The President's Page

It is recorded that in November of the year 1800, Middlebury College opened its doors to the first Freshman class. It numbered 7 men. In March of 1945, the most recent Freshman class was admitted to the College. It also numbered 7 men. I have not made this comparison with any thought of pessimism. Since July 1, 1943, our College has been filled to capacity and, until recent cuts in our Navy quota, we have been able to follow the traditional proportions of men and women students on the campus. No effort was made to attract students for this present Spring term; the proportion of men admitted to the number of applications received was less than 33%.

As we look forward, however, to the period of reconversion and a peacetime college, we must face the problem of enrollment. Applications from women candidates for admission are now at an all-time high; thus we may fairly assume that we could substantially increase the size of the Women's College with no sacrifice in the quality of students admitted. On the other hand, as military training programs are reduced or entirely eliminated from the colleges, with no relief of the draft status of 18-year-old boys, it is obvious that our enrollment of men students may drop to very low levels.

We are left, then, with a choice of looking forward either to an enrollment of perhaps 600 students made up of approximately 80 to 100 men and 500 to 520 women or to a more normal enrollment of around 800 students, of which 700 or more would be women. The Trustees of the College share with me the feeling that it would be unwise, in order to preserve the pre-war size of the College, to permit such an expansion in the number of women students, even as a temporary measure. We have decided, therefore, to keep the Women's College at approximately its present size (520 women were registered in the November 1944 term) and to make every effort to increase our enrollment of 17-year-old young men and those not eligible for the draft. In addition, we shall, of course, encourage the enrollment of returning veterans. It is not our intention, however, for either of these classes of men students to lower our standards and thus sacrifice quality for numbers.

As part of our plan to attract to Middlebury the sort of young men we want, the Trustees have voted the establishment of 50 Middlebury Freshman Fellowships of $400 each. These scholarships are to be tenable during the two terms of the freshman year and will cover the full tuition for it. Awards made this Spring will be for the academic year 1945-46 to men who will enter the Men's College with the next entering class. The selection of recipients will be made on the general plan of the Rhodes Scholarships to boys who have demonstrated during their preparatory course exceptional characteristics of intellectual promise, community citizenship, physical prowess, and thoughtful determination of purpose.

Candidates for the scholarships will be nominated by head-masters and principals of preparatory schools, by national honor societies, or by individual alumni. Final selection of accepted applicants will rest with the Middlebury Scholarship Committee which will designate the successful candidates as the Middlebury Freshman Fellows for 1945.

It is my feeling that the graduates of the College can be most helpful to us on this problem of enrollment of men. Both as individuals and as members of Middlebury alumni groups, it is my hope that Middlebury graduates will be active and aggressive in bringing our College to the attention of those young men who will find it possible to enter college rather than the Armed Services this coming year. In many communities, service groups and other organizations are already advising the returned veterans on the choice of educational institutions. I think it would be very helpful if our graduates in their own communities would keep in touch with such organizations and offer to provide information and literature either to individual veterans or to groups who are giving educational advice to veterans. It seems to me that once the war is over and demobilization has taken place, the prospects for our Men's College will depend in no small part on our success in preserving the traditions and spirit of our College during these critical months. Healthy survival can best be assured, I think, with the continuance here of a fine group of young men of the Middlebury caliber even if such a group, of necessity, cannot attain pre-war size. Those of us here in Old Chapel will put forth all possible efforts to guarantee the survival of the old Middlebury—to keep, as it were, the pilot light glowing. We ask of our graduates all the support they can give us in this task.

Careful consideration has (Continued on page 19)
Subjects and Predicates

V-12 Unit Continued

Subsequent to the report in the press in January that the V-12 program would be continued indefinitely, the Navy Department petitioned Congress for an appropriation sufficient to establish a total of fifty Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps units, these to supplant the existing V-12 units.

Since this plan was announced, the College has been advised of the continuance of our V-12 Unit through the summer term to November 1, 1945. V-12 students now follow the liberal arts curriculum.

Middlebury has made formal application for designation as an NROTC College, but as yet no action has been taken by the Navy Department either upon this application, or the continuance of the current arrangement within the V-12 Program beyond the July term.

Alumni and Alumnae Elections

Nominations have been made for five important offices in the Associated Alumni. Members will be given an opportunity to register their choice by ballot later in the Spring.

National President (The three district presidents of Region I complete their terms of office in June and automatically become candidates at this time for the National Presidency.)

The three district presidents of Region I complete their terms of office in June and automatically become candidates at this time for the National Presidency.

National President

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term</th>
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<tr>
<td>Charles J. Lyon, '18</td>
<td>Hanover, N. H.</td>
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Springfield District President

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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>William R. Wheeler, '08</td>
<td>Amherst, Mass.</td>
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Boston District President

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Alumni Trustee, Region II (5 years)

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Moses G. Hubbard, Jr.</td>
<td>'13 Utica, N. Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. Howard Moreau, '20</td>
<td>Falmington, N. J.</td>
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In the recent election conducted by the Alumnae Association of the Women's College of Middlebury the following officers were elected:

President: Elizabeth Cady Simmons, '29; Member-at-Large (Executive Committee): Margaret Sedgwick Mertens, '27; Advisory Board Member: Evelyn Ryle, '23.

February Trustee Action

At a meeting of the The Corporation of Middlebury College February 24, Mr. Joseph P. Kasper, '20, who completes a five year term in June as Alumni Trustee representing Region II, was elected to life membership on the Board for a 5 year term to June 30, 1950. Mr. Alban J. Parker, '16 was elected on nomination by the alumni to serve out the unexpired term of Mr. James A. Lobban, '38, as Alumni Trustee representing Region I. Mr. Parker will serve to June 30, 1946.

Joseph P. Kasper is President of the Associated Merchandising Corporation of New York City, and prior to his present affiliation was Executive Vice-President of the R. H. Macy Company.

Reid Langdon Carr is a lawyer, and until 1940 was a member of the firm of Clark, Carr and Ellis. He is now President and Director of the Columbian Carbon Company of New York.

Alban J. Parker is Attorney-General for the State of Vermont, and maintains law offices in Springfield, Vermont.

Erwin Ewald Drost Memorial

Among the several gifts to the College accepted recently by The Corporation is a new memorial scholarship fund established in memory of "E. D." Drost, '24, who died September 6, 1944, after a short illness.

Mr. Drost was a civil engineer in Milwaukee, Wis. and was associated with the Public Works Department of that city. While at Middlebury, he was a member of the famous football team of 1923 that astounded the football world by tying Harvard.

Forty-one February Graduates

At the close of the Winter Term, 9 men and 32 women completed the requirements for the Bachelor of Arts degree. A mid-Winter Commencement was held in Mead Chapel February 25 where degrees were conferred.

President Stratton's address to the graduates concerned the attitude and conduct of the truly liberal mind, unafraid of new responsibilities, open to new ideas, and discriminating in taste and in judgment.

Russian Summer School

The Middlebury College Language Schools announce the inauguration of a Russian School under the direction of Dr. Mischa Fayer, Chairman of the Russian Department at Middlebury. In session from June 30 to August 16, the school will attempt to provide Americans with the linguistic and cultural equipment indispensable to cooperative relations between the two nations.

Plans include a "Russky Dom" or Russian House, on the Middlebury...
S. S. Middlebury Victory Launched

Named by the United States Maritime Commission, the 10,000 ton Victory Cargo ship, S. S. Middlebury Victory, slid down the ways at Richmond, California February third. The Middlebury Victory is one of several victory ships to be christened with the name of one of the forty oldest American colleges. Sixty additional cargo vessels have since been similarly named.

Efforts were made to have the College represented at the launching, but news of the event came only a few days before the ceremony. Thus, it was not possible to arrange for a Middlebury delegation to be present.

The Middlebury Victory is over 450 feet long, 62 feet broad, carries a crew of 82, and is propelled by steam turbines of 6,000 horsepower.

Outstanding Ski Triumph

Highlighted by the phenomenal success of our ski team, the College has concluded one of its most successful winter sports seasons. Ideal weather, coupled with the practiced skill of a select team of accomplished skiers, brought top honors to Middlebury in intercollegiate ski competition during 1944-45.

Climax of the team’s winning streak was their success at the Dartmouth Carnival, bringing to Middlebury for the first time the coveted Dartmouth Ski Trophy. The joint Navy-civilian team was composed of Tom Cremer, ’48, Joe Jones, ’48, Ed Welles, ’48, Bram Arnold, A/S, Rod Bishop, A/S, John Forrestel, A/S, Dick Gaylord, A/S, and Bill Hovey, A/S. Pictured with the Dartmouth Cup are Forrestel, Welles, Cremer, Jones and Coach Pete Dranginis, Chief Specialist of the V-12 Unit.

Middlebury participated in seven meets during the season, achieving its most notable successes at Manchester, Vt., against Dartmouth and West Point, at the West Point and Dartmouth carnivals, and again at Manchester in a Harvard invitation competition, as well as at Stowe, Vt. the weekend of March 24.

Two of the team’s foremost members, Jones and Cremer, are returned servicemen, veterans of active service with the mountain infantry in the Aleutians campaign. It is expected that both will be on hand to enter next year’s team.

Although the Middlebury skiers attracted nation-wide attention for their season’s performance, it was their misfortune to fare badly at our own Carnival. Chief Dranginis could not supply the required three man minimum for jumping competition, so did not enter the team for active scoring in the Middlebury meet.

