Subjects and Predicates

Graduate School of French

By Dr. Stephen A. Freeman

At the end of September, twenty-five or more Middlebury College graduate students will sail for Paris to inaugurate a study project which has aroused the enthusiasm of academic and governmental officials in France and the United States alike. Its purpose is to offer to American graduate students of French a unified and complete program of study at the Sorbonne, adapted to their particular needs, and culminating in an American Master of Arts degree. Final arrangements with the French government and the officials of the University of Paris were concluded by the author during a brief trip to Paris in January.

Middlebury’s French School is well known and highly regarded in Paris; and the author met with the most complete and enthusiastic cooperation from everyone concerned in the project.

The Middlebury Foreign Language Schools, with their thirty-three years of experience in language teaching, have always urged the need of a period of residence and study in the foreign country. Such study has presented a serious problem, however. It has been the common experience of the American student arriving in a European university for a year of graduate study, that he is bewildered by the great dissimilarity of European and American universities. Both in psychological approach and in organization, the differences are most confusing. Courses of instruction are offered, not as separate units, each with its own final examination, but as parts of a total program preparing the student for an examination, often competitive, at the end of a year or perhaps two or three. No attendance records are kept. Little guidance is given to the pupil for his study outside of class. The program required for one of the state examinations does not ordinarily correspond to an American student’s needs or interests. At the end of a year, whatever official recognition of his study he may have been able to secure is not usually recognized by American universities or school boards. Having spent a year of graduate study abroad, he naturally wishes to receive some official document which will be accepted as the equivalent of the Master’s degree.

With the aid of a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, Middlebury College has organized for American students of French, a Graduate School of French in France. It seeks to solve for them, in a single plan, both of the difficulties indicated above. Briefly stated, the plan is to select a limited group of American graduate students of French, to prepare them by a preliminary summer of study at the French School at Middlebury College, and to send them to Paris in late September. They will spend the academic year from October to June studying in a coordinated program of advanced instruction on French linguistics, phonetics, literature, history, institutions and culture. These courses will be followed in various institutes or schools of the French university system, such as the Ecole Supérieure de Préparation et de Perfectionnement, the Institut d’Etudes Politiques, the Institut de Phonétique, the Institut Britannique, the Ecole du Louvre, The College de France, and the Institut d’Art et d’Archéologie. The students will work under the close guidance and supervision of a resident representative of Middlebury College. At the close of the year, final examinations will be administered under his direction, and the successful candidates will receive the Middlebury College Master of Arts degree, in addition to any French certificats or diplômes which they may be able to earn by their enrollment in the French schools.

The students will be subjected to the stimulus and discipline of a different intellectual point of view. No special courses will be organized for them. They will be expected, under guidance, to adapt themselves to, and profit from, the peculiarly French methods and approaches. In lectures, travaux pratiques, and explications de textes, they will sit beside French students, candidates for the licence, and will discuss and compete with them. The final examinations, prepared and graded by the French professors, will follow the French tradition. At
the same time, they will be subject to the regular requirements of the Middlebury College French School; they will be expected to cover its required basic program, and to measure up to the level of achievement necessary to receive its Master’s degree. In order to apply for admission to the group, a student must hold a Bachelor’s degree from a recognized college; have a major or its equivalent in French language and literature; and intend to teach French or have a definite professional need for graduate study of French. If accepted, he will be enrolled as a graduate student in Middlebury College, candidate for the Master of Arts degree. Character, adaptability, and the ability to represent well abroad the best type of American student, will be important factors in the selection.

The students will be required to spend a preliminary summer of study at the French School at Middlebury. This time will be devoted to remedying the deficiencies in the candidates’ preparation, and to eliminating those who are not yet ready for advanced study in Paris. The students will arrive in Paris early in October. A series of orientation lectures will be organized by agencies of the Sorbonne, to help them understand the French university system. Certain courses of instruction, as at the Institut d’Etudes Polytiques, begin about October 17, but the general program of the Sorbonne does not begin until November 1.

The School will be under the direct control and supervision of a Directeur d’Etudes appointed by Middlebury College. He will be in full charge of the organization of the School, its program and requirements. The students will be treated as adult graduate students, but they will be subject to his supervision and authority. For the first semester of 1949-1950, the Directeur d’Etudes will be M. Claude Bourcier, agrégé des lettres, Professor of French at Middlebury College, and Dean of the Middlebury French Summer School. During the second semester, The Directeur d’Etudes will be Mlle Germaine Brée, agrégée d’anglais, Professor of French at Bryn Mawr College, and member of the Middlebury College French Summer School staff.

The offices of the Graduate School of French will be located in Reid Hall, 4 rue de Chevreuse, Paris. This fine eighteenth-century mansion, a short walk from the Sorbonne, is the headquarters of the [Continued on page 18]

London Times, 1796

George Washington’s farewell address headlined the news of 153 years ago in a copy of the London Times presented recently to the Abernethy Library at Middlebury College by Mrs. May Sowerby of Chertsey, England.

Carrying a Nov. 9, 1796 dateline, the London Times published the address of the nation’s first president seven weeks after it was made public in this country on September 17, 1796. The newspaper was forwarded to Middlebury by Richard P. Taylor, ’37, deputy director of the U. S. Information Service at the American Embassy in London.

127 Years Later

A news story distributed by the Associated Press and United Press pertaining to a book taken from the College Library in 1882 and returned recently to President Stratton by the granddaughter of the man who borrowed it, brought forth editorial comment in many of the nation’s newspapers.

An editorial in the Columbus, (Ohio) Inquirer stated:

“A news item says that a book borrowed from the Middlebury College library in 1822 has just been returned by the borrower’s great-granddaughter. Maybe the geneticists ought to look into this case to see if it throws any light on whether or not a stricken conscience can be inherited.

“Seriously though, we’ve often wondered about the book-borrowing enigma. It’s like the puzzle of what makes some otherwise polite, careful people become bellowing boors when they grasp the wheel of a motor car. Possibly it’s the same odd sort of ambivalence that causes folks with the utmost respect for property rights in other situations to accept the loan of a book and then fail to return it by outright, repeated request.

“We have long since compensated for inevitable losses by making a sort of game out of it. When asked for a volume by a new borrower, we try to predict whether or not it will be handed back after a reasonable interval. We’ve learned, to our considerable amazement that there’s simply no way to discover, except by experience, which tribe the borrower belongs to. Take two individuals, male or female, of approximately equal breeding, probity and responsibility. One will treat your book with the respect it deserves, the other with outright, repeated request.

“Their reasons will be as varied as the nature of books themselves, and the moment when they turn back the tome considerably worse for wear. We’ve observed that almost invariably it’s the latter who turns back the tome considerably worse for wear, as if it has been used as a doorstop or for Junior to cut his teeth on. Maybe there’s a clue of sorts there. [Continued on page 18]
Spring Sports

TRACK

April 30  Quadrangle Meet  Lewiston, Me.
May 7  Hamilton  2:00 home
May 14  Eastern Championships
17 Champlain  away
21 Trinity  away
28 Vermont  away

GOLF

April 30  Rensselaer  2:00 home
May 7  Williams  3:30 home
13-16 New England Championships
Boston
20 Williams  3:30 home
27 Wesleyan  3:30 home

BASEBALL

April 22  Harvard  away
23 Boston College  away
29 Bates  3:30 home
May 3  Massachusetts  3:30 home
6 St. Michael’s  3:30 home
9 Norwich  away
14 St. Michael’s  away
17 Union  away
20 Hamilton  3:30 home
21 Norwich  2:00 home
23 Clarkston  3:30 home
25 St. Lawrence  3:30 home
28 Vermont  3:30 home
31 Vermont  3:30 home

SAILING

April 23  New Hampshire  2:00 home
May 1  Tufts  away
1 Freshmen vs. Dartmouth
7 Tufts  away
8 MIT  away
22 Dartmouth, Holy Cross, Amherst
June 20-24  National Championships
Michigan

Gift of Oil Paintings

Middlebury College has received from James Hazen Hyde, New York City, a gift of twelve original oil paintings by Pierre Mignard who, for many years prior to his death in 1695, was court painter of Louis XIV, King of France.

Mr. Hyde has long been a friend of France and French culture. He is a member of the Institute de France, and is a recipient of the Grand Cross of the French Legion of Honor. He was the first president of the Federation of Alliance Francaise, and is now honorary president of this international organization.

The Mignard collection has been hung in the Grand Salon of Le Chateau.

Middlebury Conference

Middlebury College will devote its Seventh Annual Conference April 23-24, to discussing “A Positive Program for a Democratic Society.” Acting as moderator for the four panel discussions will be Houston Peterson, author, lecturer, and professor of philosophy at Rutgers University.

Thirteen delegates will take part in panel discussions. They are: Theodore E. Brown, research director of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; John Chalmers, ’30, of the Economics Dept. at Kenyon College, Ohio; Ralph E. Flanders, United States Senator from Vermont; Claude E. Havley, Chief for Social Science in the Federal Security Agency’s Office of Education; Bartlett Hayes, Jr., Director of the Addison Gallery of American Art, Andover, Mass.; Charles LaFollette, former Congressman and former Military Governor, Wurttenburg-Baden, Germany; Frederick L. Schuman, Professor of Government at Williams College; W. T. Stace, Professor of Philosophy at Princeton; and Dr. Fredrick Wertham, neurologist and psychiatrist at Lafargue Clinic, New York.

Included in the panel members returning to Middlebury for another conference are Edgar A. Mowrer, syndicated columnist; Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Professor of History at Harvard; and David L. Thomson, Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies, and Professor of Biochemistry at McGill University.

A summary panel on Sunday afternoon, April 24, at 2 o’clock will witness efforts of the conference speakers to draw together the conclusions of the previous panels into a comprehensive formula of ways and means of achieving within the next decade the objectives envisioned by the speakers.

Thoreau

Henry Thoreau wrote in his journals, “I should be pleased to meet men in the woods. I wish he were to be encountered like wild caribous and moose.” For a hundred years, his fellowmen have wished they could meet him on the same terms.

Prof. Reginald Cook, ‘24, a member of the Department of American Literature at Middlebury, has written “Passage to Walden” with that purpose. This book, a study of Thoreau’s relationship with nature, was published by Houghton Mifflin Co. on March 16.

“Passage to Walden” is not a study of Thoreau’s life, Prof. Cook says. It considers Thoreau’s relation to nature...
Professor Cook

with two inquiries kept in mind: what was Thoreau trying to do, of what significance is his performance to us.

Many readers of Thoreau will never turn back to the fourteen volumes of the journal to see how Thoreau got ready for his symbolic passage to Walden, he adds. "I've tried simply to get out of the way and let Thoreau take his own uninterrupted passage to Walden." Prof. Cook first focused his interest on American literature as an undergraduate at Middlebury. "At that time, Thoreau became a reality to me, and reading Walden was one of the chief enkindling experiences."

A Rhodes scholar, Prof. Cook has taught American literature at the College since 1929. He is head of the department, the first and only department of American Literature in the United States. In 1946 he was appointed director of the College's Bread Loaf School of English.

Science at Middlebury

Science is being put to work at Middlebury on the problems of perfecting a non-habit forming drug for the relief of deep-seated pain.

The study is being conducted by Prof. Grant H. Harnest of the College's Chemistry Dept. and is stimulated by a grant from the Research Corporation of New York.

"This project will be the synthesis of a series of organic compounds which are potential analgesics for deep-seated pain," said Dr. Harnest in a recent interview. "This is the organic chemist's way of saying that we hope to make a drug which will relieve severe pain as effectively as morphine without being habit forming."

"Morphine is a very interesting drug which has defied all efforts of man to prepare it synthetically," he said, "a small amount of morphine goes a long way; for example two dummy cigarettes filled with morphine would put the town of Middlebury to sleep; one dummy pack would put a city the size of Burlington or Rutland to sleep; eight cigarette packs would put the people of the State of Vermont to sleep; while 400 cartons of cigarettes would put the entire United States to sleep."

"The synthesis of morphine is of considerable interest and several laboratories throughout the nation are also working on the problem," he explained. "Even though morphine is an excellent pain relieving agent, it has several undesirable properties including a habit forming addiction."

"Despite efforts in recent years of German scientists to perfect a non-habit forming drug, their discoveries of 'demerol' and 'amidone' appear to be habit forming and are at present controlled by law," he said.

"The ambitions of several generations of past, present and future scientists will be realized when a drug as powerful as morphine is perfected and which can be taken in tablet form like aspirin, without the necessity of supervision by a physician," concluded Dr. Harnest.

Foreign Scholarships

The Board of Trustees has approved the granting of four full tuition scholarships to foreign students for the 1949-50 academic year, it was announced recently by President Stratton.

According to Dr. Stratton, four of the college's eight fraternities will provide free room and board for the foreign students who will be selected sometime late this spring. "The association between Middlebury students and students from other nations will present a valuable educational opportunity," stated Dr. Stratton.

