from the Blood Donor Service of the Southeastern Chapter of the American Red Cross.

The Pennsylvania Gazette
WAR SERVICE

War Dead

The names of three more alumni have been added during the month to the ever-lengthening Pennsylvania honor roll of war dead.

Fully a year after his death word now comes that Commander J. Douglas Blackwood, Jr., '03 M., was killed in action on August 9, 1942, in the Solomon Islands. He was a member of the Medical Corps in the Navy. The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery have announced that one of the new Navy vessels will be christened in honor of Commander Blackwood.

Private First Class William J. Casey, Jr., '40 Ev., according to fragmentary reports, was killed in action on August 3 in Sicily. He had enlisted in the Army during February, 1942, and had been assigned to an infantry unit. He had seen action during the entire African campaign and was one of the first to go ashore at Sicily.

Lieutenant Christopher P. Gadsen, Jr., '44, was a member of a crew of four killed in a bomber plane crash at an Army base in the west on September 23. Gadsen, a navigator, enlisted two years ago while still in attendance at the University. He came to the campus from the Asheville (N. C.) Preparatory School.

Prisoner and Missing

To the roster of war prisoners has been added the name of Second Lieutenant William Joseph Harrison, '44, who was previously reported missing but is now in the hands of the Germans at an unknown location.

Lieutenant (j.g.) Joseph Dunbar, '37 W., is reported missing in action in the Sicilian campaign according to an announcement by the Secretary of the Navy. The lieutenant had been in the Navy for about a year and a half and recently had been assigned to the Mediterranean area.

First Jewish Chaplain

Leon W. Rosenberg, former rabbi on the campus, is the first Jewish chaplain to serve in the Marine Corps. He has reported for duty at a West Coast station according to a recent announcement from the Army and Navy Committee of the Jewish Welfare Board.

Rabbi Rosenberg came to the University as chaplain to the Jewish students and head of the Louis Marshall Society in the fall of 1942. He is a graduate of the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York and prior to his work on the campus had charge of a synagogue in Detroit.
Academic Procession Entering Irvine
Army Specialized Training Program

Plan differs from that used during last war. University unit consists of trainees in personnel psychology, engineering, foreign languages, and professional work. Program may affect education methods after the war.

By Thomas A. Budd, '12 W., '23 G.*

When the history of the participation of the University of Pennsylvania in World War II is written, the records will show that on May 10, 1943, the Army Specialized Training Program came to the University campus. History will make no record of the preparation that the University had been making for its share in this unique educational experience during many months prior to that date. And it is probable that the problems that had to be solved during those months will have long since been forgotten.

The institution of an educational plan, such as the Army Specialized Training Program, required not merely the replacement of many hundreds of civilian students by those in uniform; it involved major changes in educational and physical facilities. Educationally it meant that a faculty of no mean size had to be provided to teach the specialized courses that were to be included in the program. The faculties in mathematics, physics, chemistry, languages, and advanced engineering were entirely adequate for the normal University enrollment which was spread over a large number of required and elective courses. The prospect of teaching these subjects to a student body consisting largely of military men was quite a different matter, because an enrollment which was to almost equal that of peace-times was about to be concentrated in a comparatively small number of courses. Furthermore the hours in each week to be devoted to individual courses was to be multiplied by three and in some cases by five.

A faculty for these courses had to be obtained in addition to that which had been regularly teaching in them. Thus for many months prior to the actual arrival of the troops, members of the faculty attended refresher courses in chemistry, physics, and mathematics in order that they might be ready to teach subjects which in the past they had mastered but in which they had had no late instructional experience.

During the same period members of the University administration were busy planning for the physical needs of the new program. Physically, the program meant that lodging had to be provided for a greater number than were usually accommodated, equipment had to be purchased, additional classroom space found, and facilities for messing supplied. The dormitories were refurbished and Houston Hall and the Palestra converted into mess halls. In the meantime copies of the various curricula of the Army program had arrived. These had to be studied carefully, after which textbooks had to be chosen, schedules of work arranged, books and supplies purchased, and class and room schedules adjusted to meet the new conditions. It is no exaggeration to state that every part of the University had something to do with the plans as they were finally arranged.

The Army Specialized Training Program, it has been aptly said, is a plan whereby the colleges and universities train Army men toward certain educational objectives. This plan is exactly opposite from that used in 1917 when the Army offered military training to college students. In the first World War the college students remained on the campus, whereas under the present plan the Army sends its troops from the training camps to the campus. The significance of this difference is greater than may appear at first thought. In 1917 the men who remained in the colleges were to all intents and purposes civilian, even though they wore uniforms. They had had no serious military training and what academic work they happened to engage in was to them merely an interlude until such time as they might be called to active service. Today the Army man in college has been through thirteen or more weeks of basic military training, he has learned the meaning of strict discipline, he has been able to pass rigorous mental and physical tests, and he has won the right to be further trained for important tasks in the consummation of the war effort. He is a soldier first, and a student second; but he fully realizes the importance of the privilege that the Army has given him.

The Army Specialized Training Program is not open to all who wear the Army uniform. Indeed entrance to the Program is won only after many hurdles have been crossed. When a man enters the Army, whether by induction or by enlistment, he is given a classification examination. If he is able to make a score of 115 or higher, he is entitled to apply for further examinations leading toward the college program. During his thirteen weeks of basic training his record is studied and additional tests are given him. If he passes these tests successfully he is sent to a Specialized Training and Replacement Unit (Star Unit). These units have been set up in certain colleges in various parts of the country. At the Star Unit he is given more tests and then is examined by a board of Army officers and civilian educators. He is classified by the board as to the work for which he seems best fitted and then sent to one of the Specialized Training Units. The unit to which he is sent depends upon the course of study he is to pursue and the fact that a particular college has a term beginning at an early date. Geographical location of the training camp to which he was originally sent, or the college at which he was previously a student has little or no bearing upon his final destination.

In the early terms of the Army Specialized Training Program some errors in classification were made with the result that some men were ordered to report for instruction in subjects for which they were not well-fitted or trained. It was necessary, therefore, to recommend changes of curricula. Each succeeding term, however, has shown improvement in the work of the classification boards and with the opening of the November term at the University of Pennsylvania no important changes in orders had to be requested.

When the University of Pennsylvania Unit opened in May trainees arrived for three separate types of work; personnel psychology, advanced engineering, and foreign language. In August at the beginning of the next term the first contingent of basic engineering trainees arrived. The basic engineering curriculum includes courses that would ordinarily be taken by students in the first two years of college, physics, chemistry, and mathematics. In addition, three terms of English, history, and geography are included. This curriculum is also the foundation for pre-medical, pre-dental, and pre-veterinary curricula. At the end of the second term some trainees who have shown

*Professor of Finance, vice dean of the Wharton School, and educational director of the Army Specialized Training Program.
marked ability will be placed in the pre-professional courses, and after three additional terms will enter medical, dental and veterinary schools. The basic engineering curriculum also includes certain specialized courses, such as one in communications, and another in internal combustion engines. The advanced engineering curricula follow the usual types of engineering training; electrical, civil, chemical, and mechanical.

How does the Army Specialized Training Program differ from the usual college course? There are two fundamental differences. In the first place, the Army Program is accelerated to a much greater extent with the result that no provision is made for subjects of a general educational nature, with the exception of English and History in the basic terms. The curricula, as the name implies, are highly specialized. Courses other than specialized could not be included and permit the Army to achieve its purpose in as short a time as seven terms of twelve weeks each. In the second place the Army Program does not pretend to offer all the technical subjects that are usually included in a curriculum leading toward an engineering degree. The purpose of the Program is to train men for service with the Army in time of war, and pursuant to that objective the Program has been devised to give the trainee the basic information necessary for the satisfactory fulfillment of the duties to which he will be assigned. No proper comparison can therefore be made between the Army Specialized Training Program and the usual college course. The Army program can however be evaluated, and in that evaluation or appraisal it will take its place as the most comprehensive educational program ever attempted by an agency other than the colleges and universities.

These two fundamental differences are not the only differences between the Army Program and the usual college course; there are others of a more detailed nature. One may be mentioned. Not only is the Army Program accelerated in point of elapsed time, but it is also accelerated in the amount of work required of the trainee. The usual number of class hours each week required of a student in a course in liberal arts, or finance and commerce, varies between sixteen and nineteen. Engineering courses require a greater number of hours because of the laboratory work involved, but the average is probably not more than twenty-six per week. The Army Program requires a minimum of twenty-four hours, and in some cases twenty-seven hours, of academic classroom work.
per week, but to this must be added six hours of physical education (college students have two) and five hours of military training. Thus the Army trainee has a minimum of thirty-five hours per week of classroom work, of which twenty-five hours require preparation.

To those who have worked with the Army Program the arguments pro claimed by newspaper writers as to why Army men should participate in athletics are highly amusing. The Army trainee has no time to indulge in such activities. His free hours during the week are so few that he needs them all to prepare for his classes and to take care of personal needs. He has from three to five subjects to study each night and he has about an hour before dinner and three hours after dinner in which to do it all. He is required to be in his quarters at all times unless he is in class or on leave by special permission, and his classes run from eight in the morning to four-thirty in the afternoon. He must look forward to a maximum of eighty-four weeks of this strenuous schedule with only six days leave at the end of each three months. His one object is to complete the training called for so as to be of the greatest service to his country; sports, dramatics, and other activities may be in his mind but he must put them all aside for the greater job to be done.

