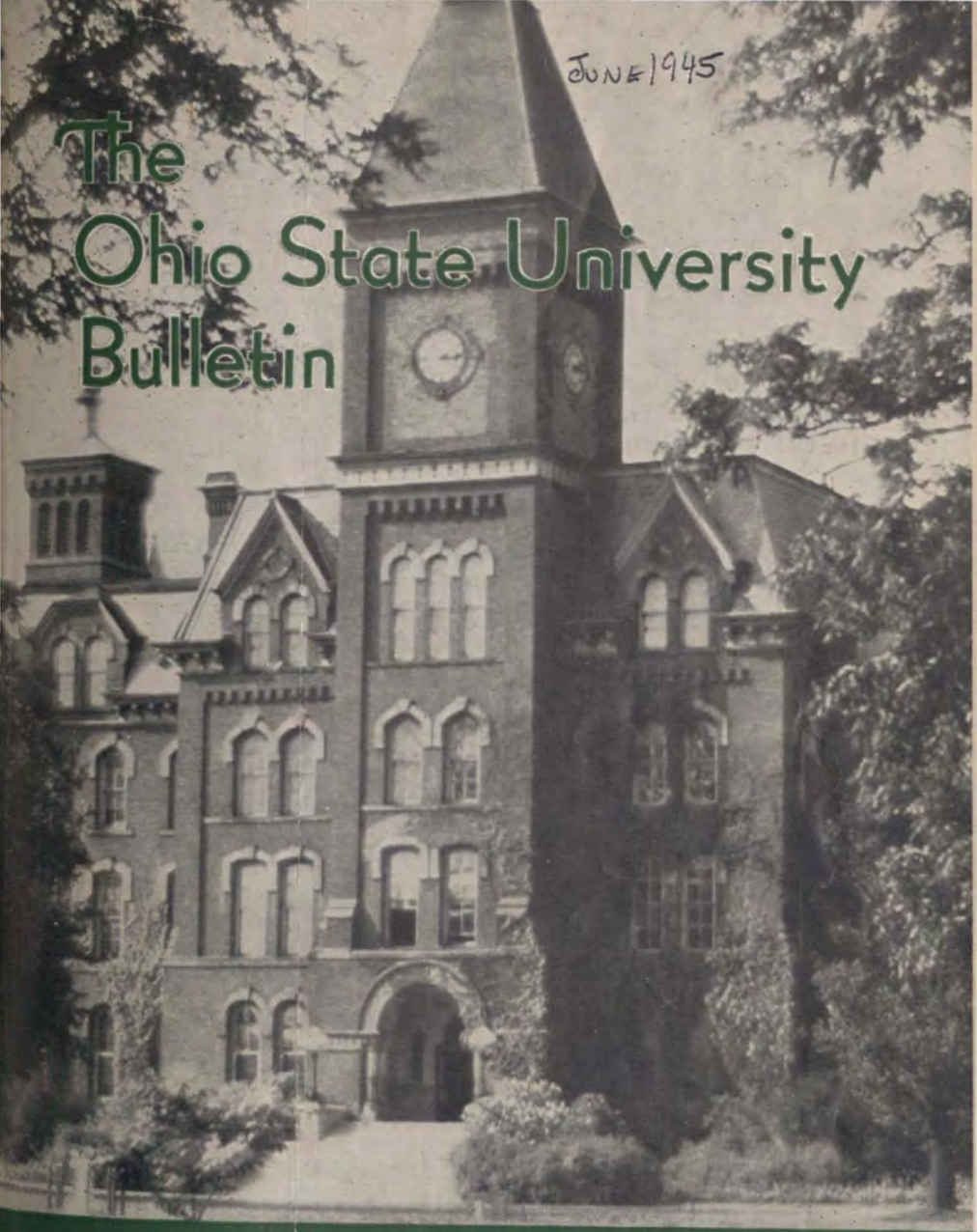
JUNE 1945

The Ohio State University Bulletin



OHIO STATE AND ITS STUDENTS

Seventy-Fourth Annual Report of the President of The Ohio State University

to the Board of Trustees, the Governor, and Citizens of Ohio

THE HONORABLE CARLTON S. DARGUSCH
Chairman, Board of Trustees
The Ohio State University

Sir:

I have the honor to present through you to the Board of Trustees of The Ohio State University, for transmission to the Governor of the State of Ohio, the seventy-fourth annual report of The Ohio State University for the year ending June 30, 1944.

Respectfully submitted,

Howard L. Bevis

HOWARD L. BEVIS, *President*

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY AT COLUMBUS

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The Ohio State University Bulletin is issued twenty-five times during the year; once in October; twice each month in November and December; three times in January; four times each month in February, March, April, and May; once in June.

Foreword

In the year of this report, the University has continued to give first consideration to its responsibilities and its opportunities to assist in the prosecution of the war.

Those activities might easily take up all the space available in this report for 1943-44. But the narrative would largely be the same as the reports for two previous years, except for new statistics and new names.

At some time in the future, a full report of Ohio State's work in the war will be prepared and printed. Then it will be possible to include even the most important contributions which today still must be surrounded with secrecy, lest their revelation give aid to the enemy.

For several years past it has been our policy to emphasize some one phase of the University program in each of these annual reports. In line with this practice, most of the space on the following pages is devoted to a subject which, next to the war, has been uppermost in our thinking—the better coordination of all our agencies of student relationships. The closing pages are given over to a summary of other changes in University program and personnel during these twelve months.

The report would not be complete without a statement of deepest appreciation to the Governor, the members of the General Assembly, and other state officials for their constant interest and encouragement.

We are grateful also to the members of the Inter-University Council, representing the six state universities, for their spirit of co-operation which is helping to carry forward state-supported higher education with increasing opportunities for our young people.

To Ohio State's own Board of Trustees I express the deepest appreciation for their understanding, their support, and their unselfish contributions, without compensation, to the welfare of this University. One member of the board, Dr. Clinton J. Altmaier of Marion, retired during this year, on the expiration of his seven-year term. His successor as a member was Donald C. Power of Columbus. During the most of the year Dr. Altmaier had served as chairman of the board. Late in the year he was succeeded as chairman by Colonel Carlton S. Dargusch of Columbus. Leo L. Rummell of Cincinnati was elected vice chairman.

Other members of the board this year were Charles F. Kettering of Dayton, Herbert S. Atkinson of Columbus, James F. Lincoln of Cleveland, and Warner M. Pomerene of Coshocton.

Carl E. Steeb and Hugh E. Nesbitt, both of Columbus, continued to serve faithfully as secretary and treasurer, respectively, of the board.

To all of the members of the University staff, to our students and their parents, and to many other friends of Ohio State, I express appreciation for their continuing interest and support.

HOWARD L. BEVIS
President

	Academic Year			Summer Quarter			Total Academic Year & Summer			Summer Quarter Duplicates			Fiscal Year		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Agriculture	113	507	620	48	170	218	161	677	838	29	130	159	132	547	679
Arts	732	937	1669	646	281	927	1378	1218	2596	295	197	492	1083	1021	2104
Arts-Education	...	25	25	...	9	9	...	34	34	...	6	6	...	28	28
Commerce	308	671	979	117	157	274	425	828	1253	87	122	209	338	706	1044
Dentistry	316	...	316	247	...	247	563	...	563	245	...	245	318	...	318
Education	176	1225	1401	108	625	733	284	1850	2134	50	297	347	234	1553	1787
Engineering	718	15	733	602	9	611	1320	24	1344	415	7	422	905	17	922
Law	35	4	39	27	3	30	62	7	69	20	1	21	42	6	48
Medicine	368	20	388	290	10	300	658	30	688	289	12	301	369	18	387
Nursing	...	250	250	...	156	156	...	406	406	...	148	148	...	258	258
Optometry	41	4	45	17	2	19	58	6	64	15	2	17	43	4	47
Pharmacy	39	50	89	33	33	66	72	83	155	27	29	56	45	54	99
Vet. Medicine	300	2	302	268	1	269	568	3	571	261	1	262	307	2	309
Total	3146	3710	6856	2403	1456	3859	5549	5166	10715	1733	952	2685	3816	4214	8030
Graduate School	402	256	658	452	455	907	854	711	1565	230	100	330	624	611	1235
	3548	3966	7514	2855	1911	4766	6403	5877	12280	1963	1052	3015	4440	4825	9265
Less Duplicates	....	....	....	42	1	43	44	2	46	....	....	....	44	2	46
	3548	3966	7514	2813	1910	4723	6359	5875	12234	1963	1052	3015	4396	4823	9219
Graduate Duplicates	2	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	3546	3965	7511	2813	1910	4723	6359	5875	12234	1963	1052	3015	4396	4823	9219
Number who changed colleges										191	71	262	191	71	262
										2154	1123	3277	4205	4752	8957
Twilight School	408	762	1170	62	91	153	470	853	1323	26	29	55	444	824	1268
GRAND TOTAL	3954	4727	8681	2875	2001	4876	6829	6728	13557	2180	1152	3332	4649	5576	10225

Student Relationships

While Ohio State, as both a land-grant college and a state university, has a mandate for public service and research as well as for instruction in the classroom, the welfare and progress of the student is the University's most important concern.

In recent years, with the rapid growth of the University, it has been increasingly evident that the whole area of student relationships was in need of better coordination. This area includes such phases as matriculation, registration, campus organizations, health service, guidance, student employment.

Many agencies dealing with these and other matters of student affairs have been coordinated only by the fact that they reported to the President directly and the attention he was able to give them was often inadequate. Various committees which had surveyed the situation were agreed on the need for a better arrangement.

At the first meeting of the board in 1944, the President recommended the appointment of Dr. Bland L. Stradley, then dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, as an additional vice president, to assume the coordination of the entire range of student relationships.

The President stated that under this arrangement the functions of the President's office would resolve themselves into three main divisions:

1. Supervision of faculty and curricular matters under Vice President Harvey H. Davis, as at present.

2. Supervision of student affairs under the new vice president, Dr. Stradley.

3. Over-all supervision and management of public relations under the President himself.

In recommending Dr. Stradley for the new post, the President said:

"As dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Dr. Stradley has maintained a high level of efficiency; he has been prompt and energetic in the handling of business, fair though vigorous in dealing with both faculty and students; he has maintained high standards in his search for, and nomination of, persons to positions on the University staff. In his capacity as chairman of the Entrance board and in his other relationships, he has attained a wide and influential acquaintanceship with school and college administrators, and he has labored indefatigably for the welfare of the University."

Because the new assignment of duties in the President's office constitutes a major forward step in the administration of the University, the most of this report is devoted to the areas now coordinated under the direction of Dr. Stradley.

DR. BLAND L. STRADLEY

Entrance Board

THE "OPEN DOOR" through which the prospective student usually makes his first contact with the University is the office of the Entrance Board. This office is Ohio State's reception center, to which inquiries, both by correspondence and in person, are directed.

The Entrance Board has a two-fold responsibility. It seeks to give the entering student all possible assistance and information, supplying him with bulletins, helping to work out problems of entrance requirements, aiding in the filling out of application blanks, and giving referrals to other University offices which may be helpful to the individual on specialized problems. But as it aids the student in these ways, the Entrance Board also has the responsibility always of maintaining high standards within the University through a close scrutiny of applications for admission.

This board consists of six faculty members appointed by the president, and the University Examiner, who is its chairman. It is advisory to the Examiner in any problems relating to his duties, and, through the University and college faculties, it establishes policies and rules to be administered by the Entrance Board offices.