Language Teaching

According to Dr. Stephen A. Freeman, Director of the College's Language Schools, students in many American colleges and high schools are not receiving the quality of instruction they are entitled to in the study of modern languages. The cause of this "most unfortunate condition" is due to a flagrant neglect of the standards of teaching by many states and municipalities, he said.

"Seven years work with a language is needed to give a teacher adequate confidence and ease in its use," Dr. Freeman observed, "and the ideal bilingual skill would require many years more."

To improve the present situation, Dr. Freeman advocates as standard preparation for a language teacher's certificate, the pursuit of a four-year course of study, following at least two years preparation in high school. He also believes that all states, or cities, should adopt a system of qualifying oral and written examinations for language teachers, modeled after those of New York State and Connecticut.

"Dr. Freeman says that teachers should not be required to teach more than two subjects, and that "every opportunity should be made available to teachers for continued 'in-service training,' both in the United States and abroad, through the medium of sufficient leaves of absence, as well as through financial aid."

Pi Beta Phi

Fifty-five years after organizing the Vermont Alpha of Pi Beta Phi at Middlebury College in 1893, all nine charter members are alive and actively engaged in the activities of their respective communities. They are: Miss Laura Clark, '94, Ludlow, Vt.; Mrs. Bertha Ranslow Jocelyn, '94, Col-
Species: Alumnus

The American college alumnus has, of late, been taking a beating. Magazine writers have applied such adjectives as “pestiferous.” Venerable Dean Gauss has been asking why he doesn’t stay educated. Others of less fame have inquired if he can read, and how gray is his gray matter?

Perhaps he had it coming to him. His confusion was due in part to over-development of his sentimental and critical bumps. And in part, too, to unworthy representatives of the species demanding the public eye.

There was, for example, alumnus lachrymose, ready at all times to gush over departed glories, convinced that genius deserted dear old Alma Mater the day his class was graduated, easily irritated over changes in the campus flower beds or the refurnishing of an ancient dormitory.

Then, too, there is the alumnus puerile, the middle-aged Peter Pan, ever present at all college gatherings, whose chief delight is cornering the present-day student to tell him of the pranks of former days.

A third unworthy representative is alumnus bibulous, who appears only at football games, deplores the passing masculinity of the college, and takes a varsity defeat as a personal insult.

But these are not fairly representative of the thousands of American men and women whose diplomas slumber in attic trunks forgotten, even while their hearts beat faster when some particular one of our thousand institutions of higher learning is named.

Who is the Good Alumnus?

A good alumnus is one whose intellectual interests have survived the ordeal of commencement and continue active, even though he may boast no Phi Beta Kappa key on his vest front.

A good alumnus is one who cherishes his loyalties and among them, holds precious his loyalty to his college.

A good alumnus is one who keeps himself informed on the changing policies of his college and follows with lively attention its welfare.

A good alumnus is one who is eager to increase the prestige of his college, and willingly speaks his word of witness.

A good alumnus is one who is tolerant of the college, its chosen leaders, its changing student bodies, the new faces among the instructors, and even younger alumni with their different collection of “perfect” faculty and “sacred” memories.

A good alumnus is one who wears proudly the label of his college.

A good alumnus is one who within the limits of his abilities supports the college by annual gifts.

A good alumnus is one who encourages young persons who might profit by the type of education his college offers, to look in its direction.

A good alumnus is one who demands for the faculty of his college the same freedom of speech, right of decision, and liberty of action that he asks for himself as an American citizen.

A good alumnus is one who while treasuring the memories of a happy past is eager for changes that will bring his college into increased effectiveness. A good alumnus is one who knows gratitude for the gifts which his college has made to him.

(Editor’s Note: The above is a digest from an address by President Kenneth I. Brown of Denison University, Granville, Ohio. It was given last winter by Dr. Brown before the annual meeting of the American Alumni Council, District V.)
Middlebury Parade
By William Hazlett Upson

The Middlebury College Players will present, in the Middlebury High School Gymnasium, at 8:30 on Friday evening, June 10, 1949, a musical play entitled "Middlebury Parade." It is based on the history of Middlebury College, and in my opinion will rank as one of the great dramas of all time. I ought to know; I wrote it myself.

The Editor of the News Letter has asked me to explain just how I created this masterpiece. He wants to know what it takes to write a play.

In the first place, it takes a lot of work. This Middlebury show will provide two and a half hours of fast-moving but refined entertainment. The Script has 163\(\frac{1}{2}\) typewritten pages. There are about 25,000 words—less than "Gone with the Wind," but equal to about five Saturday Evening Post stories.

To anyone as lazy as I am, any such extended literary effort would be impossible without a lot of help and encouragement—which, fortunately for me, I get. In the first place, my secretary, Virginia Hague, takes care of the spelling and punctuation and does all the really heavy work. When I am figuring out an Earthworm Tractor story, I am cheered by the thought that it is going to be published in a good magazine. And when I did "Middlebury Parade" I was inspired by the knowledge that the show would have an unusually fine production.

Our Middlebury College Players are good.

During the past few years they have given plays like "George Washington Slept Here," "Arsenic and Old Lace," "The Man Who Came to Dinner," "The Glass Menagerie," "Pygmalion," and others. And they have been so successful that complaints have arisen. People say, "We used to enjoy plays in New York, but now that we have seen what the College can do, we are spoiled for mere Broadway productions."

In some ways the situation is puzzling. How can college students be better than professionals? One theory, widely held around here, is that Erie Volkert, the Middlebury director, is a genius. Another theory gives the credit to the students. They are, of course, amateurs. They have not had much experience. And their college courses prevent them from making their acting more than a part-time job. But they are young, healthy, good-looking, talented, and highly intelligent. And they have enough energy and enthusiasm to accomplish anything. At least, they have actually put on a lot of Broadway plays better than Broadway can do it. And now they are going to do a Middlebury play.

It was about two or three years ago that I decided to write a drama dealing with the history of Middlebury College. I started by reading a lot of books—Storrs Lee's "Father Went to College" and "Stagecoach North," Swift's History, the works of Rowland E. Robinson, and a lot of miscellaneous tomes on New England customs, education and pedagogy, and general American history. Before long I was smothered by a mass of factual material. I realized that if I was going to have a good play, I would have to follow the old Shakespearean principle: "Any [Continued on page 18]

The author (left) and Prof. Erie T. Volkert of the Drama Dept. are shown checking the sound effects with the script of Middlebury Parade.
Are There Enough Middlebury Children?

By Edgar J. Wiley, '13, Director of Alumni Relations

There has been much concern over the fact that college trained parents have too few children to replace themselves. A continuing study by the Population Reference Bureau, of Washington, D. C., under the directorship of Dr. Clarence J. Gamble, furnishes statistical data, published annually in the Journal of Heredity, to document the superficial impressions that most people have on this question. In a study of 105 colleges the Bureau found last year that in the class of 1923 the men have failed to reproduce themselves by 16% and the women by 41%.

By vote of the Alumni Council at the Homecoming meeting last October, it was decided to have Middlebury included in the population studies being made annually among the members of the 10th and 23rd year reunion classes of the participating colleges.

Questionnaire cards, supplied by the Bureau, were mailed out by the Alumniæ offices at Middlebury to the members of these classes and while returns are not quite complete (probably never would be in any circularization) they are now sufficiently representative to make a preliminary tabulation significant and interesting. As this year's results from other colleges are not yet available it probably may be assumed that the averages for the country over, compiled in 1948, will make a fairly satisfactory standard for a tentative comparison with Middlebury's showing for this year.

The average male graduate of Middlebury in the class of 1924 has had 1.89 children (1.76 is the average for all 105 colleges); while the average alumna of the class of 1924 at Middlebury has had 1.37 children (compared with 1.23 for all 105 colleges).

The data for married graduates show that the average Middlebury alumnus of the class of 1924 has had 2.00 children and the average alumna has had 1.97. Though Middlebury people seem to be above the general average in this matter, even the married group, taken alone in computing the average, does not have large enough families for replacement. (Replacement of a population group requires not simply that two parents shall produce two children, for the parents have to have enough additional children to make up for those who do not marry—a fairly high proportion, especially among college women,—for the married who have no children, and for the children who die before they reach the age of parenthood.)

While the general feeling seems to be that the failure of college graduates to replace themselves is an unmixed tragedy leading to a rapid deterioration in the quality of each new generation, Professor J. Milton Yinger of the department of Sociology and Anthropology at Oberlin College, in writing about the matter in the Oberlin Alumni Magazine, brings to light what he calls several weaknesses in the argument that the failure of college trained people to replace themselves is a great misfortune for the nation:

"1. It is frequently pointed out that at present birth rates, 100 college graduates will have fewer than 75 grandchildren, while 100 per-

The family of George Krichbaum, '24 of Atwater, Ohio, is an exception to the statistics showing that the average male graduate in the class of 1924 has 1.89 children, while the average alumna of the same class has 1.37 children.
sons with a fourth grade education, or less, will have about 300 grandchildren. When these estimates are put into a chart, they look startling indeed; but they involve two assumptions: that the present trends will continue, and that none of the children of poorly educated parents will be college trained, while all the children of present college graduates will be college trained. To the degree that these assumptions do not materialize, the implication of the figures given is false.

2. A second danger in the lament over failure of college people to replace themselves is the possibility of assuming that the well-educated are superior biologically, and the poorly-educated are inferior. If this were true, the differential birth rate would be causing a rapid deterioration of the biological quality of the human stock. While there is no definite answer to this question, most evidence indicates that this assumption is false, or at most that the qualitative differential is minute from a biological point of view.

3. An even more common assumption by our college-trained, middle class students of the problem is that college-educated, middle-class families are better places to bring up children. And indeed they are—if one uses college-derived and middle-class standards in making the comparison. We give our youngsters more cod liver oil and vitamins, better grammar and more ambition to get ahead. But the larger families of poorer people often develop a sense of solidarity, of generosity, a give-and-take that reduces the highly competitive, individually-assertive personality traits.

4. A final assumption that is common in discussions of the low birth rate among college-trained people is that a falling or stationary population is a bad thing, and that families ought to do their part to contribute to a rapidly growing population. I can only remark that a stationary population is normal for most of man's history and that its effects on society are very complex. That a stationary population is bad is not an assumption that one should make easily, without a careful examination of total effects.

"Is there, then, no significance to the fact that Oberlin College graduates and their [continued on page 19]"
The questions which puzzle the job-seeking woman graduate of today are considerably more confusing than those which the graduate of ten years ago was trying to solve, and infinitely more trying than those confronting the graduate of twenty-five years ago. One factor is the recent rapid increase in the areas of work which are open to women. This reached an all-time high during the war when women, even though inexperienced, were in demand for many types of responsible and interesting jobs. "Getting back to normal" means that once again the women must sell prospective employers on the idea that they are capable and desirable for many types of work where men are usually hired. It means also that the number of lines of work open to beginners is again quite limited. One thing becomes increasingly obvious; it takes a great deal more than an A.B. degree to fit a woman to be a junior executive in any organization.

Within the last few years, the supply of available young women with the liberal arts degree but without job experience, has more than caught up with the demand in business, industry, and many types of social service work. Consequently, the senior is frequently faced with the necessity of taking additional training in order to qualify for the more responsible jobs in such fields as library work, social welfare work, secretarial and some types of research work. Among the fields which meet this need by offering on-the-job training, merchandising is perhaps the best known. The study of languages in college is no longer a sure key to a good job, unless the candidates can offer additional vocational skills or have an aptitude plus a genuine interest in teaching. We are constantly being made aware that women are now more actively sought in the teaching field than in any other. Of last year's graduating class, 13% are now teaching; but running at about the same percentage are those now in secretarial school or working as secretaries. The most popular undertaking after college still seems to be matrimony, as 28% of the 1948 women will testify.

For the senior woman with a wide variety of interests the immediate need is frequently to obtain information about job specifications which will narrow down the possible fields to the one or two for which her training and personality seem to be best adapted. In the final analysis, her interest lies in finding a worthwhile and desirable job rather than in choosing a career. In order to make sure that the seniors are familiar with the help which the Placement Office tries to give, and with the information which it can furnish, during the month of November the Placement Director asks each woman to come into the office for a personal interview. She is asked to come dressed as she would go to a job interview, and to bring with her the registration blank, properly filled out. At least one-half hour is allowed for this first interview, and in many cases the interviewer is able to give some helpful vocational information at once. In other cases, some field not previously considered may be suggested to the woman who is uncertain about her special interest. Many of the current magazines are featuring articles giving very valuable data as to just what sort of tasks a woman does at her desk all day if, for example, she is a personnel interviewer. The senior is encouraged to come back during the second semester on her own initiative if she so desires.