It is pertinent to inquire as to the possible effects of the Army Program upon educational methods after the war. The answer is difficult to formulate. It is possible to think of many things which have been discovered in this accelerated way of educational life that might be later incorporated in educational methods. At the same time it would seem to be doubtful whether many, or any, of them may be adopted. Nevertheless, the stimulus given by concentrated educational effort no doubt will have effect even though such effect may be indirect. Undoubtedly there have been educational discoveries by the faculties, by university administrations, and by the trainees themselves. It might be claimed, for instance, that because members of the faculty have been able to carry teaching loads of eighteen hours per week (the minimum for a full-time teacher in the Army Program is fourteen hours per week) as compared with the eight or ten that they carried before Pearl Harbor, such rosters should continue with great advantage to the University budget. No university administrator will come to this conclusion because such a plan would mean the end of all research, all study, and one of the chief functions of a university would cease to exist. On behalf of the faculty it must be emphasized that many have willingly laid down for the time being their research projects in order that they might be able to participate with the University in training men for the service of their country. They are working long hours, without vacations, and are a most self-sacrificing group.

It might also be contended that students should carry their college work continuously, without interruption, for two and one-half years, thereby eliminating a year and a half from the standard four-year course. Again it is doubtful if this would be gainful as a normal plan. One of the unanswered questions concerning the Army Program is whether at great acceleration the student is able to assimilate the amount of material that is placed before him. Until the results of the accelerated specialized program are known through experience, no answer can be given. It may, however, be assumed that collegiate education will not be quite so leisurely carried on in the future as in the past. The long summer vacations, which came as a result of educational methods in agricultural communities will probably be relegated to the past by many students in the future.

Possibly it is wishful thinking, but there may be some hope that the experience of the Army and the Navy in collegiate training may result in the resumption of fully required courses of study in the secondary schools. The number of men who have been found to be lacking in the fundamentals of mathematics, chemistry and physics, and who have for this reason been rejected for the training programs, has been entirely too great to warrant much satisfaction on the part of those who have been responsible for the introduction of the elective system in the secondary schools.

Some of the methods which are being used in the Army Program in the teaching of language may find their way into collegiate training in the future. It must be realized that the objective of the language courses offered in the Army Program is different from that of the usual college course. Nevertheless, discoveries have been made in language instruction which may continue to be used after the war. The Army is interested in training men to speak foreign languages and to understand the spoken word. By using every modern method from the phonograph to individual contact and conversation with natives, it has been found possible to give a student sufficient knowledge of a foreign language to meet the Army's needs in a period of twenty-four weeks. This would not be sufficient to enable the student to read the language well, or to write it, but it gives him an ability in language that our students in peace-time have seldom possessed. Not the least important of the language methods is the construction of the curriculum so that the student receives simultaneously with his language study a thorough-going knowledge of the area of the world in which the language is spoken. It has been well demonstrated that this combined study of the language and of the area has aroused a much deeper interest in the language itself. The student in the Army who has mastered the spoken word, who has studied the customs and the traditions of the people; the history of the country, its geography; and the methods of public administration of the area, has received a training of exceptional breadth. It is not to be supposed that college students of the future will eliminate in their study of languages the study of grammar and of literature, but it is reasonable to suppose that much more attention will be paid to training in the spoken language. The methods used in the Army Program were in existence before the war but credit must be given to the Army Program for their wider and more effective use. Military necessity prevents a description of the extent of the language program but at a later date its details will be most interesting reading.

The Army Program is strictly administered. Academic standards have been kept at a high level and in some respects the requirements of Army trainees are more rigorous than for regular college students. At the end of the first two weeks of an Army term the educational director receives from each instructor a list of the trainees in his classes who have maintained high averages and a similar list of those whose work has been unsatisfactory. When these reports have been recorded, a complete statement is

(Wanted)

Pennsylvanians in the armed forces and engaged in other phases of war work are reminded that the GAZETTE is anxious to obtain first-hand accounts of interesting experiences. Photographs illustrative of these experiences or of Pennsylvanians, individually or in groups at war assignments, are also most welcome. Families of alumni so engaged and class officers are asked to note this request.

(Continued on Page 32)
filled with the commandant who refers the latter list to a Classification Board consisting of two Army officers and the educational director. This board decides whether upon the basis of the grades and the trainee's educational background, he should be allowed to continue in the Program or be returned to the troops. Each two weeks throughout the term the board meets and makes its decisions. In this manner only those who appear to have a fair chance of making a satisfactory record remain until the end of the term. At the end of the term when the final grades have been recorded, the board again acts.

No failure in a course is permitted, the trainee must pass all his work. There are no re-examinations, the rule is pass or fail, and only in cases of extenuating circumstance, such as a lengthy illness, is a trainee permitted to repeat a term. These are strict requirements and the percentage of failures is high, but the University believes that it is important that the Army receive at the end of the Program only those who have ability and who have been well-trained.

Included in the Army Specialized Training Program are also students in the Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Schools. These students came into the Program a different manner than those in the basic engineering and language curricula. Many students in the professional schools held reserve commissions in the Army prior to the inception of the Army Program. These men were given their choice to continue in reserve status until the end of their courses or to resign their commissions and become privates in the Army Specialized Training Program. Those who resigned their commissions were placed in uniform, assigned to barracks, placed under military discipline and relieved of all college expenses. Very few of the reserves in the three professional schools kept their reserve status and the majority of the medical, dental and veterinary students are now in Army uniforms and under Army supervision. Unlike the other curricula in the Army Program, the professional students continue the usual courses of study leading to their degrees. Upon graduation, after a short internship, they will be ordered to report for active duty with the Army and will be re-awarded their commissions.

The Army Specialized Training Program has been a good thing for the University. It has enabled the University to make use of its facilities during time of war when civilian demands have been greatly reduced; it has enabled members of the faculty to make a direct contribution to the war effort. Men have come to the University of Pennsylvania from all sections of the country and from a large number of universities and colleges. Some will return to the University after the war to complete the requirements for their degrees, others will use the credits they have obtained here toward degrees in sister institutions. The intimate knowledge of the University of Pennsylvania will be spread to an even greater extent than in the past as a result of the Army Program.

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Bravery

Captain Jack A. Knight, '40 W., of Jacksonville, Fla., has been awarded the Military Cross by the British Government, for heroism in the Tunisian campaign. The citation reads:

"During the first night's fighting for 'Longstop Hill' on December 24, 1942, Lieutenant Knight was ordered by the Brigade Commander to take his tanks forward to assist at first light. He led his tanks forward, himself in a 'jeep,' through severe shell fire and on encountering enemy mine field, he walked through this marking a track for his tanks.

"After positioning the tanks and before returning to these headquarters, Lieutenant Knight evacuated twenty severely wounded men of Second Battalion Coldstream Guards and First Battalion Eighteenth Infantry in his 'jeep.' All his actions were carried out under fire, and he displayed a high standard of personal bravery."

Captain Knight has been serving in the Second Armored Division and says "receiving the medal was harder than in winning it."

War Dead

Second Lieutenant Edward Cassatt Thayer, '44 W., Army Air Corps, was killed in action in the Southwest Pacific on October 30. He was the son of John B. Thayer, '16 C., treasurer and trustee of the University, and a brother of Lieutenant (j.g.) John B. Thayer, Jr., '40 W.

Lieutenant Thayer began his Army service as a private in the First Troop of the Philadelphia City Cavalry in which he enlisted on December 9, 1940, a year before Pearl Harbor. He entered active service when the First City Troop was ordered to Indiantown Gap on February 17, 1941. His pre-flight training commenced at San Antonio, Texas, upon his transfer from the Cavalry to the Air Corps. While waiting for his pilot training, he was one of the few selected to attend the Bombsight School at Lowrie Field, Denver, Col., after which he received his active flight training at Muskogee, Okla., and Coffeyville, Kan.

On March 20, 1943, he was commissioned a second lieutenant and received his wings at the Army Advanced Flying School at Altus, Okla. After that he trained at the Columbus Air Base in Columbus, S. C., and from there went as co-pilot of his plane to the Southwest Pacific area, serving in bombing planes, and had been in widespread action since the middle of September, this year.

According to members of his family, they had been receiving letters from him frequently. One bearing the date of October 15 stated that he had the privilege of riding as co-pilot with the colonel in command of his group on a mission several days before. He said it was quite a novelty to fly the lead ship in the whole group. He also stated that the newspaper reports of the damage which our aviation forces were doing to the Japs were in no way exaggerated.

Lieutenant Thayer was the first member of the First Troop of Phila-

High Honor

James Stevens Simmons, '15 M., who entered the Medical Corps of the United States Army directly after graduation, has been awarded the Sedgwick Memorial Medal for 1943. This decoration is named after Professor Sedgwick who devoted his life to the application of science in the service of the state. It was given to General Simmons because "he has done more than any other single individual to make the science of public health effective in maintaining the man-power which our nation has mobilized for the defense of freedom."

This is what Dr. C. E. A. Winslow said about him in presenting the medal:

"In an Overseas Unit in 1918, at the Walter Reed Hospital, in Honolulu, and Manila, on the Canal Zone and in the Army Medical School, he contributed materially to sound laboratory practice and in 1935 edited a valuable volume on Laboratory Methods of the United States Army. He has made significant original contributions to our knowledge of malaria, and encephalomyelitis and other insect-borne and virus diseases.

"He created an outstanding record of creative and administrative efficiency in the organization of the Division of Preventive Medicine in the Office of the Surgeon-General of the United States Army entrusted to him. The creation of a Board for the Investigation and Control of Influenza and other Epidemic Diseases in the Army, of which our own Dr. Joseph Stokes is the chairman, and his appointment of distinguished personnel throughout the efficient organization he created has done much to effectively meet the situations in the most deadly swamps of the world where malaria, typhus fever, and dysentery have for centuries reigned supreme."

Dr. Winslow thought that "the record to date has constituted one of the finest chapters of achievement in the whole glorious century of modern public health."

