1-1-1938

Bowdoin Alumnus Volume 12 (1937-1938)

Bowdoin College

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The Bowdoin Group within the 1937 Group Totaled 18

WASSOOKEAG SCHOOL-CAMP

1938 Summer Session (13th Year)—6- and 8-Week Terms Begin July 7
Lloyd Harvey Hatch, Director
Lake Wassookeag, Dexter, Me.

STAFF OF 18 COLLEGE AND SCHOOL TEACHERS FOR 50 STUDENTS

The School-Camp offers a dual program blending education and recreation for boys who desire the advantages of a summer session in a camp setting. Wassookeag is fully accredited to leading schools and colleges, and it is not unusual for a student-camper to save a year in his preparatory course.

PROGRAM ARRANGED FOR THE INDIVIDUAL: 1. All courses in the four-year preparatory curriculum. 2. Continuity-study effecting the transition from lower to upper form schools. 3. Advance school credits and college entrance credits by certification and examination. 4. College-introductory study for candidates who have completed college entrance requirements. 5. Sports Program for Junior and Senior Groups—Aquatics, Tennis, Badminton, Golf, Basketball, Baseball, and Softball.


The School-Camp Fleet

Mr. Hatch, Director of the School-Camp, is the founder and Headmaster of Wassookeag School. A flexible program, adjusted to the interests and aims of the individual and directed by a faculty of one teacher for every three boys, facilitates distinctive college preparation. The School and the summer session at the School-Camp are fully accredited to colleges and universities. Excellent facilities for winter sports.
Alumni Day Looms Large Ahead

Alumni Day will this year be observed in connection with the game with Bates on October 30. Plans for the day have been in the hands of a committee of the Alumni Council headed by George F. Eaton '14 of Bangor and including Donald S. Higgins '19 of Bangor and Virgil C. McGorrill '22 of Portland. As a result of work carried on by an earlier Council committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Eaton, all of Bowdoin’s eleven fraternities will hold their initiations as a part of the Alumni Day week-end program.

Several initiations will be held on Friday evening but the midnight bonfire and rally often included in the program will be omitted in the interest of more sleep for the football team. On Saturday morning the Chapel speaker will be Dean Paul Nixon, who has spoken in this capacity on Alumni Day in almost every year since its inception. The Alumni Council will meet in the course of the morning and the Swimming Pool will be open for use by returning Bowdoin men. Two exhibitions of water colors will be on display at the Walker Art Building, there will be a special exhibit in the Library lobby, and the track record boards presented at Commencement by the Class of 1922 will be in place on the walls of the lower Gymnasium lobby for inspection. Plans for campus development, described elsewhere in the Alumnus, will be hung in the Gymnasium for consideration.

The usual Alumni Luncheon, featuring hot lobster stew, will be ready in the Gymnasium at noon. Arrangements are being made for an informal program of music and entertainment to precede the luncheon. A feature will be a demonstration of the Hammond Electric Organ presented by arrangement with Cressey and Allen of Portland (George F. Cressey '12), with Franklin W. Lovell '25 as organist. Harrison C. Lyseth '21 of Augusta will serve as song leader. President Adriel U. Bird '16 of the Alumni Council will preside, introducing President Sills and Athern P. Daggett '25, Faculty Member of the Council, for brief remarks. Mrs. Alfred Mitchell is in charge of the Ladies’ Luncheon to be served in the Moulton Union under the auspices of the Society of Bowdoin Women.

After the game President and Mrs. Sills will be at home at the President’s House to alumni and friends of the College and there will be tea dances in several fraternity houses. The Student Council is sponsoring a dance at the Gymnasium during the evening.

On Sunday, October 31, the Chapel speaker will be Rev. Gordon E. Gillett '34 of New Bedford, who as an undergraduate took the initiative in the establishment of the Forum of Modern Religious Thought, which is now an annual feature of the College year.
The Bowdoin Alumnus
Member of the American Alumni Council

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Published four times during the college year by Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine. Subscription price $1.50 a year. Single copies, 40 cents. With Bowdoin Orient $3.50 a year.

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 21st, 1927, at the Postoffice at Brunswick, Maine, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XII November, 1937 No. 1

Memorial to Austin Cary '87

A memorial, developed under the direction of a special committee of the Society of American Foresters, is to be erected on the Austin Cary Memorial Forest, maintained by the University of Florida. It will include a Maine granite boulder, suitably marked, a simple but enduring cabin to hold Dr. Cary's books, field instruments, etc., a stone entrance portal, and a grove of seventy-one slash pines to indicate his age.

Classmates and friends of Dr. Cary are asked to send contributions to Ernest F. Jones at 6 State Street, Bangor, Maine.

Professor Tillotson will give a piano recital in Memorial Hall on Tuesday, November 9.

[The Bowdoin Alumnus]

William Titcomb Cobb '77

William Titcomb Cobb of the Class of 1877, Vice-President of the Board of Trustees since 1925 and Chairman of the Visiting Committee from 1926 until his resignation from that group last spring, died at his home at Rockland on July twenty-fourth. A sketch of his career appeared in the ALUMNUS for March, 1936. His direct service to Bowdoin began with his election to the Board of Overseers in 1903, being followed in 1908 by election to the Trustees. The College conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon him in 1905.

On learning of his death President Sills said: "By his passing Maine loses one of her foremost citizens and Bowdoin College one of her most loyal and most useful sons. Governor Cobb during his long service as a trustee of Bowdoin was most wise, most broadminded, most considerate and most able. I have served on countless committees in my day; I have never known such a perfect chairman as Governor Cobb made. Always strong in his convictions and even stronger in his principles Governor Cobb nevertheless had qualities of charm and gentleness that won and held the deepest affection of all who knew him personally, and gained the respect of others. As President of the College he loved and served I can only add that personally and officially I have lost a valued friend than whom no one has been more helpful to me during my administration. We shall not look upon his like for a long, long day."

Evan F. M. Durbin, of the London School of Economics, with Mrs. Durbin, visited the College for three days in October. Mr. Durbin gave one public lecture and met with the Forum and several major groups in the Social Science fields.
Across the White Lines
HARRY T. FOOTE ’38, UNDERGRADUATE EDITOR

With more than half the season past Bowdoin’s 1937 football team seems well on the way to its best season since Adam Walsh became head coach, which is equivalent to saying—its best season in decades.

The team has been beaten only by Williams in its first four games, and Williams was also the only opponent who scored against Bowdoin. The Bowdoin margin over Massachusetts State was 12-0, a larger margin than in either of Coach Walsh’s previous years; the 13-0 victory over Wesleyan was almost as impressive, if not so one-sided, as the 33-0 victory two years ago, and fully repaid last year’s 0-20 wallop; while the 30-0 debacle on Whittier Field Saturday was the worst drubbing the Colbys have had at Bowdoin since 1919. Even against Williams the Polar Bear was never thoroughly tamed, and had it found its feet earlier in the game as it finally did in the fourth quarter, the result would have been other than 6-12.

But to judge from these figures that Bowdoin has any right to lay claim now to the 1937 Maine championship would be going too far. Bates had power, speed, deception and good headwork in its 7-0 victory over Maine Saturday, despite the mud. And although that victory was only the second of the season for Bates, the Garnet has not been without glory in defeat, having held Dartmouth to 39-0 and New Hampshire (still undefeated and untied) to 21-12. Its loss to Tufts 20-7 wasn’t very impressive, but that may be partly due to the game’s coming just before the state series.

In five games Maine has scored exactly 13 points, all of them against little Arnold. Yet it has been badly outplayed only by Yale (26-0). That can mean that Maine is least dangerous of the teams still to be played, or it can mean that by the time Maine gets to Bowdoin it will be touchdown-starved and almost impossible to stop. In any case it probably presages a game of thrills, with Maine blossoming forth in all sorts of trick scoring (?) plays for the game. But for a penalty Maine might have tied Bates on such a trick scoring play Saturday, and in 17 (or is it 18) years Bowdoin certainly has learned that no Fred Brice team has been put out of the game till the final whistle has blown.

The final game of the season, against Tufts at Medford, ought to be one of the best small-college games in New England this fall, for comparative scores indicate that the two teams will be closely matched. Tufts beat Colby 20-7, and lost to Williams 13-0, scores which give Bowdoin somewhat of an edge. Nevertheless should the Big White be so fortunate as to win its third state championship it will have to fight not only a strong Tufts team bent on knocking off the champ, but also its own self-satisfaction and a very natural tendency to stand on the record already set up. That seems to have been the trouble last year, when Bowdoin, fresh from three state series victories, lost to Tufts 0-13 in a rather listless game.

Woe unto the Tufts, however, if Bowdoin’s power is thwarted by either Bates or Maine. Woe unto them anyway, we hope.

The Bowdoin team has plenty of power this fall, particularly on defense. Except against Williams, Bowdoin has always been able to tighten up when it needed to and has almost easily thrown back every threat to its goal line. Its principal defensive lack is good kicking, and short punts proved a serious handicap at Williamstown. Against Colby, however, the kicking seemed con-
siderably improved in spite of the soggy ball and slippery field.

Offensively the team could well use a good kicker, too—someone who could place kick points after touchdown in somewhat the fashion Buck Sawyer has done in the past two years. In 10 attempts thus far this season, only one has been successful—Dave Soule’s place kick in the Wesleyan game. As a whole the offense this year has been marked by smart, wide-awake playing which makes the most of every opposition error. There hasn’t been much “power” football, the sort which relies on several consecutive first downs to get the ball up the field to the end zone. Instead the attack has been swift and well-timed, with dramatic long runs, opportune forward passes, and smart use of trick plays supplying the scoring punch.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the scoring plays has been the way the whole team had part in them. Interference formed quickly whenever a ball carrier got loose, and the blocking was neat. Pass plays have likewise been well-protected, on the whole.

Bowdoin’s reserves have been well organized, and one of the best thrills of the game for a Bowdoin man is to see Coach Walsh line up 10 or 11 new men on the sidelines and then send them in, all in a group. The squad is three deep along the line, although the supply of capable backs is more limited. Several men who earned letters last year, including three ends, have not been in the starting line-ups this year.

In a team which works together as well as does the Bowdoin team individuals don’t do much starring. Co-captains Dave Fitts and Harold Ashkenazy have done capable work again at end and guard respectively, while their playing mates, Mac Denham ’39, end, and Walter Loeman ’40, guard, have done very well in their first year with the varsity. At least eight backs had their moments of glory, with Dave Soule and Bennie Karsokas perhaps most outstanding for ball-carrying ability. Junie Frye and Bob Smith certainly deserve mention for all-round dependability, while Boyd Legate ’40, who scored against Williams, and Rowson, junior back, show promise of becoming real stars.

Coach Walsh has said several times that this year’s team has fully as much real ability as either of his previous two, the first of which lost one game and tied one while the second lost two. If the 1937 record doesn’t bear out the coach’s statement it will be primarily because Bowdoin has been a hunted ball club this year. To say that a victory over Bowdoin would be a real honor to any team on the schedule is not unjustified arrogance, and the opposition is well aware of that fact.
Alumni Committee Reports on College Needs

EDITOR'S NOTE: We are glad to present below the first sections of a report prepared by a committee under the chairmanship of William E. Lunt ’04, and including Clarence H. Crosby ’17, Roy A. Foulke ’19, Fred R. Lord ’11, Harrison C. Lyseth ’21, Paul K. Niven ’16, Donald W. Philbrick ’17 and Cloyd E. Small ’20. The remaining sections will appear in one or more later issues of the ALUMNUS.

1 June 1937
To the President, the Board of Trustees and the Board of Overseers:

The committee of the alumni appointed by the president to study the needs of the college previous to its sesquicentennial in 1944 has the honor to submit the following report:

INTRODUCTION

In response to the invitation of President Sills and requests of the committee, the alumni have suggested more than a hundred improvements for the proposed septennial programme. All of these suggestions have been considered by the committee, except two or three which seemed to fall outside the province assigned to it. Since some of them have not been included in the report, a word of explanation concerning the manner in which the committee conducted its work appears to be in order. We desired to reflect the opinion of the alumni, and we have been influenced naturally by the number of alumni who advocated any project. We endeavored to sound the opinion of the alumni on some of the more important questions submitted to us by putting them before several groups of the alumni at their midwinter meetings, and individual members of the committee have discussed some of the problems with other alumni of their acquaintance. On most questions our decisions have been affected by some study of the existing situations which it was proposed to change. When we lacked sufficient knowledge concerning these, information was sought by inquiry. The value of the resulting evidence as the basis for the formation of opinions varied from one question to another. It was simple to establish the fact that the existing space in the laboratories is inadequate and to deduce therefrom the need of additional space. On the other hand, we had neither time nor opportunity to investigate the fraternities thoroughly, and we were forced to content ourselves with asking the opinions of some of those who seemed to be in positions to form rational judgments of present conditions and of recent developments. Most of the questions fell between these two extremes, and many of our conclusions consequently are based largely upon the information derived from our inquiries. We found, for example, that some suggested improvements had already been made, and that the reasons alleged for making others did not obtain, though they might have existed once. We also gave attention to the relative urgency of those proposed improvements which would necessitate large expenditures. This led to the exclusion from the report of some highly desirable improvements which could be postponed until after 1944 with less inconvenience than others.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank the many alumni who offered suggestions, and to express our appreciation of the help rendered by members of the faculty and by alumni who have answered our many questions.

PURPOSE OF THE COLLEGE

Though the committee was appointed to consider desirable changes in the college,
it seems appropriate, nevertheless, to record the existence among the alumni of a strong current of opinion that the purpose of the college should not be altered. It is not the opinion of men who wish to stay the progress of education. They do not imply that the means of attaining the end should not be revised as rapidly as may be necessitated by the need of preparing men to live in the world as it is, but in the midst of this changing world they retain their faith that Bowdoin can best serve its students and the community by remaining a college of liberal arts. What they mean by the phrase is summed up in the rhetorical question addressed to us by one alumnus. "What," he says, "is the aim of a college . . . to fit its graduates for getting along in the world or to fit them for getting the world along?" This, after all, is merely a modern version of the original Greek conception that the liberal arts are the proper subjects of instruction for men who seek not that which is immediately practical but seek instead general intellectual and moral excellence.

Associated with this general concept are several corollaries. The alumni who have written to us upon the subject feel that the muddled thought which confronts us today emphasizes the need of men who have been trained to think clearly and to express their thoughts clearly. They regard Bowdoin as an institution where students should have the opportunity to learn in several fields of knowledge how to find the evidence on a given aspect of the subject, to weigh it impartially, and to arrive at a conclusion intellectually and morally sound. They recognize that in any field of learning the doctrines which were regarded as sound by one generation may be rejected as fallible by the next. They express no wish that the students should be taught what to think instead of how to think, but they do believe that freedom of teaching carries with it the responsibility of impartial teaching, though four alumni voice fears that the instruction may become too conservative or too radical, some of them express approval of the ideal upheld by the majority who speak to the subject. This may be formulated as follows: that an instructor who necessarily deals with theories and doctrines should present those pertaining to his subject as objectively as possible, provide his students with ample information of the methods of evaluating evidence in his field, and leave to them as far as possible the formation of their own conclusions. The maintenance of these corollaries will help to make Bowdoin a college of the liberal arts in the same sense in which the alumni appear to use the phrase.

These views are not new among the alumni. They constitute little more than a reiteration of the admirable statement formulated by our predecessors who rendered a similar report eleven years ago. But it is significant that the alumni, after passing through years of stress and strain, still retain virtually the same opinion of the ideals which the college should strive to maintain.

The long-promised Alumni Directory has been received from the binder and will be mailed directly to men who have requested it.

A new folder of Bowdoin Songs is in preparation and will soon be on sale through the Alumni office at thirty-five cents.

College preachers this fall have been Rev. John C. Schroeder, D.D., ('33) of the Yale Divinity School, Rev. Karl Reiland, D.D., of New York City, Rev. Frederick M. Meek of Bangor, and Robert H. Lightfoot, D.D., of Oxford University, Visiting Professor of Biblical History on the Tallman Foundation.
Greeting Sent to Dartmouth Phi Beta Kappa

A congratulatory message was sent by the Bowdoin Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa (the Alpha of Maine) to the Dartmouth Chapter (the Alpha of New Hampshire) upon the occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the latter, observed with impressive ceremony at Hanover on October 11th. The Bowdoin delegate was Professor Edward Chase Kirkland, Ph.D. (Dartmouth 1916).

A large sheet of hand-made paper was used. The lettering, in an eighteenth century style in black and red, with ornamental initial capital, was done by Robert N. Smith, of the Senior class. The manuscript, which is now on exhibition in the Dartmouth Library, reads as follows:

To the ALPHA of NEW HAMPSHIRE of PHI BETA KAPPA, upon this the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its founding, the ALPHA of MAINE offers sincere congratulations. In an existence almost co-extensive with that of the national government, the Alpha of New Hampshire has made a contribution to the life of the nation and to the cause of liberal scholarship of which all the chapters of this great fraternity may well be proud,—none more so than Bowdoin, which with Dartmouth was for so many years one of the two Phi Beta Kappa outposts in the region North of Boston. Forever honourable are the names of Daniel Webster and George Ticknor, of Salmon Portland Chase and William Jewett Tucker, of Francis Edward Clark and Richard Hovey, and many other men who have gone out from the halls of Dartmouth to become illustrious leaders in government and business, in medicine and the ministry, in science and education and the arts.

Especially the Alpha of Maine remembers with pleasure the neighbourly ties which, from its very beginnings in 1825, have bound it to the Alpha of New Hampshire. Indeed, even before that date the relations of Dartmouth and Bowdoin had been peculiarly intimate. The first President of Bowdoin, the Reverend Joseph McKeen, was a graduate of Dartmouth in the Class of 1774. The second President, the Reverend Jesse Appleton, was a graduate of Dartmouth in the Class of 1792 and a member of this society. The third President, the Reverend William Allen, a graduate of Harvard and a charter member of the Alpha of Maine, came to Bowdoin from the presidency of the ill-starred, short-lived, and unlamented “Dartmouth University”; in his twenty years’ term of office at Brunswick he wisely refrained from any second attempt to turn a privately controlled college into a state-controlled university. Other Dartmouth Phi Beta Kappa men associated with the early history of the Bowdoin Chapter were the Reverend Eliphalet Gillet, Dartmouth 1791, also a charter member of the Alpha of Maine and long a Trustee of the College; Thomas Cogswell Upham, Dartmouth 1818, for forty-three years Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy at Bowdoin; and Ether Shepley, Dartmouth 1811, for forty-five years a member of the Governing Boards. On its side, Bowdoin gave to Dartmouth Nathan Lord, of the Class of 1809, a member of the Alpha of Maine, who served for thirty-five years as President of Dartmouth.

This helpful interchange of teachers and scholars has continued to the present day, when two graduates of Bowdoin, William Alexander Robinson of the Class of 1907 and Kenneth Allan Robinson of the Class of 1914, hold professorships respectively of Political Science and English at Dartmouth, and a graduate of Dartmouth in the Class of 1916, Edward Chase Kirkland, ambassador on this pleasant occasion, serves Bowdoin as Professor of History. Fully in the tradition of “this long and sure-set liking” is the warm friendship between the present heads of the two institutions, both members of Phi Beta Kappa and sharing, along with other distinctions, that of seniority among presidents of New England colleges for men: Ernest Martin Hopkins of the Dartmouth Class of 1901, President of Dartmouth since 1916, and Kenneth Charles Morton Sills of the Bowdoin Class of 1901, President of Bowdoin since 1918.

With the earnestness bred of long acquaintance, shared endeavours, and common aims, the Alpha of Maine extends a brotherly greeting to the Alpha of New Hampshire, confident that in the years to come, as in those now past, it will uphold and illustrate the virtue enjoined by the motto of this ancient society: Philosopha Biou Kubernetes.

Brunswick, Maine
October the Eleventh
One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-Seven

Zlatko Balokovic, of Camden and New York, gave a violin recital in Memorial Hall on October 6. His interest in Bowdoin was aroused through acquaintance with the Kent's Island project.
Campus Survey Progresses
WALTER V. WENTWORTH '86

The Committee on Grounds & Buildings in 1936 appointed a subcommittee to study the Campus and make plans for its improvement and development. During the year active search was made to find an outstanding landscape architect, the result of the inquiring being that Mr. Hallam L. Movius of Boston was invited to attend the spring meeting in Brunswick of the full committee, at which President Sills was present. There was a preliminary discussion of Campus needs and advisable procedure so that when the Boards at the 1937 Commencement authorized the committee to have a survey and study made the subcommittee was able to meet with President Sills, Mr. Movius and F. A. Burton '07, and make definite arrangement for an immediate topographical survey. Mr. Movius was advised to confer with McKim, Mead & White and authorized to have a tree survey made by a competent firm of tree experts.

On September 28th and 29th, the subcommittee met in Brunswick with President Sills, Mr. Movius, Mr. Smith of McKim, Mead & White and Mr. Burton for a full discussion, during the course of which several faculty members were consulted. The committee and the consulting architects and landscape architect unanimously agreed that while Bowdoin has a beautiful Campus some features are out of harmony and some things like trees have been neglected.

It was decided to prepare a program for future development representing an ideal to be attained gradually, over a long term, which eventually would provide for a more beautiful and orderly Campus, avoiding chance locations. This should indicate the possibilities for new buildings to meet the increasing needs of the college and also permit a step by step progress when funds become available. Mr. Movius was requested to prepare a plan of the Campus to exhibit on Alumni Day, showing the principal features thus far agreed upon that the committee may have the benefit of constructive criticism before completing its definite report.

It is apparent that any development scheme must be based upon the number and location of buildings; that grading must be done and a drainage system constructed. After deciding these matters the permanent walks can be located and this location will largely determine new tree planting.

It is agreed by all that the college needs additional buildings, especially a recitation hall and a group of science buildings.

It is the judgment of the committee, after discussion with members of the science group on the faculty that all approve the idea of a group of science buildings on the old Delta and that a recitation hall should be planned for the southwest corner of the Campus.

With one department, as Chemistry, located on the Delta, backing on the pines so that laboratory extensions might be made in the rear to meet the rapidly increasing demands of this science, the present Science Building would perhaps accommodate the remaining departments until such time as new buildings could be erected on the Delta for them also.

The program envisages an eventual balancing of the east and west sides of the Campus, with four buildings opposite the four existing dormitories and a rather open park in the center, with due attention given to vistas and some group plantings of shrubbery.

To accomplish this a recitation hall is
proposed to be located west of the library and south of the art building and therefore opposite to Hyde Hall, the size of which is somewhat dependent upon what is to be done with other buildings. The college architects feel that Adams Hall can be remodeled to correspond with the proposed new science buildings and that if in the future it should be possible to replace Searles Science Building by two new buildings, the appearance of the Campus would be greatly improved; a change which apparently would be welcomed by many faculty members and which would provide room for an additional dormitory and another recitation hall if needed.

If there is a prospect of funds being available in the not too distant future for building a Little Theatre it would seem of doubtful wisdom to rebuild Memorial Hall at present. It does seem that a theatre building upon the Campus would be disfiguring and that it should definitely be located off Campus in a place where its great height demanded for modern scenery equipment can be partially hidden and where sufficient parking space is available; as yet the committee is not ready to recommend the desirable location.

A further possibility, previously considered, is the removal of the heating plant to a site in the pines adjacent to the railroad, avoiding trucking of fuel, affording better pipe drainage and providing sufficient capacity for heating fraternity and faculty houses.

This would make available a site for another building if needed in the future, perhaps in connection with the rapidly increasing athletic demands.

The matter of drainage is a difficult one, the town has no storm sewers of sufficient capacity and the present opinion of the committee is that the most satisfactory solution will be to run a storm sewer from the center of the Campus, across the Delta, discharging well down the bank in the pines back of the President’s house. This would be on college property except for crossing Harpswell Street and Bath Street. Further survey of this is being undertaken to confirm the accuracy of data and the probable cost.

With the location of future buildings fixed and the Campus properly drained, permanent walks can be constructed to meet not only present, but later needs and the committee feels that, after drainage, this is next in order and should be done as rapidly as money can be obtained.

The condition of the trees is very unsatisfactory. A careful survey has been made by a firm of experts, the Campus divided into lettered areas, in which every tree worth saving has been given a number, brief description and the recommended treatment stated. Many trees are so defective that they should be removed, others may be pruned, cabled, fertilized and in the future such work will be done only on those trees which are worth saving. With the walks permanently located, new trees will naturally be planted in their proper relation to these walks and the buildings present and prospective. This work is expected to be done gradually and to be accompanied by planting of shrubbery groups from time to time.

There has been considerable discussion concerning establishment of a line of demarcation for the Campus, perhaps some type of fence, but the architects have not yet solved the problem of harmonizing with the Class of ’75 gates and the brick gates.

Bowdoin has a beautiful Campus, with a few features out of tune and the committee feels that the program outlined will in time provide for a still more beautiful and harmonious setting of which we can all be proud. The trees have not received the
care to which they were entitled, but gradually, in the light of the present study, that situation can and doubtless will be improved.

These suggestions are not final, but represent the present considered opinion of the committee and some of the best American advisers and are here presented, both for the information of the Alumni and with the hope of receiving constructive criticism and suggestions from interested Alumni. The committee expects to present its complete report at the next Commencement and hopes that if it be accepted a way will be found to authorize, and appropriate money for, a beginning of the work.

**Second Generation**

Thirty-three sons of Bowdoin men, several of them boasting other relatives on the alumni list, are included in the Class of 1941. This represents about one-sixth of the entire class, an unusually large fraction. Six of these men are sons of members of the Class of 1909 and four claim fathers in the ranks of 1911. Bowdoin brothers, nephews and cousins bring the total group of freshmen with alumni relationships to about sixty-five. The list of sons, with their fathers, is as follows:

John Watson Bamford
Wellington A. Bamford '16

Donald Ivan Beal
George E. Beal '16
Harrison Morton Berry, Jr.
Harrison M. Berry '11
William Roberts Booth
Harold G. Booth '06
Franklin Burton Comery
*Sanford B. Comery '13
Philip Emerson Curtis
Charles L. Curtis M'09

Charles Pasteur Edwards
Robert S. Edwards '00
Lyman Abbott Farley
Henry G. Farley '03
Haven Gibson Fifield
Ernest G. Fifield '11
Stanwood Elmer Fisher, Jr.
Stanwood E. Fisher M'06
Robert Gardner Gordon
Eugene B. Gordon '14
Henry Harmon Hastings, Jr.
*Henry H. Hastings '90
Donald Harry Horsman
*Hiram L. Horsman '94

John Field Hubbard
Roswell E. Hubbard '14
Stetson Harlowe Hussey, Jr.
Stetson H. Hussey '11
John Paul Koughan
Daniel F. Koughan '09
Marshall James Leydon
Thomas W. Leydon '21
Theodore Conley Leydon
John W. Leydon '07
Robert Martin
Burleigh Martin '10
David MacMillan Morse
John H. Morse '07
William Bryant Moulton, 2nd
Albert W. Moulton '09
Walter Smith Pierce
Stanley W. Pierce '11
Robert Gordon Porter
David R. Porter '06
Ernest Harold Pottle, Jr.
Ernest H. Pottle '09
Philip Chase Pratt
Harold S. Pratt '09
Franklin Clement Robinson
Dwight S. Robinson '07
Rodney Elsmore Ross, Jr.
Rodney E. Ross '10
Henry Augustus Shorey, 3rd
Henry A. Shorey, Jr., '00
Richard Edward Stanley
Oramel H. Stanley '09
Edwin Flye Stetson, 2nd
Rufus E. Stetson '08
James Melvin Sturtevant, Jr.
James M. Sturtevant '09
William Edson Vannah
Harold P. Vannah '12
William Norman Walker
Charles W. Walker '10

* deceased
Confronted with the necessity of writing an editorial reflecting the current disposition of the undergraduate mind, we find ourself embarrassingly ignorant of what that disposition, if existent, may be. Dissatisfaction is the best soil for nurturing the expression of opinions, and the college of late has been lulled by its own well-being into a state of mute complacency. When we are pleased with things we voice our approval in our own active enjoyment of them; it is only when we meet opposition that our opinions are crystalized into the concrete forms of speech or writing.

As a result, having no scathing criticism of existing conditions to offer, no program of wide-sweeping reforms to advocate, and nothing to sell, I am forced to resort to the almost unheard-of expediency of maintaining that something that actually is, is good. If we can judge by the lack of space devoted to it in the columns of undergraduate publications, there is less dissatisfaction with the rushing system now in operation at Bowdoin than with any of the other phases of our college life that are generally considered controversial. However, the criticism directed at the unrestricted rushing period in other quarters and the measures which some institutions have taken to provide definite regulation of pledging activities show that the principle of laissez-faire does not enjoy universal approval beyond the limits of our own campus. By rights, in order to continue to rest easily in our unassailable retreat of self-satisfaction, we should be able to justify our lack of concern and defend the system to which we cling so fondly.

We can best present a defense of Bowdoin’s present method of rushing by first considering the main features of the attack being made upon it. The objection usually raised is that since without regulation the pledging will be completed by the end of the first week of school, neither the houses nor the rushees can make an adequate observation of each other on which to base their decisions. This, the advocates of restriction contend, may result in a mutual maladjustment which will prove detrimental to both the individual and the fraternity during their four-year association.

Replying to this charge, we maintain that instances of permanent and harmful maladjustment are rare and where they do occur, there is no proof that the individual would have been more content with a decision made after a longer period of deliberation. Even considering a case where there is dissatisfaction from the outset, it is usually shortlived. There is some psychological process that makes us proud and willing to serve a cause once we have espoused it.

Also, viewed with regard to essentials, the eleven Bowdoin fraternities do not differ so very greatly from each other. At any given time, some may appear to be in more fortunate circumstances than others, but the history of every single charge is uniformly marked by periods of prosperity and depression. It is due to the haste and consequent uncertainty of our rushing system, more than to any other single factor, that this uniformity is preserved. Even a house that has been in difficulties is awarded a few first-rate pledges by that impartial distributor of largesse, the law of averages, and in the same hectic melee the houses generally considered strongest are obliged to take some men whom they would not consider if a longer rushing period were permitted them.
The result is that no house can remain permanently at the top or bottom of the list. A false sense of security can send one of the leaders careening down the chute, and by virtue of the equal opportunity which the system offers to each house, a determined effort may pull a tottering chapter away from the brink of disaster. The two primary factors that testify to the strength of a house are generally considered to be the excellence of its athletic attainments and the number of late-model cars that grace its driveway. However, in addition to preventing any single group from securing a monopoly on these desirable attributes, the unrestricted system also safeguards against houses becoming “typed” in other ways, such as “wet” or “dry,” social, or scholarly.

This last effect we consider to be immensely important, especially in carrying out the purposes of a small, democratic, liberal arts college. It tends to make the personnel of each individual house approach a cross-section of the whole student body. Each member of the house is brought into contact with other men of varying interests and personalities. His own experience is enriched by this cosmopolitan atmosphere and the house as a whole is spared the fate of becoming a clique with no interests or acquaintances outside its own four walls. It is this devastating result to which we object most vigorously in any program which postpones the offering of bids for a period of from six months to a year. Observers in institutions following such a system agree that it is usual for certain chapters to become known as “football houses” or “a bunch of grinds.”

This is unfortunate, for however commendable as scholarship or prowess on the gridiron may be in themselves, if sought after to the exclusion of all other values, they will prove the undoing of the very ones who seek to honor them. There are examples of this tendency at Bowdoin, but if we examine them with the proper perspective, we see that they are of the short-term variety, and that the outstanding characteristic of one house at the present time was the one which distinguished another at an earlier date.

We further object to regulation on the general grounds that if there are rules they will be broken or circumvented with attendant demoralizing effects, and that a prolonged period of rushing is more expensive and more wasteful of time for both the freshman and the upperclassman than a system allowing absolute freedom of action.

In contrast to the large number of fraternities which have closed their doors at some other institutions, it is significant in partial support of our present policy that all of Bowdoin’s houses came through the late depression intact and all seem destined to survive for some time to come. This college, at its present enrollment, has need of every fraternity now represented here, as much for their contribution to the social and cultural well-being of the students affiliated with them as for the very tangible contribution which they make of eating and housing facilities.

In order to insure that all of them continue to serve the best interests of the college as fully as possible it is absolutely necessary that none of them gain any unfair advantage or monopoly. We sincerely believe that the present liberal policy toward rushing is one of the best means of preventing such injustice.

The wire fence at Whittier Field is being completed.

Roger S. Strout ’23, lectured at the College this fall on his three year round-the-world cruise (see Readers’ Digest for November).
Books


I am glad that Robert P. Tristram Coffin, a professor at Bowdoin, a former Pulitzer Prize poet, native of Maine, a student of my own re-
collection in later days at Bowdoin, has written another book — in prose.

I like poetry well. I like Mr. Coffin’s poetry or “common themes” but he does write “swell” prose. It swings along like “swing music,” its
technique is perfectly attuned to the subject. It has pictorial color, wherein the “poet” sticks out.
It has fascination in choice of topics. It covers the bare bones of historical fact with the raiment of true romance. It is accurate and serene and you feel that Mr. Coffin had fun as he wrote. Two great living literary men now inhabit Maine and they differ but little except that Kenneth Roberts is not a poet — as yet, though you can never tell when he may break out — and Bob Coffin is poet, historian, littérature all in one. He loves the very earth that he treads. He loves the sea and all its lighthouses and all its storms and its salt-marshes and its outlying islands and bayberry-bushes and blueberries and the ashes and graves of his fathers. He is a young man, as yet. But what a job he has already done! Some of his verse is bound to live. They shall have to go to it — future historians of these acres of Maine — for local color in cen-
turies to come.

Now — Dr. Coffin has written a new book, entitled Kennebec: Cradle of Americans. It is perhaps one in a series of “The Rivers of America” to be written by many different authors. Of that we do not know but the reverse of the title page says “Rivers of America, Constance Lindsay Skinner, editor,” etc. If the editor makes her other offerings as acceptable as this, the series will be beyond computation as to real worth. Looking farther we find the advertise-
ment — “This is the FIRST of a Series of Rivers of America.” And then one is advised to get first editions of ALL.

Now — Dr. Coffin’s book is not just a history although it is history, and topography and all that. It is interesting, engrossingly so. It is full of humor and of truth, and of characterization of Yankee types. Just consider the chapter titles — 1, The River; 2, Kennebec Weather; 3, Red Clay; 4, Good Eating Began in Maine; 5, The Dawn People — a delightful characterization of the Abenaki’s nobility; 6, The First Families of the Kennebec; 7, An Up-and-Coming Lot; 8, A Century of Agony and Fire; 9, The Gifts of the Red Gods; 10, A Man of Principle (Parson Jacob Bailey, the Frontier Missionary); 11, Benedict Arnold’s March to Quebec; 12, Aaron Burr Loved a Queen; 13, The Naval Battle on the River; 14, Cap’n Bibber’s Con-
stitution Lecture (not the Constitution now under discussion, but the old Frigate); 15, The River that Flowed over the World (Kennebec Ships); 16, King Log (Lumbering and Paper); 17, Kennebec Crystals (the Ice Business, full of romance); 18, Uncle Tom and Tristram (new stuff about Maine authors; we commend it to that lad who called on us the other day and to all teachers); 19, Yankee from the Province of Quebec (our Franco-American friends); 20, A Paradise for Fish; 21, Folk on the Farm, a most delightful set of tales of Maine Farmers; 22, Cap’n Bibber’s Coot; 24, A Patchwork Quilt, a chapter of quaint sayings, odds and ends of Yankeisms, local proverbs, the Maine bigwigs, yclept “Village Squires”, the stories of bears and grandma’s adventures with them, of Mrs. Thomas walking from Harpswell to Brunswick with her baby and a half quintal of fish pur-
sued by wolves and throwing out a fish every now and then for the wolves to fight over and arriving in Brunswick with no fish but with a whole baby Ephraim Thomas, a future citizen of worth; 25, The Kennebec Phantom, a tale of the Arethusa, the phantom ship. Dr. Coffin thinks that this tale is a reflection of old sea-captains who read Homer, Squire Greenleaf, by the way, Doctor Coffin, who lived on Squirrel Island where you spoke so delightfully once on a time, read Homer in the original. Nothing is now left of him but a lilac bush. But it is a veritable Greek bush, noble and classic.

Then comes chapter 26, entitled Cap’n Bibber’s Philosophies. I would like to quote that chapter entire. Here, a poet writes prose — and in truth all the book is dreamful, delightful. It goes rambling over the river much as when we were a lad we used to hitch our rowboat to a “tow,” a whole string of three-masters going up to Rich-
mond and Dresden to load ice, watching with eager eyes every cloud and seeing each wayward bird. And finally, the “Future of the Kennebec” or rather “The River of the Future.”

Dr. Coffin has a farm on Merrymeeting Bay, which is the confluence of the Androscoggin and the Kennebec. This is eager sentiment. He sees this as a haven for peaceful folk, of artists and writers and dreamers and doers. Native novelists and poets are springing up to tell the world about the brightness of the place and the people. “They are telling an America,” says the author, “threatened with standardization that rugged indi-
vidualists still live in this clear corner of the land.”

And he adds, “From the days when the lean Abenaki hunted these forests and waters through

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the period when the settlers came from Britain, Ireland, Europe, and into the time when the blended stocks which are the present inhabitants, the Kennebec folk have been a tough, bright and smart people. Their fibre has not weakened during depressions, because they are able to grip rock and live as lichens do. Clean water is their primal need. Give them that to refresh their energies and the Kennebec will again flow over the world."

A word more, on a subject which has been my own for years, not alone, but almost so. Thirty years ago, I talked about the befouling of our rivers by dyes and pulp from the up-stream mills. So says Dr. Coffin, "Greed has fouled the Kennebec. The business that does not last has poisoned the Kennebec from Moosehead to the sea... The beaver and the sturgeon have joined the red-men. The shad and herring are gone for the time."

But the promise is still there. After the great flood the silver hordes of fish came back and for weeks of 1936 they leaped and played. Then came the purple dyes again and they left for cleaner waters.

We have exhausted our space. But we wish to add that there is not a dull page in this picturesque story of the Kennebec. It is treated as a living thing, not as a River only, but as Civilization, as the epic of a royalty of waters, which will yet be restored.

There are quaint things, rare things in the book, so many as to seem rather amazing.

But above all it is a sensitive book. It is appreciative, cultural and above all interesting. It reminds us of what Charles A. Dana said to his "bright young men," as related to me by the late Edward P. Mitchell, "Whatever you do, boys, make the Sun-stories interesting.

The Kennebec is to our mind one of the most tumultuously (if that is a good word hold it: if not eliminate it) interesting books of the decade.

A. G. S.


In these days when "atom-smashing" and the transmutation of elements command the limelight and when we hear so much of the positron, the neutron, and that mysterious particle of zero charge and zero mass, the neutrino, any book that will give a nodding acquaintance with the terminology involved and an inkling of "what it's all about" would be very welcome. This the second edition of The World of Atoms attempts to do — in twelve easy and non-mathematical lectures. This second English edition, as stated in the translator's note, is an attempt to bring the first up to date, by a "thorough revision" and "the inclusion of much new material." Both objects are accomplished, except for a few minor subtractions in the first seven lectures, by a rearrangement of the old eighth and ninth, by the inclusion of some new material in the ninth, and by the addition of two new lectures, the tenth and eleventh; the new twelfth is the old tenth somewhat condensed. The fact that the lectures were originally given by Professor Haas in 1926 and that the first English edition (by Professor Uhler) was written in 1927 should not be too discouraging, since it is the purpose of the author, as he states in the preface to the first English edition, merely to present the achievements of modern atomic physics, so that the material of the older edition may well remain intact while the more recent — i.e., since 1927 — achievements could be incorporated into new lectures, as has been done.

The first lecture presents the atomistic point of view both in matter and in electricity, the second introduces the structure of the atom. In the third, the atomistic point of view is carried over into light, making the fourth which considers spectra and energy levels easily understandable. In the fifth and sixth, the elements, their common properties and their differences, are considered in the light of the Rutherford picture of the atom as a planetary system. Combinations of atoms, molecules, are then discussed in the seventh. Attention is now focused upon the nucleus, the eighth lecture discussing radioactivity as it occurs in nature. The ninth and tenth give two of the several methods now used for producing atomic disintegration and some of the results. The eleventh then carries us into the path of Cosmic Rays, to the discovery of the positron, and to the methods of inducing radioactivity. Finally, the twelfth gives a brief introduction to the fundamentals of wave mechanics.

There are no mathematical developments or formulae, though in one or two places, as, for example, in the discussion of the scattering alpha particles, formulae would have been of great aid. The most serious objection that can be made is the complete omission of the results of theory, of how the experimental results are correlated by theory, and of how, in many cases, theory predicted the experimental results. The worst offense in this connection is the neglect of stating that the existence of the positron was uncovered by the theory of Dirac two years before its discovery in 1932.

There are many illustrations, and as often as possible definite numerical quantities are calculated. In spite of the revisions and changes (the first English edition was a complete revision of the original) the spirit and purpose of the author have remained intact.

P. R. Weiss.

The wide decline of poetry reading today may be attributed, says the editor of the Saturday Review, to two things: the specialization which infects modern living, and the obscurity of so much current verse. Here at least are two charges which cannot be laid to Mr. Harold Pulsifer; for his poetry continues to have a broad appeal and is, in general, intelligible. He is no poets' poet, no esoteric for a fit audience though few, no member of the Little Jack Horner school of obscurants. His meanings are — usually — plain, his measures familiar, and his subject matter treats, in the blurist' phrase, of "universal emotions."

In his latest volume Rowen Mr. Pulsifer — for whose neighborhood the College has long been grateful — has assembled forty pieces, of which the first fifteen (Part I) comprise a sonnet sequence, and the rest embrace scattered sonnets, lyrics, and various prosodic forms.

The sequence "Elegy for a House" commemorates in restrained emotion the ancestral home, a thing of oak and pine

Rich with the memory of a hundred years, which was burned to the ground; the "sure belief" and "simple faith" that flourished there; memories of the mother,

a woman bent with time whose eyes

Were deep with wisdom and whose blue-veined hands

Were sure at homely things;

memories of the father, a dreamer before his time, whose heritage the author shares; glimpses of the grandmother

Serenely calm and gracious to the end;

reflections with a brother on the traditions of the house (the brother having married a western wife who

touched these ancient walls with tenderness and transmitted the heritage of the home to her children); the marriage of the niece, in which they

Saw the linked pageant of the past reborn; finally that niece's child, the poet's great-nephew Anthony. Thus through five generations the heritage of a name passes on, ending with the poet's admonishment to Anthony:

Yet for your eyes we set this shining star: — Remember what we loved — and what you are!

The sequence moves smoothly along, interweaving details of the homestead with the vanished glory of family tradition, recreating from the embers of the house a rich heritage five generations old, and still to be maintained.

Sonnets III, X, and XIV use twelfth-line enjambments which detract from the clinching effect of the couplet, and a few prosaic lines creep in, such as

Inevitable as the rising sun,
along with the awkward location "and yet still", and the punnish conclusion

Changing, she left the changeless still un-

changed.

Of the miscellaneous poems in Part II this reviewer would select as the most successful and appealing the neo-Wordsworthian stanzas on the "Fringed Gentian" and the sonnets "Comparisons" and "The Cup." Indeed Rowen (meaning "second harvest") shows Mr. Pulsifer at his best when tilting the sonnet's scanty plot of ground. By comparison his quatrains, couplets, and irregular forms seem sometimes too facile, sometimes too lumpy. The poem "Trilogy", five couplets seemingly about a love triangle, has a sharp edge to its reflections, but is somewhat obscure and dependent upon strained imagery. "Tuileries Gardens" has some suggestive queries on France's new hour of peril, inspired by children at play with hoop and ball; and "Anniversary" rather tellingly challenges the new Emperor of Italy:

And did you hear some dark child cry
Beneath red terror from the sky
Crumbling upon his spattered toy
"Amusement Pier," I feel, seems rather a tawdry piece of realism with which to end the volume.

Poetry conveys its emotion through memorable lines, stunning imagery, and the like — what Coleridge called simply "the best words in the best order." If Mr. Pulsifer (who modestly subtitled Rowen "a collection of verse") stops somewhat short of the demands of the highest orders and loftiest flights of poetry, he remains an accomplished versifier and a "clean" craftsman. So true is this that one reviewer at least comes with surprise upon such lapses as the following: the Hudibrastic rhyming of releases with peace is; the strained rhyming — to American ears — of gauda with swords; the faulty scansion of such supposed pentameter lines as

And watched a tired man repeat the same remembered prayer (24)

You pass this by, uncaring, unknowing: —
Behold at your feet the whole earth growing!

(39) — occasional clichés, such as the ageless sea (twice), the weight of years, unplumbed depths, and distant bourne; prosaic lines, such as

The common heritage of human kind;
the use of flame and beauty each a dozen or more times without cogent explanation; cerement as a trisyllabic rhyme with tenement; killing as a participle left innocuously dangling; Oh where the vocative requires O; and interrogation marks following I wonder if.

But this is cavilling and mere red-pencilling. All in all, the slender volume is a welcome har-
vest of "quietly effective verse", distinguished by its sincerity, craftsmanship, and intelligibility.

HERBERT HARTMAN.


The author of Sixteen British Trout Streams has stated his objective in this new volume in the following way:

"To describe Monaco and the French Riviera that more visitors may be attracted to these delightful resorts.

"To induce tourists to remain for longer visits by indicating some of the many ways in which they can occupy themselves.

"To bring out bits of the history and romance of these ancient towns, in the hope that some visitors, at least, will obtain additional enjoyment therefrom.

"A further, but minor, thought is to bring up to date the statements and statistics which seem pertinent."

An emotional background during more than twenty trips has perhaps made the contemplative enjoyment and personal repossess- and incorporation of that lovely region through writing about it a more important motivation in the author than the purpose indicated above. The dedication is to his wife "whose love for the Riviera made this book inevitable." One may say at once that this joint affection is sympathetically conveyed to the reader in many a description and documented by fifty-four photographs, well distributed among the several subjects of scenery, ruins, and modern structures.

Though the author has not failed in words to do justice to the western half of the Riviera, one guesses that his love rests chiefly on Nice, its environs, and the coast eastward. For them he draws upon history and legend and on the whole contrives his most interesting pages. He takes one by the elbow on arriving at Monaco and Monte Carlo. His finger points, his comments and stories flow, he gently guards you against the foolishness of the gaming table, and then he sets you wondering whether winnings all go by chance. He tells you of a certain player at roulette who kept record of his own plays, some 33,000 in sequence. This record showed that odd vs. even, low (1-18) vs. high (19-36) appeared almost equally—within $\frac{1}{4}$-$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% of each other. But the number 17 came up about 7% more often than 18, and to the same extent, red more often than black. The untravelled reader may be most closely held by the chapters on Casino Tales, if not by that on the Casino of Monte Carlo, with its history of that enterprise, its characterization of an ordinary day at the tables, and the description of the croupiers who conduct the play.

"The Casino offers an honest game," thinks the author. "Its profits are secured by the mathematical percentage in favor of the table plus the weakness of human nature when combating the merciless accuracy of a machine, plus again the reluctance of winners to quit playing while lucky and the equal reluctance of losers to stop until their losses have been recouped." (p.170).

The photography of Mrs. Pickard furnishes a large part of the illustrations. Particularly pleasing are Cap Ferrat from the Middle Corniche (p. 212), and Pines on Cape Martin's Shore (p. 202). Street Scene in Gorbio (p. 221) offers a composition in the style of "modern art" at its pleasing best.

Linger here and there among the chapters once more I see that for packed interest I must commend to the reader the account of Venice; and I would not willingly have him miss the humorous description of La Lghet's "picture gallery," nor the fact and wisdom compounded in the chapter on Climate and Vegetation.

But the proof-reading really does not do credit to a reputable house like the Putnams.

CHARLES T. BURNETT.


This is Mr. Burleigh's first full length novel, although he has written many short stories. The story is unusual in that the setting is Northern Maine and a majority of the characters are natives of the Northern woods, and the detective is none other than the local doctor.

The plot involves a struggle to expose an international dope ring, and it is so well handled that, despite the fact that the reader should be able to solve the mystery, his interest is held to the end. Dr. Jacques' unique wooing of nurse Alice with Biblical quotations, and the fact that the characters are small town Maine natives, skillfully drawn, add materially to the enjoyment of the reader.

Mr. Burleigh has not depended on withholding necessary information or cleverly concealed clues to maintain interest and suspense. Rather he has relied on the atmosphere of the setting and his knowledge of Maine people to make his book well worth reading. I hope that Mr. Burleigh gives us another mystery story soon and that he sticks to Maine for his setting.

KENNETH J. BOYER.


This latest addition to Mr. Bartlett's already impressive number of books for boys and girls

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is the story of a boy who, after having travelled extensively in foreign lands with his wealthy uncle, decides to live with his family on their farm. There, finding himself very much of an outsider, he nearly gives up in his effort to become "one of the family"—until he is allowed to give a mongrel pup, about to be drowned by a neighboring farmer, the chance to live. From then on, "Hustler" teaches him the art of winning a place in his new home, with "stick-to-it-iveness" as essential. Hustler rapidly develops into a "real farm dog." The story deals, too, with modern farming and with the part the Four-H Club plays in the lives of children in rural communities.

An editor of The Country Home Magazine, Mr. Bartlett received many letters as the result of a contest on the question "What is the best dog for a farm?" One little verse

It makes no difference the breed of the dog,
For all breeds have a charm,
The best dog is the one you own—
The best dog for your farm
appealed so much to him that, as he says in his foreword, "I decided that the farm dog, more than any other dog in the world, is a skilled workman beyond price, as well as being the most faithful of friends and the most fearless of protectors. I have not tried to make Hustler a composite of all the dogs whose proud owners wrote letters about them. But I have tried to show how important is the spirit of a dog to his master, particularly if that master is a boy growing to manhood."

ELIZABETH F. RILEY.

THE AUTHORS

If, despite the repeated efforts of this column, any reader of the Alumnus is in doubt as to the identity of ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN, he may go hang for all of us.

ARTHUR HAAS, PH.D., formerly of the University of Vienna, is now Professor of Physics in the University of Notre Dame. Dr. Haas was the Tallman Professor at Bowdoin in 1935-36. His translator, GEORGE B. WELCH, PH.D., '22, formerly Teaching Fellow and for one year Assistant Professor of Physics at Bowdoin, has recently joined the faculty of Northeastern University in Boston as Assistant Professor of Physics.

HAROLD T. PULSIFER, LITT.D., who has spent several years in Brunswick, is now a year-round resident of East Harpswell and a frequent visitor at the College. Mr. Pulsifer is a graduate of Harvard, a former editor of the Outlook, and the author of several books of verse which have been reviewed in previous issues of the Alumnus.

FREDERICK W. PICKARD, LL.D., '94, is a Trustee of the College, a Vice-President of the du Pont Company, an expert and truthful amateur fisherman, a lover of books and of travel. His Sixteen British Trout Rivers was reviewed in the Alumnus of last January.

DONALD Q. BURLEIGH, '17, a resident of Augusta, has engaged in newspaper work and a number of business enterprises. Two years ago he was brought again into close relations with the College while serving very efficiently as appraiser for the King estate.

ARTHUR C. BARTLETT, '22, is a writer of boys' books, several of which have been reviewed in these columns, and an associate editor of Country Home.

THE REVIEWERS

To newspaper readers in this State, the initials A. G. S. need no gloss. ARTHUR G. STAPLES, LL.D., LITT.D., '82, Overseer of the College, is the dean of the newspaper fraternity in Maine, and his column "Just Talks—On Common Themes" in the Lewiston Journal is one of the institutions of the Pine Tree State. By permission, the present review is reprinted, with a few minor changes, from the issue of June 8th.

PETER R. WEISS, A.M., '35, is a graduate student in physics at Harvard University.

HERBERT W. HARTMAN, JR., PH.D., Associate Professor of English, is the author of a life of Hartley Coleridge and of several scholarly articles on the poetry of S. T. Coleridge and Wordsworth.

CHARLES T. BURNETT, PH.D., L.H.D., Professor of Psychology and author of Hyde of Bowdoin, has returned to Brunswick after a sabbatical half-year, a portion of which was spent amidst the scenes described in Mr. Pickard's book.

KENNETH J. BOYER, B.L.S., is Assistant Librarian of the College.

ELIZABETH F. RILEY, a graduate of Connecticut College for Women, is Editorial Associate on the staff of this magazine.
With the Alumni Bodies

BOSTON CLUB
The first fall meeting was held at the University Club on Thursday, October 14, with Dean Paul Nixon as speaker.

BOWDOIN TEACHERS' CLUB
The Club will meet for its annual session, at the Columbia Hotel in Portland on Thursday, October 28, with Dean Nixon as speaker for the College.

CINCINNATI CLUB
Five of the six Cincinnati alumni met for dinner with President Sills on Saturday, October 16, the sixth member meeting with him individually the evening before.

CLEVELAND CLUB
A luncheon meeting, with President Sills as guest, was held on Thursday, October 21.

ESSEX COUNTY (MASS.) CLUB
The fall meeting is scheduled for the evening of Thursday, November 18.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION
An informal dinner will be held on Thursday, November 4, with Dean Paul Nixon as representative of the College.

NORTHERN NEW JERSEY CLUB
A dinner for the New Jersey members of the Class of 1941 was held at the Essex House in Newark on Thursday, September 16. Speakers included W. R. Crowley '08, Edwin H. Blanchard '17, Roscoe P. McClave, former football coach, and C. L. Littel, President of Bergen Junior College.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY CLUB
Coach Adam Walsh will be the speaker at a meeting to be held at the Penobscot Country Club on the evening of Friday, November 5 in anticipation of the Maine game. On November 6 the Club will sponsor an informal dance and reunion at the Country Club, to which all Bowdoin men and their friends are invited. Buffet supper reservations, at $1.00, should be made through Mrs. MacLeod, manager of the Country Club.

PORTLAND CLUB
More than 100 alumni gathered at the Portland Country Club on Wednesday, October 13, for a dinner with the Athletic Staff as guests and Coach Adam Walsh as speaker.

ROCHESTER CLUB
President Sills was guest and speaker at a luncheon meeting on Saturday, October 23.

WESTERN NEW YORK ASSOCIATION
A dinner meeting was held at the Buffalo Athletic Club on Friday, October 22, with President Sills as guest.

WORCESTER CLUB
The Club will hold a session on Monday, November 8.
The Necrology

1875—Woodbury Pulsifer, M.D., who for the past quarter century had been associated with the copyright office of the Library of Congress, died of pneumonia at his Washington home on October 20, 1937. He was born in Auburn May 13, 1855. On graduation from College he accepted a post as stenographer to the Maine Supreme Court, continuing in this work until 1889 when he went to Washington as Secretary to Senator William P. Frye '50, and as Clerk to the Senate Committee on Commerce. In his spare time he studied medicine at what is now George Washington University, receiving his degree in 1879 at the head of his class but continuing his medical practice to such time as he was in Lewiston during the Senate vacations. In 1909 he travelled in Europe as Secretary to the National Waterways Commission and in 1911 became Secretary to the late Senator Eugene Hale, serving also as Editor of the Navy Year Book. He had been with the Library since 1913.

He had served as Secretary of the Bowdoin Alumni Association of Washington and as President of the Maine Association in that city; and was a member of Alpha Delta Phi.

A summer visitor at Mere Point, he was the author of a recently published history of that resort.

1875—Samuel Warren Whitmore, who had been in failing health for the last three years, died at St. Francis Hospital in Superior, Wisconsin, on September 2, 1937. He was born in Bowdoinham April 21, 1853, but located in Albany, New York, in 1878 after having received his law degree from Union College. In 1890 Mr. Whitmore gave up his law practice and went into the real estate business at Superior, Wisconsin, where he had since lived. He was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, and is survived by one son.

1877—William Titcomb Cobb died July 24, 1937 at his home in Rockland. A tribute to him appears elsewhere in our columns.

1879—Holmes Boardman Fifield, retired merchant of Conway, New Hampshire, died at his home there on September 25 following a few days' illness. Born in Mt. Vernon, December 22, 1855, and receiving his early education in Portland, Mr. Fifield spent the first six years after completing his college course as a travelling salesman for a wholesale dry goods house in Portland. In 1885 he joined with F. W. Davis, a merchant of Conway, New Hampshire, in the firm of Davis & Fifield which became the leading dry goods store in the county. A dozen years later Mr. Fifield was also associated with the grocery business of Fifield Bros., and was active as a merchant for nearly thirty years. During his residence in Conway he had served in many of the local town and church offices, and in 1903 represented his town in the Legislature. He is survived by his widow, a son, Ernest G. Fifield '11, and three daughters. Mr. Fifield was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Beta Kappa Fraternities.