It has these responsibilities:

To conduct all correspondence on matters of admission of students.

To keep informed on the value of credits presented from all other institutions.

To receive and evaluate all certificates, certify to the registrar the credits granted, and issue admission records to the students, the colleges, and the graduate school.

To issue all intra-university transfers between colleges of this University.

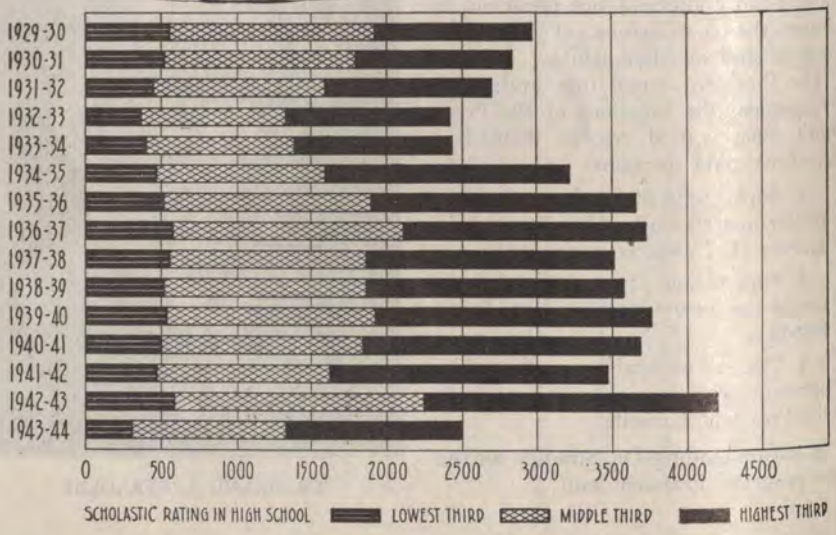
To pass upon the admission of special students, with the agreement of the dean of the college concerned.

To have in custody all certificates and transcripts presented for admission to the University.

To submit annually a report of admissions to the Faculty Council.

In the year of this report the number of inquiries about admission has been smaller, because of war conditions, but the problems have been more complicated than usual. The number of students actually admitted has been regulated by

Freshman Admissions to the University during the Period 1929–30 through 1943–44, with Scholastic Standings in High School



Selective Service, the Army, the Navy, the Service units for women, and the call of industry.

With a program of four-quarter operations in effect for more than two decades and with admission practices adapted over the years to provide for the needs of many types of students, Ohio State will need to make only slight changes in its Entrance Board procedures to serve the young people demobilized from military service and war industry who will be coming to it with the desire to complete college work in the minimum of time.

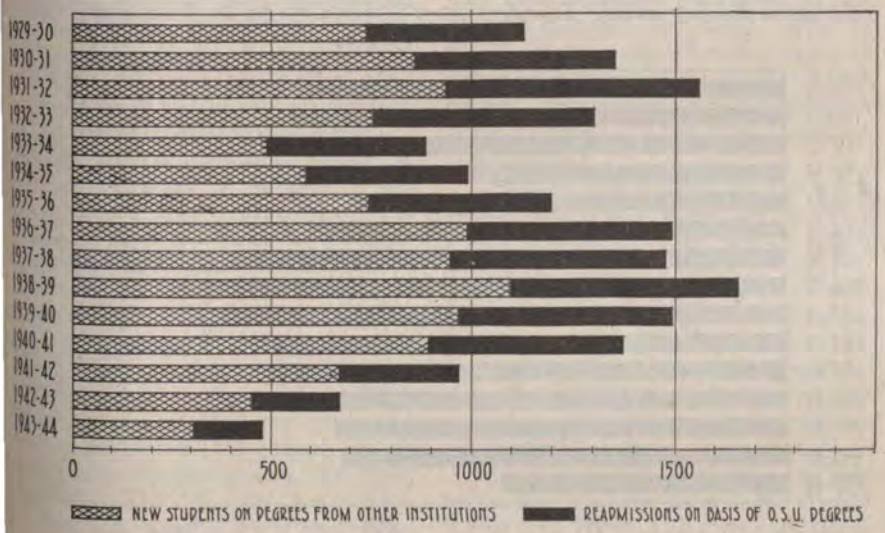
The minimum age for admission as a special student—the person not graduated from high school—has been reduced from twenty-one to nineteen years. The change was made to assist the returning servicemen and war-workers who left their studies before graduating from high school.

Ohio State's proficiency and other (known as "EM") examinations for credit have long provided recognition for knowledge attained outside the classroom, and these will be available to the demobilized students.

Courses under the Armed Forces Institute, the Army Specialized Training Program, and the Navy V-12 and V-5 College Training Programs completed in recognized institutions are accepted through Ohio State's established procedure for transfer of advanced credits. Thus the University is prepared to accept training secured while in the Armed Services as counting toward degrees in specific courses.

An important responsibility of the Entrance Board is the selection of students for admission to the professional colleges of dentistry, medicine, and veterinary medicine, where class size must be limited to the clinical facilities available. Board members interview all candidates for admission to these colleges, study the applications and credentials presented, and appoint the classes. Selections are made on the basis of academic record, aptitude, character, and general fitness for the profession. Preference is given to residents of Ohio, since the

Admissions to Ohio State University Graduate School during the Period 1929–30 through 1943–44



number of eligible applicants is usually far greater than can be admitted.

Along with its duties in connection with admissions, the Entrance Board has a number of other responsibilities in the assistance of students.

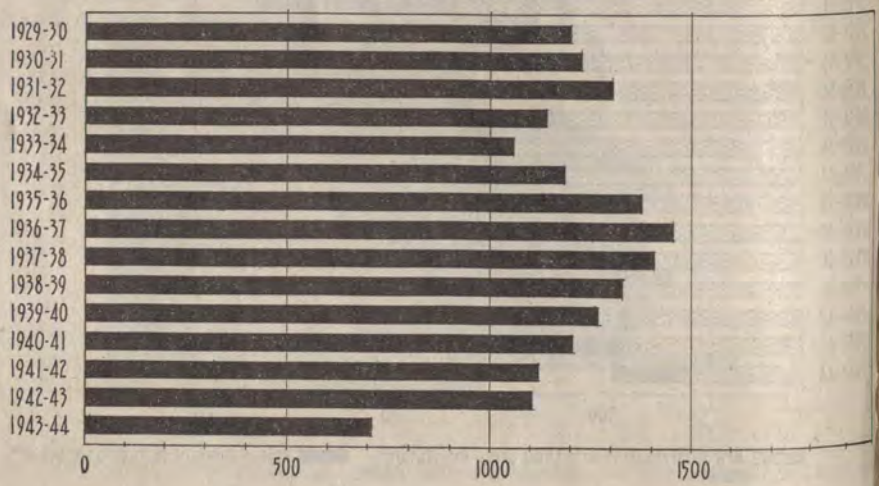
Because of its low tuition rate, Ohio State offers few undergraduate scholarships, but most of those which are given are handled through the Entrance Board. Thirty-three scholarships are awarded each year on the basis of general senior scholarship tests administered by the State Department of Education, and a few others are available to high school valedictorians needing such assistance in order to attend college.

Cooperative housing scholarships, in the Stadium cooperative clubs for men and the Alumnae Scholarship House for women, are available through this office. The Stadium dormitories have been used the past year by military units on the campus, but they will be re-opened to civilians as the need develops. The Alumnae Scholarship House, for thirty girls, has a few vacancies each quarter which go to outstanding scholars needing such financial assistance.

Charts on this and preceding pages indicate results of depression years and the beginning of World War II on admissions. The chart on page 4 also shows the improvement in the scholastic quality of freshmen admitted. Percentage from the highest third of the high school classes had increased to 53 per cent.

In the furtherance of its work, the Entrance Board office maintains a close relationship with the various college offices at Ohio State and with many organizations off-campus. The assistant Examiner is a member of the Junior Council, in constant association with the Junior Deans of the various colleges for the discussion of student problems relating to choice of colleges and curricula. The Examiner for several years has been chairman of the State Committee of Secondary Schools of the North Central Association, for the accrediting of Ohio high schools. Correspondence of the University with that association, with the State Department of Education, and with Ohio high schools relating to educational standards is conducted through the Entrance Board office.

Advanced Undergraduate Transfers from Other Colleges to Ohio State, 1929-30 through 1943-44



Registrar

FROM THE ENTRANCE BOARD the student moves up one flight of stairs in the Administration Building to the office of the Registrar. Through this office run all the threads woven into the pattern which makes up the college life of a student at Ohio State University. Its functions touch the student's college life from the day of his admission to the day of his graduation—and even after.

In reality, only a part of the new students actually travel up that flight of stairs from the Entrance Board to the Registrar's office. Thanks to a very workable system of advance registration, a student may, if he prefers, conduct the whole procedure from his home, by mail.

As University Editor, the Registrar directs the publication of college bulletins which are distributed widely to prospective and former students for their use in choosing courses of study. The student is admitted, plans his college program, and completes his registration by mailing his fees to the University. He receives his fee receipt before he leaves his home for Columbus, and he is then ready to begin his classroom work.

When a freshman takes his place on the "Long Walk" centering the campus oval for the opening of Freshman Week —his first college experience at Ohio State—he finds his faculty advisers and the classmates making up his group for the week without confusion, because he has been scheduled in advance by the Registrar to a certain Freshman Week section. When he receives his class schedule of studies, his hours of recitations have been assigned to him by the Registrar's office, as have the rooms in which his classes are held.

This office prepares and guards carefully the student's permanent record card on which are recorded the grades he earns each quarter, the degrees he receives, his scholastic honors, his clubs, fraternity affiliations, and his athletic achievements. Guided by Western Conference rules for athletic eligibility and University faculty rules for campus competition, the Registrar is the officer who passes upon the academic eligibility of all athletes, all candidates for college class officers, for Student Senate, for class honoraries—even for campus "queens."

The Registrar's office assesses all of the fees which a student pays to the University throughout his college course, prepares the schedule for all of his final examinations, and reports his grades at the close of each quarter, with copies for the student, for his parents, and for the dean of his college.

The Registrar was in no small measure concerned with the coming to the campus on June 13, 1943, of a very large unit of the Army Specialized Training Program—one of the three largest units of its kind in the country. As many as 2880 of these soldiers were on the campus at one time, pursuing six different programs of study. It was the function of the Registrar's office to assign them to college classrooms, keep in the University files a record of their previous educational background, a record of their college classes here, and of the grades they made each quarter. When most of these boys were suddenly transferred by the War Department in March, 1944, to combat assignments, the Registrar, in record time, reported the grades of each student, with copies for the coordinator of the program, for the student, and for Washington.

A booklet has recently been released by the Registrar's office, giving Ohio State's evaluation of the courses taught in the Army Specialized Training Program, in terms of regular University credit. Ohio State is the first university in the country to complete such an evaluation. The booklet is in great demand by ASTP students all over the United States and by registrars of other universities.

Anticipating the desire after the war by thousands of members of the Armed Forces for records of all their educational

experiences during World War II, the Registrar's office is prepared to answer such requests. A record is being made of all Naval officers, Waves, and seamen who have studied on the campus in the Naval Recognition School. In the same files are the records of the many lads who have studied in the Civil Aeronautics Administration War Training Program on this campus, as well as the names of the many thousands of men and women who have attended classes in the Engineering, Science, and Management War Training Program inaugurated immediately after Pearl Harbor.

