

Rutgers College  
New Brunswick, N. J.

A COLLEGE EDUCATION WITHOUT EXPENSE

Rutgers College announces to graduates of approved secondary schools that a Students' Army Training Corps will be established at the college on October 1, 1918.

Students of eighteen years of age or over, who pass the required physical examination, will be voluntarily inducted into the Training Corps. The physical examinations will be held after the opening of college and will be in charge of an officer of the government.

Students who join the Training Corps will be privates in the United States Army, and subject to army regulations. The government will pay their tuition and fees, except for a small pro rata charge for about two weeks; will furnish housing and subsistence, uniforms and full equipment; provide military and academic instruction; and give each student member of the Corps the pay of a private, amounting to thirty dollars per month.

All students will be housed in the dormitories or in other places controlled by the college. No members of the S.A.T.C. will be permitted to commute or to reside at their homes in New Brunswick. All students will be required to take their meals at a common mess.

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We do not know how long students will be kept in college. From time to time, in accordance with the needs of the government and the qualifications of the individual, members of the Corps will be assigned to other branches of the service. They may be sent to an officers' Training camp, to a non-commissioned officers' school, to a depot brigade; or they may be ordered to continue their studies in such technical or special training as the ends of the service may require. In case of unsatisfactory work at the college, students will be sent to cantonments as privates.

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It is the opinion of the government authorities that all graduates of secondary schools who have met the requirements for admission should enter college this fall. The new S.A.T.C. plan offers academic and military instruction without cost to the individual. It is obvious that by attending college, the student has much to gain and nothing to lose. It is a splendid opportunity for service.

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Rutgers College will open on Wednesday, September 18th, with registration one day earlier. In order to be eligible for the S.A.T.C., a student must regularly enter college on that date. Graduates of secondary schools should write at once to the Registrar, Rutgers College, for an entrance blank, or should see their school principal and have him fill out and forward to the Registrar whatever certificate blank he may have on hand.



## DEAN'S REPORT

### THE STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS.

Altogether the absorbing interest of the past academic year was the great military experiment, which aimed to utilize all the higher institutions, colleges and universities, as training schools for the army and navy. This experiment revolutionized college methods during the autumn. With the signing of the armistice, the plans for readjustment began, and from the middle of November to the end of the December the work, though continued on a military basis, lost much of its impetus, by reason of the sagging interest and the uncertainties of the future. With the opening of college in January, however, academic schedules were reorganized on a peace basis, and very soon normal work was resumed and prosecuted with as good a degree of efficiency as could be expected after the irregular beginning. As the year closes, we may congratulate ourselves on the general results, as not falling notably below a full year's work, notwithstanding the interruptions and the many changes necessitated by the war emergency.

It is interesting to speculate on the probable results of the federalization of the colleges and universities if the war had continued, and the year's program been carried through to its conclusion. A very definite program was conceived and one that affected the work of Rutgers very profoundly on two lines. Our student body divides itself sharply into two groups, viz: first, the so-called liberal students, who are classified as pursuing the classical course, the letters course, and the general science course, and secondly the technical students, who are classified in accordance with the particular training they have selected in preparation for engineering, chemistry, etc. The technical group is somewhat more numerous, constituting about 60% of the student body, as against about 40% in the so-called liberal courses.

The government program for the liberal students aimed to fit them as rapidly as possible for service in the army or navy as officers material, and



the principle of age grouping in part superseded the traditional grouping by class rank. Thus the men of twenty or above were placed in a single group, and given an intensive course that was to run through the first twelve weeks of the year. This course was planned by the War Department and included those subjects only which would serve as preparation for the army. The intention was to call this oldest group from college at about the 1st of January, and to give them an opportunity to compete for commissions. Those students who were between nineteen and twenty years were to enter upon the same, or a similar course, during the second twelve weeks of the year, and to be called out about the 1st of April, and in the same way the younger groups, so that the entire body of liberal students over 18 would have been called into the service by about October 1st 1919. Meanwhile the numbers in college were to have been recruited by admissions in January, April, and July of younger men coming from the secondary schools, or even men of appropriate age with less than full secondary training, to be trained as well as possible for later call. It will be seen at once that this plan would have made the regular courses maintained in ordinary times very fragmentary and very brief, to be carried on only so long as the call to service was delayed.