1885—Charles Henry Stetson, veteran teacher and noted scholar, died July 11, 1937, at his home in Nashville, Tennessee. A native of Sumner, where he was born October 4, 1854, Mr. Stetson had taught school in Maine, Massachusetts, Ohio, Kentucky, and for the past thirty years at Hume-Fogg School, in Nashville. Mr. Stetson was a member of Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa Fraternities. He is survived by his son and a sister.

1884—We have received a belated report of the death on July 23, 1936, of Alfred Cheney Cobb, a native of Brunswick, where he was born February 29, 1860. Mr. Cobb was last known to us as having retired from active work and as living in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was for some years a teacher of manual training in the schools of Arlington, Massachusetts. He was a member of Zeta Psi.

1885—Morrill Goddard, who left Bowdoin in 1883 to complete his college course at Dartmouth, died at his summer home at Naskag on July 1, 1937. He was born in Auburn October 7, 1865. Mr. Goddard's career as a New York journalist, which began immediately following his graduation, was such that he had been called "the greatest newspaper circulation builder of all time." He was also a contributor to numerous periodicals and had held active membership in a large number of nationwide organizations. He is survived by his widow and five children.

1887—John Veasey Lane, for many years editor of the Kennebec Journal, and former postmaster of Augusta, died in an Augusta hospital on September 12, 1937, after a long illness. Mr. Lane was born November 18, 1861, at Chichester, New Hampshire, attended Pemroke, New Hampshire, Academy and New Hampton Literary Institute, and taught school several terms while attending college. He joined the Kennebec Journal staff in December, 1887 and was associate editor when he left in 1898 to accept appointment as assistant postmaster. From 1901 until 1913 Mr. Lane served as postmaster in Augusta, then after five years in financial work he became editor of the local newspaper and continued in that position until he resigned because of ill health two years ago. Mr. Lane served at one time as legislative reporter, long before the
days of typewriters, and had served both in the Board of Aldermen and Common Council. He was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon. Mrs. Lane and one sister survive.

1895—ARCHIE GUY AXTELL, D.D., pastor of the Congregational Church in Williamstown, Massachusetts, died in Dorchester, Massachusetts, on September 20, 1937. Dr. Axtell was a native of Winthrop, where he was born September 10, 1868. He attended Andover Theological Seminary for two years after his course at Bowdoin, and then served as pastor in Vermont, Nebraska, Ohio, New Mexico, and Porto Rico. He once held a professorship at St. Johnsbury Academy in Vermont, and for many years was chaplain of Piedmont College at Demarest, Georgia, where he received his D.D. in 1935. Dr. Axtell was a member of Delta Upsilon Fraternity. He leaves his wife and one daughter.

1896—HERBERT OTIS CLOUGH, a native of Kennebunkport, where he was born April 4, 1874, and for the past nineteen years superintendent of schools in Vernon, Connecticut, died suddenly on August 17, 1937, at his summer home at Kennebunkport. After a year of graduate study at Clark University Mr. Clough came back to Bowdoin for a year as assistant in Mathematics, and the following year became principal of Kennebunkport High School. He later taught at Albany Academy, New York, Rumford High School, Maine, and in 1905 settled in Connecticut, where he taught until elected superintendent. Mr. Clough was widely known as owner of one of the finest collections of postage stamps in New England. He was a member of Delta Upsilon Fraternity and of several local clubs.

1898—ERNST CHARLES EDWARDS, who was born at Otsfield March 28, 1874, died in Boston on September 10, 1937. He was associated with the International Correspondence Schools for a few years following graduation, but since 1902 had been engaged in real estate and building operations in various parts of the country. He was a member of Kappa Sigma.

1899—JACOB ERNEST WIGNOT, superintendent of schools for the Wolfeboro union in New Hampshire, died suddenly at his summer home at Lovell Lake on July 6. Born in Natick, Massachusetts, February 16, 1876, Mr. Wignot had devoted his life to educational work, having served as teacher and headmaster in Massachusetts, Vermont and Connecticut and as superintendent in the latter state and in several New Hampshire unions. He was a member of Kappa Sigma and Phi Beta Kappa Fraternities. He is survived by his widow and two sons, one of them Richard G. Wignot ’26.

1900—HENRY GEORGE CLEMENT, a native of West Gorham, died in Buckfield on August 12, 1937. For nearly forty years he had been active in educational work, first as principal of several schools in Maine. In 1909 he went to California to become principal of the high school of Redlands, and in 1918 he was elected superintendent of the city schools there. Monuments to the efficiency of his administration include three modern elementary school buildings, two junior high schools, a large auditorium and two athletic buildings. He was prominent in many educational and civic enterprises. Mr. Clement was a member of Kappa Sigma Fraternity, and is survived by his wife, two daughters and a son.

1901—ALFRED LOUIS LAFERRIERE, production executive of the Brown Company at Berlin, New Hampshire, died there on September 3, 1937, following a heart attack. He was born in Mechanic Falls on November 13, 1878. Mr. Laferriere taught at Hebron Academy for a few years after graduation and then entered the employ of the Brown Company at Victoriaville, Quebec. After study at the Harvard School of Forestry in Petersham, Massachusetts, he went to the Berlin plant of the company, where he was active for about twenty years. He is survived by a widow and a sister. Mr. Laferriere was a member of Delta Upsilon.

1902—BEN BARKER, life-long resident of Portland, where he was born February 20, 1879, died at his summer home in South Portland on June 8, 1937, after an illness of two days. After his graduation Mr. Barker became associated with the insurance business in Portland and had for several years been the senior member of the firm of Turner, Barker & Company. For twenty-five years he represented the Great American Insurance Company in New England. Mr. Barker was a member of Alpha Delta Phi. His widow and a son survive.

1903—Mention should have been made some months ago of the death on January 16, 1937, of JOSEPH WILLIAM SCANNELL, M.D., at his home in Lewiston, where he was born March 22, 1883. Following pre-medical work at Bowdoin he graduated from the Medical School of the University of Maryland in 1906, immediately returning to Lewiston to practice. He had been surgeon-in-chief of the Central Maine General Hospital, Chairman of the Cancer Section of the Maine Medical Association, Surgeon to the Lewiston Fire Department, and House Physician at Poland Spring. He was from 1913 to 1936 Fire Commissioner of Lewiston, having been interested in the work of the department for many years. He is survived by Mrs. Scannell and a brother.

1906—CHARLES H. CUNNINGHAM, M.D., who received his M.D. at Bowdoin in 1909 and had practiced in Auburn since 1910, died in that city July 14, 1937. He was born in New Vine-
yard June 17, 1882. He was a member of Delta Upsilon and the Maine Medical Association. Dr. Cunningham is survived by his wife and one daughter.

1907—Tom Edgar Hacker, who for thirty years had been one of the outstanding business men and bankers of Aroostook County, died on September 30, 1937, after an illness of about two months. He is survived by his widow, two daughters and four sons. Born at Fort Fairfield on July 15, 1884, Mr. Hacker had been interested in his town’s enterprises since his undergraduate days, having first owned a shoe store and later being in the hardware business. He was president of the Fort Fairfield National Bank from 1918 to 1933, was chairman of the Board of Selectmen from 1925 to 1930, and had served many of the town’s clubs and organizations in executive capacities. He was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon.

1925—Francis William Whitney, brother of Walter R. Whitney ’23, who left College in his sophomore year because of ill health, died at East Eddington, on May 30, 1937. He was born in Oakland November 24, 1904, and was a member of Kappa Sigma Fraternity.

1933—Gregory Homer Melanson, who had achieved considerable publicity as aviator and explorer, died of a heart attack at Wolfeboro, New Hampshire on September 27, 1937. He was born in Swamscott, Massachusetts June 9, 1910, and was a member of Zeta Psi Fraternity.

Medical 1878—Charles Hubbell Barker, who attended the Medical School in 1876, died at the home of a daughter in Turner on August 8, 1937. He was a native of Wayne, where he was born August 15, 1852, and had practiced as a dentist in Wayne and in Winthrop until his retirement in 1916. He is survived by three children.

Medical 1878—Isaac Chase Irish, M.D., for almost sixty years a practicing physician at Bowdoinham, died at his home on September 27, 1937, following a short illness. Born at Turner August 24, 1854, Dr. Irish settled in Bowdoinham soon after graduation. In his younger days he had written many noteworthy articles for medical magazines. He served as selectman from 1913 to 1917, and was on the school board several terms. At the time of his death he was Health Officer, which position he had held for a number of years. Besides his widow Dr. Irish is survived by a daughter and a brother.

Medical 1881—Everett Flood, M.D., widely known psychiatrist and nerve specialist, died at Friendship on October 16, 1937. He had retired sixteen years ago after serving thirty-three years as superintendent of the Monson State Hospital for Epileptics at Palmer, Massachusetts.

Dr. Flood was born at Clinton on February 10, 1855, and graduated from Colby College in 1879. Upon completion of his course at Bowdoin he served for six years as assistant physician at the Worcester State Hospital, and this was followed by twelve years as superintendent of the hospital cottages for children at Baldwinville, Massachusetts. He had been president of the National Society for the Study of Epilepsy and vice-president of the American Academy of Medicine and was active in the work of several other organizations. He is survived by his widow and a son.

Medical 1895—James Lawrence McAleney, M.D., practicing physician in Portland for thirty-eight years, died at his home there on June 24, 1937. Born in Portland December 6, 1868, Dr. McAleney began his medical practice in Augusta, but removed to his native city after four years. He was a member of several fraternal and medical associations, and is survived by his widow and two sons.

Medical 1897—James Gardiner Littlefield, who was born in Bridgton April 9, 1873, and had practiced continuously in South Paris since his graduation from the Medical School, was brutally murdered in that town on October 13, 1937, by a young patient who killed Mrs. Littlefield the following day. Dr. Littlefield had made himself an important part of life in South Paris and had been active in a number of professional associations.

Medical 1900—Charles Oscar Caswell, M.D., who was born in Newmarket, New Hampshire June 26, 1866, died at his home in Portland on June 22, 1937, after an illness of several weeks. Dr. Caswell graduated from Dartmouth in 1890 and a year later became head of the science department in Portland High School. He held this position throughout his study at Bowdoin and until 1926, adding to his school work a practice which won him a wide reputation as an orthopedic specialist. He is survived by his widow.

Medical 1907—Ernest Franklin MacVane, who transferred from the Medical School to the University of Vermont and who for some years had conducted a private hospital in South Portland, died at his home in Portland on September 9, 1937, following a heart attack.

Medical 1910—Percy Hobbs Abbott, M.D., who had been in failing health since last January when he suffered a shock, died at his home at Waterboro on October 10, 1937. Dr. Abbott was born in Waterboro on April 17, 1885, served as interne at the Maine General Hospital, began his practice in 1911 at Goodwin’s Mills and for the past twenty-four years had been active in medical work at Waterboro. He had also served his town as a selectman for five years,
and was a member of the county and state medical associations. He is survived by his wife, four sons and two daughters.

Medical 1919 — Norman Bates Dresser, M.D., died in Berlin, New Hampshire, on October 20, 1936, after an extended illness. Born in that city on January 10, 1895, Dr. Dresser graduated at Dartmouth College. He had conducted his entire practice in Berlin, where he had served as health officer and milk inspector for the city and as medical examiner for Coos County. His wife and a daughter survive him.

The Bowdoin Alumnus

News from the Classes

FOREWORD

With a deep sense of gratitude that he is neither a native of, or subject to anything in central or southern Europe, the Class News Man returns to his home by the whispering pines, and resumes the neverfailing job of trying to keep up with the vicissitudes of his brother alumni.

The Secretary's office kindly took on the extra work of his column in the June number, and now it is fall again, a new and prodigious class has entered College, and the wheels of Education have begun to revolve.

The News Man is still obsessed with the idea that there should be fuller reports of the activities of the reunion classes at Commencement. But perhaps the class secretaries and the members present think they are full enough without the grace of publication.

Incidentally we hear that some very excellent class books have been put out by the secretaries; and we are put out because we have not seen them; so if any worthy and remote old grad thinks he is getting insufficient publicity, would remind him that it is up to him or the class secretary; for what we don’t know we can’t repeat; and we reserve the inalienable right of the editorial room to condense when necessary.

With this brief greeting, and the assurance of renewed loyalty and esteem for the old guard, we bid you welcome to the Fall Roundup on October 30th.


Quite a number of Bowdoin men are in the danger zone in China: Sterling Fessenden ’96, and Charles R. Bennett ’07, are in Shanghai; Arthur Lin ’22 and Quincy Sheh ’27, in Peiping; Kenneth Rounds ’28, and Ira Crocker ’30, in Hongkong; Harry L. Caldwell ’19, and Elliot Weil ’28, in Canton; Ed Torrey ’12, in Tientsin.

Floyd Smith ’08, is somewhat back near the Tibetan border, collecting things for the Field Museum in Chicago. He is out of danger from warring forces.

At the Nineteenth Council of Phi Beta Kappa, held at Atlanta, Georgia, Sept. 9th to 12th, the Bowdoin Chapter was represented by Stanley P. Chase ’05, Secretary of the Chapter, Bela W. Norton ’18, of Williamsburg, Va., and Gifford Davis ’27. John M. Bridgham ’04, was a delegate from the Grinnell Chapter, and Alfred C. Kinsey ’16, from the Chapter at the University of Indiana.

The Bowdoin men who attended the Detroit meeting of the National Education Association were Supt. F. D. Rowe ’06, of Warren, F. P. Hall ’19, of Portland, and E. F. Towne ’25, of Falmouth.

1869

That marvelously young man, Thomas H. Eaton, made a trip to England alone this summer; crossing on the Queen Mary in April in time to see the Coronation festivities, and put in the remaining three months mulling around London and making short excursions in that section of England.

He took me to tea at Dartmouth House, the London Headquarters of the English Speaking Union of which he is a member, and ten days later went up to Bath to celebrate his 88th birthday. He said, "I went up there from sentiment, as I was born in Bath, Maine." On the 26th of August we had a fish dinner together at Simpson's; and he sailed for home on the same boat Sept. 15. He writes that he hopes to be here for the Bates game and Alumni Day.

1872

Ambrose Ackley says that baseball keeps him young, his interest in the game dating from 1867 when he played on the then famous Penne- wasse team from Norway, Maine. Now the press and the radio keep him up to date on his hobby.

1876

Secretary, Arthur T. Parker, East Orleans, Mass.

Alvah H. Sabin, Chief Chemist of the National Lead Co., has recently made a six weeks' business trip to Chicago, and the Mississippi Valley.
1887
Secretary, Samuel A. Melcher, Brunswick.
We regret to report that the Secretary suffered a slight cerebral hemorrhage October 8th. He is doing as well as can be expected.
Charles Cobb of Atlantic, Mass., who rarely misses a Commencement, contributes this tribute to the Class on their sixtieth reunion.

FEALTY

Three score the years doth pathway run
From Ivied Hall away
And of rare group there liveth none
To give a hand today.

Time marches on and class withal
Though some by wayside sleep,
On memory's wall their deeds enthrall,
And Fame emblazoned keep.

For us who bide are shadows nigh,
Too soon in darkness blend,
Yet with a pride in service high
We stand attention, to the end.

On October 15, at Cresson, Penn., The State dedicated a monument to Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary. Cresson was his birthplace. Mrs. Marie Stafford of Washington, D. C., his daughter, and her son, Peary Stafford, came to Peary Memorial Park to unveil the monument. Among the honor guests were two of his companions on the journey to the Pole, Capt. Robert Bartlett of the ship Roosevelt, and Matthew Henson, his faithful servant and companion on the final stage to victory.

1881
Secretary, John W. Manson, Esq., Pittsfield.
James Donovan, Esq., of Los Angeles, Cal., writes that he is in good health, works from eight to ten hours a day in his office or in court, enjoys life, and has aspirations to be a centenarian. He is President of the Bowdoin Club of Southern California: not large in numbers, but it meets at least once a year and maintains its loyalty to Old Bowdoin.

Judge Frederic A. Fisher of the Lowell district court resigned from his active duties on Sept. 11th, being the first member of the Massachusetts bench to retire under the legislation of last year. The Judge has practiced law in Lowell since 1885, his first appointment as justice being in 1898. He is now planning a trip to California.

Dr. John W. Nichols received one of the medals from the Maine Medical Association for having practiced Medicine in Maine for fifty years. The medal was presented to him in June.

1882
Secretary, Professor William A. Moody, Brunswick.

William C. Merryman, C.E., for many years engineer for the Municipal Subways in New York City, has retired and is living at the Eastland Hotel, Portland, Maine.

1887
Frank L. Talbot was presented with a bronze medal by the Masonic Grand Lodge of Maine in honor of his having been a member for fifty years of his home Lodge, Warren No. 2, of Machias.

1889
Secretary, William M. Emery, 182 Cottage Street, New Bedford, Mass.
Lory Prentiss is now living at 502 Maze Road, Modesto, California.

1890
Secretary, Prof. Wilmot B. Mitchell, Brunswick.
George B. Chandler, Secretary of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce, appeared before the joint session of the House and Senate Labor Committees in Washington, June 15, and condemned the Administration bill to set up elastic wage and hour provisions for industry engaged in interstate commerce.

The New Gloucester (Maine) Historical Society, at its 13th annual meeting, Sept. 7th, elected a native son, William H. Greely of Newton Centre, Mass., president for the coming year.

The Lewis Alumni News of the Lewis Institute, Chicago, has, on the title page of its June number, a very good picture of "Cosine" Smith, Professor of Chemistry there for many years.

1891
At Augusta, Sept. 24, in the presence of the executive councilors and others, Governor Lewis O. Barrows administered the oath of office to Superior Court Justice Herbert T. Powers of Fort Fairfield, after his reappointment for a seven years' term had been confirmed by the council.

1898
Secretary, Harry C. Fabyan, Esq., 6 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
Dr. Emel E. Carlton of the Medical Department of Dartmouth College was the principal speaker at the alumni banquet of Lincoln Academy, Newcastle, Maine, which held its 163rd graduation on June 18th.

Prof. George S. Chapin of Marietta College was the Bowdoin delegate to the inauguration of President Eversull on October 20th.

Reginald G. Goodell, who retired in 1936 from the Department of Modern Languages at Simmons College, Boston, after thirty-five years of devoted service, is now living in Westbrook, and has kindly consented to conduct a course in German in the Westbrook Junior College for this academic year.
1894
Secretary, Prof. Henry E. Andrews, Brunswick.
Rev. George A. Merrill is now pastor of the Central Congregational Church, New Salem, and the Congregational Church, North New Salem; Address, New Salem, Mass.

1896
Secretary, John Clair Minot, Boston Herald, Boston, Mass.
A Garden Theatre, the gift of Harry Oakes to the community where he lived for some years, has just been opened in Niagara Falls, Ontario. There was also a notice in the London papers, late in August, that he had given $80,000 to the Hyde Park Hospital for reconstruction.

1897
Secretary, James E. Rhodes, 2nd, 700 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
Rev. Hugh MacCallum, for several years pastor of the First Congregational Church in Everett, has resigned, to take effect January 1st, and will occupy the pulpit of the Needham Congregational Church. He has already moved his residence, and his address is 18 May Street, Needham, Mass.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
Arrangements are being made by local members of the Class of 1897 for a grand reunion and lunch at the Hotel Woodbridge in Davis Square, Somerville, before the Bowdoin-Tufts game on Nov. 13th. The party will then attend the game in a body. Any alumnus of our time is cordially invited to meet us at the hotel and accompany the 40-year class to this important game.
Notify F. H. Dole, 19 Chestnut Street, Medford, for reservations.

1898
Clarence W. Proctor, North Windham.
"Don" MacMillan made his 16th expedition into the Arctic this summer, in his favorite Gloucester fisherman, Gertrude L. Thebaud, with a goodly crew of professional, semi-pro, and rookie scientists. The object of the expedition was anything scientific and historical not yet in the bag. Despite the inclemencies of the season a fine time was had by all.

1899
Senator Wallace H. White of Maine was named one of the three senators on the New York World's Fair Commission.

1900
Secretary, Burton M. Clough, 702 Chapman Bldg., Portland.
At the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Hotel Association held at Gray's Inn, Jackson, Sept. 28-29, George W. Russell of Russell's

at Kearsarge, was re-elected president for the fourth term.

1902
Secretary, Lyman A. Cousens, 101 Vaughan Street, Portland.
The College was left $1,000 in the will of the late Ben Barker of Portland.
The trustees of Fryebug Academy will use a $15,000 gift from their chairman, Col. Harvey D. Gibson of New York, to establish a teachers' endowment fund. Half the annual interest will go to teachers' bonuses, and the other half will be added to the principal.
William L. Watson of St. Petersburg, Fla., has been elected vice-president of the Union Trust Company in that city. This summer he visited his cottage at Two Lights, Cape Elizabeth, with his family.

1904
Secretary, E. P. D. Hathaway, 3360 Mt. Pleasant Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
Walter K. Wildes has returned to New York from Chicago. Office at 30 Rockefeller Plaza: living at Yale Club, 44th Street and Vanderbilt Avenue.

1905
Harold E. Marr is now Col. Marr, U. S. A.

1906
Secretary, Robert T. Woodruff, Esq., Lakeview, North Carolina.
At the Boston Distribution Conference, September 20th, Dr. Melvin T. Copeland, Professor of Marketing at the Harvard Business School, made an address on "The Trend of Commodity Prices."

1907
Secretary, Felix A. Burton, 234 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
William S. Linnell, Esq., of Portland, was elected a member of the Republican National Committee from Maine, on Sept. 24th.
Wilbert Snow "lived the life of a truck-driver," during his 16,000 miles tour of the country in an auto and trailer, with his wife and five sons, he told the newspaper men on his return to Middletown September 10, "But it was a lot of fun and the whole family enjoyed it," he said.

1908
Secretary, Charles E. Files, Cornish.
Floyd T. Smith, whom the London News of July 25 refers to "as that well known explorer and hunter in west China and the Tibetan border," has a commission from the London Zoo to capture one live giant panda.

1910
Secretary, E. Curtis Matthews, Piscataqua Savings Bank, Portsmouth, N. H.
Robert Hale was elected a director for five
years at the annual meeting of the Maine Institution for the Blind, Sept. 21st.

Harold Rowell, Principal of the Kimball High School, Rumford Point, for the last five years, has resigned to become Principal of the high school at Jackman.

G. Cony Weston of Augusta has been appointed by Governor Barrows Executive Councilor from the Fourth Councillor District, to succeed the late Herbert Wadsworth.

1911

Secretary, Ernest G. Fifeld, Esq., 30 E. 42nd Street, New York City.

Leon T. Conway's new address is 443 Warwick Avenue, West Englewood, N. J. He is store manager for Sears Roebuck and Co.

At the 178th meeting of the New England Association of Chemical Teachers, held at Bowdoin, Oct. 2nd, addresses were made by Philip W. Meserve, speaking on "Two Decades of Chemistry Teaching," and Prof. Gilliland of the University of Maine, who gave a lecture demonstration on "Flames and Inflammability."

Dr. Alton S. Pope of Newtonville has been appointed Deputy Health Commissioner in Massachusetts, and will also continue in his present position as director of the division of tuberculosis.

1913

Secretary, Luther G. Whittier, Farmington.

Owing to the illness of Cedric Crowell, plans for our 25th Reunion have been delayed. A meeting was recently held of the members of the class in and around New York City. At this meeting "Obie" Gardiner was chosen chairman of the 25th Reunion Committee. He plans to send out his first letter to members of the class in a few days. Anyone having any suggestion to offer should send the same to him.

One end of one of the dormitories has been allotted to the class for reunion and sleeping accommodations.

About twenty members of the Class were present at Commencement and most of them were present at our annual dinner at the Gurnet House. Saturday morning we held a class meeting on the steps of Memorial Hall and talked over plans for our 25th Reunion. It was reported that our Class Fund now amounts to $6,000 with more pledged and a large part of the class not yet reported.

Our Class President, Cedric R. Crowell, submitted to a serious operation in July. He has made a rapid recovery and is now back at his post of duty with Doubleday, Doran Book Shops, Inc. He is very grateful for the many letters sent him while he was in the hospital by members of his Class and Fraternity.

Theodore Daniels has moved from Pittsburgh to 1703 Oberlin Court, N.W., Canton, Ohio.

D. Earl Gardner of the Riverdale Country School is Secretary of the Schoolmasters' Association of New York and Vicinity.

Lieut. Col. Winthrop S. Greene went to Bogota, Colombia, S. A., in August 1924, as Secretary of the Legation. He was Charge d'Affaires for nearly six months in 1936. He writes, "I stepped out of the severe role of diplomat, April 21st, and conducted Hayden's G. Major Symphony No. 13, at the concert of the National Symphony Orchestra."

Raymond D. Kennedy is teaching in the Harrisburg Academy, Harrisburg, Pa.

William R. Spinney has joined the Trust Department of the Anglo California National Bank of San Francisco as trust advisor.

Curtis Tuttle, who is with the Standard Oil Co. of California has changed his address to 602 Mason Street, San Francisco.

1915

Secretary, Clifford T. Perkins, 88 Forest Street, Cumberland Mills.

Austin H. MacCormick, S.C.D., Commissioner of Corrections of New York City, affectionately known to his friends, contemporaries in College, and Bowdoin alumni throughout the world as "Spike," received an honorary LL.D. from St. Lawrence University at its commencement in June.

In presenting the degree the President cited him as a person whose "imagination is not obilitated by daily duty, and who renews his mind with faith in the strange possibilities of human nature." The Commissioner delivered an address at the 28th annual meeting of the Maine Conference of Social Welfare Oct. 14-16, in Lewiston.

1916

Secretary, Dwight H. Sayward, Masonic Bldg., Portland.

Philip L. Carter writes, "you will notice I have moved (R.D. 2, Meda, Pa.); hope this address will be permanent. It is a modernized farm house—200 years old in parts. Stephen William Carter arrived March 7. Guess three boys ought to be enough."

John C. Fitzgerald, Esq., of Portland, was appointed in June to succeed Prof. Abrahamson who resigned to return to Bowdoin. Mr. Fitzgerald had been chief of staff under Mr. Abrahamson since the opening of the W. P. A. office in Portland in 1935.

Alfred P. Willet has produced a Spanish and French grammar and is working on more books.

1917

Secretary, Prof. Noel C. Little, Brunswick.

Richard B. Knapp, Jr., formerly of Wilton, is now living in Brunswick, R. F. D. No. 1.

David W. Lane, Jr., formerly Dean of the West Virginia State College Institute, was appointed July 17, Dean of the Louisville (Kentucky) Municipal College for Negroes.
Donald W. Philbrick, Esq., of Portland was elected president of the Lincoln Club, at the annual meeting in the headquarters of the Republican City Committee, on June 29th.

Harry T. Piedra is living at 1205 Horatio Street, Tampa, Fla.

Sherman N. Shumway of Bangor was elected Vice President of the Maine Bankers' Association at its meeting on June 25th.

1918

Secretary, Robert C. Rounds, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Calvin L. Bachelder is with the Paper Makers Chemical Division of the Hercules Powder Co. at Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Lloyd Claff of Randolph, Mass., studied protozoology with Dr. Copeland this last summer at Woods Hole.

Lloyd Coulter passed the summer at Tokeneke, Darien, Conn.

The Mount Clemens (Michigan) Daily Leader of August 21, 1937, says: "John Stuart DeMott, 7 lb. 10½ oz. of beautiful baby, arrived at St. Joseph's Hospital yesterday at 4:30 p.m., in time to prevent a total nervous collapse of the father George Stuart DeMott, Daily Leader telegraph editor."

We print this as a terrible illustration of how newspaper men are affected when they achieve paternity: especially if it is their first.

Comment by Sec.: Stewie has already enrolled young Stewie in the Class of 1958.


H. T. (Tobey) Mooers, for some years in the consular service, was confirmed as a secretary in the diplomatic service on July 22nd.

Willard A. Savage in a letter to Francis Freeman makes these comments on the hazards of the American expatriate: "Married Phyllis Beatrice Clark, British, Mar. 21, '31; Born, Bradley C. Savage, Canadian, Oct. 22, '32; born Dyke Savage, Venezuelan, April 22, '26. And if you don't think my international family doesn't have fun with consuls and immigration officials, try it yourself. Tobey Mooers is helping the wife get back down here now. The baby cannot go on her passport. I have his birth certificate here, so Tobey is fixing some kind of a temporary passport for the youngster until we can get a confirmation from Caracas. Owing to the trick U.S. Immigration laws we have lost pounds of flesh, and acquired a wealth of gray hairs." Savage is with the Standard Oil of Venezuela.

Capt. Richard T. Schlossberg is in Hollywood, learning to make movies for the Army. He expects to be stationed in Washington, D. C., next year.

Lester F. Wallace is with the General Finance Corporation, Portland.

The Class Secretary was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Gorham High School Associa-

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tion of Boston, at their annual meeting in June. Speakers at the meeting included Dr. Card '88, and F. H. Dole '97.

1919

Secretary, Donald S. Higgins, 78 Royal Road, Bangor.

Robert H. Haynes, on Sept. 1, 1937, assumed the post of Assistant Librarian of the Harvard College Library. He had been Superintendent of Circulation in the library for some years.

1920

Myron H. Avery is the author of "The Silver Aisle," a brochure describing the Appalachian Trail in Maine, published jointly by the Maine Appalachian Trail Club and the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. It is illustrated with reproductions of photographs, several of them by Bowdoin men, this group including E. S. C. Smith '18, James W. Sewall '06 and Robert G. Stubbs '09.

1921

Secretary, Norman W. Haines, Esq., 68 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

George G. Goodwin, Supt. of the Royal Electric Co., Inc., has recently moved from Avon, Mass., to 70 Basset Street, Pawtucket, R. I.

Prof. R. Webb Noyes has accepted a position with the School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse, N. Y., in its new building on the Syracuse University campus. Prof. Noyes is to have charge of the School's library and of the research work connected with it.

1922

Secretary, Carroll S. Towle, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.

Dr. John M. Bachulus, U.S.N., has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Commander from July first.

Howard R. Emery, M.A., is teaching History and Latin at Hebron Academy, and is also tennis coach.

The new address of Eben S. Tileston is the Hartford Club, Hartford, Conn.

Dr. George B. Welch has been appointed Assistant Professor of Physics in Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.

1923

Secretary, Richard Small, Esq., 85 Exchange Street, Portland.

Stuart R. and Mrs. Dudgeon of 140 Green Street, Fairhaven, Mass., report the birth of a son, Stuart, November 2, 1936.

James A. Kunkel of Brockport, N. Y., and Miss Harriet M. Woodworth of Utica were married in St. Francis de Sales Church, Utica, on September sixth.

Elvin R. Latty, formerly of the Law Department of the University of Missouri, is now pro-
fessor of Law at Duke University, Durham, N. C.
A daughter, Deborah, was born in Farmington, Maine, July 14, to the wife of Emery Mallett.
Fred Tootell of Rhode Island State College, Kingston, was recently married. His Rhode Island track team, which he has coached so successfully for some years, won the New England meet at Cambridge, on May 22, scoring 25½ points. The Boston Globe hailed the fact as "one of the most significant ascensions in the 51 years of consecutive championship competitions."

1924

Secretary, Prof. Clarence Rouillard, University College, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
Dr. Charles J. Boufard of Gorham and Miss Rose H. Casey of Westbrook were married at St. Hyacinthe's Church on October sixteenth.
Superintendent of Rockland Schools, George J. Cumming was elected President of the Knox County Teachers' Association, at its annual meeting in Rockland, Oct. 10th.
Theodore L. Fowler of the Union Central Life Insurance Co. of Boston, has been transferred to the Philadelphia office of the company, 2500 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., S. Penn Square, Philadelphia, Pa.
Secretary and Mrs. Rouillard, who were in Europe for the summer, are now living in Toronto where he has been appointed Professor of French in the University.

1925

Secretary, William Gulliver, Esq., 1 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
Everett M. Bowker of Brookline and Mildred L. Clemens of Brockton were married in the Porter Congregational Church in Brockton, June 19th. They will live in Brookline.
Prof. and Mrs. Athern P. Daggett of 9 Longfellow Avenue are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a son, William, on October tenth.
Horace A. Hildreth has joined the law firm of Cook, Hutchinson, Pierce, and Connell; 465 Congress Street, Portland.
Howard E. Kroll and Miss Ruth E. Allen were married in Philadelphia June twenty-ninth. They are living at 122 South Martha Street, Lombard, Ill.
Phillips H. Lord has recently purchased for a summer home, the DeCoppett cottage and 300 acres of land at the end of Newbury Neck, South Surry, Maine.
Mr. and Mrs. Clyde E. Nason of 195 Evans Street, South Portland, announce the arrival of a son, Dana Higgins, on June tenth.
Robert E. Peary, Jr., is now living at 1813 San Jose Avenue, Alameda, Cal. He is a builder and consulting engineer.

Lawrence L. Page has been elected Principal of the High School in Kennebunk, Maine.
Mr. and Mrs. Alger W. Pike of Lubec and New York City, announce the birth of a son, Jacob Bradford, early in August.

1926

Secretary, Prof. Albert Abrahamson, 76 Federal Street,Brunswick.
Prof. Abrahamson of the Economics Department, and incidentally secretary of his class, who left us two years ago to take on the administration of the W.P.A. in Maine, recently resigned from the latter job and has come home to Bowdoin, for which the College and the Department rejoice.
"Jim," as he is known among his friends, and the students, holds a unique place in the hearts of his colleagues and the student body, and Bowdoin is indeed fortunate to have him back again. His W.P.A. staff in Portland tendered him a farewell dinner, and gave him a beautiful smoking set as an expression of their loyalty, and appreciation for his work in the State.
Professor Alfred C. Andrews, formerly at the University of Maine, is assistant professor of classics in the University of Vermont.
Dr. Theodore D. Clark of Newtonville and Miss Doris E. Moores of Newton, were married on June twelfth.
Prof. Carl K. Hersey, son of Will O. Hersey '93, has just published an archaeological treatise on Spanish medieval architecture entitled "The Salamantine Lanterns." The book was published at the Harvard Press as one of the Harvard-Radcliffe Fine Art Series, with the cooperation of the University of Rochester, where Carl is assistant professor of fine arts and acting chairman of the department of art and archaeology.
James H. Oliver is now manager for the W. T. Grant Co. in Nutley, N. J., and is living at 214 Coeyman Avenue.
Don Wilson is director of Physical Education in the high school in Wichita, Kansas.

1927

Secretary, George O. Cutter, 1713 Roseland Avenue, Royal Oak, Mich.
Forrest Beal has resigned from the staff of the Bangor High School and is to devote his time to literary work this coming year.
Gifford Davis was a contributor to the July number of Speculum.
Paul A. Palmer served on Oct. 23 as delegate from the college at the inauguration of President Chalmers of Kenyon College.
Richard C. Payson and Mrs. Pattie F. Howard of Portland were married in the late spring in the Old Church, Old Lyme, Conn. They are at home in Portland.
Mr. and Mrs. Albert van Dekker announce
the arrival of a daughter, Jan, on August seventeenth in Los Angeles, Cal. Anyone having Al's address, kindly send it to the Alumni Office.

1929

Secretary, H. LeBrec Micoleau, Tri-Continental Corp., 54 Wall Street, New York City.

Donald W. Atwood is manager of the W. T. Grant Co., in Hudson Falls, N. Y.

Kingsbury H. Davis, an electrical engineer in the Bell Telephone Experimental Laboratory in New York City, is living in Closter, N. J.

Rev. Jack E. Elliot is now associate minister of the Congregational Church in Glen Ridge, N. J. The Elliot's have a daughter, Martha Jane, born last November twenty-ninth.

Malcolm Daggett and Miss Frances H. Lintner were married in the Chapel at Squirrel Island, Maine, August twenty-fifth.

Sam. A. Ladd, Jr., of the Milton Bradley Co., Boston, is living at 7 Longfellow Avenue, Brunswick, Maine.

A son, John D., Jr., was born to John and Mrs. Lincoln, July 24, in Kansas City, Missouri, where John is State Agent for Appleton and Cox, Marine Insurance, of New York City.

Abbott Spear of Newton Center, Mass., and Miss Marjorie Spear of Warren, Maine, were married in the Congregational Church there, on September fourth. Ellis Spear, 3rd, '29, was his brother's best man, and Brec Micoleau '29, of New York was an usher. Ab, is in the law firm with his father, Ellis Spear '98, in the Tremont Bldg., Boston.

Gorham H. Scott and Miss Nora Kemp, both of Portland, were married in Emanuel Chapel of St. Luke's Cathedral, on Sept. 25th. After a wedding trip to Bermuda, they will be at home at Broadacre Farms, Cape Elizabeth. Gorham is assistant treasurer of the Rumford Falls Power Co. and affiliated companies, at the Portland office.

Herman F. Urban is Principal of the High School in Seymour, Conn.

Wendell Ward and Miss Virginia P. Merritt of Cape Elizabeth, Maine, were married at the State Street Church, Portland, on June 29th. Wendell is connected with the Allyn and Bacon Publishing Co. of Boston.

1930

Secretary, Henry P. Chapman, Jr., 226 Capisc Street, Portland.

Philip R. Blodgett, librarian of the United States Southwestern Reformatory at El Reno, Oklahoma, and Miss Adah M. Smith were married in El Reno, on May twenty-eighth.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Burbank, Jr., of South Norwalk, Conn., announce the birth of a son in June.

The Class Secretary was married July thirty-first, to Miss Marjorie E. Jones of Apoquaqui, New Brunswick.

Bill Locke is teaching at Shady Hill School in Cambridge and continuing his studies at Harvard. His engagement to Miss Marie Antoinette Fortin of Brunswick was announced on June twenty-seventh.

Manning Hawthorne is teaching in the English Department at the University of Minnesota. His address is 813 University Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Prof. and Mrs. John W. Riley, Jr., of New Jersey College for Women, have a daughter, Lucy Ellen, born September 21st at Cambridge, Mass.

Bob Sargent is with La Compagnia de Acueductos de Cuba. Address, General Lee 27, Marianova, Cuba.

Stuart P. Stone left Puerto Rico in July and is at home at 222 Prince Street, West Newton, Mass.

1931

Secretary, Albert E. Jenkins, 51 Ingleside Avenue, Winthrop, Mass.

Dr. Francis M. Appleton and Miss Eleanor L. Sullivan were married in the Congregational Church at Gorham, N. H., on October second.

Walter P. Bowman '31, is master of French in The Hopkins School (3rd oldest Latin school in the country). His address is 91 Howe Street, New Haven, Conn.

Norman Brown is an assistant buyer for C. F. Hovey Co., Boston.

Robert W. Card and Miss Marian Hodgson, both of Warren, Mass., were married on June twenty-fifth. Bob is still in the teaching game. In addition to his increased dignity as a married man, his P. O. Box has gone up two numbers and is now 108.

Francis S. Dane, Jr., and Miss Edith Thacher of Ojai, Cal., daughter of Mr. William T. Thacher of the Thacher School, were married in Ojai on September nineteenth.

Alfred H. Fenton of Providence, and Miss
Madeleine L. Gooch of West Medford, Mass., were married in the Congregational Church in that city June fifth. Among the ushers were his brother-in-law, Walter F. Whittier '27, of Portland, and Dwight H. Andrews '31, of Cambridge. Mr. and Mrs. Fenton are living at 115 Williams Street, Providence, R. I., where he is in newspaper work.

Owen W. Gilman and Miss Louise Alada Leavitt, both of Farmington, were married on June twelfth at the Mallory Farm, South Strong, Maine. Dr. Paul Butterfield '30, was best man.

Roger W. Harding and Miss Ruth Myers announced their engagement at a luncheon given by the bride's mother on Sept. 11th. Both are residents of West Newton.

Don. Merriam, who has been working with the National Youth Administration for the past two years, has joined the faculty of Wilbraham Academy, Wilbraham, Mass. He will teach French, German, and Spanish, and will coach the school rifle team.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin B. Neal of Bath, report the arrival of a son, Franklin Martin, in April.

William S. Piper, Jr., is teaching at the Beacon School, Wellesley Hills, Mass. He is organizing and taking complete charge of the Science department.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben R. Shute of New York City, announce the birth of their son, Benjamin Robert Jr., on June twenty-fourth.

Hawthorne Smythe is teaching Mathematics, English, and History at the Fieldston School, New York City.

Roger K. Stone of Watertown and Miss Barbara Hawkes of Belmont were married at the bride's home on October fourth.

Herman R. Sweet, former Austin Teaching Fellow at the Harvard Graduate School has been appointed a member of the Biology Department at Tufts College.

1922

Secretary, George T. Sewall, 19 East 98th Street, New York City.

Dr. Manfred Azzarita is General Secretary of the Italian Center for American Studies, 31 Via de Funari in Rome. The Center is occupying a fine old five story palace home of the late Prince Antici Mattei, and loaned to it by his heirs. The palace is in an old part of the city, and much hemmed in, but it has a fine court, and beautiful interior decorations. The nucleus of two thousand volumes of the library, mostly books on North and South America, was a legacy of the late H. N. Gay, Amherst '91, long a resident of Rome, and interested in the work of the Center. Any itinerant Bowdoin man who drops in on the Doctor, will get a warm welcome.

Dr. Dick Barrett is an interne at the Mary Hitchcock Hospital, Hanover, N. H.

Ran into Dr. Charlie Bilodeau in Munich. He had just finished a two years' internship at Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., and was visiting surgical clinics on the Continent. He expects to return in January to another internship in New York City.

Harland Blanchard is in the office of the Farnsworth Co., Lisbon, Maine.

Ted Denso of the Belmont Hill School (Mass.) announces the advent of a daughter, Caroline, Sept. 3rd.

Jim Donaldson's new address is 90 Bartlett Avenue, Arlington, Mass.

The engagement of Charles P. Emerson to Miss Helen B. Holt of Cape Elizabeth was announced recently.

Paul E. Everett, Jr., is entering his third year as instructor in French at Phillips Exeter. He is also directing the debating group, and coaching the fencing team.

Bob Grant is teaching English and Teacher Training in High School English at the University of New Hampshire.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hay of Westbrook announce the birth of a son, Peter Dennison, on August 9th.

Bob Hill is reported married. No particulars at hand.

Gordon Knight, son of H. C. Knight '98, and Miss Nancy Lord were married at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. H. D. Lord of Saco, Maine, on August twenty-eighth. They will be at home, after November first, at 181 West 4th Street, New York City.

Robert C. Moyer of Reading, Mass., and Miss Rita Vaughan of Belmont were married in All Saints Church, Belmont, July twenty-fourth. Art Moyer '33, was best man for his brother, and Francis Vaughan '32, was one of the ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Moyer will live in Arlington.

Ned Packard is now teaching in the High School in Winterport. From his letter to the Alumni Secretary, he seems to be teaching most everything except mathematics.

1923

Secretary, John B. Merrill, 311 Second Street, Towanda, Pa.

Richard M. Allen and Miss Virginia Josselyn of Waltham, were married on June seventeenth. Charles M. Barbour, Jr., who has been at McGill University was at the Eastern Maine General Hospital until Sept. 1st, and from then until June 1st will be on the McGill University Faculty of Medicine.

George Russell Booth was married as per schedule in the June Alumnus.

Albert S. Davis, Jr., was married to Miss Mary E. Kemper of Denver, Col., on August nineteenth.

Elston R. Eaton graduated from the Law School of Columbia University, N. Y.
Paul Floyd has returned from the Fairfield Sanatorium much improved in health and plans to continue his studies at Harvard Medical School the second semester.

Russell Hall and Miss Elizabeth Lord were married at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. S. Lord, 78 Lincoln Street, Glen Ridge, N. J., October first. They will be at home, after November first, at 25 Federal Street, Springfield, Mass.

Doctor Oscar E. Hanscom and Miss Eleanor D. Roberts, both of Norway, Maine, were married in Sanford on June seventeenth. Dr. Hanscom is a graduate of the Dental School of Temple University, Philadelphia, in 1935, and has since been practicing in Norway.

His classmates, and all Bowdoin men who know and appreciate Al Madeira, will be happy to know that he is making a good recovery, and will soon be able to return home.

The engagement of David Morris and Miss Gladys M. Shaw, both of Newtonville was announced in the spring.

Bob Sperry is living in Topsham and working as State of Maine manager for a canteen company.

Ronald Torrey of Fryeburg Academy attended the Northeastern Coaching School in Boston from June 28 to July 3.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Trott of Brunswick have a small daughter, born late in May.

Dr. Roswell P. Bates of Orono, Maine, and Miss Virginia Tolman of Stoneham, Mass., were married on October first.

1934

Secretary, Rev. Gordon Gillett, Grace Church, New Bedford, Mass.

Note the Class Secretary's new address.

Kendall P. Abbott and Miss Grace N. Roberts, both of Wakefield, Mass., were married in the Methodist Church in Melrose, on June sixteenth. Tappan Reeve '35, of Detroit, was best man, and Blin Perkins '34, and Paul Gilpatrick '37, were usher.

James Archibald and George F. Peabody of Houlton, passed the Maine Bar Association examinations in August. Archibald's rank was the highest received by any of the 30 candidates.

The engagement was announced in August of Tom Barnes to Miss Martha L. Ladd, both of Boston.

"Dick" Davis of Boston and Wellesley Hills, was married to Miss Phyllis Rice deMille of Framingham, on August fourteenth.

Stephen Deane is teaching English at Pembroke, Mass. He was married August 1st, 1936, to Miss Ruth Weller at New Haven, Conn. They are living at 31-A Shaler Lane, Cambridge, Mass.

Richard P. Emery and Miss Eleanor F. McKinnon were married on October sixteenth, in the Presbyterian Church at York, Pa.

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Harold H. Everett is a sales engineer in the New York office of the Foxboro Company, manufacturers of precision instruments.

James C. Freeman, son of Dr. George Freeman '90, U.S.N. retired, and Miss Mary E. Hand were married in St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, Mass., on August twenty-first.

Lawrence B. Flint, Jr., and Miss Elizabeth M. Goodhue of South Natick, were married in St. Andrew's Church, Wellesley, Mass., on September fourth. Vasmer Flint '38, was his brother's best man.

S. B. Jr., "Braley" Gray, son of Sam Gray '03, of Old Town, was married to Miss Mary C. Fentress of Richmond, Va., in St. Stephen's Church, Richmond, June twenty-sixth.

"Bart" Godfrey is now with the Western Electric Co., Kearny, N. J.

Bob Harrington has returned to the College for his second year as teaching fellow in Biology.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Hayden announce the arrival of Miss Elizabeth Ann on October 11th.

The engagement was announced in August of A. Perry Holt, Jr., of Braintree, Mass., and Miss Priscilla Sawyer of Newton Highlands.

Bob Kingsbury is teaching science and coaching football at Ravenna, N. Y. His address is Van Buren Avenue.

Gardner Pope is Sub-Master at Washington Academy, East Machias, Maine.

Donald F. Johnson '34, received his master of science degree from Middlebury College, Vt., in June.

Carl Olson is teaching at Riverdale Country School, Riverdale, New York.

Bill Rounds is in the Trust Department of the Canal National Bank, Portland, Maine.

Thurston B. Sumner of Springfield, Mass., and Miss Jessica L. White of Brunswick, were married in the Bowdoin Chapel on the afternoon of September eighteenth. John Baker '35, of Larchmont, N. Y., was best man, and Don Bate '34, of Winchester, Mass., was an usher.

Bob and Mrs. Winchell of Hartford, Conn., announce the arrival of a daughter, Charlotte Kennard, on June 15th.

Ted Wright, 3rd, and Miss Emily K. Thomp- son, both of West Hartford, Conn., were married on June nineteenth.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Stone of Danvers announce the arrival of a son, Richard Edward, on June twenty-ninth.

Blake Tewksbury, who has been teaching Latin at Thornton Academy, Saco, for the past two years, was married in Trinity Church, Saco, June twenty-first, to Miss Margaret H. Ricker of Buckfield. Blake is now head of the Latin department at the Country Day School, Rye, N. Y.
1935
Secretary, Paul E. Sullivan, 495 Turner Street, Auburn.
Earle H. Beaty and Miss Barbara Graham were married on the 17th of July in the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church in Plainfield, N.J.
Howard Black is at the American School of Classical Studies, Odos Speusippou, Athens, Greece.
Chester W. Brown and Miss Dorothy A. Bates were married in the Second Congregational Church, Newcastle, Maine, on August seventh.
Homer R. Gilley of Dover, N.H., and Miss Carolyn D. Somers of Newtonville, Mass., were married in St. John's Church, September fourth. John Parker '35, Andrew Rolfe '36, and Bill Sawyer '36, were ushers.
Alfred G. Dixon of Brockton, Mass., and Miss Arline Hoyt of Watertown, were married in St. John's Methodist Church in that city, on October eighth. They are living in Brockton.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Franklin announce the birth of a son, John Henry, on September eighth.
Henry S. Lippincott and Miss Wilma Grantham, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Wilmer L. Grantham of Ashville, N.C., were married in the First Presbyterian Church, Asheville, on August seventh. They are living near Philadelphia, where Henry is in business.
Richard B. Nason and Miss Alice Scolfield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Scolfield of Newton, were married in the Channing Church September eighteenth. Among the ushers were John Gazlay, Jr., '34, and Mel. Hughes, Bob Sherman and John Worcester '35, all brother Betas.
Donald E. Rust, Jr., and Miss Barbara Hatch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd H. Hatch '21, of the Wassoakeag School-Camp, were married in the Universalist Church, Dexter, Maine, on September twenty-seventh.
Phil. Thorne and Miss Dorothy Halverson, both of Portland, were married on August tenth.
Nathan Watson is teaching fellow in French at Bowdoin.
Bob Whitmore is in the Harvard School of Education.
Walter J. Woodger, Jr., and Miss Shirley A. Fisher of Gloucester, Mass., were married in Trinity Congregational Church, Gloucester, on September eighteenth. Don. Wright '35, of Newton was an usher. Mr. and Mrs. Woodger will make their home in Kew Gardens, Long Island, N.Y.
1936
Secretary, Hubert S. Shaw, National Cathedral School, Washington, D.C.
Note the Class Secretary's new address.
Bill Carnes is teaching Latin and Mathematics at the Wassoakeag School, Dexter, Maine.
John Chapman is in the office of the National Labor Relations Board in Cleveland, Ohio.
William P. "Bill" Drake was married at noon Saturday, June 19, at the Easton, Md., summer home of the bride’s parents, to Miss Margaret H. Harcastle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Y. F. Harcastle of Haverford, Pa. His father, Fred. Drake '98, was his best man, and his brothers, "Ben" '29, Fred, Jr., '34, were ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Drake are living at Grosse Ile, Mich., where Bill is with the Pennsylvania Salt Co.
Culver Hawkes has returned to Evans School, Tucson, Ariz., where he taught mathematics and science last year.
Dave. Hirth is teaching this year at Deerfield Academy, Deerfield, Mass.
The engagement of Miss Janet Woodsum of Braintree, Mass., to Rodney C. Larcom of Dedham, a second year student in the Harvard Medical School, has just been announced.
Weston Lewis is working with the R.F.C. in Washington; living at the University Club.
Fred Mann is working for the Stone, Forsythe Co., in Boston, and living at home in Needham.
Wilbur B. Manter has been awarded one of the Doughty Scholarships at the Columbia Medical School, in which he is entering on his second year of study.
Robert S. Morse of Boston was married June 30th to Miss Phyllis Richardson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. Earle Richardson '09, of Brunswick. Bob is with La Touraine Coffee Co. of Boston.
Lawrence L. Pelletier is Teaching Fellow in Government at Bowdoin.
Walter S. Shaw of Presque Isle was married June 9th. "Buss" is teaching in the high school there, and coaching the football team.
Joseph C. Skinner and Miss Jeanne S. Fisher were married in the First Unitarian Church in West Newton, on October eighth. After November first they will be at home in Holden Green, Cambridge, Mass.
The engagement is announced of Clarence A. Small of East Machias, to Miss Grace Donworth. Small is now a student in the Harvard Dental School.
Max. Small is a student in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
Newton S. Stowell and Miss Barbara F. Luce of Dixfield, Maine, are to be married on October thirtieth.
Everett L. Swift is at Bowdoin as Teaching Fellow in History.
1937
Percy Black is working for Paine Webber & Co. in New York.
Virgil Bond spent the summer as an instructor in the State School for Boys, and is now in the Harvard Law School.
Charles Brewster was painfully injured September fifth, in a fall of some seventy feet, while climbing the Chimney Trail on Mt. Katahdin. He is now studying at Harvard Law School.
Harold Cross is also studying at the Harvard Law School this year.
Nate Dane sailed for Greece early in September and will be a student at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens this year.
David Deane is enrolled at Tufts Medical School.
"Norm." Field, of Phillips, Maine, was married July eleventh to Miss Jeanne F. E. Badger of the Dodge Pond Camps, Rangeley, Maine.
Eugene Fortin is working for the Watson Silver Co., of Attleboro, Mass.
Franklin F. Gould is a Psychiatric Aide at the Neuro Psychiatric Institute, 200 Retreat Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
C. C. "Buzz." Hall is with the Aetna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
C. F. C. Henderson is teaching German and Spanish, and coaching winter sports at Cushing Academy.
Neale Howard is teaching at St. Mary's in the Mountains, Littleton, N. H.
Bill Leach is working for the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Central Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
Ben Norton is with the C. & P. Telephone Co. in Baltimore, Maryland. His business address is 108 East Lexington Street and he is living at 4829 Keswick Road.
Faunce Pendexter was married June 12th to Miss Mildred M. Greenlaw of South Paris.
Dan. Pettengill is in the actuarial department of the Aetna Insurance Co. in Hartford, Conn. Address, 370 Laurel Street.
Dave Rideout is with Burnham, Morrill Co. in Portland.
Norman Seagrave is also at the Harvard Law School, this year. Address, 50 Irving Street, Cambridge.
Jo. Sciar is doing postgraduate work in biology at Harvard.
Dick Sears is with the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co. in Boston.
John G. Thorpe was voted the Thomas Arkle Clark Award by the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity as the best all-round graduate in the Fourth Province of the Fraternity.
Don, Woodward is a first year student at the General Theological Seminary, New York City.

Medical 1898
In connection with the Northern State Hospital, Washington, a Brunswick man is being honored. Dr. J. W. Doughty has been named Superintendent of the institution, which is housed in sixty buildings, and treats nearly 2000 patients. He has held the position since 1914, and has seen the hospital grow into one of the finest institutions in the country.

Medical 1919
Dr. Elmer M. Tower, of Ogunquit, Maine, is taking special work at the Orthopedic Hospital in Philadelphia in training to become an orthopedic surgeon.

Honorary 1933
Katharine Curtis Pierce (Mrs. H. H. Pierce) of New York was one of four women elected to membership in the National Council of the Episcopal Church at its recent triennial convention in Cincinnati. The National Council is the legislative body for the Church in the interim between General Conventions.
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January - 1938

THE BOWDOIN ALUMNUS
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine

VOLUME TWELVE NUMBER TWO

It Must Be in the Blood

Thirty years ago the President of Bowdoin College was William DeWitt Hyde, and among the six senior members of the faculty were Franklin Clement Robinson, Frank Edward Woodruff, and George Thomas Little. Today these names appear again in the College catalogue, for grandsons of these teachers of a generation ago have followed their fathers to the College and are now found as undergraduates, one in each of the four classes.

William DeWitt Hyde is, appropriately enough, the senior member of the group. He came to Bowdoin from Deerfield Academy, is a consistent member of the Dean’s List group and a varsity tennis player. He served as secretary of the committee appointed by President Sills to report on the needs of the College in anticipation of the celebration in 1944. He is the son of George Palmer Hyde of the Class of 1908, who followed his father into educational administration and has for some years served as Treasurer of Smith College.

Frank Edward Woodruff, whose grandfather was Professor of the Greek Language and Literature at Bowdoin for many years, is a member of the Class of 1939. He is a fine golf player and a creditable student. His father, John Hamilton Woodruff, of the Class of 1905, is a physician in Barre, Vermont.

George Thomas Little, 2d, is a member of the sophomore class, a varsity debater and an active worker in the Library of which his grandfather was the head. His father, George Tappan Little, of the Class of 1915, is a teacher of science in Portland High School.

Franklin Clement Robinson comes to the freshman class from Old Hickory, Tennessee, where his father, Dwight Stillwell Robinson of the Class of 1907, is associated with the duPont interests, following the lead of the senior Franklin Clement, teacher of Chemistry at Bowdoin.

