Subjects and Predicates

Freshmen in January

For the first time in its 142-year history, Middlebury College is in a position to admit a new class in the middle of the academic year. Vacancies occasioned by enrollments and the draft make it possible to enroll freshman men as well as new students of advanced standing at the opening of the second semester, January 6. The Women's College is already filled to capacity.

The provision is made primarily for high school graduates who have fulfilled the usual college entrance requirements, but special consideration will also be given to highly qualified applicants, now in the final year of their secondary school work, who have been recommended by their principal or headmaster for an accelerated program. If these students show evidence of unusual ability and maturity in the College Entrance Examination Board's aptitude and achievement tests on January 9, they may be permitted to enroll as soon as their College Board ratings are evaluated.

All newcomers will be given individual attention in fitting their needs and qualifications to the curriculum, adjusted to provide a balanced program for the first lap towards the bachelor's degree.

Courses immediately available to freshmen will include plane and spherical trigonometry; political and social history of Western Europe; general psychology; ancient history; contemporary social problems; the history of English literature. Courses in chemistry, map reading, map construction and surveying, foreign languages, music, and public speaking will also be open to those with sufficient background preparation.

Conference

As the cause of conflict gradually resolves itself into World Order vs. New Order, Middlebury students have undertaken a huge assignment in the clarification of what has been, is, and ought to be in the realm of the liberal arts.

With the aid of a faculty advisory committee, they will stage a conference on "The Cultural Implications of the War" on January 16-17, with some twenty outstanding representatives of the sciences, the arts, and the humanities as participating guests. Acceptances have already been received from Author Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Artist Rockwell Kent, Poet Pedro Salinas, Musician Virgil Thompson, Economist Alvin Hansen, Philosopher Eugene Garret Bewkes, Litterateur Norman Holmes Pearson, Rabbi Stephen Wise.

Into the framework of the status quo as sketched by the visiting political scientists and economists, round table discussions will fit the mutual relationship of literature, art, music, philosophy, religion, and science to the war and to the peace to come. With no pedantry permitted and no punches pulled, the students and the College are hoping for authoritative reassurance that "our cause it is just."

"Commando Course"

Creeping, crawling, and climbing have been added to the curriculum since Middlebury has incorporated one of the longest "commando courses" in collegiate circles in its intensive physical conditioning program.

The 400-yard 4-lane obstacle course makes use of the 88-yard straightaway of the new board track behind McCullough and of the natural hazards of the local terrain. Besides the grass mounds and wooded embankment, it includes two 7-foot walls, a ditch 12 feet wide that slopes uphill, four 30-inch hurdles, a 4-foot fence, a zig-zag dodge, horizontal log ladders, and 15-foot wooden tunnels. The obstacles are based on Army and Navy recommendations, designed to develop coordination and endurance in such skills as will later serve their own grim purpose.

Covering the course is now part of the intramural program and will also be used by the C.P.T. flight trainees in residence at the College.

Bear Story

Business Manager Jay Fritz and his assistant Hilton Bicknell were looking over college timberland on Bread Loaf one October Sunday morning with Harold Forbes and Russell Dwire, logger and surveyor. Bicknell had a shotgun and Forbes a .351 calibre rifle: the other two were unarmed.

Forbes had left his companions for the other side of the ravine. Suddenly the three men heard seven shots in rapid succession, then the voice of Forbes, urgently calling.

"But let Mr. Fritz tell the story: "We hurried across toward the sound of his voice, Bicknell, who was armed, moving a little faster than Dwire and I. We heard four more shots from Forbes and then three from Bicknell. The cadence of our lope got us to the scene just before Bick's final shot. There was Bruin, sitting groggily in the stream, slapping off a little dog that was nipping at his feet. At Forbes' request, Bick put his gun behind the black bear's head and pulled the trigger.

"It took all four of us from one-thirty until seven-thirty that night to drag the body from the woods to the Freeze Locker."

"'How big was he?' Well, all the way down the mountain he weighed 500 pounds. But when we threw him on the scales, he miraculously dropped away to a mere 230."

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Contributions for Alumni News and Notes and changes in address should be addressed to Mrs. Munford or Mr. Wiley.