Not many business organizations are recruiting women at the present time, but for those who do, the Placement Office is the logical means of helping the recruiter and perspective employee to get together. All U. S. Civil Service announcements are posted in the office, and opportunities such as those offered by the Junior Professional Assistant appointments are brought to the attention of qualified women. The Placement Office is not designed to function primarily as an employment bureau. The seniors are encouraged to go to organizations in which they are interested for interviews during Christmas and spring vacations, and thus become familiar with the procedure of making personal contacts. There is a very real satisfaction and valuable experience to be gained from a personally conducted job campaign. Armed with the necessary information on how to conduct herself in an interview and how to write a job-application letter, a woman can approach the task of job-hunting with considerable self-confidence. Names and addresses of business and other organizations are made available and often the Placement Director can guide the senior [Continued on page 19]
The President's Page

An important date for all Alumni, Alumnae, and friends of the College will be June 11, 1949 when the World War II Memorial Field House will be dedicated in the memory of the sixty-three young men who made the supreme sacrifice during the recent world-wide conflict. This building will also stand through the years as a memorial in honor of the 1,851 men and women who served in the Armed Forces, and as evidence of the loyalty and generosity of the members of the College family and its many friends. It is, I believe, the only modern building on the campus which has been built by the contributions of many, rather than by large gifts of a few benefactors. The College salutes the 4,216 contributors who have pledged $443,473. Of this amount, $392,396 has been paid as the News Letter goes to press in early March.

There has been a pressing need for such a recreation center at Middlebury for more than two decades and we are proud of our new building. We are anxious, by its use, to have it truly represent a memorial to the young people whom we will honor at 11:30 a.m., on Saturday, June 11, when Senator Warren R. Austin, United States Representative to the United Nations and Security Council, will give the dedication address. We are most anxious to have this building represent not merely a static memorial to a list of names on a plaque, but as a living memorial which will be used to develop the character and leadership of our students.

The new Field House has multiple uses. An area 210 by 120 feet has been covered with asphalt in order to make a surface available for maximum use under all seasonal conditions. If a dirt surface had been used, it would have taken several months before this area would be dry enough for use in the spring. Included in the other areas of the Memorial is the gymnasium feature with a floor space of 140 by 120 feet. This floor space has been covered with maple flooring an inch and an eighth in thickness and placed atop a cement base. A few of the many uses of the Field House are the facilities for intramural indoor games during the winter and spring seasons and a place where a meeting of the entire student body could be held at one time. In addition, there will be facilities for basketball, hockey, skating, track, tennis, and spring baseball practice. From those who have seen the Field House as it is nearing completion, there has come high praise for the manner in which a structure of such dimensions is being so snugly built into our landscape. Adjacent to the building is the Fred Davis Lang Memorial intramural field of 160,000 square feet extending toward the range of the Green Mountains. Pleasure has been expressed by many visiting Alumni with the beauty of the structure and its functional completeness.

It is deeply satisfying to see blueprints become a reality, but perhaps no one has a better knowledge than I of the hours of effort that so many have given to bring the hopes and desires of such a building to fruition. Under [Continued on page 19]
Today, we hear very little, if anything, about Thomas Davenport, the Vermont blacksmith who invented the electric motor in the early eighteen hundreds with the advice of two Middlebury College faculty members. Had it not been for the efforts of Davenport and others like him, the benefits of the electric motor probably would not be enjoyed in 1949.

Davenport, who sought the advice of Professors Turner and Fowler of the Middlebury faculty in 1830, spent a life that seems more fictional than factual. His rigid understanding of the motor's principles, his clear vision of the possibilities of such a device, and his driving persistence to establish a foundation for a discovery too early for its time, easily should qualify him as a member in the society of Ampere, Faraday, Morse, Bell, and other immortals of the electrical science. To understand the trials of this early American inventor, it would be unwise not to present at least a slight glimpse into his early life.

That Thomas Davenport came from true American stock, there can be no doubt. His ancestors came to Dorchester, Mass., prior to 1640, a short time after the landing of the Pilgrims. His grandfather was a soldier in the American Revolution and he had two brothers in the War of 1812.

The inventor, one of 12 children, was born in Williamstown, Vt., on July 9, 1802, of poor, though patriotic and religious parents. His early boyhood consisted mainly of working the soil and tending the farm, but he did not neglect to obtain the little education that was available in those days. He took advantage of every possible moment in the classroom, even engaging in reading during the recess periods.

At 14 years of age, he became a blacksmith's apprentice. In this trade he was "bound out" for seven long years, with no compensation other than a knowledge of smithing and a 6-week term a year at school. Here again, he occupied his leisure time in reading books that he obtained from "auction" libraries.

The News Letter wishes to thank the Editors of Electrical Engineering, New York, for permission to use a portion of the material contained in an article by Joseph C. Michalowicz pertaining to the origin of the electric motor. Dr. Michalowicz is assistant professor of electrical engineering at The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. Electrical Engineering is a monthly publication of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

At the end of his apprenticeship, though penniless, he started his own blacksmith's shop in the town of Brandon, Vt. He continued his trade for ten years until the year 1833 when his curiosity was aroused by a report that "a galvanic battery" which would "lift a common blacksmith's anvil" was on exhibition at Crown Point, N. Y. He instantly made the trip to Crown Point but was unable to view the device. Later reports informed him that this newly found wonder contained a horseshoe-shaped magnet. These accidental references of "anvil" and "horseshoe" had excited him so thoroughly, that he made plans for a second trip to Crown Point. Not having the funds with which to finance this second journey, he persuaded his brother Oliver, a "tin peddler," to take him in his peddler's cart.

Arriving at Crown Point, Davenport succeeded in viewing the "galvanic battery" which would "suspend an anvil between heaven and earth." It was an electromagnet invented a few years previously by Professor Joseph Henry of Princeton University. It consisted of a suspended horseshoe magnet about a foot long, wound with silk-insulated copper wire connected to a galvanic cell. Davenport marvelled at the ability of this 3-pound magnet to raise an anvil weighing 150 pounds and, imagining that this power could be put to more useful work, asked its purchase price. The price was $75. Again brother Oliver was called upon. Reluctantly, Oliver traded his wares, his cart, and his horse for the necessary $75 plus a worthless nag, and the magnet was purchased.

Having brought the magnet home, Davenport discovered that he could make the magnet lose its power by disconnecting one of the wires to the battery and could restore it again by holding the severed ends together. This simple electrical fact immediately convinced him that the power bestowed upon the magnet was controllable. The starting and stopping of an electric current by the making and breaking of an electric circuit revealed a most important fact, the discovery of which, simple though it may seem today, well could be accredited to Davenport, for there is no record to show that anyone else, even Joseph Henry, had performed such an experiment.

Overwhelmed by curiosity, Davenport began to dismantle the magnet—but not without care; for
he summoned his wife, Emily, to take exacting notes of its construction. From these notes, he constructed a larger magnet, using the silk from his wife's wedding dress as an insulator between the conductors. The home-made replica was a success. He built more and larger ones and predicted that "steamboats would be propelled by this power" and that "it would replace the murderous power of steam."

Davenport's next objective was to convert the linear motion of the electromagnet into rotational motion and thereby make the flow of energy continuous. After much experimentation, he finally obtained rotational motion early in 1834. He accomplished this by mounting a magnetized iron bar horizontally on a bearing and held the electromagnet in such a position that its repulsion set the iron bar in motion. Then, by breaking the circuit by hand at properly timed intervals, he found that the iron bar could be kept in continuous motion.

Later, he built a better and larger motor, about which Davenport writes in his own memoirs:

In July 1834, I succeeded in moving a wheel about seven inches in diameter at the rate of about 30 revolutions a minute. It had four electromagnets, two of which were on the wheel, and two were stationary and placed near the periphery of the revolving wheel. The north poles of the revolving magnets attracted the south poles of the stationary ones with sufficient force to move the wheel upon which the magnets revolved, until the poles of both the stationary and revolving magnets became parallel with each other. At this point, the conducting wires from the battery changed their position by the motion of the shaft; the polarity of the stationary magnets was reversed; and, being now north poles, repelled the poles of the revolving magnets that they had before attracted, thus producing a constant revolution of the wheel.

How Davenport actually reversed the flow of current through the electromagnets, his memoirs fail to state, but it probably consisted of some sort of a cam mechanism that did not operate very satisfactorily. But the satisfactory operation of his creation was of lesser importance than the successful attempts to convince others of the possibilities of this newly found aid to man. He had more followers who believed that he was developing a perpetual motion machine rather than a form of magnetic power. As the power developed by this early motor was only about 1/50th of a horsepower, those who viewed it, called it "mosquito power" and could see no practical value for such a device. His strong desire to establish his electric motor resulted in a neglect of his trade, a loss of customers, and near financial ruin. He sought encouragement from his village pastor who rebuked him with the statement, "If this wonderful power was good for anything, it would have been in use long ago." But undaunted by these setbacks, he took his motor to Middlebury to seek the advice of the possessors of higher learning.

Professors Turner and Fowler assisted Davenport and advised him to apply [Continued on page 20]
Candidates for Alumni Offices

**National Candidates**

**JAMES C. McLEOD**, born in Buffalo, New York, Oct. 28, 1902. Prepared for college in Lafayette High School, Buffalo. B. S. Middlebury 1926; B. D. Yale University 1929; D. D. Alfred University 1941. Graduate study Yale 1926–29. Chaplain, Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., 1929–40; Minister to students, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, 1940–43; Chaplain (Lt. Cmdr.) USNR with USMC in U. S. and South Pacific, 1943–46; University Chaplain and Associate Professor of History and Literature of Religion, Northwestern University 1946—. Past President, National Conference Church Workers in Universities and Colleges. Moderator, Presbytery of Columbus, Ohio. Guest preacher: Syracuse, Rutgers, Chicago, Lake Forest, Elmira, Macalester and Middlebury. District President, Chicago District Alumni 1947–49. Author of booklets on Choosing a Vocation, Religion on the Campus, etc.

**W. RANSOM RICE**, born in Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 18, 1904. Prepared for college in Niagara Falls High School, N. Y. B. A. Middlebury 1926. Since 1926 engaged in Real Estate and Insurance and mortgage loan business. Became half owner and treasurer of Cary-Rice, Inc., Realtor, Real Estate and Insurance, 1946. Secretary-treasurer, Vice President and President twice Niagara Falls Real Estate Board. Treasurer and President Niagara Falls Insuring Agents Club, Inc. Member New York State Association of Real Estate, National Association of Real Estate Board; member and Director of New York State Association local agents. First Vice President and Director Family & Children's Welfare Society. President, Buffalo District, Associated Alumni, 1946–49.


**District Candidates**

Alumnae Trustee Candidates

The Alumnae Association takes great pride in announcing the names of the candidates for the first Alumnae Trustee to be nominated to the Board of Trustees by vote of the Alumnae.

Last year, the Trustees appointed two graduates, Gertrude Cornish Milliken, (Mrs. Joseph K.) '01, and Alice Guest Howson (Mrs. J. Howard) '30, to the Board as Term Trustees. This year the Alumnae will have the privilege of voting to choose one alumna for nomination to the Board as their representative for a five-year term.

Pictures and biographical sketches of the three candidates appear below. The Ballots will be mailed out this spring. The name of the Alumnae Trustee so chosen will be announced at the Commencement Barbecue on June 11th.

Barbara A. Wells
Alumnae Secretary

Evelyn Ryle

Evelyn Ryle was graduated from Middlebury in 1923 with the B.S. degree. While in college she was elected to the Banshees (now Mortar Board) and became a member of Sigma Kappa fraternity. From 1923 to 1925 she taught English and physical education at Bridgton High School in Bridgton, Maine. Since 1925 she has been located in Hartford, Connecticut, with the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company. At the present time she is a Supervisor's Assistant in the Mortgage Loan department. In 1938 Miss Ryle became an Associate in the Life Office Management Association and for three years taught students who were preparing for their first Life Office Management examination.

She has always been interested in sports and has been active in the Health Education Department of the Hartford Y.W.C.A. For five years she served [Continued on page 20]

Dorothy Nash Brailey

Dorothy Nash Brailey (Mrs. Earle W.) was graduated from Middlebury in 1919 with the B.S. degree. During her senior year, she was President of the honor society Banshees (now Mortar Board) and she is a member of Sigma Kappa fraternity. For one year after graduation, she taught home economics at the Essex Center, Vermont, High School. She was married in 1920 to Earle W. Brailey and they have three children, one son and two daughters.

Since moving to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1929 her activities in the community have been many and varied. She has served as President of the Sigma Kappa Alumnae of Cleveland and has been an active member in the Cleveland College Club and the Women's City Club. From 1937 to 1941 she served on the Advisory Committee of the Household Training Center of Cleveland. She is a former board member of the Phyllis [Continued on page 21]

Hazel McLeod Wills

Hazel McLeod Wills (Mrs. William H.) was graduated from Middlebury in 1909 with the A.B. degree. She is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. In 1914 she was married to the late William H. Wills who served as Governor of the State of Vermont from 1941 to 1945. She has one daughter.

After her graduation, Mrs. Wills taught for one year at Black River Academy in Ludlow, Vermont, and from 1910 to 1914 at Bennington, Vermont, High School.

Mrs. Wills has served as President of the State Division of the American Association of University Women and is at present Chairman of the Gary-Tupper Loan Fund. She is Chairman of the State Library Commission, and on the state Y.W.C.A. Board. She is President of the Vermont Association for the Crippled, Inc. She is a member [Continued on page 21]
Look to the Teacher...