It is, perhaps, of interest to note that of the seven senior members of the faculty of 1907-08, six sent sons to Bowdoin and two daughters of the seventh were married to Bowdoin men. President Hyde and his son have already been mentioned in this connection. Henry Leland Chapman, himself a graduate in the Class of 1866, and brother of John E. Chapman, long-time secretary of the Class of 1877 and an Overseer of the College, was the father of the late Henry Smith Chapman of the Class of 1891, also a member of the Board of Overseers. His son would have come to Bowdoin as well but for an attack of infantile paralysis during his preparatory school days, which led to his death some years ago. Leslie Alexander Lee, second on the faculty list of his day, was the father of Richard Almy Lee, who entered College with the Class of 1908 and was one of three undergraduates drowned in a sailing accident in the summer of 1907. His name has been given to a scholarship estab-
lished by his sisters in 1930. Franklin Clement Robinson, who graduated in 1873 and whose brother, Daniel Arthur Robinson, was a member of the same class and for many years an Overseer of the College, was the father not only of Dwight Robin-

son but of the late Arthur Lincoln Robinson of the Class of 1903 and of Clement Franklin Robinson of the Class of 1903, now Vice-president of the Board of Overseers. Henry Johnson, next in line, had no sons to send to Bowdoin, but one daughter, Anne, was married to Warren Eastman Robinson of the class of 1910, killed in the World War, in whose memory a campus gateway has been built, and the other daughter, Helen, is the wife of Professor

Little, a younger son of the Librarian, received his degree in 1917 and is now Professor of Physics at Bowdoin.

Two younger members of this faculty group have sent sons “to Bowdoin in the fall,” Wilmot Brookings Mitchell of the Class of 1890 being father of Hugh Addison Mitchell of 1919, and Hudson Bridge Hastings, instructor in surveying and drawing in 1907, being represented on the alumni list by a namesake in the Class of 1934.

President and Mrs. Sills are most appreciative of the hundreds of Christmas greetings sent them by alumni in all quarters of the world and wish that it were possible to acknowledge each one individually.

Roland Hayes, nationally known negro tenor, sang under the joint auspices of the College and the Brunswick Cooperative Concert Association on December 17.

Professor Robert H. Lightfoot of Oxford, Tallman Professor for the first semester, lectured in his field of Biblical History on three successive Wednesdays in December.

Mr. Philip C. Beam, curator of the Walker Art Building, has been made Instructor in Art, with a seat on the Faculty.
The Bowdoin Alumnus

The Other Side of the “Rushing” Question
HARRY T. FOOTE ’38, UNDERGRADUATE EDITOR

The last Alumnus carried a very admirable article defending the status quo in fraternity rushing—an article which argued its side of the question so tellingly that the opposite side may be considered to be in danger of being over-looked, particularly in view of that campus apathy on the subject which was cited then as proof that the status quo is what Bowdoin wants and what is best for Bowdoin.

As a matter of fact campus apathy is very general on most subjects (losing football games and having to get out of bed of a morning are about the only things which can upset it) and simply proves that the status quo is working, not that a change wouldn’t work better. So it is with rushing; the present system works, and so long as the authorities don’t intervene to change it, the students won’t bother much about whether it wouldn’t work better some other way.

This writer believes that a rule deferring rushing until the beginning of the second semester, combined with a rule limiting the size of any single fraternity, would be an improvement.

The most potent argument which defenders of the status quo can offer is that the present system “tends to make the personnel of each individual house approach a cross-section of the whole student body,” thus preventing cliques, and tending towards the development of all-round individuals with wide interests and standardized personalities. The present system, in other words, pours every man into the same mold; in fact, it practically forces him into it. If he doesn’t want to be an all-round man it’s just too bad, he’ll either be that or a hermit—or he’ll leave Bowdoin. For there can hardly be an organized Bowdoin group under the present system which isn’t a group of men trying to be simply all-round men.

Deferred rushing would give the fraternities a chance to pick their men more closely, and then if they still wanted to be all-round men they could pick accordingly. It’s not exactly a compliment to Bowdoin men to suppose that any group trying to be cosmopolitan would blindly pick a dozen football stars and no musicians or “grinds,” for its freshman delegation; nor to suppose that the all-round ideal is too feeble an ideal to survive the introduction of really selective rushing.

On the other hand, where does the college acquire the right to deny to students the privilege of associating only with, or not at all with, athletes, say, or inhabitants of Vic’s Silver Bar, or jazz-hounds, or grinds? If asking to be admitted to Bowdoin is equivalent to saying, “Please make out of me an all-round man,” then the college does have that right; but it can no longer lay claim to being, or to believe in being, the home of rugged individualists, or the producer of rugged individualists—even though most of its graduates would probably defend to the death their right to be rugged individualists. For unless the student remains non-fraternity—which is the equivalent of foregoing at least 60 per cent of Bowdoin’s social life—he will quickly be swept into the melting-pot.

The second important argument for status quo is that if deferred rushing were accepted and it brought “typed” houses, the result would be the destruction of Bowdoin’s democratic spirit and the division of the college into 11 (or fewer) separate units, the students of each acquainted with the students of the rest. Actually, deferred rushing would have more the opposite effect; for the most important sin-
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Member of the American Alumni Council

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Published four times during the college year by Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine. Subscription price $1.50 a year. Single copies, 40 cents. With Bowdoin Orient $3.50 a year.
Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 21st, 1927, at the Postoffice at Brunswick, Maine, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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The present fraternities would pass out of existence because of cumulative weakness if deferred rushing were accompanied by a rule limiting each fraternity to 45 or 50 men—a step already under consideration anyway. So long as the college depends upon their facilities for room and board the fraternities are very likely to remain solvent. Establishing a dining room large enough to accommodate the whole freshman class (which deferred rushing would make necessary) would possibly result in an increased number of non-fraternity men, but a serious increase would be unlikely.

A close examination of the status quo will show that the desirability of careful selection of pledges is already admitted by a large share of the Bowdoin campus, for in recent years, at least, the great majority of sub-freshman have been “looked over” by at least one fraternity before they ever reached campus. This is wise and commendable, but it is rather unfair to the sub-freshman, who doesn’t get much chance to look around himself, and it is a considerably less efficient method of selection than deferred rushing would be.

The present rushing system is primarily a rejection of reason in favor of chance. It denies that fraternities have any special ideals to point towards or traditions to maintain other than the high but simple one of being a group of Bowdoin men. It denies that freshmen have any desires for their own development other than that of becoming all-round men (which it assumes to be their universal desire). It denies that they can understand their own background well enough to plot their lives according to it. For sensible selection it substitutes fickle fortune—forgetting the most important lesson of college, that reason is always the only sure guide.

Work is going forward on the 1912 Polar Bear.
Bowdoin's Dramatic Dilemma
GEORGE H. QUINBY '23, DIRECTOR OF DRAMATICS

For several years President Sills has listed a little theatre as one of the needs of the College. Since the various committees on the seven-year plan have been organized, student sentiment in favor of a permanent plant devoted to theatrical work has become increasingly evident. Many of the alumni, who recall that they managed very well without a theatre at Bowdoin, want to know why the Administration and student body are insistent. I have no authority to speak for either, but I believe there are three possible answers.

First, the country at large has had a dramatic awakening in the past few years. Little theatres have sprung up in the larger towns and cities, summer theatres have blossomed all over New England, and the Government has taken a hand in giving to the public plays at minimum prices. Boys in metropolitan areas have seen their parents tread the boards in local productions; boys in the country have hired themselves out to build and paint scenery for the summer stock companies. These boys come to college and expect to learn more about the theatre and to see better plays. Some want to design or construct scenery, many to act, most to see plays.

Second, more and more colleges and universities are offering courses in the drama. I quote from an article by Charles Coburn, a distinguished actor and director; who has managed the Mohawk Drama Festival at Union College for several years:

The Bulletin of the Association of American Colleges (November 1936) lists eight universities and colleges — Cornell, Western Reserve, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Columbia, Duquesne and Louisiana State — which offer a graduate concentration in dramatic art leading to a doctor's degree.

Nineteen confer the degree Master of Arts; Boston University and Yale University, Master of Fine Arts. Twenty-one, listed below, offer a graduate concentration leading to a master's degree: Boston University, Brigham Young, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Columbia University (Teachers College), Cornell University, Duquesne University, Northwestern University, University of North Carolina, University of Oklahoma, University of Southern California, University of Washington, Louisiana State University, Ohio Wesleyan University, Stanford University, State College of Washington, State University of Iowa, University of Denver, University of Michigan, University of Wisconsin, Western Reserve University, Yale University.

Seventy-seven institutions offer a major in dramatic art for the undergraduate degree. One hundred and sixty-five institutions offer twelve or more semester hours in dramatic art. Two hundred and forty-nine offer six or more semester hours in dramatic art while 414 offer some work in this subject.

The educational trend is favoring more dramatic training both for the undergraduate and the graduate student. Figures are not available at present on the number of theatre buildings in educational institutions, but no one with his eyes open can fail to see that even the high school plants are now including theatres of considerable size, outfitted with modern equipment. Amherst and Bennington are two colleges in New
England now building or planning to build new theatres.

Third, there seems to be a real interest in the fine arts on our campus. More and more men are spending time on music, on painting, and on the drama. Both the Glee Club and the Masque and Gown served over a hundred men last year, and the Camera and Sketch Clubs were active. Bowdoin has long been known as a literary college; perhaps we may be hopeful that more Bowdoin men are to do distinguished work in the fine arts. The interest may only be a cyclic appearance of a few years' duration, but that it is widespread and mounting at present cannot be denied.

In considering these three possible reasons for the little theatre boom, it is possible to discount the first and second as far as Bowdoin is concerned. Let the boys get their theatrical training in the little theatres and summer theatres. Let them go to other colleges if they want to follow theatrical careers. We have small use for vocational courses or "snap" courses in our curriculum.

But I should like to point out that without any inducement of receiving academic credit there are more men here desirous of engaging in theatrical work than can be taken care of; that last year we did plays with casts of thirty and forty men and refused to use any one actor in more than two plays in order that as many as possible could be accommodated; and that the little theatres and summer theatres generally cater to the box office in their choice of plays whereas a boy would have to go many a long mile before he could see such plays as Bury the Dead, The Beaux' Stratagem, The Emperor Jones, Yellow Jack, and Hamlet in a single season. If the College is to train its students, not only in the technique of acting and producing, but also — and more important — in the technique of "audiencing"; if Bowdoin men are to have the highest standard of excellence in their theatre-going as well as in their reading and their citizenship, then they must have every opportunity to see plays well presented while they are on the campus. Our present equipment is inadequate.

Phi Beta Kappa

The mid-winter initiation and dinner of the Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha of Maine, will be held on the evening of Monday, February 14th,—the initiation in Hubbard Hall at 6.45 and the dinner in the Moulton Union at 7.15. The dinner charge will be $1.50. Alumni intending to be present are asked to notify in advance Professor Athern P. Daggett, 9 Longfellow Avenue.

The speaker will be Dana M. Swan ’29, on the topic "The Law of Negligence and Trial by Jury," which will be used as the text for a rather general discussion of the basis, method, and progress of the law, with emphasis upon the transitions from individual standards of morality to principles of social justice.

Mr. Swan, who was the last Rhodes Scholar from Bowdoin chosen under the old State plan, spent two years at Trinity College, Oxford, and then studied for a year at the Harvard Law School. He is now associated with the firm of Swan, Keeney and Smith in Providence, R. I.

The annual Annie Talbot Cole Lecture will be given on Saturday, January 8, by former Chancellor Heinrich Bruening of Germany, who will discuss "The Main Aspects of the Constitutional Crisis in Germany."

The Masque and Gown presented "Milky Way" on December 16 and as a feature of the Christmas House Parties.
A Mathematical Incident of the ’Seventies

GEORGE W. TILLSON ’77

The majority of college students seem to have an aversion to the study of mathematics. At least they did when the class of 1877 was at Bowdoin. At that time, all students, except those in the engineering department, finished that study in the last term of Sophomore year. There was great rejoicing and it was deemed best to celebrate the occasion in some fitting manner. Former classes had originated the custom.

The branch of the hated subject was Analytical Geometry, commonly known as “Anna Lytics” and the best method of disposing of it seemed by a burial. This was a very formal occasion. Very impressive programmes in pamphlet form were drawn up, some of four, and that of ’77 of eight pages. They were printed with heavy black type, each page bordered with wide black lines. The programmes of the different classes were similar, but as that of ’77 was somewhat more elaborate, its execution is herein described.

The names of all the participants were Latinized when possible. For instance, George A. Holbrook became Georgius A. Holivus; Lewis A. Stanwood, Ludovicus A. Stanligium; James W. Sewall, James W. Maremnurus; William A. Sanborn, Guilielmus A. Sannatus; Orlando M. Lord, Orlando M. Dominus; but probably the best adaptation was Fremont M. Palmer, Libermons M. Patermater.

The class met at the Mathematical Recitation Room, the scene of so many scholastic “Deaths,” and marched to the Thorn-dike Oak where some exercises were held and then proceeded in regular order to the place of burial. The order of the procession:

Lictores.
Imperator.
Caterva Cantatorum.

Curatores.
Aedificatores Pyrae.
Vespillones
bearing the text-book personified as “Anna Lytics.”
Sacerdos.
Princeps Lugens.
Diaboli Ignis.
Divisio Calculus.
Ceteri Ploratores.

At the grave the Eulogia was pronounced by Guilielmus T. Mannus and the Eligia by Robertus E. Peary followed by an incantation given by the Priest. Songs and hymns were sung by the Caterva Cantatorum, many of the former being original and in Latin. “Anna Lytics” was then lowered into the grave which was then reverentially filled up, when the entire class walked across the mound so each one could say he had been over the book.

A granite headstone sixteen inches wide and six inches thick was set up, leaving some ten inches above the ground. On the top surface of this stone in raised characters was “Anna ’77.” This stone remained in position, a little east of the drive east of the dormitories for a number of years when it had to give way for a new building. It was then moved to the small triangular grass plot near Massachusetts Hall, the place that it now occupies and the best location for it on the entire campus.

When this custom of burying “Anna Lytics” was begun and when and why it was discontinued seems to be unknown. Perhaps the later members of the student body at Bowdoin have lost their distaste for mathematics and have no desire to celebrate the completion of its study. In the 1870’s, however, this ceremony was considered as important as the celebration of Ivy Day or Class Day.
The Football Season Closes

RICHARD E. DOYLE ’40

Thwarted on the threshold of their third State Series win of the 1937 season by inspired, “do-or-die” Maine, Bowdoin’s Polar Bears of the gridiron were held to a 6-6 tie in the climactic game of a three-year series, but nonetheless won their third state title in the three years of the Walsh regime. Prior to this annual clash between natural rivals, the Bowdoin Bears had presaged an all-conquering series sweep by decisively beating Colby and Bates by 30-0, and 19-7 respectively. A tie was unsatisfactory, but they can’t take the title from us! Playing under undescrivable weather conditions at Medford, a superior Bowdoin eleven was stalemated by Tufts in a scoreless final contest.

Bowdoin met Bates in its second series battle on Whittier Field and the champs, two teams full of them, sent the Garnet back to Lewiston reeling from a 19-7 lesson in the manly-art of Notre Dame football, as taught by Adam Walsh, and as played by Bowdoin. In the opening minutes of the first period, a bit of deft and legalized “ball-punching” by Bates popped the ball from Dave Soule’s grasp into the hands of Bates Captain Dick Preston, who ran safely for the score. Unshaken by this setback, Bowdoin struck back through a 70-yard run of Benny Karsokas and the revived Frye-to-Fitts passing combination to make it 7-6. Wheeling and sprinting behind blocking, the like of which has seldom been seen in these parts, Soule and his substitute, Boyd Legate, raised the total to 19. Marked all-round ability and a three-year old winning spirit pointed toward victory at Orono.

On the University of Maine’s hallowed but mud-suraced Alumni Field, however, occurred one of those unpredictable results, one of those intangibles of football. Repeating their amazing comeback to the 13-13 tie of two years ago, Maine’s fighting team became imbued with the spirit, smartness, and psychology of Fred Brice to salvage a tie in an otherwise average season, and thus spoil partially Bowdoin’s success in the series. Superior as usual in fundamentals, the famed Bowdoin line outcharged their opponents on offense and defense. The sprinting Karsokas twisted, turned, drove, and dove his way for a tremendous total of yardage. But outplayed and outstatisticked” as they were, Maine’s smart defense threw back every Bowdoin offensive drive. Alert Walter Loeman scored the Big White’s touchdown on an intercepted, behind-the-line pass, while the Pale Blue tied the count with passes by famous Fran Smith.

Built up by the revenge element from last year’s anti-climactic loss to Tufts, this season’s renewal of the longstanding rivalry provided a disappointment to Greater Boston players and Alumni as Medford Oval became an unplayable surface of mud and water, and another indecisive deadlock was the lot of one of Bowdoin’s greatest teams. The Bowdoin line threw the Tufts offense back for a minus net yardage for the most noteworthy feat of the stormy afternoon. Neither team even threatened from an offensive standpoint, but each narrowly missed being scored upon while kicking from their own goal line area.

Retrospect over the season brings out a wealth of facts, statistics, and undecided questions, most of which place the 1937 team high in Bowdoin football history, and many Alumni place it in the “highest” category. Among the many standout feats and features of the season past, probably
the most important, historically speaking, is the third State Championship in a row, which should be some sort of a Bowdoin record. If such a feat was accomplished back in the "good old days" before the recent "dark and dreary decade of defeat," we would like to know. Superlatives have already been piled high upon coaches and players alike and we might take a final fling.

Certain highlights stood out "like a lighthouse in a fog" (quote Adam). There was Soule's running in the Mass. State game; Capts. Fitts and Ashkenazy, and Loeman—Bobby Smith and whole team on punt runback against Wesleyan; Legate and the substitutes at Williams; Soule, Karsokas, and Johnny Frazier in the Colby game; 22 men against Bates; Karsokas and Nick Nicholson at Maine. The team will always be remembered for their first half against Wesleyan; its swiftly moving scoring spree in the Colby game; its poise, recovery from a bad break, and complete domination of the Bates game. These individual and collective deeds all "blazed brilliantly."

But of course there were others; others who perhaps "shone" less brightly, but were felt just as deeply. There were invaluable links in that unyielding chain of linemen which allowed a paltry 13 first downs to be gained against it by rushing. There were the utility or "workhorse" backs who cleared the way or handled the ticklish task of punting. These latter, at times, sacrificed personal glory for the good of the team.

We have in mind men like drawling "Big Nels" Corey, Capt.-elect, whose play was steady and unruffled under fire, all that you could ask of a good tackle and a little bit more. Bill Broe, the other tackle, who came through with such timely bits as his telling block on Smith's run against Wesleyan. Mac Denham, smooth performer at end, hampered by injuries, but probable successor to Dave Fitts next year. Also at end was good-natured Fred Newman, a capable alternate with Denham, who was always there when a block was needed.

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In the backfield, steadiness and self-sacrifice were even more pronounced. Typical examples of all-round ability were Junie Frye and Oak Melendy, whose capabilities covered every phase of football, but who seldom hit the headlines. For two years Frye had been well fixed in the spotlight of stardom, but this year he was relegated to the role of blocking fullback, a defensive bulwark, sure-fingered and sure-footed kicker, and occasional buckler or passer. Melendy, undoubtedly one of Bowdoin's most versatile athletes in history, had the difficult task of understudying Karsokas. But at no time was Mel found wanting, and he played plenty of good football, more than the usual understudy does, and with the finesse that makes him more than the ordinary "triple threat." There are plenty of others, deserving of recognition, in the vast composite picture of Bowdoin football, and these have all been suitably rewarded.

From all angles, this past Football season was a success. Measured in terms from performance to statistics, Bowdoin played a type of game the equal of any small college in New England, and the "experts" have classified the Big White among the top five in its own class. The coaching was
of the highest order. Individual performers ranked with the best in the East, as the numerous “All-teams” indicate. And certainly the cohesive defensive and offensive exploits were all that could be asked for.

It may be pointed out that other Bowdoin elevens have compiled more victories, but it is well to remark that the ’37 team had a great deal to combat. Many teams fell shy of undefeated seasons by way of injuries. Bowdoin’s trouble was both weather and its very success. Because of newly-gained prestige, Bowdoin has been the particular target for nearly every one of its opponents. Modern football teams are rare that can get that psychological “lift” for consecutive Saturdays, as witness the Wesleyan and Williams games.

As winning becomes a habit, it is interesting to note the reaction of the college as a whole. As the novelty of victory wore off, the attention was turned to other aspects of the victory. As was typical all over the country, the ever valuable blocking and the ever valuable reserves became more noticeable. Substitutes and blockers came into their own. Complete teams of reserves, a la Notre Dame, became a common and pleasing feature, while complete and cooperative blocking became the piece de resistance of every game. Without the former, you cannot prepare for the future, and without the latter, you can seldom win games.

Success is the word at Bowdoin, and victory is the means to that end. Practically synonymous with success is the name Adam Walsh. The history and accomplishments of this outstanding man, fashioner of fine football teams as well as being a strong influence for good character, are common knowledge to Bowdoin men and countless others. To say that he was largely responsible for the current revival in Bowdoin football fortunes would only echo statements and facts. And throughout the storm of praise and credit that has come his way, Adam Walsh has remained modest and philosophical.

Just as Adam is a strong influence to his own football squad, it is probably safe to say that Knute Rockne exercised a similar influence over his star pupil when Adam captained one of “Rock’s” greatest Notre Dame teams. Though he would be the last to compare himself with the inimitable and incomparable Rockne, the fact remains that Adam’s personal career, playing days, and coaching record were in part similar to Rockne’s. Judged on an account of Rockne’s personal traits, there seems to be a definite similarity between the master coach, and one of his most highly regarded players. And thus another laurel is added to the modest, manly brow of Adam Walsh, the “Rockne of Bowdoin.”

Graduating lettermen are: Capts. Fitts and Ashkenazy, Soule, Frye, Smith, Nicholson, Newman, Cox, Curran, Zamcheck, Frazier, Walden, and Tootell. Those returning are: Capt.-elect Corey, Broe, Kar-sokas, Denham, Melendy, Cartland, Rowson, Hanley, and Howard, all class of ’39; Bass, Legate, Loeman, and Webster, class of ’40. The class of ’38, who have never played in a losing State Series game, will be missing next year, but prospects are good with 13 returning lettermen.

Seventy-five students, or approximately one-eighth of the undergraduate body, received football letters or numerals.

The annual Freshman-Sophomore Football Game, played on November 19, was won by the sophomores by a score of 21 to 13.

Robert W. Laffin ’38 won the ski jump at the Lake Placid Club competition on January 1.
Undergraduate Miscellany
JAMES A. BISHOP '38, UNDERGRADUATE EDITOR

Regardless of any difficulties occasioned by the no-cut rule enforced during the recent Christmas houseparties, the extended vacation voted by the governing boards last spring proved a real benefit. In addition to making Bowdoin’s holiday recess more nearly coincident with those of other colleges the new regulation provides a greatly appreciated breathing-space and an opportunity for students to set their houses in order scholastically and physically for the approaching examination period.

At their annual banquet a few weeks ago, the members of Bowdoin’s championship football team made a sincere and well-deserved gesture of appreciation. At the time the players were presented by the college with gold footballs, a similar charm was awarded by the squad to William Fogg, who as bus driver for the Maine Central Transportation Co. has become affectionately known as “Bill” to hundreds of Bowdoin athletes and Glee Clubbers during a long period of considerate and efficient service.

This recalls an often-encountered proposal that the college should add a bus and regularly employed driver to its equipment and crew. The fact that many college organizations including the glee club, and the tennis, basketball, and swimming teams often have great difficulty in arranging transportation for their trips, would make this appear to be a worthy subject for investigation.

After a period of intense although not wholly unanimous agitation on the part of the student body, the athletic department has finally taken a decisive step which, it is generally expected, will lead ultimately to the adoption of basketball as a major sport. The move referred to is the substitution of freshman basketball, with an official coach and schedule, for junior varsity hockey.

This innovation together with the addition of games with the three other Maine colleges to the schedule of the independent college team make it apparent that varsity hockey, under the handicaps of inadequate facilities, undependable weather and a dwindling schedule, is waging a losing, although determined, fight for existence.

In view of present undergraduate sentiment, and until a covered rink can be provided, it seems that basketball is decidedly more practical as a major winter sport.

To those who believe that the present-day undergraduate is lacking in all sense of social responsibility, we point out with somewhat pardonable pride two rather significant happenings. One is the revival this year of the old custom of giving Christmas baskets to Brunswick’s less fortunate families by the fraternities. Besides the individual benefit which the donors and the recipients of these gifts will derive, the college and the community collectively will profit from the more sympathetic relationship which will exist between them.

The other source of gratification is the fact that this year Bowdoin led all colleges in the country in percentage of Red Cross enrollment. This response shows recognition of an obligation which extends beyond one’s own immediate circle and a desire to contribute materially to the security and well-being of society as a whole.

The annual Christmas Gambols in which each member of the track squad competes in four out of five drawn events, must have
been especially gratifying to Coach Magee this year because of the impressive performances turned in by his freshman and sophomore material. High-point man with wins in the 40-yard dash and low hurdles was Huling, a member of the entering class. Tied with co-captain Dave Soule for second place was sophomore Lin Rowe, while a classmate, Charlie Pope, took third honors. Other yearlings who showed promise were Hagstrom, Doubleday and Young in the distance events and Stickle in the dash. Sophomore hopefuls are Swab and Boulter in the weights, Allen in the hurdles, and Mitchell and Legate in the quarter. The latter is a new discovery, as he spent the winter of his freshman year on the swimming team.

The organization this fall of the non-fraternity men into a social group was welcomed by the whole college as a step toward supplying a long felt want in the lives of a sizable portion of Bowdoin undergraduates. It has been unfortunate in the past that many capable and worthy students who for financial or other reasons did not become fraternity men, have had to forego a large part of the benefits which are the result of social activities and contacts while in college. Believing that this movement has significant possibilities for promoting unity of action and sentiment in the student body, we offer our commendations on the initiative and foresight that introduced it.

The blueprints and drawings prepared by the architects who conducted the recent survey of the college buildings and grounds have elicited considerable comment and interest since first being displayed on Alumni Day. A systematic building program has for some time been one of the most utilized topics for informal undergraduate discussions, faculty recommendations, and Orient editorials, and this is not entirely the result of accident. Bowdoin students of the last few decades have increasingly come to feel the inferiority of some aspects of the physical equipment of this college in comparison to others of a similar character.

The most obvious need is generally admitted to be for class buildings. The present ones are not only unattractive, but are inadequate in capacity and equipment. Not forgetting President Sills’ noted remark advising against the questionable policy of “beautiful halls and wooden instruction,” we still believe that here is a vital interest of the college which every Bowdoin man should have at heart.

Amherst Scholarships Opened to Bowdoin Seniors

The Trustees of Amherst College have announced a modification in their plans for the award of the Amherst Memorial Fellowships for the study of social, economic and political institutions under which one fellowship will be awarded in each year to a graduate of Bowdoin, Williams or Wesleyan. These fellowships, established in 1920 by an anonymous friend of Amherst College by the gift of $100,000, have always been limited to Amherst graduates, but it has been felt that Bowdoin and the other two members of the “Little Three” might well share in the awards, which have in recent years amounted to between $600 and $700 for each fellowship.

The Bowdoin candidate will be chosen some time in December and will be sent to Amherst for an interview with the faculty committee on fellowship at mid-years, final award being made at the April meeting of the Amherst Trustees.
More from the Alumni “Needs” Committee

Editor’s Note: Below are presented sections of the report prepared by the alumni committee chosen by the President to consider the needs of the College in anticipation of the sesquicentennial in 1944. The Alumnus for November carried the “Introductory” section and that concerned with “The Purpose of the College.”

Addition to the Unrestricted Fund of the Endowment

If these ideals are to be rendered safe for the future, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to increase the unrestricted fund of the endowment. The general financial situation of the college appears to be as follows: The endowment increased during the ten years ending in June 1936 from $4,294,290 to $7,760,450. It increased per student from $7,895 to $12,516. In other words, the amount of the endowment nearly doubled, but the endowment per student became only half again as much. The average rate of yield on the endowment decreased from 5.46 per cent to 3.70 per cent. The amount of income from the endowment per student was $250 in 1926-27 and $485 in 1935-36, but in 1931-32 it was $591. This decrease of the income from endowment per student during the last five years took place despite an increase of the endowment in the same period of over a million dollars. While the income from endowment in relation to the number of students has declined, the prices which the college has to pay for commodities have begun to advance. The financial position of the college is more fully portrayed by the statistics presented in an appendix.

If the endowment is not increased, the conclusion drawn by President Dennett of Williams seems to follow inevitably. “It seems very clear,” he says, “that a College ought not to undertake to educate more than can be sustained by endowment. Lower interest rates curtail income, while increased taxes of many sorts tend to dry up sources of gifts, and there must be an adjustment somewhere. If endowment can be built up to offset low money rates and also to improve educational service now rendered, well and good. Failing such increases of endowments, higher education must either curtail in quantity or deteriorate in quality.” Since neither a drastic curtailment of quantity nor a deterioration of quality is desirable, it is our opinion that an effort should be made to increase the endowment.

We are also of the opinion that a substantial portion of any increase should be allotted to the unrestricted fund. A large portion of the existing endowment is devoted to specific purposes from which it cannot be diverted. A larger unrestricted fund would enable the college more easily to adjust its work to meet the gradual evolution of its educational policies and the sudden and unexpected changes which may come upon it, such as another economic depression.

The Faculty

a. Quality

More alumni have addressed upon this subject than upon any other. They recall from their own careers in college the value of their associations with teachers who inspired interest in their subjects; they remember with gratitude and affection the teachers who, by force of character and personality, helped them to form right ideals. They regard the quality of the faculty as one of the most fundamental factors upon which the welfare of the college depends, and they deem constant effort “to maintain and improve the quality of the teach-
ing” a necessity. “Fine teachers are more important than fine buildings” and “what Bowdoin needs is teachers and leaders of stature— not more bricks and mortar” are sentiments echoed in many letters. We rest upon these opinions when we emphasize the importance both of acquiring, as they are needed, teachers who can arouse among students a true interest in their respective fields, and of retaining those who succeed.

b. Salaries

Such services as these can be had only by an increase of the funds available for the salaries of the faculty. First of all, the financial sacrifice which the faculty has so long made for the sake of the college should be ended, and salaries should be restored to their normal level. Beyond that, the administration should have at its disposal a sufficient income to make the promotions essential to reward or retain teachers of ability and to increase the size of the faculty as may be demanded by the necessities of instruction by small groups and by individuals. Finally, the normal scale of salaries should be maintained at a level which will enable Bowdoin to compete both with colleges and universities for the acquisition and retention of the services of good teachers. This view does not envisage rivalry with the more remunerative of the administrative positions and exceptionally endowed chairs which exist in many universities and some colleges, but looks only at the scale of ordinary salaries.

c. Fund in Aid of Research and Publication

We find need also of a fund to aid research and publication. We believe that the primary duty of teachers in a small college is to teach, and we hold no brief for research which is carried to such excess as to interfere with teaching, but an inspiring teacher who does no research is uncommon. Without a modest programme of research it is difficult for an instructor to keep alive through the years his interest in his own field, and no instructor who lacks interest in his own subject is likely to arouse the interest of others in it. He may confine his research to a small corner of the field, but it supplies him with new views over the whole field and with perennially fresh enthusiasm for his fundamental task of interesting students in his subject.

Few pieces of research can be carried to a conclusion at Bowdoin. Travel to better equipped laboratories, libraries and archives, which are sometimes far away from Brunswick, is necessary, and rarely can a teacher meet all the expense from his salary. If the results of his research run to the length of a book, ordinarily he will have to pay a subsidy for its publication either by a commercial company or by an endowed press. Some endowed foundations award grants in aid of research, but one of them is beginning to ask that a teacher’s institution supplement its grant, and another is contemplating this policy. Wesleyan has such a fund, Williams has recently established one, and several universities possess endowed chairs set aside for this purpose. The establishment of such a fund at Bowdoin would promote research and thereby serve as a stimulus to good teaching. It would also help to attract new teachers of worth. Good teachers, in considering offers of positions, usually take into account the opportunity for research, and it is often a weighty factor in the final decision.

d. Award for Contributions to Knowledge

Notable additions to many fields of learning have been made by the studies, discoveries, researches and literary productions of the members of the faculty. Notable contributions have also been made by those members of the faculty who, by the force of
their enlightened personalities have awakened the inquiring spirits of large numbers of undergraduates. Such accomplishments not only redound to the credit of the college, but they are often of benefit to the citizens of the state, of the nation, or of the world at large. Since we believe that such work deserves recognition, we suggest that a fund to yield $1,000 annually be established in order to provide awards for members of the faculty making outstanding contributions of these types.

A survey of the index volume of the Dictionary of American Biography shows that Bowdoin, with 93 alumni listed, ranks thirteenth among all colleges and fourth among colleges with less than one thousand enrollment, trailing Union, Amherst and Williams in this latter classification. Proper statistical data are not available for accurate percentage computation, but it seems more than likely that Bowdoin’s rank in terms of alumni old enough to have been eligible for inclusion in the book would be even higher than on the basis that has been used.

The College has recently received a fund of $10,000 from an anonymous donor, not an alumnus, to be used “in any way which the Trustees may direct.” The grandfather of the donor was a Bowdoin graduate of more than a century ago and received scholarship aid during his College course. Believing that a college student should ultimately pay back to his college funds expended for his education above tuition charges, the donor has established this foundation “in recognition of the many benefits received at Bowdoin” by his grandfather.

Committee Appointed

President Sills has recently appointed a committee of alumni to make a study and survey of pre-medical education in the College with the hope of assisting Bowdoin men in receiving admission to the best medical schools and hospitals. A minor project for the group will be a study of the undergraduate health program.

Chairman of the committee is John A. Wentworth, M.D., ’09, of the Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn. He will be assisted by Mortimer Warren, M.D., Sc.D., ’91, of Portland, Henry L. Johnson, M.D., ’07, College Physician, Clyde L. Deming, M.D., Sc.D., ’10, of Hamden, Conn., and the Medical School of Yale University, Cornelius P. Rhoads, M.D., ’20, of the Rockefeller Institute of New York City, and Benjamin B. Whitcomb, M.D., ’30, of Hartford, Conn. The committee has been chosen in a view to securing representation from the various fields of medical work and is being asked to report sometime before the 1938 commencement.


The glee clubs of Colby and Westbrook Junior College joined with the Bowdoin Club in a singing festival on December 13.

Edward Abner Thompson ’91 read Rostand’s “Cyrano de Bergerac” at the College on December 6.

The Annual Catalogue for 1937-38 has been mailed to alumni requesting it.
Books


The emperor Henry VI, five years after his coronation, brought forward at the Diet of Wurzburg in April 1196 what is described as "a new and unheard of decree" which, if carried into effect, would have transformed the elective monarchy of the Holy Roman Empire into a monarchy hereditary in the house of Hohenstaufen. To the decree a majority of the princes gave a reluctant assent, but the minority was too weighty to be ignored, so Henry turned to the pope, whose co-operation would enable him to evade a number of difficulties. Negotiations dragged more curiae, and when in the autumn the princes showed determined opposition to the emperor's plan and the pope announced that he could make no decision until after the New Year, Henry laid aside but did not abandon his design. Nothing short of overlordship of the known world was envisaged in the ambition of Henry VI; the empire whose crown he planned to secure in perpetuity for his house was to include not only Germany and Italy, but France and Spain, the Scandinavian lands, and the Byzantine empire. These dreams were by no means so remote from hope of realization as they may seem to-day; Henry pursued his aims "with full attention to actualities and not with fantastic recklessness," and he had met with a large measure of success when in September 1197 he died in the thirty-third year of his age.

Essential to the achievement of imperial hegemony and to the plan for making the crown hereditary was the union of Sicily with the empire; and it was this which gave to the Roman curia an opportunity to recover the lost authority of the papacy. The suserainty of the apostolic see over Sicily was a part of the public law of Europe, and Henry's death made the way clear for the inauguration by the curia of an uncompromising Sicilian policy. Henry's heir was a child less than three years old; his widow, Constance, so fully shared the resentment of the Sicilians against the cruelty of the Germans that she had been privy to a plot to assassinate her husband. The man to whom fell the task of continuing negotiations with the curia and carrying out the Hohenstaufen policy was the seneschal, Markward of Anweiler. The question to be answered is whether Markward pursued in Sicily and Italy a course calculated to give continuity to the imperial policy or aimed at securing his own personal advantage.

Professor Van Cleve, whose answer to the question is set forth in the opening pages of this book, builds up his case in scholarly fashion, sketching the historical background against which the imperial-papal contest for Sicily must be studied, and tracing Markward's rise to power and his years of close association with the emperors Frederick Barbarossa and Henry VI. That takes up about one-third of the volume, the rest of which is devoted to Markward's activities in Italy and in Sicily, activities in which he displayed unusual ability both in war and in diplomacy. Accepting Hampe's view (or having arrived independently at the same conclusion) that the "testament" of Henry VI, which was taken from Markward's baggage after the battle of Monreale, survives in fragmentary form in the Gesta Innocentii III, was merely "a last will draft of a treaty for the negotiations of Markward with the Curia". Van Cleve makes out an extremely good case for his judgment that Markward endeavored whole-heartedly to carry out the Hohenstaufen policy. But it seems to me that he is far less successful in handling certain other matters that figure largely in the narrative. The historical and juridical basis for the claims of the apostolic see over Sicily receive scant consideration; it is not made clear just to what length Henry VI was prepared to go in offering the curia a quid pro quo,—more than one interpretation may reasonably be placed on the evidence Professor Van Cleve furnishes; the wisdom or unwisdom of endeavoring to carry out Henry's policy in view of the greatly changed situation resulting from the death of Constance and the accession of Innocent III might well call for more thorough discussion; Markward seems to have become somewhat of a hero in the author's eyes, with a consequent soft-pedalling of the less lovely aspects of his career, as well as the assumption that the policies he followed displayed a sounder statesmanship than did the policies of his opponents.

This is an unusually well documented work. Professor Van Cleve has written as a scholar for scholars; the criticisms suggested above can all be answered, after a fashion, by saying that a short monograph must of necessity omit much. Students of medieval history, who have known for some time that Dr. Van Cleve has been working on the life and times of the emperor Frederick II, must not only welcome this introductory study but will await with eagerness further results of his researches. Bowdoin men, justly proud of the scholarly tradition of the
College, may be assured that the tradition is well continued in the historical field by the author of Markward of Anuweiler.

ALFRED H. SWEET.


The ideal text-book for English history will probably never be written. Questions of emphasis and proportion are matters about which few teachers agree. For college courses in English history instructors generally are looking for a book which is teachable, interesting, fresh in its approach to the subject, and which deals concisely but expertly with the medieval heritage but lays its main stress on the development of modern England and the empire. The recently published A History of England and the British Empire by Professors W. P. Hall and Robert G. Albion admirably fulfills these qualifications.

Both Hall and Albion are well equipped for the task they undertake. They are alive to the desirability of putting the material before the student in a manageable and attractive form calculated to stimulate thought and provoke further reading. They apparently enjoyed writing the book; there is no question but that students will enjoy reading it. From a dramatic beginning with Caesar's legionaries leaping ashore to meet the defending Celts on the shingly beach near Dover the reader's interest is maintained down to the final scene in Windsor Castle when Edward VIII broadcasts to the empire and the world his farewell to the burdens of majesty.

While institutions grow and movements unfold in these pages, this is a book primarily of personalities, who appear as men and women of real flesh and blood and action, sometimes shaping movements and moulding institutions and sometimes baffled or overwhelmed by them, but never as mere puppets pulled hither and yon by fate or economic and political forces. The thumb-nail characterization sketches which are frequently inserted are pointed, clear-cut, and almost always judicious. The political narrative never stales, and the accounts of military and naval operations are often highly exciting. This is in fact not simply a covering of the musty old bones, but history come to life and dressed in 1937 habit. And the story is not confined to British history, broad as that term may be. The authors do not neglect European and world history; they provide an excellent introduction to the development of western civilization though viewed from the cliffs of Dover.

The book divides roughly into two equal parts at the date 1783. In the earlier part the general plan is to follow the chronological order of political events with liberal interpersions of sections concerned with institutional, religious, literary and intellectual, and social and economic developments. The account of Anglo-Saxon justice is especially good, the description of the feudal and manorial system the best I have seen, and the development of the common law and the central courts is concisely and clearly explained, as are the forms of revenue and taxation, always baffling and usually boring to the student. Excellent use is made of special information, e.g., the pipe roll of Henry I and the manor of Crawley, and the bits on literature are not mere lists of names but a real taste of the wares of the writers. And it would be difficult to improve upon the account of warfare on land and sea or of the geographical discoveries and overseas expansion.

The treatment accorded to the origin and development of parliament is only ordinary, and there is almost complete lack of attention paid to the governmental machine created with much painstaking by the Tudor sovereigns. The Tudor period is introduced by an excellent account of the general implications of the Renaissance and of the new social classes in Tudor England, and the sixteenth century unfolds with plenty of action and movement. But there is little sense of growth, of the working of the new forces on the structure of English politics and society to make them something quite different in 1600 from what they had been in 1485. As a result the struggles between the early Stuarts and their parliaments hang somewhat in the air despite occasional backward glances at Tudor practices. The rise of puritanism and of its antithesis the high church movement are likewise insufficiently accounted for. To call the membership of the House of Commons in the parliaments of the early Stuarts puritan may be roughly accurate, but to regard it as predominantly unselfish is to be highly unrealistic. There were many hands and degrees of puritans, and "the beauty of Holiness" is possibly a truer description of Laud's ecclesiastical policy than the hostile words of Milton and Cromwell. The key to the religious and constitutional conflict which culminated in the Puritan Revolution and the Revolution of 1688 lies in the operation of social and economic factors, and he who would read must keep this key constantly at hand.

In the latter part of the book the authors do not stick quite so closely to the chronological plan. In some respects this is a pity. For example we do not hear of Locke until after the American Revolution has been disposed of, nor of the eighteenth century landowning aristocracy until the political narrative is completed. Thus two factors essential to a proper understanding of the Whig ascendency under Walpole and his successors are out of place. Yet perhaps this is more than compensated for by the brilliant chapter on "Thought and Letters from Newton to Burke" and the suggestive chapter on "The
New Wealth" where these items appear. When the narrative is picked up again after 1783 the social and economic factors are mingled with the political with happy results, as in the chapter entitled "The Approach to Reform, 1815-1832."

The treatment of the material for the last two centuries of British history is of uniformly high quality. On almost every page something fresh and unusual may be found which lightens up the text and helps our appreciation of people and events. Palmerston, for example, is sympathetically and judiciously delineated; his career is not fitted into the formula of reaction at home and liberalism abroad. Gladstone gets his due; but he has descended from Olympus and in his later career he is less "the grand old man" than simply "the old man." Disraeli, on the other hand, comes through with stature increased; he had the social sense that Gladstone entirely lacked. One could wish that the authors had accorded to Joseph Chamberlain the honor of sitting for one of their pen portraits. His shadow falls constantly across the history of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Surely his social background, his political philosophy and methods, and his career typified more than those of any other single man the character of the age in which he lived and portended much for the future. And where is the caucus?

The story of the growth of the empire is straightforward and extensive. The authors do not attempt to justify the earlier or later phases of British imperialism on humanitarian or other grounds nor do they point the finger of shame; the reader may draw from the tale the moral he wishes. The events leading to the World War likewise are told with detachment. England is merely one of the great powers looking after her best interests in a naughty world, and Sir Edward Grey is not depicted, as often happens in an English history textbook, as the fair-haired boy of European diplomacy. The story of the war itself, its repercussions on English domestic policy, the meddling through, the inspirational leadership of Lloyd George, the final victory, and the commitments and hysteria that led to the imposition of a Carthaginian peace are vividly portrayed. The final chapter is a pot-pourri of England and the empire in the post-war world, and leaves the reader wondering, as Englishmen themselves are wondering, what the future holds for this tremendous association of peoples scattered over the whole globe, this association built up so slowly and painfully. For a stimulating account of its development and its contributions Hall and Albion deserve our thanks.

ALEXANDER THOMSON.


The book Methods in Biology by Alfred C. Kinsey describes what the science of biology is in a clear and pleasant manner. Biology is the science which deals with life, and we are alive and we live in an environment which is mainly determined by the activity of the other animals and plants which share the surface of the earth. Only the animals and plants are alive, and all young people recognize life and find it interesting. The function of biological teaching is to aid the natural interest of young students to extend their knowledge by means of observation which will make use of their own senses and the experience and knowledge of other observers.

It is rightly Kinsey's principal thesis that biology is taught and studied for the sake of its natural interest. The professional biologist can serve society in the prevention of disease, in the conservation of natural resources, and in the improvement of crops and live stock—possibly including the human race. But the fulfillment of social services is the natural duty of any citizen who possesses expert knowledge, and to gain that knowledge he must first and last have the interest which will direct his intelligence toward a clear view of the subject. With the necessary interest, the acquisition of knowledge becomes, if not easy, at least pleasant and a source of mental and moral strength.

Biology is not learned and is not taught in order that the student may sell more fruit nor in order to make him a larger consumer of antisepsis or to elevate his morals in regard to the use of liquor. Knowledge of biology should assist the individual to regard important social matters more wisely, but it must do so by giving him first some standards of intelligence in judging the facts of life.

The book is made lively by the delightful enthusiasm of its author. He knows biology as a professional who has worked with penetrating methods in the laboratory. He has also explored most of the continent in his search for the factors which determine the distribution of animals. But he can still make a story of the furtive insects and obtrusive weeds in a vacant city lot. Especially if you are not a biologist, a look at this book will give you a refreshing view of the work and thoughts of a man who both knows and enjoys his professional life.

LAURENCE IRVING.


All sons of the College will be interested in this penetrating biography of Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, youngest child of Bowdoin's beloved Nathaniel, who in her own right was a creator of mighty and lasting spiritual values. The first section is an intimate revelation of the domestic life of the Hawthorne family during the first fourteen years of Rose's existence. It is a story that treats with insight.
the close-knit, interdependent, and tender relationships of that artistic family, Franklin Pierce, Thoreau, Emerson, and many other notables of the times step in and out of this domestic scene quite naturally. In these impressionable years the little girl came to share her father's deep understanding of human woe, his gentle kindliness, and his profound spirituality. From her mother she learned to apply herself to tasks at hand with vigor and smart intelligence. No doubt also Sophia Peabody's insistent energy that the children spend long hours at all cathedrals within reach during the European sojourn drinking in the beauty of building, painting, sculpture, and ceremony broke off the hard corners of Rose's Puritan background and gave her tolerance.

The middle portion of the book treats of her romance with George Lathrop, author, editor, and composer, and of their life and work together as man and wife. They were genuinely fond of one another, and enjoyed their literary labors together, says the author. Side by side, they left the Protestant faith, and joined the Roman Catholic communion. Yet, they were not happy living together when the blush of first romance had gone, and after some twenty odd years of it Rose departed from George and pursued the rest of her life in solitary state.

We are told that the death of a beloved son in childhood left them without the cemented bond of children. A sentence or two refers reluctantly to George's use of alcohol, and a few paragraphs speak without adequate elucidation of clashing temperaments. That is all the explanation offered of one of the two most important decisions made in the life of this rare woman, an unusual one in the light of her background and whole-souled conversion to a religious faith that frowns in general upon broken marriage, and a decision which if it had gone the other way might readily have deterred her from her later brilliant career.

This omission illustrates the major weakness of an otherwise entrancing chronicle. Mrs. Lathrop is always cast too much in the part of the plaster saint. She deserves canonization at the hands of her church, and her contemporaries who admire the amazing sacrifices that lifted her to greatness hope that it will come to her in the fulness of time. But the living woman was human, and the portrait would be delineated better if it showed what weakness was hers, and how she overcame it.

The rest of the story tells how a woman, now almost fifty, dedicated the remainder of her life to the service of poor wretches who were dying from repulsive cancer, and were without means. Starting with one patient, and then, with the tincture of New York, she became Mother Alphonsa, a Dominican religious, and founded the Society of Servants for Relief of Incurable Cancer. Bit by bit, the tenement home expanded until she was presiding at the time of death, twenty-six years later, over two large especially built institutions, one in New York City, and the other nearby on a beautiful hill overlooking the Hudson. Mother Alphonsa's greatness does not stem from the establishment of her society of devoted sisters or from the creation of those fine institutions. It comes rather from the unstinted, gentle, personal service she gave all those years to the hundreds of distraught people about to die who came to her for succor.

Bowdoin honored us all when it made her an honorary alumna with a Master of Arts degree in 1926.

WILLIAM J. NORTON.


This little book, which the author calls "Peary in a Nut Shell", was prepared for the dedication of the statue of Peary at Cresson, Pennsylvania, on the 15th of October, 1927. It contains ten brief chapters on the life of Peary and other chapters on the various monuments and memorials that have been erected to him in different places. It is illustrated with a few photographs.

Under the title Island Boy, the Bradford Press of Portland issued in December, for private circulation, a sheaf of seven poems by JOHN SCHAFFNER, '35.

THE AUTHORS

THOMAS C. VAN CLEVE, PH.D., whose learned monograph is only preliminary to a larger study of the Emperor Frederick II, has been a member of the Faculty since 1915. As Thomas Brackett Reed Professor of History and Political Science, he stands in worthy succession to the eminent scholars—Bell, Lunt, McIlwain, and Allen Johnson—who have given distinction to this chair.

WALTER PHELPS HALL, PH.D., is Dodge Professor of History in Princeton University and the author of several previous works on English history, including a study of Gladstone.

ROBERT G. ALBION, PH.D., '18, is Associate Professor of History at Princeton, Assistant Dean of the Faculty, and Director of the Summer Session. He reviewed Herbert C. F. Bell's Lord Palmerston in the ALUMNUS of November, 1936.

ALFRED C. KINSEY, S.D., '16, is Professor of Zoology in Indiana University, a Waterman Research Award recipient, and a member of various learned societies. His interest in outdoor biology has led him to travel some 60,000 miles through the United States and Mexico studying biological specimens in their native settings. He is

**Katherine Burton** is a frequent contributor to the *Catholic World*, the *Commonwealth*, and the *New York Times Book Review*.

**Mercedes Buck** sends us her interesting pamphlet on Peary from Cresson, Pennsylvania.

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**The Reviewers**

**Alfred H. Sweet**, Ph.D., ’13, who held the Longfellow scholarship for a year after graduation, studied at Harvard and Cornell, and taught at Hobart, Cornell, and other universities. Since 1923 he has been Professor of European History in Washington and Jefferson College. He is the author of *A History of England* (1931) and a contributor to the *National Encyclopedia* and historical reviews.

**Alexander Thomson**, M.A. (Oxon.), Ph.D., ’21, a former Rhodes scholar from Maine, is Assistant Professor of History in Wesleyan University. His chief interest is in English history, especially of the seventeenth century.

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**Laurence Irving**, Ph.D., ’16, holder of the Everett scholarship in 1916-17, did his graduate work at Harvard and Stanford Universities, and was for one year National Research Fellow in Biology, studying in Germany. After ten years at the University of Toronto, where he rose to be Professor of Experimental Biology, he has recently become Professor of Biology and Director of the Edward Martin Biological Laboratory at Swarthmore College. He is a lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania, and has edited the *Journal of Cellular and Comparative Physiology*.

**William J. Norton**, LL.D., ’05, is the executive secretary of the Children’s Fund of Michigan. The original endowment consisted of $12,000,000 given by the late Senator Couzens, to promote the health of children in Michigan and elsewhere. To this task Mr. Norton came after a long career in social work and community organization in Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Detroit. In 1913, in Cincinnati, he organized the first “community chest” of the country. This last fall he was chairman of a committee which settled peaceably a menacing Gas Company strike, complicated by a bitter quarrel among three unions. He published *The Cooperative Movement in Social Work* (Macmillan) in 1927. Wayne University conferred on him the honorary doctorate of laws in 1934.
With the Alumni Bodies

ANDROSCOGGIN ASSOCIATION
Secretary David V. Berman '23 is making plans for a meeting to be held sometime in January.

ANN ARBOR CLUB
Donovan D. Lancaster '27, Manager of the Moulton Union, met with a small group at the Michigan Union on November 30.

BOSTON ASSOCIATION
The annual meeting will be held at the University Club on Tuesday, February 1. Speakers will include President Sills, William R. Crowley '08 and, it is expected, Mayor Harold H. Burton '09 of Cleveland.

BOSTON CLUB
The usual athletic dinner was held at the University Club on the evening of November 12 in anticipation of the game with Tufts, and a well-attended tea was held in the Cousens Gymnasium at Tufts after the game.

CHICAGO ASSOCIATION
President Sills will be guest and speaker at a dinner to be held at the University Club on the evening of Friday, January 21.

CLEVELAND CLUB
Several Bowdoin men participated in an all-Maine rally held on the afternoon of November 6, the feature being a play-by-play report of the Bowdoin-Maine game.

DETROIT CLUB
A dinner meeting was held on Monday, November 29, at The Wardell. Union Manager Lancaster showed football motion pictures and brought the news of the campus.

ESSEX COUNTY ASSOCIATION
Donald B. MacMillan '08 was the speaker at a meeting held at the Hawthorne Hotel in Salem on Friday, December 10. Glenn R. McIntire '25, Bursar of the College, was also a guest.

HARTFORD ASSOCIATION
Although no final word has been received, it is expected that the annual meeting will be held on Wednesday, February 2.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION
The Hotel Astor will be the scene of the annual dinner on February 4, according to Secretary G. S. Gilpatrick '24, whose address is 25 Broad Street.

NORTHERN NEW JERSEY ASSOCIATION
Bursar Glenn R. McIntire '25 represented the College at a meeting held in Hackensack on Thursday, December 9.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY CLUB
The dinner held at the Penobscot Valley Country Club on the evening of Friday, November 5, was well attended, Coach Adam Walsh appearing as principal speaker. The Club sponsored a buffet supper and dance at the Country Club after the game with Maine on November 6.

PHILADELPHIA CLUB
The annual meeting has been called for the evening of Saturday, February 5.

PITTSBURGH CLUB
Coach Linn S. Wells will represent the College at a meeting to be held at the University Club on Monday, January 24.

PORTLAND CLUB
Coach Jack Magee was the speaker at a
luncheon meeting held at the Falmouth Hotel on Wednesday, November 3.

WORCESTER CLUB

Coach Magee was the speaker at a dinner held at Cosgrove’s Restaurant on Monday, November 8. The Club will serve as co-sponsor for a concert by the Bowdoin Glee Club to be given at Worcester Academy on February 26.

BOWDOIN TEACHERS’ CLUB

The usual meeting was held at the Columbia Hotel in Portland on Thursday, October 28, with Dean Nixon as speaker. The new Executive Committee is headed by Eugene B. Gordon ’14 of Brewer High School.

The Necrology

1875—Arthur Philip French, who left Bowdoin to receive his degree at Tufts in 1876 and who graduated from the Boston University Law School two years later, died in Cambridge on November 18, after an illness of a few days. He had practiced law in Boston for sixty years and was a resident of Reading. Mr. French came to Bowdoin from Turner, where he was born May 19, 1854.

1876—Allen Ellington Rogers, a native of Ellsworth, where he was born April 23, 1855, and a member of the faculty at the University of Maine for almost thirty years, died at San Diego, California, on November 5. Professor Rogers taught school in Hampden immediately after graduation and received his A.M. in 1879. At the University he taught Modern Languages, History and Economics, retiring in 1908 to practice law in Bangor. In 1914 he moved to San Diego, where he had been engaged in law work until the time of his death. He was the author of several publications in the field of government. He was a member of Theta Delta Chi.

1877—Samuel Appleton Melcher, member of an old Brunswick family who had returned to the town on his retirement from active work some nineteen years ago, died on December 9 after an illness of several weeks. He was born at Pennellville, April 1, 1856. Entering the teaching profession immediately upon leaving College, he became principal of the high school in Northbridge, Massachusetts, in 1884 and was made superintendent of schools there four years later, serving at one time as president of the State Superintendent’s Association. He had served as secretary of his class since 1923 and was active in the work of the Pejepscot Historical Society in Brunswick. Younger graduates will remember him as he walked each morning to and from the village with his St. Bernard dog. He was a member of Theta Delta Chi.