That the Carnival was an unusual success can best be attested by the appearance of photographers from Life who were bent upon filming Life Goes To A Winter Carnival. Never has a Middlebury Carnival attracted so much diverse attention. During the weekend of January 19, 20 and 21, while flash bulbs and Superpan Press captured the social scenes for Life, the University of Vermont captured top place in the ski events.

Several weeks after the Carnival, word came from the publishers of Life that war news had crowded the Middlebury pictures from an appearance.
An Alaskan Experience

By Wallace M. Cady, '34 and Charles A. Hickcox, '34

There was a time when Alaska was thought of chiefly as a place to get rich quick by the mining of gold, or possibly more as a romantic retreat. Now, along with most of the rest of the warring world, the last frontier has become a cross-roads and the payroll has been substituted for pay dirt. Today Juneau, Anchorage, and Fairbanks are much like war-boom cities in the States, filled with people who are amazed to discover that Alaska is not sheathed with ice and inhabited only by polar bear and Eskimos. Since the beginning of the war the Territory of Alaska has become familiar ground to more people from the States than ever before. The old time sour-dough, who had come to regard the creeks and muskeg as his sanctuary, is moved to view with alarm the new invasion of "Cheechakos," as the greenhorns are called.

The Geological Survey is hardly a Cheechako in the north country. Survey geologists preceded the great immigration of gold seekers which first went to the Klondike in Yukon Territory, northwestern Canada, in 1898, and then spread westward across Alaska to Nome in 1900. For the past half century the Survey has sent a few men out to Alaska each summer to map the geology of the Territory and to keep the inventory of its mineral resources up to date.

With the coming of the present war an urgent call was sent out for strategic minerals. The search was on. Reconnaissance mapping of the Territory, at that time about half completed, took second place in importance. The geologists went to work mapping in detail the vicinity of mines and other prospects to gain an exact knowledge of the quantity and availability of ore reserves. Scores of such mineral localities had to be examined, some of them requiring a whole summer's study or more. To get this work done a considerable number of young field men were added to the nucleus of old timers. During the past four field seasons many of the likely looking mines and prospects have been inventoried and the geologists are now moving on in search for new mineral deposits not previously found by prospectors. Some of the latter work is taking on many of the characteristics of the pre-war geologic reconnaissance. The new men are having an opportunity to scour the Territory by pack train, poling boat, canoe, and on foot, much as the old timers did.

Except when the necessity for speed requires airplane travel, field parties leave Washington about the middle of May to take one of the coastwise steamers that ply the Inside Passage from Seattle to Alaskan ports such as Ketchikan,
upstream from where the Holitna joins with the Kuskokwim River at Sleitmut. Toney promptly replied with valuable advice regarding travel on the Holitna and upon our arrival at Sleitmut provided us with a boatman from among the numerous native-in-laws that constitute his trading circle.

After several days devoted to preparation and getting acquainted around Sleitmut, we were finally off up the Holitna. However, we couldn’t go until we listened to Toney describe the sharp practices of rival traders, the deprivations of the fur buyer who had just been through the country and who had gotten away with his furs for a song, or the subtle wiles of the local medicine man who had been reducing the buying power of his little empire.

Late on the afternoon of June 8th we were out on the Holitna headed upstream for the Chuilnuk Mountains and Cinnabar Creek. Toney’s old father-in-law, Ignati Ivan, had advised us that “snow, he deep in hills” and “water, he high maybe”; it looked good for our travels on the smaller tributaries. What we didn’t know about handling a poling boat in fast water it was hoped would be made up for by Sinka Ignati, our boatman, old Ignati’s son. Ignati’s boat was thirty feet long, equipped with a 22½ horsepower outboard motor, a rather large open boat it would seem, but in white water it never did look big enough, especially when loaded with a two months supply of food, equipment, gasoline, and three men. The first three days on the river were easy with Sinka doing all the work while we sat back, enjoyed the scenery, and read books provided free of charge from the library of Toney’s chief commercial rival.

On the afternoon of the third day out from Sleitmut we reached the Chuilnuk River and camped on a large gravel bar. The next day most of the outfit was cached and a start was made up the Chuilnuk for the Chuilnuk Mountains. Before leaving Sleitmut it had been decided to take advantage of the high water from the melting snows and make a side trip to this range, a likely looking site for geologic investigations. Later in the season,
after the snows had melted, this area would be unapproachable by such small side streams. In a couple of days Sinka had worked the boat to a point above timberline, largely under its own power although frequently we would lose headway and have to hold the boat with poles whenever the propeller hit bottom and sheared a pin. A base camp was made at the edge of timber near the foot of the mountains and from there we took off on a week’s back packing or Siwash trip to trace the borders of a large granite mass which forms the core of the mountains.

More game was seen on this trip than at any other time during the season. On the way up the rivers several moose, some with a calf or two, went crashing off into the brush when we came upon them. On our first day out of the base camp a large Alaskan brown bear with her two year-old cubs crossed the upland meadow above us and upon getting wind of us cleared out rapidly. A few days later, probably the same three bears were spotted on a mountain side about two miles away but in the direction we were going. Upon coming closer it was found that the old bear was instructing her cubs on how to dig mountain squirrels from their holes. We approached within 75 feet, but this time the wind was from the bears to us and they would not move an inch until they were satisfied as to what we were. We swore at them and beat our tin mess kits for a bear had rumbled a couple of times during the encounter but Sinka advised him not to for fear the bears might get the same idea. The long northern days with twilight at midnight had allowed us to work until late that day. When we made camp in the early morning hours Hickcox was elected to get some water from the creek but bears kept driving him back to the fire. It was never deter-

mined how many bears he actually saw or didn’t see, but there were a few real ones crashing around outside the firelight looking for something to eat. One of them, a yearling black, came to within fifty feet of the fire. However, the mosquitoes, which formed thick swarms even on the summits of the highest mountains, were the wildest game encountered.

Sinka never did know quite what to make of that trip into the mountains. Except possibly for a small amount of Russian administered more than a hundred years ago, he is all native and used to a life of trapping and fishing. Chasing off way above timberline to chop on barren rocks, the first time in his career that he had been far from the forested river bottoms, prompted him to say simply, “Big pile of rocks in sky.” Added to this fundamental geologic observation was his equally penetrating remark a few days later when we ran across a belt of hot springs along the granite border. Attempting to get a drink from one of the springs and discovering the new thermal feature, he dismissed our whole problem by explaining, “Somebody cookum down there.” It was to be discovered later on, and rather dramatically, how Sinka’s philosophy of life diverged critically from that of prospectors and geologists.

Finishing this part of the trip we drifted most of the way back to the Holitna River as the water was too low to use the motor much of the way. When the rest of the outfit was picked up at the cache we noticed that a bear had stood on a gas case and reached up into the tree where the food had been hung, but only succeeded in ramming a claw through a can of peanut butter. After loading the boat we were off again up the Holitna on the way to Cinnabar Creek. At the native village of Kashegelok anything not needed on this part of the trip or subject to damage by water was cached and we headed up the Swift River, or Chukawon, which means the same to the natives. This is certainly an apt name.

A couple of days out of Kashegelok the Gemuk River (Continued on page 17)
Silas Wright, Man of the Millions

By Albert G. Corey, New York State Historian

One day in the late summer of 1819 two young men rode into the village of Canton in St. Lawrence County, New York on horseback. One of these was twenty-four year old Silas Wright, Jr. Born in Amherst, Massachusetts and brought up from the time he was less than a year old in Weybridge, Vermont, he had graduated from Middlebury College in 1815 at the age of twenty. He had then turned to the law. In less than four years, during which he taught school as he had done during the long winter vacations while at college, Silas Wright was admitted to the bar in New York State in January 1819. But he had worked too hard. His doctor and his friends advised a rest and a vacation. And that is how he happened to ride into Canton one fine summer’s day that year.

In Canton he found Medad Moody, an old friend of his father’s. Medad Moody offered two inducements to the young Silas Wright to settle in Canton. Medad offered to build him a two room house where he could live and maintain an office. Medad Moody had an attractive daughter, Clarissa. Silas and Clarissa appear to have been attracted to each other at once but the courtship was unduly long and they were finally married fourteen years later when Silas had already won for himself a secure position in National politics in the United States Senate.

To a young man of Silas Wright’s abilities Canton in those early days did not seem to hold out the attractive opportunities for advancement that a city might have appeared to do. Canton was a very small village in 1819. Its first settler, Stillman Foote, had only established himself there a little more than a dozen years before. Certainly the sparseness of population in the countryside, which was beginning to fill up because of the amazing New England migration of those days, did not present a happy hunting ground for an aspiring young lawyer who was looking for a lucrative practice. But Silas Wright was not looking for a lucrative practice. Throughout his entire life he seems never to have been anxious to amass a fortune. When he died he left an estate of $5,000 and this included his house for which he originally paid $800. The house is still standing and is in active use although its appearance was considerably altered in 1894, just fifty years ago.

What was the secret of Silas Wright’s success? We can attribute it in part to the sterling qualities of his father who gave up the tanner’s trade in Massachusetts to become a farmer in Vermont. We may attribute his success to his education at Middlebury, to his love of the soil, to his unusual good fortune in being resident in St. Lawrence County just when the Republican party in that county had the right to select the party’s candidate for State Senator in the northern district. Many opportunities came to Silas Wright. Some people would say he was born under a lucky star and good luck followed him all the way through life. This is the easy way out.