The work of the Registrar's office has increased as the University has grown. Until recently, few requests for copies of students' record cards were received except for transfer from one college to another. During the past year more than 16,000 copies of records have been made, at the request of present-day students and alumni for use in obtaining employment or in entering the Armed Forces.

Preparation of statistics is a major activity in the office of the Registrar. Quarter by quarter, geographical distribution figures are made which show that students are enrolled from every Ohio county, from every state in the Union, and from many of the countries of the world, in spite of unsettled conditions.

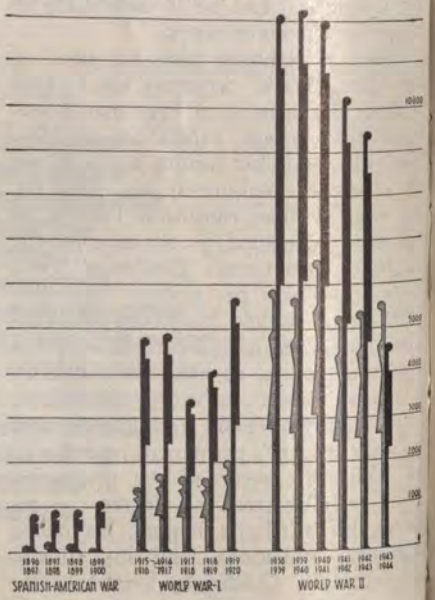
Data on religious affiliations of students is kept year by year, as are statistics on the occupations of the parents of students. These give an interesting picture of the background of those who make up the student body. The Registrar's fireproof vaults contain much valuable information relating to the University, past and present.

It has been predicted that the number of students on college campuses following the close of World War II will increase to heights greater than ever before. When that day comes, the Registrar's office stands ready to be of service to the returning veterans and to all other young people who may desire to continue or to start their education at Ohio State.

Data and Chart Below Show Effects of Three Wars on Enrollment. For World Wars I and II Ratios of Men to Women Are Depicted

As soon as hostilities ceased in World War I, student enrollment began to rise. The increase was a steady one until in 1938-39 a new peak was reached—18,067 students for the year, 13,155 on the campus at one time in the autumn quarter.

Year	Men	Women	Total
SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR			
1896-1897	860	150	1010
1897-1898	950	236	1186
1898-1899	968	210	1178
1899-1900	1159	109	1268
WORLD WAR I			
1915-1916	4845	1468	6313
1916-1917	4951	1760	6711
1917-1918	3448	1702	5150
1918-1919	4126	1699	5825
1919-1920	5751	2066	7817
WORLD WAR II			
1938-1939	12164	5903	18067
1939-1940	12277	5726	18003
1940-1941	12006	5562	17568
1941-1942	10265	5301	15566
1942-1943	9483	5395	14878
1943-1944	4637	5588	10225



Dean of Men

CONTINUOUSLY during his college years, the male student finds occasions to visit the office of the Dean of Men for many kinds of assistance.

Although the demands of war have sharply decreased the number of men on the Ohio State campus, and consequently the number entering this particular office, the increasing complexity of personal problems and the variety of new war-time activities have largely compensated for the decrease.

As Selective Service coordinator for the University, the Dean of Men has handled more than six thousand cases relating to student draft status in a three-year period. By the end of the year of this report, the number of active cases was down to four hundred and fifty, a gradual decrease having taken place as Selective Service requirements grew more rigid. Many of the cases had required personal conferences with the registrants, and all have passed through many stages as the status of the registrants changed. During all of this time, the University has enjoyed the confidence of local draft boards and of the state Selective Service headquarters on all matters which relate to student and staff deferments.

When women's dormitories were taken over for Army use June 12, 1943, the Dean of Men assumed responsibility for the operation of these halls as well as for the regular men's dormitories which were also converted to military use. In addition, thirteen fraternity houses were taken over on a rental basis for the housing of Army students. All these changes were made with a minimum of confusion.

In April, 1944, the number of men in Army Specialized Training was sharply reduced, and at this time the fraternity houses and several of the dormitories were released. Most of the fraternities were taken over by the chapters, which had been housed in temporary quarters—in all cases with a reduced membership.

During the spring quarter of 1943 a Recreation Council was formed under the leadership of the Dean of Men, its membership including representatives of the various student organizations and administrative personnel concerned with campus social life. The council has functioned throughout the year, serving to eliminate duplication of effort and to provide balanced recreational opportunity for both military and civilian students.

Applications for student loans, handled through the office of the Dean of Men, have been fewer in number with the reduced enrollment and the higher family incomes prevailing during the war. Slightly more than $9000 was loaned from regular loan funds during the year, to seventy individuals. In addition, eighty-five loans totaling $1800 were made for short periods from the Dean's Emergency Fund.

Although the International House is not strictly a function of this office, the Dean of Men serves as secretary of the Board of Trustees of that house. Filled to its capacity of sixteen all year, the house has served well. If it could be doubled in capacity, it would become self-supporting and at the same time extend its usefulness.

Student activities, including publications, have functioned satisfactorily during the year, nearly ninety per cent of the leadership now being assumed by women.

The monthly "Prexy's Hour"' has been continued under the guidance of the Dean of Men, bringing from twenty to fifty students each month to the office of President Howard L. Bevis for informal chats and refreshments. The President has taken advantage of these occasions to gain many student views on the activities of the University.

Discharged service men returning to the campus reached a number in the spring quarter that seemed to justify an organization of their own. The Ohio

State University Veterans' Association was the result of organization work done by the Dean of Men. At the beginning, one hundred and three students were eligible, and the number is increasing from quarter to quarter.

The Ohio State University Dads' Association, with the Dean of Men as its executive secretary, held its election meeting in November, but because of travel difficulties no attempt was made to hold the usual spring meeting. With the return of normal times this organization, with its companion group, the Mothers' Association, may be expected to be more active than ever.

Services of the Men's Housing Bureau, a division of this office, have naturally decreased with the decline in men's enrollment. Assistance to married Army and Navy personnel on campus has been a large part of the activity the past year.

Guidance of fraternities is a responsibility of this office, and this phase of activity has presented numerous problems during the year. One problem was that of aiding in the transfer of some of the houses to the Army and, later, their return to the active chapters.

Fraternity membership has declined, the total in social fraternities being four hundred and fifty in the spring quarter as compared with five hundred and seventy-five the previous autumn. Twenty-five social fraternities have remained active with an average size of about eighteen men. Adequate leadership was a problem, as evidenced by the fact that twenty-five fraternities had fifty-five presidents during the year. "House mothers" are being installed in all social fraternities effective with the autumn of 1944.

Auditing of accounts of student organizations, fraternities, and sororities has continued as a function of the office of the Dean of Men. The Ohio State system has served as a pattern for many other colleges and universities during the past fifteen years. Ohio State's cooperative buying organization, the Fraternity Managers' Association, continues to be the largest in the country.

The school year 1943-44 has undoubtedly brought forth more changes in the financial activity of Ohio State student organizations than at any time since the establishment of the Student Auditing Office. With the membership of men's groups being largely reduced to individuals of 4-F classification and those under 18 years of age, the income has been low and the turnover in officer personnel excessive. Sororities on the other hand have operated with a larger membership and handled more funds than ever before.

In addition to the supervision and auditing of the various funds, counseling and training officers on organization bookkeeping, finance and management has continued to be one of the main functions. Bookkeeping systems have been revised and new instruction manuals prepared.

Forty-one of the sixty social and professional fraternities, all of the eighteen sororities, and one hundred and seven of the one hundred and eighty-five student organizations have showed financial activity during the year, and nearly all finished the period in good financial condition. In addition to paying their bills and setting up cash reserves, these student organizations purchased $23,750 in War Bonds. The work of the student auditor's office continues on a self-supporting basis.

Activities of the Student Employment Service, also conducted from the office of the Dean of Men, are reported separately, on page 24.

The Dean of Men continues to serve as chairman of the Council on Student Affairs, as a member of the Commencement Committee, the Committee on Conduct in Examinations, Student Publications Board, Personnel Council, Housing Council. Outside the campus, he serves as treasurer of the Ohio College Association and treasurer of the Ohio-West Virginia Area of the YMCA.

Dean of Women

THE FUNDAMENTAL program of the Office of the Dean of Women has carried on even though there has been added emphasis in some branches and curtailment in others. The enrollment of women students has shown a steady increase in recent years which means expansion in the program in general.

The staff is ever mindful that the responsibility for "out of classroom," experiences for women is theirs. Proper housing, vocational information, training for community adjustment, and social competency are some of the phases of the program sponsored.

With the war, new responsibilities have been added for women students. New opportunities have arisen and women students are holding positions never before assumed by them. These women are showing their ability to accept such responsibilities and the staff of the Dean of Women is advising, training, and working with them in this adjustment.

In times of emergency personal problems are increased and seem out of all proportion. The women, in most cases, are meeting the new problems with sound judgment and are thinking them through carefully. The staff is alert to this situation and always ready to discuss these problems with the individual student.

The service of the Dean of Women and her staff to the life of the woman student begins in Freshman Week when the Dean meets all new students during the orientation period. At that time, the records are begun which are amplified during the successive years of college experience and which provide a cumulative commentary upon the experiences of each woman on the campus.

Through a course for credit, upper class women are working with freshmen and learning the techniques of counseling. The Dean of Women selects these student assistants on the basis of leadership and ability to get along with others. They are trained in study habits, social planning, budgeting of time, test administration, and other fields which make them capable of contributing to the sound adjustment of freshman women.

Housing.—The responsibility of the housing division of the Office of the Dean of Women is to assist all women students in making the best living arrangements possible for their particular needs.

The housing facilities that we have had through the Spring Quarter 1943 were University Residence Halls, Private Residence Halls, Sorority Houses, University Houses, and Private Homes. During the school year 1943-44 three of the University Residence Halls, Canfield, Mack and Neil, were taken over by the Army. A new type of housing called Substitute Residences was set up.

The University Residence Halls are operated by the University, the Private Residence Halls by Church Boards, and the Sorority Houses by sorority groups. All of these types of housing were planned for women students and constitute satisfactory places for them to live.

University Houses, which are private homes accommodating five or more women students, were built for family use. Substitute Residences, which are now operated by the University, were formerly fraternity houses and were built for fraternity use. Both of these types of housing constitute makeshift arrangements for women students.

In the University Residence Halls, Private Residence Halls, Sorority Houses, University Houses and Substitute Residences, the students are organized under the house rules of the Women's Self Government Association and are supervised by the Dean of Women.

Our plan in general is to place freshman women in the Residence Halls and upper-class women, sophomores, juniors, and seniors, in Sorority Houses or Uni-

versity Houses. The total number of spaces in the Residence Halls had become insufficient to take care of the increasing numbers of out-of-town freshmen prior to the fall of 1943. A small number of late applicants were placed in University Houses and private homes each year. In the fall of 1943 a much larger number had to be so placed.

We have three cooperative houses for women students. The Alumnae Scholarship House is for freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior women of high scholastic achievement and economic need. The W.S.G.A. Club and the Anne Tweedale house are for good students of junior, senior, and graduate rank who have financial need. The demand for the cooperative plan fluctuates with the economic trends.