1877—Henry Herbert Smith, who received his M.D. at Jefferson Medical College, died at New Haven, Connecticut on February 23, as we are informed. He was born in Machias, January 9, 1855, and practiced there for more than twenty years, going to Whitneyville, Connecticut in 1896 and to New Haven in 1901. He was a member of Psi Upsilon.

1878—Samuel Emerson Smith, who was born in Thomaston, June 8, 1856, died at his home there on November 9. He had attended the law school at Boston University and had made his winter home in Boston. He was a member of Psi Upsilon.

1884—Charles Everett Sayward, one of the outstanding insurance agents in Maine, died at his home in Cape Elizabeth on November 2 after an illness of more than seven months. Born in Wells, July 23, 1861, he came to Bowdoin from Alfred and returned there for a short time after graduation, then going to Boston as a member of the faculty of the Bryant and Stratton Commercial School, where he served for fourteen years, preparing a textbook still in use at the school. He entered the insurance business in 1893, working in Boston until 1905, when he opened his office in Portland. He has more recently been in partnership with his son, Dwight H. Sayward ’16. He was a member of Psi Upsilon.

1889—William Pitt Fessenden Robie, father of Frederick Robie, Maine Secretary of State, and of John W. Robie ’76, died in Gorham on November 7. Son of the late Governor Frederick Robie, Mr. Robie had been active in civic affairs in Gorham, where he had lived since leaving College, although employed for some years in Portland as an accountant. He was born November 3, 1861, in Dorchester, Mass., and was a member of Alpha Delta Phi.

1891—George Clifton Mahoney, who graduated from the Medical School of Maine in 1894 and had practiced medicine in Somerville, Massachusetts since that time, died at his home there on November 9. He had retired from ac-

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tive work early in the fall. Dr. Mahoney was born in Newcastle, October 4, 1865. He was at one time president of the Bowdoin Club of Boston. He was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon.

1898—CLARENCE WILLIAM PROCTOR, life secretary of his class and a resident of North Windham, died at his home there on October 26 following a long period of failing health. Born in Casco, May 18, 1872, Mr. Proctor had devoted his life to education, serving as principal and superintendent in a number of Maine communities. His last active post was as principal of Bangor High School, from which he retired in 1926. He had studied at Columbia.

1903—ROBERT CALVIN BISBEE, who followed his course at Bowdoin with a year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, had worked as a chemist in the South and in Cuba and Puerto Rico, died in a Boston hospital on November 7 of a complication of diseases developing from a pneumonia attack in August. For the past six years he had served as chemist with the Oxford Paper Company at Rumford. Mr. Bisbee came to Bowdoin from Newry, where he was born May 9, 1882. He was a member of Beta Theta Pi.

1903—JOSEPH STURGIS BRADSTREET, who left Bowdoin in 1902, died after a long illness on August 13 at his home in Bronxville, New York. He had been associated with brokerage firms in New York until his retirement about a year ago. Mr. Bradstreet was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, August 2, 1880. He was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon.

1904—GEORGE BURGESS WHITNEY, who received his M.D. at Bowdoin in 1908 and had been a practicing physician in Haverhill since 1909, died there on November 19, no details being available. He was born in Natick, Massachusetts, July 27, 1881.

1907—PHILIP RICKER SHOREY, brother of Archibald T. Shorey ’05, died of pneumonia in New York City on November 8. He had worked in the field of journalism since graduation and from 1925 to 1928 served as publicity director for the State of Maine, being the first man to hold this post. He was born in Bridgton, January 28, 1885, and was a member of Theta Delta Chi.

1910—EDWARD HARLAN WEBSTER, head of the English Department of the State Teachers’ College at Montclair, New Jersey, for the past ten years, died in that city on November 14. A native of Westfield, Pennsylvania, where he was born September 13, 1876, Professor Webster graduated from the normal school at Washington, D. C., in 1896 and taught for some years before coming to Bowdoin. He had studied at Oxford in 1920 and 1921, held a master’s degree from Columbia, and was the author of several books. He had held teaching posts in Washington, Brooklyn, Springfield, Massachusetts and at teachers’ colleges in the West, and was a member of the Columbia Summer School faculty at one time. He was a member of Delta Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities.

1911—REV. PARIS EDWARD MILLER, who was born in Burlington, December 25, 1866 and graduated at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1895, died suddenly at his winter home in Mount Dora, Florida, on December 13. Mr. Miller came to Bowdoin after serving as pastor in Sumner, Cumberland Center and South Freeport. Since graduation he had served at Agawam, Massachusetts, until his retirement from the active ministry eight years ago.

1921—We have received a belated report of the death of WILFRED LEO PARENT on December 8, 1935, presumably in Brookline, Massachusetts, and are endeavoring to obtain further details. Mr. Parent was born in Boston, June 15, 1899, and was a member of Kappa Sigma.

1925—EDWARD JOSEPH NEIL, Jr., Associated Press correspondent with the insurgent armies in Spain, died on January 2 at the Red Cross Hospital in Zaragoza from shell wounds received New Year’s Eve on the Teruel civil war front. He was riding with three other newspaper men when their car was struck by a 75 millimeter shell, two of his companions being killed immediately. Mr. Neil had been with the Associated Press since leaving college after his sophomore year and had won a national reputation for his sports stories and his work in Spain and during the Italian campaign in Ethiopia. He had also covered the Arab uprising in Palestine and the coronation of King George VI. In 1932 he was awarded honorable mention by the Pulitzer Prize Award Committee for newspaper writing, this being given for a description of his own experiences on the bob-sled run at Lake Placid during the winter Olympic events. Mr. Neil was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, January 17, 1902, son of a retired Associated Press telegrapher, and it was his boast that neither he nor his father had worked for any other employer. He is survived by his widow, a five-year-old son, and other relatives including a brother, Dr. Richard J. Neil, of the Class of 1927. He was a member of Theta Delta Chi.

1926—LIEUTENANT JOHN GEIGER MARSHALL, executive officer of the naval air base at Opa-Locka, Florida, was killed in the crash of a navy amphibian near Fellsmere, Florida, on November 7. He was the son of Dean John P. Marshall of the Boston University School of Music and was born in Boston, September 15, 1904. He was a member of Alpha Delta Phi.

1927—GIBSON EVERETT CRAIG, who since leaving College had been in aviation and was for two years teacher of aviation mechanics in New
York schools, died on October 10 as the result of complications arising after a serious operation. He was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon and a native of Hartford, Connecticut, where he was born February 28, 1904.

1931—Seth Weston Lander, who since leaving College had been in the printing business established by his father in Newport, died there on November 2, after a brief illness. He was born in Augusta, May 25, 1908, and was a member of Kappa Sigma.

1935—Elmer Longley Hutchinson, instructor in Chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, died of pneumonia at Madison, Wisconsin, on October 31. Mr. Hutchinson was a native of Buxton, where he was born June 14, 1911. He had a brilliant career as an undergraduate at Bowdoin, being elected to Phi Beta Kappa in his junior year and receiving the State nomination for a Rhodes Scholarship. He was a member of Chi Psi and had served as resident faculty advisor to the Chi Psi Lodge at Wisconsin.

Medical 1871—George Wilmot Clement, who received his M.D. at Harvard in 1873 and who had practiced in Roxbury, Massachusetts, for fifty years, died in Pelham, New Hampshire, November 28. He was born in Dracut, Massachusetts, February 27, 1850. Dr. Clement, who retired in 1920, had served as president of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Medical 1876—Charles Eliakim Norton, who was born in Gardiner, September 4, 1852, and had practiced in Lewiston since 1880, died there on February 19, we are informed.

Medical 1877—Lucien Hayden Guptill died at his home at Hampden, Massachusetts, on November 15. He was born at Eliot, March 15, 1854. He had received a medical degree at Bellevue Hospital College after leaving Bowdoin and had practiced in several Massachusetts communities.

Medical 1888—Corydon Webster Harlow, Bates graduate in the class of 1885 and for forty years physician in Melrose, Massachusetts, died there after a heart attack on July 7. He was born in Washington, September 14, 1864, and practiced for a time in China, before going to Melrose.

Medical 1898—Thomas Henry McDonough of Frenchtown, New Jersey, is reported deceased, but no details have been received. He was born in Winterport, May 11, 1874, and practiced in Brownville for some time before going to New Jersey.

Medical 1900—George Kenniston Blair, who came to Bowdoin from Boothbay Harbor, where he was born April 20, 1875 and who had practiced in Salem, Massachusetts, since receiving his degree, died in that city on November 3 after several months of illness. He was a former member of the Salem school board.

News from the Classes

Foreword

In this perturbed world of 1938, when it is difficult for the average man to determine whether he is going or coming, and whither, the least the Class News man can do is to greet his fellow alumni, old and young, and to wish them a peaceful, prosperous, and happy New Year: "God bless us every one, said Tiny Tim."

In response to his request for class literature, Jim Rhodes, Class Secretary of '97, sent him the delightful and beautifully printed class history issued at the time of their fortieth reunion, ably edited by Fred H. Dole. The sketches of the four undergraduate years by Rhodes, Carmichael, Linscott, and Dole, and that of the faculty of their day by Prof. Joe Hewett are charmingly written, and the personal histories are interesting and adequate, though most of the latter are too statistical, and lack the personal touch which would enhance their value.

It is a fine piece of work, and shows a loyalty to the College and Class that deserves to be emulated by other classes in the future.

1860

Today it is rather unusual that the saints and the heroes of the middle of the last century are remembered, so it is all the more pleasant to notice that on November 28th the Baptists of Cranston, R. I., dedicated the Phillips Memorial Church in the name of the Rev. Dr. James L. Phillips, who spent quite half of his active life as a clergyman and physician in India, where he was born in 1840. He came to this country in his youth, and graduated from Bowdoin, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in '64. He returned to America in 1885, and held pastorates in Rhode Island. Returning to India in his later years, he worked with the young people and organized church schools. He died in Misoorie, India, in 1895.

1873

The Congregational Church in Tilton, N. H., placed a tablet in the church, and held a memorial service for the Rev. Cassander C. Sampson, who was its beloved and respected pastor from 1885 to 1925.

1875

Mr. Charles L. Clarke, M.S., C.E., a retired
scientist of the General Electric Co., in Schenectady, now living in Newton, Mass., has just
written, and is publishing a short treatise, 174 pages, on “Diagonal Functions and Their
Operation,” which will probably be reviewed later in the Alumnus.

1880

At a memorial service of the York County Bar Association held at Alfred, Oct. 5, a tribu
tue was paid to the late Walter L. Dane of Kennebunk by Judge Arthur Chapman ’94 of
Portland.

1883

John E. Dinsmore observed his 75th birthday on November 17 at his home in Jerusalem. He
is active as a botanist and is collecting the wild plants of the Near East for universities and
botanic gardens throughout the world.

1888

George F. Cary, formerly of Portland but now retired and living in Mt. Dora, Fla., has
tendered his resignation as a director of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. He has been
on the Board for the last 17 years.

1889

Dr. Frank Lynam, who was for some years with the Athletic Department of the University of
Michigan, has retired and is now living at 1785 Bryant Street, South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Burton Smith, United States Deputy Marshal for Maine for the last 46 years retired on Dec.
31st. “Burt,” as he is known to his contemporaries and old friends, was the guest of hon-
or at a dinner of the federal court officials of the district at the Country Club in Bangor, Nov.
8th, at which he was presented with a handsome traveling bag, and a flood of laudatory
remarks. No one, except a person with criminal instincts or a fugitive from justice, could fail to
appreciate Burt Smith.

1890

A paper on the subject of “State Specifications for Manufacturing Textbooks” was read by
W. H. Greely of the Research Dept. of Ginn & Co. of Boston, at a recent Textbook Conference
held in New Orleans, La.

1891

Lincoln was the guest speaker at a “Smoker” of the Psi U. Club of Boston, at the University
Club, Nov. 29. He was “pinch hitting” for a more illustrious and entertaining person, Col.
Tom Pierce ’98, the banker from Providence, who had to declare a moratorium at the last
minute to attend a bank meeting in New York. In spite of the substitution, there was no rioting,
and a good time was had by all.

1894

Frank Dana of the National Bank of Com-
merce, Portland, was elected president of the
Corporate Fiduciaries Association of Maine, at
its annual meeting and dinner on the evening of
Dec. 3. Among those present were Roland E.
Clark ’01, vice president of said bank, and Al-
en H. Sawyer ’27, trust officer of the same,
who was elected secretary-treasurer.

In spite of the fact that Rev. Fred Libby,
executive secretary of the National Council
for the Prevention of War, was rooting hard for
it, the “Ludlow Amendment,” for a na-
tional referendum of the people before Con-
gress can declare war, failed to pass the House
Judiciary Committee.

On December 9th, Rev. Albert J. Lord cele-
brated the thirty-fifth anniversary of his in-
stallation as minister of the First Congrega-
tional Church of Meriden, Conn. The entire
service was broadcast, this being arranged by
son Phillips H. Lord ’25, (Seth Parker), and
was heard also by his former parish in Har-
ford, Vt., where Dr. Lord was minister for 10
years before going to Meriden.

1896

Rev. Charles G. Fogg has moved from Glou-
cester, Mass., and is now living at 8 Wrentham
Street, Dorchester, Mass.

1898

Hon. P. P. Baxter, of Portland, left early in
December for a trip to West Africa. He ex-
pects to be away about three months.

1899

Hon. Wallace H. White, junior senator
from Maine, has been appointed chairman of
the American delegation to the International
Communications Conference to be held at Cairo,
Egypt, next month. The purpose of the con-
ference, as outlined by the State Department, is
“revising the general and additional radio, tel-
egraph, and telephone regulations annexed to
the international tele-communications convention
signed at Madrid in 1932.”

1901

Harold L. Berry was re-elected president of
the Falmouth Building and Loan Association
of Portland at a meeting of the Board of Directors
on November 17th.

President Sills was the guest speaker at the
November meeting and the 47th annual dinner
of the Men’s Club of the Old South Church of
Boston. His subject was “Church and State.”

Rufus Y. Storer has been appointed a mem-
ber of the Brunswick school committee to suc-
cceed Frank T. Morse ’90, who recently resigned
because of ill health.

1902

Dr. William S. Garcelon of Sabattus was
asked to serve as town physician of Islesboro
from Nov. 15 until the regular town meeting
in March, and has consented to do so. Dr.
Garcelon having previously practiced in Isles-
boro for four years, the request for his return
is a sincere tribute to his character as a man
and a physician.
Frank E. Hoyt, tax collector and town treasurer of Gorham, has announced his candidacy for Cumberland County Commissioner at the next elections.

1903
Dr. J. R. Ridlon, U. S. Public Health Service, has recently been transferred from Galveston, Texas, to the Marine Hospital at Detroit, Mich.

Blaine S. Viles of Augusta, was elected governor of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Maine at the annual dinner-meeting in Portland in November.

1905
Dr. George A. Foster, formerly of Sacramento, has moved, and is now living at 139 South Auburn Street, Grass Valley, Cal.

1906
Walter H. Booker is in the electrical supply business in Strong. The department hopes that he is not only in strong, but strong and is going strong. Really one should avoid such complicated conditions.

Lester Gumbel will represent the College at the inauguration of Rufus C. Harris as president of Tulane University on January 18.

James W. Sewall, expert forester, has made a survey of the timberlands of the Brown Co. in the United States and Canada, on which an estimated value of $32,000,000 was made.

1908
William R. Crowley, publisher, and incidentally football expert, when interviewed recently stated that the office of National Football Commissioner, from which Walter Okeson resigned, had no lure for him.

George P. Hyde, Treasurer of Smith College, is President of the Association of University and College Business Officers of the Eastern States.

Sewall W. Percy, security salesman, has moved from Westbrook to 131 Chadwick Street, Portland, Maine.

The address of Floyd T. Smith, explorer, and collector for the Field and other museums, is care of the National City Bank of New York, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

A monograph, "New Anthropoid Bees from California," by Philip H. Timberlake of the Citrus Experiment Station of Riverside, Cal., has been issued by the American Museum Novitates, American Museum of National History, New York City.

1909
Melbourne O. Baltzer, recently of Brockton, has just begun his duties as pastor of the North Congregational Church at Lynn, Mass., and is living at 811 Laighton Street in that city.

Harold H. Burton was re-elected Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, by a majority of over 34,000 above his Democratic opponent. Mayor Burton was entertained at a breakfast in Washing-

ton, Nov. 17, by his old chum, classmate and roommate, Rep. Ralph Brewster, to which only Bowdoin friends and a few other Republicans were asked. Ralph says that Harold Burton is his candidate for governor of Ohio, and then President in 1944.

1910
Dr. Adam P. Leighton of Portland presided at his final meeting as chairman of the School Committee on Nov. 22, and received a unanimous vote of appreciation from the members. His term of office expired in December.

Cony Weston, of Augusta, was formally elected executive councillor from the Fourth Councillor District by the Maine Legislature while in its special session, on Oct. 26th.

1912
Milton V. McAlister, formerly of Bar Mills, is now living in Kennebunk.

1913
Josiah S. Brown, an insurance salesman, formerly located in Syracuse, N. Y., is now to be addressed in the Gurley Building, Stamford, Conn.

The First Congregational Church of South Parish of which the Rev. Rensel H. Colby is pastor, celebrated the 125th year of its foundation on November 7th.

Harry H. Hall's new address is 733 North Clementine Street, Anaheim, Cal.

Eugene W. McNeal, who has been a deputy United States marshal since 1917, has been appointed Chief Deputy Marshal to succeed Burton Smith '89.

1914
George F. Eaton, of Bangor, was elected president of the Eastern Maine General Hospital Association, at its annual meeting on October 4th.

In line with industry's shift to younger men for senior executives, The American Water Works and Electric Co. Inc. elected Earle S. Thompson president to succeed H. H. Porter at a meeting on December 7th. Mr. Thompson has been executive vice-president for some time. He is a native of Bath, 45 years old and a bachelor, and has been with the company since 1923.

1915
As a public speaker on literature, Professor Coffin is fast becoming a runner-up to Professors William Lyon Phelps and Chauncey B. Tinker; and the only way to keep up with him is to watch the newspapers. To get at least one jump ahead of him for the benefit of his Bowdoin friends, he is to broadcast on a nation-wide series of programs planned by the National Council of Teachers of English on January 25, at 2.30 p.m. He will speak on American Poetry, illustrated by some of his own poems based on Maine people and customs.

Austin H. MacGormick, who has just been reappointed to his post as Commissioner of Cor-
rection for New York City, is too strong a humanist to sympathize with J. Edgar Hoover's attack on the present parole systems. But Bangor after its scare of a few months ago, is more inclined to approve of Hoover's idea for the suppression of thugs rather than allowing them to have any extra chances to terrorize a community.

1916
John L. Baxter, vice president of the New England Council, and chairman of the Maine Division, presided at the State dinner held at the Hotel Statler in Boston, November 18th.
As President of the Bangor Rotary Club, Rev. Harry Trust, President of the Bangor Theological Seminary, was sent by his club as delegate to the International Rotary Convention in Nice, France, in June.

1917
Arthur B. Chapman is head of the English Department at Pulaski Academy, Pulaski, N. Y.
Elwyn A. King, formerly of Urbana, Ill., is now living at 22 Grove Street, Mattapan, Mass.
Harold H. Sampson of North Bridgton is president of the Maine Winter Sports Association.

1918
Hugh Blanchard has recently been made the Greater Boston representative of the Rand McNally Company. He is still living in Brockton.
Lee M. Friedman, formerly of Houlton, is in the investment and real estate business. His address is 39 Crowningshield Road, Brookline, Mass.
Fred W. McConky is now one of the five Division Sales Managers of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Inc. Fred has been with the company nineteen years. His office address is 1144 East Market Street, Akron, Ohio. He has a son twelve years old.
Horatio T. Mooers, who has been consul and second secretary of the legation at San José, Costa Rica, has been transferred by the State Department to be consul at Mexicali, Mexico.
Roy Spear's son, Ivan, who is fourteen, was one of the crew of Lt. Commander MacMillan's ship, the Gertrude L. Thebaut, on its cruise last summer to Labrador. Roy is still with the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. in Portland, and lives on Cottage Farms Road, Cape Elizabeth.

1919
Dun's Review for November contains as the first of two articles by Roy A. Foulke, "Signs of Sin and Sanity" Part I; Intangible Guides to Anticipation of Fraudulent Failure, and in the December number, Part II; Intangible Guides to Financial Health.

1920
Myron H. Avery of the U. S. Shipping Board in Washington, and President of the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, Inc., has put out an attractive illustrated pamphlet with map of the Trail, a reprint from his article in American Forests (March, 1914), and also a small leaflet "Trail Developments" in Maine; reprinted from Appalachia, June, 1916. Mr. Avery has just been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to serve as chairman of a committee to advise the National Park Service in connection with hiking.
Fred Kileski, with the Boston office of the Travelers Insurance Co., has recently moved his residence to 19 Avon Road, Watertown, Mass.
Harold S. Prosser is manager of the W. T. Grant Co., store at Concord, N. H. He lives at 1 Wood Avenue, and has a 3-year-old son.

1921
Hiram S. Cole has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for the State Senate from Cumberland County in the June primaries.
Paul C. Marston, M.D., University of Vermont, is now practicing in Kezar Falls.

1922
K. E. V. Carlson, insurance, formerly at 23 Lexington Avenue, New York, is now located at 211 Kilburn Street, Garden City, N. Y.

Loring S. Strickland of Portland is vice president of the Maine State Christian Endeavor Union.

1923
Raynham T. Bates, formerly of Fairfield, Ct., is now Office Manager of the duPont Co. at Royal Oak, Mich. His address is 562 Sherwood Drive.
Paul L. Gray, formerly of Lubec, is now a salesman with the American Brass Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

George Lyons, with the New York Telephone Company, is teaching business practice at New York University and was recently sub-chairman for the New York City Hospital drive.

Dr. Earle B. Perkins, of the Zoology Department of Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.; and zoologist with the second Byrd Antarctic expedition, received a Congressional Medal of Honor at the Charter Day dinner of the Rutgers Club of New Brunswick on November 9, in recognition of "meritorious work in the field of science."

State Representative George D. Varney of Berwick, while on a hunting trip in northern Maine, received word of the serious illness of his little daughter. Learning of his need the State Forestry officials sent a department plane to Lake Telos in which he flew to Mousam Lake near Sanford, 200 miles in 2 hours. His daughter is now recovering after a mastoid operation.
1924
Ralph E. Blanchard, (duPont Co.) formerly of Verona, N. J., is now Sales Representative for the Middle West of the company's Plastic Department. His home is at 1086 Cherry Street, Winnetka, Ill.

Langdon A. Jewett is manager of reports and clearance of the Maine State Employment Service in Augusta; a division of the Maine Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Robert J. Kirkpatrick, Jr., formerly of Atlanta, Ga., is now District Manager of Ditto Inc., and is located at 1011 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Robert T. Phillips' new address is 386 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Rev. Albert B. Kettell is minister of the United Church, Ithasburg, Vermont.

"Mal" Morrell was elected chairman of the Maine Intercollegiate Athletic Association for 1928-39 at the meeting in Brunswick, Dec. 4th.

1925
The engagement of Wilna L. Hallett, formerly of Augusta, and Harrison W. Elliott of South Portland was announced November 25. Mr. Elliott is in the Portland Savings Bank. The wedding will take place on February 2nd.

Chauncey L. Fish is teaching at the Hamden (Conn.) High School, and is a candidate for his Ph.D. from Teachers College, Columbia University, N. Y.

Charles A. Godfrey, formerly of Montreal, has moved to 10 Lee Street, Reading, Mass.

Rev. Philip H. Gregory, a graduate of the Oberlin School of Theology, is now preaching in Lewiston, Mich. His home is in Beverly, Mass.

Conrad C. Howard, whose address was unknown when the new Bowdoin Directory was published is now located at 35 Chester Street, Oceanside, L. I., N. Y.

1926
Kenneth F. Atwood, who formerly lived at the Germantown Y. M. C. A., is now at 625 Vernon Road, Philadelphia.

Bob Harkness has been made Assistant Superintendent of the Pacific Zone for the Pullman Company, and is now at 65 Market Street, San Francisco.

Jerome L. Watson is superintendent of warehouse and transportation for the Florida Power & Light Co., and is now living at 2306 Trelain Drive, St. Petersburg, Fla.

1927
'Ozz' Cutter, Honorable Secretary of '27, is reported as dispensing the best brand of Bowdoin economics in a Detroit evening school.

Brainard C. Paul of Limington was elected president of the York County Schoolmasters Club at their annual meeting held October 15, at The Anchorage on Long Beach.

Dr. and Mrs. "Clem" Wilson of Brunswick announce the birth of a daughter, Mary, on December 12th. She is their second daughter and their third child.

Charles R. Campbell is teaching French in the high school in Arlington, Mass.

The engagement of James Stanford Kelley, 3d, son of Dr. and Mrs. Henry A. Kelley of Portland, and Miss Katherine Hay of Portland, was announced at a tea given by Bishop and Mrs. Brewster on December 4. Miss Hay is the stepdaughter of Bishop Brewster, H'29.

1928
A history of the Class is in prospect and it is important that the College mailing list for this class be absolutely up-to-date. Any changes of address or occupation for members of the class should be sent to the Alumni Office before February lst.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Davis of Portland announce the birth of a daughter, Janet, on October 20th.

"Brad" Hovers, lawyer, citizen of Greater Boston, was elected alderman from Ward six, Medford, on the Republican ticket. There is still hope for the future of Greater Boston.

Richard V. Noyes, formerly of North Conway, N. H., is selling automobiles in Hallowell. His address is 87 Second Street.

The address of Quentin S. Wright who has been on the "lost list" for some time is now 215 West 98th Street, New York City.

1929
James M. Joslin and Miss Caroline Smedley of Ardmore, Pa., whose engagement was reported in the June ALUMNUS, were married October 30th. They are living at 2 Elmwood Avenue, Winchester, Mass.

With laudable, but entirely unintentional modesty, the Class Notes editor forgot to record in the November number, the birth of John D. Lincoln, Jr., on July 24th, in Kansas City, Mo. John's business address is 916 Walnut Street Building, but the family is now living at 721 West Waldo Street, Independence, Mo., about 10 miles east of Kansas City.

Ellis Spear, 3rd, has an article entitled "Fun, Incorporated" in the December issue of Leisure.

James F. White, who has been teaching in the German Department for the past six years, has been awarded a fellowship in the division of general studies in the Graduate School at Yale.

1930
Ronald Bridges of Sanford is state chairman of the Young Republicans of Maine.

Ira Crocker of the National City Bank of New York reports himself safe in Hong Kong in spite of recent typhoons and more recent dangers to longevity in the Far East.

Dr. Ralph B. Hirtle has been appointed to the surgical staff of Kings County Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y.
Notice of the marriage of Foster Yancey of Dallas, Texas, to Miss Mary Frances Cunningham in Waxahachie, Texas, on December 4th, has just been received. They are at home at 4605 Southern Avenue, Dallas, Texas.

1931

The December number of the *Romanic Review* contains an article by Artine Artinian entitled "Alexander Dumas, Director of Excavations and Museums" which throws interesting light on a little known episode in the life of the creator of the Three Musketeers.

Blanchard W. Bates, who taught at the Fresno Ranch, Tucson, Arizona, last year, is now an instructor in French at Princeton, and is living at 3 Evelyn Place, Princeton, N. J.

The marriage of Norton W. Pickering of Danvers, Mass., to Miss Ruth M. Davis of South Hamilton, Mass., has recently been announced.

Gorham S. Robinson is now living at 97 White Street, Waverly, Mass.

1932

Hubert C. Barton, Jr., of the Division of Research and Statistics, Federal Reserve System, Washington, has an article in *Don's Review* for November: "Adjusted for Seasonal Variation."

During the fall term Robert Beaton left Tilton School to accept a position teaching in the junior and senior high schools at Branford, Conn.

Dr. Charles C. Bilodeau has just returned from a four months' tour of the European surgical clinics, and will take up a new internship in the Lenox Hill Hospital, in New York City.

Robert C. Hill was married July 10th at San Angel, Mexico. Mrs. Hill was Miss Manuela Amore, a teacher of English and Music in Mexico City. Their home address is Hidalgo 16 Villa Obregon, Mexico, D. F.

George T. Sewall is Editor of *Y. A. News*, monthly publication of the Intercollegiate Young Alumni in New York City.

1933

President John Milliken has appointed Al Perry as chairman of the committee to arrange for the fifth reunion in June. He will be assisted by Hobey Lowell, Gordon Briggs, Art Moyer, Carl Gerdsen, Ronald Torrey, Tom Kimball, and Al Madeira, with Miliken and Secretary John Merrill serving as officials. Perry's address is 82 Bartlett Avenue, Arlington, Mass.

Douglas Anello of New London, Ct., has been awarded a scholarship in the Harvard Law School in recognition of high scholastic standing.

Albert S. Davis, Jr., is practicing law at 49 Wall Street, New York City, and is living at 344 W. 12th Street.

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Haskell, Jr., of Lewiston have a son, William L., 3rd, who is about two months old. His grandfather is Dr. William L. Haskell, M’94, of Lewiston.

Sumner McIntire is teaching at Thornton Academy, Saco. Address, 794 Congress Street, Portland, Maine.

Henry W. Richardson of Hildex Farm, Sugar Hill, N. H., and Miss Ruth V. Stone announced their engagement in November.

The engagement of Arthur Hall Stiles, Jr., and Miss Harriet Farquhar, both of Lynn, Mass., has recently been announced.

Frederick Woodbury, an accountant, formerly of Dearborn, Mich., is living at 730 Pingree Street, Detroit, Mich.

1934

Thomas Dale Barnes and Miss Martha Lillian Ladd were married November 25th in Ojai, Cal. They are now at home at 902 N. Lake Street, Pasadena, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip E. Burnham announce the arrival of Philip, Jr., on January 2, at Rochester, N. Y.

Richard P. Emery of Dorchester, Mass., and Miss Eleanor F. McKinnon of York, Pa., were married in the First Presbyterian Church at York, on October 16. Among the ushers were Hudson B. Hastings, Jr., ’34, of New Haven, Henry S. Lippincott ’35, of Germantown, and John C. Emery ’38, of Dorchester.

Roger S. Hall, formerly teaching at Thornton Academy, Saco, is now at Valhalla High School, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Ingalls of Berlin, N. H., announce the birth of a son, George Stahl, in September.

The engagement of R. Lloyd Hackwell, a senior in the Cambridge Divinity School, and Miss Helen Carruthers of Cincinnati, Ohio, was announced September 7th. No date as yet has been set for the wedding.

Henry B. (Heinie) Hubbard is teaching at Deerfield Academy, Deerfield, Mass.

M. Chandler Redman, in the Office of the Land Use Planning, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., is living at 2162 Florida Avenue.

Neal T. Skillings is resident advisor to the Chi Psi Lodge at Rutgers University, where he is doing graduate work in Education.

H. Nelson Tibbetts is teaching in the State School for Boys, Portland.

1935

John S. Baker has recently been made Detroit sales manager for the National Can Corporation. His address is 6555 Russell Street, Detroit, Mich.

Ned Behr is associated with a real estate agency in Wonalancet, N. H.

Alfred G. Dixon of Milton, Mass., was married to Miss Hoyt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rollins W. Hoyt of Watertown, Mass., in October.
Kenneth L. Dorman and Miss Marian A. Dowst, both of Salem, Mass., announced their engagement November 14th.

Ensign Paul E. Hartman, U.S.N., is now on the U. S. S. Portland, Long Beach, Cal.

1936

Benson V. Beneker, who after leaving Bowdoin studied journalism at New York University night school, joined Alfred A. Frantz, Publicity, in New York City, October 25, to work on travel accounts.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Burnham of Wellesley Hills, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Elizabeth, to Thomas H. Mack.

It is announced that Carl Connor and Miss Catherine Jackson, both of Stoneham, Mass., are to be married next June. Connor is with the National Loan Society of Boston.

Cap Cowan and Dick Jordan are teaching in the State School for Boys in Portland.

Paul G. Favre, Jr., is teaching science, and coaching track teams at the Aroostook Central Institute at Mars Hills.

The engagement of Rodney C. Larcom, Jr., of Dedham, and Miss Janet Woodsum of Braintree has recently been announced. Rod is now in the Harvard Medical School.

Charles W. Lewis, Jr., has recently become engaged to Miss Marian G. Lowe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman A. Lowe of "Lowenock," Camden.

O. Corwin Rhodes of Mountain Lakes, N. J., has been married to Miss Emily Randall of Freeport.

Bill Shaw's engagement has recently been announced to Miss Eleanor J. French of Reading, Mass.

John Shute was elected to the editorial board of the Columbia Law Review in December.

Win Thomas, who was with the Aetna Life Insurance Co. in Milwaukee is reported back in Cambridge.

The engagement is announced of Malcolm F. Whitney of Newtonville, now with the Central Aguirre Sugar Co., to Miss Viola Oben, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marcelo J. Oben of Central Aguirre, Puerto Rico.

1937

John Chandler is with the Brown Co. at Berlin, N. H. Address, 183 Willard Street.

Dan E. Christie is studying at Cambridge University, England. His address is 1-12 New Court, St. John's College.

The engagement is announced of Robert H. Cotton and Miss Catherine Cobb, both of Brookline, Mass. Bob is now in the graduate school at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Bion Cram is with the Manufacturers Trust Co., New York City.

Lou Creiger is at Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., teaching German and coaching the junior football squad.

John Crystal is in the real estate business; home address, 2 Willow Road, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.

Jonathan W. French, Jr., is teaching and studying French at Lycée Carnot des Garcons, Dijon (Cote d'Or) France.

Jack Goldman and Miss Carolyn Bauman of St. Louis announced their engagement on Thanksgiving Day.

Frederick L. Gwynn of Chevy Chase, Md., was awarded one of the Austin fellowships in English at the Harvard Graduate School.

Bill Klaber is on the New Bedford, Mass., Standard Times; and is living at the Y. M. C. A.

Norman S. McPhee is in the casualty department of the Aetna Insurance Company at Hartford, Ct.

Sprague Mitchell is with the Allied Chemical Co., New York City.

Medical 1879

Dr. George L. Tobey, who practiced for more than fifty years in Clinton and Lancaster, Mass., and who now spends his summers in Medomak and his winters in St. Petersburg, Fla., has just been elected president for the coming year of the famous Three Quarter Century Club in that city.

Dr. George L. Woods, formerly of Yonkers, N. Y., has just gone to Bearden, Tenn. Address care of George Billings, Route 1.

Medical 1892

Dr. Owen P. Smith of Portland is chairman of the Maine Committee for the World's Fair in New York in 1939.

Medical 1918

Dr. Thomas H. Taber, U.S.N., is now stationed at the U. S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Honorary 1931

Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins University, will deliver the inaugural address at the installation of Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael as chancellor of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., on February 8th.
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From Bowdoin to West Point
JOHN F. PRESNELL, JR. '36

FOREWORD
John F. Presnell, Jr., '36, the writer of this article, is the third Bowdoin graduate of the twentieth century to have entered the Military Academy. His predecessors are Col. Wallace C. Philoone '05, now a member of the General Staff at Washington, and Boyd W. Bartlett '17, of the Bowdoin Faculty. Col. Philoone has the unique distinction of having captained both Bowdoin and West Point football teams. Modesty prevents me from recounting the exploits of Bartlett in the Hudson Highlands, except to remark that his training on Bowdoin’s football and hockey teams was good enough to win him the Army “A” in both these sports. Cadet Presnell is maintaining the Bowdoin reputation for excellence by standing at the top of his class at West Point. John received his degree from Bowdoin summa cum laude, being also a member of Phi Beta Kappa and winner of the Smyth Mathematical Prize.

In his comparison of student life at Bowdoin and West Point John has wisely refrained from telling of the shocks attending the transition from senior to “plebe,” as he is too close to them. From a perspective of twenty years I feel at liberty to call “plebe year” at the Point a sort of purgatory, in which one expiates the sins of indolence, conceit, and irresponsibility acquired in the free atmosphere of the liberal arts campus. For me, at least, this purgatory, disagreeable as it was, was a salutary experience.

Comparison of the methods of West Point with those of Bowdoin is interesting, but futile unless one realizes that the aims of the two schools are wide apart. Bowdoin is my first love, and I share with most of her graduates a very strong faith in her ideals and the methods she uses to attain them. On the other hand I am convinced that the West Point system accomplishes the highly specialized ends for which it was devised as efficiently as any collegiate institution in this country. Each represents excellence in its own field, as the achievements of their graduates bear witness.

B. W. B.

At the end of my junior year at Bowdoin I was seriously considering a military career at West Point. I asked myself many questions about the Military Academy. I wondered what the Cadets did all day; how much they had to study; how much the curriculum resembled that of Bowdoin; how many social activities there were; and in general how different the Military Academy would be from Bowdoin. I realize now that I knew little of the true life of a West Point Cadet. I shall attempt to describe these differences by comparing my experiences at the two institutions.

First let us turn to the daily routine of a Cadet and compare it with a typical daily schedule at Bowdoin. If I remember correctly, few Bowdoin students are stirring much before 8.00 A.M. The majority of them manage to arrive on the campus in
time to attend daily chapel. But by 8.20 A.M. the Cadet has completed much of a morning’s work, for he was awakened by bells, drums and bugles at 5.50 A.M., was formed in his company area at 6.00 A.M. for reveille roll call; had breakfast at

6.30 A.M., and at 7.55 A.M. has gone to his first recitation. In this short space of two hours, the Cadet has washed, shaved, made his own bed, cleaned and dusted his room in preparation for daily inspection, and still found time to do a bit of last minute studying. When I was at Bowdoin, I used to take my time with the housekeeping tasks (if I did them at all), but from the time I entered the Academy, I quickly learned a swift and efficient method.

Speed is a common word in the West Point vocabulary. “I didn’t have time” is never accepted as an excuse. “The Cadet has time for everything!”

By 8.30, then, the West Pointer is halfway through his first class and here it might be well to discuss the academic systems. First of all, each West Point Cadet receives the same instruction in the same subjects as any other Cadet. The Bowdoin system of major and minor subjects has no counterpart here. There is no specialization of any kind, and it is only during his First Class year that the Cadet knows into what branch of service he will be commissioned. In the second place, class room sections are small and numerous. Usually a section contains twelve to fourteen men, each with its own instructor; whereas at Bowdoin classes vary from large lecture groups to individual conferences.

Such small groups make it relatively easy to carry out the marking system at the Academy. Each Cadet receives a mark in each subject every time he recites, which means every day. 3.0 is the perfect mark with 2.0 as passing. Tenth graduations between and below these marks indicate relative merit. Therefore when the grades are posted each Saturday, the Cadet can determine exactly how well he is grasping his subjects or how much harder he needs to study in order to remain “proficient.” At the end of each month Cadets receive their individual ratings in each subject; i.e. their ranking in their entire class. This rank in class is important, as on the Cadet’s comparative standing at his graduation depends not only the branch of the service to which he is assigned but the rapidity with which he may be promoted. This system makes the Bowdoin warning system unnecessary and at the same time, eliminates the system of hour, mid-year, and final examinations. To be sure, the Cadet takes reviews from time to time, but they are not like Bowdoin examinations. Therefore any Cadet can plan his work well enough to remain “proficient” (above passing) all the time. Any Cadet who is unable to do so is promptly dismissed at the end of the semester.

Before I entered the Academy, I thought that the method of instruction would be a repetition of that at Bowdoin, but I was
The blackboard system in use at the Academy enables instructors to cover much more material and more thoroughly than at Bowdoin. However, the interrelation between various fields is not stressed so strongly as at Bowdoin. Individual subjects are not treated in so broad a manner. But with English, French, Spanish, history, mathematics, physics, chemistry, electricity, drawing, ordnance, gunnery, economics, government, engineering and military history, the Cadet can lay claim to a store of knowledge comparable to that possessed by any Bowdoin undergraduate. A Bowdoin student may lack one or two desirable subjects because he never had the opportunity to put them in his daily schedule of classes, but the West Pointer has no worry over that—he takes all the subjects in the curriculum.

Coming back again to the daily routine, we find the Cadet with not more than two classes, either an hour and a quarter or an hour and twenty minutes in length, between 7.55 and 11.55, and a study period in between. In place of the chapel bell, military calls are sounded all through the morning for the start of classes. After dinner at 12.10, the Cadet may have one or two one-hour classes. His academic work is finished at 3.00 P.M. But while Bowdoin students are free at 3.30, the West Pointer must attend tactical instruction either in infantry drill, riding, field artillery or coast artillery two days a week. This instruction really makes the difference between a typical academic day at Bowdoin and at West Point.

Just as at Bowdoin where the athletes turn out after classes, so at West Point, the teams begin to function after 3.00 o'clock or after 4.30, as the case may be. Naturally with a student body of eighteen hundred there are many more sports than at Bowdoin. For varsity athletes there are major sports of football, basketball, track, lacrosse, and baseball and minor sports of boxing, fencing, cross-country, hockey, gymnastics, swimming, tennis, golf, soccer and polo. West Point has intercollegiate competition in all these sports. But beyond that there are intramural athletics where company teams in various sports compete for Corps championships in the spring and fall. This is one institution where the "Athletics for All" policy functions completely and satisfactorily. It is somewhat analogous to the interfraternity system at Bowdoin.

After the Cadet has returned from Corps squad practice or from any one of the other extracurricular activities such as the glee club, orchestra, debating society, or dialectic society, he goes to supper at 6.20 P.M., returning to his room at 7.15 for call to quarters. There is a very distinct difference between Bowdoin study hours and those at the Academy. Cadets must be in their rooms until 10.00 P.M., when taps is sounded. While Bowdoin students may be at the Cumberland or journeying to Bath, Lewiston, or Portland for the evening, the Cadet is studying. These few hours are the only opportunity he has for preparation of the next day's lessons. If he does not prepare a lesson he may be discharged.

The Military Academy week is not all
Military aspect of the Academy. The Cadets are organized as a full infantry regiment of three battalions of four companies each. The companies roughly correspond to the eleven Bowdoin fraternities though the analogy is rather slight. Cadets of each company eat in company areas in the large mess hall; are quartered in the same divisions of barracks, and except for class formations and social activities, live their lives almost entirely within their own company. Each group has its own cadet officers who conduct the interior administration. Except for the uniforms you would think you were actually stationed with a Regular Army regiment. It is under this system that lessons of discipline are taught with a thoroughness designed to make them forever remembered. Cadets receive in this way training necessary to enable them to assume command and responsibility in the service upon graduation. This is the increment which when added to a more or less normal academic education makes a West Point education.

However, a Cadet is also instilled with more than a mere academic and military education. When he arrives at West Point, he is immediately confronted with its “honor system.” This system permeates the entire administrative, educational and social activities of every Cadet. It gives a definite meaning to many phases of these activities, and in its broader sense leaves no loophole whereby he may take advantage of colleagues, or fail to perform his duty to his country.

When, therefore, a West Point Cadet has received his diploma and his degree of Bachelor of Science, he has not only the same sort of sheepskin as the Bowdoin graduate, but also a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Army, and a motto that will be part of him for the rest of his life:

“Duty, Honor, Country.”
**Time, Height and Distance**

THOMAS H. RILEY, JR., '03

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The set of Track Record boards presented by the Class of 1922 at its fifteenth reunion last June is now displayed on the walls of Sargant Gymnasium and has aroused considerable interest. It has been felt that some discussion of these records was appropriate to the *Alumnus*, and in Mr. Riley we have probably found the man most able to present them, as he has "covered" almost every Bowdoin track meet since his high school days.

* * * * *

Way back in the year 1902 when Ed Dunlap of the Class of 1903 threw the sixteen pound hammer a distance of 115 feet, 8 inches, Jim Hamilton cleared the bar at 5 feet, 7 inches in the high jump and Irving Nutter was clocked in 2 minutes, 4 1/5 seconds in the half-mile run, the writer, at that time a cub reporter working his way through college, well remembers the gasps from the spectators at these record-breaking performances, which were supposed to be marks that would stand for ever and a day.

These marks had been made in the same decade that saw Harry Cloudman break the tape in the 100-yard dash in 9 4/5 seconds, and the 220-yard dash in 22 1/5 seconds; Sam Gray do the 440 in 53 1/5 seconds, George Wheeler establish a mark of 4 minutes 43 2/5 seconds for the mile run, Bob Edwards fly over the 220-yard low hurdles in 25 2/5 seconds and Walter Clarke soar 10 feet, 4 7/8 inches to break the record in the pole vault.

Bowdoin College track teams with such performers were outdistancing all competitors in their class and predictions were being freely made that some of these records were established permanently.

Those were the days before Johnny Magee had taken his post at Bowdoin and those records as compared with the marks of an earlier decade were just as remarkable as the present day comparisons.

Track first came into prominence at Bowdoin College during the presidency of General Joshua L. Chamberlain and the earliest records to be set up officially were by H. L. Maxcy '80 in the 100-yard dash, 11 3/4 seconds; E. G. Spring '80 in the 220-yard dash, 35 1/2 seconds; C. H. Stetson '83 in the 440-yard run 64 3/4 seconds; J. W. Achorn '79 in the 880-yard run, 2 minutes, 40 1/2 seconds; Z. W. Kemp '84 in the mile...
run, 5 minutes, 31 seconds; C. E. Sargent '76 in the two-mile run, 11 minutes, 19 seconds; C. E. Cobb '77 in the broad jump 17 feet, 5 inches; J. E. Preston '80 in the high jump 4 feet 10 inches; and L. B. Lane '81 in the 16-pound hammer throw, 59.1 feet.

Ten years later the hurdles and pole vault were recognized and the earliest record holders in those events were A. M. Jones '93 in the 120-yard high hurdles, whose mark was 19 seconds flat; A. T. Brown '91 in the 220-yard low hurdles 29 seconds; Lory Prentiss '89 in the pole vault 9 feet 3 inches; and G. L. Kimball '95 in the 16-pound shot, 33 feet, 3 inches.

By that time many of the older marks had been broken and the list of record holders included the names of G. H. Packard '91 in the 100-yard dash, 10 3/8 seconds; F. W. Freeman '89 in the 220-yard dash, 24 4/5 seconds; G. F. Freeman '90 in the 880-yard run 2 minutes, 11 seconds; G. B. Sears '90, who was the first Bowdoin man to run the mile in less than five minutes, his record being 4 minutes, 56 seconds; J. D. Merriman '92 in the two miles 11 minutes, 18 1/4 seconds; E. B. Burpee '87 in the broad jump 18 feet, 2 inches. In the meantime W. A. Cornish '86 had cleared the bar at five feet in the high jump, a record which was considered most remarkable.

The modern group of track records may be said to have been first established by members of the classes of 1900 and 1901 when Harry Cloudman '01 on June 3, 1899, set the mark of 9 4/5 seconds in the 100-yard dash, a mark which by the way still stands on the Bowdoin record sheet as having been equalled only once, that being in 1926 when Howard Mostrum '28, was clocked in the same time. Cloudman also set a mark of 22 1/5 seconds in the 220-yard dash and 21 feet, 5 1/2 inches in the broad jump. It is said that this lanky black-haired athlete wore spiked baseball shoes when he established this record, but that is a Bowdoin tradition and it is best not to open controversy like that raging over the question of whether George Washington threw a silver dollar across the Potomac.

The diminutive Bob Edwards '00, skimming over the low hurdles, while his best friend and fraternity brother, Jack Gregson '01 was endeavoring to break the college record in the 220-yard dash, established a new mark for the hurdle, 25 4/5 seconds which stood until another Edwards, Summer, of the Class of 1910, lowered it by just one second. About the same time Ed Dunlap '03 set the first official mark for the discus 108 feet, 6 1/4 inches, and shortly after A. C. Denning '05 began heaving the hammer to the remarkable distance of 134 feet, 2 1/2 inches, 138 feet, 10 inches, 140 feet, 2 inches, and 144 feet 1/4 inch. I think Denning was the first Bowdoin athlete to drive the hammer through the board fence of Whittier field.

In the class of 1910 a clean cut runner, Harry J. Colbath, set the athletic world agog with his work in the mile run. Record after record was broken by this fleet runner, until May 14, 1910 he set a mark of 4 minutes 21 seconds, which still stands.

The comparison of other existing records, all of which have been made under the tutelage of Jack Magee, with those of earlier dates is most interesting. In 1933 Ray E. McLaughlin '33 set a mark of 21 3/5 seconds in the 220-yard dash. In 1936 Vale G. Marvin '36 lowered the record in the 440-yard run to 50 1/5 seconds. In 1924, R. J. Foster '25 hung up a record of 1 minute, 56 1/5 seconds in the 880-yard run. In 1937 Bob Porter '37 ran the two-mile distance in 9 minutes, 51 seconds.

Philip G. Good '36 in his senior year established four records in the hurdles, 14 4/5 seconds in the 120-yard high hur-
The Bowdoin Alumnus

dles, 14½ seconds in the 110-meter high, 24 seconds in the 220-yard low and 24 2/5 seconds in the 200-meter.

The record of 23 feet, 7½ inches established by J. W. Adams '35 in the broad jump is better by more than six feet over the first recorded mark. As compared with Preston's record of 4 feet, 10 inches in the high jump J. W. Adams '35 cleared the bar at 6 feet 1½ inches in 1934. D. B. Rideout '37 last spring vaulted 12 feet, 3 inches, to a new record, breaking a mark that had stood since 1924 when Francis P. Bishop vaulted 12 feet, 3½ inch.

Since the days of G. L. Kimball, Bowdoin's first record holder in the 16-pound shot event, such names as J. H. Bates '96, E. R. Godfrey '99, A. C. Denning '05, B. C. Morrill '10, G. W. Leadbetter '16 and Duke Charles '25, have been listed, increasing the marks from 33 feet to 35, 33, 40, 41 and 43 feet. Then W. H. Niblock entered Bowdoin with the class of 1933 and again the records began to go, the present record, established by Niblock in the spring of 1934 being 50 feet, 1 inch.

Duke Charles in his senior year gave a mighty heave and the discus landed 149 feet, 4 inches away from the ring, break-

The Bowdoin Alumnus

ing Leadbetter's mark of 130 feet, 11½ inches established in 1916.

No account of Bowdoin records can be written without featuring those established by Fred D. Tootell '23, who each year of his college course, not only broke but smashed the previous marks in the hammer throw, his records starting with his freshman year being 158 feet, 9½ inches, 173 feet, 6 inches, 181 feet, 6½ inches, and 185 feet respectively. The latter mark still stands.

In recent years the javelin has been added to the list of recognized events, with three different athletes having the distinction, R. C. Adams, Jr., '29, 164 feet, 9 inches; Reino Olson '30, 169 feet and O. A. Melendy '39, 176 feet, 8½ inches, which mark was established last May.

The list of Bowdoin records is an impressive one and the achievements of the record holders in the days since they left the classic halls of Bowdoin has been equally impressive, demonstrating beyond question that athletics develop healthy minds as well as healthy bodies, thus making the athletes of the type developed at Bowdoin abundantly capable of coping with the problems of more mature life.

Yes, It is in the Blood

GLENN R. McINTIRE, '25, Bursar

The fact that we Bowdoin men are wont to "send our sons to Bowdoin in the fall" is celebrated in song and story, (see particularly the ALUMNUS for January, 1938). Because of geographical convenience, the desire for technical training, or various other reasons, it often happens that the son of a Bowdoin man does not return to the paternal alma mater. That does not mean, however, that he does not many times inherit and indicate a very real affection for Bowdoin. A few examples of the concrete evidence of such feeling are worthy of notice.

General Thomas Worcester Hyde was one of the distinguished members of the class of 1861. After his service in the Civil War he became one of the leading business men of Bath and also served the State as President of the Maine Senate. His son, John Hyde, late of Bath, Maine, did not come to Bowdoin. In 1912 he gave the College the Hyde Athletic Building, in memory of his father. The value of his
gift was indicated in the next annual report of the President of the College in these words, "The General Thomas W. Hyde Athletic Building is especially satisfactory. The building and its equipment were somewhat in the nature of experiments. In many respects the building was planned along lines entirely new. It has been found to be a great practical advantage for carrying on the required gymnasium work and has been of especial value in stimulating the non-athletic students to take an interest in athletics. No building on the campus is a source of greater pride to the undergraduate."

The Tallman Lecture Fund brings to the campus each year an outstanding professor, usually from abroad. This fund, amounting to $100,000, was given by another son who did not come to Bowdoin, Mr. Frank G. Tallman, of Wilmington, Delaware. In 1933 the College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Tallman is a son of Peleg Tallman, of the class of 1855, a grandson of Henry Tallman, of the class of 1828, and a great-grandson of Peleg Tallman, who was a member of the Board of Overseers for nearly forty years, beginning with the opening of the College in 1802.

The generosity of General Thomas H. Hubbard, of the class of 1857, is well known. Relatively few people know that his son, the late John Hubbard of New York City, made substantial contributions to his father's college during his lifetime. These gifts were always anonymous and unannounced. Many of them escaped general notice. One expects to find additional books in a college library, and the proper stacks to hold them. Occasionally some observing person gave the librarian unmerited credit for making so little money go so far. Others accused him, with equal injustice, of making expenditures for which no funds were available. Only after Mr. Hubbard's death was the story told.

But Mr. Hubbard was not content to have the work stop at his death. His will provided a bequest to Bowdoin equal to one-half the estate he had inherited from his father. This fund will probably amount to $500,000 when final settlement of the estate is made. In accordance with the wishes of Mr. Hubbard, the Boards devoted the first $10,000 received from his estate to establishing a library fund in memory of his father's friend, Francis Fessenden, of the Class of 1858.

While his gift was not directly to the College, it is interesting to note that the building of the Chi Psi Lodge, in 1932, was made possible by the generosity of Mr. John W. Anderson, a graduate of the University of Michigan. His gift was in memory of his father, Wendall A. Anderson, M.D., of the class of 1861, a fraternity brother of General Hyde, General Hubbard, and General Fessenden.

A graduate in the class of 1833, John Johnston received the Master's degree from Bowdoin and from Wesleyan in 1835. From that time until his death in 1879 he was a member of the faculty at Wesleyan. A few months ago President Sills announced that Professor Johnston's grandson, Mr. A. W. Johnston, of Greenwich, Connecticut, himself a graduate and trustee of Wesleyan, had given Bowdoin $10,000. The purpose to which this fund will be devoted is to be determined later. Mr. Johnston expressed the conviction that a student should repay the difference between his tuition and the actual cost to the college, and made this gift in recognition of the benefits his grandfather received at Bowdoin.

William A. O. Gross '37 lectured on Kent's Island and showed motion pictures of the station there early in February.
New Art Treasures at the College

HENRY E. ANDREWS '94, Director, Walker Art Building
PHILIP C. BEAM, Assistant Director and Curator

When, in January of this year, Mr. Harry Oakes '96, a member of the Board of Overseers, informed the Director of the Bowdoin College Museum of Fine Arts that he would lend to it two paintings from the brushes of Frans Hals and Rembrandt, that announcement marked a signal event in the history of the museum. Never before has it been host to two pictures internationally acclaimed on the score of intrinsic merit.

* * * * *

THE OAKES HALS

The portrait of the Haarlem brewer, Pieter Tjarck, by the Haarlem protagonist of portraiture, Frans Hals, may, quite conceivably, come to be known throughout the land — at least among cognoscenti — as the Oakes Hals. The expanding fame of the painter who ranks after Rembrandt alone at the head of the Dutch School, along with the increasing tale of his works in American collections, would indicate that the great Hals exhibition of 1935, at Detroit, only heralds future exhibitions, quite possibly even more extensive, quite surely no less eager to borrow notable works of the Master — the Wood Hals, a Bache — a Frick — a Mellon Hals; and it goes without saying that no such exhibition will, if it can so manage the matter, do without showing the notable Hals which our highly cognizant alumnus, Mr. Harry Oakes, has recently added to his collection.

The growth of Hals' reputation during the last few decades begins now to be an old story, though — or rather, because — like the long-deferred recognition of the genius of that other Dutch master, the "prodigious Vermeer of Delft," it constitutes one of the most amazing chapters in the history of art. From his death in 1666 till towards the end of the 19th century Hals figured in tradition as a roisterer, and the continuous popularity of certain of his pictures of roisterers propped the tradition. All that, and the efforts of scholars nowadays to restore him to respectability, are passages of the old story, irrelevant in a brief note on his portraiture in general, and the portrait of Pieter Tjarck in particular.