Silas Wright had an uncommon sense of obligation to his fellow men. He nursed the sick, advised the confused, and settled more controversies out of court than in. In other words, he kept his head. So far as his friends were concerned they could find no instance when he did something for the immediate advantage it might bring him; his political enemies never accused him of it. He had no personal enemies. He was implicitly trusted because he was known to take the long view, to decide each issue on the principle involved. No one, it seems was more selfless than he. He never sought a public office. It was always thrust upon him. How else might one explain that he had not been in Canton a year and a half when he was made Surrogate of St. Lawrence County? Within the next two years he had been appointed justice of the peace, commissioner of deeds, postmaster, pathmaster or roadmaker, town clerk, and inspector.
of public schools. With each new job he gained more and more the confidence of the people. It is not surprising that when a company of militia was recruited in 1822 he was made its Captain, that he was raised to the rank of Major in the same year, to the Rank of Colonel four years later, and to Brigadier General in 1827, a position which he relinquished one year afterward. The growing confidence of local people in Silas Wright was becoming as clear as daylight.

Meanwhile his law practice had been bringing him a satisfactory but humble income. His charges were modest. When in 1827 he had been elected to Congress he took the bills which his clients owed him, $600 in all but with no bill more than $5, and burned them all. Characteristically he said that he owed them all more than they could ever owe him. Perhaps he had already persuaded some of these very persons to settle their disputes out of court as he was known frequently to do even when he sat in judgment on cases.

It was this young man just turned twenty-seven to whom the Republicans and Anti-Clintonian's turned in 1823 to win the office of State Senator in the fourth senate district. The fourth senate district at that time consisted of Saratoga, Montgomery, Hamilton, Washington, Warren, Clinton, Essex, Franklin, and St. Lawrence counties. And it happened to be the turn of St. Lawrence County to choose the Republican standard bearer. The unanimous choice fell upon Silas Wright. In those days the entire fourth senate district was distinctly Federalist and backed Governor Clinton. But so overwhelming was St. Lawrence County vote in favor of this adopted son that it turned the tide and Silas Wright was elected. In fact, out of some 400 votes in Canton itself, Wright is said to have received all but one and that, his friends believed, he had cast for his opponent.

This was a period of somewhat turbulent democracy, a period of the beginning of electoral reform, of the election of judges and other local officers. In their enthusiasm for establishing the principle of elective rather than appointive executive and judicial officers, it was not always clearly understood that a good principle to follow is that if you would have representation, elect, but if you would have responsibility, appoint. Silas Wright, being a creature of his time, was one of the foremost advocates of expanding the elective principle to the courts. In an age which accepted the slogan, "To the victors belong the spoils," as the guide to party patronage, it seemed that judgeships should be elevated above the level of political plums. In fact, throughout his career as a lawyer he held firm to one principle, that justice must be done in the courts even if it should be necessary to expose the character of the client whom he was defending in order to obtain a just verdict. That he acted upon this conviction is shown in a civil case when he exposed the scoundrelly characters of the two opponents. Wright's own client, the defendant, won. On the way out of the court room the client said to Wright, "I didn't hire you to rake my character, and I don't thank you for doing it." Wright's reply was characteristic of him. "You hired me to defend you and win," he said, "and if I had palliated your side in the least, you would have lost. And, let me add, I hope you will so improve your conduct that you will never again be subjected to the same embarrassment." We do not know whether the client took the advice, but it illustrates Silas Wright's character.

Silas Wright was still a Buck Tail, that is, he was a Republican in opposition to DeWitt Clinton. It was not long before he found a friend in Martin Van Buren and so came to be regarded as a member of the Albany "Regency" of which Van Buren, "The Little Wizard," was the head. This was the day of the building of the Erie Canal and many other canals, public highways and bridges. Internal improvements they were called. Land speculators and quick money men were everywhere pushing the boom. It was perhaps his political opposition to DeWitt Clinton but more largely his frugality which was responsible for Silas Wright's insistence that the money spent on the Erie Canal should come back in the form of earnings before more money was spent on feeder canals. From this principle he never swerved.
throughout his political life. He was indeed the watchdog of the treasury.

Silas Wright remained in the State Senate a couple of years and then moved on to Congress at the age of 30. Here he found himself immediately immersed in the subject of the tariff. For the life of him, he said, he could not see why manufacturers should receive all the benefits of a high tariff while farmers received none, and so he became a high tariff man for farmers and voted for the famous "tariff of abominations" which South Carolinians especially grew so incensed about. In later years he came to believe he had made a mistake in espousing high tariff rates and became an ardent advocate of more moderate levies. In this respect he helped to heal the open wound on tariff matters which had disturbed the South so much and at the same time did no violence to northern manufacturing or agricultural interests.

Two years in Washington and he was back in Albany, this time as Comptroller. For four years Silas Wright, as a member of the Regency, controlled the finances of the State. In this strategic post he was responsible for introducing what we have more recently come to regard as an innovation in protecting the funds of small depositors in banks through the operation of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Silas Wright set up a safety fund to protect creditors against insolvent banks, and this, in turn, protected the public against the risks of worthless paper currency so profusely distributed by the banks. In this way some of the worst consequences of the panic of 1837 were avoided in New York State when that crisis struck the country.

The four years in Albany were happy ones, and Silas Wright was genuinely sorry to be sent to Washington as United States Senator by the State Legislature. He was destined to serve in Washington for eleven years. During the first eight years he found a congenial opportunity to become the spokesman in the Senate, first for President Andrew Jackson and then for Martin Van Buren. So implicitly did his party trust his financial judgment that he remained chairman of the Senate Finance Committee throughout Van Buren's administration. His firm belief in hard money and his opposition to the establishment of a government bank led him to oppose the expansion of paper currency, to demand payments in specie, and an Independent Treasury System. To some extent this was flying in the face of the expansion of American life but Wright's measures were tempered with a realization that America was growing and expanding and at bottom the expansion would be sound if currency were sound. Silas Wright abhorred inflation and did everything he could to prevent it.

Silas Wright was not an ardent abolitionist but he did believe that nothing should hinder the progressive expansion of the United States. So he was in favor of the Wilmot Proviso which would have kept large areas of the new west as free territory. Even Southerners admired him although they opposed him. And when he died John Greenleaf Whittier, the poet champion of anti-slavery and abolitionism, wrote a poem called "The Lost Statesman" in which this line occurs: "Man of the millions, thou art lost too soon."

In 1844 his party would have nominated him for the Presidency but he refused because he believed in his friend, Martin Van Buren and hoped for his nomination. When James K. Polk was nominated instead, the convention by acclamation chose Silas Wright for the Vice-Presidency. Wright was far away at the time from Baltimore and when he heard it, refused the nomination. Polk had, however, been nominated because he was acceptable to the Southern slaveholders and he needed political backing in the North. In New York State the party now turned to Silas Wright whom they induced to give up his seat in the United States Senate and to run for Governor in order to swing the State to Polk. Always a good party man Silas Wright was persuaded that he must accept the obligation and was elected Governor in 1844.

The two years 1845 and 1846 were rather bitter ones for him. He was opposed to oppression and yet he found himself enforcing an antiquated landlord system which had brought on the anti-rent wars and bloodshed in the State. He ordered out the Militia. Only when the disturbance was quieted did he turn to changing the law and affording relief to those who had suffered too long under undue and archaic exactions. A tide of resentment set in against him by large numbers of people who were immediately concerned for his handling of the anti-rent riots and he lost the election of 1846.

At last, he felt he was free for the first time in twenty-five years to live the life of an ordinary citizen, unencumbered by the duties of office. So it was that he refused the Secretarship of the Treasury from Polk. He had, in fact, turned down many other important posts including a seat on the Supreme Court. How could a plain country lawyer, he felt, carry out properly the duties of so high an office? (Continued on page 18)
The Cultural Conference

Victory for the United Nations means authority to act toward rebuilding a shattered world. And with that authority comes a direct, inescapable responsibility. To study its portents, the third annual joint student-faculty Cultural Conference selected as its topic, The Challenge of the World Crisis. Discussion in the various panels centered about the problems of American Commercial Policy, Cultural Nationalism and the Unified World, The Arts and the Masses, The Scientific Method in Political and Social Problems, and Religion and the Returning Veteran, both in their practical and theoretical implications. Distinguished visiting contributors keynoted each session.
Carnival Ball couples danced for holiday royalty

News Letter Went

Of the more fondly remembered weekends in any college’s calendar, New Englanders have long boasted of their Winter Carnivals. We at Middlebury can be sure ours is typical of the best. Certainly, this year’s carnival was proof of a truly successful winter weekend, well-organized and produced under exceptional weather conditions.

Following the capable leadership of the two undergraduate co-chairmen, Barbara Boyden, ’45, and Peg Romer, ’45, student enthusiasm and individual skill designed a difficult, complicated sport and social program that was accomplished with apparent ease and vigor. In the bright, crisp atmosphere of a sub-freezing Vermont winter, hundreds of coeds with their navy and civilian escorts participated in the crowded schedule.
to Winter Carnival

For three short days the serious studies, the swift, accelerated academic pace, the terrible necessity of training for war were put aside in favor of much-needed recreation and healthy, outdoor diversion. Festivities began with the revival of a custom of former years, the P-Rade. Floats burlesquing carnival events and college scenes were led about the campus to the tunes of the college band. The sweeping grace of the Carnival Ball moved to the rhythms of Jan Savitt's Orchestra. Chipman Hill, deep in a blanket of heavy snow, was the scene of a perfect inter-collegiate ski competition. Middlebury had proved its potential as an ideal winter sports center. Full development of the Bread Loaf Ski Bowl awaits the end of the war.
The Battle of the Books Goes On

By Gilmore Warner, Acting Librarian, Egbert Starr Library

"Today is not yesterday: we ourselves change; how can our Words and Thoughts, if they are always to be the fittest, continue always the same? Change, indeed, is painful; yet ever needful; and if Memory have its force and worth, so also has Hope."