The exercises were held by the American Public Health Association in New York on October 12, 1943, during the seventy-second annual meeting of the association.

In his acceptance, General Simmons spoke of the great variety of crippling diseases to which our far-flung forces are now exposed and the fact that during this war the incidence rates for many various diseases in the Army have been lower since the Revolution. He gave high praise to the United States Public Health Service and other state agencies which have contributed so materially to the Army's health program.
Benjamin Franklin
1723

1904's Statue of the Founder

January 1944
Cosmopolitans

"Leh bess," says Abdul. Meaning "all right," "okay." One after another a half dozen soldiers try pronouncing it. Instructor J. Maurice Hohfeld, lifting an attentive ear for errors, says:

"You're not getting the 'e' quite right, Brown. That is not the way the Arab says it. Leh bess." Brown tries it again and again while fellow students join in till their classroom at the University Museum resounds with the babble of a North African market place.

Abdul Kader Larbi, son of a sheik, who hails from Ber Rchid near Casablanca in Morocco, is typical of the picturesque figures who are helping to teach soldiers of the Army Specialized Training Division, Moroccan, Arabic, Chinese, Hindustani, Bengali, Russian, Spanish, and Portuguese. After intensified courses of nine months these men can use the exotic tongues almost as well as natives and have picked up a wealth of up-to-date usable information about the area in which they specialize, such as its geography, climate, transportation facilities, natural resources, and the economic, political, religious, social, and cultural institutions of the people. This has never been assembled in a text-book. It is new, vital, and modern and contains hundreds of pertinent facts that will well serve a soldier in liaison capacity. Manner of behavior and knowledge of local customs can save broken heads and makes for good will. Here is a sample:

"Chinese do not like to be slapped on the back. They don't care to shake hands, either, or be touched at all.

"If a bull sidles up beside you on a street in an India village, it is not advisable to snite him on the nose, even though he be as meek as Ferdinand. He is probably a sacred animal dedicated to the god Shiva.

"In any part of Islam the 'infidel' will do wise not to expectorate in front of a mosque. Hurry by such holy edifices with averted eyes. Remember, too, that Moslems do not fancy being stared at while at prayer."

Only specially selected men are engaged in this training and they come with an unusually high intelligence quotient as revealed in the Army tests. They are required to study languages unknown to them, so as to become a tri-linguist. As far as possible they are given the language area field they prefer. The accomplishments in a remarkably short time have been surprising and very satisfactory. In the language of the dialect in countries such as China, they make better progress than a Chinaman who knows only one dialect but who has to unlearn that before he can accomplish the one next door.

The work has accomplished a very agreeable and useful service in bringing together in greater intimacy professors who had only a nodding acquaintance with each other before. Now they are working out study sheets that touch their mutual fields.

"Never before has there been such a coordination of courses, such a bringing together of intellectual resources," comments Dr. John M. Fogg, Jr., dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University. "It's very stimulating.

"We feel that in addition to the good these courses are doing for the Army and the nation, there is going to be a beneficial effect on universities where the plan has been in operation.

"These soldiers," continues Dean Fogg, "will emerge from the war not only with a better understanding of our world neighbors but also with an appreciation of America's true picture in international affairs. Any man, for instance, who has been looking down on the average Chinese as a coolie will learn how mistaken he was after glimpsing their cultural contributions, after talking with them in their own tongue, getting their points of view and learning how to do business with them."

Dr. Fogg believes that many of these soldiers may be in line for good jobs in civilian life in the post-war world, serving perhaps as agents and representatives in foreign posts for an expanding American production. But, at home or abroad, the world will always be a much smaller one for them—they'll make poor isolationists.

The techniques employed are intensified but make for rapid progress. For three-quarters of a year these selected soldiers spend seventeen hours a week in informal but serious classes studying their new tongue. This compares with the three hours per week ordinary college students devote to foreign languages. Classes are as small as six to a dozen, which is quite a contrast to the large classes we are accustomed to in normal times. The accomplished linguist instructor from the faculty is assisted by a native called an "informant," who knows the exact sound and expression of that particular language.

The soldiers are quartered in the dormitories according to their language groups and often spend their free time and study hours with the informant present chattering in Chinese or Arabic.

FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGE GROUP IN MUSEUM

Gathered around a Moroccan fountain at the University Museum, soldiers in the Arabic division listen to Abdul Kader Larbi talk in his native tongue while J. M. Hohfeld, language teacher, looks on. All intensified Army language courses have native "informants" such as Abdul.
Life Savers

The discovery that there were several types of human blood and that the transfused type must match the patient's blood or the corpuscles will clump together and cause serious trouble was found in 1900, but during the first German war thousands of men died from shock and hemorrhage, who could have been saved today, because there was no practical way of getting whole blood out to the battlefields before it spoiled and in large enough quantities to assure a selection of the right type for each casualty.

In 1925, Dr. Max M. Strumia, '24 Gr.M., assistant professor of Pathology in our Graduate School of Medicine and accomplished pathologist of Bryn Mawr, Pa., by taking away the corpuscles which make typing imperative, using only the liquid part of the blood or plasma for transfusion, found that it was the plasma which overcome the disastrous fall of blood pressure when a man is hurt. Progress was slow, beginning with animals and patients who were diagnosed as doomed. Success came, however, from the experiments Dr. Strumia conducted at the Bryn Mawr Hospital. Next came the problem of preservation and transportation because plasma deteriorates the same as whole blood. So the next stage came at the Children's Hospital in Philadelphia, where Dr. Joseph Stokes, Jr., '20 M., professor of Pediatrics in our Medical School, was in charge. Here they found that serum from certain types of human blood was successful in helping to combat childhood diseases. Serum is very similar to plasma except in its preparation and does not contain one of the elements present in plasma.

An emergency occurred when the nine-year-old son of Dr. Stuart Mudd, professor of Bacteriology in our medical faculty, was taken ill with a serious infection. Appropriate serum could not be found and Dr. Mudd himself gave the blood which enabled the boy to recover. Drs. Mudd and Stokes were concerned that such a situation should not occur again, and went to work on the problem. It was known that freezing suspended the biological processes so that serum could be stored, but it was not known whether a large bank of frozen serum could be kept long enough to make it practical. So the two doctors turned to another method of preservation. That was vacuum drying.

In the Mulford Biological Laboratories of Glenolden, Pa., the serum was first converted into dried flakes very similar to the dry plasma, which now travels around the world under all sorts of conditions and still retains its original quality and freshness. Dr. E. W. Flosdorff, assistant professor of Bacteriology, and Dr. Mudd had a lot to do with the perfection of this drying process. Briefly it consists of first freezing the blood serum or plasma to "lock" the molecules in place, then removing the water by vacuum evaporation.

The condition known as shock has always been a principal cause of death in military casualties. So it was natural that military authorities should prick up their ears. After the British disaster at Dunkirk the United States Army and Navy, through the National Research of Surgery, who was sent to Pearl Harbor, asked to collect 15,000 more pints of blood which were dried, packaged, and shipped to Army camps in this country and distant outposts.

An eye doctor in Hawaii became interested in plasma, and he collected blood, converted it into frozen plasma and stored it in ten refrigerated banks. Each bank was in a different locality so that if some were destroyed others would be left. That prophetic foresight saved countless lives at Pearl Harbor.

Dr. I. S. Ravdin, '18 M., professor of Surgery, who was sent to Pearl Harbor by the government to investigate the medical care after the attack, said that "one hesitates to think what might have happened if all that plasma had not been made immediately available." So the blood plasma blessing has spread out in earnest from its birthplace to all over the world as the war has developed and grown, Drs. Flosdorff and Mudd having, fortunately, demonstrated its methods in London several years before its outbreak.

Plasma travels to every battlefield in containers of the original Philadelphia model, which is a glass bottle containing the dried crystals and a bottle of just the right amount of sterile water to dilute them. Packed with these is a
hypodermic syringe and other necessary equipment sealed in a tin can sealed under nitrogen pressure. A key on the outside readily peels the top off as is done with a sardine can.

Drying apparatus manufactured in Philadelphia have been supplied in quantities to the Russian and Canadian governments.

Major General Albert W. Kener, executive officer of the Surgeon General’s Office, says that it is common for plasma to be given in a foxhole or a slit trench at the front lines. Trucks carry large supplies of plasma from the evacuation hospitals far back from the battle front on account of the increased rate of artillery. Wounded men are given several transfusions on their long ride back to the hospital and usually arrive in a strong enough condition to be operated upon at once. Largely due to plasma, 98 per cent of the men reaching an evacuation hospital live today, as compared with 88 per cent in the last war. General Kenner says that thirty out of every hundred men need plasma, from six to ten injections each, which means that that many people here at home must give their blood at least once to save the life of each soldier.

There is still progress to be made and Dr. Strumia is still working at it. Like many important scientific achievements, results were obtained without a knowledge of all the whys and wherefores. Now a more thorough understanding of the exact mechanism of plasma is aiding in dosage and scope. They are trying to add to the knowledge of the preservation of plasma under all conditions and in all forms and are studying substitutes to see if any are of practical value. What a striking anomaly that it takes to save the life of each soldier.

Medical Coincidence

This is how Pennsylvania medical alumni were recently linked by global war. In India, United States troops developed a peculiar skin rash on the backs of their necks, waists and legs. Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Fitz-Hugh, Jr., Major C. S. Livingood and Lieutenant A. M. Rogers, of the University Unit, proved it was caused by the juice of a nut used by native washerwomen to mark the soldiers’ laundry. But because of lack of library facilities, they could learn nothing more.