The Tjarck portrait dates about 1638.* Through the 1630's Rembrandt at Amsterdam, Hals at Haarlem, were the painters who flourished above all competitors. The new Republic in the making, when it came to ART, wanted an art that began at home, an art made altogether safe for Dutch Democracy, saved from popery and — if the phrase may be allowed — from classical highbrow-ism. It wanted views of its own scenery, its polders and slow streams. It wanted pictures of its new town halls and its everyday tavern goings-on. Most of all those practical, prospering Dutchmen wanted themselves, their wives, their guilds and corporations put into the pictorial record. When Hals in 1616 essayed his first big group-portrait of the banqueting officers of a Haarlem organization — the Arquebusiers of St. George — he proved that he was, above all others, the man for that sort of commission; and of course the master who could keep individuals alive in a stiff group portrait could, a fortiori, make them more unafteffectedly and arrestingly alive when they had a canvas all to themselves. "Our Frans!" they said in Haarlem, "How close he comes to the very flesh of nature!" Hals gloried and, maybe, drank deep — but not too deep. Then in 1632, at Amsterdam, Rembrandt, who had just set up his shop

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PORTRAIT OF PIETER TJARCK
By Frans Hals (1584(?)-1666)
there, painted the “Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Tulp,” and for the next ten years Rembrandt was the fashionable portraitist of Holland. They said at Amsterdam: ‘You not only have to pay—you have to pray—Rembrandt to do your portrait.’ Then in 1642, painting the “Night Watch,” he dared to follow his own artistic vision headlong, muffling stock portraiture in heroic splendors, and Dutch Democracy howled, and Dutch Gentility cast him out. Now, because spirit ranges above flesh, vision above convention, Rembrandt, the supreme painter of the soul, ranges above all limners of the flesh; but now Hals, the magician of the brush, who swept upon his canvas, by the hundred, living images of his fellow citizens, his neighbors, his friends indeed—for from his genial gaze no phlegmatic Hollander, nothing Human, could hide any least gleam of geniality—ranges far above the de Keysers and the van der Helsts who were his—and Rembrandt’s—would be rivals, with the supreme Nordic physiognomists, Jan van Eyck, Dürer, Holbein, and takes his place, one may dare assert, as—shall one say, the most vitally humanist? the most companionable? the most sociable? portraitist who ever lived. No wonder he is more and more sought, more and more beloved, in America.

The portrait of Pieter Tjarck, dating from Hals’ ripe prime, is, in certain respects, satisfactorily characteristic. One would not seek in it the bravura he let loose when he brought a reveller into eternal focus, instantaneously, on his rocking easel—when, as Mr. Ruminb night tell us, ‘he flicked living laughter on his canvas with four strokes of a brush’; but one rejoices in the authentic sweep of the modelling of the face and the hand (What a hand!)—in the deft and delicate marvels of spreading hair and curling petal, in the summary rendering, technically, mere sugges-

tion, visually, absolute fact, of linen and satin, of pleat, sheen, wrinkle, pucker; and most of all one delights in the balanced simplification of the masses and the unportraistic informality of the attitude. That is altogether characteristic of the Hals whom rows of self-conscious sitters, trying to pose themselves for the official guild group-portrait, trying, till he stopped them, to stare him straight in the eye, had taught the frigidity of a full-front, the carefree charm of a relaxed, sidewise, posture. Among all Hals’ sitters, however, none, it seems, was more graciously endowed by Nature, in body and in mind, than this Haarlem gentleman. Distinguished in bearing he is, though he lounges. An aristocrat he was, amongst the stout, complacent burghers Hals had oftesten to paint. Serious, intellectual, sensitive, a man he was, plainly enough, who turned from his brewery to his garden with quiet content, who would, no more than an Englishman, talk business after business hours, but surely, at any hour through the day would talk roses as expertly as hops. One fancies Sir Cuthbert Quilter,* of London and Felixstow, from whose collection he passed into Mr. Oakes’, may, as British gentlemen often do, grow roses likewise, and take pride in them. At all events, this portrait, long entitled “The Man with a Rose,”* is, in sensitivity, in sheer distinction, well-nigh unique amongst the works of the Haarlem “Laureate of Laughter”; and the Bowdoin Museum is incredibly fortunate in being chosen to display for a time, as any museum elsewhere, any exhibition ever to come, would feel favored to display, the Oakes Hals.

H. E. A.

* Brochure of the portrait, prepared by M. Knoedler and Co.
PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG MAN HOLDING A SHORT SWORD
By Paul Rembrandt Harmensz van Ryn (1606-1669)
In the 17th century Holland gave to the world two supreme geniuses; Frans Hals, the master of geniality, and Rembrandt, the last and greatest of the spiritual explorers. Profundity, indeed, was the keynote of Rembrandt’s art. More deeply than any other painter, he delved into the inner workings of the human mind. He was, however, more than a psychologist; he was a philosopher, a profound thinker, and a great humanitarian. These qualities, in concert with his solemnity and grandeur, have made him one of the most beloved masters of modern times. But, ironically, in his own day they brought about his downfall and bankruptcy after a brief period of prosperity.

The art patrons of 17th century Holland, being for the most part conservative bourgeoisie, with little knowledge of art and a great deal of new wealth, desired to brighten the gloom of the Northern winter with cheerful cabinet pictures—summy landscapes, convivial companies before roaring hearths, groups of brilliant flowers or luscious still-life: anything to beguile the thought of snow or mud or ice. The deep tones and settled seriousness of Rembrandt, therefore, were little to their taste, and they soon deserted him as a depressing painter, suitable only for those whose minds were abnormal or obsessed with solemn thoughts.

Moreover, Rembrandt himself contributed to his own undoing, and through his extravagance and moral indiscretions invited misfortune to dog him. After the premature death of his wife in 1642, he so mismanaged the trust that she had left their son that her relatives protested violently, and the affair ended in litigation. In 1649 he was sued vainly by his housekeeper for breach of promise, and shortly afterward was publicly censured for his relations with her successor, Hendrickje Stoffels. In 1656 he was declared bankrupt, a condition from which he never arose. To the end of his life he carried one cross or another, yet, paradoxically, each of his worldly tribulations was somehow essential to his ultimate success in a higher realm. In no better way, cruel though it must have seemed at the time, could he have gained the maturity and wisdom which emanate, more powerfully than any other characteristic, from the portrait of A Young Man Holding A Short Sword.

All his life Rembrandt produced a stream of portraits which alone would have assured his immortality. Within this group is an extraordinary outpouring of self-portraits; and as late as 1894 the great French critic, Emile Michel, included A Young Man Holding A Short Sword among them. Now critics agree that the master’s eyes were never so blue and that his mouth was slightly different. Michel, however, was not far amiss. Through Rembrandt’s portraits of himself and others there runs a common denominator which allies them all. He was the most personal of painters, as subjective and philosophical as Hals was objective, and subconsciously made each of his sitters a subtle reflection of himself. He gave their eyes the wisdom which dwelt in his own and made them mirrors of his fortune. Hence, the prosperous burghers of his exuberant youth address the world proudly, but the old men of his maturity carry the marks of heavy years engraved on their wise and care-worn faces. They are the terrible self-revelations of his own last years.

The portrait of A Young Man Holding A Short Sword falls midway between these two extremes. On the column at the right is an important key to interpretation, the dated signature “Rembrandt f. 1644.” Two years earlier the huge “Company of Captain Banning Cocq” (“The Night Watch”) had presaged Rembrandt’s financial catastrophe. The picture had proved
too much of a dramatic scene and too little of a portrait group. Moreover, Rembrandt had wounded human vanity; each member of the company had contributed one hundred florins, yet only two shared the spotlighting. But the storm of protest which arose and caused commissions to slump badly, only bewildered the impractical painter. Bereaved by the recent death of his wife, saddened by the cries of his infant son, Titus, and harassed to distraction by his half-mad housekeeper, he wandered about the streets of the Ghetto, bringing home any likely model who could spare a few hours, such as this unnamed sitter who was not, we may conclude, a paying client. He was probably some youthful Jew whose intelligent eyes and grave dignity attracted the Rembrandt of 1644, a Dutch master who, though not chastened by the world, had lost the smile of his gay years with Saskia. That is the mood reflected in this portrait, which is neither mundanely smug nor ponderously philosophical.

At first thought the connotation of the title is puzzling. No "young" man, in the full vigor of his thirty odd years, ever had such an expression of wisdom and experience. Rembrandt, however, had a thousand thoughts to prompt one such look, and here preferred to reveal them not on his own peasant features but in the person of this handsome Hebrew.

The properties, so exquisitely rendered that they almost assert a special claim for attention, speak of the slightly bizarre tendencies which lurked in the personality of Rembrandt. Until the court in 1656 declared him bankrupt and unfit to handle money, he could not resist an antique. He filled his studio with an assortment which would have delighted the eye of Dickens, and used them often, and with varying degrees of success, to embellish the persons of his models. Father, for example, could not be plain Father, he had to be Zeus posing uncomfortably beneath a bronze helmet, an Old Testament prophet by virtue of a silken turban or a Far Eastern poten
tate swathed in satin. In this instance the model became the guardian of a curved Oriental weapon in a sheath decorated with rich red velvet and an elaborate silver mount. If not inherently dignified, he was inspired to his proudest pose by the unwonted splendor of his beret, his doublet of regal purple, and his finely-pleated chemisette with frilled wrist-bands—all from the studio wardrobe. Rembrandt was occasionally hypnotized by the glitter of his accessories, but in this portrait kept them subordinate to the impressive mien of his model.

Not all critics have been effusive in their appraisals of the Young Man Holding A Short Sword, but they have commended "its extraordinary power and depth of tone," "its great beauty," "the fine and subtle painting," and "its monumental pose and fine expression of character." Never have they questioned its authenticity. It has been included in every important catalogue of Rembrandt's paintings, from John Smith's of 1836 to Dr. Bredius' of 1935, and reproduced or mentioned in a score of publications.

The painting was well-known in the 18th century and celebrated enough in 1854 to be included in the list of choice "Treasures of Art in Great Britain" by the German critic, Dr. Waagen. Since then it has been invited by discriminating committees to exhibitions at the Royal Academy (1893), the Rijksmuseum (1898), the Exposition Hollandaise at Paris (1921), the exclusive Burlington House Fine Arts Club in London (1921) and the great Dutch Exhibition held in the same metropolis in 1929.

The proprietorship of the painting is clear at least as far back is 1765. At that
time it was in the collection of Henry Isaacs, Esquire, of London. Thence it passed through two private collections in Amsterdam and back to London where, in 1853, it was purchased by Robert Stayner Holford, Esquire, the builder of Dorchester House in Park Lane. By inheritance it was next the property of Sir George Lindsey Holford, Equerry to the late King George V, until 1928, when he sold it at auction. At that time it was acquired by M. Knoedler and Company of New York. It was from this firm that Mr. Oakes purchased the portrait which he has now generously lent to Bowdoin.

P. C. B.

A New Phi Chi?

JAMES A. BISHOP '38, Undergraduate Editor

In spite of hopes that the question had at last been settled to the satisfaction of everyone concerned, Freshman Discipline has again recently become a disturbing problem. Open violation of rules which has been increasingly more noticeable since the abolition of Phi Chi in 1935, at last reached a point where the Student Council, distressed with the ineffectiveness of the existing Disciplinary Committee, took matters into their own hands and within a short time have greatly increased the observance of the regulations prescribed for Freshmen.

These developments should be considered carefully by those who have been in favor of doing away with all forms of restraint. Without an effective discipline the rules cannot be enforced, and as has been demonstrated, if they are imposed but not obeyed there is a resulting breakdown of all kinds of authority. Therefore, if the tradition of Freshman Rules with its attendant Proc Night and Rising Day (or Week) festivities is to be maintained, there must be adequate insurance that strict adherence to the law will be demanded.

This inevitably brings up the question of whether or not the rules actually perform any worthwhile function either for the college as a whole or for the students subject to them. There are two schools of thought with regard to this vital issue. Those opposed to any sort of discipline regard them as a vestigial heritage from early barbarism, in the same category with bull-fights and the lash, and serving no other purpose than to amuse the rabble at the expense of those held to obedience.

The supporters of the old order, on the other hand, while admitting that there have been excesses and abuses in the past, insist that the rules have evolved as the expression of certain fundamental needs that have made themselves manifest, and have a sound social and psychological basis. The requirements are not in themselves exacting. Without going into detail, they are all directed toward enabling the freshman to make a ready and effective adjustment to college life, develop a sense of common interest with the rest of the student body, and not expend his energies on unproductive pursuits.

Those who believe that such guidance is unnecessary for a boy who has reached college age are usually the very ones who adapted themselves quickly to the new environment and were never a disciplinary problem. However, there are a great many others in every entering class for whom the transition from the watchful supervision of school and family to the comparative freedom of college is too abrupt. They are the
borderline cases whose first few months in college may actually determine the course they will pursue thereafter. There are certainly a tempting array of opportunities for abusing the privilege of this greater freedom, and if any of those seen to be developing undesirable attitudes and objectives can be aided in reorienting themselves, even at the risk of inconveniencing a few who do not need such help, the effort is worthwhile.

The history of the problem in recent years has shown that there is quite general agreement in favor of some form of control. The chief points of controversy have centered around the type of discipline and the agency best suited to administering it. Punishment must be severe enough to insure respect, but must always stop short of actual injury. This matter seems to have been solved by the present Student Council, and its methods could be profitably adopted by whatever organization becomes established permanently for this purpose.

The present system retains the S.C.D.C. as actual administrator of justice with the Student Council proper as a final resort in extreme cases. With the unfortunate reputation for laxity which the former body has acquired, the burden for enforcement is in reality thrown upon the Student Council with a resulting confusion as to the source and spheres of authority. The logical solution points to a single and effective organization existing for the specific purpose of enforcement. This may sound like a reactionary proposal with no advantages over the system which was abolished following the regrettable incidents taking place in the spring of 1935. However, it seems reasonable that most of the objectionable features of the old organization could be eliminated.

In the first place, the membership should be composed mainly of Juniors and Seniors to provide mature judgment and eliminate the possibility of too severe punishments. They could be chosen in a manner similar to the Student Council elections with the same qualifications in mind, thus improving on the unfortunate type to which Phi Chi membership had deteriorated in its last years. Attendance of upperclassmen, other than members, at meetings should be absolutely forbidden. This would do away with the carnival attitude which prevailed formerly, and was, more than any other factor, responsible for the resentment which was aroused in the freshman class.

Finally, there seems to be no good reason why the time-honored and familiar name of Phi Chi should not be restored. While it is true that the organization has led a spasmodic and precarious existence since its inception, its place in the songs and traditions of the college, as well as in the memories of Bowdoin men everywhere, is secure. Shorn of the faults which caused its downfall, with a membership conscious of its responsibilities, and serving the college in a very real and pressing need, would not such a new Phi Chi be worthy of the ancient name?

The Alumni Council will hold a spring meeting at the College on Friday, March 25, the principal matter for discussion being the report of a special committee on possible changes in the format, frequency, and organization of the Alumnus. This committee, headed by Harry L. Palmer '04 of New York, has included Rufus E. Stetson, M.D., '08, of that city, and Charles F. Stanwood '32 of Wallingford, Conn.

The annual One-Act Play Contest held on March 7 was won by Edwin L. Vergason '39 of Binghamton, N. Y. At the close of the program the Classical Club presented the "Syracusan Women" by Theocritus.
The college has greeted with pleasure the announcement from the athletic department that Amherst College will replace Massachusetts State on the 1940 football schedule, even though it is no pleasure to bring to an end relations which have always been so happy as have those of Mass. State and Bowdoin. However, the often rumored change is welcomed as a valuable step towards closer relations with a college which, though larger than Bowdoin, has a great many similarities with it. Even more important, it will turn the Little Three into a Little Four—as far as football is concerned—and give the Polar Bears a crack at two of New England’s most coveted football titles. Every game on the schedule except Tufts will then be a “league” game—either “Little Four” or State Series.

That will be a back-breaking schedule for both coach and squad, however; and after six high-tension league games the let-down already so apparent in the end-of-season game with Tufts will be even greater. Perhaps eventually—if Bowdoin continues to meet Amherst each year—the traditional Tufts game can be given new importance by scheduling it in the middle of the season, between “Little Four” and State Series.

It is probably partly the general trend toward interest in the study of social sciences that is responsible for the apparently waning interest in creative writing at Bowdoin, and at other American colleges. Few indeed are the young men—or women—who can afford, in these times, to look forward to a life of literature: the economic pressure is too great, the memory of depression too strong. Moreover, social, political and economic problems are so great, so pressing that today a student’s attention naturally is diverted from the more contemplative studies which ruled the college curriculum in the past, and writing a short story for the Quill has become less attractive than debating labor problems.

Consequently a thin, rather anemic Quill comes out twice a year after its editors have searched through the literary talent of the college (sometimes including faculty and alumni) several times over; and even the Growler, which can pay cash for its contributions, has trouble a-plenty in finding suitable original material for the columns of its seven issues each year.

But this apathy does not justify the suggestion recently made in an Orient communication—and already capably answered in the Orient—that the Quill has passed its period of real usefulness and should be abolished. Rather, until creative writing can be put down as of no consequence, or harmful, the Quill ought to be retained; for it is a very valuable stimulant.

The most smoothly-functioning interfraternity board to come to the Bowdoin campus in several years is paradoxically enough not an interfraternity board but the White Key society—organized with authority only to act as a welcoming committee. Successively a class society, a freshman-sophomore society, a senior society, and, after being defunct from 1932 to 1935, a junior-senior society picked by the B. C. A. and the Student Council, the White Key seems to have increased its value as a welcoming committee and at the same time widened its scope to include the best services of an interfraternity board by a reorganization last fall in which it was de-
decided to let each fraternity and the Thorn-dike club elect one member. Today the society is succeeding notably in entertaining visitors, has also taken over successfully the management of the interfraternity athletic program, and is giving valuable service to the college authorities and even to the student council as a sounding board of campus opinion on many diverse subjects.

More paradox, or near-paradox, lies in the winter sports record. While official support was apparently swinging away from hockey and to basketball, the hockey team was winning the first State championship Bowdoin ever has had in that sport and the basketball teams were meeting disaster at every turn.

The hockey team won only three games out of 10, but two of its victories were over Colby, 3-2 and 6-4, enough to give it the title. The third was in the final game of the season, a 5-1 victory over Northeastern. The freshman basketball team, playing against high school teams in this district, won only once, from Deering High School 28-22, although it also beat the Brunswick Sports 39-18 and only lost two high school games by one-point margins. The independent “varsity” won only from the Portland YMCA and from a Sanford factory team, in eight games. It lost to Colby 66-32, to Bath 53-28, to Maine 45-30, and to Bridgton Academy 60-33.

It is hard to believe that Bowdoin’s athletic department will see fit to withdraw from hockey competition while the Polar Bear sits in the seat of the champion, the more especially since the only important cog in this year’s team who will not be back next year is Leon Buck, captain and wing. But if basketball is to succeed it must be backed wholeheartedly, and campus opinion is still strongly in favor of doing that, it appears. Can Bowdoin manage to do both, somehow? It’s a tough problem to put before any athletic department; and one that would be very much simplified if the college could acquire a covered hockey rink somehow.

Departures in the type of music sung have been, to many, the most encouraging element among many encouraging elements in the glee club’s performances this year. The usual glee club program numbers were avoided in favor of some of the most difficult music ever attempted by a college organization—for example, Starke’s “Siberia,” a long number calling for considerable range and power as well as careful artistic interpretation; “General William Booth Enters Heaven,” with words by Vachel Lindsay and music by Philip James, also very long and sung to the accompaniment of two pianos, trombone, trumpet, and drums; “Lightnin’,” with text by Sheldon Christian ’37, Brunswick Universalist minister, and music by Leo Lewis, Tufts glee club director; and “Broken Melody,” by Sibelius.

Despite its difficulty, and by dint of much hard work by the club and by Prof. Tillotson, the program was very well mastered. The annual home concert, shortly before the annual tour, was a very finished performance, and all along the itinerary of the tour the club’s performance evoked much praise. Concerts were presented at Madison and Dexter, Maine; at Tufts College; at Symphony Hall, in connection with the New England College Glee Club festival; at Worcester, Mass.; and at Park Ridge, N. J. The club also broadcast from station WEEI, Boston, and from station WEAF, New York, the latter broadcast being over the National Broadcasting Company’s Eastern network.

College graduates are generally supposed to enter the cruel cold world with no idea of just how cruel and cold it is; they are
looked upon as impractical idealists who are badly in need of being awakened by a business-world wet-blanket. Perhaps this ingenuous quality of young graduates—if it is still true that modern young graduates possess it—may be traced in part at least to such events as Bowdoin's awarding about $30,000 in scholarship moneys each February. It's pretty hard to picture as cruel and cold the world in which one small college in one small corner of the nation gives away that much money every year without expecting any return whatever—except the satisfaction of knowing that youth is being better educated as a result.

Gone are the days when freshmen scanned with apprehension the latest bulletin board summons to the Walker Art Museum, fearful lest they find their own names there. The summons has given way this year to the invitation; the lecture and procession from gallery to gallery which followed the summons have given way to a collation, a more informal talk introducing the freshmen to the college's art collection, and opportunity for independent investigation of the building and its treasures.

The change, devised by Prof. Andrews and Curator Philip C. Beam, is thus far markedly successful. The first of the parties drew 50 freshmen, more than were invited, and many faculty members and their wives, including Pres. and Mrs. Sills and Dean and Mrs. Nixon. Welsh rabbit was served from chafing dishes; an illustrated lecture on the history of the college and a short talk by Prof. Andrews followed, and assistants were on hand to answer questions as the freshmen found their way about the building at their leisure. A second party was held on Thursday evening, March 10.

With the Alumni Bodies

ANDROSCOGGIN ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Association was held at the DeWitt Hotel in Lewiston on Thursday, February 17. Representing the College was Athletic Director Morrell, who was accompanied by Coaches Walsh and Magee, the latter being honored by the club through the presentation of a gift in celebration of his 25 years of service at Bowdoin.

BOSTON ASSOCIATION

William D. Ireland '16 was elected president of the Association at its annual meeting on February 1, James M. Joslin '29 continuing as secretary. Speakers in addition to President Sills were William R. Crowley '08 and Hon. Harold H. Burton '09.

BOSTON CLUB

Howard M. Mostrom '23 is now president of the Club.

CHICAGO ASSOCIATION

Some thirty alumni met with President Sills on the evening of January 21, the dinner being held at the University Club.

FRANKLIN COUNTY ASSOCIATION

Dean Paul Nixon and Coach Adam Walsh represented the College at a meeting in Farmington on February 2, George L. Pratt, M.D., '01, being elected president and Benjamin Butler '28, secretary.

COLUMBUS CLUB

Tentative arrangements call for a meeting on the evening of Saturday, April 2,
when the Alumni Secretary will be in town for a convention session.

HARTFORD ASSOCIATION
President Sills and the Alumni Secretary represented the College at the annual meeting at the University Club on February 2, some forty-five members being present. V. Russell Leavitt '13 was re-elected president, and Frederick P. Perkins '25 secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ASSOCIATION
Present plans call for the holding of the annual meeting, sometime in May, at the Isles of Shoals, the Portsmouth Yacht Club to be substituted in case of inclement weather.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION
Harrison Atwood '09 and James B. Dunlevy, Jr., '23 were elected president and secretary of the Association at its annual meeting at the Hotel Astor on Friday, February 4. President Sills represented the College and the second speaker was Austin H. "Spike" MacCormick '15, who replaced Professor Herbert C. F. Bell H'37 who was ill.

NORTHERN NEW JERSEY ASSOCIATION
The Association served as sponsor for a concert by the Glee Club at Park Ridge on the evening of March 1.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY CLUB
President Sills was the speaker at a meeting held at the Taratine Club on Wednesday, February 23. Sherman N. Shumway '17 was elected president, with W. Simmons Tyler '22 continuing as secretary.

PHILADELPHIA CLUB
The annual meeting was held at the Poor Richard Club on Saturday, February 5, with President Sills and Coach Adam Walsh as guests. Henry J. Colbath '10 is the new president, James A. Norton '13 having been re-elected secretary.

PITTSBURGH CLUB
Practically the entire Club membership gathered at the University Club on Tuesday, January 25, with Coach Linn Wells as representative of the College.

PORTLAND CLUB
On January 19 the Club sponsored a dinner at the Portland Boys' Club before the game between the Independent Basketball Team from the College and the Boys' Club.

Coach John J. Magee, completing his 25th year of service at Bowdoin was honored by a dinner at the Falmouth Hotel on Wednesday, February 16, and was presented with a wrist watch, suitably inscribed and equipped with a stop watch adjustment.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION
A preliminary meeting was held at the University Club on January 25, plans being made for a second session with Professor Hutchins as guest of honor.

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION
The annual meeting was held at the University Club on Monday, February 7, with President Sills as guest and speaker. Eben M. Whitcomb '19 is the new president, and Richard C. Bechtel '36 was elected secretary.

WORCESTER CLUB
The Club sponsored a concert by the Bowdoin Glee Club at Worcester Academy on Saturday, February 26.
Alumni “Needs” Report -- Third Installment

EDITOR’S NOTE: Below appears the greater part of the “Undergraduate” section of the report, portions of which were published in earlier issues of the Alumnus.

UNDERGRADUATES

a. Quality

Another factor of primary importance is the quality of the undergraduates. The faculty, however good it may be, is dependent for results which it attains upon the quality of the students with whom it works. We welcome the establishment of a director of admissions as a long stride toward the improvement of this factor. We think it probable that still further advance may be made, if, as the office of director of admissions develops, it should investigate the personalities and backgrounds of all serious applicants for entrance with sufficient thoroughness to provide a basis for giving such weight to character, habits, family training and purposes as may be consonant with the maintenance of high scholastic standards. We do not intend to imply that these considerations are ignored at the present time, but we think that it might be advantageous to apply them more extensively and systematically. We understand that the director now receives assistance from committees of the alumni in some centers in the investigation of such questions, but if a body of experience is to be accumulated, on which uniform standards for the application of these principles may be based, presumably it can best be done by one man, or, if that is not feasible, by the director and by assistants in his office whom he guides.

The committee does not foresee all the advantages which might follow from this greater emphasis upon the personalities and characters of the applicants, but it can provide illustrations of some of the results which it thinks might be accomplished more fully than has been done in the past. Bowdoin, like other institutions of higher learning, sometimes has students who find themselves at odds with their intellectual or social environment. Such a situation often breeds dissatisfaction which is harmful both to the individual and to the college. Though the possibility of such developments cannot be foreseen from the beginning in every instance, it might be detected and guarded against in some. If, for example, the director discovers a boy who wishes to follow his course in college by the study of a profession for which the curriculum at Bowdoin does not offer a good background, or a boy who wishes to engage immediately after graduation in a technical occupation for which Bowdoin offers no adequate training, the boy could be warned or excluded to the mutual advantage of himself and the college. If Bowdoin is to be a college of liberal arts, it cannot be “all things to all men.” The director could follow the same course with a boy whose intellectual and social maturity seemed to indicate that a university would provide him with more congenial surroundings, or a boy whose parents were forcing him to go to Bowdoin against his own wishes. If such an applicant should be warned and accepted, the dean, with full knowledge of the circumstances could watch the development of the boy and intervene in time, if the experiment should fail to work. Obviously an applicant whose character or personality was such as to unfit him for the Bowdoin community could be excluded, whatever his scholastic attainments might be. If it should happen in any one year that all of the scholastically successful applicants could not be admitted, the possession of the additional information
of the types mentioned would help to make better selections from the group in the lowest scholastic standing. It may be surmised, for example, that if one of two candidates with an average on examinations of 62 had to be excluded, the one who was known definitely to have given previous evidence of the more force of character, stronger determination and greater ambition would be more likely to profit from admission. If these illustrations are pertinent, the adoption of the policy would seem to be a step in advance.

b. Hazing

Hazing is another aspect of undergraduate life which has received attention. The suggestion which seems in harmony with most of the advice received is that forms of hazing which involve physical violence—if there be any such—extreme humiliation, or loss of any significant amount of time on the part of the freshmen be abolished. If we understand the existing situation, the suggestion involves the elimination of "razoos" carried out by a fraternity or any other group not under the direction of the student council or of the student council disciplinary committee, of the undignified and physically wearying phases of pre-initiation horse-play in the fraternities, and, above all, of "hell week."

The danger is obvious that hazing of these types may give rise to dislike and hatreds which are extremely unfortunate in a small community. The danger involved in the loss of time which the system imposes upon the freshmen is not so apparent. Neither the freshmen nor the sophomores are in a position to see this disadvantage as clearly as the alumni who have the experience of hazed and hazers behind them. The freshmen have to adjust themselves to new modes of work, new social conditions, and new responsibilities. Most of them are trying not only to do their academic work well, but also to begin their careers in extra-curricular activities. Few of them have ever before assumed anything like the same amount of responsibility for their own actions as they must take when they become freshmen in college. It is one of the three or four most difficult transitions which the average citizen is likely to encounter in the course of his life, because, as his experience with responsibility grows, the transitions become easier to make. For success in this transition a freshman needs all the time available, and the above methods of hazing trespass upon his time to an extent which is unfair.

We do not suggest that the faculty should be asked to suppress this hazing. In the nature of things the faculty must exercise some disciplinary power in order to see that the rights of individuals in the community are not unduly trespassed upon by others and that the broad interests of the community are conserved. But most of the undergraduates are in a stage of their careers where it is exceptionally important for them to learn to accept responsibility for their own conduct and to exercise it wisely. Not only the self-government of the students but much of their social organization rests upon the recognition of the importance of this aspect of self-education for which the college provides the opportunity. Such a reform would lose much of its value if it did not come from the students because they believed it to be just and fair. We suggest, therefore, that the governing boards bring to the attention of the undergraduate body, which is far from indifferent upon the subject, the strong section of opinion among the alumni, who have weighed the value of such hazing in the light of their own experience and observation, in favor of the abolition of the above forms of hazing, and request it to give the problem its serious consideration.
Books


Some time in the year 1911 announcement was made that James Loeb, retired banker of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb, and Company, and writer on Greek literature, had given a large sum of money for the preparation and publication of a comprehensive series of Greek and Latin authors in translation, with the original on the left hand page and the translation on the right. These books were not intended for classroom instruction, nor for readers who had no knowledge of either Greek or Latin, but for college or school graduates who had retained some memory of or at least some interest in their classics and would like to read further in them if they could spare the drudgery of thumbing a lexicon.

It was planned to issue about 200 volumes at the rate of about twenty volumes a year, thus completing the project in about a decade. But for four years of the ten a world gone crazy devoted itself to far other tasks and in 1917 only 15 volumes had appeared, 93 in Greek, 48 in Latin. By that time, however, it was already clear that the Loeb Classical Library was filling a real want. Equally clear was the usefulness of these translations not only to amateurs of classical literature but to students of many subjects within college walls.

The Library was to be international. The volumes were to be published simultaneously in England and the United States and both editorial staff and translators were selected from both nations. The series was hailed as a potential link between English and American schol-
The Martial volume had proved that Nixon could scintillate for a hundred pages, but could he keep it up for approximately 1200 pages, which might conceivably take ten years to finish?

The youngster set to work and worked fast. In 1916 the first volume appeared; in 1917 the second was ready. Then the pace slowed; the professor was in the army now, and when he again put on mufti, he in his turn was made dean of the college, and who ever heard of a dean getting time to do serious and sustained scholarly work? It was six years before the third volume was issued; after nine more years, in the course of which he published a 200-page volume on Martial and the Modern Epigram (1927) in the "Our Debt to Greece and Rome Series," came the fourth, and six years later, a month or two ago, the translator saw his work finished with the publication of the fifth and final volume, the biggest single literary task, if I err not, to be completed by any member of the Bowdoin faculty in nearly a century and a half of its history.

The first task of the translator is to select his text. Nixon chose that of the German scholar Leo, but he does not follow it uncritically. In rare cases he ventures to diverge from it. A second problem is to decide to what type of reader the translation should be adapted, particularly when it must contain many colloquialisms and slang expressions. In other words, he must determine whether he is to write for the Englishman or for the American, for it is precisely here that the English and American languages vary most. True, the slang of the one people tends to be adopted by the other but there are certain Anglicisms which fit awkwardly into American and vice versa. Nixon's years in Oxford left him in no danger of perpetrating the sort of thing we get when, for instance, an American comedian tries to take off an Englishman, but it seems to me he has not avoided mixing the two idioms. When he translates Trinumus as "Three bob day" he uses an expression unintelligible to most Americans. Such phrases as "scummy", "says this article", "jolly ass" sound alien to us. I fancy that "Lilsamian jug" sounds equally queer to an Englishman, and I suspect that the frequent use of "Oh! my God!" for several mild Latin oaths or even where the Latin has no oath at all is American rather than English. Certainly "Damme" sounds quaint to an American.

In the matter of slang the translator runs the risk of having his renderings become obsolete almost before they can be published. The teacher of Plautus adorns the margin of his text with choice bits of current slang—perhaps panting a bit as he tries to keep up with the freshest flow of slang. And verily he has his reward, if he makes his pupils see that the Roman comedy contains the real juice of life. But when perhaps five years later he tries to use it, his students, now inoculated with another vocabulary, find the vintage of a college generation before stale and vapid, if not absolutely unintelligible. The severest test of Nixon's skill in this direction is to reread in 1938 a play from the volume that he published nearly a quarter of a century before. By a sort of uncanny sixth sense he has avoided using the newest and ephemeral slang and has employed only the standard colloquialisms. The slang, in other words, is not dated.

With similar tact has he solved the problem presented by the superabundant filth of his original. There is a humor of obscenity, and Plautus revels in it. Nixon has not emasculated the plays, but he has appealed not to the taste of those who like Joyce or Coward, but to the common-sense of most over a period of a quarter century.

Nixon has had some experience on the amateur stage; in the course of his professorship the Bowdoin Classical Club has won deserved recognition for its spirited presentation of classical plays, using in some cases the translations of Nixon. That he had in mind the needs of an amateur company is shown by the abundance—the superabundance if my conjecture is wrong—of stage directions, which bring out dramatic possibilities that possibly the poet himself may not have recognized, but which have suggested themselves as professor and students have studied and rehearsed the piece. Sometimes the directions have a flavor of Barrie. A glance at page 17 of the new volume will illustrate my point. So (p.25) "Enter Gelasimus, obviously living in a hard cold world". Italicized insertions like "thrilled", "innocently", "hopefully", on the other hand, are directed rather to assist a reader to appreciate a mood or a situation. Possibly they are strictly unnecessary, but they substantially increase the difficulty of missing the point.

The translator's real task, however, is the translation of the text. This has been slurringly called the work of a hod-carrier, for it conveys from one language to another only the grosser parts that can be loaded and ferried across, while it leaves behind the important elements of form and color. In Nixon's hands it is far other than this. While avoiding literalness, he has been scrupulously accurate, occasionally rendering even the characteristic alliterations and assonances of the original, though realizing that in an English version a little of this sort of thing goes a long way. He is at his best in his inspired handling of the Plautine pun.

Captious indeed would be the critic and obscure the reader who could fail to realize what a beautiful piece of work he has given us.

Joseph William Hewitt.

George S. Jackson has written a compact little biography of an amazing American character. Born before the Revolution and dwelling for nearly forty-five years in frontier regions, this "Grandmother of the Muckrakers" lived many lives before death ended her crusading efforts at the age of eighty-five. For more than a decade she was the wife of a wealthy, patriotic Revolutionary officer, who gave her such a picture of a United States free from hypocrisy and ignorance, that the last thirty years of her life were spent in strident, tactless but none the less courageous attempts to achieve his dream.

It is impossible to encompass a life of such length and vigor in a small book, yet Mr. Jackson has given us a surprisingly well-rounded account in short space. The reader may feel a certain remoteness from the subject, but the author's purpose was "to make the life and times of the individual more easily available to those who will weave them into a larger pattern," and he has succeeded in commendable fashion.

Anne Royall was not always a militant reformer. She went through a long educational period, building unconsciously for her future life. She was born near Baltimore in 1769. Her father, William Newport, perhaps a Calvert of mysterious origin, moved the family to western Pennsylvania three years later. Only "sweet, hazy memories" remained of this early period, and it was not until 1786 that a new and broader life opened for Anne. At this time her mother, now twice widowed, became a servant in the home of the wealthy Major William Royall at Sweet Springs, Virginia, a pioneer health resort.

For eleven years Anne lived on this estate. The nature of her romance with the Major, if any, is unknown, but in 1797 she became his wife. For sixteen years more she was mistress of the household, absorbing the views of her husband, a staunch Mason and loyal, patriotic American, who saw in our Revolution the chance to create a model country, free from superstition, enlightened by education.

It was some ten years after Royall's death in 1813 that life really began for Anne. Her happy day as a wealthy widow, enjoying travel in the Southwest, came to an abrupt halt with the breaking of her husband's will by jealous relatives. From then on she was dependent on her own efforts. Travel was an arduous task in those days. For a frail, lonely, eccentric old woman it was doubly difficult. But love of country drove her to see it, and necessity forced her to write. There emerged a series of travel books which covered the country from Maine to Missouri. If Mrs. Royall contributed little to literature, she provided a storehouse for the social historian. Would that Mr. Jackson could have given us more of her accounts. What we receive indicates great detail, coupled with sound observations and hysterical denunciations. Among her keenest perceptions were that New York's strength lay in its connection with the West, and that slavery was an unsound foundation for the South. Although often based on unreasonable prejudice, her views were telling, direct, and usually far in advance of her Victorian day.

Anne Royall, despite a fundamentally warm heart, had a genius for making enemies. Tactless, vehement, she tried to change opposing views by force, and the strength of her remarks made retaliation inevitable. Women in public affairs were all thought to be queer in the man's world of the '40's, and Anne's character gave her a head start. She was, in the eyes of her fellow citizens of Washington, the most lunatic of the "lunatic fringe." Her paranoiac mind saw plots against the United States. She feared that a church party revolution would overthrow the Federal government. She saw conspiracies against her annual attempts to win a pension, although all married after 1794 were excluded by law. Because of her husband she defended Masons regardless of merit.

Opposition to Mrs. Royall's denunciations came to a head when the members of the Engine House Congregation had her tried as a "common scold." This relic of colonial justice did not end in the ducking-stool, although that was considered, but in a ten-dollar fine. Anne was convicted and I cannot be very sorry for her, despite the ridiculous nature of her trial. One is inclined to feel that her opponents had more than "something (if not much) on their side." (p.112) Mr. Jackson should have expanded his story at this point. We should be told how Anne "put the audience into a roar of laughter" (p.116) so that we may laugh and understand her better.

The most interesting part of Mrs. Royall's life is her career as editor and publisher of the Paul Pry, later named the Huntress. From 1831 to 1854 Anne bombarded her readers. Using a very personal style in an age of personal journalism, she proved a good editor, swapping punches with Amos Kendall and Duff Green, and employing a keen sense of news values. Anne spent twenty-three years toiling to make America the country she felt it should be, thundering against corruption in politics, abolitionism, British influence, church power in government, nullification: calling for free land on one hand, justice to the Indian on the other, for freedom of speech and press. She died practically in the saddle on October 1, 1854, a few months after the last issue of the Huntress.

Of this amazing woman a New York paper (October 5, 1854) commented, "... she was
equally warm in her friendship for those she favored." (p. 139) I wish the author could have given us a fuller description of this phase of her life. He quotes P. T. Barnum's account of a visit to Anne in her office, and his impressions reveal the grand old lady more clearly than any other passage in the book. (pp.134ff.) But why not? He knew her. So did the storekeeper who said, "She would come in and pass a joke in an offhanded way." (p.132) We must know more friends than Mrs. Stack and John Eaton and Barnum. Courage she possessed abundantly, but we cannot feel that it was "gay, light-hearted" (p.142) without deeper acquaint-
ance.

In short, one feels the lack of historical background. There is no depth to Mr. Jackson's picture of Anne Royall. How far did her influence go? What did Webster think of her? Did she know Horace Mann? What were her feelings toward leaders of her own sex: Lucretia Mott, the Grimké sisters, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton? I realize, however, that a bigger book would have been needed. Limited to surveying Mrs. Royall's life as a guide to future elabora-
tion, Uncommon Scold, with its more than ade-
quate notes and bibliography, is an uncommon good little biography. Its sound interpretation makes it far more than a mere outline. Whether Anne Royall was more hated than loved, more ridiculed than respected, does not, after all, distort George Jackson's well-balanced picture of a vital character in American history. It is hard to conceive of a more unbiased biography.

Harrison M. Davis, Jr.

An account, from Anne Royall's diary, of her attendance at a Bowdoin Commencement will be published in the June Alumnus.

Everett P. Walton and Philip E. Foss, Social Biology, P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Phila-

Social Biology, a text-book for secondary school students, has recently appeared, a product of the pens of two Bowdoin alumni. Although this text appears in an already crowded field, I believe the authors are to be congratulated upon having made a worth-while contribution to the teaching of the science.

Any secondary school text in biology must of necessity have its limitations. The secondary school student is rarely mature enough to digest anything of a very advanced nature. Neverthe-
less, he must be given a broad picture of the entire field of biological knowledge, yet in a manner which will keep his interest alive in cer-
tain quarters, stimulate it in others, and not cause him to become bored by its very simplic-
ity in those matters (and there may be many of them) in which he has had especial interest or experience. It is in this last connection that the secondary school teacher is decidedly handi-
capped in the presentation of this subject. All too frequently, he will meet with a pupil who has been for years interested in some partic-
ular part of biology—perhaps in insects, in birds, in mosses, or in some restricted group within these larger classes. How to keep such a pupil's interest alive, and at the same time en-
courage him to expand his field of interest, is a delicate problem. The authors have handled this with exceptional skill. The liveliness of the pres-
entation, which just often enough lapses into the first person with the recounting of some pertinent personal experience, is one important element here. In addition, at the close of each chapter is a section entitled "Interesting Proj-
ects." Here the student who is really desirous of acquiring a knowledge of biology will find abundant opportunity for investigation in a great variety of related topics. A minor merit, perhaps, but one which will serve to stimulate the interest of certain students, is the very ex-
cellent choice of illustrations. Not only are these numerous, but frequently entirely original material has been used. In this respect Social Biology stands in vivid contrast to other texts where the reprinting of familiar illustrations results in a depressing sense of sameness.

A feature of Social Biology which should commend it to teachers is the division of the material into units, sections which are more or less independent and allow for a shifting of the order of presentation to conform with any special requirements or conditions.

Throughout the book, the authors have maintained a bright style of presentation, coupled with a high degree of scientific exactitude which has retained a sufficient amount of generality to accomplish a broad survey of the field, stressing both "classical" and "practical" aspects of biol-
ogy. As an instructor in college where I am continually meeting students in elementary courses fresh from secondary schools, I cannot but feel that Social Biology should furnish a fine foundation upon which further work might be built.

Paul A. Walker.


Those who are inclined to be a bit skeptical of federal relief projects will be agreeably sur-
prised in the recent publication Maine: A Guide 'Down East.' The Guide is the product of the work of the Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration, for the State of Maine. It is sponsored by the Maine De-
velopment Commission, and is copyrighted by its executive secretary, the reproduction of any
part of the publication in any form being forbidden. The work of collecting the material was directed by Dorris A. Westall, the state director, who writes the preface. Harry L. Hopkins, administrator of the Works Progress Administration, writes the foreword, and due credit is given several prominent citizens and officials of the state for expert advice and assistance in their special fields.

The Maine Guide is the fourth volume to be issued in a series of fifty-five similar publications, which will cover the entire United States, Alaska, and Puerto Rico. This series was conceived for the purpose of providing relief jobs for writers out of work, and the material from which the selection was made for the Guide was gathered by some fifty or so field workers, consuming a period of nearly two years. The data thus amassed have been carefully sifted, edited, and in some cases rewritten by a few experienced authors and editors, who have produced a really worth-while publication.

The Guide is just what the name denotes—a comprehensive handbook of the State of Maine, past and present. It was, perhaps, designed primarily for those not familiar with the state, but it contains a wealth of material which will prove to be invaluable to all the residents of the state, not alone those whose roots are established in Maine soil. While it is perhaps true that much contained in the Guide is a re-hash of material already published, the facts have been rearranged and classified in such a coordinated and comprehensive form as to make the publication an outstanding contribution to the history and folklore of the State of Maine. It should find its way into every public library and school room of the state as well as onto the shelves of as many private libraries as possible. The Guide is carefully indexed, and the material is so conveniently arranged that it will be of great value as a reference book.

The first section covers the history of the state, subdivided into its geography, climate, geology, soil, water resources, minerals, flora and fauna. The reader will learn of the earliest inhabitants of this section, the “Red Paint People,” and of the “Abnaki Indians.” Industry, both coastal and inland is featured, with profuse illustrations. Subdivisions deal with the commerce of the state, the farms, the waterways and airways, the racial elements, the folklore and folkways, education and religion, architecture, the arts, the theatre, music, handicrafts, etc.

“Seaports and River Towns” are given a section by themselves; Augusta, Bangor, Brunswick, Houlton, Lewiston-Auburn, Portland, and Waterville, being some of the places thoroughly covered. Places of interest in these sections are pointed out and definite directions given as to how they may be reached.

Some over 200 pages of the Guide are devoted to tours over “High Roads and Low Roads,” covering the main trunk lines and cross sections of the state, with a running comment on some of the larger and best known sections. Old houses and old churches are depicted and a photogravure section is devoted to “Landscapes and Seascapes.”

“Sports and Recreations” come in for generous notice, this section also containing many illustrations. Winter sports, which are getting such a hold in Maine, are not forgotten, and directions are given as to the best way in which the snow developments may be reached.

An interesting section is the Chronology, which sets forth some of the highlights in the history of this section, both before and since Maine became a state. The first reference is dated 1000 and the events are brought down to 1936.

Maps are printed throughout the Guide, covering particular sections, and there is a detachable road map which goes with the volume. The book is bound in green leatherette and is lavishly illustrated.

This is a publication to be commended to all who love the State of Maine and its people.

Henry A. Shorey, Jr.


The merry jacket design of this attractively printed and unassuming little volume pictures the fifteen equestrian ladies of the title in a simultaneous attempt to climb upon their Pegasus-on-rockers; these are the members of the Scribblers' Club of Portland, Maine. They are a group of young women who write because they love it, who find time for it, often with real difficulty, in the busy unprofessional lives that “occupation: housewife” entails. Mostly they have something to say and say it con amore. They reach for the joy that comes from trying to do something creative, and find as well the appreciation that this attempt gives for a similar task, perhaps better done, by someone else.

Out of the half-dozen or so years of its existence, the Scribblers' Club has chosen for this collection short stories, essays, and verse both light and serious, some of which have been previously published in magazine or newspaper. The unevenness of quality is not surprising; the generally high level may possibly be more so. There are short stories that are entertaining; some which create real characters—Mr. Winch, Mrs. Blodgett, Achsa Octavia Cawthorn are no marionettes; and some with a particular delicacy of insight. There are brief essays with a refreshing sparkle; don't stop before you have read the last one of all, "On Naming the Book." Much of the light verse is clever and original:
the serious verse is direct, sincere, and full of feeling.

Rather tenuous threads link the authorship to Bowdoin College, if one may so refer to sundry fathers and husbands of Bowdoin tradition. But the long arm of the college in a gesture of adult education lent the counsel of two members of the faculty, Professor Robert P. Tristram Coffin and Professor Herbert Ross Brown. As advisers to the group they have in friendly fashion cracked the whip to put the hobby-horse through its paces.

Professor Coffin has written a characteristically kindly and understanding preface. By this same token, whether the fifteen girls planned it that way by guess or by guile, their small book becomes an item for Coffin collectors.

Gladys D. Chapman.

THE AUTHORS

With the publication of the final volume of his Plautus, Paul Nixon, L.H.D., has accomplished in his reviewer's opinion "the biggest single literary task . . . to be completed by any member of the Bowdoin faculty in nearly a century and a half of its history." That is an astonishing achievement when one recalls that in June Paul Nixon will have rounded out twenty-one years' performance of the exacting duties of Dean — not to mention his two books on Martial, his Latin classes, his Saturday Chapel talks, his army service, his Rotary membership, his tennis championships, and his bridge game. In the fifth paragraph of the review you will find as much as can now be given to the public about the Dean's youth and early manhood.

George S. Jackson, A.M., '27, who taught and studied for several years at Harvard, is now Assistant Professor of English in Washington and Lee University. His Early Songs of Uncle Sam was reviewed in the Alumnus for January, 1934.

Everett P. Walton, '22, and Philip E. Foss, A.M., '22, are teachers in the biology department of the Hartford (Conn.) Public High School. Mr. Walton has had courses at Trinity College, the Hartford Seminary Foundation, and Yale University (extension), and has done biological work at Woods Hole and Cold Spring Harbor. Mr. Foss was formerly connected with the biology department of Massachusetts State College.

Maine: A Guide 'Down East' was written by workers of the Federal Writers' Project, under the editorship of Dorris A. Westall, State Director. Among those to whom obligations are expressed in the Preface are Albert Abrahamson, '26, former Works Progress Administrator for Maine, Rev. Henry E. Dunncack, '97, State Librarian, Professor Orren C. Hornell, and Col. Henry W. Owen, '96. John Schaffner, '35, worked on the Guide for about a year, rewriting or editing much of the copy. Other Bowdoin men concerned in varying degrees with the undertaking were John M. Cooper, '29, Nathan C. Fuller, '35, and Nathan Cope, '36.

THE REVIEWERS

Joseph W. Hewitt, Ph.D., Litt.D., '97, for many years Professor of Latin and Greek, latterly of Greek alone, in Wesleyan University and (since 1925) Dean of Freshmen, is a well known classical scholar. He is the editor of the Annual Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philological Association and of its Monograph Series, and the author of articles on ancient religion, medieval art, and Greek literature contributed to learned periodicals.

Harrison M. Davis, Jr., A.M., '30, is Headmaster of the Evans School, Tucson, Arizona. He studied American history for several years at Harvard.

Paul A. Walker, Ph.D., '31, who held the Everett scholarship in 1931-32 and remained at Harvard for his doctorate in biology, is Instructor in Physiology in Connecticut State College.

Henry A. Shorey, Jr., '00, who has been associated with the Bridgton News since his graduation, is now editor and publisher of that newspaper. He was Deputy Secretary of State in 1918, Chief of the State Highway Police from 1920 to 1923, and has served as Recorder of the Northern Cumberland municipal court.

Gladys D. Chapman, a graduate of Wellesley and the wife of Philip F. Chapman, '06, conducts the book column of the Portland Evening News. She has been active in the Society of Bowdoin Women.

The annual Forum of Modern Religious Thought was opened on February 13 with an address by the Rev. John C. Schroeder, D.D., H'33, of Yale Divinity School. Among the twelve participating clergymen were the Rev. Gordon E. Gillett '34 of New Bedford, Mass., who initiated the Forum in his sophomore year, and the Rev. J. Edward Elliot '29 of Glen Ridge, N. J.

Bradford Washburn, American explorer, spoke in Memorial Hall March 15.
The Bowlcins Alumnus 

The Necrology

1876—WALTER HASTINGS MARRETT, one of the most versatile members of his class, died at Gorham on January 20. A native of Standish, where he was born October 28, 1851, he came to Bowdoin from Gorham Seminary and Wesleyan Seminary. Following graduation Mr. Marrett continued his studies at the College, during which time he conducted the college book store, and received his M.S. degree in 1879. He completed his education at the Dartmouth Medical School. Although he never practiced medicine he was for some time a traveling salesman throughout the United States and Canada for a medical publishing house. In 1890 Mr. Marrett's interest in horses led him to become editor of Wallace's Monthly and later of the American Horse Breeder, and he was located in Boston until 1897 when he moved to Standish to establish a large stable there. The lure of the Klondike then drew him to Alaska, where he operated a short fish farm on an island off Juneau.

Mr. Marrett was noted as a long-distance walker and represented Bowdoin at the first ICANNA Meet at Saratoga, New York, in 1876. He also attained early fame for a five-mile swim made in 1870. In 1926, returning to Maine for his 50th reunion, he started from the foot of Mount Washington at six o'clock in the morning and at midnight had walked seventy-six miles, this figure representing his age as well as the numerals of his class.

1884—HENRY MERRILL WRIGHT, who was born at Westford, Massachusetts, November 6, 1860, died at his old home there on February 8. Mr. Wright served as principal of the high school in Wilmington, Vermont, and of Derby Academy at Hingham, Massachusetts until 1891, when he joined the mathematics department at the English High School in Boston. From 1901 until his retirement in 1931 he served as head of the department and in 1922 declined appointment as headmaster of the school. An associate says of him: "Mr. Wright was an outstanding mathematics scholar, a true gentleman, and a well-loved colleague. This is the unanimous opinion of all the men who worked in the school during his long stay. Three living headmasters of Boston high schools and five heads of mathematics departments worked under Henry Wright, and all of them attribute their success to the skillful and sympathetic training they received from him." He is survived by his widow and one son. Mr. Wright received his A.M. at Bowdoin in 1887. He was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon.

1886—HARRY RIDGEWAY FLING, long-time Professor of Biology at the State Normal School at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, died suddenly at his winter home in Los Angeles, California, on January 4. Born in Portland June 11, 1863, Professor Fling taught at the high school in Old Orchard for four years before going West for graduate work at the University of Chicago and the teaching post he was to hold so long. In recent years he had spent his summers in Green Mountain Falls, Colorado, and his winters in California. He was a member of Psi Upsilon.

1896—TABER DAVIS BAILEY, who was born in Old Town April 5, 1873, died in Bangor on January 18 after a long period of failing health. Mr. Bailey had practiced law in Bangor for many years, serving at one time as city solicitor. He had served three terms in the Maine Senate, of which he was president in 1917-18. In 1919 he was a contender for the Republican nomination for Governor, being eliminated following a friendly straw vote arranged in advance of the primaries. He was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon.

1897—REV. HENRY ERNEST DUNNACK, Librarian of the State of Maine since 1914, died on March 1 at his home in Augusta. Mr. Dunnack was born in Grafton, Nova Scotia, May 15, 1867, came to the United States in 1884, and graduated from Bangor Theological Seminary the following year. He entered the ministry on receiving his Bowdoin degree, holding pastorate in Portland and Augusta. He was the author of the "Handbook of Maine Government" and several other volumes, and in 1917 the University of Maine conferred on him the Litt.D. degree. He is survived by his wife and two children.

1898—GUY CHARLES HOWARD, who was born in Farmington on December 29, 1872, died recently in that town to which he had returned from New York about a year ago. Mr. Howard taught school in Maine for a few years after graduation, and after a period of association with a New York publishing house became senior master of the Cathedral Choir School in that city. He was a member of Delta Upsilon.

1898—FRANK ASTOR THOMPSON passed away January 8 at his home in Charlotte, N. C. He was born in Round Pond, on September 20, 1871 and came to Bowdoin from Lincoln Academy. He was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1901 and later entered the Menhaden fishing industry with his father, later being associated with the Cape Fear Fisheries Co. at Wilmington, N. C. For many years he was in the naval store business there and in New York City. He leaves a widow and one son. He was a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity.

1911—READ CLARK HORSMAN, who had been a merchant and town official in his native town of Princeton since his graduation, died there on December 2. He was born on January 23, 1886, and was a member of Zeta Psi.
1927—GILBERT EARL VAUX, who was born in Washington, D. C., August 23, 1903, died in New York City on August 6, 1937, after a severe illness. He was a member of Zeta Psi.

1929—CHANDLER BIRD LINCOLN, who served as marshal of his class at its Commencement Exercises, died on February 11 following an attack of lobar pneumonia at Indianapolis, Indiana. Since leaving Bowdoin he had been associated with the United States Rubber Company as a sales and production coordinator. He is survived by a widow, who visited the campus with him a year ago, two daughters, and his family at home in Ware, Massachusetts, where he was born September 9, 1907. He was a member of Delta Upsilon.

1931—HIRAM SMITH, special student at Bowdoin from 1927 to 1929, died in Bath on January 18. He was born in Brunswick, June 15, 1905, and was the brother of three Bowdoin men, Morris '22, Joseph '23, and H. Jacob Smith '31. A wife and two sons survive him.

News from the Classes

FOREWORD
St. Petersburg, Florida: Lat. 27° 46’ N., Lon. 83° 38’ W. Still located in "God’s Country," some distance south of "Mason and Hamlin’s" Line.

A recent strategic effort on the part of the Editor and the Class News Boy to inspire, revivify and awake the honorable Class Secretaries to their inestimable privileges as sons of Bowdoin, and sponsors for their aggregations of "Forgotten men," has met with the anticipated abortive success which is the fruition of most well-intentioned uplifters.

We figuratively pick ourselves up from the pavement; brush the dust from our clothes; rub the sore spot (right flank rear); and "take up the white man’s burden."