By Florence K. Lockerby, ’28

In a world eclipsed by post-war pessimism and air-lifts clearing only immediate problems, the State of the Union exhibits one very healthy symptom, which is that teachers, at least, not only recognize their responsibilities to society, but are constructively facing them, by preparing the coming generation to meet these responsibilities in their turn. As a Liberal Arts’ major and teacher, I should like to personally report to Middlebury-alumni that their well-founded fears as citizens, parents, and intelligent cultured Americans may be somewhat diminished if present indications from our teachers’ colleges are realized, even in part.

Norman Cousins, describing in the February 5th issue of the Saturday Review of Literature “the Berlin that tells us more about 20th century civilization than we may care to know,” finds nothing abnormal or unique about this city that is so identical to most of the other great cities of Europe and Asia, all a “part of a great pattern of destruction—” He concludes that:

“There is nothing unique about Berlin. The only uniqueness in the world is in the Western hemisphere; and you wonder whether the American people know just how unique they are—that their cities are standing only because of the accident of history or the twist of fate that saw the V-2 developed at the end of the war instead of at the beginning. You wonder whether this uniqueness holds any special meaning to Americans, whether they are able to see the world whole and understand what has happened to the larger city of man in our time, or whether they are accepting their good fortunes as having no particular significance or consequence. You wonder whether people will or can put everything else aside in order to throw all their energies and resources into the one big effort, however much of a gamble it may seem, to build a common government with as many nations as can be persuaded to make the effort. Even if all peoples will not subscribe immediately, it will be important for America, finally though belatedly, to take moral leadership on the grand scale in making the commitment herself. For the basic need is not only political and military; it is the need to redefine human purpose and to restore some sense of vital, direction to human destiny. You wonder, too, as you walk through Berlin, what it will feel like to walk again through the streets of New York or Philadelphia or Chicago. Will the cities at home seem like temporary outposts, like the stage setting for an illusion? Will they show outwardly how weak are the foundations on which they and our times are built? Or will you get over the feeling of a false reality and merge yourself with it, allowing what you had seen in Europe to slip away from you? Will you become walled in by the general feeling of adequacy, self-satisfaction, and security?

As I say, you wonder about all this and are almost afraid to return home and learn the answers.”

Some of the answers at home, Mr. Cousins, will be provided by a generation forced by fate to reduce cities to charred skeletons, but inspired by something greater to raise a new and happier future generation.

At Potsdam, N. Y., one of eleven New York State Teachers’ Colleges, degrees are conferred entitling graduates either to teach in the Elementary grades including Junior High Schools or to teach and supervise music in all Elementary and Secondary schools. A catalog-quoted term, “preparing them to teach” is far from definitive, the opportunities and experience afforded these professional minded young men and women being infinite. I am in no way qualified to discuss “teacher education” or “the principles and practices of either elementary or music education,” but offering these students courses in American Literature and journalistic writing, I realize how they think and feel. Working with them in an extra-curricular and professional press bureau, I know them as reliable, diligent and realistic colleagues.

Neither polls nor tabled, statistical data document or discredit my “findings” in this article, but on the contrary practicing [Continued on page 21]
Una Lettera da Roma

By Paul D. Davis, '48

I have a confession to make. Although I have been a newspaperman now for almost a year, I haven't the faintest idea of whether we are headed for war or peace, prosperity or depression, or even whether the Yankees will win the pennant next fall.

There is really not much point in proclaiming my ignorance so frankly. Even close friends who were well aware of my fallibility in earlier life seem to assume that I acquired a pipeline to omniscience the day I went to work for a newspaper.

"You're a reporter," they invariably begin when they are troubled over the state of affairs in the world. "What's the significance of this massing of Runtanan troops along the border of Lower Slobbovia?"

It does no good to explain that I was covering the meeting of the Farmdale PTA last night and hence had no opportunity to investigate this mysterious troop movement 10,000 miles away. For all I know, the Ruritarian general may simply have lost his bearings during a night march.

If I gave this answer, however, I would be accused of being either flippant or coy, so I nod my head gravely and say, "Well, it might mean war, and then again, it might not," to which my friend replies, "Yes, that's what I thought, but I wanted your opinion because I know you newspapermen have the inside track on these things."

This is all by way of warning that the following observations on Italy, where my wife and I have been living for the past three months, are purely personal and of no significance, even though I came here partially, at least, in the capacity of a reporter for The Providence Journal.

The real impetus for our trip was provided by Columbia University in the form of a Pulitzer Traveling Fellowship awarded me last spring at the conclusion of my studies at the Graduate School of Journalism. The Fellowship stipulates only that its recipient travel abroad for at least six months and submit monthly reports of progress to the University.

I have thus far submitted three of these reports, from each of which, for professional reasons, I have felt compelled to exclude certain details of our day-to-day life. The same considerations have kept me from including these details in my newspaper stories. Now for the first time I feel free to tell all, and I welcome the opportunity.

Our stay in Italy can conveniently be divided into three periods, which I shall label "High Life in the Hotels," "Slow Starvation in a Pensione" and "The Cold War in a Rome Apartment."

The first period began at the Hotel Principe in Genoa and ended four days later when we beat a hasty retreat from the Hotel Continentale in Rome. My most vivid memory of the Principe is of the headwaiter who looked like Sydney Greenstreet and who attempted to intimidate us into dining at the hotel, but didn't quite succeed.

None of this tourist fare for us; we wanted real Italian food, and we got it. Our first meal ashore was a terrifying dish called "zuppa di pesce," or fish soup, which proved surprisingly palatable after we recovered from the shock of seeing octopus-like tentacles waving over black mussel shells.

Our arrival in Rome two days later did not pass unnoticed. The moment we stepped off the tram we were rushed by a troop of porters and advance agents of local hotels. We threw ourselves on the mercies of two members of this eager throng and somehow arrived a few minutes later in the glittering lobby of the Continentale.

The next morning, after translating our bill into terms of dollars, I concluded that we must immediately find more humble lodgings if we hoped to stay abroad six months.

An ancient guide who spotted us outside the American Express Co. directed us to the Dinesen, a pensione (fancy boarding house) not far from the American Embassy. It was here during the next five weeks that I proved to my own satisfaction that the American appetite is a factor that European boarding houses are unable to cope with.

Our food was excellent, so far as it went, but that was not far enough. The discrepancy between supply and demand was especially noticeable at the invariable breakfast of two hard rolls, jam and coffee. This was mighty slim pickings for a fruit-cereal-two eggs-bacon and toast man.

New Year's Eve arrived at the end of our first week at the Dinesen. The occasion does not have the same significance in Rome [Continued on page 21]
French equivalent of the American Association of University Women, and also of three other American study groups: the Sweet Briar College and Smith College Junior Year in France Groups, and the University of Maryland Foreign Study Center. It will thus be possible to coordinate the joint efforts of all these groups to bring American students into direct contact with French social and intellectual life.

The author was able to secure special arrangements with the various Institutes or Schools of the University of Paris, by which the students of the Middlebury School will not be required to follow an entire sequence of instruction in those schools, but will be admitted to separate courses of their choice, according to their needs and interests, with the approval of the Directeur. This makes possible a very flexible program, covering a wide range of subjects. The students will also be aided to make many friends among French people of similar interests. The students will meet socially and informally their professors of the Sorbonne, distinguished authors, and prominent figures in the intellectual and artistic life of France. The salons of Reid Hall, and of the American University Union will be used. The students will be supplied regularly with information about the best plays, public lectures, and concerts of the current season. Tickets at greatly reduced rates will be provided. Arrangements will be made for observation visits to the lycées of Paris, and especially to the schools where interesting experiments in new methods of teaching are being carried on.

Students will make their own arrangements for board and room, with the advice and guidance of the Directeur. They are urged to live in private French families, since the cultural contacts and the initiation into French life are far superior under such conditions. Recommended addresses of cultured French families willing to rent rooms will be supplied to each student through a special arrangement with M. Jean Ehrihard, formerly of the Middlebury faculty, now Director of the Comité d’Accueil aux Etudiants Etrangers. Suggestions for low-cost restaurants, or for meals at government-subsidized student dining halls will be furnished.

Every effort has been made to keep the cost as low as possible. In fact, the ten months in Paris, exclusive of ocean transportation, will cost less than a similar period at a city university in this country. Tuition for the course has been set at $400 for the year; this fee will be paid to Middlebury College, which will defray all enrollment, examination and other academic fees in France. The student is responsible for all other expenses. It is estimated that at least $400 should be allowed for the round-trip fare to Paris; $21.25 for a room; $600 for food, and $175 for personal expenses, theaters and incidents, making a minimum recommended budget of $1,800 for the ten months. This figure does not allow for other travel, vacation excursions, or emergencies.

Qualified veterans may enroll under the G. I. Bill of Rights. Although Middlebury College has no scholarship funds applicable to this program, students may be able to secure financial aid from other sources, such as the fellowships offered by the French Government, and the funds which have recently become available under the Fulbright Act. The College may be able to assist a few students with a limited amount of rotating loan funds.

Anyone who is interested in receiving more detailed information about the School is invited to write to the Graduate School of French in France, Stephen A. Freeman, Director of the Language Schools, Middlebury, Vermont.

127 YEARS LATER

"The true book-lover likes to loan books. He enjoys sharing his reading pleasure with others. And he soon learns who returns them unsolicited and from whom they have to be pried loose. So if you are in the habit of borrowing books from friends and are greeted with a hearty 'Sure!' instead of a polite evasion, you may be certain that you belong among the elect whose granddaughters, come 2070 A. D., will not be confessing, with shame to their ancestor’s dilatoriness."

MIDDLEBURY PARADE

"The time history gets in the way of the show, so much the worse for history." So I threw out all of the heavy stuff, keeping only the interesting high points. And where these were not good enough, I improved on them.

As the play was to be a history of Middlebury College, it had to be a history of education. This means there had to be somebody to get educated, so I decided to start my show with a simple country boy who walks in from Addison Four Corners on the day Middlebury College is founded—November 1, 1800. The boy has a passion for learning. His ambition to get educated is almost irresistible force which runs head on into the completely immovable scholastic standards of that austere young theologian, Jeremiah Atwater, first president of Middlebury College.

The boy, with misguided enthusiasm, has made up a song in praise of Middlebury College. Two of the lines proclaim that—

The professors they got in that wonderful school
Can teach higher learning to any damn fool.

The president is shocked at such levity. The boy is thrown out on his ear. And after that the story just naturally writes itself.

Our hero is sunk in despair. And whom does he meet? You guessed it—he meets a simple village maiden. Does she comfort him? Yes. And when he tells her that he wants to be educated, she offers to teach him all kinds of interesting things—most of them not included in the college catalogue.

This leads inevitably to the subject of bundling. According to the excellent book on the subject published in 1871 by Dr. Henry Reed Stiles, this old New England custom was a highly praiseworthy practice. But parents of young ladies sometimes objected. In 'Middlebury Parade' the young lady's father jumps to the conclusion that things have gone further than they have. He starts loading his old Revolutionary musket and singing a song entitled, "You Can't Ruin My Daughter and Live to Boast About It." The simple country boy starts running. The old man fires. The boy keeps on running. When he finally stops he is in the wilds of Ripton.

Here he meets a hermit with a long beard, who hibernates all winter—or sometimes for years at a time—by freezing himself up in his Ripton ice cave.

All this, of course, is just preliminary. From here on things really begin to happen, and the play gets interesting. We return to Middlebury during the administration of Ulysses S.
Grant. We meet Calvin Coolidge, who visits Middlebury at the age of three. We take part in the violent controversy over the admission of women students. And after the big fight at the Fourth of July picnic in 1875, we come down to 1949—when everything builds up to a climax.

During the course of the action there is an entrancing series of brand new songs—especially composed for this show, and catering to every taste. There are stirring marching songs like “Hooray, Hooray, We’re on Our Way!” There are sentimental songs like “Music Out of the Sky.” There are ballads like “The Song of the Missionary’s Daughter.” And there is one very mournful ditty: “I Got the Curriculum Blues.” But I do not want to spoil the show for you by telling you too much ahead of time.