These words of Carlyle, with which Miss Barbara Hubbard opened her last year’s report of the Middlebury College Library, quite fittingly describe the spirit in which the whole College is modifying its program to meet the needs of the day. It is to be expected that some of the changes will be painful at the time; in retrospect they do not seem so bad. For us—students, teachers, and alumni alike—it will be well if we cling to the hope that the usefulness of this College is being increased and its proper ends conserved.

Amid this flux of the day there are certain steadying lights. Like the beacon which lifts our eyes to the beautiful Chapel on the hill and from there to the Light that comes from above, so the Library stands, a witness to our faith that truth will prevail. "Who ever knew Truth put to the worse, in a free and open encounter?" asks Milton; "Who knows not that Truth is strong next to the Almighty?" Quietly and unceasingly, from the day when Middlebury’s first student entered its door, to the moment when the last student reluctantly departed last night at closing time, the battle of the books against the forces of darkness has gone on. Let us glance at the records.

We are told that before the General Assembly of Vermont got around to grant a charter, the Founding Fathers of our College had "procured books, appointed an instructor, and collected a number of students." In the childhood of the College a proud report was rendered to the lawmakers that "The Library, which has been gradually augmented by private liberality, now contains nearly one thousand volumes." As our College came of age, shall we say, in the days following the War between the States, one of its presidents himself, according to Storrs Lee, "catalogued the books for the first time in a generation, and personally supervised the rearrangement of all four floors in the north end of Painter Hall into attractive reading rooms and stacks." In a typical statement near the turn of the century Librarian Charles B. Wright remarks: "The Library has been used more extensively than ever as a place for study and research, and is proving itself in growing measure a center of the college educational life."

What are the changes which our own world, so beset with destroyers and demagogues and official liars, demands of its libraries and their keepers? In a word the obligation of the librarian today is a positive obligation. "His client," as Mr. MacLeish puts it, "is the inherited culture entrusted to his care. He—more than any other man—must represent this client as its advocate. Against those who would destroy the tradition he must bring the force of the tradition. Against those who would mutilate the monuments he must bring the beauty of the monuments. Against those who would limit the freedom of the inquiring mind he must bring the marvels of the mind’s discoveries."

It is significant that only last December the Library acquired for its Abernethy Collection the original manuscript of Emerson’s address of welcome to the Hungarian patriot Kossuth. Here are a few sentences: "We know the austere conditions of liberty, . . . that it is always slipping from those who boast it to those who fight for it . . . But remember, Sir, that everything great and excellent in the world is in minorities . . . The shores of Europe and America approach every month, and their politics will one day mingle."

What can the alumnus do for his College Library? Jefferson in the middle of one of his letters, the autograph of which we have, interjects the reminder: "Asparagus acceptable as usual." Well, good books are always "acceptable as usual." (Remember that a single book may reach hundreds of students in its lifetime.) (Continued on page 19)
Military Intelligence

Robert Ryan, '41, Lieutenant, Marine Air Corps, has been awarded the Air Medal for his accurate bombing on enemy installations during thirty-seven bombing raids in the Solomons and the Bismarck Sea area. He enlisted in May 1942, went through pre-flight school at Squantum, Mass., and was commissioned April 20, 1943 at Pensacola, Fla. The citation which accompanied the award read: "For meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight against the enemy as a pilot attached to a Marine bombing squadron operating in the Solomon Islands and Bismarck Archipelagos areas from May 13 to August 9, 1944. During this period Lieutenant Ryan took part in numerous strikes against Japanese airfields and shore installations on New Britain and New Ireland, frequently encountering intense anti-aircraft fire. In addition, he carried many night observation patrols over enemy territory and remained over strongly fortified positions for extended periods of time, reporting Japanese movements and activities. Through his courage and skillful airmanship, he contributed materially to the success of all missions and provided information vital to the success of our subsequent operations. His conduct throughout was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

Earle V. Good, '20, Major, Army Air Corps, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel with the Twenty-first Bomber Command in the Pacific. A former science and mathematics instructor at the Stamford High School, Connecticut, he is a veteran of the First World War having served in the Navy with the rank of Ensign. He holds the Navy Cross and the Croix de Guerre. Colonel Good, who has been serving with the Army Air Forces in the Pacific for several months, volunteered for service in August, 1942.

Albert W. Van Buren, '41, Lieutenant, Army Air Corps, has been awarded the third Oak Leaf Cluster to his Distinguished Unit Badge. He is a member of the 27th Fighter Group, a veteran P-47 Thunderbolt air support outfit which has become the first AAF Unit in the Mediterranean theater to be cited four times in War Department General Orders. Lt. Van Buren is squadron transportation officer with the 27th. The citations cover the day of the Salerno invasion, Sept. 10, 1943, when the unit set itself above and apart from other similar units in the same engagement, completely neutralizing the combat effectiveness of three Axis Panzer divisions.

Donald B. McGuire, '46, Sergeant, Cavalry, who, while serving with the Army of the United States, distinguished himself by meritorious service during the period 1 November 1944 to 13 December 1944 in France in connection with military operations against the enemy, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for this service. Sergeant McGuire entered service from Middlebury, May 25, 1943, and trained at Camp Upton, N. Y.; Fort Riley, Kans.; Camp Forrest, Tenn.; and Fort Jackson, S. C.

Robin D. Willits, '45, Lieutenant, Army Air Corps, has been awarded a fourth Oak Leaf Cluster for his Air Medal. Willits is cited for courage, coolness, and skill while participating in bombing attacks upon German war plants and upon Nazi military defenses in conjunction with the advance of the Allied armies in western Europe. He is the pilot of an Eighth Air Force B-17 Flying Fortress in the 385th Bombardment Group.

George Coolidge Park, '39, Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry, U. S. Army, has been awarded the Silver Star for gallantry and leadership in action. On December 18, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and given command of his infantry battalion. Col. Park, who is only 28 years of age, led the Yanks into the German city of Gevenich when that area was taken during the winter campaign on the western front. He entered the Vermont National Guard as a private a year before Pearl Harbor and advanced rapidly to become a Major shortly before going overseas last August.
John Talbott, '41, Technical Sergeant, Army Air Forces, received congratulations from Major General Samuel E. Anderson, commanding the Ninth Bombardment Division, when he was presented with the Bronze Star Medal. For meritorious service in direct support of military operations, the citation read, "As operations clerk of this division, Technical Sergeant Talbott made a valuable series of detailed target studies and assembled and evaluated data on targets which were to be attacked." Sergeant Talbott has served overseas for over two years.

George F. Wiemann, '44, Lieutenant, Army Air Corps, has been awarded the Air Medal for meritorious achievement in aerial flight while participating in sustained operational activities against the enemy. Wiemann entered the AAF July 31, 1942, and received his wings March 12, 1944 at George Field, Ill. His group, commanded by Col. Philip R. Hawes, Pearl River, N. Y., has flown more than 140 combat missions and has twice been cited by the War Department for outstanding performance against the enemy.

Thomas A. McDonald, '43, Lieutenant, Army Air Corps, has recently arrived in Italy to serve as navigator with a 15th Air Force heavy bombardment group twice cited by the War Department for outstanding performance in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations. McDonald received his gunnery training at Harlingen, Tex., and his navigator's wings and commission at San Marco, Tex. on August 28, 1944. He entered the Army Feb. 28, 1943 and arrived in Italy in November 1944.

Paul B. Ranslow, '39, Lieutenant, Army Air Corps, has returned to the United States after thirty-seven missions in the China-Burma-India theater as bombardier on a B-24. Following the completion of his tour of missions he was sent to the Army Air Forces Redistribution Station at Fort Thomas, Ky., for a period of rest, recreation and therapy. Lieutenant Ranslow has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal, and the Asiatic-Pacific ribbon with two battle stars. He is credited with dropping the bombs which destroyed two enemy freighters.

Charles S. Rumbold, '40, Captain, Marine Air Corps, was married Dec. 13, 1944, to Miss Montana D. Whittaker of Judith Gap, Montana. The ceremony took place at Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Armond G. Schmond, Chicago, of the American Red Cross Overseas Service was matron-of-honor, and Lieutenant Tyrone E. Power, USMCR, of the cinema, was best man. Captain Rumbold was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in Marine Aviation at Jacksonville, Fla., in July of 1942. Subsequently, he served overseas in the Pacific area where he was severely wounded while engaged in combat during the summer of 1943. Trained as a dive-bomber pilot, Rumbold is now stationed at the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N. C.