By chance, across the world in Washington, D. C., Dr. Norman R. Goldsmith, ’31 M., a surgeon of the U. S. Public Health Service, was called to investigate an outbreak of dermatitis among mail handlers in one of the large government departments. Clerks had developed a rash after opening a sealed mail pouch, which had come by air from India. With greater facilities, Dr. Goldsmith was able to identify the substance which had contaminated the letters and caused the rash among the mail clerks.

It was the same as that which was irritating the troops in India—and so answered a question which had been puzzling fellow-Pennsylvanians 6000 miles away.

Missing in Action

First Lieutenant Joseph W. Lukens, ’44 Ev., is reported missing following a bombing raid over Germany on October 14. A graduate of the Burlington (N. J.) High School, he had been attending evening classes at the University prior to his enlistment.

Meyer Davis, Jr., ’42 W., according to word received from the Navy, is missing after the sinking of the destroyer Buck off Salerno. Davis, a storekeeper second class, had been home on leave several months ago. He was a graduate of the Episcopal Academy (Overbrook, Pa.) and left the University after two years to enter business in Washington, D. C. In his last letter to his family, Davis wrote: “Just had a quiet crossing but I don’t expect it to last.” He took part in the invasion of North Africa, as well as Sicily and Italy, and had been on convoy duty.

Also officially reported as missing is Second Lieutenant Francis Coxe Forbes, ’42 W., son of Colonel William Innes Forbes, ’89 C. Lieutenant Forbes, a pilot, was reported missing October 17 by the War Department in a telegram to his family, but another one on Armistice Day changed his status to severely injured.

Coming to the University from Episcopal Academy (Overbrook, Pa.) and St. George’s School in Newport, R. I., he enlisted in January, 1942.

Citation

Lieutenant Lucien Katzenberg, Jr., ’35 W., of Philadelphia, has been cited by his commanding officer, Captain Clarence H. Hill, for heroism in saving two members of his outfit from the sea near Bouisseville on September 23, when he heard a cry for help about fifty yards off shore. The captain says of him, “The sea was rough and there was a heavy surf with considerable undertow. Without regard for his personal safety, Lieutenant Katzenberg swam quickly to the scene, where he found Private Delmar J. Dunlap struggling to keep Private Johnny Goodnight on the surface.

“Katzenberg immediately relieved Dunlap of the burden of supporting Goodnight and brought Goodnight to the shore, at the same time assisting Dunlap, who was almost exhausted.”

Katzenberg, in his freshman and sophomore years, was a member of the football and baseball squads.

for January 1944
WAR SERVICE

"These Are the Dead"

To the list of eighty-five war dead which appeared in the January issue of the GAZETTE, there has been added during the month the names of four others who "In Line of Duty gave their Lives that Freedom might not Perish."

Lieutenant Donald LaTour MacLea, '28 W., U. S. N. R., an intelligence officer assigned to a torpedo-bomber squadron, was killed November 10, 1943, in an accident while landing at a naval base in California after an observation flight over the Pacific. His age was thirty-six. He was buried at sea with full naval honors.

Lieutenant MacLea, brother of R. Kenneth MacLea, '28 W., came to the University from the New York Military Academy. He was captain of the swimming team in his senior year and a member of the Editorial Board of The Daily Pennsylvanian. Before entering the service he was assistant to the president of the Atlantic Coal Company of New England in Boston, Mass. MacLea was a member of Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity.

Captain Roland M. R. Malmstedt, '41 W., was killed in a plane crash in England on December 2, 1943. "Cotton," as he was known to his classmates, was operations officer for a P-38 squadron and met his death, it is believed, while "test hopping" a plane after a raid. He had been credited with two German planes and had been awarded the Air Medal and Oak Leaf Cluster. Participating in the first big raid over Bremen, his guns jammed and he had to bluff through the entire foray.

Captain Malmstedt left the University in 1940 to join the Army Air Forces. While a student he was a member of the Editorial Boards of The Daily Pennsylvanian and the Punch Bowl.

John Bernhardt, '43 C., an aviation radioman, was killed on November 21, 1943, in a mid-air collision of two training planes from the Miami (Fla.) Naval Air Station. Bernhardt was a pre-medical student at the University when he enlisted last summer. He had attended the Cheltenham (Pa.) High School.

A veteran of twenty-three flights over enemy territory, First Lieutenant Robert M. Smith, '39 C., died in India on December 22, 1943. He reported for duty in January, 1942, and last April went to India as a member of the Air Transport Command.

Sixty-ninth Mission

Captain Donald S. Brookfield, '37 Ch.E., who joined the Sun Oil Company as a research chemist after graduation, has just completed his sixty-ninth mission and wore six ribbons on his chest when he got home to Bryn Mawr, Pa., for Christmas. He knocked four Jap planes out of the skies over China and Burma, mixed with Zeros in more dogfights than he can count, won three medals, and found his way back to his base after bailing out of a crippled P-40 over Burma.

He was one of the Flying Tigers in the 14th Air Force of General Chennault, and he wears the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal for results achieved on sixty-eight bombing, strafing, and escort missions in eastern Asia, and the Purple Heart for wounds received in combat. His sixty-ninth mission was his 12,000 mile hitch-hike home. They had to make many changes and dig through a lot of red tape to accomplish this achievement, which Brookfield says cost him more worry than all the others.

Captain Brookfield got his military training at Augusta Military College and Pennsylvania State College.

Sixty-ninth Mission

Friend Indeed!

Thomas C. Hruslinski, '30 Ar., American Red Cross field director, was sitting in his candle-lit tent office somewhere in Italy at the close of a very busy day. Suddenly a large shape stumbled into the shadowy tent. It was a mongrel dog, mangled and bleeding, probably from an encounter with a jeep. Tom immediately administered first aid from a kit, setting the dog's leg and doctoring him generally.

During all this, the animal kept licking Hruslinski's hands and face, and then suddenly collapsed. Not even a "he-man" could have kept a dry eye, Tom maintains. After a short wait, his "patient" attempted to get up and wagged his tail. He was an Italian dog, but this sign language needed no interpreter. Tom immediately sensed the mongrel was hungry and fed him. Then the dog fell asleep under the Red Cross desk, and Hruslinski put the candle out and left for his quarters, thinking that unquestionably the dog had known where to come in his hour of need—that the Red Cross would not turn anyone away.

Tom's Christmas cards this year to his friends back home in Philadelphia bore a sketch of himself in a trench. At his feet is his mascot, the Italian dog, covered with a blanket with a Red Cross on it.

FROM BATTLEFIELDS TO CLASSROOMS

U. S. Marines, now assigned to Pennsylvania's Naval Flight Preparatory School, keep physically fit in Dormitory Triangle. Their records on the fighting fronts are a saga of bravery.
The Marines Have Landed

Recent additions to the ranks of cadets attending the Navy Flight Preparatory School at the University of Pennsylvania are approximately seventy-five Marines fresh from fighting zones in the Pacific.

To enter the Navy's V-5 program these youthful veterans first resigned from the Marines, then immediately enlisted in the Navy. They reported to the Pennsylvania campus in their Marine green uniforms, but soon were in Navy blue.

The veterans of action in Guadalcanal and other Pacific islands transferred from one branch of the service to the other because the Marine Corps does not have a flight training program. Cadets who successfully complete the Navy's rugged V-5 training program, however, are given the option of accepting a commission as an ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve or a second lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve.

Most of the Marines who transferred to the Navy V-5 program have long held ambitions to become fliers but never before had an opportunity to qualify. Instructors assert they quickly adjust themselves to the return to the classroom after their experiences at the fighting fronts. Practically all wear campaign ribbons.

Missing in Action

First Lieutenant George R. Howell, '40 W., one of three brothers serving in the Air Forces, has been reported missing in action after a raid of Italy on October 29, 1943. Howell, who came to the University from the Radnor (Pa.) High School, enlisted as an air cadet in January, 1942, and received his wings the following November. He went overseas last May.

The lieutenant, who was a member of Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, participated in two raids on Rome and holds the Air Medal with Oak Leaf Clusters. He served as flight commander and squadron leader. In a letter to his parents he said that he had completed his fourth mission and promised to return home after ten more.

A navigator on a Liberator bomber, First Lieutenant Harry M. Stoll, '42 W., is now missing in the New Guinea sector of the South Pacific. Stoll was commissioned a second lieutenant at the Army Air Force Navigator School, Hondo, Texas, last January. He was sent to the South Pacific last May and was promoted to first lieutenant early in December. Stoll earned a Jay-Vee award at the University in football after a brilliant athletic career at St. Joseph's (Philadelphia) High School.

Staff Sergeant Howard J. Keenan, '40 Ev., a radio operator, has also been missing since October 14, 1943, although details are not now available.

Listed as missing, Staff Sergeant Alan B. Citron, '42 Ev., has not been heard from since October 14, 1943. He was an aerial gunner and radio operator on a Flying Fortress. In February, 1943, he was injured in a plane crash near Boise, Idaho.

Army Fitness

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Army Fitness

Lieutenant Edward B. Allen, '42 Ed., has set a record for the United States Army physical fitness test by scoring 690 out of a possible 700 points in the seven-event contest, designed to test the soldier's all-around athletic ability.

For two years Allen played fullback on the varsity team, threw the javelin, spun the discus, and put the shot for the track team. In July, 1941, he joined the Paratroops, but he expects to be back for his last year at the University and everybody there will be glad to see him. His constantly fine condition, high character and qualities of leadership made him an outstanding man on the campus. He is a direct descendant of Ethan Allen who captured Fort Ticonderoga in the Revolutionary War, and comes from Batavia, N. Y.

Allen takes naturally to the air as his grandfather was a noted balloonist who in 1874 made a parachute jump which started the family tradition.