Just remember that the play is produced by the Middlebury College Players, who are wonderful. A partial cast of characters has been selected. In order of appearance, they are:

- **Announcer**: W. H. Upson
- **Gamaliel Painter**: Ernest Lawson ’49
- **Jeremiah Atwater**: Alan Jakeman ’49
- **George Washington Bradford**: James Stroan ’51
- **Molly Hawkins**: Barbara Ferris ’50
- **Matthew Abner Hawkins**: John Bowker ’52
- **The Hermit of Ripton**: Richard Swec ’50
- **Molly Miller**: Margaret Groff ’52
- **Professor Midgely**: George Boublik ’50
- **Lulu**: Ann Holt ’49
- **Mr. Johnson**: Richard MacNamara ’49
- **Mrs. Johnson**: Elizabeth Chappell ’49
- **Professor Franklin**: Lawrence Vadas ’50
- **Bill**: Roderick Griffiths ’52
- **Kate**: Alice Hardie ’49
- **Guardian Spirits**: Lois Anne Kemp ’49, Philip Barton ’52

The director is Erie Volkert; there is none better. The Assistant to the Director is Dorothy Weil ’49, who is indispensable. The musical numbers will be conducted by Prudaon, you all know how good she is. Included in Mixed Chorus are: Rufus P. Cushman ’50, Richard H. Stokes ’50, Thomas W. Leavitt ’51, William T. Cathcart ’52, David L. Hemphill ’52, Joseph G. LaTalle ’52, Lois Anne Kemp ’49, Florence A. Karl ’49, Alice C. Hardie ’49, Clore R. Dufault ’50, Lura E. Hallett ’50, Marilyn A. Mullen ’50, Barbara J. Parker ’50, Nancy Lee Rose ’50, Barbara L. Wesselman ’50, Polly W. Upson ’51, Joan R. Marquis ’52, Lillian C. Marston ’52.

The members of the Male Octet are: Richard H. MacNamara ’49, Ferdinand C. Vetare ’49, Wallace A. Faber ’50, Philip W. Porter ’50, Lawrence H. Vadnais ’50, Philip E. Barton ’52, Roderick L. Griffiths ’52, Roger H. Walmsley ’52.

Be sure to arrange your plans for Commencement Weekend so you can arrive in Middlebury on Friday—not Saturday. Order your tickets ahead of time. And write in your notebook: “Middlebury College, Middlebury High School Gymnasium, 8:30 P.M. Friday, June 10. For those who cannot come on that date, there will be an earlier performance on the evening of Friday, May 27.”

**ARE THERE ENOUGH MIDDLEBURY CHILDREN?**

(Continued from page 9)

counterparts have too few children to replace themselves? I believe there is, though I have tried to show that the situation is not as alarming as some persons suppose. We need larger 'college-graduate families', not to out-produce the 'inferior' lower classes, not to keep the population growing, but to create a family environment that will help to produce more cooperative, generous, stable persons. There is some evidence that this is somewhat more likely in larger families (other things being equal). Having children probably has beneficial effects on most parents, too (though there are difficult days when we all doubt it): we become less self-centered, have broader sympathies, healthier (believe it or not), and better-adjusted to problems of old age, for life has a continuing significance that it may otherwise lack.

"I would be a cynical teacher indeed if I did not think that education was of some importance for family life. Having a higher proportion of children in families of educated parents will probably mean better politics, less emotional crowd phenomena, a greater flexibility of judgment in a rapidly changing society. It will mean better health, longer lives, and a fuller development of native capacities (even though it will not necessarily mean greater capacities).

"So I say, all power to the Population Reference Bureau in its campaign to encourage bigger families among college graduates. It won't solve the world's problems, even if all the children were in Oberlin families, but it would make a significant contribution to family and national well-being."

It may interest Middlebury people to know how their record compares with Oberlin's. The married Oberlin men graduates of the 25 year class have 1.83 children compared to Middlebury's 2.00, while married Oberlin women graduates of that vintage average 1.52 compared to 1.97 for married Middlebury women graduates of 25 year's standing. Though the small marginal differences warrant no great amount of gloating it is interesting to note that on the basis of this study, at least, Middlebury has less to be concerned about than many of her sister institutions.

**THE WOMAN TAKES A JOB**

(Continued from page 10)

toward those which may be most interested in her qualifications. "How shall I go about getting a job?" is the question most often asked, and the answer is frequently the only help that is necessary or desired.

Of course, the greater share of the work of the Placement Office is taken up with the seniors. Recently more requests for women with experience are being received. In an attempt to learn more about the job preferences of the alumnae registered here, about four hundred questionnaires were sent out during the winter. Any alumna not receiving such a blank, or wishing to be registered with the Placement Office, is urged to write in.

We are constantly grateful to the alumnae who furnish vocational information, and hope that they will continue to help by writing about job opportunities in the fields where they have first-hand experience.

**THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE**

(Continued from page 11)

the supervision of the Trustee Building Committee and Irwin K. French and John H. Krenedder of the College business staff, construction of the Memorial has been kept to a comparatively low cost in spite of today's high building prices.
The members of the Trustee Committee are: Leon S. Gay, Chairman, Fred P. Lang, Joseph P. Kasper, William H. Edmunds, and Dr. Stewart Ross.

I am looking forward to Commencement week end and the dedication of the Field House, which I trust will bring together the thousands of Alumni and friends who during the past two years have made the erection of the Memorial Field House possible by their generous donations.

Samuel S. Straton

ORIGIN OF THE ELECTRIC MOTOR

[Continued from page 13]

for a patent immediately. Elated, he returned home and set about developing a new mechanism for reversing the flow of current through the electromagnets. In April 1835 he constructed a reversing mechanism that consisted of insulated segments rubbed by elastic flattened wires connected to the rotating armature. It was the inception of the modern commutator and it greatly improved the operation of Davenport's early motor. So enthusiastic was the press with this improvement that the August 13, 1835 issue of the Troy Daily Budget praised the accomplishments of Davenport and predicted that his name "would follow that of Henry's to the ends of the earth."

With continued encouragement from Professor Turner, Davenport finally prepared a patent model and papers and presented them to the Patent Office. But misfortune followed him to Washington too, for the Patent Office burned and his model together with the papers was destroyed. However, with the aid of Ranson Cook, a prosperous manufacturer, another model was built and the papers rewritten.

He filed his claim again on January 24, 1837, and only 30 days later, on February 25, 1837, he received a patent.

The electric motor was not the only "first" for Thomas Davenport, for he built a model of the first electric railway, and, on the first electrically-driven printing press, which he built in 1839, he printed his own publication, The Electromagnet and Mechanics' Intelligence, the first American periodical on electricity. But, like the electric motor, they offered him no reward, and, in 1851, Thomas Davenport died penniless, with a broken heart, the patent on his electric motor having expired a few months prior to his death.

CANDIDATES FOR ALUMNI OFFICES

[Continued from page 14]


CARL H. MOULTON, born in Jericho, Vt., Feb. 9, 1894. Prepared for college in Jericho High School, Jericho Centre, Vt. B. S. Middlebury 1918. M. S. 1932 and Ph.D. 1933 from Milton University, Baltimore, Md. Graduate study at Johns Hopkins and University of Maryland. Entered Civil Service shortly after the close of World War I, stationed at Edgewood Arsenal, 1920-35. Transferred to Departmental Service in Washington 1935—. During early days of World War II and until January 1, 1944, was connected with the rationing program in charge of the protective features of the paper used for stamps. From 1944 until after the close of the war in Japan was connected with the antimarial program for Army and Navy, a part of which time was spent on the program in Guatemala, Central America. Co-author of medical articles in connection with his work and a few articles on camping.


ALUMNAE TRUSTEE CANDIDATES

[Continued from page 15]

EVELYN RYLE

on the Health Council, and has been chairman of basketball and badminton. She is Connecticut State Chairman of Sigma Kappa and was a delegate from the Hartford Alumnae Chapter of Sigma Kappa to the 1948 National Convention at Sun Valley. She is at present secretary of the Hartford City Panhellenic Association. She has just completed six years of volunteer work as receptionist at the information desk in the Hartford Hospital.

Miss Ryle was one of the Charter members of the Hartford Alumnae Club and has served as President and Treasurer of the group. She served on the Finance Committee of the Alumnae Association from 1941 to 1944 and acted as Chairman from 1942 to 1944. In 1945 she was elected to the
Advisory Board of the Women's College by the Alumnae. In the latter two capacities she has attended five meetings of the Alumnae Council, held at Middlebury.

DOROTHY NASH BRAILEY

Wheatley Association and during the war was a member of the Japanese Relocation Committee.

For many years Mrs. Brailey has been actively interested in Y.W.C.A. work, serving as Vice-President of the Cleveland Y.W.C.A. in 1941, as President from 1942 to 1944, and now as first Vice-President and chairman of the budget committee. In 1946 she was a member of the National Y.W.C.A. Convention Committee. She has served on the Board of the Cleveland Church Federation since 1946, is first Vice-President of the Council of Church Women, and is on the education board of the First Baptist Church.

Mrs. Brailey has helped since 1935 in organizing the Middlebury Alumni Dinners in Cleveland. On two occasions she and her husband opened their home for this annual affair. She served as Vice-President of the Alumnae Association in 1941 and 1942, and was a member of the Alumnae Council in 1941, 1947 and 1948.

HAZEL McLEOD WILLS

of the Commission on College Work in the New England Province of the Episcopal Church and is on the laymen's Advisory Council of WGY Radio Station.

In 1940 Mrs. Wills was made an honorary member of the Zeta Chapter of Beta Sigma Phi, the national cultural society. Middlebury College conferred upon her the honorary Master of Arts degree in 1942. She has been a trustee at Bennington College since 1946 and in January, 1949, she was elected by the Vermont Legislature as the first woman to serve on the Board of Trustees of the University of Vermont.

Since 1937 Mrs. Wills has served on the Advisory Board of the Women's College, having been elected to the Board by the Alumnae and reappointed by the Trustees. For the last two years she has acted in the capacity of Chairman of the Advisory Board. She has attended all but one of the Alumnae Council meetings held since the Council was first set up in 1939.

LOOK TO THE TEACHER . . .

[Continued from page 16]

what our professional educators preach, I 'created a situation' designed to yield the experience I needed. To report the ideas and convictions of these embryonic teachers, I had to participate in an informal discussion; so after hand-picking a cross section representing cadet-experienced juniors and seniors, I held an off-the-record press conference bated with cake and coke at my apartment.

If you visualize such a session as either apple-vending or gripe-dispensing, you don't know your younger generation. Motivated by the topic and specific 'reader angle' of this article, they gave it to me and to each other—straight. These kids know why and how they want to be educated and to educate.

From actual teaching experience, they know that education is crippling unless it creates self-reliant, happy, unselfish, intelligent citizens; and they think that educators must decide what they are up to, as well as why and how to scientifically and objectively 'activate' their program.

In spite of the theoretical nature of the art of teaching and the organic quality of the medium, these seniors are certain that they can take on that kind of job and do it well. As juniors or seniors, each of them has interned in public schools and in the Congdon Campus School. In fact, one of these cadets taught so well that his principal wanted him to finish out the year as a staff member and postpone returning to Potsdam until next fall. But flattering as such a proposal was, the cadet was so anxious to come back and resume his academic and professional studies qualifying him to legitimately enter the teaching profession that he made that intelligent and far-sighted decision.

They are excited about the business and fun of teaching. It's a 'superman' sized job. It offers academic freedom and it carries prestige. Teachers must be and are people. People must be critical thinkers, cultured critics; and critics must be human, life-loving, tolerant, and humble. Surely their instructors must be all this and more too. These students are well aware that an informed public is a decisive factor in the ultimate realization of their plans and hopes for education in a divided world.

Who should be accepted as Teachers' College students? Our upperclassmen have very definite ideas about recruiting and admission policies—specific ideas evolved from experience. Two seniors, for the first time in the eighty-year history of the college, serve on the faculty admissions' committee, personally interviewing and briefing applications of prospective freshmen.

The members of the senior class report that some current offerings and emphases were unavailable to them as underclassmen—the sequence program, for example. An elementary major may now elect courses in art, English, music, social science, etc., which enrich an area that he enjoys and may want to emphasize in his own professional career. The seniors who wish they might enroll in the freshman "Expression in the Arts" course, which incorporates basic courses in composition, music, and art courses that they studied as individual subjects. The fact that the 'Expression' freshmen go to New York between terms to vitalize this academic instruction by actually attending concerts, opera, theater, art galleries, etc., could account for the seniors' regrets.

But they dedicate very little time to expressing regrets. The future, for them, is sharply defined. They know what they want to do and what the doing will exact of their energy, time and life. All of them plan to continue their formal education; all of them know that even masters' programs will only extend rather than foreshorten their horizons. Next September these college-educated, professionally experienced men and women will be teaching your children and your neighbors' children. These teachers, Mr. Cousins, will not "become walled in by the general feeling of adequacy, self-satisfaction, and security."

These college kids, Mr. Cousins, are as civilly disobedient as Thoreau himself, whose tough and resilient bench mark they sight in his:

"Pursue, keep up with, circle round and round your life, as a dog does his master's chaise. Do what you love. Know your own bone, gnaw at it, bury it, unearth it, and gnaw it still."

ÚNA LETTERÁ DA ROMA

[Continued from page 17]

that it does in New York. Here it is simply the last night in the year, and Romans go early to bed in full confidence that
the New Year will arrive without any special encouragement from them.

We decided to defy the old injunction about doing as the Romans do and go to a new Chinese restaurant that all week had been announcing its "gala New Year's Eve opening," obviously angling for the American trade. "Might be quite a crowd there," we theorized hopefully.