Donald M. Jordan, '29, Private, First Class, Army, attached to the Public Relations Branch, European Theater of Operations, is the subject of an anecdote related by the noted columnist, Ernie Pyle, in his recent book, Brave Men. Jordan once tickled the palate of Ernie Pyle with one of his famous front line breakfasts. So impressed was Ernie with Jordan's culinary class that he made it his topic in one of his columns and later give it prominence in his book. Jordan narrowly missed being a volunteer ambulance driver in the Middle East with General Wavell. Instead, he joined the United States Army when illness prevented his leaving this country with the ambulance corps.
AN ALASKAN EXPERIENCE (Continued from page 7)

Arthur L. Amelung, '33, Lieutenant, Infantry, has been awarded the Expert Infantryman Badge for excellence in the performance of his duties. To qualify himself for this distinction, a soldier, besides being proficient in the handling of small arms, rifles, mortars and machine guns, must pass rigid physical tests, including a 25-mile march with full pack, to be completed in less than eight hours. He must also know how to care for himself in the field and have a sound operating knowledge of tactics employed in battle.

Gabriel Farrell, Jr., '45, Lieutenant, Army Air Corps, participated in the American offensive to drive the Japanese out of the Philippines. As co-pilot on a Mitchell strafer-bomber with the "Air Apaches," a wide-ranging band of low level attack bombers, Farrell helped blast the Japs’ airfields, shipping and ground defense installations throughout the islands. He received his wings and commission at Moody Field, Ga., in August 1944 and went overseas last October.

Kenneth Quackenbush, '40, Master Technical Sergeant, Marine Corps, is reported returned to the United States for thirty days furlough and is now stationed at Three Rivers, N. C. After training at Parris Island, S. C.; Jacksonville, Fla.; and San Diego, Cal., he spent two years in the South Pacific. Quackenbush wears the Presidential Unit Citation, American theater ribbon and Asiatic-Pacific theater ribbon with three stars for major engagements, also the Marine Corps sharpshooters badge.

was reached and there we discovered that the Chuiilulk River had been merely a training ground. In no time at all the propeller pin was sheared in a stretch of fast water. The poles would not hold the boat so we had to grab for willows over- hanging the shore, nearly pulling the gunwhale under in our effort to stop the boat before the motor was jammed into an old tree stump. After two or three adventures like this, and the loss of several pins, camp was made for the night and the Gemuk was given a little more thoughtful consideration.

The next day the lining rope was broken out and at each stretch of bad water everyone jumped knee deep or more into the river if necessary or, if possible, crawled along the bank through the willows tugging on the line guiding the boat around snags. The motor was finally cached a little above the mouth of Cinnabar Creek, at least 50 miles by water from Kashegelok and 200 miles by water from Sleitmut.

Air Corps, participated in the American offensive to drive the Japanese out of the Philippines. As co-pilot on a Mitchell strafer-bomber with the "Air Apaches," a wide-ranging band of low level attack bombers, Farrell helped blast the Japs’ airfields, shipping and ground defense installations throughout the islands. He received his wings and commission at Moody Field, Ga., in August 1944 and went overseas last October.

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This locality was particularly advantageous because Russ Schaefer, a young prospector and trapper who was prospecting this country, had erected a high cache upon which we could leave the bulk of our food supplies while out examining the mercury prospects.

Our first concern, after getting our clothes dried out and consuming some relatively fancy cooking, was to find out just where we were and where the prospects were located. None of the country within fifty miles of this place had been mapped. We had some idea of the route we had followed from sketch maps drawn by trappers and prospectors but for the most part it had been necessary to depend upon Sinka to find Cinnabar Creek. Sinka knew little about the prospects, but Schaefer had left a map, showing the location of his claims, nailed to a tree near the cache. With this as a guide we spent two or three days making a reconnaissance of the country and managed to find most of the diggings. The summer rains had set in early that year and our reconnaissance turned out to be a rather dreary trek over cold, dismal, moor-like uplands, covered with moss and lichens, and across gullies overgrown with soaking wet alders and willows which wet one through faster than rain. Sinka remarked, rather ominously, that he guessed that he was just along for the ride. One of these evenings, while returning to the base camp through the brushy creek bottoms, Cad, who had learned to really express himself several years earlier, cussed out the country and felt better. Hickcox remained philosophical.

After a couple of days of bushwacking we found Schaefer digging cinnabar, the mercury ore mineral, at his Lucky Day lode claim in Canary Gulch. He had been expecting us for some time. He was glad to see us and to talk with someone beside himself. The bears had been raiding his camp night and day, at times awakening him by jumping onto the roof of his tent from the gully slope behind the tent and at times actually falling part way through the roof only to be kicked back out by Russ. They also persisted in climbing his cache pole. With the aid of a set gun during the day while he was away working and by some sharpshooting while in camp, he had managed to collect the carcasses of some six bears which were then dumped on the side of the gulch several hundred feet below camp.

So, what with our bear stories, we had plenty to talk about before we got down to business.

Russ had three groups of claims at that time, two of which were lode claims staked on deposits of ore found in the bedrock and one of which was a group of placer claims staked on loose deposits of cinnabar in creek gravels. We had to examine these three prospects as well as one other belonging to another prospector. Russ expected to do considerably more digging on the Lucky Day lode during the remainder of July.

We decided that it would be more worthwhile to look at the other claims first and then come back to the Lucky Day lode after more ground had been opened and the bedrock exposed to view.

The first thing that seemed worthwhile was to try to find the lode from which the placer cinnabar in Cinnabar Gulch had been washed. The party moved into an abandoned cabin near the placer claims and went to work. This cabin had a rather pretty setting as it nestled at the base of low hills and was surrounded by a small field of wild iris and other flowers.
One day, while the geologists scoured the hills adjoining the gulch in search for bedrock outcroppings, Sinka was set to work digging a few small test holes in the hillside to uncover the bedrock, if possible. That was a mistake, chiefly because natives have never had to dig for a livelihood and cannot see much sense in it. On our way back to the cabin that evening we found shovel and pick placed neatly beside a partially finished hole and at the cabin, scrawled with charcoal across a page of an old Saturday Evening Post, were the words “I go to Sleitmut.” Well, that was that, but the geologic investigation had to be completed so we couldn’t learn whether he had gone on foot or had taken the boat until it was necessary for us to go down to the cache at the mouth of the creek for more grub. From then on Hickcox tended the fire and Cady washed the dishes. Cooking remained a joint affair much as it had been before, as Sinka wisely had refused to take any responsibility for it.

In spite of the loss of Sinka we finished mapping the claims and the surrounding country, but we never did find the bedrock source of the cinnabar in Cinnabar Gulch. It is doubtful that Sinka would ever have struck bedrock where he had been digging. Most of those hillsides were found to be covered with a thick mantle of frost-weathered rock fragments that would have defied anything but a bulldozer.

The day we went down to the cache was one of suspense and when we arrived the boat was gone. Feeling a little at loose ends and as though we should do something about it, we sat down and laughed over and over again. Canton, the farm, and his home remained the warmest attachments of his life.

In the story of how he assured that Canton would become the county seat of St. Lawrence County. The legislature had passed an act which provided that the County seat be moved from Ogdensburg to Canton in order to centralize geographically the county administration. But, said the critics of this plan, “Canton has no building stone.” Silas Wright called a meeting of Canton citizens in the New England town meeting style and said, “I will go to the stone quarry tomorrow morning with a spade, shovel, crowbar, and pickax; who will go with me?” The next morning he went as he said he would and the men of Canton went with him. The first day they quarried and hauled to the village six miles away twenty wagon loads, the second day eighty, and the third day one hundred twenty. For twenty-one days they kept this up and had made a sizeable beginning on the stone pile necessary to build the county buildings.

Preparation for a public appearance which his death prevented was characteristic of Silas Wright. He had been asked to give the chief address at the annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society in Saratoga in September 1847. After arduous days in the hay field and on the farm he spent his evenings preparing his speech. On the evening of August 26 he completed it. The following day he died from a heart attack.

One sentence from the speech is worth quoting. Said Silas Wright, “Equally with the legal, the medical, and the clerical professions, the agricultural requires a thorough and systematic education.” I do not know a clearer cut statement of the need for agricultural education. Certainly Silas Wright was one of its earliest and most respected advocates.

And so died Silas Wright at the early age of 52. As in 1844 so in 1847 men were talking of him for the Presidency and in all likelihood he would have had the nomination in 1848 if he had lived and if he had been willing to accept it. Whittier could indeed write with entire truth “Man of the millions, thou art lost too soon.”
THE BATTLE OF THE BOOKS GOES ON

(Continued from page 14)

Perhaps you will want to give to our Browsing Room a subscription to the Heritage Press books. Perhaps you will wish to play godfather to some particular author's writings. Says Boswell, of Johnson: "He approved of the famous collection of editions of Horace by Douglas, . . . and he added, 'Every man should try to collect one book in that manner, and present it to a publick library.'" Perhaps you will wish to consult a favorite teacher about what books would make his teaching more effective, or since college days have met certain books which you wish you might have met then. Perhaps you have a friend whom you can interest in the work of the Library. Perhaps you know or will hear of some opportunity to acquire useful works or files of learned periodicals as gifts or by favorable purchase, and can call it to the attention of the Librarian or other official of the College. Perhaps you are yourself the author or editor of articles or books which your Alma Mater would proudly treasure "to a life beyond life." These are days when the individual life seems more transient than ever. Books live on. I can think of no more appropriate memorial than a carefully inscribed group of worthwhile books, or a fund to keep such a collection growing and vital. Friends of the College in growing numbers are discovering these facts. Some of us believe that the extent of alumni interest in the Library is a fairly reliable guage of the intellectual maturity of the College.