The following table and chart show distribution of the undergraduate women through various types of housing over the period, 1934-1944:

COMPARATIVE HOUSING OF UNDERGRADUATE WOMEN FOR TEN YEARS—1934-1943

Type of Residence	Fall Qtr. 1934-35 No.	%	Fall Qtr. 1935-36 No.	%	Fall Qtr. 1936-37 No.	%	Fall Qtr. 1937-38 No.	%	Fall Qtr. 1938-39 No.	%	Fall Qtr. 1939-40 No.	%	Fall Qtr. 1940-41 No.	%	Fall Qtr. 1941-42 No.	%	Fall Qtr. 1942-43 No.	%	Fall Qtr. 1943-44 No.	%
University Halls..	400	15.9	493	17.5	510	16.6	518	16.3	510	15.8	509	15.7	697	22.4	721	23.1	760	23.2	389	12.0
Private Halls.....	94	3.6	143	5.0	144	4.7	147	4.6	137	4.3	155	4.8	144	4.7	149	4.8	169	5.2	155	4.8
Sorority Houses..	167	6.6	174	6.5	188	6.1	284	8.9	250	7.8	254	7.8	265	8.5	288	9.2	306	9.3	354	11.0
University Houses.	223	8.8	319	11.3	477	15.5	491	15.4	573	17.8	571	17.6	398	12.8	451	14.4	496	15.1	722	22.3
Private Homes (paying).....	307	12.2	309	10.9	379	12.4	361	11.4	341	10.6	288	8.9	284	9.1	240	7.7	332	10.1	491	15.2
Private Homes (working).....	90	3.6	78	2.7	82	2.7	93	2.9	90	2.8	77	2.4	75	2.4	52	1.7	48	1.5	29	0.9
Out-of-town Totals	1281	50.7	1516	53.9	1780	58.0	1894	59.5	1901	59.1	1854	57.3	1863	59.9	1901	60.9	2111	64.4	2140	66.2
At Home Totals..	1245	49.3	1298	46.1	1290	42.0	1289	40.5	1318	40.9	1381	42.7	1249	40.1	1218	39.1	1169	35.6	1091	33.8
Grand Totals.....	2526		2814		3070		3183		3219		3235		3112		3119		3280		3231	

In the fall of 1940 Canfield Hall and an addition to Mack Hall were completed and occupied for the first time, which increased the number living in University Residence Halls by 188. In the fall of 1937 several of the sororities increased their capacity by building larger houses, or building additions.

From the years 1934 to 1943 there has been an actual increase in the number of out-of-town undergraduate women from 1281 to 2140. The percentage of the total of out-of-town undergraduates to the total number of undergraduates for this period increased from 50.7 to 66.2.

During this ten-year period of ever-increasing numbers of undergraduate women to be housed, it has been necessary for us to amplify two types of housing, the University Houses and Private Homes. The number in University Houses in 1934 was 223, and in 1943 it was 496, while those in Private Homes in 1934 was 307 and in 1943 was 332.

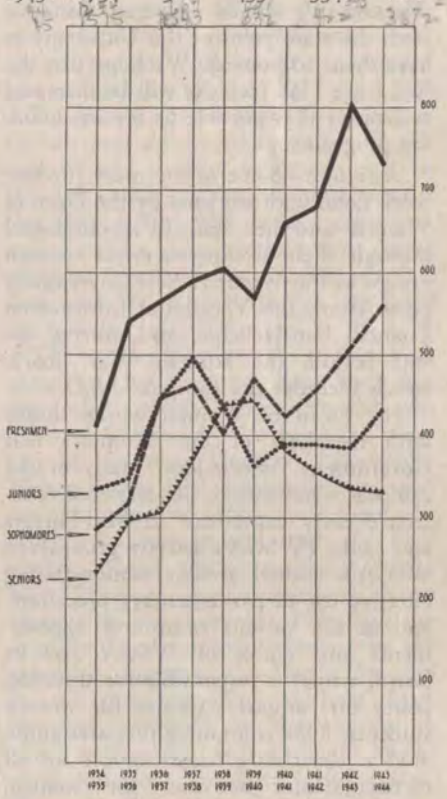
Normal trends were upset in the fall of 1943 by the fact that three of the large University Residence Halls, Canfield, Mack, and Neil, were taken over by the army. Oxley Hall was reserved for the student nurses.

Ten fraternity houses were acquired, particularly for freshman women, to partially substitute for the Residence Halls which were given up. The total capacity of these houses was 266. This meant that a much more than normal increase in two types of housing, University Houses and Private Homes, had to be effected in the fall of 1943. The number in University Houses in 1943 increased to 722, and the number in Private Homes to 491.

It is also interesting to note that the number who accepted jobs working for room and board in private homes in 1943 was smaller than at any other time in this ten-year period.

The following table and graph show the numbers of out-of-town women in each class during the period, 1934-1943.

Fall	*Freshmen*	*Sophomores*	*Juniors*	*Seniors*	*Totals*
1934	415	286	335	234	1270
1935	541	319	348	299	1507
1936	566	447	446	308	1767
1937	591	464	499	372	1876
1938	605	403	439	440	1887
1939	570	471	364	445	1850
1940	663	423	392	384	1862
1941	682	458	391	357	1888
1942	802	509	384	337	2032
1943	734	560	433	334	2061



By studying the table and the graph, one realizes that our problem of housing women students has become more and more strenuous over this decade because we not only have increased greatly our numbers of out-of-town women, but have had the greatest growth in the number of freshman women without a corresponding growth in satisfactory facilities. The parents of these young students wish them to live in Residence Halls where they may have the supervision of the Dean of Women and may participate in the educational and social program that is conducted under her direction in the halls. It is most desirable from the standpoint of the University to have them so housed. We hope that the Residence Hall facilities will be increased as soon as it is possible to resume building programs.

Activities.—Some of the most effective work done with students by the Dean of Women and her staff is accomplished through their advisory services to such groups as the Women's Self Government Association, the Vocational Information Council, Pan-Hellenic, and, during the war period, the Student War Board, which includes the campus U.S.O.

The Dean of Women works closely with members of the Women's Self Government Association. Many of the campus organizations' leaders receive effective early experience in Mid-Mirrors and Links (WSGA's activity groups), in WSGA's annual session demonstrating effective use of parliamentary procedure, and in the various committee appointments and offices of WSGA and its board, which is responsible for directing policy on campus activities for women students. One committee prepares annually a descriptive classification of all extra-curricular activities for women. New students can better choose appropriate activities after receiving this. They are also helped by the WSGA committee which organizes, during Freshman Week each fall, the orientation hours, where the major curricular activity groups each give a five-minute presentation of their activities.

The Vocational Information Council for Women Students places Ohio State University in the vanguard of American colleges and universities by the scale of its annual three-day Vocational Information Conference. To present opportunities for women in business, industry, and the professions, members of the faculty are joined by outstanding specialists from other parts of Ohio and the nation. Students are excused from classes to attend the panel-discussions in areas most interesting to them, and are joined by representatives from local high schools and from other colleges and universities. Since the council's establishment in 1928, conferences have grown to include, in a peak year, more than one hundred speakers and more than five thousand recorded attendances. The joint student and faculty committees planning the program have evolved into an organization which gives students the major responsibility for arranging sessions, selecting speakers, entertaining them, and sharing in conference leadership with the faculty adviser working in each vocational area. VIC membership is kept at one hundred by selecting each spring third-quarter freshmen with high marks and demonstrated evidence of intellectual and social leadership. Direction of the council is handled by a board of six coordinators, three secretaries, a treasurer, and an assistant dean of women.

In the fall of 1942, the Student War Board was established to encourage traditional campus groups to engage in war activities and to promote new war projects. Jointly sponsored by the offices of the Dean of Men and the Dean of Women, WSGA, and the Student Senate, the Board has registered to date 2,000 SWAVES (Student War Activity Volunteers) and assigned 1900 individually to Nurses' Aide Training and Service, First Aid Training, Recreation Leadership Training and service in Settlement Houses, War Prisoner Book Col-

lection, USO Junior Hostess Service, Ration Board Service and the office work essential to handle records and correspondence. WSGA's "Links" has been encouraged to undertake a drive for purchase of a jeep and three parachutes. Sororities and University Housing groups have encouraged members to increase their weekly purchases of stamps and bonds, and to make blood donations. Various organizations have undertaken salvage drives. By calling two annual state-wide conferences, the War Board has succeeded in pooling ideas on projects and techniques from 38 colleges and universities.

The largest war-time project is the USO Junior Hostess Program sponsored by the Office of the Dean of Women, under which over 1600 women students have since November, 1942, entered training and helped entertain more than 10,000 service men on campus, aside from participation in USO programs elsewhere in Columbus or in their home towns. This had the two-fold result of, first, entertaining the 5200 men passing through the STAR processing service, the ASTP trainees assigned to the campus (numbering 3,000 some months) and men from Fort Hayes Induction Center and Lockbourne Air Base and, second, giving carefully prepared women students opportunity to help in the war effort and at the same time make friends under pleasant but dignified auspices. The Junior Hostess training and experience has had such appreciable effect on many girls who needed social experience that it established a precedent for the Dean of Women's office developing a future program of social orientation for women students. The week-end use of Pomerene Hall has broken ground for a current Pomerene Hall Open House program which will serve all students under the leadership of the Pomerene Board of Control and committees representing many students' activity and housing groups.

Panhellenic.—The Women's Panhellenic Association is composed of the twenty social sororities on our campus and has an approximate membership of 900 women students. Eighteen sororities have chapter houses located in the University district and well-organized cooperative plans of government, study, social activity, and participation in campus and community affairs are effectively carried on by each group. It is the responsibility of the Dean of Women's staff to advise the organizations in procedures for housing, membership selection—popularly known as "rushing," and scholarship studies; to consider group problems and questions of individual students who are or wish to become affiliated.

To introduce adequately some 700 rushees and 20 sororities during Freshman Week, a social program must be planned carefully from accurate records compiled during the immediately preceding weeks. During the entire school year, the membership, initiation, scholarship and activity records are available for constant reference.

The responsibility for the state organization of the Mothers' Association has been added to the office with the new Dean of Women who is executive secretary of the state Mothers' Association. This organization was formed in 1936 and has eighteen clubs throughout the state. Speakers are sent from the University once a year (usually in April) when "Parents Day," sponsored by the University, is celebrated. Programs are suggested and activities planned by the executive secretary. On Dad's Day and on the day preceding Mothers' Day, meetings are held on the campus at which representatives from the clubs discuss common problems and plans. Through this cooperation between the parents and the University, a program of mutual benefit is sponsored.

The Mothers' Clubs have made many contributions to student loan funds.

Junior Council

EACH OF THE LARGER COLLEGES at Ohio State has a Junior Dean, whose major duty is that of advising students on problems of many kinds. The beginning student ordinarily will have his first interview with the Junior Dean during his first week on the campus.

Before the entry of the United States into World War II, approximately three thousand new students came to Ohio State each year.

In the days before the University had grown so large, personal contacts between students and instructors were a natural part of University life. But with the tremendous increases in numbers, these contacts inevitably grew fewer and fewer, until students, faculty, and administrative officers all recognized the need for additional counseling officers.

It was into this situation that the Junior Deans were introduced in 1928. For some years previously, the Dean of Men, until then having the title of student counselor, the Dean of Women, the University Examiner, and the college officers had been counseling with students. The number of underclassmen had grown so large, however, that these existing agencies could not meet the need. The University had a counseling program, but it was not sufficiently extensive or intensive. Immediately upon their appointment, therefore, the Junior Deans took their places among these counselors, set up offices in their respective colleges, and proceeded to establish contacts with students, parents, instructors, and high schools. Since that time they have worked in close touch with the personnel offices which existed at the time of their appointment.