When we arrived in the middle of the evening, however, there were more waiters visible than customers. We were greeted by the manager, who showed his high morale in the face of disaster by asking us if we had reservations. We didn't, but the problem of finding a place for us was not difficult since only one table out of twelve was occupied by paying guests.

We took some heart, however, when this party of six greeted us with a boisterous rendition of the Alma Mater of Plainfield High School, and brightened considerably when we found our favorite Chinese dish, egg foo yong, on the menu. The egg foo yong proved to be a tasteless illusion, but the afterwards.

college, but both for professional and social reasons, it seemed fashion. We had been so consistently mild that this seemed a minor defect. The only thing lacking was central heating, and the weather itself. To be sure, we can now inquire the price of eggs and the only beating we took, however, was from the language. "I was sure he was going to beat me," she confessed afterwars.

The only heating we took, however, was from the language itself. To be sure, we can now inquire the price of eggs and comment on the elementary manifestations of the weather, but these topics don't hold up too well in an extended conversation.

Near the end of January we moved to a two-room furnished apartment complete with gas-range kitchen, bath, balcony overlooking assorted back yards, private roof terrace and Italian landlady who spoke no English.

The only thing lacking was central heating, and the weather had been so consistently mild that this seemed a minor defect. The day after we moved in, however, a frigid wind from Siberia brought real winter to Rome, and the city's gas workers chose this opportune moment to go on strike. For six days we cooked our meals on a tiny hot plate.

"What a laugh we'll get out of this situation when we look back on it later," I said one evening as we sat shivering in front of our one totally inadequate electric heater. "Yes, if we live that long," my wife answered.

But this is not meant to be a tale of woe. All of the inconveniences would have been a small price for the privilege of spending a single day in the marvelous Basilica of St. Peter, or among the inexhaustible treasures of the Vatican museum, or at any of a hundred other monuments to human and divine grandeur in this ancient city.

We have gazed at many of these wonders, and also sampled the vigorous contemporary life of the city,—the tremendous gathering of 300,000 persons in St. Peter's Square to hear and cheer Pius XII; the harness races at Villa Glori; the colorful Roman Carnival, complete with chariot races, in Villa Borghese on the last Sunday before Lent.

And we have met all kinds of persons. There was the ex-jockey who had been deported from the United States for dope-peddling and felt like an outcast in his native land; the businessman who developed the thesis that Mussolini had not been a bad dictator like Hitler or Stalin; the old Danish lady who gave a Christmas party for 40 Italian orphans; the red-haired countess who hoped for a new war in which Italy could regain its lost honor.

Finally, as a newspaperman, I have seen and heard enough to convince me that Italy is one of the crucial fronts in the cold war between East and West. I know that the United States, through ECA, is pouring in a vast amount of material aid. I know that the Italian Communist Party is waging a bitter campaign of propaganda and strikes to minimize the effects of this aid.

There are those who say that the Communist campaign is failing, that the government is growing stronger, and that the Italian economy is well on the way to recovery.

But as for my opinion on these important questions, I only know what I read in the papers.

Alumnae Chapter Notes

The Burlington Alumnae Club met on February 2 at the home of Mrs. June Perry Conklin, '42, for a talk by Mrs. Conklin on her large collection of dolls. Newly-elected officers are: Mrs. Norma Winberg Unsworth, '41, president; Mrs. Alla Fitzgerald Smith, '29, vice-president; Mrs. Evelyn Clement Green, '32, secretary, and Mrs. Cornelia Smith Carpenter, '46, treasurer. Miss Ruth Cann, Director of Admissions, was guest speaker at the March 8 meeting.

The Hartford Alumnae Club met at the home of Miss Anita Strassel, '47, on January 26 with a "Travelogue" by Mrs. Elizabeth Chalmers Dow, '14, as the featured attraction. Mrs. Gertrude Parsons Crehan, '28, entertained the group at her home on March 23 with Miss Barbara A. Wells, Alumnae Secretary, as a guest.

The New York-New Jersey Alumnae Association met on March 16 at the Women's National Republican Club with Mrs. Alice Guest Howson, '20, as guest speaker. Mrs. Howson was one of the two women appointed to the Board of Trustees last July, and is well known to the alumnae of this area since her home was formerly in East Orange, New Jersey.

The Boston Alumnae Association gave its annual Christmas Tea in honor of undergraduates and prospective students at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum on December 30. The program consisted of a guided tour of the museum, a musicale and tea. About fifty people attended.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Simmons, '29, and Mrs. Marjorie Palmer Maxham, '44, general chairman, poured. Members of the committee were: Miss Margaret Hood, '46, Mrs. Ingrid Monk Stevenson, '44, Mrs. June Archibald Lent, '43, and Mrs. Cora Farrier Wade, '39.

The Christmas meeting of the Worcester Alumnae Association was held at the Salter Secretarial School on December 7. Mrs. Roland Parker, Borist, spoke on "Decorating with Christmas Greens," followed by a social hour with Mrs. Anna Maria Yeadon, '35, as chairman. Miss Ruth Cann was a guest from the College on February 13 at a luncheon held at the home of the Misses Anne, '06, and Eunice, '11, Smith, assisted by Mrs. Gunhild Elfstrom Carlson, '27.
Alumni News and Notes

Compiled and prepared by the Alumni and Alumnae Offices

1894
DEATHS: Dr. Henry L. Stickney on Dec. 17 in Bay Pines, Fla.

1895
DEATHS: Della Hapgood Warren (Mrs. Perry) on Jan. 23 in Brattleboro, Vt.

ADDRESSES: Caroline Burditt Parker (Mrs. J. E.), 518 Quinobequin Rd., Waban 68, Mass.

1897
ADDRESSES: Elna Coates Blake (Mrs. Charles A.), 33 Wentworth Rd., Melrose 76, Mass.

1898
DEATHS: Dr. Henry L. Stickney on Dec. 17 in Bay Pines, Fla.

ADDRESSES: Isabel M. Blake is retired from Keene Teacher's College; address: 231 Pequot Ave., New London, Conn.

1899
ADDRESSES: Mabel Rising, 23 Smith St., Danbury, Conn.

Rev. Cecil Plumb has become pastor of Cochran Memorial church in Oneida Castle; address: 13 Castle St., Oneida Castle, Oneida, N. Y.

Franklin A. Hebard is executive vice-president of the Salem Five Cents Savings Bank; address: The Hawthorne, Salem, Mass.

1900
ADDRESSES: Alice Cortis Johnson (Mrs. Robert), Brandy Hill, R.D. 1, Putnam, Conn.

1901
ADDRESSES: Ruth Ball Bolles, Plaza Hotel, Toledo 2, Ohio.

1902
ADDRESSES: Philip H. Condit, 669 Haxtun Ave., Orange, N. J.

1903
ADDRESSES: Caroline Burditt Parker (Mrs. J. E.), 518 Quinobequin Rd., Waban 68, Mass.

1904
ADDRESSES: Elna Coates Blake (Mrs. Charles A.), 33 Wentworth Rd., Melrose 76, Mass.

1905

Isabel M. Blake is retired from Keene Teacher's College; address: 231 Pequot Ave., New London, Conn.

Dr. James Olmsted has been elected corresponding member of the Societe Philomathique of Paris.

1906
ADDRESSES: Grace Buttolph Eldridge (Mrs. William H.), 137 7th Ave., North, Twin Falls, Idaho.


1907
ADDRESSES: Hazel McLeod Wills (Mrs. William) has been elected a trustee of the Univ. of Vermont by the Vt. General Assembly.

Dr. James Olmsted has been elected corresponding member of the Societe Philomathique of Paris.

1908
ADDRESSES: Dr. M. J. Pond, 918 E. Illinois St., Kirksville, Mo.

1909
ADDRESSES: Ivers Hackett, 339 E. 87th St., New York 28, N. Y.

1910
MARRIAGES: Ruth Noyes to Benjamin H. Gale on Jan. 15; address: 50 Evergreen Ave., Rutland, Vt.

1911
DEATHS: Carlisle G. Kron on Sept. 11, 1948.

1912
ADDRESSES: Philip H. Condit, 669 Haxtun Ave., Orange, N. J.

1913

1914
ADDRESSES: Frances M. Pray, 14 Summer St., Bristol, N. H.

Charlotte C. Marsh has been elected president of the Vt. Tourist Service Association.

1915
ADDRESSES: Mabel Rising, 23 Smith St., Danbury, Conn.

Rev. Cecil Plumb has become pastor of Cochran Memorial church in Oneida Castle; address: 13 Castle St., Oneida Castle, Oneida, N. Y.

Franklin A. Hebard is executive vice-president of the Salem Five Cents Savings Bank; address: The Hawthorne, Salem, Mass.

1916
ADDRESSES: Alice Cortis Johnson (Mrs. Robert), Brandy Hill, R.D. 1, Putnam, Conn.

1917
ADDRESSES: Ruth Ball Bolles, Plaza Hotel, Toledo 2, Ohio.

1918
ADDRESSES: Philip H. Condit, 669 Haxtun Ave., Orange, N. J.

1919
ADDRESSES: Mabel Rising, 23 Smith St., Danbury, Conn.

Rev. Cecil Plumb has become pastor of Cochran Memorial church in Oneida Castle; address: 13 Castle St., Oneida Castle, Oneida, N. Y.

Franklin A. Hebard is executive vice-president of the Salem Five Cents Savings Bank; address: The Hawthorne, Salem, Mass.

1920
ADDRESSES: Alice Cortis Johnson (Mrs. Robert), Brandy Hill, R.D. 1, Putnam, Conn.

Ruth Ball Bolles, Plaza Hotel, Toledo 2, Ohio.

1921
ADDRESSES: Edith H. Tallmadge, 90 Hawthorne Ave., Albany 3, N. Y.

1922
ADDRESSES: Edsle S. Scott, Moore Cottage, East Northfield, Mass.

Carolyne Hayward Reed (Mrs. Coleman), 255 6th Ave. N., St. Petersburg, Fla.

Alice Kirkpatrick, 378 West End Ave., West End Plaza, New York 24, N. Y.

John H. Prescott, 63 Stephen, Stamford, Conn.

1923
ADDRESSES: Lelia Wallace Rowe (Mrs. Leslie R.), Lancaster, N. H.

Marjorie Eames, New Woman's Residence, Observatory St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

1924

ADDRESSES: Sadie R. Posner, 520 Oakland Ave., Cedarhurst, L. I.

Gladys Wright, Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.


Ruth C. Cowles has been promoted to State Supervisor of Home Economics Education for the State of Conn.

1925
ADDRESSES: Lelia Wallace Rowe (Mrs. Leslie R.), Lancaster, N. H.

Marjorie Eames, New Woman's Residence, Observatory St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Ruth A. Dodge was recently elected president of the National Association of Biology Teachers. She also has prepared a Teacher's Manual to be used with her previously published textbook, "Elements of Biology."

1926
ADDRESSES: Roland A. Bennett, Box 476, Niantic, Conn.

1927
MARRIAGES: Donald R. McProud to Jean Brown on May 3, 1948 in Schenectady, N. Y.

ADDRESSES: Gunhild Elfstrom Carlson (Mrs. Eric B.), 60 A. Elm St., Worcester 2, Mass.

Daniel Pinder, 94 Beech St., Westwood, N. J.

Helen Church Mallory (Mrs. Clark), 8 Lincoln St., Stoneham, Mass.

Dr. Orman A. Tucker is a staff physician at the State Hospital in Waterbury, Vt.; address: 93 So. Main St., Waterbury, Vt.
J. Louise Covert is teaching biology at Tariiffville, Conn.; address: Box 97, Tariiffville, Conn.

Donald McProud is manager of Bullochs in Los Angeles, Calif.; address: 305 So. Granada Ave., Alhambra, Calif.

Dr. Elizabeth Adams is an instructor in chemistry at Bradford Durfee Technical Institute.

1928


Two new books by Frances Frost have been published recently: Christmas is Shaped Like Stars and Sleigh Bells for Windy Foot.

Ticideore R. Stearns is a mail clerk at the Burlington, Vt. Post Office; address: Bldg. 1417, Apt. 5, Ft. Ethan Allen, Winoski, Vt.

Rev. Roger P. Cleveland is minister of the federated protestant churches in East Boston, Mass.; address: 205 Clifton Ave., Winthrop 52, Mass.

1929

Addresses: Elizabeth Woodworth, 34 Barnard St., Hartford, Conn. Vernet S. Keller, Box 207, Johnson, Vt. Frances Spear, 482S Chevy Chase Dr., Apt. 303, Chevy Chase, Md. Kenneth A. Shutts, 71 Monroe St., Hartford, Conn. Edward F. Landon, 36 Forest Stream Dr., Williamsville 21, N. Y.

Christopher A. Webber is president of the Rutland County National Bank.

Arthur T. Brush is commercial manager of radio station WHDH; address: 6 St. James Ave., Boston 16, Mass.

1930


Bertel C. Nylen is sales manager of the industrial development and service section of Du Pont in Wilmington, Del.

1931


Kenneth E. Simpson is head of the Industrial and Public Relations Division of the Union Bag and Paper Corp., Glens Falls, N. Y.