The tests, a series of seven with a maximum value of 100 points per test, were given under the direction of Captain A. A. Esslinger, formerly of Stanford University.

These tests are frequently given to the enlisted man or officer upon entering the Army to show his physical condition. After a six-week training period, the tests are given again, for signs of improvement. Then, after another six-week period, the final tests are given to evaluate to the individual the benefits of this training program.

Standing 6 feet 1 inch and weighing 195 pounds, Eddie Allen set up these standards: 18 pull-ups; 16 Burpee movements in 20 seconds; 72 squat jumps; 44 push-ups; 84 sit-ups; 37 seconds for the 300 yard run, carrying a 193 pound man for 100 yards in 16.5 seconds.
Healing Genius

Many accounts of the skill and ingenuity of medical men in battle areas have been told. Lieutenant Commander Tracy D. Cuttle, '35 M., of the Navy, has been doing some outstanding work in the South Pacific in treating wounded Marines. Instead of transferring their equipment to the beachhead with a landing party, he devised a plan to set up a hospital aboard the landing craft during the attack on the Treasury Islands. He marked off various wards and an operating room and cut holes in the deck so that the wounded could be lowered into the wards and would not have to wait on the beach for transportation to a hospital. They were treated en route.

During the forty-six hour attack, Commander Cuttle and his assistant, Lieut. John N. Marquis, '31 M., handled 15 major operations and delivered 120 units of blood plasma while the ship was under way. In case the ship was damaged or sunk while on the high seas, arrangements were made to have medical supplies placed in empty twenty-millimeter gun cans. One hospital attendant was assigned to throw the cans overboard so they could be picked up by the men in the lifeboats or rafts.

Before Dr. Cuttle entered the Navy, he was on the staff of the Pennsylvania and Jefferson Hospitals and of the Philadelphia Electric Company.

Pennsylvanians Lead Unit

Since the activation of the 18th Statistical Control Unit in January, 1943, its mission has been in the capable hands of several Pennsylvania men. For eight months, Lieutenant Colonel R. E. S. Deichler, '32 W., was commanding officer of the unit and its guiding light. In August, when Colonel Deichler was summoned to Washington as head of the Organizational Planning and Manpower for the Air Forces, his able executive officer, Major Bryce Blynn, '18 C., took over the reins and is the present commanding officer.

First Lieutenant Eugene Raymond, '38 W., was a statistical officer with the group until recently when his transfer to the First Air Force came through. Pfc. Donald F. Roberts, '43 Ev., has been a member of the unit for some time. Pfc. William B. Carr, '38 C., '40 G.B., and Sergeant Newton J. Aspden, '41 W., round out the enlisted men from Pennsylvania in the unit. The newest arrival to carry on the Red and Blue tradition is Second Lieutenant Clinton O. Steadman, '43 W., who was one of the Enlisted Reserve Corps contingent that left the University in February, 1943. All "Quakers" in the unit are earnestly applying Wharton School principles in an effort to maintain one of the most efficient Statistical Control Units in the Army Air Forces.

Dental Chief

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas A. McFall, '30 D., of the United States Army Dental Corps, is chief of the Dental

Section of the 38th General Hospital, chief dental surgeon of the United States forces in the Middle East, chief summary court officer, chief censor, chief dental surgeon of the Delta Service Command, and member of the Maxillo-Facial Surgical Team. He is engaged in reconstruction surgery with the nose and throat service.

Colonel McFall is responsible for all dental installations in various station hospitals and dispensaries in the Middle East which includes Palestine, Arabia, and North Africa. He is required to make periodic trips to all stations in this area several times a year. His recent inspection tour through Africa covered 15,000 miles by air.

A graduate of the Evans Institute, he interned at the Episcopal Hospital. He served as instructor in Operative Dentistry for four years, and was clinical supervisor of the Philadelphia Mouth Hygiene Association and member of the staff at Jefferson Hospital.

"Paoli Local"

Lieutenant Merrill H. Tilghman, 3rd, '40 G.B., comes from the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Railroad which means something in Philadelphia. He thought it ought to mean something in Italy so his jeep is marked in large letters "Paoli Local."

He acquired it when his field artillery outfit moved into Tunisia and rolled off a landing barge into German fire on the shore of Sicily. As a forward observer attached to the Seventh Army, he sped in the "Paoli Local" after the Axis all over the island. When enemy artillery set afire a munitions truck, Lieutenant Tilghman removed a flaming camouflage net, unhitched a trailer, and drove the truck to safety. For this he received a citation for "gallantry in action."

Shell fire stripped off the tires of his jeep and another day it struck one of the German mines buried in an obscure road. The "Paoli Local" reared up on its haunches and lost a front tire. Still it went on its way and served its boss as an air raid shelter. One day it slipped its worn brakes and plunged over a Sicilian cliff. Tilghman escaped and painted the name on his new jeep so the "Paoli Local" is still running strong. Tilghman was formerly employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad's legal department.

New Skipper

Lieutenant Carl L. Johnson has come to the University with a wealth of experience in school administration and an outstanding Naval career to take command of the Naval Flight Preparatory School established and brought to high perfection by Lieutenant R. H. Robinson who has been reassigned elsewhere. Lieutenant Johnson came from Dagus Mines, Pa. He has had several assignments in aviation and came to us on March 3, 1943, as an executive officer under Lieutenant Robinson. He is a graduate of Duke University where he won his letter in football and track.

Lieutenant Robinson has had a distinguished career and has brought the Naval Flight Preparatory School up to a high standard of perfection enjoyed by the some 2200 men who have been enrolled. A graduate of Princeton, he had a successful career in the Navy at various stations before coming to the University of Pennsylvania.
Dead on a Gallant Errand

Staff Sergeant James S. Farnum, '25 C., '31 L., has been listed by the War Department as killed in action in the European theatre of war. As an aerial gunner, he had previously been reported missing since August 12 on an air raid over Gelsenkirchen near Essen.

Sergeant Farnum, brother of Lieutenant Ralph Farnum, '28 W., withdrew from the practice of law at the outbreak of the war, joined the inspection division of the E. G. Budd Manufacturing Company in Philadelphia, and was inducted into the Army Air Forces in May, 1942. He was sent overseas a year later.

Farnum had taken part in ten raids over Europe and had received the Army Air Medal and Oak Leaf Cluster.

Robert D. Lind, '45 W., was killed in an accident at Camp Maxey, Texas, on February 1. He was a member of the University track team and was regarded by Coach Lawson Robertson as one of the best high jumper prospects two years ago. Lind came to the campus from Brookline, Mass., and was a member of Alpha Tau Omega fraternity.

Major Ralph B. Tilt, '33 W., of Demarest, N. J., was killed in action on January 26 by a Japanese sniper in the North Burma jungles. Major Tilt was a buyer for Montgomery, Ward and Company before he entered the Army in 1940. He prepared for the University at the Peddie School and was a member of Scabbard and Blade, the Glee Club, and Delta Sigma Phi.

Stricken in New Caledonia, Lieutenant Commander Edward E. Sprenkel, '21 C., '23 M., died at the Philadelphia Naval Hospital on January 23. Practicing medicine in Jenkintown, Pa., before being called to active duty in January, 1942, he was flown back to the United States last May after seven months overseas.

First Lieutenant Elden E. Leach, Jr., '42 C.C.C., a Marine Corps torpedo plane pilot, was killed in a crash in the Pacific area. He had been abroad since July and participated in many missions over Bougainville and the northern Solomons. Leach had enlisted the week after Pearl Harbor.

Lieutenant Paul K. Bidwell, '30 C., of Bloomfield, Conn., lost his life on January 5 when the coast patrol boat St. Augustine went down sixty miles off Cape May, N. J., after a collision with a merchant ship. The lieutenant had been out on several convoys as a communications officer and at the time of his death was on his way as a passenger from New York to Key West, Fla., to be assigned to another convoy.

With nothing more at hand than a fragmentary report, the death of Richard P. Kelsey, '44 W., is also recorded. According to information available, he was killed in a bomber crash around the middle of November, 1943, shortly after being commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

First Lieutenant Joseph W. Luikens, '43 Ev., of Burlington, N. J., is reported dead somewhere in the European area. He was a bombardier on a Flying Fortress and had won the Air Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster.

Citations

Navy Lieutenant William W. Evans, '38 M., of New Rochelle, N. Y., has received the Air Medal for meritorious service to Marine pilots aiding in the desperate defense of Guadalcanal.

The Naval flight surgeon, who served with a Marine fighter squadron and waged his own fight to "keep 'em flying," was decorated during ceremonies conducted at Camp Miramar, Calif., by Lieutenant Colonel Frances E. Pierce, U. S. M. C., retired, commanding Personnel Group, Marine Fleet Air, West Coast. His citation read:

"Lieutenant Evans volunteered for assignments and hazardous missions in order to maintain the physical condition and morale of his assigned pilots at a high level. He was responsible for the improvements made in the housing and preparation of supplies for the pilots' mess when they were needed most during the violent defense of Guadalcanal in November, 1942. He volunteered for extremely hazardous flights deep into enemy territory to administer to wounded pilots. Lieutenant Evans has tirelessly labored to improve pilots' conditions and his conduct was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

Two of Lieutenant Evans' voluntary flights, in which he "went along just for the ride," were made over enemy-held Munda and Rekata Bay, and he told how the approach was made through a curtain of anti-aircraft fire. "Bursts were popping all around us," he said. "The barrage the Japs were throwing up was so thick it looked like a mattress of black puffs. I don't know whether our plane scored any hits, but I got a chance to spit in Tojo's eye."