The establishment in 1928 of junior deanships in the Colleges of Agriculture, Arts and Sciences, Commerce and Administration, Education, and Engineering opened the way for improved relationship between faculty and students. Next came the organization of the Junior Council, consisting of the Junior Deans and other faculty members selected by the President. The council was charged with the responsibility of studying all matters common, or which might become common, to the several colleges.

The Junior Council has held meetings weekly since its establishment, devoted to the study of problems directly or indirectly related to the welfare of students.

The Junior Deans have long realized the many new problems and situations confronted by beginning students. The realization that the welfare of the student is the most important problem in any college or university has always been uppermost in their minds.

In their educational counseling, the Junior Deans attempt to hold at least one personal conference with each student during the year to discuss whatever problems may be confronting him and to have him know that his Junior Dean is ready to assist him in every possible direction. Special attention is given to these groups:

Students whose parents attend Freshman Week to discuss special problems of their sons and daughters.
Transfers from other institutions.
Students entering with conditions.
Students reported in need of special attention by Freshman Week advisers.
Students making low grades at mid-quarters.
Students reported by faculty members as needing counseling.

Many conferences also are held with students who come voluntarily or who are called for interviews about such matters as:

Making or changing schedules, excessive absences, choice of curriculum, planning of majors and minors, transferring to another college within the University, transferring to other educational institutions for work not offered at Ohio State, setting up properly balanced extra-curricular programs, making up entrance conditions, budgeting study time, discovering and developing special interests, organizing out-of-course readings, adjusting incompatabilities with instructors, selecting senior advisers, arranging for personal relationships between student and faculty members, putting students in touch with professional societies and clubs.

Educational counseling with gifted students is another activity of the Junior Deans. The development of such a student is essentially the concern of the instructional staff, but the Junior Dean also seeks in his conferences to motivate these young people to do their best work. This phase of the program has called for the following activities:

Encouraging such students to carry more than the usual number of hours of course work.

Arranging for admission of gifted freshmen to courses normally closed to them in the first year.

Assigning gifted students to sections working at faster paces than the average section, in cooperation with the department concerned.

Encouraging achievement worthy of recognition by honorary societies.

Writing congratulatory letters, or awarding certificates of merit, to students making high grades, thus encouraging them to continued good work.

Educational counseling with students doing unsatisfactory work also is an important activity of the Junior Deans. The erroneous belief has grown up in some places that the Junior Deans devote the greater part of their time to such students. This is in no sense true. As already indicated, they spend a proportionate share of their time with gifted and average students. This is as it should be, since the great majority of students are doing passing, or better-than-passing, work.

But many of the students doing unsatisfactory work may achieve creditable standings through careful guidance. The Junior Deans, therefore, have attempted to assist every student in need of help, so that when he leaves the University, either by his own choice or because of inability to do acceptable work, he will feel that every possible effort has been made by the staff to help him succeed.

Many freshmen are in need of vocational counseling. Some have not decided upon the occupations they will enter and are worried because of their indecision; others have made decisions with which they are not satisfied; still others change their occupational plans as a result of their University work. From among these three groups numerous students counsel with the Junior Deans.

Besides educational and vocational problems, students are harassed by numerous other considerations. These veer off in many directions and influence students' adjustment to community life and to academic work. Of necessity, the Junior Deans spend a considerable part of their time in personal counseling on such problems which, if not disposed of, often make for failure and many types of maladjustment.

But when a University staff member works closely with the educational, vocational, and personal problems of students, he must also in many cases work with their parents. This is true in the case of the Junior Deans. Parents of Columbus students are so closely in touch with the work of the University that they find it natural to telephone or to call upon the advisers of their sons and daughters. People throughout the state frequently come to Columbus to see their children and often drop in to see one or another of the Junior Deans. Many others write instead.

The adolescent entering college is a most insecure individual. He has in many cases left home for the first time. He has come in contact with a new range of knowledge. He is forced to appraise concepts which he has always taken for granted. He is projected into a series of physiological, emotional, and intellectual conflicts in which he usually needs the assistance of more mature individuals.

Helping students to solve these problems is at once an obligation and an opportunity of great importance, both for the University and for society at large.

Personnel Council

THE PERSONNEL COUNCIL is one of the agencies helping to correlate the many and varied services of the University to its students. On the council are the Vice President for students affairs, the Deans of Men and Women, the director of the University Health Service, and representatives of other personnel agencies.

Among the problems which have been under discussion during the year have been the effect and extent of students' employment in outside jobs on their classroom work and health, the best means of helping worthy students from low-income groups, services needed by high school students before they enter the University, ways of helping students to decide on their vocations, means of placing graduates in positions best suited to their capabilities, problems of the returned veteran, need for additional dormitories and a new student union, and methods of keeping personnel workers on campus informed on the resources at hand for helping students with their personal problems.

Recently the council has given most of its attention to the problems of the returned veteran and other groups of men on the campus.

Other groups of men on campus are only a little less likely to want similar assistance. Those who have been classified "4-F" also have disabilities which need to be taken into account in their programs of study and their selection of vocations. Boys under eighteen, here for only a few months before being called into military service, want programs fitted to both their military and later civilian careers.

The council is convinced that the future will witness greatly increased demands for personnel service to students, both because of the increased enrollments and because of the wider range of problems which youth in the post-war world must face.

Health Service

THE UNIVERSITY Health Service is the personnel agency primarily responsible for medical service and personal health guidance of Ohio State students. It supplements the work of the family physician, and it is supported entirely by student fees.

University Health Service attempts to make possible the most efficient use of the investment the state has made in facilities for university training. Students who are sick or under par physically cannot make the most of their university opportunities and serious waste results.

When it is understood that from one to ten per cent of a normal student body of 12,000 may be sufficiently physically under par any given day to influence college performance, the problem and need is clear.

Practical Service.—More than sixty-eight thousand medical and health services have been given to regular students and soldiers during the past year through the dispensary in Hayes Hall.

Approximately seventy-five per cent of these services were received by soldiers of the Army Specialized Training Program, which was the largest unit of this type in the country.

In addition to the dispensary service, the most serious cases, 833 in number, were hospitalized at University Hospital. Hospital service amounted to 2546 hospital days to 145 students and 327 soldiers between July 1, 1943, and April 1, 1944. A Hospital Infirmary of sixteen beds was set up in the basement of Baker Hall for soldiers only. Thirteen hundred infirmary days were given 361 soldiers between October 13, 1943, and March 16, 1944.

The infirmary was closed in March, when the size of the ASTP unit was materially reduced. This essential facility, the first of its kind at Ohio State, will be remembered when the post-war

health needs of the regular students are definitely planned.

Physicians of the Health Service have served as contract officers to the army through the University. The director has served as senior medical officer for the campus unit. All regular personnel of the service—nurses, laboratory, secretarial and clerical staff—has served both army and student groups.

In addition to the Health Service staff, twenty-four physicians of the hospital staff and six of non-staff connected specialists from Columbus and three dentists from Dental School cooperated in this program.

Two navy groups, the Recognition School and Naval Aviation in the C.P.T. stage, were serviced for periods during 1942 and 1943.

Under reduced enrollment, health service has been approximately fifty-five per cent student and forty-five per cent soldier.

For the first time in Ohio State history, a relatively full medical and surgical program has been given a group of almost three thousand soldier students. The peace-time student medical program has always been limited. The relatively unrestricted government supported health program for soldiers was welcomed.

Examinations.—The start of any comprehensive health program lies in full medical examination. In the case of students, an entrance examination, less thorough than army induction examination, has been given since about 1916 by the physical education department, with cooperation of the Health Service since 1933.

The army group of students had been thoroughly examined on induction, and so no further full examination was given. Health Service conducted a monthly health examination of all soldiers, including throat, teeth, skin, and general health inspection. Any abnormal conditions were referred to the dispensary for follow-up, treatment, or observation.

This is the principle of periodic health examination on a small scale and is a logical preventive medicine procedure for any group. Early conditions are found and corrected before they have a chance to develop into anything serious. This monthly type of examination is, of course, not included in the regular student program. Student entrance examinations are followed up with health conferences in necessary cases. The women are given a second examination at the start of their second year. These examinations are well done with an outside staff. Two women physicians, who serve half time in the Health Service and half time in the division of physical education for women, supervise.

Men's entrance examinations at the start of the freshman year are organized and the outside medical examiners supervised by the physician of the men's physical education and athletic department, who is also responsible for intercollegiate and intramural athletic examination. Health Service cooperates in entrance examination, receives the examination records, and follows up, from the medical personnel adjustment standpoint.

Periodic health examination is given in special cases and to any senior who applies. Health Service does examination of nurses, applicants for Ohio State and other medical schools, food handlers, students applying for readmission to college, dietitian interne applicants, nurses aides applicants, Home Management House students, and other small groups. Examinations for paid positions are for the most part referred to other physicians, but some student-teacher applicants are examined. References for pre-marital examinations are made.

Dental care has always been a private matter for students. Many patronize the Dental Clinic, but the majority go to their own private dentists.

The medical cases sick in quarters have always been a matter of concern. Military cases were seen, when necessary, in quarters by a regular staff physician

day or night, and the moderately ill were visited by our visiting nurse.

Student cases up to this time have not been visited in their rooms by Health Service physicians, except in extreme instances. The University realizes the concern parents feel under such conditions in case of out of town students and has furnished a visiting nurse. The nurse visits these "sick in room" students on their request. The nurse makes certain that they are seen either by a local physician privately, or sent to the University Hospital for proper care by "house staff" or by private or staff physician under private arrangement.

Soldiers were hospitalized up to thirty days before shifting to Fort Hayes Hospital. In student hospital cases the University, through the health fee, furnishes a variable period of hospitalization in properly referred cases. In the past, this has been a liberal two weeks. It is now one week. Reduced registration and student fee income may make further reduction necessary.

Students who become ill or have an accident may be treated directly, advised, or referred by the Health Service staff, regardless of the nature or seriousness of illness or accident.

All students who become ill or who experience injury at hours when Health Service is not open, are instructed to call a private physician. In case no physician can be reached, even through the local Medical Bureau, students can be seen at the Out-Patient Department of University Hospital. Such service is at their own expense, unless they are judged hospital cases, when usual rules prevail.

In all student cases, full attempt is made to return the student to the family physician and cooperate with him in every way.

Specialist Service.—The full range of specialist service furnished the army is also furnished students, up to a certain point.

Care of the eyes is obviously very important to the University student. The excuse made by many students who have to quit college that "it is because of my eyes" is many times legitimate.

In a military program such as this, involving super-intensive study, strain on the eyes of the soldier students was tremendous. The number of vision problems was great. Two local ophthalmologists refracted the eyes and furnished glasses prescriptions. The soldiers were then referred to the regular army source at Fort Hayes for the actual glasses. Certain student cases are given the benefit of being fitted for glasses. For the most part, this service is privately obtained through physicians, optometrists, or the campus Optometry Clinic.

Our local allergic consultants made some fine contributions to soldiers with hay fever and other allergies. Only in the larger enrollment years have we been able to furnish allergic service to students.

Ear, nose and throat, neuro-psychiatry, skin, orthopedic, surgery, internal medicine, and cardiology consultation was available in or through dispensary. All specialties were also available for both groups through hospital on our reference.