Excuse us for living, but we had the good, if not the goods, of all of you at heart.

Our "New Deal" did not have powerful enough official backing; to be explicit, our backing was lacking; and our private public wasn’t ready for the deal. It is difficult to educate the intelligent masses to a novus modus operandi. It is obvious that to assure future success in anything, we must join a Union: but which one?

The West Coast Bowdoin Colony, so far as I know, is essentially the same as last year; with T. H. Eaton ’69, Dr. G. L. Tobey M ’79, John Maxwell ’88, and Yours Truly as transients.

1860
An heroic bronze memorial bust of the late William Widgery Thomas, Jr., by Victor Kahill of Portland, has been given to the town of New Sweden by Mrs. Aina Thomas, his widow, and will be placed in the town hall of that community. It bears the inscription:

1839 W. W. THOMAS, JR. 1927
Founder of New Sweden, Maine American Minister to Sweden 1883-1885 1880-1894 1898-1905

1872
Secretary Jehiel S. Richards, who observed his 90th birthday last August, is still maintaining his association with the church, being in attendance at the services at Walnut Hill quite regularly.

Mr. Richards reported recent news from his classmate Simeon P. Meads, who is enjoying good health in Oakland, Calif.

1874
Rev. Charles J. Palmer of Lanesboro, Mass., class secretary, reports that he and his classmates Thomas Kneeland of Minneapolis, Minn., and George B. Wheeler of Eau Claire, Wis., are in good health and active in community affairs.

1875
The award for notable contributions to the teaching of Physics, made each year by the American Association of Physics Teachers, has been made for 1937 to Edwin Herbert Hall, Ph.D., LL.D., emeritus Professor of Harvard University, in recognition of his pioneer work in the introduction of laboratory instruction in Physics.

The address of award, made at the annual meeting of the Association in Indianapolis by David L. Webster of Stanford University, says, in part,

"Among his contributions to research we naturally think first of the one that made his name a household word among physicists, namely, the discovery of the Hall effect; but perhaps an even better reason for thinking of him in this connection, as he has done a long series of papers after this discovery, on this effect and the three other effects analogous to it, in the conduction of electricity and heat in magnetic fields; and we might well mention his numerous other experiments and his contributions to the theory of metal. Here, however, we are concerned with teaching.

"To those of us whose education in physics began within the present century it is indeed hard to believe what we read of the state of physics teaching before Professor Hall’s work on it. Before 1880, in fact, laboratory instruction was almost unheard-of. The experiments described in the textbooks in use then were very often good as far as they went, in a qualitative sort of way; they were good lecture material, but they gave no real idea of physics as an exact science. And then came Professor Hall. With the conscientious thoroughness that characterized
all his work, he thought out what sorts of experiments could be done by secondary school students, and what sorts of apparatus for these experiments could be bought or built on school budgets. Both for the students and the budget makers, Professor Hall was a pioneer. He had none of our twentieth-century laboratory lists and traditions to guide him. On the contrary, while the list he wrote was original, most of the twentieth-century lists read very much like it. Indeed, Professor Hall's list strikes a twentieth-century student much as Hamlet's soliloquy is said to have struck him, as containing too many hackneyed quotations; and for the same reason.

"This list was published in 1866, under the title of the Harvard Descriptive List of Elementary Physical Experiments. In this long title the word "descriptive" was especially important, because every experiment was described by Professor Hall so well that even the ill-prepared and meagerly budgeted teachers of that day could take the Descriptive List and put it into action. And so, with good experiments and good descriptions of them, Professor Hall's work moulded the entire scheme of secondary school physics."

At the close of the address, Professor Hall was informed of his election as an Honorary Member of the Association, the first such member in its history.

1877

There is still a possibility that the discovery of the North Pole by Robert E. Peary may be commemorated by a United States postage stamp. Senators Frederick Hale H'31 and Wallace H. White, Jr., '99, have been in correspondence with the Post Office Department in this connection.

1882

Class Secretary William A. Moody sends us this tribute printed in the bulletin of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. of New York City some weeks ago.

WILLIAM C. MERRYMAN

Closing a career in subway construction that dates back to the beginning of the Interborough underground system, William Curtis Merryman, member of the Interborough engineering forces, retired on November 1, 1937. His total service covered 37 years and one month.

Mr. Merryman was born at Brunswick, Maine. After obtaining his A.B. at Bowdoin College, he subsequently acquired an A.M. degree and became a civil engineer. He was for a time a special student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He began his career as a rodman for the St. Paul, Minnesota, Water Works in March of 1883, and in the following year became assistant engineer. From 1855-1890 he was Assistant City Engineer of St. Paul. In 1890 he entered private practice as a civil engineer and followed this for the next six years. In 1896, however, business became so poor in St. Paul that he closed his office and sought employment, applying to the Great Northern Railroad.

The management told him he had nothing to offer him that it thought he would accept. His reply was that he would accept anything — "digging ditches if necessary." His sincerity impressed the people who were doing the hiring and he got a job, which soon led to a responsible post in charge of bridge construction from St. Paul to the Pacific coast. In 1898 he came east to work on grade crossing removals involved in the Buffalo improvement of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. For a time in 1899 he was division engineer of the West Virginia Shortline Railroad, and following that he was a construction engineer for the Warren Scharf Asphalt Paving Company on a dam at Shawinigen Falls, Canada.

Then he came to New York City and after working for a time on tunnel designs for various contractors became, in 1900, resident engineer for the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company which had been organized to construct the then new city underground system.

Under Contract No. 1—the original subway line operated by the Interborough—he had charge of construction on the Broadway Line from 104th Street to 125th Street, from 133rd Street to Dyckman Street; the Van Cortlandt Park Extension, and, on the East Side line of this system, from Broadway to Lenox Avenue, north on Lenox Avenue to 147th Street, east on 149th Street, to Brook Avenue.

On Contract No. 2 lines, he had charge of the connections between the old and new lines at South Ferry and 149th Street and Mott Avenue. He was also in charge of the construction of the 191st Street station of the Broadway-Seventh Avenue Line and supervised the station work from 157th Street to Dyckman Street, and also, more recently, the 42nd Street-Fifth Avenue Station on the Queens Line. His other work has comprised the construction of emergency exits and changes in structure at various points which become necessary as the result of street changes. He also supervised the construction of duct lines.

Mr. and Mrs. Merryman are now in Portland, but plan to move to Brunswick in the spring.

1889

Burton Smith, whose retirement as U. S. Deputy Marshal was noted in our last issue, was tendered a dinner by Portland friends on February 28 and was presented with a fine overcoat. Hon. John A. Peters '83, Judge of the United States District Court, presided, and among those present were a number of Bowdoin men. John D. Clifford, Jr., '10, United States District Attorney, was among those who spoke. A personal letter from the Attorney General of the United States was read, and many other
letters and telegrams received, among them one from a classmate, Hon. Sanford L. Fogg, Deputy Attorney General of Maine.

1890

Percy W. Brooks is back at 625 Landor Lane, Pasadena, Calif. He had been in Srinagar, India, for some time.

Professor Wilmot B. Mitchell represented the College at the inauguration of Harry Trust '16 as president of Bangor Theological Seminary.

1891

Acting Secretary, C. S. F. Lincoln, 700 3rd St., St. Petersburg, Fla.

Looking over the class list, now reduced by half from its number at graduation, seven have retired from work, sixteen are actually carrying on in their respective lines, and two have dropped from sight.

Of those in active service the most worthy of note, and I know the unrecorded classmates will back my selection, are "Judge" Powers of the Superior Court of Maine; "Mick" Smith, beloved teacher, and mentor of Amherst men for the past thirty-seven years; and "Park" Newbegun, who has done his share in keeping the Bangor and Aroostook R.R. out of the red, and with an enviable rating on the Stock Exchange.

The rest of the actives: many with physical liabilities are still playing the great game of living and trying to outwit the grim reaper.

Here's to those of us who are left. Remember we try to have a reunion every year now: and may as many as possible come to our fiftieth in 1941.

1892

Secretary Will O. Hersev is passing the winter at the Hotel Eastland in Portland.

On January 11 Rev. Harry W. Kimball, D.D., was tendered a dinner by the members of the Congregational Church in Needham, Mass., where he has served as pastor for fifteen years. He had presented his resignation last June with the understanding that he would complete the calendar year. Dr. Kimball was elected pastor-emeritus and presented with a check from the parish and a gift of books from the men's club.

Fifteen years ago Dr. Kimball became pastor of a small church, dependent in some degree for aid upon outside sources. He leaves it with church property worth $100,000 and with a director of religious education and a medical missionary as associates on its staff. Dr. Kimball was for four years Chaplain of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and has been extremely active in the affairs of Needham, where he will continue to make his home.

1894

Secretary, Henry E. Andrews, 264 Maine Street, Brunswick, Me.

Rev. Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary for the National Council for the Prevention of War, has been much in the public eye during the hearings in connection with Congressional consideration of the need for a larger navy.

The retirement of Rev. Albert J. Lord, D.D., from the pastorate which he has held for thirty-five years at the First Congregational Church in Meriden, Conn., was announced in February. The resignation will take effect within the next three months.

1895

Class Secretary William M. Ingraham was honored by a dinner given by the Harold T. Andrews Post, American Legion of Portland, on January 17. Judge Ingraham is a member of the advisory council of the Post, former Assistant Secretary of War during the period of the World War, former Mayor of Portland, and former Judge of Probate in Cumberland County. He is now in California for an extended visit.

Hoyt A. Moore has been spending most of the winter in Johnstown, Penna., in his capacity as chief counsel for the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph T. Parker of Rumford are enjoying a vacation cruise to Bermuda and Jamaica.

1896

Class Secretary John Clair Minot, Literary Editor of the Boston Herald and a member of the staff of that journal for thirty years, was forced by ill health to retire from active work in January. Mr. Minot will continue to make his home in Dover, Mass.

1897

Secretary, James E. Rhodes, 2d, The Travelers, Hartford, Conn.

Frederick H. Dole represented the College at the dedicatory exercises and reception in connection with the formal opening of the Suffolk University Building in Boston on Sunday, February 6.

1899

Hon. Wallace H. White, Jr., is in Egypt at the head of the United States delegation to the International Convention of Telegraph Communications. The session is expected to last four or five months and will concern itself chiefly with the reallocation of broadcasting bands for extreme long distance use.

1900

Secretary Burton M. Clough reports that Clifford S. Bragdon is spending the winter in California and plans to come East in the early spring by way of Florida, where he will stay for some time. He has purchased a summer home in the Belgrade Lake region.

1902

Secretary Lyman A. Cousins has been elected a trustee of the Portland Savings Bank.

With the celebration of the twenty-fifth anni-
versary of the opening of the College of Business Administration at Boston University, Professor Charles E. Bellatty, head of the Advertising Department, observes this same anniversary of his appointment to its faculty.

William L. Flye of Sheepscot is a director of the Congregational Christian Conference of Maine.

We read in the New Yorker that Mr. and Mrs. Harvey D. Gibson have purchased the old Randall House at North Conway, N. H., have changed its name to The Eastern Slopes Inn, and are enjoying a considerable patronage of winter sports enthusiasts.

John W. Higgins of Skowhegan, who on New Year’s Day began his twenty-fourth year as Register of Deeds of Somerset County, has announced that he will not be a candidate to succeed himself when his term expires at the end of the present year.

Almon F. Hill, Jr., formerly of Lima, Ohio, is engaged in the real estate business in Portland and lives at 37 William Street.

F. Edward Hoyt, for many years Postmaster of Gorham and at present treasurer of the town, is a candidate for County Commissioner of Cumberland County at the June primaries.

Principal William E. Wing of Deering High School, Portland, has been elected President of the Board of Directors of Portland Junior College.

1903
Secretary, Clement F. Robinson, 85 Exchange Street, Portland, Me.

Edward F. Moody and Mrs. Moody sailed February 26th on the Rex for a two months’ motor trip through Italy and France.

State Senator Scott C. W. Simpson has been elected a member of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention, to open at Concord on May 11. Franklin Pierce ’24 served as chairman of a similar session about a century ago.

1906
We understand that Secretary Robert T. Woodruff has moved from Lakeview, N. C., to 165 Broadway, New York City.

Philip F. Chapman of Portland, who was one of the “small business men” who attended the heavily publicized conference in Washington last month, has been elected vice-president of the Smaller Business Association of New England organized in Boston on February 27 by a group made up largely of New England delegates to the Washington session.

1907
Secretary, Felix A. Burton, 234 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Richard I. Carney’s bank, the Boston Cooperative, in which he has been Director and Member of the Security Committee for the past ten years, has changed its name to the Boston Federal Savings & Loan Association, 53 State Street, operating under a new Federal Charter. (He still makes candy for the Schraft Company in his spare moments.)

Fulton J. Redman, we hear, has sold out his interest in the Portland Evening Neus. Doubtless, now that he is reconciled with “Bob” Cony, he does not need it any longer. He is now conducting a Democratic column in the Portland Sunday Telegram.

In the October issue of Harper’s Magazine Bernard De Voto writing of boyhood reminiscences refers to his enjoyment of Professor Wilbert (“Bill”) Snow’s story telling with appreciation. (Yes, we all enjoyed them too, but refer to them less euphemistically.) Bill is the author of a new song for Wesleyan University called “Fair Wesleyan.”

Mahlon P. Whipple has been made superintendent of the new million and a half dollar Liberty Mutual Building in Boston. “Whip” is the one man in our class who ought to be able to keep them out of jams.

Thomas R. Winchell has recently become treasurer of the newly organized Plymouth Corporation, with offices at 250 Stuart Street, Boston. The firm has leased the business of the old Northern Maine Plywood Company.

1908
Aaron A. Putnam of Houlton won the Christmas lighting contest in his city.

1909
Secretary, Ernest H. Pottle, 34 Appleton Place, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Harrison Atwood, Vice President of McCann-Erickson, Inc., of New York, sailed on the Berengaria on February 3rd for a six weeks’ business trip to Europe. Mr. Atwood is president of the New York Bowdoin Alumni Association for the year 1938.

Congressman Ralph O. Brewster, a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, has obtained considerable prominence as leader of the opposition group in the committee during the hearings on the Vinson Bill for a 20% increase in naval strength. Mr. Brewster is also a member of a special house committee on foreign policy.

News reports of the address made by Congressman Brewster at Columbus, Ohio, on Lincoln’s Birthday are most enthusiastic, one story reading “It is impossible to describe the profound patriotism inspired by Governor Brewster. Columbus has had nothing like it in 20 years.”

The Alumni Office continues to receive newspaper clippings from various sources mentioning the possible presidential candidacy of Mayor Burton of Cleveland.

Max P. Cushing is in Italy this winter in connection with his musical work.

Reed H. Ellis, representative from Rangeley in the last Maine Legislature, has taken out papers for nomination as candidate for the State Senate.
An oil painting of Walter P. Hinckley has been added to the collection at the Good Will Home, where he has served as superintendent since 1919.

1910

John D. Clifford, Jr., of Lewiston has been reappointed United States Attorney for the District of Maine.

Class President E. Curtis Matthews of Portsmouth, N. H., made front-page news in January when he and two friends discovered and trapped a burglar in an unoccupied summer cottage.

1911

Secretary Ernest G. Fifield sends in the following information:

John L. Brummert has moved to Philadelphia, Penna., as advertising representative of Curtis Publishing Company.

David T. Burgh was married on September 17, 1937, to Miss E. Dorothy Robinson. He is Assistant Chief of the Mail and Files of the Federal Trade Commission in Washington.

Dr. John E. Cartland is President of the Board of Education in Auburn.

L. E. Clarke is a councilman in Bogota, N. J.

John L. Curtis, who is a banker with the National City Bank of New York in Tokyo, Japan, writes as follows:

"Life here is full of problems for a banker due to all kinds of exchange and trade control laws, etc., and it is extremely interesting. This will be a crucial year in the history of Japan." Curtis is a Vice-President of the Phi Beta Kappa Club in Japan.

Philip H. Kimball, Principal of Machias Normal School, is President of the New England Teachers' Training Association. During this year he has a leave of absence for graduate study at New York University.

Dr. J. C. Oram is a member of the Board of Education in South Portland.

Charles Oxnard is District Deputy Grand Master of the 6th District of Massachusetts, F. and A. M.

Harrison L. Robinson has been elected a member of the Bangor City Council.

Professor E. Baldwin Smith of Princeton University is Chairman of the Divisional Program of Humanistic Studies.

1912

Herbert E. Locke of Augusta has recently established a $50 prize to be awarded annually to the member of the senior delegation of Bowdoin's chapter of Zeta Psi who has shown the most praise-worthy development in character and personality since entering the College. Award will be made by a committee comprising the faculty advisor, a second faculty man who is a member of the fraternity, and three other alumni brothers.

It has been brought to our attention that Ashmead White is seriously ill at the Eastern Maine General Hospital in Bangor.

1913

Secretary Luther G. Whitter of Farmington writes as follows:

Plans for the 25th Reunion of the Class of 1913 are in the hands of the committee. Obie Gardner, the chairman, has made two trips to Portland for the purpose of talking over things with the members of the class in that locality. The committee has not made any of its plans public as yet. The headquarters of the class will be in South Hyde. Sleeping quarters will be there for those who desire accommodations.

Forty-five members have returned their questionnaires. The writer of each stated that he would be present at our 25th, or planned to be. Therefore it seems safe to predict that we will have over sixty members present.

A letter from Chet Abbott states that he has just recovered from pneumonia and is now on his way to the south to get the benefit of the warm sunshine.

Ed Burleigh was a candidate for Mayor of Hallowell at the last city election.

Frank I. Cowan was elected president of the State Mutual Fire Insurance Company at its last annual meeting.

The class now has two bank presidents; Leon A. Dodge, president of First National Bank of Damariscotta, and Albert P. Cushman, president of Northampton (Mass.) National Bank and Trust Company.

"Turkey" Gates has been found after being lost for several years. His address is General Delivery, Forsyth, Georgia. He claims membership in "Herbert Hoover's Army."

Col. Winthrop S. Greene, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the U. S. A. at Bogota, Colombia, writes that if a new Minister to that country is appointed within the next two months, he may be able to get to Commencement.

Charlie Hatch is taking a year's vacation from teaching on account of illness. His present address is 187 North Main Street, St. Albans, Vt.

V. Russell Leavitt, who is head of the Hartford office of Paine, Webber and Co., has been elected President of the Connecticut Investment Bankers Association.

Aaron Marden, ex-1913, who was caretaker for twenty years of Admiral Peary's estate on Eagle Island is now engaged in farming in Sidney, Me., address, R. F. D. No. 7, Augusta, Me.

Ray E. Palmer, who has been located in Europe since 1913 has returned to the United States and is located at 55 Wall Street with the National City Bank of New York.

There are several sons and daughters of 1913 in different Colleges and Universities. Those reported to date include John Lewis, Jr., U. of Me., 1940, John S. Colby, U. of Me., 1941; Frederick W. Cowan, U. of Me., 1941; Priscilla Haskell, U. of Me., 1939; Joel Huston Dodge, Wentworth Institute; Franklin Burton Comery,

The stock has not yet given up calling at the homes of members of 1913. The following visitsations of the old bird since the last Report are hereby recorded.

James Mathew Belknap, 13 July 1934.
David Jordan Belknap, 30 Aug. 1936.
Paul Hatch, 10 June 1937.

Ralph Averill Powers, Jr., 9 March 1939.

One of the members reported that the stock has been hovering above the home of his son and was threatening to land last week (week ending Feb. 19). Until more information is received, the name of the classmate is withheld. In the meantime, we hope the mother, child, and grandfather are doing as well as can be expected.

Notes are received from Secretary Alfred E. Gray as follows:

Robert D. Leigh, President of Bennington College, was recently reported by Time as saying at a convention of the National Association of Speech Teachers: "I doubt whether more than ten persons can get together and do much in advancing ideas or thought. I wonder if the teachers of speech might not be more helpful to humanity if they taught silence."

Arthur S. Merrill is agent for the Investor's Syndicate at Bangor.

Alfred W. Newcombe, who is professor of history at Knox College, spent part of last summer in Utah.

Otto R. Folsom-Jones is now a member of the law firm of Brewster & Steiwer, with offices in the Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

Austin H. MacCormick was a speaker at the 13th annual Women's Conference on National Defense for an Enduring America in Washington late in January taking as his topic "Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency As A Safeguard For An Enduring America," and spoke to the annual meeting of the Maine Parent-Teacher Association at Augusta on February 18.

Rev. Harry Trust, D.D., Litt.D., was on January 27 inaugurated as fourth president of the Bangor Theological Seminary.

John C. Fitzgerald was appointed as permanent WPA administrator for Maine on February 8.

An article "Speed of Pulses Along Tubes with Elastic Walls — An Artificial Artery" by Class Secretary Noel C. Little appeared in the February issue of The American Physics Teacher. Although ostensibly dealing with a method of presenting physics to the premedical freshman, it is reported that it really concerns a method by which the red blood of 1917 will be made to run its course forever.

Roland H. Cobb of Worcester has been elected president of the American Camping Association.

Elywn King is now located at 44 Marblehead Street, North Andover, Mass.

Paul H. McIntire of Portland was recently elected to the executive committee of the Cumberland County Teachers' Association.

Gilbert Ogle, who has been "lost," is now at 1828 North Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Hon. James C. Oliver of South Portland is seeking renomination in the June primary as the Republican candidate from the First District for United States Representative.

1918

Harlan L. Harrington, Secretary, 74 Weston Avenue, Braintree, Mass.

C. Lloyd Claff spoke to the Biology "majors" on "Protozoa," on March 9.

Tobey Mooers has been transferred from Toronto to the consulate at Mexicali, (Baja, California), Mexico.

Arthur C. Payne, M.D. (Howard University, 1922), of East Chicago, Indiana, looks forward to attending Commencement at Brunswick this June. Payne has a daughter twelve years of age.

Robert C. Rounds has been acting as captain in the Boston Community Fund Campaign. He is the source of most of these 1918 notes.

Karl V. Palmer is Commander of the Ralph D. Caldwell Post, American Legion, Portland.

Ralph H. Peacock is now at 73 Tremont Street, Boston.

Dan Roper has been busy in the Intelligence Unit of the Internal Revenue Service in New Orleans. He has three daughters, two of them attending Ursuline College, New Orleans. Dan is said to be one of the most eloquent speakers in the State since the days of Seargent Prentiss, Bowdoin 1826.

1919

Secretary Donald S. Higgins is planning to send out a letter to the Class within the next few weeks, and will probably use the columns of the June ALUMNUS to report his findings.

Frederick B. Canavello, who has been on the "lost list" for some months, has been located in care of the Gulf Oil Company at Utica, N. Y.

Rev. Percy S. Ridlon of South Paris has been elected Vice-President of the Maine Council of Religious Education.

1921

Norman W. Haines, Esquire, Secretary, 68 Devonshire Street, Boston, Massachusetts.
Ben Atwood is manager of the Credit Department of Shell Union Oil Corporation, 50 West 50th Street, New York City.

Albion M. Benton is in the insurance business at 208 South Street, Biddeford, Maine.

John Berry is manager of Wayland Manor, an apartment hotel at 500 Angell Street, Providence, Rhode Island.

Sanger Cook, State Senator from Pittsfield, has announced that he will be a candidate for President of Maine Senate in 1939.

George Cumming, Superintendent of Schools of Rockland, was elected to the Committee on Teacher Welfare at the Maine Teachers' Association meeting.

Your class secretary is still practicing law at the old stand, 68 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., and in the Mechanics Savings Bank Building, Reading, Mass., being counsel for this Bank.

Luke Halpin is still teaching in the Reading High School, Reading, Massachusetts.

Herby Ingraham, Principal of the Skowhegan (Maine) High School, was an alternate delegate to the National Educational Association.

Phil Lovell is still practicing law with the firm of Hale and Hamlin, Ellsworth.

Harry Lyseth, of the Maine State Department of Education, has shown his skill as a radio director over WCH, Sunday afternoons at 6:00.

Paul Marston has been practicing medicine in Kezar Falls for the last few years.

Phil McLellan is practicing medicine at 683 Asylum Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut.

Among those who attended the annual Bowdoin dinner in Boston were Hugh Nixon, Secretary of Massachusetts Teachers Federation, and Charlie Jordan, who lives in Weymouth and sells school textbooks.

Jack Williams writes from 195 Broadway, New York City, that his job and the size of his family remain the same. He states that he sees "Mary" Garden occasionally.

John Woodward is now living in Malden and working for the Hood Rubber Company in Watertown.

Our President, John Young, is located at 3930 McKinney Avenue, Dallas, Texas. He is president of Texas Pediatric Society, Instructor in Baylor Medical School, a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, and of the American Academy of Pediatrics, and has many other distinctions. He has three children aged 10, 7, and 5 respectively. He states that he is building a home where we can have our twenty-fifth reunion.

Response to the annual class letter this year has been very gratifying, letters and checks having been received from several who have not been heard from for years. Please write to the secretary, if you have not already done so, with news of yourself and any of our classmates.

1922

Frank Averill is working on a financial campaign at Northeastern University.

Arthur C. Bartlett, who is living at Essex, Conn., is now doing free lance writing, with his New York address at 112 East 17th Street.

Shepard M. Emery and family, formerly of Groveton, N. H., have moved to Portland. He is to be connected with the Canal National Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. Waldo R. Flinn announce the birth of a daughter, Judith, on January 17.

Rev. Raymond G. Putnam is preaching at St. Johnsbury Center, Vermont.

1923

Elliott Perkins, who is Chairman of the 15th Reunion Committee, has been in conference with "Fat" Hill, who was in charge of the reunion in 1933, and reports that preliminary steps have been taken in anticipation of the celebration.

Stephen Palmer has purchased land in Swampscott, Mass., and is considering building a house there.

The following paragraphs are selected from a story in a recent number of The Microphone, radio weekly.

Vic Whiteman has joined the ranks of broadcast "greats."

Rising from a salary of less than $1500 to one of more than $25,000 per year; from published stories in the wood pulp mags to by-lines in Liberty Magazine; from producing programs on WEEI to directing mammoth presentations over the coast to coast Columbia Broadcasting System; and last of all, from writing script for "Charlie and Willie," to writing the priceless lines for "Tommy Rigs and Betty Lou," is the goal attained by this young genius in less than eight years.

After a degree at Bowdoin, augmented by graduate study, he took to short story writing. His 50th story clicked in a wood-pulp magazine and for the next five years he contributed scores of "shorts" to Street and Smith publications. Vic started with adventure stories; then, sentimental stuff occupied his attention, but now having landed in Liberty and other "smoothies," he sticks to sport stories.

His initial radio appearance came at the home station, WAKX, now WLNH, in Laconia, N. H. WEEI scouts located Vic while attending the dog sled races at Laconia in January, 1930, and brought him to Boston.

During his six years' stay at WEEI, "Vic" originated and developed many fine programs. His office soon became known as the idea factory and, like all geniuses, he was credited with more "screwy" ideas than workable programs. But, as "Vic" himself would say, "nothing ventured," etc. and he was an adventurer. Some of his best wood-pulp magazine stories were published in Adventure Stories magazine.

[ The Bowdoin Alumnus ]

[100]
Shortly after starting here, "Vic" developed a half-hour program daily, known as the "Evening Tattler." During the run of the Tattler, Whitman undoubtedly conducted more radio interviews than any other broadcasting personality in New England. Here he met and married Miss Helen Ingalls of Roslindale.

Only a few months before WEEI was taken over by the Columbia Broadcasting System, he resigned from the staff to take the position of Director of Scripts at Columbia in New York. Here he remained less than a year, joining the office of Wilson, Powell & Hayward, Inc., at 444 Madison Avenue, as script writer, producer and director of broadcasting.

At present "Vic" is writing the feature script, producing and directing the morning broadcasts, and assisting in producing the new "Heinz Magazine of the Air" Sunday night show at 5 o'clock.

Within the past month, "Vic" has been secured by Tommy Riggs, the latest Valley sensation, to write his material for himself and his cute little imaginative chum, Betty Lou.

State Representative George D. Varney of Berwick is looking forward to re-election and to a possible elevation to the post of speaker.

1924

Secretary, Prof. Clarence D. Rouillard, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada.

Announcement was made in January of the engagement of Dr. Carl E. Dunham to Mrs. Marion H. Whitney, R.N., supervisor in the Maine General Hospital. The wedding will take place in the spring. Carl is on the Maine General staff, and also a captain in the Medical Detachment, 103rd Infantry of the Maine National Guard.

George E. Hill, speaker of the Maine House of Representatives where he is completing his third term, has announced his candidacy in the June primaries for the Republican nomination as Senator from Cumberland County. During his second term in the lower chamber, George was Republican floor leader and House Chairman of the powerful joint Legislative Committee on Judiciary.

Dr. Richard B. Phillips is now a Fellow in Surgery at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota. Dick, who has been around—witness nine European degrees in medicine,—nevertheless reports that the Mayo Clinic is the finest medical center he has ever seen.


1904 Note (misplaced)
Fred L. Putnam and George W. Burnpee are members of the committee in charge of the campaign for funds to build and endow a new main building at Ricker Classical Institute in Houlton. A third member is Stetson H. Hussey '11. Plans for the building have been drawn up by Harry S. Coombs '10.

Waldo G. Weymouth of 98 Gamage Avenue, Auburn, reports the birth of twin girls on August 29, 1937, this giving him a total family of four young ladies. Waldo is office manager for the Somerset Shoe Company.

1925

Joseph D. Garland was re-elected president of the Bangor Chamber of Commerce at the organization meeting held in January.

Crosby Hodgman is assistant editor of Opportunity Magazine, Chicago, and is still teaching at the Chicago Latin School.

1926

Albert Abrahamson, Secretary, 76 Federal Street, Brunswick, Maine.

Harry Bray, who has been on the "lost list," has been located at Colton Court Apartments, New Rochelle, N. Y. He is a lawyer.

Wayne Sibley was made a partner in the law firm of Sibley, Blair and Young, 314 Main Street, Worcester, Mass. He has been associated with the firm since finishing law school in 1929.

Several extra copies of the 1936 edition of the Class Record are available without charge to interested persons who care to write the secretary.

1927

Secretary, George O. Cutter, 647 Vinewood, Birmingham, Michigan.

Please note change in your secretary's address.

Lawrence R. Flint of Chicopee Falls, Mass., was married last fall to Miss Virginia Brigham of Longmeadow, Mass. They are now at home at 10 Sumner Avenue, Springfield, where Mr. Flint is engaged in the textile business. James C. Flint '31 was his brother's best man and among the ushers was Gordon W. Bryant '28.

Roswell "Dinty" Moore reports a change in his business address, it now being—Room 513, 49 Pearl Street, Hartford, Connecticut.

News items from 1927 have been conspicuous by their absence during the past few months. Your secretary has found it necessary to cut down on his staff of roamint reporters, which is a possible explanation. He now wishes to increase his staff, but finds it necessary to cut down on salaries in that department due to the present recession.

To that end he herewith issues a call for volunteers and hopes for a one hundred per cent response from the members of "Bowdoin's Greatest Class." Don't be so modest, boys! It takes only a stamp and a few minutes time for you to send in news of yourselves and of any other 1927er which comes to your attention.
1928

Bill Alexander has been given sabbatical leave from the Belmont Hill School and is spending the spring semester at his farm in New Gloucester.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Johnson of 903 Park Avenue, Richmond, Va., announce the birth of Arthur Berry Johnson on January 6th.

Bill Cobb, who has passed a year in tutoring and secretarial work on the Frank A. Vanderlip estate in California, is now at his home in Durham, N. H.

Donald A. Leadbetter is studying at the Peabody Law School in Portland.

Richard W. Merrill of Bangor has announced his intention of seeking nomination to represent his city in the Legislature at the Republican primaries in June.

Mr. and Mrs. David M. Osborne of Wellesley, Mass., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Barbara, on February 19.

Paul Tiemer has recently joined the advertising department of Time Magazine.

Eliot Weil writes from the American Consulate General in Canton, China, and says: "Canton is comparatively quiet except for air raids, most of which are directed against the railways. We've had over two hundred raids since August. Today's second raid is now in progress. The bombers have been flying over us but have not dropped any bombs on the city this morning. Needless to say, I wish I might be in Brunswick for my tenth. I am appointing Ken Rounds as my proxy, and know he will carry out his assignment with characteristic ability."

1929

Secretary, H. LeBrec Micouleau, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

Huntington Blatchford has left Portland to take a position with the National Rockland Bank of Boston. Hunt and Mrs. Blatchford and Hunt, Jr., are now living at 28 Harris Street, Brookline, Mass.

Charles C. Dunbar is auditor of the Fiduciary Trust Company, 1 Wall Street, New York City.

Rev. Carter S. Gillis moved last summer from Hartford to Woodbury, Conn., where he is now rector of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Merrill Hunt, Jr., announce the birth of David Merrill Hunt, their second child, on December 28. They are living on Bailey Road, Maplewood, New Jersey. Merrill is employed by Elbrook, Inc., exporters and importers, in New York City.

Wendell P. McKown, Jr., writes that David Kenniston McKown (weight 6 lbs. 11/4 oz.) was born in Hartford, Conn., on January 31.

Kenneth W. Sewall, M.D., has moved from the Massachusetts Memorial Hospital to the Boston Lying-In Hospital at 221 Longwood Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald D. Wilks announce the arrival of a son, Geoffrey Weida, on January 14. The Wilks also have a daughter and make their home in Stewart Manor, Long Island. Ronnie is a sales representative of Johnson & Johnson—surgical supplies.

1930

Secretary H. Philip Chapman, Jr., is now living at 54 Montrose Avenue in Portland.

Pliny A. Allen, M.D., formerly of Brookline, is now practicing in Bar Harbor.

The engagement of William Altenburg to Miss Barbara Underhill of Manchester, N. H., was announced on February 19. Bill is with the United Shoe Machinery Company in Boston.

George W. Bowie of Vanceboro was among those taking the Maine State examinations given on March 8 under the direction of the Board of Registration of Medicine.

Asa S. Knowles of Northeastern University is Editor of the News Bulletin of the Society for the Advancement of Management. This is a monthly publication sent out primarily to the members of this society.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter Lee have announced the birth of Louise Kelsey Lee on February 21. Carter is teaching at Quincy, Mass.

Carl Moses sends the check for his Alumnus subscription and says: "It is a little delayed as I have been in South America and have just returned to the States this week, from a few months' business trip through the West Indies, British Guiana, Venezuela and Colombia. In the interests of the RCA Manufacturing Co. for whom I work."

Stuart Stone is now in Nashua, N. H., where he is working with Charles M. Cutter '26, agent of the Union Mutual Insurance Company.

1931

Secretary, Albert E. Jenkins, 51 Ingleside Ave., Winthrop, Mass.

Recent news from Brunswick has it that Sherwood Aldrich is seeking the Republican nomination for county attorney in Sagadahoc County, Maine. Sherwood graduated from Boston University Law School in 1934 and soon thereafter was admitted to the Maine Bar; he is associated with his father in the practice of law in Brunswick. Sherry and Mrs. Aldrich announce the arrival of a daughter, Jane Norton, on February 11.

Lyman A. Cousens, 3rd, son and grandson of Bowdoin alumni of that name, was born in Portland on February 17.

A freshly painted shingle on the main street of Billerica, Mass., has attracted considerable attention during the last few weeks, and rightly so because it bears the announcement that James A. Whipple, Jr.—Attorney at Law—has opened an office for the general practice of law. Jim, we understand, is still living in Winthrop, and also continues to maintain his law office in downtown Boston.
1932
Dick Barrett has been granted a fellowship in the Mayo Foundation for three years.
Dick Durham is studying medicine at the University of South Carolina.
Tar Emerson is connected with the Southworth-Anthoensen Press in Portland after having worked in Boston for the past year.
On February 1st Leon V. Walker, Jr., became associated with the law firm of Verrill, Hale, Dana & Walker in Portland.
On February 26th Barry Timson was married to Miss Viola A. Klock of Hyde Park, Mass. Barry and his bride took a West Indies cruise and are presumably now at home on Beacon Street in Hyde Park.

1933
Newton Chase is studying History at Yale Graduate School.
Word has been received of the announcement of Bill Perry’s engagement to Miss Darcy Atwater of Westfield, N. J.
Francis H. Russell has received his Master’s degree from Harvard Graduate School.

1934
Edward I. Albling of Portland has been appointed State Statistician for the Works Progress Administration of Maine. He has had two years post-graduate work at the University of Michigan and since January 1st has been serving as acting State Statistician.
The engagement of Miss Elizabeth L. Brown of Germantown, Penn., to Robert J. (Kit) Carson, Jr., has been announced.
We are informed of the engagement of Miss Jean Armour of Chicago to Enoch W. Hunt, 2d, who is studying medicine in that city.
Thurman Larson is studying medicine at George Washington University.
Joel Marshall is studying medicine at the University of Western Ontario.
James B. Perkins, Jr., of Boothbay Harbor has announced that he will seek the Republican nomination for county attorney from Lincoln County.
Robert C. Porter, who is in his second year of the Law School at the University of Pennsylvania, has recently been honored by election to the editorial board of the Law Review.
Blakeslee D. Wright tells us that he is doing graduate work at Wesleyan University.

1935
Marsh Barbour, who has been with the Rockefeller Institute in New York since leaving his teaching fellowship at Bowdoin, has recently been transferred to the Princeton Division of the Institute. He is working on a study of the tobacco mosaic virus and is living at 153 Jefferson Road, Princeton, N. J.
Lawrence Dana has been elected to the editorial board of the Law Review at the University of Virginia.

Richard S. Henry is living at 129 Snow Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Hoyt of Hamilton, Mass., announce the arrival of a daughter, Martha, on March 6.
Allan F. Hubbell and Miss Margaret Pilblad of Rockville Centre, N. Y., were married on December 27th. Al is Instructor in Speech at Columbia College.
Howard Milliken is studying at the Medical School of Alabama University.
John Schaffner has a private tutorial position. His address is c/o Mrs. Arthur Pettit, Rumson, N. J.
The engagement of Robert S. Sherman to Miss Carol White of Milton, Mass., was announced on February 20th.
Arthur Stratton has a job writing advertising for a firm in New York City.
Deane S. Thomas, Jr., is gathering in straight A’s at the Graduate School of Boston University, and expects to receive his M.S. there in June.
Donald Usher is associated with Pan-American Airways at Miami, Florida.

1936
Hubert S. Shaw, Secretary.
This experiment of having the class secretaries write the class news can be successful only through your co-operation as members of the class. So I am making a plea to send news of yourselves more often, with special regard to your addresses.

In the medical schools the class is well represented. Bick Lang, Rod Larcom and Phil Good are in their second year at Harvard. Bick’s address is 168 Longwood Avenue, Brookline, Mass. Robert Burns is studying at Tufts, and Randall Snow and Rod Tondreau are students at the University of Pennsylvania. Ed McFarland at George Washington reports that he is “enjoying his work more and more.”

Congratulations are now in order for two members of the class. George E. Hildreth and Miss Frederica MacVicar, both of Auburndale, Mass., were married on November 16th. Vail Marvin and Miss Betty Seavy of Merrymount, Mass., have announced their engagement.

Dick Bechtel has just been elected secretary of the Bowdoin Alumni Association of Washington, D. C. He still is interested in radio as a hobby. He is working for the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company.

John Chapman is associated with the National Labor Relations Board and is in Washington occasionally.

George Chisholm is an assistant at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.
Tom Gibb is studying for his Ph.D. in chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This is his second year.

Al Ingalls is now employed in Brooklyn, N.
Y., and it is rumored that he is to be married soon.

Bram Jackson's address is 37 Anderson Street, Boston, Mass.

Andy Lane is also in Boston with the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company.

Charlie McDonald is now living at 2854 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Stan McGarry is with the Paul F. Clark Agency of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., at 1 Federal Street, Boston.

Burroughs Mitchell is in the editorial department of the Frank A. Munsey Company. He is also working on a novel.

Walter "Bus" Shaw is teaching and coaching at his Alma Mater, Presque Isle High School. Last June he was married to Miss Ethel Howe of Stockholm.

Phil Christie, Joe Drummond, Wink Walker and Homer Waterhouse are still attending Harvard Law School. Also Al Putnam and John Roberts are studying law at Boston University.

Last December I saw Johnny Presnell, Elmer Fortier and Larry Hall in Boston. Johnny looks like a general already in his West Point uniform. Elmer is working at home in Dexter. Larry is teaching at Deerfield Academy.

Howard Vogel and Harry Scholefield are rooming together at 8 Andover Hall, Cambridge, Mass. Howie is an assistant in the Department of Biology at Harvard, where he is studying for his Ph.D. Harry is a student at Harvard Divinity School.

Your secretary is teaching and coaching at St. Albans School for Boys, Washington, D. C. My summer address will be 3 Park Avenue, Presque Isle.

1937

Secretary, William S. Burton, 96 Prescott Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Instead of the familiar "President and Mrs. Sills will be at home on Tuesday from 4 to 6" it is well known now that Stan Williams and Bill Gross serve tea every Wednesday from 5 to 6 in Conant Hall, Cambridge. As a result the greater portion of the eighteen members of the Class of 1937 now doing graduate work at Harvard have been meeting regularly all year. Eight of this number, Dito Bond, Don Bryant, Charlie Brewer, Bill Burton, Harold Cross, Dick Mathewson, Norm Seagrave, and Dick Woods are in Law School. Seagrave in fact has lately received employment as President Conant's chauffeur — that is, in between giving talks on "Why I am a Democrat" and related subjects.

In addition to the law students of '37 who are usually found at these Wednesday afternoon gatherings, Fred Gwynn and Ed Benjamin, now doing graduate work in English, Jack Dalton of the School of Education and Mansfield Hunt, graduate student in History, are regular visitors.

Horace Buxton and Bill Simon are now in Harvard Business School, and Dick Clapp has a University Fellowship in connection with his work in Biology. Joe Rogers, who completes the Harvard list of '37 men, attends the Medical School and is living at 137 Park Drive, Boston.

Walter Batty, Charlie Curtis and Dave Deane are studying medicine at Tufts, and Albert Moulton, Phil Thomas and John Twaddle are at the Boston University Medical School.

Simey Aronson is now employed with Cranwell and Cabot, Investment Counsel in Boston. Dick Baker is employed by the Hancock Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

John B. Chandler has recently moved to Gorham, N. H. — P. O. Box 229.

Sheldon Christian is Maine editor of the North America Book of Verse." He is the author of "Lightnin'," which was sung by the Glee Club on their recent trip.

Frank L. Cooper is at Cornell Medical College in New York City, while Jack Reed is at the Cornell Medical School in Ithaca, N. Y.

Bill Fletcher is employed with the Rustcraft Greeting Card Co. of Boston.

Buzz Hall is a special agent with the Aetna Casualty and Surety Company of Hartford, Conn.

William T. Henry is at 218 Paradise Street, Orrville, Ohio.

Paul S. Ivory at mid-years joined the faculty of the Mount Hermon School as instructor in English and Music.

The engagement of Miss Charlotte Nickerson of Melrose, Mass., to Roger C. Kellogg has just been announced.

The engagement was recently announced of Miss Joyce Watson Applegate of Montclair, N. J., to Bill Klaber, now of New Bedford, Mass., where he is working on the Standard Times.

Bill Leach, with the Firestone Tire Distributors in Fitchburg, Mass., has recently returned from a training course in Akron, Ohio.

Gary Merrill (remember class elections freshman year) is now on tour with a New York cast playing in Brother Rat. He was last seen on the tour West by Jack Goldman in Saint Louis.

Bill Owen and Dick Steer are associated with La Touraine Coffee Co. of Boston.

Bob Porter, a scholarship student in the Washington Institute of Public Affairs, is now research secretary to Congressman Ralph O. Brewster '09.

Robert Rohr is a research chemist for the R. T. Vanderbilt Company of Norwalk, Conn.

Medical 1916

Dr. Nessib S. Kupelian, for the past sixteen years assistant physician at the Pownal State School, has been appointed Superintendent of that institution.

Honorary 1929

Rt. Rev. Benjamin Brewster, Bishop of Maine, has been made a Doctor of Divinity by the University of King's College, Halifax, N. S.
National Book Awards of the A. B. A.
The Booksellers’ Favorite Novel
The Citadel — Cronin .... $2.50
The year’s best Non-fiction Book
Madame Curie ............ $3.50
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Crow .................... $3.00
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The Procession is Coming

Bowdoin’s one hundred and thirty-third Commencement Exercises will be held on Saturday, June 18. The usual preliminary events, beginning with the Baccalaureate service, running through the three preceding days. On Thursday seniors and their guests will dance to the music of Will Hudson and Glenn Miller in the Sargent Gymnasium. The softball game between the five and ten-year classes will be played on the Delta Friday morning, and George H. Quinby ’23, Director of Dramatics, has chosen “Twelfth Night” as the Commencement play to be given that evening.

The Commencement procession will be marshaled by Robert G. Albion, Ph.D., of the Class of 1918, assisted by Professor Edward C. Kirkland of the faculty, with Claude R. Frazier in charge of the seniors. Speakers at the Commencement Exercises will be Philip F. Chapman, Jr., Andrew H. Cox, William Frost and Edward L. O’Neill, Jr. Chapman’s father and grandfather, members of the classes of 1906 and 1868 respectively, also spoke from the Commencement platform. Cox and Frost are the sons of James F. Cox and John W. Frost, both of the Class of 1904. The alternate speaker is Donald F. Bradford.

As we go to press, responses to requests for reunion information have not been received from all classes, but such data as is now available appears below:

1888

The fifty-year class will maintain headquarters in the B.C.A. Room in the Morton Union and Secretary Horatio S. Card expects that at least ten of the living membership of thirteen will be in attendance. The class has already won the Snow Reunion Trophy several times. The reunion dinner will probably be held at the Hotel Eagle Friday evening.

1898

Class headquarters will be maintained at 82 Federal Street during the Commencement period and the usual reunion dinner will be held on Friday evening at a place as yet unknown. The committee in charge comprises Messrs. Dana, Drake, Lawrence, Pennell, Pierce, Preble, Ellis Spear, Jr., Swan and Young, and an attendance of about twenty-five is expected.

1903

Farrington Abbott, Leon Walker and Thomas White, with Secretary Clement Robinson, have been in charge of reunion arrangements for the thirty-five-year class. On Thursday evening the group will be supper guests of Professor and Mrs. Burnett, and on Friday there will be a clambake at the Auburn Colony in South Harpswell, where general reunion headquarters will be maintained. Indications are that at least seventy-five will be on hand for this event.

1908

Secretary Charles E. Files reports a minimum of formal stage setting for the thirtieth reunion group. There will be a headquarters room in South Appleton and a dinner at the Lookout Point House on Friday evening.
The Bowdoin Alumnus

Member of the American Alumni Council

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STANLEY P. CHASE '05, Book Editor
CHARLES S. F. LINCOLN '91, Class Notes Editor
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Published four times during the college year by Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine. Subscription price $1.50 a year. Single copies, 40 cents. With Bowdoin Orient $3.50 a year.

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 21st, 1927, at the Postoffice at Brunswick, Maine, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XII JUNE, 1938 No. 4

1913

The quarter-century class has arranged for exclusive occupancy of South Hyde Hall, provisions having been made for sleeping quarters and the serving of light refreshments. Friday will be spent at the Bath Country Club, where the reunion dinner will be served that evening. A class report is being prepared by Secretary Luther G. Whittier, who has been assisted by a reunion committee headed by D. Earl Gardner and including President Cedric R. Crowell and Sumner T. Pike.

1918

Secretary Harlan Harrington, Class Agent Elliot Freeman, and Robert S. Stetson are in charge of arrangements and have secured headquarters and sleeping rooms in North Hyde Hall. The class dinner will be held on Friday night, probably at a shore resort in the Harpswells.

1923

Elliot P. Perkins is chairman of the class reunion committee and has been assisted by Fund Agent Francis P. Hill, the Alumni Secretary, and others. Headquarters, with a few sleeping rooms available, will be maintained at 15 McKeen Street, opposite the Beta House, and plans are being made for a distinctive costume and a reunion dinner on Friday.

1928

Responsibility for the tenth reunion has been divided, most of the work falling on President Steve Trafton and on Bill Alexander and Dick Chapman. Alexander has conducted correspondence with the class in connection with the preparation of a printed report and announces a record of returned questionnaires superior to that set up by 1927 a year ago. Headquarters will be in North Appleton and the class dinner will be at the Lookout Point House.

1933

Secretary Johnny Merrill has had the help of a large group of the class in planning his fifth reunion. President John Milliken has been active, as have also Messrs. Madeira, Torrey, Perry, Baker, Booth, McIntire, Gordon and others. Torrey has been editing The Five-Thirty-Three, a pre-reunion news letter, Perry is chairman of a committee to operate a big clambake on Friday evening, Baker is in charge of plans for a class gift, and Madeira has been gathering statistics of all sorts about the class. Headquarters will be in South Winthrop.

Alumni Fund

As we go to press approximately 700 men have contributed more than $6,850 to the Alumni Income Fund. This is somewhat better in amount than at this date a year ago, but many more individual contributors are needed to equal the record of 1937.
Newfoundland Winter
ROBERT S. ECKE, M. D., of the Class of 1931

Certainly to the devotees of Peary and MacMillan, Twillingate cannot be called “North.” The north is brought down to us, though. From the pole the chill Labrador current sweeps by us for four hundred miles before it delivers its gleaming seal laden burden of floes and bergs to the warm bosom of the Gulf current. That is way down on the Grand Banks where fogs are born. The isothermic line for January drops to us from Alaska and swoops away up north to the top of Norway and Sweden. There is no settlement of any note above us on this coast. A scant few thousands support existence on the French Shore and the Labrador by trapping and catering to the thousands of fishermen who, summers, voyage hazardously “down on the Labrador” in one of the great annual migrations of the world. There is much to be told of the whole families and crews who year after year for a half century sometimes, pilot their forty-ton schooners down that uncharted coast or pack their skiffs, spoon fashion, on the decks of the government steamers. They go to live in meagre “tilts” on the rocks to catch and make fish for a non-existent market.

This “metropolis of the north,” housing but far from supporting some two thousand souls, takes the form of two islands separated at the westerly end by a narrow passage of water, Shoal Tickle. This inlet, passable for small boats if they can get under the bridge, widens between the islands to a reef-flanked mouth leaving a good sized harbor protected from every wind but the northeast. That piles right in. In the happier days of busy shipping, a sudden nor’easter could heap ten or a dozen schooners on the plentiful rocks but now it is doing well to catch a single unwary bottom to be ground to spaws. It is a harbor abhorred but perfec- tionately, though hesitantly visited.

A cherished memory of these island dwellers is the sight, three years ago, of the government coastal wharf, two hundred feet long, her red warning lights still blinking, riding in toto out of the harbor on the wings of a gale to perch high and dry on Old Harry rock until the next storm broke her up.

From where I sit I can see the Bessie Marie, a fine three-masted one hundred and eighty-ton schooner. She is fast in the mud and rotten spring ice at the lower trading room of the house of Ashbourne—gued upright with cables to her spars. I never thought to see her again in such a comparatively normal berth. Three days after last Christmas she was safely lashed to the wharf at the upper room with two anchors out on the weather side. The wind freshened abruptly and backed into the northeast. When routed out at five in the morning to decide which of two widely separated labor cases to go to in a wild roaring snow storm, I heard that the Bessie Marie had broken her two cables to the dock and had swung off on her anchors. It was too rough to get any men aboard and all we could do was watch her as she sawed through her chains and plunged to the

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greedy rocks to lose her rudder and stern-post. Ominous pieces of keel washed ashore. I was unwilling to leave her to plough to my case through the new soft snow ten and twelve feet deep.

When I made my way back that evening, floundering on my snow shoes, which I then and there abandoned permanently in favor of skis, she had jounced over one line of reefs and was beating on the shore at the foot of the hospital lane. One line had been secured to her and six men pumped frantically to save a cargo of dried cod. She still rose proudly enough to the swells but each trough brought her up sharp on the rocks. Two days later she was dragged off and beached to wait the spring and now I can see them caulking her. They figure they can pump enough to keep her afloat the three hundred miles around Cape Freels to St. John’s to the haul-out slip.

When one looks on our incredibly beautiful expanse of barren rock and marsh, shorn of trees to the last stick; tiny laboriously tilled fish fertilized gardens, one wonders how life is supported. It hardly is. Life here is artificial in the extreme. Even firewood is brought to the island in “turns,” sticks eight feet long and five inches through. Dogs dray them thirty or so at a time, at least ten miles over the ice. A small family will use five hundred in a winter and any conservationist’s heart would bleed to know that each one means a tree. Fuel is so much of a problem that many families move to be near the wood supply and live the winter in a one-room tilt, tar paper lined, five-foot ceiling and a door four feet high.

Well-directed industry could grow more produce than the few potatoes and cabbages that are reared here. There is no spirit to drive these fishermen to the agricultural Scandinavian’s method of ripening grain by the handful on the top of a pole in the winter sun. The deliberate inertia of these Wessex and Scotch-Irish has prevented much change during the four centuries of these islands’ inhabitation. Speech, agriculture and mores are Elizabethan. A woman often proves her fertility before she is an acceptable spouse. It is so difficult to accumulate enough to provide for an inactive old age brought on prematurely by rife tuberculosis, beri-beri and malnutrition that one needs many children to help him. The homes are small and snug with the inevitable iron pot on the eternally hot squat kitchen stove with the mosaic of bizarre hooked rugs. The homes and the people are reasonably clean in spite of the obvious difficulties in the way of bathing. Even the rare wealthy have no running water. I know of one merchant family reputed to have made a million dollars in the fish trade. They send their children to England to study music. They buy countless gadgets and trick bric-a-brac from the mail order houses but nary a bit of plumbing.

It is an unusual fisherman who sees fifty dollars in cash a year. A pernicious condition of servitude has grown which makes American labor conditions seem utopian. The fisherman ordinarily has no equipment. He fishes for a merchant. The merchant advances supplies and equipment, putting it “on the books.” This expense, liberally swollen by various service charges, is taken out of what he pays the helpless fisherman at the end of the voyage. By the time more supplies are advanced for the winter the illiterate fisherman is hopelessly in debt and devoid of all bargaining power. This system born of mutual mistrust has nourished a strong interclass hatred.

Industries are just as bad. A saw mill will pay the magnificent salary, for a short season, of twenty-five dollars a week. This is paid in script while the money is drawing interest for the company elsewhere. The script can be redeemed only at the company store where Campbell’s soup is thirty cents a can.
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I went through this particular mill while I was on a typhoid survey. It was an old rickety shed impossibly full of lurking open hatches, unguarded fly wheels and rapacious naked power says. It was no surprise at all when the shingle cutter turned up at the hospital with considerable resolution in the continuity of the right thumb. “You are insured?” ask we.

Proudly, “Oh yes, the government makes them insure us.”

“How much are you being paid, now, until you can work again?”

Without resentment, “Oh, nothing, you see, when I showed it to Mr. Hutton, he says it is too bad the insurance doesn’t cover flesh wounds.”

This calm acceptance of such tricks of men and fate is characteristic. There is no general unrest or complaint so long as a dog is readily forthcoming. They have become so insured to the dog diet of bread and tea and salt “sowbelly” that it represents a very satisfactory form of subsistence. A fatalistic defeatist philosophy has flourished in the poverty and hardship until everything is calmly and with finality attributed to the “Will of God.” It must be confessed that this phlegmatic attitude is a comfort to fall back on in unhappy eventualities of medical practice though it also tends to make them uncooperative patients.

It is with this same calm that they accept the, to me, miraculous presence of the hospital. Shortly after the world war Dr. Charles Parsons, trained at Hopkins and Vienna, of an adventurous turn of mind, found this large Notre Dame Bay supporting on its thick archipelago and along its tortuous shores some forty thousand people. The operative cases were sent to St. John’s, perhaps a week’s journey, or taken care of in a little shack by two local practitioners hampered by a life long feud and no equipment. No one knows how many were never even seen.

During those lush post-war days when a brisk Mediterranean and South American market brought sixteen dollars a quintal for dried fish, Parsons, at the instigation of Dr. Grenfell, had no difficulty in raising money to build this modern, well-equipped hundred-bed hospital. He left four years ago and now heads an American supported hospital unit in China. Though Sir Wilfred was instrumental in the founding it has never been an association hospital.

John Olds, also from Hopkins, who took over the job, was confronted by a three-fifty market price for fish and the utter collapse of Newfoundland finances. Newfoundland had just given up her dominion status and become a colony. Gone was the forest of spars from the harbor. In the copper mine on the north island a million dollars’ worth of machinery lay turning to rust and schooner ballast. There simply was no money. He evolved a form of social medicine which enables us to run just about even.