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

(Continued from page 2)

been given to the problem of returning veterans. By vote of the faculty and Trustees, these men may complete our requirements for a degree in 6 instead of 8 terms. A faculty committee has been appointed to give personal guidance and counsel to men returning to us from the Services. At the moment, we have 11 veterans enrolled in the College, and we can certainly look forward to an increase in the number of this class of students. I do not, however, believe that a liberal arts college like Middlebury will ever have a great stream of applications from returning veterans, since I believe many of them will wish more straight vocational work or will seek entrance into professional schools willing to waive the requirements of a bachelor's degree.

Every institution which has confidence in its future is even now looking forward to the post-war era. At Middlebury, we, too, are giving thought to post-war planning. Our Educational Policy Committee of the faculty is discussing changes in curriculum, in requirements for our degree, and in questions of departmental and divisional majors.

In this message, however, I wish also to discuss with you our plans for the physical development of the College. By vote of the Trustees, the firm of McKim, Mead & White of New York City has been employed as architect for the College to develop a long-time plan and to draw up immediately specifications for a new field house. It is unnecessary to defend to any Middlebury graduate our very urgent need for better athletic facilities. Even in relatively small towns and cities, the athletic facilities of high schools are today frequently far better than those we have to offer. Perhaps young men should select their colleges for very different reasons, but we do know that the lack of a modern athletic plant has too frequently discouraged promising boys from coming to Middlebury. If we are to achieve the post-war increase in enrollment of men which is our objective, it is absolutely essential that our facilities for physical education, intramural and intercollegiate athletics be brought up to the standards of other schools and colleges.

It is obvious an architect's plan is not a completed building and that, no matter what excellent plans may be produced, the buildings will only be realized when the funds are on hand to pay for them. For nearly 150 years, Middlebury's physical plant has been provided through the generosity of its friends and graduates. There is no reason to believe—even if we thought it to be desirable—that state or federal funds will provide in the future for the physical facilities of the College. Mr. Joseph P. Kasper, '20, has been appointed chairman of the Trustee committee on ways and means for raising funds for the improvement of our plant. I do not wish to anticipate his plans for achieving the goals we have in mind, but I do urge every Middlebury man and woman to ask himself what he or she as an individual plans and hopes for Middlebury College.

Only the desires, hopes and financial sacrifices of those who wish Middlebury to preserve and improve its relative position among historic New England colleges can convert an architect's plan into the well-balanced physical plant the college on the hill deserves. Samuel S. Stratton

Alumni News and Notes

1890

At a recent conference of federal district Judges held in San Francisco, Charles N. Pray was chosen Chairman of the Committee on Organization of the U. S. District Judges of the Ninth Judicial Circuit.

1891

DEATHS: Rev. Harry Woodruff Johnson, Jan. 10 at Willsboro, N. Y.

1894

ADDRESSES: Dr. Henry L. Stickney, 177 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
Lewis W. Lawrence is now retired after fifteen years of teaching at White Plains, N. Y.; address, 110 Montcalf St., Lake George, N. Y.

Justice Ellsworth C. Lawrence has been made an associate justice of the Appellate Division, Third Dept., New York State Courts.

DEATHS: James I. Newton, Dec. 8, 1944.

Dr. James F. Taylor has resigned his position as the Superintendent of Schools in Niagara Falls, N. Y.

DEATHS: Robert I. Haseltine, Jr., son of Robert I. Haseltine, is reported killed in action in France on D-day. He was a member of a Parachute Infantry Airborne Division, the first outfit to land in Normandy, and was shot by a sniper while giving first aid to a wounded comrade.

ADDRESS: Robert I. Haseltine, Department of Physics, Wilder Laboratory, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

Joseph P. McCormack, for thirty-five years a teacher of mathematics in the New York City Schools, has retired from his position as Chairman of the Mathematics Department at Theodore Roosevelt High School. He was for some years a member of the New York Regents mathematics board, and chairman of the Committee of the National Council of Mathematics Teachers on the reorganization of mathematics.

Thomas H. Bartley has retired from his position as an accountant and is now living in Vergennes, Vt.

Carl L. Percy is teaching at Piedmont College, Demorest, Ga., where he is the owner of a large agricultural estate.

Carl A. Perkins is active in the coal business in Claremont, N. H.

ADDRESS: Hon. Samuel B. Pettengill, 132 S. Scott (2), South Bend 24, Ind.

ADDRESS: Gideon R. Norton, 56 High St., Middlebury, Vt.; Alice Sears White (Mrs. Henry S.), 12 Proctor St., Newtonville 60, Mass.

Daniel M. Shewbrooks has been made an associate medical director of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

John W. McCormack is the chairman of the Physical Science Department at Jamaica High School, Jamaica, N. Y.

ADDRESS: Paul D. Ross, 2804 S. W. Montgomery Dr., Portland, Ore.

DEATHS: William Richmond, Feb. 5 at Troy, N. Y.

ADDRESS: Lt. Comdr. Frederick A. Coates, NAS Cameron, N. Y.

DEATHS: Katherine M. McCormack, June, 1944.

DEATHS: Marvin J. Dodd, Dec. 27, 1944, at Essex Fells, N. J.

ADDRESS: George S. Fowler, 50 Rosemont St., Hartford, Conn.; Rev. Arthur E. Harriman, 3260 Henry Hudson Parkway, N. Y. 63, N. Y.

Mary R. Swift (Mrs. Maynard) is now teaching in the Science Department of the Verona High School in Verona, Pa.; address: 511 Pitt St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

ADDRESS: Anne Mugdett Roberts (Mrs. Arthur E.), c/o Mrs. J. Marks, Westport, Essex Co., N. Y.

ADDRESS: Clarence W. McIntyre, 1120 W. Agareta, Unit 1, San Antonio, Texas; Mary Buck Hendry (Mrs. Guy C.), P. O. Box 171, Litchfield, Conn.


ADDRESS: Flora Willmarth, 620 Clinton Ave., Bridgeport 5, Conn.


ADDRESS: Merrill L. Jenkins, Groton School, Groton, Mass.; Madeline Hallford Dixon (Mrs. Frederick R.), Box 6, Bernardston, Mass.

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ADDRESS: Edmund V. Butler, 7117 Fowler Ave., Madeira, Ohio.

ADDRESS: Merrill L. Jenkins, Groton School, Groton, Mass.; Madeline Hallford Dixon (Mrs. Frederick R.), Box 6, Bernardston, Mass.

ADDRESS: Gertrude Perkins Kleinspehn (Mrs. W. G.) is working for the Signal Corps as a government inspector at General Cable Corp., Rome, N. Y.; address: Box 212, Hamilton, N. Y.

ADDRESS: Charles J. Haugh is now Secretary of the Compensation and Liability Department, Travelers Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn.

ADDRESS: Major Earle V. Good has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Army Air Force.

ADDRESS: D. Howard Moreau, publisher of the Hunterdon County Democrat, Flemington, N. J., was one of a group of eight weekly newspaper publishers called to Washington by high government officials to confer with them on vital war and reconvosion problems.

ADDRESS: Robert D. W. Vroom, Lufberry Flying Fld., Great Barrington, Mass.; Ruth Johnson Tompkins (Mrs. F. P.), 16 Edgehill St., Princeton, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Haugh (Carletta Ottman), 25 Le May St., W. Hartford, 7, Conn.

ADDRESS: Charles J. Haugh is now Secretary of the Compensation and Liability Department, Travelers Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Richardson celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary on Nov. 29. Mr. Richardson is the present commander of Hampden County Council, The American Legion, and past commander of Springfield Post 21.

1924

ADDRESSES: Capt. Paris Fletcher, A.A.F., A.A.V., Sioux City, Iowa; Mildred Monroe Hayden (Mrs. Wendell J.), 135 Summit St., Manchester, Conn.; Margaret Mahoney Benoit (Mrs. Edward), 2112 Maplewood Ave., Richmond 20, Va.

1925

ADDRESSES: Ruth Collins Chase (Mrs. E. S.), 50 S. Willard, Burlington, Vt.; Lucia Goldthorp De Meo (Mrs. Peter C.), 459 Marlborough Rd., Yonkers 2, N. Y.; Paul W. Ward is a member of the Washington Bureau of the Baltimore Sun.

1926


James S. Jackson is associate editor of the Akron Beacon-Journal, one of the largest daily newspapers in Ohio.

Chester V. Grant was among those American civilians who were liberated from Japanese camps in the Philippines in February. Grant had been a member of the staff of the National City Bank of New York in Manila at the time of his capture.

1927

ADDRESSES: Margaret Sedgwick Mertens, 50 Donaldson Ave., Rutherford, N. J.; Lora Batchelder Ewing (Mrs. Clifton H.), 14 Glendale St., Easthampton, N. Y.; Edna Graham Hinds (Mrs. Wallace, Jr.), 16 Messenger St., St. Albans, Vt.

Julia B. Austin is now teaching at the Spaulding High School; address: 17 Academy St., Barre, Vt.

Ruby D. Elwell has been assigned temporarily as director of U.S.O. Travelers Aid in Charleston, S. C.

Howard W. Cutler, USNR, was promoted to Lt. Comdr. last fall. For the past sixteen months Comdr. Cutler has been stationed in the South and Central Americas; address: 7 Gracie Square, New York, N. Y.

BIRTHS: A son, George R. Hinman, Jr., to Mr. and Mrs. George R. Hinman, July 3, 1944.