The War Department has also announced the recent award of the Legion of Merit to Lieutenant Colonel John M. Snyder, '34 M., formerly of Slattington, Pa. The citation to Colonel Snyder is as follows:

"For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services from March 19 to April 8, 1943. On many occasions Lieutenant Colonel Snyder, chief of surgical service, worked unceasingly at the operating table until exhausted and then after only two hours of rest would continue his duties. The fidelity to his task and the calm and tenacious manner in which he performed his duties were a fine example and an inspiration to all with whom he came in contact. Lieutenant Colonel Snyder's performance of duties exemplifies the highest traditions of military service."

According to latest reports, Technician Fifth Grade William J. Powers, '37 C.C.C., of Philadelphia, has received the Silver Star for gallantry in action on April 11, 1943. Powers has been in the Pacific area with a Medical Corps unit for over twenty months, but his exact location is not now available.

The commander of the South Pacific Area and the South Pacific Force of the Pacific Fleet has commended Lt. John N. Marquis, '31 M. The citation reads:

"For meritorious performance of duty while serving as medical officer on board a tank landing ship during the initial landing on Treasury Island on October 27, 1943. Lieutenant Marquis distinguished himself by his foresight and efficient planning for the care of the wounded during the operation. He stayed with the wounded and gave first aid under extremely adverse circumstances. Later, he performed many major surgical operations on the seriously wounded for a period of forty-eight hours with little rest, during which time his ship was under enemy fire from the beach and later attacked by the enemy planes as they were retiring. His courageous conduct was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

From Sculls to Barges

Joseph Burk, '34 W., well-known and distinguished oarsman of the University and of the United States, has left his Jersey apple orchard from which he emerged to be world's sculling champion and has entered the Navy as an officer and skipper of a speedy P-T boat. He has been concentrating on Japan barges and has again become a champion for his record is fourteen destroyed. Back for a furlough, he told of how a dozen Japs thwarted his efforts to save them after he had destroyed their barges. In mild language, without epithet, to which he is accustomed, he said, "They were squealing and putting up a terrific fuss. There was nothing to do but eradicate them."
Naval Birthday

On January 8, 1944, the officers and cadets of the University's Naval Flight Preparatory School celebrated its first anniversary with a special ceremony in the Irvine Auditorium and a regimental review in the Palestra Field. President Gates was the principal speaker and spoke of the pride the University had in the school. He thought the students were particularly appropriate in meeting our ideas of scholastic background, aptitude, character, and personality, and spoke gratefully of the cooperation between the University authorities and the officers of the school.

When the school opened last year the equipment was very meager and the outlook not very bright. There were no uniforms, but these obstacles, however, seemed to spur everyone to a greater effort and this was soon crowned with success.

President Gates epitomized this in these words: "Because these students so nearly meet our own requirements, and because Lieutenant Robinson, as the commanding officer of the School, has worked so closely and cooperatively with the University officials, the Flight School has become in a short time an integral part of the campus life."

Outstanding Cadets

Ten men have been picked from over 2200 cadets of the United States Naval Flight Preparatory School at the University as the outstanding cadets of the ten battalions which have been graduated during the past year. These cadets have received the highest honor available at this school and their names were placed on the Commanding Officer's Trophy, a handsome tablet which hangs in the hallway outside of the headquarters in Houston Hall. This will be presented to the University after the war and will form an important part of its permanent records. The names of the men so honored are: J. W. Ray, E. G. Sayres, W. H. Lowans, J. S. Moses, E. J. Cavanaugh, J. L. Ross, S. Leitzell, L. Zetty, T. M. Buck and W. C. Sieck.

The Commanding Officer's Trophy bears the following inscription: "In recognition of his leadership and achievements at this Flight Preparatory School, the name of the outstanding cadet of each battalion is inscribed on this plaque as a permanent record of this Command."

Also instituted at this time is a plaque known as the "Academic Honor Roll" and a plaque listing the names of cadets holding individual athletic records. These awards will be hung beside the Commanding Officer's Trophy.

for March 1944
War Dead

Lieutenant (s.g.) Malcolm E. Naefe, '41 W., of Haverford, Pa., was killed recently when his plane crashed in an undisclosed combat area. He was one of the youngest officers commanding a PBY flying boat. The lieutenant enlisted in April, 1941, only two months before he was to be graduated from the University. During his Navy career, he was battalion commander of cadets at Jacksonville, Fla. Later he served for more than a year as a PBY instructor before being transferred to an active squadron. Naefe played in the Freshman Mask and Wig show and was a member of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

Lieutenant Charles D. Pack, '37 C., of Altoona, Pa., died in the United States Naval Hospital in California on March 4 after an illness contracted in the Pacific area six months ago. A member of Phi Beta Kappa and the business board of The Daily Pennsylvanian, Pack entered the service in 1940 after graduating from the Yale Law School. He received a commission in the Coast Guard and after the war started he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant and went to Jacksonville, Fla., for sea training. He left the country in July, 1943, for active duty.

First Lieutenant Howard T. Lurcott, '40 Ev., was killed on January 21. According to available reports, Lurcott was a bomber pilot who met his death at Tarawa. He was a Philadelphian.

On the same date but on the other side of the world, Lieutenant Raymond C. Spencer, '42 W., was killed in England while on active duty with the United States Army Air Forces. He went overseas in April, 1943, and participated in thirty bombing missions, receiving the distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters.

Citations

Captain Harry J. Robertson, '39 V., was recently the recipient of the Legion of Merit, the highest military honor bestowed upon a non-combatant officer in the United States Army. The official citation, signed by General Eisenhower follows:

"By direction of the President, under provision of AR, No. 600-45, 22 September, 1943, the Legion of Merit is awarded to the following:

-Capt. Harry J. Robertson, Veterinary Corps, U. S. Army, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services while serving as a veterinary officer in Iceland base command from the third of March, 1942, to the thirty-first of August, 1943. In addition to his military duties, Captain Robertson conducted extensive tests and research in two diseases of domestic animals then prevalent in Iceland, administered preventive inoculations to large numbers of cattle, sheep and hogs, and assisted Icelandic farmers in many ways. As a result of his efforts, the farmers in Iceland have been greatly benefited and the internal economy of the country has been materially improved, thereby enhancing the already friendly relationship between Iceland and the United States."

Captain Robertson served in Iceland both as a staff veterinary officer and as a sanitary officer. One of his duties in this capacity was to provide the troops with an adequate supply of fresh milk, and in order to insure the purity of the milk it was necessary for him to investigate every phase of its production and distribution. This brought him in contact with hundreds of farmers and led to an investigation of disease conditions among the dairy herds. Captain Robertson tested thousands of animals for tuberculosis and found them remarkably free of this disease. By taking individual blood samples and testing them by the agglutination method he found a rather high incidence of Bang's Disease and instituted measures for its control. In checking local methods of pasteurization he found them to be inadequate, particularly in very cold weather, and established corrective procedures. His crowning achievement, at least from the viewpoint of the troops, was the establishment of an ice cream manufacturing plant which supplied fresh ice cream to the whole command.

Captain Robertson did not confine himself to purely veterinary problems, but became interested in the general agricultural methods and practices of the country. Noting that the farmers raised practically no vegetables except potatoes and believing that it would be possible to cultivate many of the short-season varieties, he arranged to have seed sent to him for experimentation. Unfortunately he was transferred to England, where he is now stationed, before the results of his experiments could be determined.

Lieutenant John P. Bracken, '39 L., former Philadelphia attorney who enlisted in the U. S. Naval Reserve four years ago, has been awarded the Legion of Merit by President Roosevelt for outstanding service while attached to the Allied headquarters staff at Aruba and Curacao, a year ago.

The citation credits Lieutenant Bracken with contributing to the successful planning and co-ordination of defensive measures inaugurated for the protection of the Caribbean islands. He previously had been made a Knight of the Order of Orange-Nassau by the Netherlands Government.

Another Record Gone

First Lieutenant Edward B. Allen, Pennsylvania's well-known athlete, has again broken all Army world records in the Special Forces Physical Efficiency tests. He is now stationed at Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Va., where he is a staff member of the School of Special Service.

He completed the entire test in ninety minutes. Each series in the test has a maximum value of one hundred points, and this is what he did.

His scores were made as follows: 18 pull-ups, 14 Burpee movements in twenty seconds, 72 squat jumps, 44 push-ups, 82 set-ups, 36 seconds for the 300-yard run (150 yards one way, a turn, and 150 yards back), and carrying a man weighing 195 pounds a distance of 100 yards in 163/4 seconds.

Lieutenant Allen is 25 years old, six feet one inch tall, and weighs 195 pounds. He entered the Army Air Forces in 1941, the year before he expected to graduate.
WAR SERVICE

V-12s Complete Course

The Navy V-12 Training Program was praised as "an enlightened combination of college education and preparation to meet the specific needs of the service" by Dr. George William McClelland, provost and president-elect of the University, who spoke February 28 at the V-12 exercises in the Irvine Auditorium.

During the exercises, which marked the close of the second term in the V-12 program at the University, Dr. McClelland presented commissions as ensigns in the United States Naval Reserves to 46 men who were in the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps at the University, and the new ensigns were sworn in by Captain L. M. Stevens, U. S. N. (retired).

Captain Stevens, who is in command of the V-12 program at Pennsylvania, also described the work and objectives of the program and paid tribute to approximately 180 other V-12 trainees who are leaving the University at the close of the second term to join Navy V-12 and V-5 units elsewhere or to attend midshipmen or supply schools.

In speaking informally to the V-12 trainees, Dr. McClelland declared that the courses prescribed for them by the Navy afford an excellent foundation for a college course that can be built upon later in accordance with their individual interests and objectives.

He expressed confidence that when in time of peace the men return to complete their college work, they will find the colleges and universities liberal in giving credit for what has been accomplished and in adapting the degree requirements as far as possible so as to permit them to qualify for graduation in the normal number of terms.