On the other hand, the students in the technical courses were put on a radically different basis. The plans in this case contemplated the utmost specialization possible in the particular field of work chosen. The upper classmen, so far as the required military subjects allowed, were to devote all their time to the technical work of their several departments. For the freshman class, an intensive schedule was laid out excluding all so-called "general culture" courses, and increasing the departmental hours, the aim being to provide in one year of 48 weeks sufficient training to enable the men to be taken into the service as technically trained, e. g. a freshman after 48 weeks in the chemical course was to have been sufficiently advanced to serve competently as an analyst. All technical students entering as freshmen accordingly were to



have had one year's training, and then the majority were to have been called into the various branches of the government service, and only the selected few were to remain for a second year of specialized advanced study to prepare them to fill positions as experts in their several lines.

How far this schedule could have been successfully carried out is a matter of conjecture, for the sudden ending of the war slackened the interest even during the latter part of the first quarter, and with the beginning of January as has been already explained the normal schedules were reintroduced as fast as circumstances allowed. As a matter of opinion, however, I have no doubt that for the liberal students the results desired would have been gained. The fine success won by those who went from us to the various training camps to compete for commissions, makes it seem to me certain that we should have succeeded in sending a great and increasing stream of young officers into the active service, who would have amply vindicated the wisdom of the plan. On the other hand, the plan for "speeding up" technical training could not have been successful without profound modifications. The time required for military work and military routine would have had to be very greatly reduced, or the technical training would have broken down of its own weight. In all the courses requiring preparation, the day was too much broken by military duties to permit adequate time for quiet and uninterrupted study.

With the second quarter the Military Department was reorganized on the old R.O.T.C. plan, and good steady work has been done. If this plan is continued and is supplemented by some plan of required summer camp training, we shall in future get from our colleges splendid officer material for the army and navy establishments.

#### Enrollment.

The student enrollment during the year has been very much more irregular than usual as was inevitable. Of course when the S.A.T.C. was disbanded a considerable group of freshmen withdrew, consisting almost wholly of those who had



entered in the first place with the idea of getting into service as soon as possible after fitting themselves to compete for commissions. Thus the freshman class was reduced from 275 to 155. On the other hand, from January 1st to March 15th students who had been in service were returning from time to time as they were released, so that the senior class increased from 42 to 70, the junior class from 65 to 77, by these enrollments. The principle adopted by the faculty was that all such students so far as possible should be fitted into their respective courses without loss of rank, by reason of their absence in active service. This was arranged for with considerable difficulty by organizing additional groups held separate until they could with the beginning of new courses be absorbed again into the regular class groups. This has involved much extra work for the professors, a work very cordially rendered at considerable sacrifice, and the results have fully justified the plan, for almost all of those who have thus returned have done the required work with adequate mastery, and will go on to their degrees without retardation, where only a fraction of a year was omitted, or with the loss of one year where they had been absent for a year and a part of a second year. Of course such students have not fully covered all the subjects regularly required, but they have had a valuable outside training which in many cases is a full equivalent, and it is to be expected that men who graduate under these conditions will prove themselves at least equal in power of achievement to those who have pursued their work without interruption. These "war graduates" will, I believe, give a good account of themselves in professional and business life, as they have done in the brilliant service of their short careers in the army and navy.



RUTGERS COLLEGE  
New Brunswick, N. J.

In accordance with the plan of the government to use the colleges in a system of military training, necessary at this time, and at the same time to allow students to continue their education until required for active field service, the Students' Army Training Corps will be established at Rutgers College this fall.

Students of eighteen years of age or over, who pass the required physical examination, will be voluntarily inducted into the Students' Army Training Corps on or about October first.

Students under eighteen years of age may be enrolled in the corps, receiving the same instruction and training as the rest, but such students will not receive government support until they reach the age of eighteen and are formally inducted.

Physical examinations will be held after the opening of college and will be in charge of the government.

The government will furnish housing and subsistence, uniforms and equipment, pay tuition and fees, except for a small pro rata charge for about two weeks, and will pay each student member of the S.A.T.C. the pay of a private in the United States Army, thirty dollars a month, beginning with the date of induction.

All students will be housed in the dormitories or in other places controlled by the college. No members of the S.A.T.C. will be permitted to commute or to reside at their homes in New Brunswick.

All students will be required to take their meals at a common mess.