Albert E. Arnold, Jr. is a patent attorney with the Radio Corp. of Am.; address: 50 W. Maple Ave., Apt. 15D, Merchantville, N. J.

1932


1933

MARRIAGES—Robert F. McDermott to Esther Balch on Dec. 7 in Inglewood, Calif.


William S. Weier has been appointed chairman of the 1949 Eastern Round Table, Life Insurance Advertisers Association.

Dr. Aaron W. Newton is taking a three year course in pathology at Tufts Medical School.

1934

Births—A daughter, Beverly Louise, to Mr. and Mrs. William S. Wright (Dorothy Smith) on May 11, 1948; address: 14 Cherry St., Essex Junction, Vt. A son, Bruce Evans, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilbert Hutton (Ruth Hanchett) on Nov. 28, 1948. A son, Edgar, to Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Crosby (Glenna Bump) on Aug. 18, 1948.


Natt L. Divoll was elected secretary of the Vt. Senate. Donald C. McKee is in charge of the Amsterdam claims office of the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Co.; address: 22 Market St., Amsterdam, N. Y.

1935


Arnold R. La Force is assistant vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

1936


Charles A. Young II was recently admitted to the Massachusetts Bar and is practicing law at 73 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.; in the firm of Brier & Young; address: 47 Bushnell St., Dorchester, Mass.

Harry M. Gorham is a loss adjuster with the Home
Insurance Co. in Syracuse; address: R.F.D. 3, Baldwinsville, N.Y.

1937

ADDRESSES: Ralph W. Pickard, 255 Whitney Ave., New Haven, Conn; Kenneth W. MacFadyen, 162 Dalton Ave., Pittsfield, Mass; Mr. and Mrs. J. Townsend Hopkins (Mary Clark ’35), 1521 North Court St., Rockford, Ill.


Philip G. Brown, Box 81, Woodbury, Conn.

Elizabeth MacArthur has been appointed librarian for the libraries in Dachau, Deggenordorf, Berchtesgaden areas and in Munich at the Burgerbrukeller as well as the EQMSD Indiana area since her arrival in EUCOM; address: Munich Military Post, Library Br. Spec. Service, A.P.O. 407A, c/o P.M., New York, N. Y.

Randall W. Hoffman has been acting director of Worcester Junior College in Mass. where he has been acting director for the past six months.

1938

BIRTHS: A son, Randall Gates, to Mr. and Mrs. Carlos B. Cook (Janet Randall) on Nov. 23, 1948. A son, Peter Gates, to Mr. and Mrs. Irving Tuttle (Betty Gates) on Jan. 29.

ADDRESSES: Katherine Flint, 14 Clinton St., Delhi, N. Y.; John R. Smith, 5448 Kipling Rd., Pittsburgh 17, Pa.


Bruce M. Brown is assistant reference librarian at Colgate Univ.; address: Box 676, Colgate Station, Hamilton, N. Y.

Arne L. Bulkeley is with the U. S. Public Health Service in Alaska; address: Box 125, Wrangell, Alaska.

1939

BIRTHS: A daughter, Ann, to Mr. and Mrs. Russell Fessenden (Catherine Andrus).

ADDRESSES: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Trask, Jr. (Margaret Ray), 62 Fernbank Ave., Delmar, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Carter (Dorothy Korb), Mt. Vernon St., Newport, Vt.; Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth M. Kinsey (Doris Keffer ’40), East River Rd., Grand Island, N. Y.

Paul B. Ranslow, 3612 Quesada St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Arthena Gregg, 19 Burr Ave., Middletown, Conn.


Robert W. Lord has been named Vice President of Flitcraft, Inc., publishers, New York City. He is also a member of the Young Men’s Board of Trade.

Joseph C. Foley will begin a year of internship at Mary Fletcher Hospital in Burlington, Vt. on July 1.

1940

MARRIAGES: John Wallace Gilpin to Phoebe S. Barkan on Nov. 6, 1948 in San Francisco, Calif.

BIRTHS: A son, Stephen George, to Mr. and Mrs. David T. Goodell (Mary Ruby ’41) on Nov. 20, 1948. A son, Stephen Joseph, to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard C. Halnon on Dec. 27, 1948. A son, Timothy Huggins, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Teft (Sally Nothnagle) on Jan. 10. A son Daniel Ellsworth, to Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Hutner (Frances Cornwall) on Dec. 11, 1948; address: Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. A son, Robert Stuart, to Mr. and Mrs. Loring Pratt on Jan. 8.

ADDRESSES: George R. Davis, 185 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.; Alice Atwood Spaulding (Mrs. Roger F.), Danville, Vt.; Marion Neff Parmeter (Mrs. Allen), 28 Brush Hill Rd., Milton, Mass.; Robert D. Wise, 6717 Maple St., Cincinnati 27, Ohio. Mary Donati Shannonhouse (Mrs. William R.), 218 Monroe Ave., Cape Charles, Va.; Jeanne Hoyt Shedd (Mrs. John V.), Box 216, 1700 Bay Laurel Dr., Menlo Park, Calif.; Mildred Clarke Grassweller (Mrs. Robert D.), 4824 London Rd., Dulduth 3, Minn.

Charles English, Belgrade Attache, Dept. of State, Washington 25, D. C.

Dr. Loring W. Pratt is associated with Frederick T. Hill, M.D. in the practice of oto-laryngology in Waterville, Maine; address: 12 West St., Waterville, Maine.

Porter Evans, Jr. is an engineer with the Arabian-American Oil Co.; address: 813 38th St., Richmond, Calif.

1941


BIRTHS: A daughter, Elizabeth, to Mr. and Mrs. Sumner J. House on Nov. 29, 1948. A son, Barry Raymond, to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond R. Unsworth (Norma Winberg) on Dec. 21, 1948. A daughter, Kathy, to Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Johnstone (Mary Clough ’42) on Jan. 31. A son, Christopher J., to Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Coenen (Denise Peloquin) on Feb. 1. A daughter, Nancy, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Krumm (Janet Lang) on Feb. 22.

ADDRESSES: LeRoy F. Hovey, 3rd, 22 Horseshoe Lane, Levittown, L. I.; Helen Rothery Higbee (Mrs. Edward), 317 East St., Hingham, Mass.; Janet Sutcliffe Scilipoti (Mrs. Clinton), 235 Wooner St., New York 12, N. Y.; Stephen H. Arnold, R. D. 1, Waverly, N. Y.; Doris Lathrop Riggs (Mrs. Edwin A.), 14 Highland Ave., Auburn, N. Y.; Frances Cady Grauman (Mrs. Charles H.), 24 Spring St., Norwood, N. Y.; Marjorie H. Porter (Mrs. Dr. W. N. Porter), 26 Summer St., Tilton, N. H.; James W. Porter Evans, Jr. is an engineer with the Arabian-American Oil Co.; address: 813 38th St., Richmond, Calif.

1942


BIRTHS: A son, David Wayne, to Lt. and Mrs. Wayne Fitzpatrick (Hope Barton) on Dec. 7, 1948. A daughter, Deborah Ann, to Mr. and Mrs. William Hunt (Margaret Goodell) on May 23, 1948; address: 915 93 1/4 St., S.E., Rochester, Minn. A son, Thomas Edward, to Mr. and Mrs. John Repko (Gertrude Clendenin) on Aug. 29, 1947; address: 419 Spring Ave., Ridgewood, N. J. A daughter, Susan Lea, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Files (Clarice Dionne) on Aug. 1, 1948. A daughter, Carolyn Ruth, to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin J. Titsworth (Ruth Montgomery) on July 12, 1948.


Richard A. Files is vice-president and treasurer of Mica Inc. in Quincy, Mass.; address: Accord, Mass.

Douglas H. Mendel, Jr. is doing graduate work at Princeton Univ.; address: 17 Ivy Lane, Princeton, N. J.

Ann Curtis is recreational director in a Special Services Club in Munich; address: Munich Military Post, A.P.O. 407 A c/o P.M., N. Y. C.

Adelaide Barrett is a staff nurse at the New Haven Visiting Nurse Association; address: 379 Elm St., West Haven, Conn.

Harriet Tillinghast is business office supervisor with the Southern New England Telephone Co.; address: 53 Linmoore St., Hartford, Conn.

Mary Tudbury is a clinical instructor at New England Baptist Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Virginia Witte Kiersted (Mrs. Wyndoo, III) is taking an advanced course in pediatric nursing at the Univ. of Chicago; address: Box 85, NAOTS, Chincoteague, Va.

Philip Wisell is a salesman for Sagur-Puck in Albany, N. Y.; address: Sunset Rd., Schodack, N. Y.

Kyle T. Brown has been admitted to the Vt. Bar for the practice of law.

Virginia L. Smith is doing graduate work in Social Work at Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, Tenn.

MARRIAGES: Phyllis Dodds to Allen Williams on July 17, 1948 in Providence, R. I.; address: 20 Algonquin Rd., Rumford 16, R. I. Ralph deCastro to Gwendolyn Oliver on Dec. 4 in Camden, N. J.; address: Taca de Venezuela, Mariquita, Venezuela.


BIRTHS: A son, William Edward, to Mr. and Mrs. Donald R. Marti (Margaret Bullock) on Oct. 21, 1948. A son, Thomas B., Jr., to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Powers (Jean Jordan) on Aug. 11, 1948. A daughter, Susan Dean, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Ormsby (Barbara Roberts) on May 7, 1948. A daughter, Ellen Edwards, to Mr. and Mrs. Dwight E. Morris, Jr. (Margaret Ferry) on Oct. 23, 1948. A son, Paul Parker, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Lockard (Carol Lewthwaite) on Aug. 8, 1948. A daughter, Nancy Ruth, to Mr. and Mrs. Roger H. Engstrand (Dorothy Hood) on March 31, 1948; address: 1262 Delta Ave., Cincinnati 8, Ohio. A daughter, Patricia Ann, to Mr. and Mrs. John A. Young (Helen Hooley '42) on Dec. 17, 1948; address: 11 Geneva St., Bath, N. Y. A son, William A., to Mr. and Mrs. William A. Van Blarcom (Jane Whitman) on Aug. 28, 1948; address: 128 Doremus Ave., Ridgewood, N. J. A daughter, Virginia Ann, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Nims, Jr. on Sept. 12, 1948; address: 36 Rakoscy Ave., Fairfield, Conn.


Stanley Tupper received his Bachelor of Laws Degree from LaSalle Extension Univ. in July. He expected to complete his three years office study in Feb.

Dr. Ralph S. Craveshaw is resident Psychiatrist at the Menninger Foundation; address: 2113 Potomac Dr., Topeka, Kansas.

Dr. William E. Lutz has opened an office for the practice of general dentistry; address: 432 Main St., Beacon, N. Y.

MARRIAGES: Charles R. Bobertz to Geraldine Miller on Dec. 4, 1948 in Albany, N. Y. Dr. Robert P. Darrow to Susan Ackerman on Dec. 27, 1948 in New Haven, Conn.
Paul Davis to Phoebe E. Browning on Nov. 6, 1948 in East Greenwich, R. I.

BIRTHS: A daughter, Constance Burnham, to Mr. and Mrs. Sanford P. Young (Georgia Childs '43) on Oct. 8, 1948. A daughter, Susan Fitz, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Baird on Feb. 8.


Dr. Harlow F. Avery is resident physician at Milwaukee Childrens Hosp., Milwaukee, Wis.

John E. Unterecker received his M.A. degree from Columbia in Jan., 1948. He is working for his Ph. D. while instructing at C.C.N.Y.; address: 607 Grandview St., Ridgewood 27, N. Y.

John A. Calhoun has been elected State's Attorney of Addison County in Vt.

Paul Davis is in Italy on a Pulitzer Traveling Fellowship granted by Columbia's School of Journalism; address: Via Nomentana 160, Rome, Italy.

BIRTHS: A daughter, Mary Jane, to Mr. and Mrs. James M. Brayden (Jane Elliott) on Dec. 13, 1948.

1945

MARRIAGES: Jean Hickman to Robert D. Robson on June 26, 1948 in Buffalo, N. Y.; address: 26 College St., Ridgewood 27, N. Y. Grace Kelly to Jonathan Milner in Jan., 1948. He is working for his Ph. D. while instructing at C.C.N.Y.; address: 607 Grandview St., Ridgewood 27, N. Y.


George E. McDonough is teaching English Writing at Johns Hopkins Univ.; address: Dept. of English Writing, Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore 18, Md.

Harmon Plumb received his M.S. from Northwestern Univ. in Physics. He is working for his Ph. D. and doing some laboratory instruction.

Dorothy Compton is secretary to the Principal Secretary of the United Nations Commission on Korea; address: United Nations Commission on Korea, Duk Soo Palace, APO 235, c/o P.M., San Francisco, Calif.

Anna E. MacWilliams received her M.A. degree from Teachers College, Columbia last June. She is now Field Director of the Girl Scouts of Detroit; address: Room 650, 153 East Elizabeth St., Detroit 1, Mich.