Malcolm R. Cary has been elected Assistant Treasurer of the Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board of the National Baptist Organization.

Lloyd C. Harris, manager and acting publisher of the Patchogue Advance, Patchogue, L. I., N. Y., was one of a group of eight weekly newspaper publishers called to Washington by high government officials to confer with them on vital war and reconversion problems.

1929


Paul S. Young, is now the Director of the Boy's Club in Schenectady, N. Y.; address: 1051 Park Ave., Schenectady 8, N. Y.

David F. Howe has been promoted to the rank of a full lieutenant in the USNR.

Sgt. Clayton A. Gray is now located in Karachi, India at an Air Transport Command Base.

Rhoda Smith is employed as a secretary to the Washington Editor of the Saturday Evening Post; address: Apt. 605, Valley Vista Apts., 2032 Belmont Rd., N. W., Washington 9, D. C.

1930

ENGAGEMENTS: Lt. Ralph Hammersley, Jr., to Elinor Horn of Minneapolis, Minn.


BIRTHS: A daughter, Susan Leveretta, to Mr. and Mrs. Berton MacDonald, (Emily Miller), July 1, 1944.

ADDRESSES: Harry M. Thayer, c/o Philadelphia Eagles, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Ronald M. Straus, Main St., Springville, N. Y.; Thomas L. Edwards, Marion Apts., N. Franklin St., Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Ula Perrin, R. F. D. No. 6, Schoenectady, N. Y.; Eleanor Kocher Wallace (Mrs. Charles S.), 226 Lyon N. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Wilhelmina C. Hayes, Rm. 5500, 49 W. 49th St., New York, N. Y.; Agnes Wentworth Commins (Mrs. A. La Rue), Union Hotel, Flemington, N. J.

Rev. Ronald M. Straus has been appointed Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Springville, N. Y.

1931


MARRIAGES: Lt. Theodore T. Huntington, USNR to Eunice Murphy of Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 7, 1944.


Lt. (j.g.) E. Parker Calvert, USNR, participated in the
liberation of France where he met Rene Morize, ’32, who had been a prisoner of war.

1932


BIRTHS: A daughter, Gwen, to Lt. and Mrs. Edgar H. Van Santvoord (Marian Singiser), on Sept. 30 at Boston, Mass.

ADDRESSES: Charles C. Merrill, 74 Kirkland St., Cambridge 38, Mass.; PFC. Robert H. Dassin, ASTU, Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; R. Barton Sargent, 2 Watkins Ave., Oneonta, N. Y.; Bessie Harris Mackamey (Mrs. Rhodes), Box 323, Martinez, Calif.; Martha Crozier Wilson (Mrs. Howard), 118 Oakdale Rd., Newton Highlands 61, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Gray N. Taylor (Georgiana Hulet), Lake George, R. D. No. 1, N. Y.

1933


1st. Lt. Arthur L. Ameliaun has been awarded the Expert Infantry Badge for excellence in the performance of his duties.

William S. Weir has been promoted to editor of publications in the Prudential Insurance Co.

1934


Pfc. Edwin B. Stebbins is a Chemical Engineer now stationed in France.

Major Thomas R. Noonan, M. D., is now with the 181st Service Unit and is teaching at the Brooke General Hospital at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas.

Dr. Frederick F. De Bold has been promoted to the rank of Major.

1935

BIRTHS: A son, Donald 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. Donald E. Brown, July 13, 1944; a daughter, Suzanne Janet, to Dr. and Mrs. Frank S. Janas, Oct. 13, 1944 at Rochester, N. Y.; a son, Robert Bruce, to Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Morgan (Norma Selleck), on Oct. 3, 1943; address: 31 So. Main St., Pont Henry, N. Y.; a son, David Bryan, to Mr. and Mrs. Everett Sheldon (Betty Bryan), on Nov. 9, 1944; address: 1108 Main St., Agawam, Mass.; a daughter, Betsey Diane, to Lt. and Mrs. Harold V. Klare (Elizabeth Jordan), Dec. 31, 1944; a son, Daniel Ross, to Mr. and Mrs. David Cleverdon (Gertrude Knight), Feb. 6, 1945.

ADDRESSES: Walter H. Freeman, 7 Vincent Place, Montclair, N. J.; Pembroke L. Nims, St. Elizabeths Hosp., Washington 20, D. C.; Donald E. Brown, 392 Orange St., New Haven 11, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Stafford (Helen Kelley ’38), 12 Henry St., Bellows Falls, Vt.; Frances Chaffee Richmond (Mrs. Robert), 8 Chase Lane, Burlington, Vt.; Eleanor Duke Stearns (Mrs. James W.), 10 Park Place, Brattleboro, Vt.; Louise G. Fleig, 1960 Coyle St., Sheepehead Bay 29, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Wintersteen (Dorothy Drown, ’39), 70 N. Main St., Uxbridge, Mass.

Lt. Burton C. Holmes, holder of the Legion of Merit award for service at the Anzio beachhead a year ago, is now at the Chelsea Mass. Naval Hospital in charge of the Government insurance program for veterans; address: 37 Chestnut St., Boston, Mass.

Kenneth W. Rudd has been promoted to the rank of Lt. Comdr. USNR; address: 3896 Pinegrove Ct., Jacksonville 5, Fla.

1936


BIRTHS: A daughter, Lucy Acker, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Emmerich (Isabel Davies), Dec. 27, 1944.


Earl M. Gove, Jr. is now serving with the U. S. Merchant Service as a Radio Officer; address: 30 Joralemon St., Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

Lyman Judson Morhouse has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army.

Jack Steele is now at the New York Herald Tribune Washington Bureau, Washington, D. C., as a correspondent.

Pfc. Richard O. Forbusch, is now stationed at Camp Lejeune, N. C.

1937

ENGAGEMENTS: Lt. Nathaniel Groby, USNR to Miss Jean LeBreton of N. Y.

BIRTHS: A son, Richard Bingham, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Taylor (Patricia May ’40) Dec. 26, 1944.

ADDRESSES: Pierce G. Couperus, 315 Warren St., Needham, Mass.; Lt. and Mrs. Edwin A. Vassar, (Jean E. Porter), 2391 22nd Ave., South, Birmingham, Ala.; Paul W. Foster, 3929 Rice Blvd., Houston, Texas; Frederick S. Vollmer, 203 Main Street, Boonville, N. Y.; Lois Bestor Craig (Mrs. William), 7909 Simons Dr., Oakdale Farms, Norfolk 5, Va.; Charlotte Colburn She (Mrs. H. S.), The Flagger Apts., Trinity Place at Flagger Dr., West Palm Beach, Fla.; Joy Rahr Berno, c/o Lt. J. E. Berno, USNR, Personnel Relations Div., U. S. Naval Air Station, Seattle, Wash.; Marjorie Buckley Malle (Mrs. Arthur S.), 151 W. 75th St., New York, N. Y.; Helen Barnum Ramsaur (Mrs. E. E. Jr.), c/o F. S. Gardner, Box 313, Mahwah, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. George D. Phinney (Adele Marshall), 48 North Pleasant St., Middlebury, Vt.

Gordon E. Westby has been promoted to the rank of a full lieutenant in the USNR.
Marshall Sewell, Jr. has received an honorable discharge from the Army after two and a half years of service. He is now editor of "Refinery News," Newspaper for the employees of the Bayone, N. J. refinery of the Tide Water Assoc. Oil Co.; address: 28-B-1 Seafoam Ave., Winfield Park, Linden, N. J.

Wilfred C. Heinz, of the New York Sun, is a war correspondent with American troops in Germany.

John C. Seixas has been promoted from lieutenant to captain in France where he is serving with Gen. Patton's Third Army.

Barbara Gregory is now a hospital social worker with the American Red Cross; address: A.A.F. Conval. Hosp., Ft. Thomas, Ky.

1938

ENGAGEMENTS: Herbert Edward Avery to Irene Casavant of N. Y.

BIRTHS: A son, Lewis Robert, Jr., to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Robert Lawrence, Oct. 28, 1943, in New Orleans, La.; A son, John Brenton, to Mr. and Mrs. John H. Rowell, Jan. 1, at West Hartford, Conn.; Two sons, John, born Feb. 4, 1942, and William, born Dec. 17, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Gage (Jean Clarke); A son, James Theodore, born Oct. 22, 1942, and a daughter, Shelia Mary, born Aug. 11, 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Drew (Naomi Heig); address: 7525 Shore Rd., Brooklyn 9, N. Y.

ADDRESSES: Capt. John C. Robinson, Newtwn Ave., R. F. D. 1, Norwalk, Conn.; Lt. Robert J. Boehm, Mt. Holly Springs, Pa.; Arne Bulkley, 88 E. Market St., Rhinebeck, N. Y.; Jean B. Dusenbury, 26 Grand St., Cobskill, N. Y.

Dr. Sidney Luria has been promoted from 1Lt. to Captain with an Army Medical Corps unit in the Philippines.

Dr. Field H. Winslow is now doing Chemical Research at Columbia Univ.; address: 545 W. 111th St., Apt. 6G, New York 25, N. Y.

C. Albert Pritchard, USNR, has been promoted to the rank of Lt. Senior Grade.

Lewis R. Lawrence is a senior accountant on the staff of Moses, Rittler, and Dienes, certified public accountants, in New Orleans, La.

1St Lt. Kenneth E. King who was wounded in action in Germany, has reported at a hospital for convalescence at Camp Upton, L. I., N. Y.