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The courses of study will be somewhat modified under the direction of the Federal Government and according to the plans of the Committee on Education and Special Training at Washington. The proportion of time given to military training will be increased in order that it may be possible for members of the corps when called into active field service to qualify for commissions after further intensive training.

College will open with Chapel Exercises at 8:15 A.M. on Wednesday, September 18th, according to previous custom. After the term has opened, the daily program will conform to army regulations, and will begin with drill from 7:30 to 9:30 each morning.

W. H. S. Demarest  
President.

September 6, 1918.



RUTGERS COLLEGE  
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

The following principles have been adopted by the faculty in regard to students who have been absent in war service and who desire to qualify for the bachelors degree.

1. All such students are advised to reenter at the point in the course which they had reached, and to complete the full course, in order that they may receive the benefit of a full normal curriculum of work.

2. In cases where this is impossible and the individual request for special credit is pressed for good reasons, students in any of the liberal arts courses will be given one semester's credit in consideration of war service, their courses being arranged in each case individually as the schedule may permit. Students in the technical courses will consult with the heads of the respective departments and where possible in cases where the war service may be deemed a fair equivalent for some of the required courses, a shortened course will be arranged with a maximum special credit of one semester.

3. Every student who has been in service is urged to take the earliest opportunity for a conference at the college with a view to adjusting his work in the most liberal manner possible.

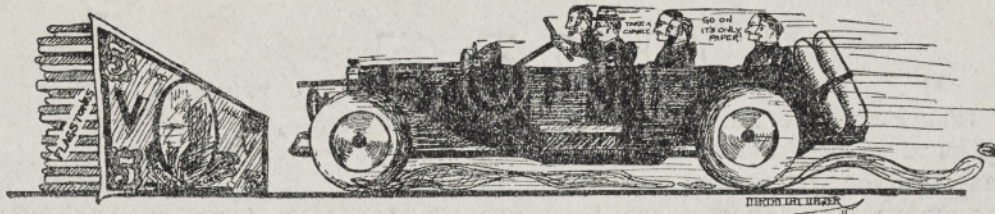


Letters~~#####~~ and telegrams from Washington, containing suggestions and advice concerning the proposed as to possible changes in curriculum, were received daily, ~~###~~ causing frequent changes in college schedule. But on September 18, the date of the opening of college, courses of study had been outlined which, although altered considerably ~~#####~~ in the following weeks, ~~#~~ proved to be the basis of academic work.

Meanwhile, financial arrangements had been entered into with the government, whereby the War Department paid to the college a certain sum per day per student, covering tuition, fees, ~~#####~~ subsistence <sup>housing.</sup> and ~~#####~~. The college was also reimbursed for money ~~spent~~ expended for necessary alterations in the dining hall, which served as a mess room for the students. The amount per day per student was approximately one dollar and fifty <sup>-seven</sup> cents, the total amount received during the several weeks of the S.A.T.C. was in the neighborhood of fifty thousand dollars. The moneys thus received covered <sup>only</sup> the actual expenses of operation. In return for ~~the training and the maintenance of the~~ military and ~~#####~~ technical training of the student-soldiers, the government imposed the following conditions:

- (a) The basis of payment will be reimbursement for actual and necessary costs to the institutions for the services rendered to the Government in the maintenance and instruction of the soldiers, ~~with #####~~.....
- (b) The War Department will have authority to specify and control the courses of instruction to be given by the institutions.
- (c) The entity and power for usefulness of the institutions will be safeguarded, so that when the contract ends the institutions shall be in condition to resume their functions of general education.
- (d) The teaching force will be preserved so far as practicable and this matter so treated that its members shall feel that in changing to the special intensive work desired by the Government, they are rendering a vital and greatly needed service.
- (e) The Government will ask from the institutions a specific service, that is, the housing, subsistence and instruction along specified lines of a certain number of ~~soldier-student~~ student-soldiers. There will be no interference with the freedom of the institution in conducting other courses in the usual way.





WE'RE OFF! And we're not going to stop for ANYTHING until after Commencement. This year we're planning for the biggest ALUMNI DAY in the history of RUTGERS. We're going to have a regular ALUMNI PARADE, with at least TEN classes in costume. OUR class will be represented; and we want EVERY man who can possibly attend to BE THERE WITH BELLS ON.