The following men from Philadelphia and nearby received commissions as ensigns at the exercises:

John W. Batezel, Jr., Loretto and Brighton Streets; William E. Batterby, 737 East Payce Street; Hugh C. Brown, 42 East Logan Street; George S. Budding, 1115 Brill Street. Robert G. Clifton, 2nd, 415 South Van Pelt Street; James T. Dillon, 6539 Columbia Avenue; Allen R. Greenlaw, 1408 East Cliveden Street; Ralf W. Greenwood, 1334 Hale Street; Ezra J. Lang, 6253 Washington Avenue; Edwin V. Lawinski, 114 Grape Street; John W. McWilliams, Jr., 7003 West Delaware Street; Robert H. Davidson, 5373 Garvin Road; Walter E. Rosengarten, Jr., 64 Rock Glen Road; Eleutherios A. Singelis, 5660 Warrington Avenue, all of Philadelphia.


The group receiving commissions included also:


Approximately 250 new students have been assigned to the Navy V-12 Training Unit. In addition, about 75 trainees already enrolled in various branches of the V-12 unit at Pennsylvania have been reassigned to other branches of the unit for the present new term.

Of the 250 new men approximately 100 are basic trainees who are undertaking college work for the first time, while nearly another 100 already have had work in V-12 basic courses at colleges and universities and will enter the Naval R. O. T. C.

The remaining new men also have been with Navy college training program units and will follow either the curriculum for supply officer candidates or that for deck officer candidates.

London

In a letter addressed to President Gates, Captain Frederick R. Griffiths, '42 W., briefly told of a Pennsylvania alumni dinner held on the night of February 3 at Grosvenor Square in London, England. The dinner, arranged by Griffiths and Lieutenant-Commander Paul B. Hartenstein, '23 W., former director of Houston Hall, was attended by the following:


NAVAL R. O. T. C.

Captain Lemuel M. Stevens, U. S. N. (retired), and Provost George W. McClelland present ensign commissions to forty-six men at the close of second term of the Navy V-12 program.

for April 1944
Narrowest Escape

Captain George M. Eddy, '38 W., a Marine dive-bomber pilot of Garden City, L. I., N. Y., who has bombed every Japanese airfield in the northern Solomon Islands, has his narrowest escape recently when his diving flaps jammed during a bombing raid on the Japanese Ballale airfield off the southern tip of Bougainville.

Telling of his frightening experience, Captain Eddy said, "It all happened in the space of a minute, but to give you an idea of how long a minute can last in combat, I'll tell you all the things that happened.

"My squadron was assigned the task of knocking out the heavy gun positions protecting the Japanese airfield. We left in the early morning and as we approached the field the Japs sent up a barrage of ack-ack.

"Visibility was good and I sighted my target, a heavy anti-aircraft battery which was firing right at me. Two planes in my section peeled off into their dive, I followed.

"I shot past them at a fast rate of speed, and realized that something was wrong. Glancing out, I saw that my diving flaps had not opened. I knew I could not start pulling out, because I was underneath them and would be in their line of fire.

"I reversed my position of pullout and then realized that other plans would be coming in from that direction. I had to change position again. All this time I had been picking up speed, even though I had pulled my bomb release so as to lose the added weight.

"At 5,000 feet I tried to pull back on my stick, but there was no response. Becoming frantic, I pulled with all my might, and slowly the plane began to pull out. Before I had attained level flight, I was at 700 feet over the enemy airfield, going like a streak of lightning with tracers whizzing past me on both sides.

"It wasn't until part-way back to my home base that I discovered that my bombs had not released."

Besides bombing Japanese airfields, Captain Eddy has participated in attacks on Japanese ground installations, supply bases and bivouac areas.

He is a graduate of Georgetown Preparatory School in Garrett Park, Md., and received a Bachelor of Science degree from the Wharton School in 1938. He enlisted as an aviation cadet in August, 1941, and was awarded his Marine wings at Jacksonville, Fla., in July, 1942.

As an undergraduate Eddy rowed on the crew four years and served as a cheerleader. He was a member of Sigma Chi fraternity.

"Duck Soup"

Protecting a fellow flier, Marine First Lieutenant Sanders S. Sims, '42 C., found himself "duck soup" for enemy fighters. But he brought back his bullet-riddled plane, and got a Jap bomber in the bargain.

When motor failure forced Major Joseph Reinburg's Corsair down to a low altitude in the June 30 action over Rendova, New Georgia, Lieutenant Sims covered his descent.

"About the time Major Reinburg's engine caught again, enemy tracers were whipping by my cockpit," he recounted. "At least thirty Zeros escorting torpedo bombers caught us in their line of fire. Several stayed with me in a tight turn, their bullets tearing into my wings, tail, and cockpit. The major and I were 'duck soup' for them.

"I still don't know how we got away, but we did. And it was then that I bagged my bomber. Climbing for altitude I caught the Jap returning from his attack on our shipping. He was skimming along about five feet over the water, when I hit him in a high-side run from the rear.

"I'd cleared the bomber and was returning for another run, when flames broke out at its wing roots. They spread rapidly and suddenly the big plane exploded and tumbled all over the water."

A member of Major Gregory Boyington's hard-flying "Black Sheep" fighter squadron, Lieutenant Sims, on one occasion, flew wing on his skipper in a damaging sweep over Kahili, Bougainville.

"We circled back and forth over the airfield," he said, "just challenging the Japs to come up and fight. When a few did get in the air we went down and picked 'em off like shootin' fish in a rain barrel.

"I got on one Zero's tail and he did a split S right in front of me. When I opened fire, pieces of his wing flew off and he nosed down trailing smoke. That gave me credit for a probable."

Lieutenant Sims engaged in many strafing missions over Rabadal and Kahili in the recent offensive. In a surprise attack on the latter field, his flight heavily damaged a group of parked enemy aircraft while their Jap ground crew scrambled for cover.

The Marine fighter pilot attended Chestnut Hill Academy before coming to the University in 1939. He was a member of the squash and ice hockey teams prior to entering the service. Sims was first commissioned in November, 1942, following flight training at Jacksonville, Fla.
War Dead and Missing

With five names added during the past month, the ever-lengthening list of Pennsylvania's war dead now totals 113.

The first alumnus casualty has been recorded by the death of Mrs. Carrie T. Sheetz, '45 C.C.C. Mrs. Sheetz, of the Army Nurses Corps, was killed in Italy on February 7.

Lieutenant Raymond C. Spencer, '42 W., was killed on active duty in England on January 21. Spencer, who was attached to the Army Air Forces, was a resident of Upper Darby.

A lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve Amphibious Forces, Dr. Jean H. Wolfs, '40 M., gave his life on February 26. Resident of Glen Ridge, N. J., he was drowned performing rescue work off Anzio Beach following a shipwreck. Wolfs had come to the University Medical School after receiving his undergraduate degree at Dartmouth.

Major Richard F. Northrop, '34 G.M., former Philadelphia physician who entered the Army Medical Corps five years ago, died in Framingham, Mass., where he had been stationed at the Cushing General Hospital. Previously he had served in Iceland.

Captain James A. Hemphill, '37 M., died on April 10 in Greenland as a result of a skull fracture. Hemphill was a resident of Riverton, N. J.

According to information received from the Navy Department, Ensign Robert W. Rice, '41 Ev., is missing in action in the Central Pacific theatre. The 22-year-old Navy fighter pilot went overseas last January after entering the service in June, 1942.

Prisoners

Technician Fifth Grade Eugene J. Felippelli, '42 C, is a prisoner of war held by the Nazis in Germany. He went overseas in June, 1942, and trained in England. He was among the first of the Paratroopers to take part in the North African invasion in November, 1942, and later the invasion of Sicily. According to War Department advices he was apparently captured on September 15, 1943. Friends may write to Felippelli using the following address: T/5th Grade Eugene J. Felippelli, American Prisoner of War #21388, Stalag Luft 3, Germany, Via: New York, N. Y.

The GAZETTE is advised that no postage is necessary on letters addressed to prisoners of war. Letters should be written clearly with no mention made of military or political matters. Only plain stationery should be used, with no victory or similar slogans on any part of the paper or envelope.

Second Lieutenant Bernard J. Smolens, '38 C, '41 L., previously reported missing with the crew of a Flying Fortress since March 6, is apparently a prisoner of war in Germany according to an enemy broadcast picked up by the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the Federation Communications Commission in Washington. The F. B. C. said that his name was mentioned in an enemy broadcast and stated that the Army was checking the accuracy of this information.

Lieutenant Smolens was a bombardier with the 418th Bombardment Squadron.

Hospital Ship

Dr. Richard A. Kern, '10 C., '14 M., professor of Clinical Medicine at the University, has returned to Philadelphia from service in the South Pacific and will now serve as chief of Medical Service at the Naval Hospital. In 1935 he organized a Naval Reserve Medical Unit composed of twelve doctors, four nurses, and one dentist, and they were called to active duty on February 1, 1942. They found medical care in the Pacific when they arrived as "holding on by a shoestring—and an old, frayed shoestring at that."

The unit was assigned to the Navy hospital ship Solace, the only hospital ship operating in the Pacific, and it shuttled for more than a year through the most active combat areas carrying the wounded to base hospitals. These facilities were extremely meager but they received the wounded out of the Coral Sea, Savo Island, Lunga Point, Guadalcanal, New Georgia, and Tarawa, among other places. As fast as base hospitals were completed the Solace arrived and filled them up.