Complete medication was furnished soldiers, and this particular station went somewhat farther than some in its dispensing of vitamin therapy by capsules and by muscular injection. This therapy was found to be a real contribution to the general health of the unit. Only simple medication is furnished students ordinarily. Prescriptions are written if the more expensive type is needed. Exceptions for extremely needy students may be made.

Public Health Service Aspects.—The public health service aspects of the University community also clear through our agency.

The army brought an increased attention to environmental sanitation. This involved the monthly inspection of the fraternity houses and dormitories used to house the army units.

The Health Service gave medical in-

spection and examination to all food handlers involved in the program, which has also been a part of service to regular "on campus" eating places for students. The City Health Department supervises "off campus" eating places.

Early Diagnosis and Preventive Medicine Emphasis.—Early diagnosis and preventive medicine have always been the basis of our dispensary treatment of students. The primary basis of true preventive medicine in the Army lies in the immunization program—the famous "shots."

The immunization service to regular students has been limited in the past to special groups (nurses). Several years ago more than one thousand students were voluntarily vaccinated during a smallpox scare, after two student cases of smallpox were discovered. These student cases were traced to contact with the disease in their home town during a vacation period. No further cases developed after the vaccination program, but the incident illustrates the need of correlation of university and general public health administration and precautions.

It is felt that returning soldiers will demand much more thorough inoculation programs, in view of the demonstration of the great value in their army and navy experiences.

Special Services.—The war has brought many special services to students. For example, boys come in and say, "I am to be examined for the draft. What are my chances of being accepted?" "Can I qualify for the army or navy air corps?" is a common question. Essentials of examinations are given these individuals whose minds are set at rest, and possibility for intelligent planning increased by such unofficial guidance.

Shortly after Pearl Harbor, the University assigned to the Health Service, for the first time in history, the responsibility for examining students who wanted a pre-military examination. This examination was administered to approximately six hundred boys and guidance furnished which made planning possible. Even now we have applications for past records. Students and ex-students come in or write in, saying in effect, "I have applied for a commission" or "I am up for draft examination; kindly send my medical record at the University."

Veterans.—Many students are turned down for military service on medical grounds and are not given adequate information as to their condition. These boys are sometimes greatly worried when they are told they have a "heart condition" or "trouble with their lungs." Military authorities cannot take up time to go into details. We examine and advise them of the facts.

Returning veterans who qualify as students are given consideration from the medical standpoint by our service. Among others, there was a boy who was discharged from the service because of rheumatic fever and was told that his heart was involved. He was very greatly worried about it, since he did not know how serious his condition was. A full cardiac examination, including electrocardiographic and orthodiagram, as well as the usual examination, was given and his mind set very much at rest by the report. This type of service will be of increasing degree as more and more of the boys come back. Cooperation in any form of rehabilitation is available.

Mental Hygiene.—Mental hygiene service is given every day in some form, and any cases of mental disease suspected or found, usually in coordination with the personnel offices, are given the benefit of neuro-psychiatric examination. This challenge will be increased by veterans' problems in this field. Guidance is given as to diet, appropriate degree of exercise, recreation, social activity, medical appropriateness of necessary work in self support, appropriate academic load, and in many other fields.

Tuberculosis Control.—Since tuberculosis is the leading medical cause of

death at student age, the Health Service has taken a great interest in administering as much of a tuberculosis program as funds permit. At one time, a real tuberculosis program was administered in which the chests of all entering students were X-rayed, tuberculin tests given, clinical examination and blood studies made. One case of advanced and sixteen cases of minimal or incipient tuberculosis in varying stages among the supposedly well were found. For years, the Health Service has X-rayed, in varying numbers, the chests of the medical and dental students and nurses, who because of their work are particularly exposed to that disease.

The Health Service was the first agency in Columbus to do mass X-raying of a supposedly well group, which must be an increasing part of any public health service at this institution.

Why Students Come.—Students come to Health Service on their own initiative, by reference from entrance examinations, faculty and friends, other departments (particularly physical education, phonetics, psychology, and optometry), and by reference from the other personnel officers of the University.

In some instances, the health problem is first brought to the front when the students are called in for their quarterly academic conference with this group. Many students who find themselves below par in their grades are referred to our consideration with the idea that there may be a health factor influencing decrease in grades. In many instances this proves to be the case. Correction of deficiency states, such as hypothyroidism, anemia or low vitamin states, chronic tonsils, or a sub-acute appendix, or treatment of unrecognized sinus trouble or dental focus, frequently results in improved grades.

War time "nerves" and the general functional fatigue of over-tension, undersleep and in many instances over-smoking, are frequently encountered and usually improved.

Certain heart cases are given the benefit of special investigation, so that heart fears may be lessened, activity correctly guided, or proper diet and medication prescribed.

The relation of the glands of internal secretion to personality, academic, and social adjustments is an increasingly recognized problem.

Health Service is voluntary. Private patient-physician relationship is encouraged and many references and re-references to family and other physicians are made.

Health Education.—Health education in general in the form of one hour per week of hygiene instruction for one quarter is offered by the department of physical education to all freshmen.

Health education is offered by Health Service in a personalized way across the desk. This type is effective because it is practical and applies to individual needs, as well as personal prevention. The general classroom teaching in hygiene is supplemented by these individual services, which are particularly valuable when based on the periodic health examination.

Conclusion.—The main objectives of college health service are "the improvement of the physical and mental health of students, the prevention of disease, the education of the student body in the essentials of healthful living and the development by college men and women of a sound and sympathetic attitude towards modern scientific health practices," for their own sakes and for their contribution to intelligent leadership to higher levels of public health in their home communities. The war has redemonstrated this great need.

To these objectives, the Health Service continues to dedicate its activities, in the interest of health improvement for the present and future generations of Ohio.

Occupational Opportunities

THE OCCUPATIONAL Opportunities Service was established to aid the various personnel offices on the campus in the educational and vocational guidance of students. Each student who attends a university faces the question of adequate choice of his field of study and his consequent vocation. It is the aim of the University to provide him with information about occupations and about his aptitudes, abilities, and interests, so that he can make an intelligent choice.

These aims are carried out through a three-fold program:

1. The collection and dissemination of information about occupations.
2. An aptitude test service for students.
3. Vocational counseling services.

Collection and Dissemination of Information about Occupations.—In the study of occupations and occupational trends for Ohio State University the following aims or objectives have been kept in mind:

1. Occupational information must get into the thinking and planning of students. Since students seek the advice of advisers and counselors and discuss their educational and vocational plans with them, these individuals must be provided with occupational information on a broad scale.
2. Each occupation or occupational field for which the University now offers training must be so described that the students can get an accurate idea of the duties, the kinds of employing organizations, conditions of work, salary range, kinds of training and experience required, etc.
3. There is a need for continuous study of trends in supply and demand in those occupational areas for which the University offers training. Little profit is gained in securing training for an occupation which will be obsolete long before the student is ready to retire or for a field in which the probability of obtaining employment is too low.
4. The University should keep abreast of occupational and social trends so that it may offer training in fields for which there are training needs at the university level.

A study entitled "Ohio State and Occupations" has been prepared and made available to advisers, counselors, and students, in mimeographed form. For each major or curriculum are listed the occupations which may appropriately be followed by those having such training. More than nine hundred occupations and occupational fields are listed and described. These are the occupations for which degree training at Ohio State is appropriate. The occupations for which less than degree training is appropriate are not included.

Copies of the material are given to the students to assist them in crystallizing their interests upon one major field of study, or in order that they may develop a better understanding of the occupational outlook for the type of training they have chosen. Counselors have used the materials as a means of broadening their knowledge of occupations. In addition to the above uses, it has been made available for such programs as the Vocational Information Conference. It is hoped that "Ohio State and Occupations" may be put at the disposal of the high schools and colleges of the State in printed form.

Further studies of occupations and occupational trends will bring to the counselors and the students information in regard to supply and demand in various fields, and also an analysis of the occupational markets for graduates of the University.

An Aptitude Test Service for Students.—No matter how much he may know about occupations, a student still will be unable to make an adequate vocational choice unless he knows something of his own aptitudes, interests, and experiences and their occupational implications. The aptitude test program has been designed to aid students and their counselors in obtaining a more adequate picture of aptitudes, abilities, interests, and experi-

ence in so far as they have bearing on the student's choice of a major field or occupation. The Aptitude Testing Service is a supplement to the existing counseling facilities of the University. Its main function is to supply, on the request of a University counselor, such information about students as can be most effectively gathered by the use of standardized tests.

The tests employed may be of various types: tests of aptitudes, tests of interests, tests to measure the various components of personal adjustment, or, occasionally, achievement or intelligence tests. By the use of a comprehensive variety of scales, the Testing Service is in a position to provide the counselor with considerable information about the characteristics of each individual student pertinent to planning educational programs in terms of their occupational outlook.

Vocational Counseling Services.—In many cases, the counseling in regard to choice of field or the possibility of changing one's major field is done in this office. In the light of the aptitude and interests tests, the student's previous experience and training, and information about occupational fields, the whole problem is discussed until he is able to arrive at some reasonable and valid choice. He is then referred to the appropriate college office where he is aided in his selection of the courses which will help him to reach the goal he seeks.

The testing and counseling services are available to all students of the University, to high school graduates contemplating entrance to the University, and to returning veterans. In addition to these functions, we have served as a clearing house for special information which might be of assistance to students, faculty, and advisers in regard to Army programs, the Selective Service, training of University students for war industry, war service opportunities for women, etc. This has been done through mimeographed bulletins.

Student Employment

THE STUDENT EMPLOYMENT Office has been functioning to a certain degree as a "financial aids" office. Its functions include part-time employment, full-time employment, scholarships, and loans.

The role of part-time student employment is usually conceived to provide work opportunities so that needy students may remain in college. If the most effective service is to be rendered, functions should be broadened to not only help students make money, but to assist in their occupational and personal development.

Under such a concept, additional functions of a student employment office might be stated as follows:

1. To place students in jobs which will contribute to their professional and personal growth.
2. To provide work experience which will aid in making a vocational choice.
3. Through counseling to help students become aware of the values which they may receive from employment. Emphasis should be placed on professional, emotional, and social growth, development of good work habits, solving of financial problems, and the use of jobs as trial work experiences.

When the work of a student employment service is patterned along these lines, its function, instead of being an appendage to the regular work of the institution, becomes an integral part of the total educational program. Such a development is in line with current trends in educational theory and practice.

In spite of the low enrollment, the Student Employment Office has been a busy place. A total of 5,184 interviews were granted during 11 months, and 2,811 applicants were placed on 2,215 jobs with net earnings of $433,854.16.

In the field of full-time employment, the office during this year has referred 415 persons to prospective employers, of whom 312 were placed. It has served also to coordinate graduate placements.

The Year In Review

THE YEAR 1943-44 has been one of continued progress and development in the University program.

War work of various kinds reached new peaks, and to all of these projects our staff and our students have devoted themselves unselfishly and enthusiastically. But the pattern of our war activities had been set in the two previous years. With the routine established, we have found it possible the past 12 months to devote our thinking more largely to the tasks ahead in the postwar years.

Helping toward that end, the University on February 29 and March 1 entertained a group of off-campus leaders who might assist us in our thinking and our planning. Among the participants were outstanding authorities in agriculture, business, industry, labor, and government. During the two days these visitors sat with representative members of our own staff, in a free, informal exchange of ideas on the responsibilities of the University in the years ahead. The conference, under the chairmanship of Professor H. Gordon Hullfish, has made a very important contribution to our program.