David S. Palmstrom will begin a year of internship at Mary Fletcher Hospital in Burlington, Vt. on July 1.

1946

MARRIAGES: Marion D. Roberts to R. Edward Klaisz, Jr. on Nov. 6, 1948 in Collingswood, N. J.; address: 74 East Centre St., Woodbury, N. J.

ADDRESSES: Margaret E. Palfrey, 1613 West St., Wilmington, Del. Patricia L. Beach, Miss Porter's School, Farmington, Conn. Mary Anderson Williams (Mrs. Thomas O.), Fort Fairfield, Maine. Gloria Moore Higgins (Mrs. Patrick), 37 Ellen Dr., Cheektowaga, N. Y. Katherine Rowley Purinton (Mrs. Charles M.), Country Club Rd., Waterbury 83, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rowley (Pamela Lowe), 223 West Woodridge Dr., Rockwood, Durham, N. C. Doris Smith Agne (Mrs. Wendel), Hillcrest Rd., Middlebury, Vt. Lucie Suter O'Brien (Mrs. William F.), 104-15 29th Ave., East Elmhurst, N. Y. Mary H. Albertson, 1910 Belmont Rd., N. W., Washington, 9, D. C. Dorothy Menard Bruce (Mrs. Philip M.), 932 Albany St., Schenectady, N. Y.

Marian Armstrong is director of Christian Education at the Caroline Mission; address: 3641 Palm St., Apt. E, St. Louis 7, Mo.

Lois Brigham is dietitian at the Veteran's Administration Hospital, Newington 11, Conn.

Robert C. Terrill is a chemical production specialist with the Carwin Co.; address: 141 Linden St., New Haven, Conn.

William H. von Dreele, Jr. is attending the Washington Univ. Graduate School of Arts & Sciences in St. Louis, Mo.

1947


BIRTHS: A daughter, Pamela, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Rand, Jr. (Virginia Hodder) on Jan. 4; address: 25 East Wheelock St., Hanover, N. H.

ADDRESSES: Barbara Parcer Nelson (Mrs. L. C.), 13 Nagogomi Court, Rolla, Mo. Donna Hiler Trakowski
Jean Rapaport to Alvin L. Hollander on Jan. 13 in N. Y. C.


1948

DEATHS: Richard P. Hollister on Jan. 6 in Rye, N. Y.


BIRTHS: A son, George Tappan, to Mr. and Mrs. Norman Hassinger (Rosalind Tappan '45) on Nov. 28, 1948.


Joseph Jones has opened a Bread Loaf Snow Bowl Racing school for instruction in skiing. He has been appointed coach of the 1949 American Women's ski team.

Martin Schmidt is with the Richmond Office Equipment Co., in Burlington, Vt.; address: 4 Shannon St., Middlebury, Vt.

Ruth Burgess Schmidt (Mrs. Martin) is assistant dietitian at Middlebury College; address: 4 Shannon St., Middlebury, Vt.

Patricia Prendergast Turner (Mrs. Thomas) is a case worker for the Nassau County Dept. of Public Welfare in N. Y.; address: 53 Homestead Lane, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y. Stuart Pettit is an Ensign in the U. S. Navy and training as an aviation pilot at Pensacola, Fla.

William Perkins is a correspondent for Butterick Co., Inc.; address: 19 Oxford Blvd., Great Neck, N. Y.

Joan Sherman is doing secretarial work for the superintendent of Pelham, N. Y. Memorial High School.

Frederick B. Johnston is on the Business Administration training program of General Electric in Syracuse; address: R.D. 1, Clay, N. Y.

Bartley B. Nourse is a field scout executive for the Eastern Conn. Council of the Boy Scouts of Am., Inc.; address: 9 L'Homme St., Danielson, Conn.

George Newcomb is attending evening classes at Fordham Law School.

Sally Fisher has written a poem entitled 'Roses Cannot Choose' which has been selected by the National Poetry Association for publication in its annual Anthology of College Poetry.

Eugene H. Miller is teaching English at the Univ. of Pa. while studying for his M.A. degree.

Anne Clarke Macaluso (Mrs. Vincent G.) is doing part-time work as a legal secretary; address: 1905 G. Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

David Otis is a field scout executive for the Long Trail Council of Boy Scouts; address: Lyndonville, Vt.

Thomas H. Cremer is studying for a doctor of Optometry degree at the Northern Illinois College of Optometry; address: 5633 No. Kenmore Ave., Chicago 40, Ill.

Margaret Curtis Burckes (Mrs. John H.) is ski instructor at Chipman Hill for the Middlebury Winter Sports Club.

Robert N. Andersen is teaching social studies at the Voorheesville Central School; address: 292 Third Ave., North Troy, N. Y.

Robert S. Dustin is in the lumber business; address: Randolph, Vt.

Lynn L. Moore is studying at the Univ. of London; address: 20 Portman Square, London W-1, England.

Robert C. Ness is teaching history and geography in the 8th grade in Ware, Mass.

Jeannette Abbott is house director at Battell Cottage, Middlebury.

February, 1949

Herbert J. Broner is a stock controller with Hecht Co.; address: 4707 Conn. Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.

E. Leighton Hutchinson is doing graduate work in French at Middlebury; address: 40 College St., Middlebury, Vt.

Thomas H. Mariner is a statistician with the Corning Glass Works in Wellsboro, Pa.

Dan C. Muesel is with the South Bend Tool & Die Co.; address: 1794 E. Colfax Ave., South Bend 17, Ind.

Walter T. Savage is studying for his M.A. degree at the Univ. of Pa. Graduate School of Arts & Sciences; 76 Bayard Ave., Woodbury, N. J. 
In addition to the list of names of Middlebury men who lost their lives in World War II which is to appear on the Plaque in the entrance of the Memorial Field House and Gymnasium, it is planned to have a "GOLDEN BOOK" or a "BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE" in which will be recorded the names of all Middlebury men and women who served in the Armed Forces in World War II.

A careful checking of all records and previously published lists has been made with the result that there are on the tentative list 1,850 names, including Alumni, Alumnae, and former students, as well as members of the present undergraduate body who are understood to have been in the Service. A tentative list is being published with the April issue of the NEWS LETTER and it is urgently requested that anyone who notes errors or omissions will report them immediately to Edgar J. Wiley, Director of Alumni Relations.

A card is enclosed with this issue of the NEWS LETTER on which the important facts about military service may be indicated conveniently for verification or correction of the College's permanent files. The cooperation of all concerned will be greatly appreciated.
Ragle, Richard Harrison, 53
Reilly, Raymond Francis, ’32
Reighard, Edward Marion, Jr., ’26
Reichert, Edward John, ’40
Rauner, Robert MacKenzie, ’50
Rathbun, Alvin Acklin, ’47
Rasmussen, Arthur Edward, Jr., ’43
Ranslow, Paul Babbitt, 39
Quackenbush, Kenneth Francis, ’40
Rice, Leonard Alexander, Jr., ’51
Rice, John Lalor, ’41
Riccio, Albert Joseph, ’38
Reynolds, Robert Edwin, ’39
Remmler, Olaf Donald, ’49
Remington, Harry Glenn, ’48
Reinbrecht, Charles Henry, ’22
Reiland, Donald Karl, ’53
Reed, Robert Henry, ’49
Richardson, Harold William, ’49
Rice, William John, ’49
Rice, John Stillman, Jr., ’34
Remington, Harry Glenn, ’46
Rennie, Olaf Donald, ’49
Roberts, Nelson MacDougall, ’43
Roberts, Donald Randolph, ’50
Rice, John Lalor, ’41
Rice, John Stillman, Jr., ’34
Rice, Leonard Alexander, Jr., ’51
Rice, Mark Eastbrook, ’44
Rice, William John, ’49
Richard, John Marion, 27
Richardson, Carlos Edward, ’48
Richardson, Harold William, ’49
Richardson, Henry Mahlen, 38
Richardson, Thomas Daniel, ’51
Richardson, Vance Allen, ’44
Richard, Mark Stanley, ’35
Ricker, Robert Jann, ’48
Ricker, Oliver, ’50
Kline, Charles Joseph, ’51
Kline, Charles Joseph, ’50
Rittenhouse, Jean White, ’50
Rivel, Robert Bradin, ’49
Robison, Edwin Leslie, ’35
Robbins, George B., ’36
Roberts, Donald Randolph, ’44
Roberts, John Samuel, Jr., ’50
Roberts, Nelson MacDougall, ’43
Roberson, Allan Elwood, ’48
Robinson, John Allan, ’44
Robinson, John Connell, ’38
Robinson, John Mantsly, ’45
Robinson, Oliver Cleveland, ’45
Robinson, Philip Weeks, Jr., ’48
Robinson, Richard Ray, ’48
Rossford, Paul Michael, ’34
Roemer, Roberts Marion, ’40
Rogers, Walter Cummins, ’47
Roberts, Warren, Jr., ’39
Roll, Burt Hentry, ’44
Rollen, Robert Bradin, ’49
Romero, Anthony Vincenzo, ’66
Rosado, Edward Albert, ’39
Rowe, Thomas Walden, ’44
Root, Augustin Averill, ’43

Rooi, Russell Lynam, ’34
Rancie, Alfred Marvin, ’23
Rose, Richard Collin, ’38
Roth, John A., ’25 (R 63)
Ross, John Kay McKeen, ’43
Ross, Orrin Everett, Jr., ’50
Ross, Richard Emery, ’36
Ross, Richard Mac, ’38
Ross, Robert Macdonald, ’51
Ross, Stewart, ’30
Rosser, John, ’40
Ross, Louis Frank, ’49
Roth, Robert Jarvis, ’45
Rowe, Grace Litchfield, ’44
Rowe, Robert Arnold, ’38
Ross, Robert Isaacson, ’46
Rabb, Douglas Charles, ’36
Ross, Paul, ’41
Radd, Kenneth Walker, ’35
Rodrick, Marion Grace, ’30
Roggeri, Frank Joseph, ’36
Ridlon, John Taylor, ’33
Rombod, Charles Stewart Beadley, ’40
Rumbau, John Willard, ’49
Rush, Donald, ’44
Russell, Harlow Fillmore, ’44
Russell, Theodore Eugene, ’42
Ryan, Charles Francis, ’26
Ryan, David Graham, ’40
Ryan, Robert LaMarre, ’42

S
Saab, Howard Arthur, ’42
Sachter, Ray, ’47
Sackett, Howard Allan, ’50
Sackett, Lynn Robert, ’49
Sagar, William Arthur, ’50
Sagination, James Arthur, ’45
Sagmiller, Bernard Henry, ’47
St. John, Bruce Verdin, ’38
Stark, Nicholas, ’38
Salsbury, Richard Jessup, ’47
Sand, Robert Joseph, ’48
Sand, Morton Yonts, ’49
Sanders, David Mark, ’45
Sandford, William Bernard, ’45
Sanford, Charles Lefton, ’42
Sargent, John Allan, ’40
Sargent, Marjorie Allen, ’37
Savitt, Mary Louise Murray, ’39
Saunder, Stanley Burdette, ’40
Savage, Raymond Fong, ’49
Savage, Walter Thomas, ’40
Savitt, Max Maxwell, ’25
Savitt, David, ’39
Schau, Geof, ’35
Schachter, Rudolf, ’38
Schall, William Capie, ’45
Schleider, Howard Arlington, Jr., ’49
Schleider, Victor Bernard, ’43
Schmidt, Martin Cady, ’48
Schwaebe, Harbert George, ’40
Scholz, James Bert, ’45
Schrook, Richard Irvine, ’45
Schulz, Robert Freeman, ’40
Scott, Charles Andrews, ’45
Scott, David Rowton, ’33
Scott, Roger William, ’56
Scott, William Wallace, ’50
Sears, James Lenor, ’34
Sears, Leon William, ’34
Secord, John Warner, ’43
Seeker, David Calvin, ’45
Seiner, John Claude, ’37
Senet, Robert Earle, ’40
Selchow, Mary Rixford, ’43
Selvinick, John, ’49
Selzer, Lawrence Mather, ’47
Sencke, Washington Irving, ’49
Senter, Richard Alonso, ’45
Schnell, Johnie, ’43
Sewell, Marshall, Jr., ’37
Seymour, Winston Linfield, ’41
Sherry, Albert Angell, ’30
Shapick, Robert Geroge, ’35
Shaw, Charles, ’35
Shahan, John Edward, Jr., ’50
Shah, Robert Herbert, ’34
Shane, Edward Eugene, ’43
Shanley, Samuel, ’30
Sheed, Charles Gale, ’27
Sheehan, James Patrick, ’35
Sheehan, Robert Richard, ’44
Sheehy, Richard James, ’26
Smith, William Albert, ’30
Shephard, Robert Backelder, ’19
Sims, Charles Edward, ’47
Simon, John Russell, ’32
Skinner, John Allen, Jr., ’40
Shanbrough, Walter Lutyne, ’48
Shub, Kenneth Alphonse, ’42

* Died in Service  ** Deceased