Here is the Commencement program for this year:

MONDAY, JUNE 14th

10.30 A. M. Class Day Exercises in the Gymnasium.

2.30 P. M. ALUMNI PARADE to the Rutgers-Stevens Base-Ball Game.

We meet in front of Winant's Hall at 2 o'clock.

7.00 P. M. Class Re-union.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15th

11.00 A. M. Commencement.

1.00 P. M. ANNUAL ALUMNI DINNER in the Gymnasium.

4.00 P. M. The President's Reception.

How does that strike you? ARE YOU COMING BACK? Drop us a line, using postage enclosed. We're going in that ALUMNI PARADE if it's the last thing we ever do.

WE'RE OFF! Jump in and have a GOOD TIME. Meet the OLD BUNCH again, and make the day WORTH WHILE.



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W. H. S. Demarest  
President.

September 6, 1918.



WAR DEPARTMENT

Washington, D. C.  
August 28, 1918.

To: The Presidents of all institutions authorized to maintain  
Students' Army Training Corps units.

From: The Committee on Education and Special Training.  
(General Staff)

Dear Sirs:

A separate statement of this date sets forth the revised general plans for the Students' Army Training Corps. This letter states the basis for contractual relations with the colleges.

1. Contract Basis. In view of the fact that the student soldiers will be on active duty status from the time they are inducted, on or about October 1, 1918, it is incumbent on the Government to assume the expense from that time, of their housing, subsistence and instruction. This is to be done through contracts with each institution.

It is, therefore, desired by the War Department that each institution authorized to maintain a Students' Army Training corps unit, shall contract at the earliest possible date with the War Department for the housing, subsistence and instruction of The soldiers assigned to it as members of the Students' Army Training Corps, such contracts to take effect as of October 1st, 1918, or such date about October 1st on which inductions are made.

2. Procedure for Making Contracts and Principles Governing same. It is desired that every institution shall be on a contract basis with the War Department before October 1, 1918, and at the earliest possible date prior to that time. It is not possible, however, to conduct individual negotiations and make detailed contract arrangements with each of the more than three hundred institutions concerned. The situation will, therefore, be met by temporary contract to be superseded later by a permanent contract, in connection with which a final basis of payment and all details will be arranged. There are herewith inclosed duplicate forms of application which you are requested to return to the Committee on Education and Special Training, Room 595, War Department, as soon as practicable. Return envelope is enclosed. On acceptance by the Committee and return to you of one copy, the application becomes the temporary contract with the War Department above referred to. The following may be stated with regard to the terms of this temporary contract:



(a) The per diem rate of \$1.00 for subsistence and housing is to govern temporarily pending examination of the conditions in the individual institution, and a careful working out of the costs involved. The amount so fixed is calculated from the experience of this Committee during the past five months in contracting with over 100 collegiate institutions for the housing, subsistence of over 100,000 soldiers in the National Army Training Detachments. This experience indicates that the average cost of housing is 15-20 cents per day, subsistence (Army ration or equivalent) 70-80 cents per day. The tuition charge is based on the regular per diem tuition charge of the institution in the year 1917-18. The permanent contract, to be arrived at on the basis of ascertained facts, will take account of any losses suffered by the institution under the temporary arrangement or any excess cost paid by the Government thereunder.

(b) It is appreciated that some difficulties will be met with, in providing housing and mess facilities on short notice. It is desired that the men be housed and have their meals in as large groups as possible. In some institutions facilities already exist; in others, facilities can be readily adapted; in others, barracks or mess shack construction will be necessary. Experience shows that it will be feasible within thirty days, in practically every case, to make satisfactory temporary arrangements, by using initiative and resourcefulness and with the assistance of the Commanding Officer. There is no objection, for example, to the taking over by the college of fraternity houses or private dormitories, or the conversion of other buildings for housing and subsistence purposes. The kind of building is not important provided that the conditions are sanitary and healthful.

(c) Collection of Tuition Fees and Students. The contract status contemplates, of course, that the student soldiers shall pay nothing to the institution for their instruction nor for housing or subsistence. Since it is necessary in many cases, however, that the institutions be provided with funds for operating expenses at the commencement of the college year, and since the Government will not assume the costs until about October 1, 1918, the institution will collect a proportion of the tuition fees covering the period from the opening of the fall term to October 1, 1918. Thus if the half-year tuition fee is \$100 and the institution opens September 15, the amount collected will be one-eighth, or \$12.50.