In the meantime, the University's Post-War Committee, headed by Professor James F. Fullington of the department of English, has continued its exhaustive study of all University functions as they relate to the future educational problems.

A number of new curricula were introduced during the year, most of them having some implications for meeting needs arising from the war. Included were courses of study in aeronautical engineering, air transportation management, secretarial service, dental hygiene, medical technology, psychiatric nursing. A new degree, bachelor of science in occupational therapy, was approved.

Recognizing the growing importance of radio as a factor in education, we have created the position of director of radio education, to which Professor I. Keith Tyler has been appointed. It is Professor Tyler's responsibility to effectively coordinate the University's activities in broadcasting, in providing preparation for careers in radio, and in radio research.

The University has continued to develop its 400-acre airport seven miles north of the campus, although the training facilities were used exclusively throughout this year in the training of Navy fliers.

On November 1, the Board of Trustees accepted a recommendation of the President that the new airport be named "Don Scott Field." The action in this respect is explained by this statement in the records of the board:

"In sorrow and pride our University family, students, alumni, and faculty have received word of Don Scott's death in the line of duty as a pilot in the Italian campaign. He was one of the nation's great athletes; he was a sportsman in the finest sense of that term; he was a thorough gentleman, beloved by all who knew him; his life brought great credit to his alma mater."

Captain Scott, who died overseas on October 1, 1943, was the one hundredth former Ohio State student to give his life in this World War.

Another action relating to the airport and its further development came the following April, when an agreement was reached whereby the Ohio Wing of the Civil Air Patrol designated Don Scott Field as training headquarters for its senior and cadet members.

To the position of acting director of the School of Aviation, pending a permanent appointment, the Board named Colonel Otto L. Brunzell. Colonel Brunzell had recently relinquished his duties as commandant of the Reserve Officers

Corps and other Army forces on campus, on reaching the Army retirement age.

A comparatively new activity of the University which has continued to grow and develop during the year is the Twilight School, through which full credit courses are offered at night, with a few also on Saturday mornings, for the benefit of employed men and women. By April 1, it was evident that a full-time director for this "out-of-hours" program was required, and the appointment went to Professor Norval Neil Luxon, of the School of Journalism, who had been serving effectively as coordinator of the Army Specialized Training Program on our campus. Under Professor Luxon's guidance, the enrollment in evening classes has continued to grow and the number of courses and departments participating has been increased. No temporary wartime measure, Twilight School has established itself as a permanent part of the University program. We expect that it will serve large numbers of returned veterans.

With the transfer of Professor Luxon, the position of ASTP coordinator went to Professor Lawrence D. Jones of the department of engineering drawing, who had been serving as assistant coordinator. During this year the number of ASTP men on campus reached a peak of more than thirty-three hundred. They were housed in dormitories and fraternities.

The Board of Trustees accepted a recommendation of the faculty and the President for the establishment of a School of Fine and Applied Arts, under the administration of the College of Education. Professor James R. Hopkins, chairman of the department of fine arts, was made director of the new School. It was provided that all courses and programs formerly in the department of fine arts be transferred to the new school, and that steps be taken to develop cooperative educational programs among fine arts and the appropriate aspects of applied arts, such as industrial arts, stagecraft, and photography.

Personnel Changes

THE YEAR 1943–44 brought perhaps more than the usual number of changes in personnel at the University. Some of the changes resulted from retirements and deaths, many came through departures for military and civilian war work, still others as the result of Ohio State's efforts to effect an organization prepared to cope with the post-war situation.

Reference has already been made in this report to the appointment of Dr. Bland L. Stradley to the vice presidency in charge of student affairs. This change brought a vacancy in the deanship of the College of Arts and Sciences, and Dr. Harlan H. Hatcher was appointed.

In the effort to find the man best suited for the position of dean, the President's office interviewed all heads of departments in the arts college and deans of all other colleges, and addressed a letter to all members of the arts college faculty, asking their views as to the qualities desired and their nominations for the position. Complete freedom was given to make nominations either on or off the campus.

Dr. Hatcher was the overwhelming choice, as revealed by this careful canvass, and the President and the Board of Trustees accepted the recommendation. The dean-elect was then on leave from the department of English, serving with the rank of lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, at the Pre-Flight Training School in Chapel Hill, N. C. In recognition of the importance of the position to which he had been chosen, the Navy Department released Dr. Hatcher and he assumed his new duties on the campus within a few weeks. The new dean is an Ohio State graduate, with the bachelor's degree in 1922, the master's in 1923, and the doctor of philosophy in 1927. He has been a member of the English department faculty since 1922, advancing from the rank of instructor to a full professor.

Another major appointment of the year was that of Mrs. Christine Yerges Conaway as dean of women, succeeding Mrs. Esther Allen Gaw, who had retired with emeritus status, after a long period of faithful service.

Mrs. Conaway is an Ohio State graduate, in the class of 1923, with further study leading to the master's in 1937. She had been associated with the College of Arts and Sciences since 1937, being appointed acting secretary of that college on the departure of Secretary Howard L. Hamilton for service with the U. S. Navy.

Throughout this experience Mrs. Conaway had obtained a wide familiarity with the University and she had continuously counseled with students on their scholastic and other problems. This experience has been most helpful in her administration of the office of the dean of women.

The change of positions for Mrs. Conaway created a vacancy in the arts college office, and Professor William R. Parker, department of English, was named as the new acting secretary on a part-time basis.

A change in the College of Education was the appointment of Professor Ross L. Mooney as acting junior dean. He succeeded Professor William R. Flesher, who had returned to the staff of the Bureau of Educational Research to assist with several important survey projects.

The departure of Professor Paul E. Brown, head football coach, for service with the Navy, brought about the appointment of Professor Carroll C. Widdoes as acting head coach. Mr. Widdoes had come to Ohio State in 1941, as a member of Brown's staff when the latter took over the football responsibilities here. Although the reporting of his first season is left to another annual report, Widdoes was destined to lead Ohio State's football squad to a high standard of performance and achievement which won national acclaim.

New Chairmen

APPOINTMENTS of new chairmen for seven instructional departments were announced during the year. The appointees were:

Professor Fred J. Kingma, veterinary physiology and pharmacology.

Professor Ralph A. Knouff, anatomy.

Professor Paul N. Lehoczky, industrial engineering.

Colonel George R. Middleton, military science and tactics.

Professor Ralph S. Paffenbarger, engineering drawing.

Professor Wilbert C. Ronan, architecture and landscape architecture.

Professor Edmund M. Spieker, geology.

In addition, several acting chairmanships were approved, usually in cases where department heads were on leave for war service. These included:

Professor Dana W. Cox, obstetrics, for Professor Andrews Rogers, retired.

Professor Harvey V. Moyer, chemistry, for Professor Edward Mack, Jr., on leave.

A. Lloyd Reber, photography, for Professor Francis W. Davis, on leave. When Mr. Reber later took leave, the acting chairmanship went to Vernon R. McQuilkin.

Professor William A. Starin, bacteriology, for Professor N. Paul Hudson, on leave.

Professor Kingma is an Ohio State alumnus with two degrees, the doctor of veterinary medicine in 1938 and the master of science in 1939. He has been on the staff since 1938, with the rank of associate professor since 1944.

On the Ohio State staff since 1915, Professor Knouff has been a full professor since 1931. He received the bachelor of arts degree from Ohio State in 1915 and the master's the following year, going later to the University of Chicago for his doctor of philosophy, in 1927.

Professor Lehoczky has the bachelor's degree from Case, in 1927, with the mas-

ter's, 1928, and the doctor of philosophy, 1931, from Ohio State. He joined the University staff in 1928 and has been a full professor since 1943.

Colonel Middleton was director of training for the Fifth Service Command before coming to Ohio State. His college work was at Franklin College, in Indiana, and he has attended various Army staff schools. He had seen service overseas in both World Wars.

A member of the staff since 1919, Professor Paffenbarger was made a full professor in 1936. He has three degrees from Ohio State, electrical engineering in 1915, industrial engineering in 1928, and master of science in 1930. He was employed in secondary education and in industry before joining the Ohio State faculty.

Professor Ronan has been on the Ohio State staff since 1913, with the rank of full professor since 1925. He received the architectural degree from Ohio State in 1910 and another from the University of Pennsylvania in 1913.

Professor Spieker received the bachelor of arts degree in 1916 and the doctor of philosophy in 1921, both from Johns Hopkins. He has been associate geologist, part-time, with the U. S. Geological Survey since 1924 and he has participated in many U. S. and Canadian surveys. He has been on the staff here since 1924, with the rank of full professor since 1932.

Retiring Chairmen

THE RETIRING chairmen for these departments, all of whom remained on the staff in teaching capacities, were:

Professor Rollo C. Baker, anatomy.

Professor J. Ernest Carman, geology.

Professor Charles St. John Chubb, architecture and landscape architecture.

Professor Robert Meiklejohn, engineering drawing.

Professor John Younger, industrial engineering.

The vacancy in veterinary physiology and pharmacology resulted from the death of Professor Derwin W. Ashcraft, while that in military science came when Colonel Otto L. Brunzell reached the Army retirement age.

Professor Baker had been chairman of his department since 1933, and lately had been acting dean of the College of Medicine. He has the bachelor's and master's degrees from Ohio State and the doctor of philosophy from the University of Chicago. He has been on the Ohio State staff since 1915.

On the faculty since 1916, Professor Carman had been head of the department since 1929. Previously he had been associated with the University of Cincinnati. He has the bachelor's and honorary doctor of science degrees from Simpson College, the master's from Iowa State Teachers College, and the doctor of philosophy from the University of Chicago.

Professor Chubb is an architectural graduate of Ohio State and he also studied at the University of Pennsylvania. He has been on the faculty here since 1907 and department chairman since 1922.

Also an alumnus of Ohio State, Professor Meiklejohn had been acting chairman since October, 1942, when he was appointed to the position on the retirement of Professor Thomas E. French. He has been on the engineering drawing faculty here since 1905.

Professor Younger has the bachelor's degree from Glasgow in his native Scotland. He had been professor and chairman of the department of industrial engineering faculty at Ohio State since 1925.

With Emeriti

SIX MEMBERS of the teaching staff retired during the year, with the commendation of their associates and the Board of Trustees for their many years

of faithful service to the University and its students.

Teaching staff members retiring were:

Colonel Otto L. Brunzell, military science and tactics.

Professor Clifford C. Huntington, geography.

Professor Harry W. Kuhn, mathematics.

Professor Mary Louise Mark, social administration.

Professor Samuel E. Rasor, mathematics.

Professor Andrews Rogers, obstetrics.

Noteable among the retirements from the non-teaching staff were:

Miss Edith D. Cockins, registrar.

Mrs. Esther Allen Gaw, dean of women.

William North, chief of campus police.

Colonel Brunzell had been professor of military science at Ohio State since 1938. A graduate of the University of Idaho and of the Military Academy at West Point, he was professor of military science at the University of Wisconsin before coming here.

Professor Huntington's service at Ohio State dates from 1909, and in these years he was the first chairman of the department of economic and social geography and later the department of geography. He resigned the chairmanship in 1934. Professor Huntington has the bachelor's degree from Ohio State and Antioch, the master's and doctor's from Cornell. Before coming here he was on the staff at Cornell.

Professor Kuhn has been a member of the Ohio State faculty since 1901 and chairman of the department of mathematics since 1926. He received the bachelor's degree from Ohio State and the doctorate from Cornell, having studied also at the University of Bonne, in Germany.