Ens. Robert J. Matteson, USNR, has been commissioned a 2nd lieutenant.

1939

BIRTHS: A daughter, Gwenda Elin, to Mr. and Mrs. Thor B. Gustafson (Carol Miner), Jan. 10; address: 16 Woodside Rd., Madison, N. J.; a daughter, Suzanne, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. G. Coolidge Park, Dec. 21; a daughter, Linda Mathews, to Mr. and Mrs. Foster P. Whitworth, Jr. (Laura Smith) ’40, Mar. 2, 1944.


S/Sgt Robert Cashman is now stationed at Great Lakes Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill.

Thomas N. Murray is teaching Social Sciences and coaching at the N. Y. Military Academy; address: Box 35, N. Y. Military Acad., Cornell-on-Hudson, N. Y.

1940

ENGAGEMENTS: Dr. Bernard S. Piskor to Betty Delmonico of Syracuse, N. Y.; Stanley J. Moore to Margaret M. Bolton of Boston, Mass.


BIRTHS: A son, John Ward, to Mr. and Mrs. Ray Kiely, Dec. 11, 1944, at Port Jefferson, N. Y.; A son, Richard R., to Mr. and Mrs. Leslie R. Mason (Elaine Hodges), Sept. 19, 1944; address: Bondville, Vt.; A daughter, Virginia Hopper, to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel M. Pearce, Jr., (Evelyn Hopper), Nov. 6, 1944; address: 31 Concord Ave., Glen Rock, N. J.; A daughter, Nancy Anne, to Lt. and Mrs. Arthur F. Jaques (Eleanor Jesclo), Dec. 21, 1944.


Cpl. James W. Bristol has been promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

Stanley J. Moore graduated from Boston University School of Theology in May, 1944; he is now a Chaplain in the Navy with the rank of Lt. (j.g.) and is serving in the Pacific area.

Donald J. Noonan has been commissioned a 2nd lieutenant in the Air Force; address: 0-2078275, Sect. T., 805th A.A.F.B.U., George Field, Ill.
Lt. (j.g.) Robert C. Ness has completed his training as a transport pilot at the Naval Transitional School.

2nd Lt. Franklin Myers, USMCR, has graduated from the reserve officers’ class at Quantico, Va.

Lt. (j.g.) Robert F. Pickard is an engineering officer on a new light cruiser, the Dayton.

Marjorie Burritt is now on the Tufts College faculty as an instructor in English.

1941


BIRTHS: A daughter, Christine, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Bartlett (Doris Wolff), Route 7, St. Paul 9, Minn.; Robert B. Crane, 3696 Bayview Rd., Miami 33, Fla.; Mrs. Thomas Neidhart, 3704 and Mrs. Raymond Unsworth (Norma Winberg), 7320 Olivetas St., La Jolla, Cal.


ENGAGEMENTS: Kenneth E. Cosgrove to Eleanor Elizabeth Reed, ’45 at New Brunswick, N. J.; Lt. Catherine N. Taylor, A.U.S. to Dorothy Marie McCann; Sgt. Hope C. Rood, A.U.S. to Dorothy Marie McCann; Lt. (j.g.) Carter W. Mott to Phyllis Elizabeth Reed, ’45 at New Brunswick, N. J. Jan. 3.

BIRTHS: A daughter, Susan Elizabeth, to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Whitehouse (Nancy Hall), at Quonset Point, R. I.


MARRIAGES: Lt. (j.g.) Carter W. Mott to Phyllis Elizabeth Reed, ’45 at New Brunswick, N. J. Jan. 3.

BIRTHS: A daughter, Susan Elizabeth, to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Whitehouse (Nancy Hall), on July 22; address: 10 Pearl St., Clinton, Conn.; a daughter, Lana Elaine, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Silvester, Jr. (Myrtle Bostick).


MARRIAGES: Lt. (j.g.) Carter W. Mott to Phyllis Elizabeth Reed, ’45 at New Brunswick, N. J. Jan. 3.

BIRTHS: A daughter, Susan Elizabeth, to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Whitehouse (Nancy Hall), on July 22; address: 10 Pearl St., Clinton, Conn.; a daughter, Lana Elaine, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Silvester, Jr. (Myrtle Bostick).


Sarah L. Hooper was awarded her master of nursing degree at Yale University School of Nursing, Jan. 7.

1943


William W. Scott, Ph M2/c has been transferred from the U. S. Naval Hosp. in the Charleston Navy Yard to the address: c/o B. B. Semilof, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

Lt. Arthur E. Rasmussen, Jr. has been graduated from the Engineer Officer Candidate School at Fort Belvoir, Va.

William A. Small has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service Officer Candidate School.

Lt. Thomas A. MacDonald recently arrived in Italy to serve as navigator with a 15th Air Force heavy bombardment group.

Edward E. Shea was recently commissioned a second lieutenant upon completion of the officer candidate course at the infantry school, Ft. Benning, Ga.

John H. McCormack is in the United States Army overseas in the European Theater of Operations.

Virginia E. Clemens has received her Master’s Degree in Chemistry from Columbia University. She is now assisting in the Chemistry Dept. at Columbia College while working for her Ph.D. Degree at the University.

Alice Landis is now undergoing her basic training in the WAC.

1944

ENGAGEMENTS: Sgt. Stoddard Johnson, III to Judith Clark; Ruth C. Child to Lt. James R. LaFrance of Toledo, Ohio; Ens. Leslie A. Philbrick, USNR, to Ens. S. Prall Culverin, USNR, of New York City.


Lt. George F. Wells, III has arrived overseas and has been assigned to duty as a pilot in a B-24 Liberator group.

Lt. Robert G. Crooks, 0-2067291 is now stationed at Langley Field in Va.; address: Sec. H., Shellbank, Langley Fld., Va.

George O. Harris has received an Honorable Medical Discharge from the U. S. Marines; address: 200 Cedarhill Ave., Nyack, N. Y.

Cpl. George L. Montago has been overseas since April, 1944 serving with an intelligence unit.

Eugene P. Hubbard was commissioned an ensign in the Naval Reserve and designated a naval aviator recently in Pensacola, Fla.

Mary J. Landes is now employed as a laboratory assistant in the Esso Laboratory in Linden, N. J.; address: 58 Summit Rd., Elizabeth, N. Y.

Barbara L. Dixon is a social worker in the Connecticut Children’s Aid Society.

Helen A. Beardsee, S2/c, recently began training as a Navy weather observer at the Aerographer’s School of the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, N. J.

Dorothy Brown Clark (Mrs. James G.), recently had a reunion of fifteen Middlebury girls at her apartment in Washington, D. C.

H. Catherine Perrins completed her training with the National Institute of Public Affairs on Jan. 27; address: 6131 14th St., N. W., Washington 11, D. C.
HONOR ROLL

Here dead lie we because we did not choose
To live and shame the land from which we sprung.
Life, to be sure, is nothing much to lose
But young men think it is, and we were young.

—A. E. Housman

REPORTED KILLED

Simeon Hilton Atwood, ’40, Lt., Naval Reserve
James Wilson Averill, ’43, Army
Richard Miller Barclay, ’40, Lt. (j.g.), Naval Reserve Aviation
Charles Wright Bundy, ’12, Lt. Col., Army
Grover Murray Burrows, ’40, A/C, Naval Reserve Aviation
William Hale Calkins, ’44, Army Infantry
Robert Bruce Davidson, ’41, Lt., Marine Corps Reserve
William Forsell Ericson, ’43, Lt., Marine Air Corps
Edward Hicks Gesner, ’46, Army
Charles Rowley Gordon, ’43, Lt., Army Artillery
Gordon Graham, ’43, Pvt., Army
Robert Wesley Halligan, ’42, Lt., Army Air Corps
Norman Elden Hatfield, ’41, Lt., Army Air Corps
Frederick Crockett Hawkes, ’43, Lt., Marine Air Corps
John Strong Hutchinson, ’42, Lt., Army Air Corps

David Stansfield Hunter, ’42, Lt., Army Air Corps
William Loewenstein, ’44, PFC., Army
Madison Jordan Manchester, ’33, Lt., Army
William Joseph McLoughry, Lt., Army Air Corps
William Marshall Miller, ’42, Lt., Army Air Corps
Frank Chester Moore, ’46, Army
Robert Everts Pierce, ’42, Lt., Army Air Corps
Robert Douglas Post, ’40, Lt. (j.g.) Naval Reserve Aviation
John Paul Stabile, ’40, Lt., Army
Donald Jensen Wiltsie, ’38, Lt., Army Air Corps
Howard Winfield Wade, ’40, Lt., Naval Reserve Aviation
Gardner Wright, ’43, S/Sgt., Army Air Forces
Philip Capell Wright, ’40, Ens., Naval Reserve Aviation

REPORTED MISSING

James Joseph Conley, ’45, Lt., Army Air Corps
Edward Gionac, ’42, Major, Army Air Corps
Valmer Julian Goltry, ’30, American Red Cross
John David Hunt, ’46, Army

John Williams Malm, ’41, Lt., Army Air Corps
William Casper Schuld, ’41, Lt., Army Air Corps
Robert Ramsay Stuart, ’43, Lt., Army Air Corps
Franklin Ralph Swenson, ’42, Lt. (j.g.), Naval Reserve Aviation
Alfred Ahier Wickenden, ’46, PFC., Army