The first payment under the Government contract will be made about two weeks after submission of the first voucher, which will cover the period from October 1 to 15, 1918, with monthly payments thereafter.



3. Permanent contract. The following governing principles may be stated.

(a) The basis of payment will be reimbursement for actual and necessary costs to the institutions for the services rendered to the Government in the maintenance and instruction of the soldiers, with the stated limitation as to cost of instruction. Contract price will be arrived at by agreement after careful study of the conditions in each case, in conference with authorities of the institution.

(b) The War Department will have authority to specify and control the courses of instruction to be given by the institution.

(c) The entity and power for usefulness of the institutions will be safe-guarded, so that when the contract ends the institutions shall be in condition to resume their functions of general education.

(d) The teaching force will be preserved so far as practicable and this matter so treated that its members shall feel that in changing to the special intensive work desired by the Government, they are rendering a vital and greatly needed service.

(e) The Government will ask from the institutions a specific service that is, the housing, subsistence and instruction along specified lines of a certain number of student soldiers. There will be no interference with the freedom of the institution in conducting other courses in the usual way.

(f) The contract will be for a fixed term, probably nine months, subject to renewal for a further period on reasonable notice, on terms to be agreed upon and subject to cancellation on similar notice.

5. In view of the necessity of prompt action in establishing the temporary contract basis, you are requested to return in duplicate the inclosed "Request for Assignment of Soldiers" at the earliest possible date.

Committee on Education and Special Training

by Robert I. Reese,  
Colonel, General Staff Corps,  
Chairman.



WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C.  
August 28, 1918.

STATEMENT

To: The Colleges of the United States.

From: The Committee on Education and Special Training  
(General Staff).

The man-power bill pending in Congress definitely binds the country to the policy of consecrating its entire energy to the winning of the war as quickly as possible. It fixes the age limits from 18-45 both inclusive. It places the nation upon a war basis. The new military program, as outlined by the Secretary of War, calls for the increase of the Army by more than two million men by July 1, 1919. This will probably necessitate the mobilization of all physically fit registrants under 21, within ten months from this date. With respect to students, since they are not to be made in any sense a deferred or favored class, this means that they will practically all be assigned to active service in the field by June, 1919. The only exceptions will be certain students engaged in technical studies of military value, e.g., medicine, engineering and chemistry. Under these conditions it is obvious that schools and colleges for young men within the age limits of the new law, cannot continue to operate as under peace conditions. Fundamental changes must be made in college and school practices in order to adapt them to effective service in this emergency.

The following statements outline the general plan under which the Students' Army Training Corps will operate under the changed conditions produced by the revision of the Selective Service Law.

1. All young men, who were planning to go to school this fall, should carry out their plans and do so. Each should go to the college of his choice, matriculate, and enter as a regular student. He will, of course, also register with his local board on the registration day set by the President. As soon as possible after registration day, probably on or about October first, opportunity will be given for all the regularly-enrolled students to be inducted into the Students' Army Training Corps at the schools where they are in attendance. Thus the Corps will be organized by voluntary induction under the Selective Service Act, instead of by enlistment as previously contemplated.



The student, by voluntary induction, becomes a soldier in the United States Army, uniformed, subject to military discipline and with the pay of a private. They will simultaneously be placed on full active duty and contracts will be made as soon as possible, with the colleges for the housing, subsistence and instruction of the student soldiers.

2. Officers, uniforms, rifles and such other equipment as may be available will be furnished by the War Department, as previously announced.

3. The student-soldiers will be given military instruction under officers of the army and will be kept under observation and test to determine their qualification as officer-candidates, and technical experts such as engineers, chemists and doctors. After a certain period, the men will be selected according to their performance, and assigned to military duty in one of the following ways.

(a) He may be transferred to a central officers' Training camp.

(b) He may be transferred to a non-commissioned officers' training School

(c) He may be assigned to the school where he is enrolled for further intensive work in a specified line for a limited specified time.

(d) He may be assigned to the vocational training section of the Corps for technician training of military value.

(e) He may be transferred to a cantonment for duty with troops as a private.

4. Similar sorting and reassignment of the men will be made at periodical intervals, as the requirements of the service demand. It cannot be now definitely stated how long a particular student will remain at college. This will depend on the requirements of the mobilization and the age group to which he belongs. In order to keep the unit at adequate strength, men will be admitted from secondary schools or transferred from Depot Brigades as the need may require.