Miss Mark is an Ohio State alumna, with the bachelor's degree here. She also has the master's from Columbia. She joined the Ohio State faculty in 1914, after previous service with the U. S. Immigration Commission, the U. S. Bureau of the Census, the U. S. Bureau of Labor, and the Ohio State Board of Health.

Membership on the Ohio State faculty for Professor Rasor dates from 1898. He has the bachelor's and master's degrees from Ohio State and a second master's from the University of Chicago, with further study at the University of Berlin, Germany.

Professor Rogers has been on the faculties of medical schools in Columbus since 1905, when he became an instructor at Starling Medical College. He has been on the Ohio State staff since 1914 and chairman of his department since 1921. He has the bachelor's degree from Ohio State and the doctor of medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

The retirement of Miss Cockins took from the active staff ranks an individual who had a particularly long and noteworthy record of service. An Ohio State graduate, she had served as registrar under five University presidents—James H. Canfield, William Oxley Thompson, George W. Rightmire, Acting President William McPherson, and Howard L. Bevis. In addition to her duties as registrar, she had been, since 1914, University editor and secretary of the faculty.

Mrs. Gaw had been dean of women since 1927. She has the bachelor's degree from Western Reserve, the doctor of philosophy from the State University of Iowa. Before coming to Ohio State, she had been a staff member at Westminster College, Salt Lake City, at the State University of Iowa, at San Francisco State Teachers College, and at Mills College.

Mr. North's service to the University in its department of operations and maintenance had covered a period of more than 35 years.

Staff Deaths

DEATH CLAIMED thirteen members of the teaching staff during the year. Those who passed away were:

Assistant Professor David E. Jones, department of physical medicine, July 9; member of the staff and assistant professor since January 1, 1943.

Emeritus Professor Frank H. Eno, Engineering Experiment Station, August 7; member of the staff since 1902, professor since 1905, emeritus since 1935.

Emeritus Professor William L. Graves, department of English, September 7; graduate of the University with the bachelor of arts degree, 1893, and master of arts, 1897; member of the staff since 1896, professor since 1912, emeritus since 1942.

Assistant Professor George M. McClure, department of agronomy, September 24; graduate of the University with the bachelor of arts degree, 1914, and master of science, 1916; staff member since 1914, assistant professor since 1925.

Dean Emeritus Alfred Vivian, College of Agriculture, October 23; member of the staff since 1902, professor since 1915, dean from 1915 to 1932, emeritus since 1932.

Emeritus Assistant Professor M. Edith Jones, department of music, October 26; member of the staff and assistant professor since 1927, emeritus since 1942.

Associate Professor Paul A. Barry, department of military science and tactics, December 13; member of the staff since 1921, associate professor since 1932.

Emeritus Professor Joseph N. Bradford, department of architecture and landscape architecture, December 13; graduate of the University with the mechanical engineering degree, 1883; member of the staff since 1885, University architect 1911 to 1929, professor since 1906, emeritus since 1932.

Emeritus Professor George R. Twiss, department of education, February 16; graduate of the University with the bachelor of science degree, 1885; member of staff since 1908, professor since 1914, emeritus since 1934.

Instructor Martin L. Howell, Agricultural Extension Service, March 15; member of the staff and instructor since 1919.

Assistant Professor Cary W. Bowers, department of business organization, March 21; graduate of the University with bachelor of arts degree, 1917, and bachelor of laws, 1921; member of the staff since 1922, assistant professor since 1936.

Associate Professor Derwin W. Ashcraft, department of veterinary physiology and pharmacology, April 9; graduate of the University with doctor of veterinary medicine degree, 1923, master of science, 1928, and doctor of philosophy, 1932; member of the staff since 1924, associate professor since 1940.

Associate Professor Francis L. Morrison, department of rural economics and rural sociology, June 9; graduate of the University with the bachelor of science degree in agriculture, 1916, and master of science, 1917; member of the staff since 1919, associate professor since 1943.

In War Service

PREVIOUS ANNUAL reports have carried the names of 191 members of the staff given leave for military service and 54 for civilian war work. Below are listed the names of 53 others who have gone during these twelve months for military service and 37 for civilian service. This places the total number of leaves granted up to June 30, 1944, at 334—244 for service in the armed forces, 90 in civilian war work.

Military leaves granted in the year of this report are:

PAUL ARMSTRONG, office of dean of men

RICHARD H. BAKER, rural economics and rural sociology

HERBERT BAUMER, architecture and landscape architecture

FREDERICK J. BAUR, JR., physiological chemistry

EARL BELL, agricultural extension
PHILLIP BLAKESLEY, fine arts
DANIEL W. BRICKLEY, ophthalmology
FORREST A. BROWN, agricultural extension
PAUL E. BROWN, athletics
THOMAS E. CLARK, medicine
SCOTT DAWSON, laboratory supply
WILLIAM H. H. DYE, athletics
EARL L. GREEN, zoology and entomology
CHARLES E. HAMRICH, agricultural extension
JOHN N. HART, economics
MARY W. HENDERSON, stores and receiving
NEWTON HODGSON, University school
GERALD H. HUFFMAN, agricultural extension
GILLMAN D. KIRK, surgery
WALTER KOB, music
EARL M. KROTH, electrical engineering
GEORGE W. KREITLER, agricultural extension
RICHARD C. LARKINS, physical education
WANDA L. MARTIN, education
HARRY M. MCCULLY, engineering drawing
MARIAN MCELHANEY, agricultural extension
ELIZABETH L. MCNICOL, entrance board
FRANCIS MILLER, agricultural extension
LESLIE H. MILLER, mathematics
RALPH L. POUNDS, education
ROSCELL T. PRESTON, physiological chemistry
WILBUR RENNER, ophthalmology
JOHN R. RIFFLE, operation and maintenance
CLEO ROBERTS, University School
VIRGINIA M. ROMERO, educational research
HERBERT T. SCOFIELD, botany
HAROLD G. SHANE, educational research
OSCAR E. SHARE, agricultural extension
GEORGE Y. SHINOWARA, pathology
ROBERT S. SRIGLEY, surgery
GEORGE N. STEVENS, law
GARDINER B. STILLWELL, English
ELDON STUDEBAKER, agricultural extension
MARTHA SULLIVAN, engineering
CARROLL A. SWANSON, botany
WANDA TEMPLIN, operation and maintenance
WILLIAM M. TIMMONS, speech
JEANETTE WALTERS, hospital
ROBERT W. WARNER, laboratory supply
WILLIAM E. WARNER, education
MANLEY R. WHITCOMB, music
MARY M. YOST, physical education
THEODORE D. ZAHN, library

Civilian leaves granted during 1943-44 were:

EMORY F. ALMY, agricultural chemistry, M. and R. Dietetics Laboratory.

CHARLES F. BIRD, civil engineering, Applied Physics Laboratory, Johns Hopkins University.

HENRY J. BITTERMAN, economics, U. S. Treasury.

CHARLES S. BRIDGEMAN, physics and astronomy, National Defense Research Council.

WALLACE R. BRODE, chemistry, Office of Scientific Research and Development.

ELEANOR COLLINS, office of dean of women, Red Cross.

CHARLES C. COWELL, University School, Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, Department of State.

KENNETH DAMERON, business organization, War Production Board.

RALPH H. DAVIDSON, Ohio State University Research Foundation.

ARTHUR H. DIERKER, Engineering Experiment Station, war work in Charleston, S. C.

HAROLD A. EDGERTON, Occupational Opportunities Service, Educational Advisor for ASTP Star Unit.

WALTER B. EMERY, speech, Federal Communications Commission.

J. HOFFMAN ERB, dairy technology, Borden Company.

SYDNEY N. FISHER, history, Board of Economic Warfare.

SAMUEL B. FOLK, mechanics, Engineering, Science, and Management War Training Program.

JEROME B. GREEN, physics and astronomy, Applied Physics Laboratory, Johns Hopkins University.

PRESTON M. HARRIS, chemistry, war research in California.

ROBERT G. HELSEL, mathematics, Applied Physics Laboratory, Johns Hopkins University.

WILLIAM S. HENDRIX, romance languages, Rockefeller Foundation.

CEDRIC E. HESTHAL, physics and astronomy, Underseas Sound Laboratory, Harvard University.

N. PAUL HUDSON, bacteriology, War Research Service.

ROSE LAMMEL, University School, Red Cross.

EDWIN N. LASSETRE, chemistry, Office of Scientific Research and Development.

ERVIN E. LEWIS, education, Army Air Corps.

EDWARD MACK, JR., chemistry, U. S. Army.

GEORGE E. MACWOOD, chemistry, war research in California.

WILLIAM F. MCDONALD, history, Council of Learned Societies.

HAROLD H. NIELSEN, physics and astronomy, National Research Council.

A. LLOYD REBER, photography, Eastman Kodak Company.

WALTER ROBINSON, mechanical engineering, Battelle Memorial Institute.

WILLIAM H. ROSE, law, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

WAVE H. SHAFFER, physics and astronomy, Applied Physics Laboratory, Johns Hopkins University.

EDMUND M. SPIEKER, geology, U. S. Geological Survey.

JAMES B. THARP, education, U. S. Department of State.

LLEWELLYN H. THOMAS, physics and astronomy, Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

HERBERT A. TOOPS, psychology, War Department Division of Civilian Personnel.

CLARENCE R. WYLIE, JR., mathematics, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

Commencements

FOUR HONORARY degrees were awarded during the year. The recipients were:

Arno C. Fieldner, Washington, D. C., doctor of science.

Thomas Midgley, Jr., Worthington, doctor of science.

Commander George C. Paffenbarger, Brooklyn, N. Y., doctor of science.

Ernest R. Root, Medina, doctor of laws.

To Harry M. Williams, Dayton, went the Benjamin G. Lamme medal for engineering achievement.

Fieldner, chief of the Fuels and Explosives Service in the U. S. Bureau of Mines, has been honored twice previously by Ohio State for his engineering achievements, receiving both the Benjamin G. Lamme and the Joseph Sullivant medals. He has two degrees from Ohio State, the bachelor of science in chemical engineering in 1906 and the professional degree of chemical engineer in 1923.

Mr. Midgley, president of the American Chemical Society at the time the doctorate was conferred, is credited with many notable inventions and discoveries, particularly in the field of tetraethyl lead, which revolutionized the production and use of fuel for automobiles and airplanes. He had been active in the work of the Ohio State University Research Foundation.

Commander Paffenbarger received the doctor of dental surgery degree from Ohio State in 1924. In 1942 he took leave of his work as research director of the American Dental Association to become research director of the Navy Dental Corps.

The award to Mr. Root was made in recognition of his noteworthy contributions to bee culture over a period of a half century, both by his own work and the stimulation of research by others.

Mr. Williams, Lamme medal recipient, is vice president of the National Cash Register Company, in charge of engineering and research. He has two degrees from Ohio State, the bachelor of science in chemical engineering, 1908, and the professional degree in chemical engineering, 1941.

Total number of graduates in the four quarterly convocations during the year was 1490. The speakers and the number in each class were:

Summer, Congressman John M. Vorys of the Twelfth Ohio district, 377 graduates.

Autumn, President Herbert J. Burgstahler of Ohio Wesleyan University, 476 graduates.

Winter, President Gordon K. Chalmers of Kenyon College, 187 graduates.

Spring, President Kenneth I. Brown of Denison University, 450 graduates.