If a whole community takes out a “Blanket Contract” for forty cents a year per head, any member receives free hospitalization, free consultation and free medicine for as long as he needs it. Surgical cases must pay a little, for the operation only: five dollars for an appendectomy, five dollars for a rupture and seven-fifty for a double rupture. Brain surgery may go as high as fifteen dollars. By this means half of our fifty thousand dollar budget is raised. The Government gives us about twenty-four thousand a year and takes ten thousand back in import duties on medical supplies and equipment. However typical, this has always seemed a little incomprehensible to us. In some respects our expenses are not great. A ten-dollar-a-month job is one to be scrambled for. The laundry bill for a hundred beds plus twenty-five on the staff is under eight hundred dollars a year. This includes the full time services of three happy and prosperous laundresses.

A considerable portion of our work con-
sists of outside visits. Usually the patient supplies transportation. When men come twenty miles by dog team or boat to tell you Mrs. Bulgin has a broken "laig" it is useless to berate them for not bringing her along. We simply go back with them to tell her we can do nothing at home and she will have to come to the hospital. Like

![The Doctor Calls at a "Tilt"

as not she will refuse and get a perfect result with the sketchiest treatment.

When I told a mother her seven-year-old son had a bursted appendix and would probably die, I have heard her turn and say "Piercy, d'ye want to go to the 'ospital or will ye bide home and die." Piercy fortunately wanted to come to the hospital or we certainly never would have gotten him here. I am happy to say he lived to have it burst again and then to have a third attack when the appendix was finally, successfully removed. Many a baby has lain home and died because it would "fret" if left at the hospital.

Most of the time the one who comes for us has no information as to the nature of the illness and we have to go prepared for everything. When it means lugging your equipment through four miles of bog you like to know what to take. The routine answer to our question: "What is the matter with him," is, offended like, "That is what we want you to tell us."

Rather too often, the patient can tell us no more. "I can't tell'ee exactly how I feels, doctor, but I finds a sort of a dead

pain, you know, a hachin' an a smurtin an a burnin'. It starts here and shoots around here down the cords of me neck and stops here by this spot where me gun exploded six years ago. I only finds it when I works so if ye don't mind would ye give me a 'tificate so I kinn get a bit of food for me and the old "doman." (Dole is what he wants, of course.)

The population seems full of sick people who call you too late and won't come to the hospital and people who aren't sick who call you out at all hours and besiege the hospital doors "of a mind to bide" the winter with us and perhaps have a baby with them for us to take care of as well. They are very naive and come on the last boat in the fall so that there is no way for us to send them back home.

Dr. Olds or Dr. "Hose," as they call him, was sent for one night late in the winter when the ice was breaking up. He walked endless miles through a foot of slush, jumped from pan to pan of rotten ice dragging a punt to ferry the open swatches. Then more pans and swatches and slush. It was a hazardous and dreadful trip in the pitch dark. He arrived exhausted to confront old Aunt Mabel comfortably ensconced before her cheery fire. "I just wanted to know if I should come down to the hospital in the spring when navigation opens and be examined." The twenty mile trip back to the hospital in the night left little time for reflection on the behavior of the upper class native.

Then of course, there are bona fide cases where you are only too glad to drag your heavy feet through miles and miles of ten-inch deep slob, the soft salt water ice that forms on the frozen bay. The dogs can barely budge the komatik, so tenacious is the murderous stuff. Then there is a swift run over the three mile neck where you leave your exhausted driver and dogs to be handed on, cold and hungry, to a waiting team for the next half of the journey.

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You arrive in such a state that you can do nothing but sit in front of the stove and tremble while the officious midwife plys you with hot tea and home-made cheese. The groans from the next room or for that matter, the same room, tell you the woman has not delivered but you are helpless even to look at her until your senses return. The joy then is great to have been able to do a little to end a three-day bout of agony. Your reward may be to have a little red Newfoundlander bear the dubious label “Hackie” tucked somewhere into his four-ply name. That is as close as most of them can come to my cognomen.

You don’t mind hours crouched in the cuddy of the thirty-five-foot skiff with every wave coming over the bow, you gaining little comfort from the skipper’s firm avowal that no skiff is ever known to have turned over. You can readily believe the vicious wind-lop is going to do the trick at last. You know perfectly well that if this twenty-year-old coffee grinder urging this craft on should give out, there is no friendly coast guard to come and look for you as you drift inconspicuously for Ireland or macerate at the base of a cliff.

I had the pleasure to bring the “New doctor for Fogo” and his wife down from Lewisport, forty miles by dog team. We did it in a day but the mail team leaving only an hour behind us was a week in getting here, so quickly was the ice going rotten. The rents between the fields were three feet wide and as the dogs leaped them you could see the blackness that two hundred fathoms gives this water. A hundred times our feet went through the ice to our knees as we ran to coax the dogs on. The only light touch was the immersion of the new doctor when his slide “just sort of sank” through the ice. He sat there clutching the sled with one hand, his new Leica (under water) with the other while all eight drivers in our cavalcade yelled and ran and stumbled and fumbled in retrieving him. A cardboard box of Lord and Taylor hats was undamaged by a quick dip.

While he dried his clothes the grateful wife passed a five-pound box of Bon Voyage Schraft’s around to the gentry who had assembled from nowhere. I daresay it was the first time the folk in the bottom of Virgin Arm had ever tasted such and it was evident they approved.

There are many pleasures in working here with these really kindly people but the note struck by the whole set-up is one of hopelessness. It is a bitter, barren and bleak country and the whole people are fighting a dreary battle. A few dreamers have visions of the fishing on a rational basis, factories and free ports and new industries to make Newfoundland not wealthy but able to support its small population.

Here you see a country larger than England, possessed of the finest fisheries in the world and on its mainland large forests and mines and untold water power. Something must be wrong when it is unable to employ its seventy-thousand employable and only three hundred dollars will keep a family. It is a strategic country from a military point of view and neither Great Britain nor the United States can afford to have it weakly independent or possessed by any other country, for it is the airway key to North America. For this reason England will continue to pay our way and we will continue to lead a futureless, dole bolstered, comforlss existence.
New Homer for the Art Building

Under the will of Mrs. Charles S. Homer, who died last September, Bowdoin College, Harvard University, and the Brooklyn Museum were designated each to receive a painting by Winslow Homer, chosen from her collection by her executors. In past years Mrs. Homer had several times shown her friendliness towards the College by entrusting to the Walker Art Building through the winter some of the Homer watercolors that remained in the Prout's Neck studio which her nephews—and his—Arthur P. Homer and Charles L. Homer, now purpose to make a permanent memorial to Winslow Homer: by her gracious bequest she has added to the Walker “End of the Hunt” and the Moulton watercolor study a work that will make the Bowdoin Museum, too, a shrine which lovers of the Master of the Maine Coast will eagerly visit through the years to come. For the painting the executors chose to assign Bowdoin, the painting the Bowdoin Director devoutly hoped they would choose, the “Fountains at Night: World's Columbian Exposition,” which Mrs. Homer, when she showed her collection to callers at her New York apartment, proudly pointed out as “the first picture ever painted by electric light,” is not only in itself an arresting achievement, to draw the eyes and stir the imaginations of merely curious or casual museum visitors; it is a work all students of Homer must take into account, truly to compass his resource and his range.

When Homer painted this stark nocturne of the MacMonnies fountain he had not grown celebrated as the foremost American marine painter, or the matchless watercolorist of the West Indies and the Adirondack wilds. He had, to be sure, put forth many of the works which founded and have fostered that celebrity, but he had not reached the eminence which now
tends to crystallize into the notion that only a marine or a tropical watercolor can be a supereminent Homer. "Label" steers popular understanding, dazzles the collector, abets the dealer. The "characteristic" is the first quest of the groping public as it tries to be intelligent about artists, and sometimes the last infirmity of the avid connoisseur. Surely, however, no one looking at this prodigious souvenir of the vanished White City need feel disappointed that it is not like the "Northeaster" of the Metropolitan Museum, or grieve that its Stygian shade so flabbergasts memories of the cobalt Caribbean. It is a veritable creation of the Homer who said, early in his career, "the rare thing is to find a painter who knows a good thing when he sees it." It is the vision of the Homer who painted the searchlight that still sweeps the heavens in the Metropolitan "Santiago de Cuba," and the monotone that wraps the "Studio" of the Sweat Museum in fog. The good thing he has found, an artist, Homer held, paints as he sees it. Not for him the soothing capillary turquoise of a Whistlerian nocturne, or the glimmering pyrotechnics of a "Cremorne Gardens." For him, night is night, — mysterious, a mighty necromancer. He pours furious energy into hired paddlers on a fabricated lagoon, — turns them as with a romancer's wand, it seems, into messengers of fate, Venetian conspirators, hell-bent, in the days of the Foscari. He transforms perishable make-believe into the reality of art, plaster into eternal bronze. Who could ask for a more precious, a more everlastingly characteristic, Homer? 

H. E. A. '94

The prize established by Herbert E. Locke '12 for the Zeta Psi senior who has shown the most praiseworthy development in character and personality since entering the College, has been awarded to David B. Soule, son of A. M. G. Soule '03.

Institute Program Announced

Professor Frederic Tillotson, chairman of the committee which has been acting in anticipation of the Institute of Music to be held in April 1939, has announced the general program of the Institute as follows:

LECTURES

1. Dr. Otto Kinkeldey, Professor of Music at Cornell University.
2. Dr. Archibald T. Davison, Professor of Choral Music at Harvard University.
5. John Tasker Howard, author and composer, who will lecture on American music, including folk music and the relation of serious music to "swing" and "jazz."

CONCERTS

1. The Curtis String Quartet, presenting a program of modern American chamber music by leading American composers, including Walter Piston and Aaron Copland.
2. Ives Chardon, cellist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and Frederic Tillotson, pianist, in a complete cycle of Beethoven and Bach sonatas.
3. Georges Laurent, flutist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, who will play with a celebrated harpsichordist, to be announced, in a program of music for the flute and harpsichord.
4. Joint choral concert by the combined glee clubs of Bowdoin College and Wellesley College, conducted by Mlle. Nadia Boulanger, internationally eminent woman musician.
Notes on an Early Commencement

Editor's Note: The following paragraphs are taken from The Black Book, by Anne Royall, as mentioned in the Book Section of the March Alumnus. We are indebted to Albert P. Madeira '33 for his work of cutting down the full text as sent us by George S. Jackson '27. Earlier sections present the narrative of the trip from Portland to Bath by boat and then by coach to Brunswick. The date is September 5, 1827. Of the graduates mentioned, John Parker Hale was to become U. S. Senator from New Hampshire and Minister to Spain, and Calvin Stowe a distinguished educator and the husband of Harriet Beecher Stowe. Errors in fact appearing in the text have not been corrected.

I had just time to breakfast and dress, before the hour of commencement. The tavern was so crowded, that it was with difficulty I could get through it; Mr. Silliman (a Yale professor encountered on the coach) had taken the stage, and came up early on Monday, where he was, no one knew, and I was not certain I should be known by a single person.

The exercises of the students took place in a large church, which was crowded when I presented myself at the door, where I was met by a very gentleman-like man, I handed him my card, and he very politely conducted me to a convenient seat.

A large stage, or temporary rostrum, was erected for the students, trustees, and visitors, exactly upon a level with the desk, it was very extensive, and might have held fifty persons; a band had been procured from Boston, at a great expense, to honor the occasion, and marshals, distinguished by sashes and staffs, were in attendance to keep order.

Shortly after my arrival, the band was heard to approach; the governor of the State, attended by his suite, the president, professors, trustees, and distinguished visitors, entered the church, followed by the students. The president did not make a very dignified appearance, being ungraceful in his manners, and quite a low man; he was dressed in a black gown, such as are worn on such occasions, but instead of a cap, worn usually by presidents, he wore his high crown'd hat, this made him look quite too common. President Allen has a handsome face, however, and if it was not for his affected sanctity, and his puritanical hat, he would have done honor to the occasion. Governor Lincoln took his seat in the front of the desk, with his face to the audience; he was supported by his Secretary, with a drawn sword on the left, and his aid, Mr. Davis, on the right—on his right and left, sat the trustees of Bowdoin College, on seats extending the whole length of the stage, facing each other, with their profiles to the audience.—Behind them, in the same order, sat the distinguished strangers, and in the front, sat the candidates for degrees. There were twenty-six candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and two for the degree of Master of Arts. The students were of tolerable appearance only, as to size, demeanor, and countenance. The students were, as well as the president, dressed in black gowns, not quite so deep and glossy as those were of Cambridge (i.e. Harvard). The president called each candidate by name, the first that spoke were the candidates for Bachelor of Arts. Of these Joseph Hawley Dorr, of Boston, had to break the ice; he delivered a "salutary ORATION in Latin," and so far as I might judge, acquitted himself with honor. The next subject was a conference by three, viz. Franklin Gage, of Augusta, Maine, John Parker Hale (my fellow passenger in the stage—where he
had been merrily drunk), of Rochester, N. H., and John Heddle, (must give them the whole name,) and Hilliard Gorham. The conference respected the characters of Fielding, Cervantes, and Scott, as writers of fiction. Mr. Gage spoke first, and made a poor hand of it, he ought to go back to the grammar school. My old acquaintance of the stage adventure, Hale, acquitted himself well, the subject was one that suited his turn for wit and humor.

The third exercise was a conference on the benefits derived from the study of the vegetable mineral, and animal kingdoms. The speakers were Moses Parker Cleaveland, of Brunswick, Wm. Preble McLelland, Portland, Joseph Beebe Stevens, Brookfield, Connecticut. Mr. Cleaveland was no way remarkable, he had a tolerable flow of language, but no figure or expression of countenance, nor could one lineament in his little narrow face, be construed into genius.

But Mr. McLelland, of Portland, was the victorious champion: an amiable looking young man, of promising appearance, and very interesting countenance, his soft, mild language, and conciliating eye, he possesses all the requisites of an orator.

The fourth exercise comprised the political, religious, and intellectual progress of the sixteenth century. The speakers were Enoch Emery Brown, Hampden, Ichabod Goodwin Jordan, Saco, James Tufton Leavitt, Bangor.—Mr. Brown, of Hampden, spoke first, and discovered great depth of knowledge for his years. Mr. Jordan of Saco, followed him, and likewise displayed great powers of intellect; his soft flowing style, and Ciceronian face, commanded much attention.

The fifth exercise comprehended a deliberate discussion upon the Scandinavian and oriental Mythologies.—The subject was discussed by John Codman, of Portland, and Henry Cummings Field, of Belfast. Those young men discovered, in the course of the discussion, deep reading, and thorough knowledge of history, and labored to prove the salutary effects of science, in a political and moral point of view.

The sixth exercise, was a discussion upon the danger of American liberty, arising from ambition, corruption of morals, forms of government, and extent of territory.—The young gentlemen who shown in this discussion, alone would have established the reputation of the college; they were listened to with deep attention, and no doubt duly appreciated. There were four in number, viz. John Adams, of West Newbury, Massachusetts, Abraham Chittenden Baldwin, of Guilford, Connecticut, Cobb Lock, of Hollis, and John Owen.

The seventh exercise, was an English oration on the spirit of the age, by John Hodggon Weare, very learned and eloquent.

The eighth was a literary discussion, upon mental efforts as effected by language, by civil institutions, and by religious belief. The candidates who shown in this discussion were Samuel Howard Blake, of Hartford, Henry Enoch Dummer, of Hallowell, and Alpheus Felch, of Limerick.

The ninth exercise was the becalmed ship, by Ephraim Peabody. The Peabodys always please.

Several others followed these, in which no material difference obtained; of these were Charles Field, of North Yarmouth, who was opposed by George Farrar, of Bucksport, on the propriety and impropriety of the banishment of Bonaparte.

There were but two candidates for the degree of Master of Arts, these were Calvin Ellis Stow, A.B. of Andover, and E. F. Dean. Prejudiced as I was against Andover and black coats, guess my astonishment to hear one of the most eloquent speeches ever perhaps delivered against sending Missionaries amongst the Indians. Mr. Stow is a fine figure and commanding aspect, his thin oval face, and eye of eagle
keenness, is like a two-edged sword, his countenance is intelligent and grave, and his hair black. He was dressed in a flowing gown, and had a small roll of paper in his hand the whole time.

I was almost exhausted, from the heat of the day and the crowd together, and was never more pleased to have done with anything. The exercises which began at nine o'clock, closed at about three. The professors many of them were present, it is said, but none struck me particularly, and certainly none came up to my friend and favorite, professor Silliman; he has more intelligence in his countenance than all the professors of Bowdoin put together, and the president into the bargain. Professor Cleaveland, the celebrated chemist, was pointed out to me, but I saw nothing extraordinary in his appearance, and would as soon have taken him to be a great shoemaker, as a great anything else. The trustees were very genteel looking men, and many of the visitors were men of fine appearance; but the most able and brilliant display was from Judge Wear, a member of the "Phi Beta Kappa" Society.*

Bowdoin College is in Brunswick, upon a beautiful elevated plain, it was organized in 1802, and has a president, five professors, and two tutors, and may have an average of one hundred students. There is no catalogue printed, and few qualified to give any account of the funds or course of study. The College buildings are the president's house, a chapel, Massachusetts Hall, a philosophical and chemical apparatus, a laboratory, a cabinet of minerals, (very extensive, containing a great variety of American marble.) It has a library of six thousand volumes and a number of valuable paintings, which, with the cabinet of minerals, was bequeathed to the College by the hon. James Bowdoin. It is subject to thirteen trustees, and a board of forty-five visitors.**

I found, however, as in every other place, some very mean men in Brunswick. This is nothing, the faculty were equal to them, excepting president Allen, who as well as Mrs. Allen, was very kind and polite. President Allen had more of the gentleman in him, than any of the faculty, and though quite of common intellect, and an orthodox besides, deported himself with that kindness and politeness, which is ever due to a female and a stranger. Mrs. Allen, also, acted the part of a lady; she is quite young, highly accomplished, and amongst the handsomest women of the present day. Finally Bowdoin College will never flourish under the present faculty, they want that dignity, which inspires respect, and until they get men of more ability, Bowdoin will always remain in the background.*** Many of the students are men of mind and genius, and see the failure of the college, but pursue their studies. Intuitively knowing (as all these Yankees do) that learning is the only true good, and with no consideration can induce a Yankee to dispense with learning.

A ball closed the commencement, which I was told, was crowded with beauty and fashion.

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* This Society is something similar to the Free Masons, being entirely confined to gentlemen; their meetings are secretly held, and no one knows the nature or object of them.

** Bowdoin College had the honor of conferring the degree L.L.D. on General Lafayette.

*** The visit of two such distinguished persons as Professor Silliman and myself, may doubtless, be considered as a favorable omen.
Flash! Students Shoot Professors!

When the Bowdoin Camera Club was organized a year ago the Alumni Office set up a prize to be awarded for the best candid camera shots of members of the faculty, it being hoped that one or more of these might be available for use in the Alumnus. Results were negligible, however, and the offer was held over until this year.

Herewith are presented the prize-winning shots. The first, of Pulitzer Poet and Pierce Professor Robert P. T. Coffin '15, was taken against a Maine sky by W. Streeter Bass, Jr. '38, son of Willard S. Bass '96.

Second prize went to Arthur Chapman, Jr., '39, son of Judge Chapman '94, for his shot of Orren C. Hormell, DeAlva Stanwood Alexander Professor of Government, and Director of the Bowdoin College Bureau of Municipal Research, shown as he counts off on his fingers the several points in favor of the town manager form of government. Honorable mention also went to Mr. Chapman for a desk portrait of Classics Professor Stanley Barney Smith.

New Student Council

The Student Council for 1938-39 will be headed by Oakley A. Melendy of Gardiner, four-letter athlete, captain-elect of baseball, and holder of the wooden spoon of 1939. Harold S. White, Jr. of Auburn, son of H. S. White '11, swimmer, pitcher, and heaver of the javelin, is to be Secretary. These men represented their class on the retiring council. Other Senior members are John E. Cartland, Jr. of Auburn, also a son of 1911, Charles N. Corey of Newburyport, Mass., captain-elect of football, Enos M. Denham of East Grand Rapids, Michigan, Charles F. Gibbs of Worcester, Mass., Daniel F. Hanley of Amesbury, Mass., Harry P. Hood, Jr. of Lynn, Mass., Benjamin A. Karsokas of Methuen, Mass., and Walter Rowson, Jr. of East Braintree, Mass. Junior members are Robert N. Bass of Wilton, son of John R. Bass '00, and Charles N. Pope of South Boston, Mass. Alternates are John H. Rich, Jr. '39 and Neal W. Allen, Jr., both of Portland, the latter a son of 1907.
Alumni “Needs” Report -- Final Installment

EDITOR'S NOTE: We present below the fourth and final installment of the Report on the Needs of the College prepared last June by an Alumni Committee appointed by President Sills.

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c. Fraternities

The fraternities are always with us, but we have received only a few criticisms. A suggestion that an investigation should be instituted with a view to their abolition, produced no expression of opinion in its favor from the many alumni whom we consulted upon the subject. The information at our disposal seems to indicate that the fraternities are generally in a healthy condition at present, and that the recent trend has been toward improvement. In the future they will doubtless be subject to an ebb and flow in their fortunes, as they have been in the past, since they are managed primarily by undergraduates whose personnel changes annually. The system of faculty advisers for each fraternity seems as well devised to meet the difficulties caused by this rise and fall as any which the committee can conceive, and we are of the impression that it would be best to “let well enough alone,” relying for improvement not upon drastic changes but upon closer cooperation of the faculty adviser with the group of actively interested alumni and the undergraduates of any fraternity which fails to uphold its moral or social responsibilities to the community.

d. Employment Assistance and Vocational Guidance

Several alumni wish the undergraduates to receive from the college more assistance in forming opinions with regard to the occupations for which they are fitted and in obtaining employment when they leave college. The vocational guidance which they envisage consists of the application of tests which may help an undergraduate to understand better his own aptitudes, on the one hand, and a continuation and possible extension of the talks by experts for the purpose of explaining to undergraduates the nature and requirements of various occupations, on the other; it does not include vocational courses designed to train men for the pursuit of specific occupations. The desired action with regard to placement is the establishment of a bureau which can give more extensive and systematic help than is now available to young graduates who are seeking positions. The dean, who has been what was possible to perform this function in the past, writes that other duties leave him insufficient time for this one, and that a vocational and placement bureau should be conducted by a man who has training for the work and experience and acquaintance with the world of business.

The question has already received the attention of the alumni council. Last June a committee of the council, which had studied the problem extensively, rendered a report which the council adopted and submitted to the president of the college. We think that we can voice the opinion of the alumni in no more effective manner than by expressing our approval both of its general principles and of its final conclusion, which is “that a thoroughgoing placement and vocational guidance program be adopted at Bowdoin.”

THE CURRICULUM

Various alumni have suggested new courses or fields of instruction which might be offered, but no course or field has behind it the recommendation of more than one alumnus. The committee thinks that the question is pre-eminently for the fac-
ulty to decide, and it consequently expresses no opinion with regard to specific courses and fields. It merely lists them in an appendix.

With the knowledge that it may be bringing coals to Newcastle, the committee ventures upon two general considerations evoked by the length and nature of the list. The addition of any or all of the courses on the list would necessitate additional expenditure for instruction. If increased expenses are to be undertaken for that purpose, it might be well to consider also the needs of additional instructors regarded as necessary to maintain or improve the quality of the courses and fields already contained in the curriculum. Quantity should not be expanded at the expense of quality. The addition of vocational courses to the curriculum seems unwise. A step too far in that direction, and we might awake to find Bowdoin neither a college of liberal arts nor a good vocational institution. Enough colleges are in that position already.

A few letters have brought to our attention the desirability either of increasing the number of required courses or of reducing the number. The system of majors, which compels a student to concentrate a goodly portion of his study on two or three closely related fields of his election, but allows him sufficient freedom to select his other courses in such a way as to sample various fields and to ascertain what subjects interest him, seems to us a satisfactory solution of this clash between the principles of compulsion and freedom. We are decidedly of the opinion that a graduate of a college of liberal arts should have been exposed in school or in college to sufficient courses in modern languages to enable him to read two of them, provided he has had the ambition to take advantage of his opportunities. Aside from the fact that a man who can read only his own language has access to only a small portion of the accumulated knowledge of the world, the need for citizens who can read foreign languages sufficiently well to acquire an understanding of the points of view of other peoples upon international issues is imperative. The isolation of the United States departed long since. It seems to be entirely outside our province, and it is certainly beyond our competence, to attempt to decide whether the detailed regulations by which these general principles are maintained by the college are the best which might be devised.

**Campus and Grounds**

We are informed that the committee on grounds and buildings has under consideration a plan for securing the services of a landscape architect and formulating definite policies for the future with regard to the location of new buildings and the beautification of the campus. This comprehensive approach to the problem will make it possible to institute improvements gradually, as money becomes available, and, at the same time, to relate each improvement to the unified whole which it is desired to produce. It seems to us far the most satisfactory method of procedure. The desirability of more ivy on the buildings and of better walks on the campus has been brought to our attention, but we hold no brief for them except as they may fall into place in the proposed plan. The need for better toilet facilities on Whittier Field, on the other hand, seems to deserve early consideration.

Another aspect of the campus which requires a farsighted policy is the danger of encroachment upon its borders of industrial or commercial activities. Since Brunswick, we understand, has no authoritative zoning restrictions or regulations, the college itself must provide for any protection which it receives. The college already owns some adjacent property, but a considerable part of the boundary is left un-
guarded. It would seem advisable to have some representative of the college continuously responsible for doing what can be done to safeguard this interest. We, therefore, recommend that the committee on grounds and buildings be specifically charged with the duty of maintaining such oversight of the problem as may be possible and of recommending such steps as it deems advisable for the protection of the college against the danger of encroachment of commercial or industrial activities in the area immediately surrounding the campus.

Physical Equipment

The needs of additional physical equipment are so numerous and expensive that the committee has attempted to group them according to its opinion of their urgency. In recent years the additions to physical equipment have been of benefit chiefly to the social and athletic sides of the life of the college. The scholastic side has fallen behind, and the most pressing physical needs for the immediate future appear to be those necessary to facilitate proper instruction and to advance the intellectual life of the college. The committee shares this opinion with a goodly majority of the alumni who have expressed their views on the subject.

In the judgment of the committee, the three foremost needs in this field are additional funds for the purchase of books for the library, a new building for classrooms, and additional laboratory space. Among the three we attempt no priority of choice, since they are all so fundamentally important.

The library, it should be remembered, is the only laboratory for the larger number of subjects in the curriculum, and it is used to some extent by most of the remaining subjects. The expenditure for books and periodicals in 1928-29 was $9,060, and in 1930-31 it was $9,724. In every other year since 1928-29 it has been less than $9,000. Statistics compiled shortly before the depression indicated that the average of the combined annual expenditures for the same purpose by Amherst, Bryn Mawr, Hamilton, Swarthmore, Williams and Wesleyan was in the neighborhood of $11,355. Bowdoin, in short, was not quite keeping up with the procession even before the recent economic unpleasantness. The expenditure for the same items in 1935-36 was $8,005, and that was a fat year compared with the three preceding. Meanwhile the real value of the appropriation for books had fallen far below its face value, because a large portion of the books purchased for the library come from abroad, and after the government decreased the gold content of the dollar, its purchasing power in foreign countries was seriously crippled. In view of these circumstances it seems to us that there should be an increase in the annual income available for the purchase of books and periodicals of at least $5,000.

The need of a new building for classrooms is so well known that it requires little elaboration. Some of the existing classrooms do well enough, but others are entirely unsuitable. Adequate space is lacking, particularly for the small conference groups and the individual conferences which the major system of instruction renders imperative. Better facilities for instruction should be provided by a classroom building containing offices for meeting individual students and small rooms for conferences as well as ordinary classrooms.

The overcrowding of the laboratories of at least two of the sciences housed in Searles should be remedied. Two plans have been proposed. One is the building of a new laboratory for one science and the remodelling of Searles to accommodate the others. The other is the erection of a new building for all the sciences now located in Searles, and the use of Searles for other purposes. Because choice between the two alternatives should rest to some extent
upon technical scientific considerations, the committee confines itself to the expression of the opinion that additional laboratory space should be provided by the erection of a new building of one type or the other.

Our inquiries concerning the laboratories have elicited the information that some of the equipment in one laboratory is probably antiquated and in need of replacement, and that the amount of the equipment in another is inadequate. We have not considered the need of equipment separately, assuming that it would be met by a new building. If such a building does not materialize in the near future, we think that the most exacting needs of equipment in the existing laboratories should have a hearing.

The need which ranks next in importance according to our relative estimate is a properly equipped stage for dramatic production. The field offers opportunity for creative expression, and it is popular among the students. The number of applicants who wish "to write, act, design or build" has increased each year until there are now one hundred, and it is impossible with the existing facilities to accommodate them all. Three methods of meeting the need have been offered. They are a separate building, the inclusion of a theatre in the projected new classroom building, and the remodeling of the stage in Memorial Hall. It the architectural survey now being made indicates that the last plan is feasible, and if it will not interfere seriously with the other uses of the auditorium, it seems to us to be the best course to follow. Presumably it will cost less, and it has the advantage of utilizing the existing plant to fuller capacity.

This emphasis upon material additions which are needed to promote the intellectual development of the college does not mean that the committee is opposed to the principle of a sound mind in a sound body, or that it does not recognize a responsibility on the part of the college to train men to use their bodies to the best advantage. It means only that the attempt of the committee to form a rounded view of the stage of development reached by the college at the present time led it to the conclusion that the physical needs of the athletic side are better supplied than are those of the scholastic side. We think that the athletic department can better afford to wait for additions to its physical equipment than can the many academic departments which will be served by the fulfillment of the preceding four needs. We therefore regard the following needs of athletics as secondary in their relative urgency.

A covered hockey rink is desirable. Hockey is a form of sport favored by the students, it has the advantage of being played out of doors, and it is difficult to maintain as a regular sport and form of exercise without a covered rink.

A squash and handball unit, which we are told could be built beside a covered rink and under the same roof at a considerable saving, is another desideratum. Squash has now become a carry-over sport. The availability of squash courts in nearly all of the larger cities and in many of the smaller ones makes it possible to continue this form of exercise for many years after graduation. It is, however, more valuable for exercise and more pleasant as a sport than most forms of exercise which are regularly available in the winter to men who follow the sedentary pursuits in a city.

The athletic director is of the opinion that these two additions would relieve the congestion on the floor of the gymnasium to an extent which would make possible the establishment of intercollegiate basketball, when the money for it could be found.

Some of the existing tennis courts need to be resurfaced, and, in the opinion of the committee, the existing eight courts are not sufficient to supply the needs of a student body of over five hundred and a faculty of
over fifty. The value of tennis as an agreeable form of exercise and recreation which can be maintained through the years is manifest.

Publicity for the Sesquicentennial

In conclusion we venture to bring to your attention the desirability of making systematic arrangements for giving dignified publicity to the celebration of the sesquicentennial. Institutions of higher learning are at present the objects of adverse criticism in some quarters, largely on account of popular misconceptions of their methods and purposes. The sesquicentennial offers an unique opportunity to let a section of the public know what Bowdoin has done, is doing, and plans to do in the future. The information would not only bring to public notice the services which Bowdoin performs for the community, but it would also serve the general cause of higher education. The accomplishment of this result would presumably necessitate the installation upon the campus of a small staff of experts in publicity for a few months before the actual ceremonies.

Respectfully submitted,

William E. Lunt, '04, Chairman
Clarence H. Crosby '17
Roy A. Foulke, '19
Fred R. Lord, '11
Harrison C. Lyseth, '21
Paul K. Niven, '16
Donald W. Philbrick, '17
Cloyd E. Small, '20

John Anderson Waterman, A.M.

John Anderson Waterman, of the Class of 1884, since 1917 a member of the Board of Overseers, died at his home in Gorham on April 11, after an illness of several weeks. Born in that town, the son of a namesake in the class of 1846, who was himself an overseer of the College, Mr. Waterman went to Harvard Law School after his graduation and practiced in Brunswick for four years. On the death of his father, in 1893, he returned to Gorham to take over the law office there and to become Treasurer of the Gorham Savings Bank. He resigned this latter post in 1921 to accept election as President.

Mr. Waterman was keenly interested in the affairs of his native town, had served as Chairman of the Town Budget Committee since its establishment years ago, and was senior deacon of the First Parish Church. At the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the town in 1936, he delivered the principal address, a task which had been performed a hundred years earlier by his father.

He was a member of Alpha Delta Phi and had been particularly active in the fraternity and had served as a director of its Chapter House Association.

President Sills and the Alumni Secretary represented the College at the funeral services; Clement F. Robinson '03 representing the Fraternity, and Eben W. Freeman '85 the Cumberland County Bar.
Undergraduate Miscellany
LEONARD J. COHEN '39, Acting Undergraduate Editor

The adoption by the faculty of a four-week reading period to be instituted in May of next year is probably the biggest change in the curriculum that has occurred in some time. Although admittedly an experimental project, the reading period has been hailed as a "very important educational step forward." The college is proceeding cautiously, only courses composed predominantly of Juniors and Seniors being included in the plan, with adoption of it left to the discretion of the instructor in each course.

Such a plan will, of course, place more responsibility on the individual student. But, on the other hand, it will give him the opportunity for long, uninterrupted stretches of reading and study, and, as President Sills has pointed out, it will make it more possible to read whole books rather than selections or extracts. The latter is a step towards remedying an aspect of American education that has been criticized by President Hutchins of the University of Chicago.

One drawback to such a reading period during May is that it will conflict with the two-week period during which Seniors study for and take their major examinations. With half the period thus taken up, the Seniors will lose much of the benefit intended by the plan. It will also be interesting to see how great a degree the new reading period results in the avoidance by Juniors and Seniors of elementary courses that stick to the present system.

Controversy over Rising Day and the whole system of Freshman hazing, which has been carried on intermittently during the past few years, broke out anew this spring, following an unusually costly period of Freshman-Sophomore hostilities. The whole affair began when the Orient loosed a broadside, in its editorial columns, attacking the Rising Day tradition as responsible for the acts of "vandalism" that had been committed. The Orient's charges resulted in a rather heated exchange of arguments.

A large group of Seniors immediately wrote an open letter, in their turn attacking the Orient and upholding the traditions of Rising Day and Freshman Rules. The Orient replied in a long editorial, refuting the Seniors' letter and further denouncing the whole system of class rivalry, as supported by the college. President Sills added fuel to the fire by pointing out, in a chapel address, that the hazing spirit is undemocratic, that it is "the kid brother of the militaristic spirit."

Meanwhile the Dean had started a poll of the student body to sound out student opinion on the various phases of hazing activities. And to many, the results came as a distinct surprise. For according to the poll the students favor the retention of Freshman Rules by a vote of six to one, and of Rising Day by three to one. So, apparently, the hazing spirit has not yet lost its hold on the Bowdoin undergraduate. However, the Orient, in closing the controversy, for the current year at least, pointed out that Bowdoin is one of the few remaining strongholds of this spirit, that "most of the other New England colleges in Bowdoin's class have abolished all such activities."

* * * *

One of the most useful and successful things accomplished by the reorganized and enlarged Union Committee this year has been the revival of an old custom absent from Bowdoin social life for some twenty years. With the first student-faculty tea of its kind ever to be held in the Union lounge, the Committee brought to life the tradition of informal social gatherings that has been dormant ever since the days when
such teas were held in the Alumni Room in Hubbard Hall.

The professed aim of the affair was to bring about a closer acquaintance between students and faculty and especially to give students the opportunity of meeting the wives of faculty members. The Committee was assisted by White Key members and a number of faculty wives; and with over 100 people present, it was felt by all concerned that the tea had been very successful.

![The Bowdoin Alumnus]

This first tea was not held until the Sunday before the spring vacation, and as a repetition did not seem feasible during the spring term, no more teas have been held this year. It is expected, however, that, getting off to an early start next year, such teas will become a regular part of campus social life.

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An improvement on the frequently criticized Music Room now seems assured, through the gift of $1,000 from Scott Simpson '03, member of the New Hampshire State Senate, and Mrs. Simpson. The gift is being used to purchase a Stromberg-Carlson sound system, which will be installed in the Moulton Union, with a similar arrangement in Memorial Hall.

The system will be used primarily for recordings, and although it will not be available for indiscriminate student operation, a series of concerts is being arranged for all those interested. At any rate, it will now be possible to listen to the finest recordings with comfortable seating arrangements and in pleasant surroundings. Additional programs will probably be arranged in conjunction with the student-faculty teas planned for next year. And it is further expected that arrangements will be made, through special wiring to the main system, to bring the recordings to the various fraternity houses.

With the winning of the state baseball championship, the Polar Bear athletic department brought to a close a very successful season. Though not every team came through with a state title, all made at least creditable showings and were far from being on the bottom of the pack. And four state titles are probably as many as can be hoped for in any one year. Football again undoubtedly stole the limelight, with the championship coming to Bowdoin for the third consecutive year.

But perhaps the biggest surprise was the way in which the hockey team, generally thought to be on its way out, fought its way to the first Bowdoin hockey title in a great many years. The baseball team came through again, this time with an undisputed claim to first place. The golf team not only swept the state tournament, but ran a close second to Holy Cross and Dartmouth, who were tied, in the New England Championships.
Books


There may be a few Bowdoin alumni, mostly, I presume, of my own vintage, who will be momentarily misled by the title of this book, which, by the way, is a very good title when you know what it is about. In order that this minority may not purchase the book under the misapprehension that it is a romance of hot, exotic nights under the dim light of Levantine lanterns, or the like, let me warn them that Salmantine Lanterns is an excellent and scholarly study of a group of exceptionally fine late Romanesque churches in the region of Salamanca, — and therefore presumably still extant. It is unnecessary to add that this Spanish city, once called Salmantica, is about 172 miles north-west of Madrid, and is well known both for the beauty of its women and the beauty of its two cathedrals. The book, however, is not about the women.

In the middle of the twelfth century there developed in this region of Salamanca a distinctive school of late Romanesque architecture whose churches are distinguished by the lovely and original treatment of the tower over the intersection of the nave and transepts. These towers, which consist of a melon-shaped dome on radiating ribs above a circle of windows, effectively light the interiors of the churches, and are called lanterns, in contradistinction to those Medieval towers which do not let in any light because their vaults are beneath the exterior windows. In no other region of Western Europe is there a more striking mingling of architectural traditions than around Salamanca, for in addition to a combination of French Romanesque and Byzantine features, Muslim influence contributes a third architectural ingredient.

The master builder of the Cathedral of Zamora, north of Salamanca, originated the particular type of lantern-tower which gave such a distinctive beauty to the Salmantine churches. Mr. Hersey traces all the architectural influences which must have inspired the Master of Zamora. At the hands of this unknown builder the prevailing mode of French Romanesque construction was modified by a presumable pilgrimage to the Holy Land, where he must have been impressed by the domical lantern above the Holy Sepulchre, which had been built by the Crusaders and consecrated only two years before the work at Zamora was begun. Also the Spanish architect must have visited such Moorish mosques as those in Kairawan and Tunis, for with exceptional originality he combined the Muslim form of a melon-shaped dome with the Western use of masonry ribs, while taking the general exterior form of his lantern from the Holy Sepulchre.

Later, this form of lantern was even more fully developed at Salamanca, when in 1180 a new tower was added to the Old Cathedral. The third use of the Salmantine lantern occurs on the Collegiate Church of Santa Maria la Mayor at Toro, and then, finally, it occurs on the Chapter House of the Old Cathedral of Plasencia.

Scholars have given very little study to the problem of how, when, and where Moorish architectural forms were adopted by western church builders. It is to Mr. Hersey's credit that he has handled this difficult piece of research so adequately, making a valuable contribution to the subject. Perhaps he kept a little too much of his graduate ideal of a thesis, incorporating into the body of the text his extensive and detailed study of the Moorish use of oared domes, when such material might better have been put into an appendix. However, from a scholarly standpoint, over-inclusion of evidence is a far better fault than complete exclusion.

In conclusion I would add that the book is beautifully illustrated with excellent photographs. Also the author has a nice sense of values and a clear way of presenting the intricacies of architectural analysis. As one of Bowdoin's two senior art historians (I hope Jere Abbott won't mind the implication), I am very pleased to welcome a third and most promising member to our unfortunately limited fraternity.

E. Baldwin Smith


As is stated in the Introduction, "this book is an expansion of parts of a 'companion volume' to The New Temple Shakespeare." Four chapters treat of Shakespearean criticism, of methods of reading the plays, of the Elizabethan theatre, and of Shakespeare's verse. Commentaries on the plays follow, in the conjectural order of the composition of the plays proposed by Sir Edmund Chambers. The author seems at times to have the student or the "general reader" in mind for his audience, as in the chapter on the best way to read the plays, but he has also provided much which will interest the seasoned Shakespearean and the professional. The volume is attractively printed and bound, and conveniently indexed.

Mr. Ridley, who is a Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, is pleasantly remembered by many Bowdoin men from his residence in Brunswick some years ago as visiting lecturer. He writes in a clear, easy, and charming fashion, in which the personal note is by no means absent, thus giving
the reader the impression of a conversation with a cultivated Englishman on a subject of mutual interest. Many good things are said, as the book moves on; there are frequent flashes of insight and shrewd comments. Care is taken to keep the development of the dramatist's art well in mind, to trace the gradual maturing of his genius, and his increasing mastery of plot, characterization, and verse. There is of course some difficulty in providing adequate discussion of the more complex plays in so brief a space, and in dealing with matters which seem trite to the expert, but are necessary for the beginner to understand. On the whole, these problems have been solved neatly and tactfully, and a book has been written in which anyone may find pleasure.

The critical method is that commonly known as "impressionistic." Mr. Ridley is not much interested in what is sometimes called the "historical" approach, that is, in tracing the effect on the plays of the sources, social and narrative traditions, contemporary dramatic and poetic works, current events, and the like. Usually—not always—he writes as if Shakespeare might have lived in the age of Tennyson. He is very frank about his own procedure. He states at the outset: "I have put down as plainly as I can the kind of impression that each play produces on me, in the hope that in its way such criticism, amongst many other diverse kinds of criticism, may have its place . . ." (p. 11) His attitude is still further revealed in placing Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch's Shakespeare's Workmanship on the same level with Bradley's Shakespearean Tragedy. "The wise reader of Shakespeare will read both Bradley and Professor Quiller-Couch with equal attention." (p. 7) This makes one sit up and rub his eyes a bit, and prepare for possible disagreements later. These come, in due time. Impressionistic critics vary widely in their judgments, of course, and Mr. Ridley sometimes differs sharply from his predecessors. For example, he dislikes the great magician of The Tempest. "Prospero is not even noble. . . . There is more than a touch of the 'superior person' about him, and he is too Olympian and too remote to be sympathetic. He loves the exercise of his magical power, and one has an uneasy suspicion that his forgiveness springs rather from pleasure in a gesture than from real kindness of heart." (pp. 213, 216) Most commentators have felt otherwise. Mr. Morton Luce, who edited the play for an Arden Shakespeare, took just the opposite view. "At the close of the play Prospero's knowledge has become the wiser power that seeks ever to disclaim itself, is exercised only for the general good, and will even be laid aside if it can subsist that good no longer . . . Eliminate selfishness, and your justice will be mercy; let selfishness enter ever so little, and your justice has become vulgar revenge." (p. xlviii)

Who shall decide when doctors disagree? The Tempest has much of the conventionality of a masque, so that Prospero is perhaps not to be praised or blamed like the personages in more realistic plays. In general, no real "decision" between such differing points of view appears possible. Mr. Ridley himself, after quoting Hazlitt, whose method he cites as typically impressionistic, says: "It is the kind of criticism which, when one agrees with its judgments, seems to be the best of all, and, when one disagrees, can be merely exasperating, since there is no common ground for an encounter. . . . When Hazlitt says emphatically 'I like that', and one feels that the only retort is 'Well, I don't', then the imaginary conversation languishes." (pp. 3, 4) But this is not quite the end of the matter. There are times when the critic who neglects the "historical" approach deceives himself and misleads his reader. This is particularly true when The Two Gentlemen of Verona, The Merchant of Venice, Hamlet, the "gloomy comedies", Cymbeline and The Winter's Tale are under consideration. These plays require particularly careful study of source-material and its treatment, and of conditions in the Elizabethan age. To be specific, if the reader is not told that in Shakespeare's day Cressida was a typical wanton (and Mr. Ridley does not tell him) he may reach the conclusion, as others have, that her portrait is due to Shakespeare's alleged lost illusions and disenchntment about sex (in regard to which Mr. Ridley says some strong things; cf. p. 144). Again, if the reader is told that the "tricks" by which Helena secures Bertram for a husband were a convention of story, accepted by the Elizabethans as consistent with a pure and admirable character, he will better understand why Shakespeare made use of them, as of the absurd plots in the Merchant of Venice. He will not, as Mr. Ridley does, set down Isabella as "a heartless shrew", or condemn Measure for Measure as "a play of disillusion", in which "evil is mean, and goodness negative", if he makes a careful study of how Shakespeare treats the barbarous old story of Promes and Cassandra, removing its morbid details, harmonizing its crudities, giving humanity and humour to its low characters, turning it into a consistent tale of intercession for sin, repentance from and forgiveness of crime,"..."a play of forgiveness, more distinctly even than The Tempest". The old and still widely-accepted view that "for some reason . . . life turned to ashes in Shakespeare's mouth", as Mr. Ridley puts it (p. 143), has received some hard knocks recently. A wholesome antidote to this view may be found in two recent lectures given before the British Academy; one by C. J. Sisson, "The Mythical Sorrows of Shakespeare", the other by R. W. Chambers "The Jacobean Shakespeare", from which the above quotation is taken. (p. 54)

Such are some of the dissents which Mr. Ridley's charming and good-tempered book may provoke. He would doubtless be the last to deny that they should have consideration, since he [126]
has himself modestly recognized that his own criticism must take its place "amongst many other diverse kinds", in the common aim towards which all serious critics are striving, "a keener appreciation of the author criticized", to which we may add "a juster appreciation" as well.

WILLIAM WITHERLE LAWRENCE.


This is the third of a series of studies of raw material prices begun by Dr. Copeland in 1933, the first of these, Raw Material Prices and Business Conditions appearing in April of that year. This was followed in 1934 by International Raw Commodity Prices and the Devaluation of the Dollar.

In the present study the author examines the economic conditions which have affected, over the past twenty years, the volume of production of nineteen basic commodities which are important in world trade. It is the expansion in production and in productive capacity in these industries, resulting in "efforts of one type of enterprise to supplant other types, of one producing area to supersede other areas, of one industry to overthrow other industries," which constitutes the "Raw Commodity Revolution."

In a second section of his report Dr. Copeland presents a valuable series of charts depicting the course of prices since 1926 for the various commodities in the principal world markets. Discussion of the course of prices takes account of the various forces operating to cause change, including governmental action and monetary influences. Critical discussion follows each section of the report and there is a brief statement of conclusions. A valuable statistical appendix gives the price quotations of the different commodities from 1934 through 1937, and the index numbers on which the charts are based.

The conclusions at which the author arrives are far from pleasant for the raw material producer. Improvements in process of extraction, the opening up of new sources of supply, invention of synthetic materials which provide cheap substitutes, and shifts in public demand, have all conspired to increase supplies faster than they can be taken off the market. The resulting raw commodity prices in terms of the gold prices of 1925, the author concludes, "are permanently on a lower scale." He believes, further, that "henceforth there will be a greater differential than there was before 1925 between raw commodity prices and finished goods prices;" the reason for this being that "money wages are not likely to fall to the same extent that raw material prices decline."

Dr. Copeland sees little hope in the numerous schemes for restriction of output and for control by tariff and import quotas. Rather, the process of painful readjustment must run its course, "the hardships borne by those submerged" being "one of the prices paid by society for progress."

It seems ironic that human misery, which in an earlier day was associated with scarcity and want, should now proceed from too abundant production. Copeland does not explore the possibilities of lower prices for finished goods which might stimulate demand for raw materials. Certainly in manufacturing the revolution in production technique has been as thorough and pervasive as in the raw commodities. But while improvement in technique has been reflected in real gains in production in the case of the raw commodities, this is far from being true of many manufactured goods. The course of prices for these latter goods is quite in contrast to those of the raw commodities. The quasi-monopolistic control exercised over the prices of many manufactured products may well be the barrier to their larger use and to the use of the basic raw materials of which they are made.

The author has done a real service in calling attention to the extreme complexity of the problem of commodity price stabilization and its involvement with nationalistic politics on a world scale. Much as one may sympathize with his liberal views, the very inevitability of the forces making for change is a guarantee that more rather than less effort will be made to slow down the rate of change in the interest of alleviating human suffering. Even though these attempts at artificial control fail of a perfect result, they may provide those opportunities for gradual readjustment which head off political revolution while economic revolution is taking place.

EDWARD A. DUDDY.


Advocates of general price theories and of uniform policies for economic control will find scant comfort in the recently published Price and Price Policies by Walton Hamilton and Associates. Indeed few such people will be attracted by a book which makes no offer of complete salvation but leads instead to realization of the complexity of our economic life and to mistrust of any simple remedy for all its ills.

The book is made up of seven reports selected from among a larger number prepared under the general direction of Mr. Hamilton for the use of a Cabinet Committee on price policy. In each report an attempt is made to describe the actual forces that determine the price of a com-
modity. Price is not the end of the inquiry, however, but rather the trail to be followed in appraising the social utility of the industries covered. In the felicitous words of the author, "the studies presented here converge into the common question of whether the good is produced in quantity large enough and sold at a price low enough to have and to hold a secure place in the American standard of living. And to those of us who cannot escape an interest in the oughtness of things, it raises the added question—if a needed commodity is not within the reach of the people, what are the barriers which lie in the way? And how can they be removed?" The reports are thus a series of exploratory studies dealing with the raw materials, technical development, labor policies, plant equipment, financial organization, and marketing practices involved in the production and distribution of seven commodities.

Analysis of the multiplicity of detail in these factors and the many others that make up what we call an industry is a difficult task, yet it has been well done here. Many of the pitfalls that surround the case method of study have been avoided. Rather than isolating the subject in a vacuum, as is so often done, a commendable effort has been made to consider the price-making forces within each industry in relation to the many influences acting from without. Nor are the effects of time neglected. Industrial organization and techniques are shown to be in constant flux with elements from earlier years carrying over to the present and combining with new developments to make the future.

But most important of all is the insistence that "the actuality of industry lies in its detail." The peculiarities of the different industries have not been forced into standard theoretical patterns. Instead it is shown that general concepts of price whether in a free market or under monopoly conditions are inadequate to explain the variety of prices found in the actual conduct of business. Generalized theories of price determination are also difficult to reconcile with the particular situations within these industries. Prices that would permit recovery of costs, for example, seem to have been for long periods a pious hope rather than a reality for many producers, including "stripper" oil wells, share croppers, and the Packard Motor Car Company.

Although price is clearly a pivotal problem for some of the industries covered, the emphasis on this approach at times seems labored. In dressmaking, for example, the high mortality among manufacturers, the chaotic structure of the industry, and the heavy incidence of seasonal unemployment might better have been considered directly in terms of fashion rather than indirectly through their influence on price. Pointing the analysis in each instance toward price does give the book an aspect of unity but it also makes the individual reports longer and less direct than they might otherwise have been.

Careful editing, however, would have reduced their bulk considerably. The chapters by Mr. Abrahamson on tires and whiskey are less than half the length of most of the others but they have a degree of precision of statement and clarity of thought that makes them the outstanding individual reports in the volume. All the writing, however, makes a lively contrast with that usually done in government circles and the book as a whole is thoroughly readable.

HUBERT C. BARTON, JR.


It is hard to tell whether Village Tale, John DeMeyer's second novel, should be recommended to Bowdoin readers as a story interesting in itself or as a shrewd study of Maine small town characters which must intrigue every reader at all familiar with "Vacationland,

Many of DeMeyer's '32 contemporaries will wonder how he found time, between his curricular and extra-curricular (mostly bridge) activities, to form so encyclopedic a knowledge of Maine coast people and their phenomena of conduct and thinking. The persons etched on the pages of his novel are so real that one automatically fits them into niche in the town or towns with which he may be most familiar. The universality with which the characters fit is itself evidence that DeMeyer knew whereof he wrote.

The publishers assert that the scene of Village Tale "is an isolated village on the coast of Maine—but it might be any American village or small town." Either the publishers "don't know their Maine" or else they are deliberately telling one of those commercial white lies to which publishers become addicted in the interest of inducing strangers to find amusement in a book which they might not otherwise happen to read. I was sure of DeMeyer's locale when I started reading the book, because, all unsuspecting, I had assisted him several years ago when he was doing his field work, and I could see everything but the right names (thank heavens) as the characters entered the pages. But the more I read, the more I realized that DeMeyer had carefully removed the individuality of each living person whom he must have studied, retaining the essential and universal qualities which made a type or symbol of a human being. He then let each character build a new individuality to control his or her destiny in the novel.

Whether Village Tale represents an advance or a retreat in relation to the promise of DeMeyer's first novel I am not prepared to say, principally because I did not read his first one. Of course I heard much about it, particularly in the brotherhood of Delta Kappa Epsilon, and I gathered that the book was, to borrow a phrase from the irreverently-called Barney

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Smith, "rather brisk reading, gentlemen, rather brisk." But the more recent manifestation of DeMeyer's ability, judged for itself, is distinctly creditable and credible. If the Maine Development Commission would give a copy to each vacationist on Summer Visitors' Day, more of them would return to their homes with something authentic about the Pine Tree State than is now the case.

In telling the story of a highly-sensitized minister's son who wrote a novel about his fellow-townsmen so that they would see themselves and shudder, DeMeyer has captured a vehicle which affords him ample opportunity to tell a simple tale in a gripping way. Sir Forrest, the minister's son, he endows with intellectual courage and integrity which has withstood public scorn of his physical cowardice and shyness. As Sis writes his novel, urged on by an "outside" young woman novelist who saw her own inability to capture the atmosphere and personalities, Sis retains an objective quality of mind which is unmercifully accurate. His very sensitivity has made him aware of characters and motives which no other person in Gull's Cove saw so surely, but which were painfully recognizable when the novel was published.

But Sis, with all his ability, was not nearly the novelist that DeMeyer is. Village Tale marches truly and rapidly for some 230-odd pages in utterly credible fashion. It provides a picture of the sea-going State of Mainers which is so authentic that each turn of a page throws salt spray. The masterful use of understatement, the paradoxical preference of gossip to fact, the muted emotions and the automatic physical reaction to them, all characteristic of the persons whom DeMeyer obviously took out of Maine with him and seasoned after his departure from Bowdoin, are items which must make any reader familiar with the scene feel a nostalgia if away and admiration of technique if here.

I am torn between a feeling that I ought to go out and get his first novel and an urge to wait for his third.

STEPHEN F. LEO.


The poem, The Unbeautiful Spear, by Sheldon Christian is in reality a psalm of life. Only Section IX concerns itself with war, which is the occasion for the title.

It is a poem of sympathy and understanding. To the author, as to Walt Whitman, all aspects of life are full of interest. He yearns to understand all of the joys and sorrows and sins and ecstasies and loneliness of humanity. Lovers when they "whisper their sweet confidences," the bewildered young graduate reaching out his hand to receive his precious diploma, the beer drinker, the lustful, the cowboy singing to his pinto pony, the great violinist—all are his brethren, his "beloved." "Your suffering is my suffering, and your joy my joy."

He is ridden down by the mounted police as he protests peacefully with the crowd against "the enthroning of Greed" and assures the trampled, wounded souls that their Cause will grow, watered with the blood of their martyrs. He sits by the kitchen table with the desperate young husband out of a job and weeps silently with him as he listens to the wife "in the cold bedroom nearby, nursing the new-born hungry child on empty, bitter breasts." He tries to find God with his suffering ones over all the world, fails as they do, and dies with them. It is a poem rich in sympathy and tenderness. Its incidents that give concreteness to the emotion are simple and many of them, at least, are within the range of common experience.

Section IX, which, as I say, gives the title to the poem, is an accurate and extremely vivid picture of the way a war starts and what it does to us:

"Here is a great nation at peace. Her people go about their daily rounds with never a thought of war. Her people are happy and unhappy, according as life is kind or cruel to them.

Then the rumble of war is started in the capitol of the nation.

Swords are rattled in their sheaths; the seeds of hatred are carefully sown throughout the land.