The establishment of hospitals and hospital ships is a splendid achievement to the medical profession. Dr. Kern says that amphibious landings nowadays include a Seabee detail to start building a hospital while the beachhead is still being won. Many of the plans for the progress made were suggested by Dr. Kern who has been serving as medical adviser on the staff of Admiral William F. Halsey. The Solace had a remarkable record. Out of 4039 men treated aboard only seven died. Medical men not only serve aboard ship but work and fight on the beaches. At Tarawa as at other places the Navy doctors went in side by side with the Marines.

Dr. Kern said the significant news of the war in the Pacific is this:

"Never before have wounded men received such good medical care so close to the front lines. Organization of medical care, in advance of any action, has become an integral part of the battle-planning, and medical officers consult with naval strategists in preparations for the action.

"The thoroughness of this medical preparation is so significant that many of the details would be helpful to the enemy, but one indication of its scope may be told:

"Within 24 hours after our men have established a beachhead on a Pacific island, there is a Navy hospital there which can handle the most delicate types of surgery, such as brain or abdominal surgery.

"The results, in the saving of life, are very great, for all combat experience has shown the overwhelming importance of the earliest possible treatment."

Wounded

First Lieutenant Donald H. Goff, '41 C., was seriously wounded in action in Italy on January 7. Previously wounded at the Casserine Pass, North Africa, he already holds the Purple Heart decoration. Lieutenant Goff received his commission upon graduation from the University. He was president of the Scales Society and was a member of the Men's Glee Club and the Choral Society.

Technician Fifth Grade Jacob Lieberman, '40 G., is now reported to be back in action after suffering wounds from shrapnel while serving with an engineering unit in Italy.

Private First Class William Clatlin, '46, lost one finger of his right hand in action on January 21 in Italy. He enlisted in November, 1942, while he was still a freshman at the University.
College Alumni Entertain Navy V-12

The walls of old Lincoln Hall in Philadelphia's historic Union League rang with the voices and songs of fine American youth on the night of March 31, when 438 men of the Navy V-12 and the Naval R. O. T. C. units at the University were guests of the Society of the Alumni of the College and the Union League at an informal smoker. It is hard to say who had the best time—the guests, the alumni or the League members—but the party really belonged to the Navy boys.

Pennsylvanians have heard of the service men on the campus, but this was the first opportunity for many of the alumni to rub elbows with them. They enjoyed the experience, and every alumnus came away proud that these young men are sharing the privilege of life at our Alma Mater. Many of them, we hope, will return to Pennsylvania's halls for regular college work after the war.

Apprentice seamen all, Navy V-12 and Naval R. O. T. C. men alike, those at the smoker represented about sixty per cent of the 720 Navy men training for ensign's commissions at the University. All but a few are receiving deck officer's training; the exceptions are studying for engineering assignments. In age, the group averaged no more than 19, but almost half of them had come to the University from active duty elsewhere. Among them were veterans of Bizerte, the Marshalls and at Tarawa, of New Caledonia and other areas of combat in the South Pacific. The veterans wore their service ribbons and the stars gathered about the piano and singing the songs so close to the hearts of service men.

"Chow" was served, buffet style, after the entertainment, the League once more justifying its reputation for good food—and plenty of it.

Chairman of the Committee of the Society of the Alumni of the College was Dr. Edward M. Twitmyer, '24 C., '30 Gr., while the Union League's committee was headed by its president, Hon. William I. Schaffer, former chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Other members of the College Alumni Committee were Dr. Matthias A. Shaaber, Windsor F. Cousins, '23 C., '26 L., treasurer of the society; Ralph C. Busser, Jr., '25 C., '30 L.; Leonard C. Dill, Jr., '28 C., secretary of the General Alumni Society; Dr. John M. Fogg, Jr., '25 C. dean of the College and vice provost-elect of the University; Barry H. Hepburn, '08 C., '10 L.; Dr. Karl G. Miller, '15 C., '21 Gr.; Edmund H. Rogers; Merle S. Schaff, '22 C., and William A. Weidersheim, '10 C., '13 L.


On the Reception Committee of the Society of the Alumni of the College were:


SPEAKERS AT NAVY V-12 SMOKER

Pictured at the rally sponsored jointly by the Society of the Alumni of the College and the Union League of Philadelphia (left to right): the Honorable William I. Schaffer, former chief justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court; Capt. L. M. Stevens, U. S. N. (retired), commanding officer of campus Naval units; Dr. George William McClelland, provost; and Dr. Matthias A. Shaaber, president of the College alumni group.
War Dead

His plane shot down on a raid over Kiel, Germany, Major Alan W. Wilder, '39 W., gave his life on June 13, 1943, after serving four years with great distinction in the Army Air Corps. Wilder, whose home was in Garden City, New York, enlisted in a cadet training course at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, shortly after graduation. In 1940, while stationed in Puerto Rico, he took part in a good-will tour of United States Army planes down the west coast of South America. A year later he was ordered to the Pacific Coast where he was appointed aide to Brigadier General William Ord Ryan. After a brief assignment in Spokane, Washington, his squadron left this country for England.

Major Wilder took part in several bombing missions over Europe and posthumously received the Purple Heart and the Silver Star for gallantry in action. A member of Sigma Chi fraternity, Wilder was publication manager of the Class Record and a member of the track team during his four undergraduate years.

Lieutenant-Commander Roland N. Klemmer, '22 M., well-known Lancaster (Pa.) physician, died on May 9th in the South Pacific area. He had been in charge of the medical section of a naval mobile hospital in New Caledonia.

L. Rodney Bradshaw, '42 E.E., an ensign in the Naval Reserve, met his death in a plane crash near Columbus, New Mexico, on April 11th. A bomber pilot, Bradshaw was widely known as an amateur radio operator in Philadelphia.

Thomas V. Collins, '43 E.V., twenty-four-year-old Philadelphia seaman, was killed on April 5th when his Hellcat dive bomber crashed in the Pacific. Serving as an aviation radioman, second class, he enlisted in January, 1942. He received his boot training at the Great Lakes Training Station and later was given instruction at the University of Chicago and the Pensacola Air Base in Florida. Collins had been overseas since February.

Captain Jerome Konigsberg, '30 C., died in Australia on February 4th. He was a member of Sigma Tau Phi fraternity and came to the University from the Bayonne (N. J.) High School. Previous to entering the service he was a resident of San Francisco, California.

Word has been received that Bernard S. Neuman, '40 W., was killed on October 21st, 1943, but details are not available. A lieutenant in the Army, Neuman as an undergraduate served on the business board of The Daily Pennsylvania and the Punch Bowl. He was a member of Epsilon Tau Phi fraternity and his home was in New York City.

Another fragmentary report records the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Leon S. Drumlheller, '26 G., at an embarkation station in New York City. He was a former post chaplain at Camp Kilmer, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Second Lieutenant Robert J. Neely, '41 C., was one of seven men killed on May 16th when their B-25 medium bomber crashed near the Greenville, South Carolina, air base. Neely was the co-pilot of the plane. He had entered the Army Air Forces in February, 1943, just as he was completing his study of law at Dickinson College. Neely was a member of Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity.

The War Department has also reported that Clinton Blair Peacock, '28 W., was killed in action in Tunisia on March 6th. Peacock was a private first class in the military police.

Ivory Cross Expedition

American educators in the field of dentistry have interested themselves in a project to restore dental practice in Holland to its pre-war level as speedily as possible after the country's liberation. Foremost among them is Dr. J. L. T. Appleton, dean of the School of Dentistry at the University. Under his leadership a unit will be formed which will give courses on dentistry at Utrecht University in Holland as soon as conditions permit. The courses are to last four weeks and will be prepared in advance, both in the English and Dutch languages. Dr. Appleton has appointed Professor Lester W. Burket as leader of the committee, while the Netherlands government has commissioned Dr. Herbert Loeb of Cambridge, Mass., to cooperate with Dr. Burket. Dr. Loeb is a graduate of Utrecht University and of the University of Pennsylvania's School of Dentistry.

Dean Appleton has already offered to put at the disposal of the committee all technical books and publications of which the school possesses more than one copy. All material and instruments needed for practical demonstration will be obtained in the United States; dental supply houses have already promised their cooperation.

The plan has the full approval of the Netherlands Minister of Education, Dr. Gerrit Bolkestein, who is at present in this country to study the American school system. The committee will be known as the "Ivory Cross Expedition" in honor of the "Ivory Cross," Netherlands Association for the elimination of dental decay, of which Princess Juliana is honorary president.

Dentist on Hospital Ship

Extracting teeth for Nazi prisoners of war on shipboard during a storm at sea is all in the day's work for First Lieutenant William H. Shick, '30 C., '32 D., Army dental officer, who in civil life practiced dentistry in Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Shick is the dental officer of a hospital ship which accompanies troop transports from American ports to the European theatre of operations, and makes trips loaded with Nazi prisoners of war and American soldiers.

"I can testify," said Lieutenant Shick, "that for once in the history of the dental profession, the patient in the chair felt happier than the dentist. Being a landlubber by inclination, I have frequently had to do dental extraction while in the throes of sea-sickness. Sherman's definition of war is definitely an understatement."

Lieutenant Shick averages about six extractions per crossing, usually about a hundred patients under his care. Most of his soldier-patients are eager to get their teeth cleaned, since prophylactic treatment is not given in the field. Only temporary fillings are given on shipboard.

In addition to his professional services, Lieutenant Shick has charge of 200 soldier-patients on each voyage, supervising their mess, quarters, and entertainment — the latter consisting of motion picture shows twice weekly.

Between voyages, Lieutenant Shick usually has from two to five weeks on shore, which gives him time to visit his family.

Lieutenant Shick joined the dental corps in October, 1942, at Fort Monmouth, N. J. He served at Fort Dix and Camp Kilmer, and also Camp Shanks, N. Y.