Students will ordinarily not be permitted to remain on duty in the college units after the majority of their fellow citizens of like age have been called to military service at camp. Exception to this rule will be made, as the needs of the service require it, in the case of technical and scientific students, who will be assigned for longer periods for intensive study in specialized fields.



5. No units of the Students' Army Training Corps will, for the present, be established at secondary schools, but it is hoped to provide at an early date for the extension of military instruction in such schools. The secondary schools are urged to intensify their instruction so that young men 17 and 18 years old may be qualified to enter college as promptly as possible.

6. There will be both a collegiate section and vocational section of the students' Army Training Corps. Young men of draft age of grammar school education, will be given opportunity to enter the vocational section of the Corps. At the present about 27,500 men are called for this section each month. Application for voluntary induction into the vocational section should be made to the local board and an effort will be made to accommodate as many as possible of those who volunteer for this training.

Men in the vocational section will be rated and tested by the standard Army methods and those who are found to possess the requisite qualifications may be assigned for further training in the collegiate section

7. In view of the comparatively short time during which most of the student-soldiers will remain in college and the exacting military duties awaiting them, academic instruction must necessarily be modified along lines of direct military value. The War Department will prescribe or suggest such modifications. The schedule of purely military instruction will not preclude effective academic work. It will vary to some extent in accordance with the type of academic instruction, e.g., will be less in a medical school than a college of liberal arts.

8. The primary purpose of the Students' Army Training Corps is to utilize the executive and teaching personnel and the physical equipment of the colleges to assist in the training of our new armies. This imposes great responsibilities on the colleges and at the same time creates an exceptional opportunity for service. The colleges are asked to devote the whole energy and educational power of the institution to the phases and lines of training desired by the Government. The problem is a new one and calls for inventiveness and adaptability as well as that spirit of co-operation which the colleges have already so abundantly shown.

9. The plan contemplates the making of contracts with all institutions having units of the Students' Army Training Corps for the housing, subsistence and instruction of the student soldiers to take effect on or about October 1, 1918. A separate statement of this date sets forth the procedure and principles governing these contracts.

Committee on Education and Special Training.

By Robert I. Rees,  
Colonel, General Staff Corps,  
Chairman.





WAR LOAN ORGANIZATION  
SAVINGS DIVISION

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

April 21, 1919.

President W. H. S. Demarest  
Rutgers College  
New Brunswick, N. J.

My dear President Demarest:

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The Savings Division of the United States Treasury Department requests that you aid in the National Thrift Campaign by issuing a call to Rutgers alumni through the Alumni Quarterly, urging them to co-operate actively with the local Savings Director in their respective communities.

As conducted this year, the government's campaign is primarily an educational campaign to make thrift a regular and permanent habit of all the people. Probably thirty million Americans bought government securities in 1918 and if the larger part of them can be persuaded to continue the practice of saving regularly and seeking some form of wise investment, it will be a most valuable by-product of the war. The benefits will accrue first of all to the individuals and families who save but quite as obviously to the whole progress of American business and trade, and to every undertaking which depends upon the steady accumulation of savings and the growth of capital for its success. Every endowed institution will incidentally reap the benefits from the growth of the habit of personal savings which guarantess steady growth to the savings fund of the nation. Leaders in business, in public life, and in the professions are therefore approving heartily of the Thrift Campaign of the Treasury Department.

The campaign will go on continuously and aims to induce individuals and families to set aside regularly some share of their earnings, a dollar a week or more, and invest it in the government's baby bond -- the War Savings Stamp. The local savings directors aim to organize War Savings Societies in every occupational group in factories, stores, and offices, and to introduce thrift instruction and the practice of savings into every school room, so as to make saving as easy as spending. College graduates who are employers can help particularly by welcoming thrift organizations and the sale of War Savings Stamps in their establishments.



✓  
I am writing to the editor of the Alumni Quarterly telling him of my letter to you and I hope you may be willing to send him a brief note of two hundred words, more or less, upon the contribution which Rutgers graduates can make to the National Savings Campaign.

We will greatly appreciate receiving a copy of any statement you may be willing to draft, as we would like to give it national circulation among college men and others.

Sincerely yours

*Benjamin R. Andrews*

Savings Division  
War Loan Organization

BRA:RK