The nation begins to froth at the mouth like a dog that has had poison injected in her vitals;

And then suddenly she runs amuck, she is like a rabid hound who knows no master.

Liberty retires into her dwelling and closes her doors behind herself discreetly;

And from then on, the people enter into servitude to War, they know not why."

Then follows a rapid succession of figures of speech, each a picture. "Lantern-jawed generals" rule the nation "with never a drop of the poet in their blood. "Iron men" who delight in exercising their mechanical power. "From then on there is hatred, hatred, only hatred... there is no ideal but Necessity of War." The "trap of War" seizes men in its teeth. They are taught "grim little tricks" that they had not expected, such as

"... how to drive your bayonet through the neck of a man so that only one thrust will be necessary,

And how to drive the unbeautiful spear into the guts of an 'enemy' and twist it so that his vitals may be scrambled."

Then come the sacrifices:

"Will you find happiness now that half your face is gone?"
Will you find anyone to love you now that half your jaw is gone?  
Will you find anyone to love you with both your eyes shot out?"

The end of the war comes.

"Nothing has been settled.  
The war were better not waged.  
But you have not your eyes again; . . .  
And you have paid the price for the folly of the nations."

"YOU who are the nation . . . should have  
the say of whether there shall be war or not."  
"Look upon your wives, you husbands, and up-  
on your children, and upon your own  
splendid bodies,  
And take a vow upon the most sacred altar  
that you know, that you will never war again—  
That you will never grasp the unbeautiful altar  
again in bloody hand."  
This is a burning, grim, tremendous appeal,  
true in every flashing picture, true in every word.  
In the present revival of 1916 it should  
be read and pondered as one more deterrent to  
the easy drift into another and still more stupid  
and futile 1917.

FREDERICK J. LIBBY.

HANSON HART WEBSTER and ADA R. POKS-  
inghorn, What the World Eats, Houghton  
(The Social Science Series)

This is a simply written textbook for the  
elementary school which combines economics and  
geography in a readable manner. Despite the  
title, the emphasis of the book is upon foods  
eaten by Americans. Necessarily in tracing  
many foods to their origins the authors must in- 
troduce the young reader to a number of for- 
eign countries as well as to various sections of  
the United States. To assist in this purpose  
there are numerous stories of children living in  
different agricultural areas of our own country  
or traveling to foreign sources of foods. Since  
the text is so arranged as to make references to  
the globe frequently necessary, the book proved  
both diverting and stimulating to an eight- and a  
ten-year-old boy when read aloud.

There are a few mistakes, however, which  
can be picked up even by the young reader.  
The authors have insulted two young frequen- 
ters of the Maine coast and all of our fishermen  
by referring to the custom of rowing facing  
the bow (practiced here and possibly elsewhere  
on the coast of the United States) as the "Italian  
style" of rowing! Also they should know that  
peanuts grow on the tips of branches that have  
been buried themselves in the soil and not on the  
roots of the plants.

There are adequate if not handsome illustra- 
tions, a list of new words, and an index. One  
of the book's most useful features is the in- 
corporation in all parts of the text of titles of  
many books for further reading.

ELIZABETH LA BARRE SIBLEY.

WALTER J. GREENLEAF, College Salaries,  
1936. Department of the Interior, Office of Ed- 
education, Bulletin 1937, No. 9. United States  
33. 10 cents.

This is a statistical study, sponsored by the  
United States Office of Education, of the sal- 
aries of 25,530 full-time faculty members and  
administrative officers in 252 American institu- 
tions, including state universities and land-grant  
colleges as well as privately controlled institu- 
tions of higher learning.

THE AUTHORS

CARL K. HERSEY, PH.D., 1926, who held the  
Longfellow scholarship in 1926-27, did his  
graduate work at Harvard, and is now Assistant  
Professor of Fine Arts in the University of  
Rochester.

M. R. RIDLEY, L.H.D.(Bowd.), of Balliol Col- 
ge, Oxford, held the Tallman Professorship in  
1931-32. He is the author of several books on  
English literature and the editor of the New  
Temple Shakespeare; the Hamlet of that edi- 
tion was reviewed in the Alumnus of June,  
1935.

MELVIN T. COPE
da, Ph.D., SC.D., '06, who held the Everett  
scholarship in 1906-07, is Professor of Market- 
ing in Harvard University, and the author of Cotton  
Manufacturing Industry of the United States  
(1012), Problems in Marketing (1920), Principles of  
Merchandising (1924), etc. A member, during and after  
the war, of important government boards, a member  
of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, an  
Overseer of the College, Professor Copeland  
has been the teacher of many Bow- 
doin graduates who have studied at the Harvard  
School of Business Administration.

WALTON HAMILTON, PH.D., is Professor of  
Law in Yale University. Among his collaborators  
is ALBERT ABRAHAMSON, A.M., '26, holder of  
the Everett scholarship in 1926-27, formerly  
Works Progress Administrator for Maine, and  
now Associate Professor of Economics at the  
College.

JOHN DEMEYER, '32, is with Milton Bradley  
Company of Springfield, Mass. His first novel,  
Bailey's Daughters, was reviewed in the Alum- 
nus of November, 1935.

SHELDON CHRISTIAN, S.T.B., a graduate of  
Tufts College, is Minister of the Universalist  
Church in Brunswick. For two years Mr. Chris- 
tian was a special student at Bowdoin.
HANSON HART WEBSTER, ’99, has long been associated with Houghton Mifflin Company in Boston. He has written a number of books for the young, and he was co-author with the late James Plaisted Webber, ’00, of One-Act Plays for Secondary Schools (1923). His collaborator in the present volume is a primary teacher in the Elementary School of the University of Chicago.

WALTER J. GREENLEAF, Ph.D., ’12, is a specialist in the Office of Education of the national government. Previous studies of Dr. Greenleaf in the field of higher education have been noticed in our issues of November, 1934, and January, 1937.

THE REVIEWERS

E. BALDWIN SMITH, Ph.D., L.H.D., ’11, holder of the Everett scholarship in 1911-12, is Professor of Art and Archaeology in Princeton University. His Early Christian Iconography (1918) appeared while he was a captain of infantry in the United States Army; this was followed by Early Churches in Syria (1929). He has been a member of the American Council of Learned Societies, and took a leading part in the recent reorganization of the Princeton University Library. He has served on the Alumni Council.

WILLIAM WITHERLE LAWRENCE, Ph.D., LITT.D., ’08, Professor Emeritus of English in Columbia University, is now a resident of his native city of Portland and a frequent visitor at the College, of which he is one of the senior Trustees. Professor Lawrence is the author of Medieval Story (1911), Beowulf and Epic Tradition (1928), and Shakespeare’s Problem Comedies (1931).

EDWARD A. DUDDY, A.M., ’07, studied literature at Harvard under Kittredge, Neilson, and Babbitt, and taught that subject for a number of years in Western institutions. With the founding of graduate schools of business administration, he became interested in that new development, did further graduate work in the subject, and for many years has been a member of the Faculty of Business Administration in the University of Chicago. His own contributions to scholarship in this field have appeared in publications of his university. But he writes, “My heart is still with the poets and the writers…”

HUBERT C. BARTON, JR., A.M., ’32, first appeared at Bowdoin as a sophomore, having been dismissed from Amherst. His crime had been to marry the daughter of a late Faculty member — against the will of nobody, it appears, except the Amherst Faculty. At Bowdoin he soon established himself as a leading scholar and athlete of his class, and upon his graduation with honors Amherst made very handsome amends for its strange behavior by appointing him to a graduate fellowship. Since 1933, Mr. Barton has been associated with the Governors of the Federal Reserve System in Washington.

STEPHEN F. LEO, ’32, was the right-hand man of Mr. Abrahamson throughout the early stages of W.P.A. in this state. For about a year he has been associated with the Gannett newspapers in Maine, with headquarters at the Portland Press-Herald.

FREDERICK J. LIBBY, S.T.B., ’34, is executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, with offices in Washington. After studying at Berlin, Heidelberg, Marburg, and Oxford, and taking his degree at Andover, Mr. Libby was for many years a Congregational minister. He later became a member of the Society of Friends, and was engaged in the reconstruction and relief work of the Society in France in 1918, becoming a European commissioner for the enterprise in 1920. He has held his present position since 1921.

ELIZABETH LA BARRE SIBLEY, a graduate of Goucher College and the wife of Dr. Elbridge Sibley of the Department of Sociology, was before her marriage a research associate in industrial hygiene at Columbia. During her six years in Brunswick, she has been active in local organizations, — the Masoue and Gown, the Association of University Women, and the Sibley household consisting now of parents and four children.
With the Alumni Bodies

BOSTON CLUB
On April 6th the Club was host to Coach Jack Magee, tendering him a dinner in honor of his 25 years of service at Bowdoin and giving him a handsome clock.

COLUMBUS CLUB
The Alumni Secretary met with the group on Saturday, April 2, arrangements being made by Frank E. Noyes ’17, acting in the absence of convener George B. Chandler ’90.

ESSEX COUNTY ASSOCIATION
Professor R. P. T. Coffin ’15 represented the College at a meeting at the Putnam Lodge in Danvers on Thursday, May 19.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ASSOCIATION
The annual meeting was held in Portsmouth on Monday, May 23, with Coach Magee as speaker. A feature was a sail down Portsmouth Harbor as guests of President Curtis Matthews ’10.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION
Sumner T. Pike ’13 was host to members of the Association and a large group of undergraduates at a luncheon at the Downtown Athletic Club on Tuesday, March 29. Several sub-freshmen were also present.
An informal dinner meeting was held at the Alpha Delta Phi Club on Wednesday, May 25.

PORTLAND CLUB
The annual President’s Night was held at the Cumberland Club on March 23. Neal W. Allen ’08 was elected President and Leon V. Walker, Jr. ’32 will serve as Secretary.
Director of Admissions Edward S. Hammond and Coach Adam Walsh spoke at the annual meeting for sub-freshmen, held at the Hotel Columbia, May 19.

RHODE ISLAND ASSOCIATION
Professor Edward C. Kirkland represented the College at the annual meeting, held at the Pawtuxet Country Club on May 6.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION
A well attended meeting was held at the University Club on April 25. The principal speaker was Admiral William V. Pratt H’29, remarks also being made by Francis S. Dane, Jr. ’31.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION
The Association met on May 6 with Coach Magee as guest of honor. Dean Paul Nixon spoke as representative of the College.

WESTERN NEW YORK ASSOCIATION
At a recent meeting, held with alumnae of Wheaton College, Sanford B. Cousins ’20 was chosen President and Robert C. MacMullen ’18 Secretary.

The Commencement Badge will bear the portrait of General Thomas Hamlin Hubbard, of the Class of 1857, donor of the Library and the Grandstand at Whittier Field, who was born a hundred years ago.

John Ripley Forbes, special student in the class of 1938, accompanied the MacMillan Arctic Expedition of last summer as Ornithological Collector for the College. He has prepared a technical report of some sixty pages for Dr. Gross and a less detailed account of his work for the group of alumni who made it possible for him to go. Mr. Forbes reported observation and collection of 115 species of birds, and has brought back 215 specimens of 42 species.
The Necrology

1876—Bion Wilson, who has made his home in Wellesley, Massachusetts, in recent years, died at the Newton Hospital on May 5 after several weeks of illness. Born in Thomaston April 21, 1853, he studied law in his father’s office there, later going to Augusta, where he was admitted to practice and maintained an office until 1887. Active in Democratic politics, he held several appointive positions in Maine, including those of Deputy Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Portland and United States Bank Examiner. He was for some years Cashier of the Cumberland National Bank in Portland, and a Director of that institution and others. He moved to Boston in 1912 and had been associated with various financial houses there until the time of his last illness.

1879—Henry Wilson Ring, who received his A.M., at Bowdoin in 1882, and graduated from the Maine Medical School in 1887, died at his home in New Haven, Connecticut, on April 3. Dr. Ring, who began his New Haven practice in 1889, had served as Consulting Ophthalmologist at the New Haven Hospital and in the Department of Health at Yale University. He was a former president of the New York Ophthalmological Society and was a member of Psi Upsilon. He was born in Portland February 3, 1857.

1882—Thomas Carl Lane, who was born in Standish July 4, 1858, died at his home there on April 26. After leaving Bowdoin he engaged in business at Portland, later going to Waterbury, Connecticut, where he served at one time as a member of the Board of Aldermen. He retired to Maine several years ago and for some years maintained an extensive racing stable.

1884—John Anderson Waterman, who was born at Gorham March 14, 1863, died at his home there on April 11. Further notice of his passing appears in other columns.

1890—Frank Purinton Morse, who was born in Brunswick September 1, 1869, and had returned there on his retirement a few years ago, died in Portland on April 17 after a period of ill health. Mr. Morse was Assistant in Chemistry at Bowdoin the year following his graduation, then serving as principal of high schools in Maine and Massachusetts. In 1901 he received the A.M. degree at Harvard for work in education and government. From 1900 to 1923 he was principal of the high school at Revere, Massachusetts, being appointed in the latter year as State Supervisor of Secondary Education under Commissioner Payson Smith Hon. ’11. He had served as president of the Massachusetts High School Masters’ Club and, since his retirement, as a member of the Brunswick school committee. He was a member of Alpha Delta Phi.

1892—Harold Robinson Smith, Waldoboro lawyer, died at his home there on February 16 after a period of chronic illness. Mr. Smith was born in North Whitefield February 8, 1870. He had practiced law in Lewiston, Boston and Cooper’s Mills before going to Waldoboro in 1920, and was for eight years judge of the Lincoln County municipal court. He was a member of Zeta Psi.

1900—Everett Birney Stackpole, who was born in Lisbon December 11, 1879, and who had practiced law in Seattle, Washington, since 1907, died there on April 20. Mr. Stackpole studied at Harvard in Economics the year following his graduation and at Columbia for the three years following, receiving his A.M. degree there. At the outbreak of the World War he enrolled in the Canadian army and saw foreign service, being wounded and honorably discharged. Returning to the United States, he secured appointment to Plattsburg and went back to France as a commissioned officer in the intelligence service, receiving his honorable discharge with the rank of captain. It seems evident that Mr. Stackpole was the first Bowdoin man to enter war service. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and of Delta Kappa Epsilon.

1914—Robert Graves Severance, Buffalo accountant and one-time instructor at the University of Buffalo, died at his home there on April 25, 1937, of a streptococcus infection. He was born at Turner’s Falls, Massachusetts, October 26, 1891, and was in business in Greenfield, Massachusetts, before going to Buffalo. He saw war service with the signal corps. He was a member of Beta Theta Pi.

1923—We have had an unconfirmed report of the death in Bath of Curtis Lisle Hughes. He was born at Manchester, Massachusetts, May 20, 1900. He had been in the automobile business in Portland when last heard from, and was a member of Beta Theta Pi.

Paul F. Fraser, Assistant Coach of Football at Bowdoin in 1927 and 1928, died of a heart attack in his office at Westbrook on April 11. Captain of the championship football team at Colby in 1914, he had coached at several secondary schools, and for the past sixteen years had served as Executive Secretary of the Westbrook Community Association.

Medical 1883—Oliver Fernald Cushing, M.D., who was born in Thomaston March 19, 1861, died suddenly at his old home there on March 17. He had practiced medicine in Rockland and in Boston, returning to Thomaston in 1925. An accomplished tenor soloist, he at one time taught vocal culture at Harvard.
Medical 1898—SUMNER BRADBURY MARSHALL, M.D., practicing physician at Alfred since 1900 and for twenty-one years a member of the town school board, died at Henrietta Goodall Memorial Hospital in Sanford, where he was Secretary of the Medical Staff, on June 26. He was stricken with pneumonia about a week before. Dr. Marshall came to the Medical School from business college in Portland and was a native of Buxton, where he was born August 2, 1871. Survivors include a widow and two sons, one of them Joel Y. Marshall, a member of the class of 1934.

Honorary 1885—FRANK GIFFORD TALLMAN, founder of Bowdoin's visiting professorship, and a vice-president of the du Pont Company, died at his home in Wilmington, Delaware on April 1 at the age of seventy-eight. A native of Dubuque, Iowa, Mr. Tallman was a graduate of Cornell and had been associated with the steel industry before going to the du Pont Company in 1905 as director of purchases. He was widely known as a philanthropist and as a collector of Lincolniana.

News from the Classes

FOREWORD

As Satan, (see Book of Job) “from going to and fro in the earth, and from walking up and down in it,” presumably returned to his own place: though he has never entirely outgrown the wanderlust, so the Class News Man has returned to his native heath; and glad enough to be here. Maine, with a few limitations, is hard to beat, and the Bowdoin Campus, in season, is a joy forever.

Soon the old boys will be back for Commencement, and old friendships will be renewed. Truly life is worth living, in spite of governmental handicaps. One of the numerous causes for which we live is to keep Bowdoin men in touch with each other, and the College. No better way than through the Alumnus; Do you follow me?

1873

1875

1876

Secretary, Arthur T. Parker, East Orleans, Mass.

A. H. Sabin, consulting chemist with the National Lead Co. retired on April 1st. He was 87 on April 9th. Mr. Sabin is one of the best known men in the paint industry in America, and is now writing a new book on paint. The publisher has sold over $10,000.00 worth of his books in the last thirty-five years.

1889

Secretary William M. Emery, president of the Channing Conference of Unitarian Churches, was the speaker on May 23, at exercises in commemoration of the centenary of the dedication of the Unitarian Church in New Bedford, Mass., taking as his subject ‘One Hundred Years of the Church.” On the preceding Sunday the historical sermon was preached by Rev. Frederick May Eliot, D.D., president of the American Unitarian Association, whose wife, the former Elizabeth B. Lee, is a daughter of the late Professor Leslie A. Lee of Bowdoin. Another Bowdoin angle in connection with the New Bedford observance, was the pastorate of Rev. Ephraim Peabody, 1827, to whom a tribute was paid by Mr. Emery.

1890

Secretary, Prof. W. B. Mitchell, 6 College Street, Brunswick, Maine.

In Chicago, a few weeks ago, the class news man had a delightful call on Dr. Frank E. Simpson, who has an office at 59 E. Madison Street, for the treatment of all sorts of lesions that are amenable to radium. Dr. Simpson is highly regarded as an authority on radium treatment, has published several books and many articles on the subject, and has had a very satisfactory percentage of cures in the treatment of various types of cancer.

1891

Secretary, C. S. F. Lincoln, Brunswick, Maine. The Class will regret to learn that Henry Nelson has been seriously ill for nearly a year.

1892

Secretary, Will O. Hersey, Pembroke, Maine. Dr. Percy Bartlett retired from practice over a year ago, but still teaches one semester in the Medical School at Dartmouth College. He has a married daughter living in Hanover, and a granddaughter not yet a year old.

John F. Hodgdon and wife spent the winter in Portland; in summer he manages a tourist home at York Beach.

John C. Hull has opened a law office in Boston, but still lives in Leominster, Mass.
Rev. Harry Kimball of Needham, Mass., writes, "I have just passed six weeks in Florida, and on the trip saw Joel Bean at El Jo-Bean. He is living alone on 4,000 acres, which he controls, having a water front of four miles on Charlotte Bay. Had the boom not broken he would have been a rich man; as it is he is living on hopes that the city of which he dreamed, and which he had all blue printed, will still come to pass. He is happy because possessed of a dream and of faith."

Howard Poor has a fine optical business in York, Pa. His wife is his assistant and secretary. Howard is secretary of the Rotary Club, superintendent of the Sunday school, and going strong.

Rev. Winfield S. Randall has a fine home in Mt. Dora, Fla. He looks well, and preaches some; and is the same sanguine, hearty man that he always has been. He plans to be at his home in Harpswell for the summer.

1893  
Secretary, Harry C. Fabian, Esq., 6 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Prof. Reginald Goodell will head the department on Modern Languages at Westbrook Junior College this coming year.

1894  
Secretary, Prof. Henry E. Andrews, Brunswick.

The main points of interest gathered from the secretary’s annual letter are, that Rupert Baxter and Billy Thomas have both pulled through rather serious illnesses; for which their classmates and friends, not to mention their families, are thankful; and that Albert Lord and T. C. Chapman have retired from long and satisfactory years of service in the Ministry.

1896  
Secretary, John Clair Minot, Dover, Mass.

Ernest R. Woodbury, who recently retired as principal of Thornton Academy, Saco, is chairman of the board of judges for the essay contest held by the Development Association of York County. The participants were the high school students in the county; and the subject: What has Your Town or City to offer the Summer Tourist?

1897  
Secretary, James E. Rhodes 2d, 700 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.

Steve Andros is reported to be with the Oil Devices Corp., Box 1458, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

1898  
Commander MacMillan is leaving Boothbay June 25, on his 12th Arctic expedition. He is taking 10 students with him on his famous auxiliary schooner Bowdoin; to be away 10 weeks, and to cover about 6,000 miles. The usual studies of birds, glaciers, geography, and geology, and the making of a series of photographs in natural colors, both movies and stills, will take all of their time. He hopes to return about Sept. 10.

1899  
Secretary, L. L. Cleaves, c-o McCann-Erickson Inc., 285 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Rear Admiral Arthur P. Fairfield, who has for some time been in command of the U. S. Fleet in the Mediterranean, has been transferred to Washington, to assume the duties of Assistant Chief of Naval Operations, on June 15th.

1900  
Secretary, Burton M. Clough, 702 Chapman Building, Portland.

The famous old Albany Academy, (N. Y.), of which Dr. Islay F. MacCormick is principal, celebrated the 125th anniversary of the granting of its charter, June 2nd, 3d and 4th.

1902  
Secretary, Lyman A. Cousens, 107 Vaughan Street, Portland.

Harvey Dow Gibson is chairman of the finance committee of the World’s Fair in New York, in 1939.

1903  
Secretary, Clement F. Robinson, 85 Exchange Street, Portland.

An article entitled “Finding New Safety in Mortgage Lending” by Thomas H. Riley, Jr., which appeared in a recent issue of the Insured Mortgage Portfolio, published by the Federal Housing Administration, has been widely copied and made the subject of editorial comment in various financial publications. Mr. Riley, who is the treasurer of the Brunswick Savings Institution, is just completing his twentieth year of service with that bank.

1904  
Secretary, Eugene P. D. Hathaway, 3360 Mt. Pleasant Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Dined with my cousin Dean Dana and wife in Ann Arbor, a few weeks ago. Sam had a siege with Paratyphoid around Christmas time, but seems to be fully recovered. His daughter, Harriet, graduates from Swarthmore this month, and his son, George, is finishing his sophomore year at Harvard. Mrs. Dana and Harriet are planning to spend the summer in Europe.

Prof. William E. Lunt of Haverford is on sabbatical leave, and is in the Vatican archives in Rome. His address is Grand Hotel Storione, Padova, Rome, Italy.

1905  
Secretary, Prof. Stanley P. Chase, Brunswick.

Edward J. Bradford is district sales manager for E. L. Patch Co. of Boston, and is living at 105 N. Roosevelt, Bexley, Columbus, Ohio.

Had a fine time with Ralph Cushing in Chicago recently. He is still going strong in the advertising game, and associated with F. A. Robbins, Inc., 360 N. Michigan Avenue, Room 706. He has a keen interest for Bowdoin and Maine, though he does not get back as often as he would like.

Everett Hamilton, after thirty-two years in
the banking business, in New York, has become associated with Kohler, Fish & Co., 48 Wall Street, members of the New York Stock Exchange. His early training was with the International Banking Corp., the Seaboard National Bank, and the Wall Street Journal, as an analyst.

1906
Secretary, Robert T. Woodruff, Esq., 165 Broadway, New York City.

The Bureau of Business Research, Harvard Business School, has just announced the publication of two studies by Prof. Melvin T. Copeland: “A Raw Commodity Revolution” and “International Raw Commodity Prices and the Devaluation of the Dollar.”

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Winchell of Brunswick announce the engagement of their daughter, Betsy, to Robert D. Morss, Jr., ’38, son of Robert D. Morss ’10, of Berksdale, Hertfordshire, England.

1907
Secretary, Felix A. Burton, 234 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

There were two parties this spring which were distinctly ’07 affairs: one, purely social, given by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph N. E. Giles of East Baldwin, to celebrate their son Everett’s 21st birthday, and which was attended by as many of the second generation of ’07s as could be rounded up. Everett is a member of the class of 1939.

The other was a surprise party, where Chairman Fulton Redman of the State Democratic Committee took Ex-Gov. Brann, or the other way round, to call on the Heir Apparent, James Roosevelt, at the White House (Father was out of town on business). “A social call only,” said the potentates. We surmise that the first group really had a better time.

1908
Secretary, Charles E. Files, Cornish.

Albert T. Gould was chosen chairman of the governing board of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, for the sixth consecutive term.

Floyd T. Smith, explorer, big game hunter, and the pride and envy of collectors for zoos from London to Chicago, arrived in Chengtu on April 30, from the wilds of Szechuan, on the China Tibet border, with four giant pandas, three of them male cubs, which sets a record, to date, for this rare species.

1909
Secretary, Ernest H. Pottle, 34 Appleton Place, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Early in May, while in Kansas City, Mo., we met Leonard F. Wakefield, assistant manager of the local branch of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. He admitted he had not been back since graduation, but said that when he did get a vacation it was generally in summer and Bowdoin is not open; and that his vacations were so brief that the Great Lakes offered more advantages and were more accessible; which is probably true for many a more remote Bowdoin man.

1910
Secretary, E. Curtis Matthews, Piscataqua Savings Bank, Portsmouth, N. H.

Henry Colbath represented Bowdoin at the dedication of the new building of the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia on May 19th.

1911
Secretary, Ernest G. Fifield, Esq., 30 E. 42nd Street, New York City.

George C. Kaubach is assistant manager of Ernst & Ernst Audits and Systems, First National Bank Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

1912
Secretary, William A. MacCormick, Y.M.C.A., 316 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

1912’s Twenty-Fifth Reunion Letter, issued in May, is a model of its kind and is a credit to the Class Secretary. It, the Reunion, must have been some party; and while essentially an affair of “beer and skittles,” plus “a feast of reason and a flow of soul,” makes the participants feel that after all life is worth living. Don’t miss the Bear this year. Here’s to 1912 and its top-side secretary.

Edgar M. Cousins was unanimously re-elected Mayor of Old Town at the annual election on March 21.

Dr. Walter J. Greenleaf of the Office of Education, Department of the Interior, U. S., has recently made a very thorough analysis of the salaries of more than 25,000 full-time faculty members in 250 institutions of higher education throughout the United States. It is much too extensive to reproduce in this column; but can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., (price 10 cents), title, “College Salaries 1916,” Office of Education, Bulletin 1917, No. 9.

1913
Secretary, Luther G. Whittier, Farmington. (Another good egg.)

Willis E. Dodge, superintendent of schools, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., represented Bowdoin at the inauguration of Pres. Paul Dawson Eddy of Adelphi College, Garden City, N. Y., on June 12th.

Lawrence Smith of Brunswick was elected president of the Southern Maine Underwriters Association at its annual meeting in Portland on May 23d.

James E. Phloof of Auburn, Clerk of the Court of Androsoggin Co., and a man of wide interests, is about to publish a book, tentatively titled “The Everyday Life of Our Pioneer Ancestors.”

Excerpts from the Class Report at its 25th Reunion, compiled by its Real Secretary, from which are some points of interest. Living graduates 72: Maine 21, New York and Mass. 10, California, 4, Extra-territorial, 2.

[The Bowdoin Alumnus]
O. T. Baker has been lecturing for the past eight years in the University Extension Division of the Mass. State Dept. of Education.

Josiah (Joe) Brown is salesman for the Mead Novelty Co., Springdale, Conn., manufacturers of iron novelties.

The first grandchild in the class is reported by Vernyer A. Craig, an insurance man in Niagara Falls, Canada; son of his son, J. E. Craig; which, on general principles, should give all concerned a new lease on life.

Cedric Crowell is now vice president and general manager of Doubleday, Doran Book Shops, and sales manager of Doubleday, Doran Co.

"Ted" Daniels is Asst. General Superintendent of the Carnegie Illinois Steel Co., Canton, Ohio.

"Baldy" Greenwood after 22 years in the tropics raising cain (sugar cane) is now living in Nahant, Mass., and is a representative of the Frankfort (Kentucky) Distilleries.

Mark Hagan is now located at Camp Smith, Waterbury, Vt. He is planning to come to the reunion.

Wm. B. McMahon, lost for some years, has been since 1924 in the U. S. Dept. of Labor Immigration and Naturalization Service at Chateaugay, N. Y. Hopes to be at the Reunion this month.

The Class has produced a total of 123 children: 68 sons, 52 daughters survive.

The Secretary expects about 60 at the reunion, but Dean Nixon (an honorary member of the class) hopes for a 95% attendance.

1915

Secretary, Clifford T. Perkins, 88 Forest Street, Cumberland Mills.

Professor Coffin was the Memorial Day speaker at Blue Hill. His subject was the Poetry of American History, illustrated with some of his own poems on different epochs. The audience was large and appreciative; and, as is his wont on such occasions, he "struck ten."

Commissioner of Corrections MacCormick was in Georgia in March by invitation of Governor Rivers, helping him reorganize its state prison system. He saw his former classmate, H. M. Prescott, who is now living at 825 Court- nay Drive, Atlanta. Prescott reported that Frank S. (Judge) Roberts, also '15, is with one of the best accounting firms in Atlanta, and that his special job is auditing the Coca-Cola accounts, which take practically all his time.

1916

Secretary, Dwight Sayward, 549 Masonic Building, Portland.

John L. Baxter of Brunswick was in England on a business trip in May.

Adri U. Bird, president of the La Touraine Coffee Co. of Boston, and Edward Humphrey '17, of the same company, narrowly escaped death or serious injury on March 22, when the plane in which they were flying from Boston to New York cracked up at Mitchell Field.

Professor Alfred Kinsey of Indiana University has been exhibiting an insect collection which numbers over 5,000,000 specimens, showing special mountings of galls and gallwasps, which have been collected for more than 20 years in the United States, Mexico, and Guatemala. This collection is of outstanding use, because through it can be traced the process of evolution in insects, the alternation of generations, and the production of offspring by unmated females.

Gordon W. Olson of Medford was married to Miss Nan Wilson of Brookline on March 19. They sailed on the 20th for Europe and will return early in July.

1917

Secretary, Prof. Noel C. Little, Brunswick.

Frederick J. Corbett, another good Bowdoin man who seldom gets back, settled in St. Louis soon after coming out of the World War, took his law degree from one of the local universities and has been in practice there for nearly twenty years. He did not get on to his 20th, but we hope he will not wait until his 25th.

A feature writer on the Sunday Dispatch, Columbus, Ohio, for May 1, devotes a page to an interview with Maj. Frank E. Noyes, Anti-aircraft Reserves; in civil life an executive secretary in that city, who has worked out a plan for the defense of Columbus against a hostile air force.

1918

Secretary, Harlan L. Harrington, 74 Weston Avenue, Braintree, Mass., says:

Bob Albion expects to be at the Reunion if he can get some time off from "flunking 'em" at Princeton. He has a book coming off the press soon, and another being prepared for publication in the fall.

Cal Bachelder is still trying to keep the Hercules Powder Co. out of the "red" in Kalamazoo, Mich.

George Blake is Assistant Professor of German at Marietta College, Ohio.

Lloyd Claff has some twenty patents to his credit in the cardboard container and box field. Has also found time of late to do some real work in Biology. Recently appointed Research Associate in Biology at Brown University for 1938-1939.

Doc Coulter returned to the States in 1936 after seven years as General Manager for McCann-Erickson in London, and is now at the New York office.

Dr. Arch Dean has been District State Health Officer for New York State in Buffalo since 1926. He also teaches in Univ. of Buffalo Medical School.

Elliot Freeman is Asst. Treasurer of the Rogers Fibre Co., in Kennebunk.

Fred French is in Real Estate Management in Bangor.

Shirley Gray is Vice-President and Sales
Manager of the Insulation Mfrs., Corp. in Chicago.

Stan Hanson is now District Claims Manager for the Liberty Mutual Ins. Co. in New York City. Son Richard expects to enter Bowdoin in the fall.

Henry Haskell is President and Treasurer of the Brunswick Worsted Mills, Moosup, Conn. Also President of Plainfield National Bank of Moosup.

Marshall Hurlin is in public school work in Norwalk, Conn.

Dwight Libby is now principal of Limerick (Me.) High School.

Franklin MacCormick is Manager of the Civic League and Secretary of the Health Association in Framingham, Mass.

Ralph (Sandy) MacDonald is a merchant in Palatka, Fla.

John B. Matthews is head of the History Department in Malden (Mass.) High School.

Tobey Mooers has been secretary of Legation and Consul at San Jose, Costa Rica until recently. Expects to be in Mexico, early in June. His daughter has been living in Mexico since 1923.

Rod Pirnie is doing Estate Service work in Springfield and Providence. Is also Special agent for Mass. Mutual Life Ins. Co.

Pat Prosser is a Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy. Located at the Navy Yard in Portsmouth, N. H., at present.

Bob Rounds is keeping busy practicing law in Boston.

Hec Savage is Supervisor of Commissaries for Standard Oil Co. at Caripito, Venezuela. Was planning to come to Reunion by plane but sudden expansion of company operations prevented.

Captain Dick Schlosberg is now Officer in charge of Photographic Division, Signal Corps, U. S. A., located in Washington, D. C.

Everett Stanley is Agency Organizer for the Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York, located in Pittsburgh.

Tim Sterns is now associated with the Cambridge Rubber Co. in Cambridge, Mass.

Bob Stetson is Supervisor of Music in the schools of Falmouth, Cumberland, and Cape Elizabeth, Maine.

Boyce Thomas is now General Agent for the State of Maine, Aetna Life Ins. Co., located in Portland.

Bill Van Wart is practicing medicine in Hartford, Conn.

Manfred Warren is principal of the Lexington (Mass.) High School.

Stewart Woodfill is owner and managing director of the Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, Mich., known as the world's largest summer hotel. Its colonnade veranda is two blocks long, with other features in proportion.

Percy Ridlon, formerly pastor at South Paris, has been transferred to a church at Peaks Island in Portland Harbor.

Dan Roper's daughter will receive her Bachelor of Philosophy degree from Loyola University this month. Her grandfather, Hon. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, will deliver the Commencement address.

Lee Wyman is Associate Professor of Physiology at Boston University School of Medicine. Has also been doing research work in Ethnology and Archaeology in New Mexico and Arizona for the past eight summers.

Bill Needleman is practicing medicine in Portland.

Carl Woodman is in the textile business in Boston.

Paul Young has been Professor of Psychology at Louisiana State University since 1925.

1919

Secretary, Donald S. Higgins, 78 Royal Road, Bangor, reports as follows:

Prodded at regular intervals by various members to seek our place of leadership in the sun of publicity, your secretary has made a determined attempt to awaken a response from each of our distinguished company. Even though the objective was not attained any unbiased person will readily admit that a moral victory has been won in the goodly number who hastened to answer the bugle call. Their devotion to the cause will be handsomely rewarded in full form at the ceremony of our Twentieth Reunion next year. And let it be said in passing that on that memorable occasion the committee elected by the class consisting of Lew Burleigh, chairman, John Kern and Ben Smhurst will give the reception of all even remotely connected with our illustrious group their personal attention. With such veterans in charge success in full measure will be ours and most unhappy will be the man who misses it. And now—to the battlefield.

Ralph Stevens apparently liked the R. O. T. C. so well that he stayed with Uncle Sam. Now he's Captain and Company Commander of 153rd Co., C.C.C. at Pierce Bridge, N. H. His home is still in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and he has a family of one boy and two girls. Percy Graves who once declaimed "I'll come to you at midnight, though Hell shall be barred" is now principal of Brunswick High School. He has one daughter and lives on Federal Street, Brunswick, as educators should. Don McDonald represents Bond and Goodwin, Inc., and deals in investment securities. One daughter bears his name. Buff Newell—remember how we ginned him for our White hope in the shot put against the Sophs our first year—is English Instructor and Scholastic Adviser at Wilbraham Academy at Wilbraham, Mass. He's married and has one boy and two girls. A. B. Sullivan better known as Sully, is Sales Manager of Holmes-Swift Co. of Augusta, and has three daughters. Shep Paul of Ivy Day fame is in the insurance business in
Lewiston and lives in Auburn. Fred Chadbourne is manager of the Maine Skewer & Dowel Co. of Farmington and takes individual exemption on his income tax. Reg Lombard is still a disciple of Hippocrates in South Portland. Special rates to class members during 205th Reunion—bring the family and have a good time. Reg has a 14-year-old girl and a boy 10. Eddie Finn whose name is synonymous with baseball and Whittier Field is District Sales Manager of the Insulation Manufacturing Corporation in Ohio. He has one daughter, Harry Schwartz, dynamic but still single, is in the real estate business in Portland. He went to Florida last winter so he must be checki>. Gordon Hargraves is advertising manager of the News-Week Magazine in Philadelphia. Without question his experience on the Bugle did it. Gordon has one boy, Bill Angus—who was always pretty smooth in English—has a Ph.D. from Cornell and is now teaching English and Public Speaking at Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario. Bill has one boy and one girl. Lew Burleigh is still going strong in Augusta. He's Insurance Supervisor for the New England Public Service Company and has two girls and a boy. Bill Hutchinson—Gran Cole's special sidekick—is Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of the Nestle-LeMur Company in New York City. Bill has one boy. Roy Foulke with the start he received in Brunswick in winning a written history prize has become a writer of note. He produces papers by the score and has had several books published. All concern his vocation as Manager of the Analytical Report Department of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Roy has one boy. Dick Caspar is Sales Manager of the Great Northern Paper Co. in New York City and has two boys. Lou Doherty is practicing law in his home town—Springfield, Massachusetts—and has two boys. Parker Sturgis is with Jam Handy Picture Service, Inc., handling commercial sound motion pictures and slide films in Detroit, Mich. He has one boy and one girl. Charlie McNinch is associated with his father in the drug business in Woodland. Two daughters grace his home. The writer of this hodgepodge is General Agent of The Travelers Insurance Company in Eastern Maine with Sunday address at 78 Royal Road in Bangor. Two boys and two girls clamor for recognition as heirs at law.

1920
Secretary, Stanley E. Gordon, 11 Park Place, New York City.
Rev. Alexander Henderson is leaving Lowell, and has accepted a call to the First Baptist Church in Medford, Mass.

1921
Secretary, Norman W. Haines, 68 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass. Harold Beach, who is with the A. & P. Co., has been transferred from Cincinnati to Indianapolis. He is living at 411 E. 50th Street.

Howard P. Larrabee, superintendent of schools in East Bridgewater, Mass., has been elected to the same office in Concord, Mass.

Curtis S. Laughlin of Portland is now proprietor of the Machigonne Press in that city.

Dr. Paul C. Marston of Kezar Falls was elected to membership in the Cumberland County Medical Society on April 22.

Mr. and Mrs. Crosby Redman announce the birth of a daughter, Constance Lovejoy, on March 15.

Alexander Thomson has been promoted to Associate Professor of History at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

1922
Secretary, Prof. Carroll S. Towle, Durham, N. H.

Rodney Emery, master in history at Hebron Academy, will be a member of the faculty at Peddie Summer Session in Hightstown, N. J.

Ralph B. Knott of Bangor was elected president of the Maine Chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants at its organization at the Eastland in Portland.

1924
Secretary, Prof. Clarence Rouillard, University College, Toronto, Ontario, Can.

J. Henry Johnson of Portland, advertising man, and past, present, and future, lover of the sea, has a unique and ingenious collection of navigation buoy models, self-built and perfect in detail. Jack is also Sea Scout Commissioner of the Pine Tree Council, and a booster for all that pertains thereto.

1925
Secretary, William Gulliver, 1 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

Bursar Glenn McIntire's article "Yes, it is in the Blood," was reprinted from the March Alumnus as the leading article in The Purple and Gold, official magazine of the Chi Psi Fraternity, for May.

The seven teams competing in the Eastern College Boxing Association voted to dedicate its ring trophy to honor the memory of the late sports writer and war correspondent Edward J. Neil.

(Press Herald, May 24; sounds like "Red" Cousins)
"Goldfish for every bowl" Slogan of Pike of Lubec.

Alger Pike, proprietor of the famous Pike's Puddle, has been taking fish from the same where the predatory birds have been grabbing them right and left. "The goldfish and carp produced remarkably this spring, but the news spread to the stratosphere and down came the inhabitants thereof to steal the gleaming fish. Better to have the kids enjoy them" says Pike, as he nets a couple that have come to the edge of the puddle."
1926

Secretary, Prof. Albert Abrahamson, 76 Federal Street, Brunswick.

Kenneth Atwood was married to Miss Avis Kilbourn of Philadelphia in October '37. They are living at 625 Vernon Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

Elton A. Gray has changed his address to 19 Wildwood Avenue, Arlington, Mass.

Carl K. Hersey, Professor of Fine Arts at Rochester University, spent the Easter vacation, with his wife and daughter, on a motor trip to the historic places in Virginia. He will teach in the summer school at Rochester, and spend August with his parents in Pembroke.

Theodore Smith, A.M., is teaching in the Department of English and History at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge.

Prof. Abrahamson spoke before the newly organized student forum of the University of Maine, on the evening of May 1.

1928

Secretary, Howard F. Ryan, 1 Langdon Square, Cambridge, Mass.

William L. Cobb is teaching at the Harrisburg Academy, Harrisburg, Pa.

George H. Jenkins is teaching at Suffield Academy, Suffield, Conn.

Alfred Marshall Forbes Kiddie, records his business as Estate Manager, and his new address 314 West 98th Street, New York City.

Miss Ruth Beal Cunningham and Donald Chase Norton of the Chase National Bank, were married April 30, in New York City.

1929

Secretary, H. LeBrec Micoeur, Tri-Continental Corp., 54 Wall Street, New York City.

R. C. (Bob) Foster is director of publicity for Cranberry Canners, Inc., producers of Ocean Spray Cranberry products at South Hanson, Mass.

Carlton Guild received his degree of Master of Education from Harvard on March 4.

William B. Mills was appointed Clerk of the U. S. District Court in Portland, May 1.

1930

Secretary, Henry P. Chapman, Jr., 226 Caspian Street, Portland.

Harrison M. Davis, Jr., Headmaster of the Evans School, Tucson, Arizona, represented Bowdoin at the inauguration of the new President of the University of Arizona, April 12.

Joseph P. Flagg of Portland has filed his papers as a candidate for the Republican nomination to the Maine House of Representatives. Mr. Flagg is a chartered accountant, and Treasurer of the Episcopal Diocese of Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben G. Jenkins of Springfield, Mass., announce the birth of a daughter, Meredith, on Feb. 22, "Recruit for Smith."

Edgar W. "Bill" Lancaster, now with the C.C.C. in Massachusetts, and Mrs. Lancaster have a daughter, Linda Ann, born in November, 1937.

Dr. Gilmore W. Soule has opened an office for the practice of medicine and surgery at 32 School Street, Rockland. Here's joining with all of his friends, and contemporaries, Bowdoin, and elsewhere, in wishing long life and success to "Gil."

George E. and Olive Stetson announce the birth of a daughter, Judith Eleanor, on March 16. "Our only regret that Bowdoin is so cool."

1931

Secretary, Albert E. Jenkins, 51 Ingleside Avenue, Winthrop, Mass.

James B. (Jim) Colton, Classics Master in The Albany Academy, has achieved paternity, and as is usual in such cases, is gratified with the result. It is a son, Charles Edward, born in the Albany Hospital, May 9. He sends us a very amusing report card of son's progress made out in the most up to date school manner, which, unfortunately, there is not room to print. Congratulations to you and Mrs. Colton. Encore!

"Bob" Dana is assistant film critic on the N. Y. Herald-Tribune, having been secretary in the Dramatics Department for three years. His engagement is announced to Miss Sara Hubbard of Buckingham, Virginia, and they are to be married June 18.

Leigh Flint and Miss Margaret L. James, both of Westbrook, will be married in the Warren Congregational Church on June 25.

Walter D. Herrick, Jr., who has his law office at 231 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., tells us of his engagement to Miss Julia Ruth Reed of Western Springs, Ill. The wedding will take place late this year.

1932

Secretary, George T. Sewall, Young & Rubicam, Inc., 285 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Dura S. Bradford announce the birth of a son, John Wilson, Monday, March 14.

Don Dana is with the Cities Service, 60 Wall Street, New York City. His engagement to Miss Miriam Tabor of Ridgewood, N. J., is announced, and the wedding will be in August.  

John P. Barnes, Jr., who transferred to the University of Chicago his sophomore year, received his A.B. and LL.B. degrees there, and is now practicing law at 685 S. Dearborn Street. He is also working for the Illinois Commerce Commission, and may be located at its office, 160 N. LaSalle Street, when not at his own. John is married and living in LaGrange, Ill., and has a son, John P. III, born April 19.

Charles F. Emerson and Miss Helen Brown Holt, both of Portland, were married in the State Street Congregational Church on the afternoon of April 30. The ushers were an almost solid Bowdoin team; Cousins and Smith-
wrick, '34; Garth James, Steve Leo, Tom Payson, and Marion Short, '32; and Schuyler Bradt, '33.

At the annual meeting of the Newspaper Guild of Portland, Delma L. Galbraith was elected treasurer, and William W. Galbraith, '33 is on the membership committee.

James E. Schoefield is with the Life Insurance Sales Res. Bureau, Hartford, Conn.

Eliot C. Webster of Portland has been appointed a 2d Lieut. of Field Artillery, U. S. Reserve Corps, on May 14.

Richard C. Mullin is with the U. S. Gypsum Co. of Charleston, S. C. He was married to Miss Aurarantha Hasel Townsend of Charleston, S. C., in December, 1937.

1933

Secretary, John B. Merrill, 54 Albion Street, Somerville, Mass.

On May 4, the engagement of Miss Elizabeth Woodward of Bangor to Dave Means was announced.

Jack Manning has moved back to Albany and is practicing law as a partner in Manning, Ferber, and Mullens, 93 State Street, Albany.

Bob Sperry has recently moved from Topsham to West Haven, Conn. Is still with the Canteen Company of Cambridge, 328 Elm Street, West Haven.

Jim Willey is taking over Sperry's old job and it is presumed he'll henceforth be living in Topsham.

On July 3, 1937, Jack Jenkinson was married to Miss Martha Bray, of New York City, and is now living at 335 Hazel Avenue, Highland Park, Ill.

Wallace Whitney is in Springfield at 175 Maple Street.

Ted Steele is still with Benton and Bowles at 444 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Bill Perry and Miss D'Arcy Atwater of Westfield, N. J., were married on June 4th. Ted Densmore, '33 was best man, and Al Madeira, '33, one of the ushers. Bill is still teaching at the Emerson School, Exeter, N. H., and is at Camp Mashnee on Cape Cod in the summers.

Art Jordan has been married now for three years and has a daughter, Janice, one year old.

"Doc" Coffin has just completed his first year as interne at the Binghamton City Hospital, Binghamton, N. Y.

Ros Bates is now a doctor and practising in Orono.

Gordon and Polly Briggs announced the arrival of a son, Richard Gordon, last Commencement.

Jack Trot's family has been increased by a daughter and he is now at 247 Maverick Street, Rockland.

Bob Ahern is a research assistant on promoting national advertising at the Boston Globe.

Dick Moulton sends in word that his second son was born October 14, 1937.

Stewie Mead has recently left his school teaching job, in Pennsylvania, and is connected with a college in New Orleans teaching French. Living at 910 South Carrollton Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana.

The present address of Dan Bowman is R.R. No. 3, Williamsville, N. Y.

Dick Allen was married during the past year to Miss Ginnie Josselyn of Waltham. Is living at 24 Knowles Street, Newton Center, and is with Lever Bros.

Elliott Baker is with the U. S. Gypsum Co., married and living at 30 Essex Road, Great Neck, Long Island.

"Baky" Barker is with Don and Bradstreet, living at 20 Wendt Avenue, Larchmont, N. Y.

Coleman Beebe married Miss Janet McKinney of Waban on June 27, 1936, living at 7 Arden Road, Wellesley.

Russ Booth married Miss Marv Hallowell last June and is still teaching at Exeter.

Chris Christopher is a dentist in Woodsville, N. H., and was married May 7, 1936.

Al Clark and Dan Krause are still running their Sudbury greenhouse. Dan recently had a second addition to his family.

George D'Arcy married Elizabeth Reed, Sept. 7, 1935, and has a daughter. With the D'Arcy Co., Dover, N. H., 40 Elm Street, Dover.

Sam Davis is now associated with Hawkins, DeFafeld and Longfellow in New York and married Miss Mary Elizabeth Kemper of Denver.

Address now 344 W. 12th Street.

Paul Floyd has entirely recovered from his recent illness and resumed his final year at Harvard Medical in March.

The engagement of Miss Garcia D. Owen of Framingham, Mass., and Thomas H. Kimball of Belmont was announced March 30.

Christy Moustakis has left Mexico City for California.

Bill Mullen and Anne O'Rourke were married last June and are living at Checkerton Apts., 12 Cottage Street, Brockton.

Francis H. Russell's address is The Chronicle, Santa Paula, Cal.

Class headquarters will be in North Winthrop and it is requested that all men please come there and register as soon as they arrive in town. Someone will be on hand there to pass out printed directions to the clambake all day. Tickets for the latter will also be on sale there.

The class would like to extend a special invitation to the members of 1932 and 1934 to join them in their clambake to be held on the afternoon of Friday the 17th.

Bill Perry's clambake committee has been working hard and, although no definite word has yet arrived, by reunion time all the details will be worked out. It will be held somewhere along the shore near Brunswick from 5 to 8 Friday afternoon, which will thus permit everyone to attend the President's reception at four
and also be back in time for the Masque and Gown play at nine. The tickets for this will be a souvenir beermug which will be issued to everyone buying a ticket. ALL people attending must show same when food is passed out. On advice from Al Perry and Al Madeira it is said to be a very fine mug and it is quite possible class members will want to purchase several to take home with them. These may be ordered through Al Madeira.

Reunion costume will consist of a black shirt and some sort of white pants—flannels, ducks, or overalls. It is hoped that an agent can be secured in Brunswick to furnish these. More details when you arrive. They will carry out the Bowdoin color of black and white.

A softball game will be played with 1938 on the Delta on Friday morning. Gordon Briggs is captain and will form the team.

1934

Secretary, Rev. Gordon E. Gillett, St. James' Church, Old Town.

James Archibald of Houlton is now town agent of Monticello. He will act as purchasing agent, overseer of the poor, and assessor of taxes. Jim is a lawyer, he'll swing it all right.

Jim Bassett of the Los Angeles times was awarded the prize for the best reporting in March, for a story in the Times March 4 under the heading, "An Aerial View Shows Ruin in Vast Area."

The engagement of Miss Virginia Stratton and F. Donald Bates, both of Winchester, Mass., was recently announced.

Miss Elizabeth Massey and William Whitford Clay were married in St. Chrysostom's Church, Wollaston, Mass., on April 18.

The engagement is announced of Miss Henrietta Page of Skowhegan to Kennedy Crane, Jr. They will be married in the early summer.

Rev. Gordon Gillett was ordained priest by Rt. Rev. Bishop Brewster in St. Luke's Cathedral, Portland, on May 19. He became rector of St. James', Old Town, June 1st, and chaplain to the Episcopal students in the University of Maine.

The engagement of Miss Martha Justine Loehr of Jamaica Plain, and Russell W. Dakin has recently been announced in Boston.

Byron S. Davis was married to Miss Anne Merritt of West Barrington, R. I., July 4, 1937. Byron is an insurance underwriter with the Mass. Provident Association, and is now in Worcester, and living at 27 William.

James B. Perkins, Jr., of Boothbay Harbor has announced his candidacy for County Attorney on the Republican ticket.

Harold Seigal received his M.D. from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, June 3. He will be an interne at the Cambridge Hospital, this coming year.

1935

Secretary, Paul E. Sullivan, 495 Turner Street, Auburn.

Irving G. Bowman has been teaching at the Vermont Academy. His subjects, French, Spanish, Introduction to Business, and he will also coach the Band and Basketball.

The engagement of Willard R. Marshall of Taunton and Miss Betty Elane Clough of Malden, was announced in April. No date as of yet has been set for the wedding.

Edward F. Robinson, Jr., of Needham, and Miss Virginia W. Nichols of Newton Highlands were married in St. Paul's Church in that city, April 23. They will be at home after June 1, at 150 Laurel Drive, Needham.

Stanley Sargent is with the Berkshire Life Insurance Co., and is living at 121 Beacon Street, Boston.

Stuart Thoits has been serving as sub-master at the high school in Stockton Springs.

1936

Secretary, Hubert S. Shaw, St. Albans School, Washington, D. C., writes as follows:

Dick Bechtel is being transferred to the Richmond, Virginia, office of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company. He has been in the Washington office since he graduated.

John Estabrook, who was at the London School of Economics last year, is now at Harvard Business School.

Bob Morse is working for the LaTouraine Coffee Company.

Vale Marvin has a position with the Luckenbach Steamship Company.

Stan McGarry has sold enough insurance to enable him to make plans for a world cruise next year.

Pete Mills is now located in Cambridge, Mass., with Lever Bros.

Reports from Boston say that "Major" Seagrave is married. Congratulations to you and Mrs. Seagrave.

Rod Larcom writes that he and Bill Kierstead and Babe Small have been rooming together this year in Boston.

Hartley Lord is selling or buying wool and is living at home at 291 Court Street, Auburn.

I recently had letters from Phil Christie, Phil Good, Elmer Fortier, and Rod Larcom, and I would like very much to hear from more of you members of the class. I shall be playing baseball at St. Albans, Vermont, this summer and my address after June 25th will be 47 Bishop Street, in that town.

Henry Homer Chase, of Chase, Alabama, and Miss Elizabeth Withers Leftwich of Mooresville, Alabama, were married at the home of the bride's parents on the afternoon of May 21.

Mrs. Albert L. Mellor of Plymouth, Mass., announces the engagement of her daughter, Margaret, to Lawrence S. Hall of Haverhill, Mass.

George Hildreth is asst. manager of Woolworth's in Jamaica Plain, Mass.

William H. Niblock received his A.M. from Harvard at mid-years.

Weston Lewis is in the accounting department.
The Bowdoin Alumnus]

of Pitney Barnes Co., of Stamford, Conn., where he is now living.

1937


ATTENTION! '37: Contrary to previous precedents, the Class of '37 will commemorate its FIRST reunion with a celebration worthy of the occasion. The meeting will be held Friday, June 17, in the vicinity of Mere Point. The class will please assemble in back of the Library at 5:30 p.m. in order to arrange transportation.

The engagement of the Secretary to Miss Nancy-Lea Conners of Bangor, was announced at a dinner party in that city April 2. Miss Conners is the daughter of C. P. Conners '03.

The engagement of Miss Catherine Forbush of Campello, Mass., to George H. Bass, 2d, of Wilton, was announced by the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Forbush, on March 28.

Dan Christie has accepted a graduate fellowship at Princeton.

Mahlon A. Dane is with the Grace Line in New York City, and is living at 236 East 72nd Street, Apt. A.

Nate Dane, II, archeologist, and all round classicist, is having the time of his life in Greece, this past year. Associated with the American School for Classical Studies, he has been helping in excavations on the north slope of the Acropolis in Athens.

Fred L. Gwynn, Long Fellow Scholar in English at Harvard, has been appointed an instructor in English and tutor at Harvard, for the coming scholastic year.

Miss Christine E. Knight and William T. Henry, both of Portland, were married in Orrville, Ohio, on April 29. Henry is with the Koppers Products Co. of that city.

Faunce Pendexter is in Portland, working on a Coastal Guide for Maine.

Bob Porter is to teach at Germantown Academy, Penn., and will attend night classes at the University of Pennsylvania next year.

Ellis L. Gates, Jr., "Buy," who is with the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. has been transferred to the Albany, N. Y., office.

Honorary 1937

Hon. Charles Francis Adams is chairman of the Massachusetts members of the National advisory committee of the 1939 New York World Fair.

The Cask and the Bottle and Bowdoin

(Borrowed from the Wesleyan Alumnus)

The people of a certain village, desiring to hold a feast in honor of one of their number, and all of them being without great wealth, agreed that each should bring a bottle of wine which he might pour into a large cask.

One, thinking himself too poor, said to himself: "If I fill my bottle with water and empty it with the others it will not be observed, and I will have saved my small wine for myself."

But, behold, when the village assembled to draw off the wine only water flowed forth from the cask.

All the people had acted in the same way, each saying to himself: "My contribution will not be missed."

The books of the Bowdoin Alumni Fund will close at five o’clock on Friday, June 17.
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