The News Letter is the official organ of the Associated Alumni and the Alumnae Association of Middlebury College. It is published by the College at Middlebury, Vermont, quarterly, in September, December, March and June, and was entered as second-class matter November 15, 1912, at the Middlebury post office under Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.
Forbes, who has quite a local reputation as a bear hunter, says he never came so near to death as in that encounter. A week later Mr. Fritz saw the tracks of four different bears in the same vicinity, where the beechnut crop is especially fruitful this year. He didn’t investigate them. The one who didn’t get away was processed at the Freeze Locker to supplement meat rations ‘round the town.

Mail Service

As announced in the Supplement to the last issue, the War Service Committee will forward unopened all letters addressed in its care, 24 Old Chapel, to Middlebury men and women in uniform. Now the service is extended to all alumni. To have the system function smoothly it is imperative, needless to say, that everybody keep the alumni or alumnae office posted on changes of address.

“V” Notes

While the College contributed over six tons of metal scrap from basements and attics to set Vermont leading the salvage drive, the fraternities cleaned house to the same good purpose. The KDR’s even swept their trophy cups to the same good purpose. The women are knitting and sewing for the Red Cross, with the men have pledged donations to the “blood bank.” A plan to spell the neighboring farmers through the harvest only fell through because of the reluctance of the farmers.

But the students’ greatest verse for Victory has come with the development of “The Sunday Night Habit.” Each Sabbath closes with the circulation of war saving stamp agents through every dormitory and fraternity house. In five weeks, the purchases amounted to close to $700.

Alumni Council

Representatives of alumni district clubs and classes left the Council meeting on October 10 convinced that in the struggle for survival that lies ahead of their college, Middlebury looks more than ever to its graduates as a bulwark of strength, even of salvation.

Asked what alumni can do for the College, Dr. Freeman offered them the assignment of scouts reporting developments in other colleges, of publicity agents presenting an intelligent case for Middlebury and the liberal arts, of financial backers of a true and noble cause. He urged that alumni continue to hold meetings wherever and whenever feasible.

President Pollard accepted the assignments on behalf of the alumni, and the Council agreed to hold the usual regional gatherings wherever possible, supplementing them with smaller informal group meetings at every opportunity.

The Alumni Fund report showed the receipt of $1,227.75 in cash and war stamps by October 1, with an additional $177.50 pledged before January 1.

By vote of the Council, an Alumni Scholarship which formerly covered four years’ tuition for one man will next year provide $350 apiece for four men, since no undergraduate can count at present on more than one year in college before entering military service.

Newly appointed to fill district and class offices were H. S. Fisher, ’05, president of the Connecticut district; and C. A. Munroe, ’96, J. A. Hunter, ’24, M. M. Klevenow, ’25, W. S. Weier, ’33, and C. A. Hickcox, ’34, as class secretaries.

New Faculty

The red tape was finally untangled to permit Sr. Bernardo Clariana y Pascual, essayist and translator, to join the Spanish department in mid-October. He arrived by plane from Cuba where he has spent the past two years preparing a Spanish translation of Catullus for publication, writing for newspapers and magazines, and studying at the University of Havana. He was born in Spain, studied at the University of Valencia and the Sorbonne, taught Latin in Irun and Valencia, Spanish in France. A volume of his poetry is now in process of publication in Cuba. He is teaching advanced courses in Spanish novel, civilization and literature.

Richard Warbasse, concert violinist, concert master of the Vermont Symphony Orchestra, and founder and director of the Musicians Guild in New York City, has replaced Capt. Alan Carter in the music department. It has therefore become his lot to conduct the college band when for the first time in history it has admitted women to its personnel.

Son of the New York surgeon and economist, Dr. James Peter Warbasse, he studied at the Salzburg Orchestral Academy in Austria, the David Manners School in New York City. For the past ten years he has made concert appearances as a soloist and with various symphony and chamber music organizations.

Mark 16:17

In the course of our verification of the antecedents as well as the consequences of Hiram Bingham, 1816, the Middlebury alumnus who opened Hawaii to the Lord and so to the hordes of Hirohito (see Pagan Paradise, page 5) we followed an inconsequential bypath (as is our wont) through the pages of the General Catalogue 1800—1927. And there we discovered that the reputation of the College as a breeding ground for linguists has roots in its earliest history. This because Middlebury’s men of God knew that to speak with the tongue of angels they must first know the tongues of men.

Almost without exception, the graduates of Middlebury’s first decades dedicated themselves to the service of religion, education, law or medicine. Many—most—of the early preachers were also missionaries, at first in the forested tracts of the home-field, later carrying the Word into the Northwest.

It’s the Old (Clap) Midd (Clap) Spirit That Wins
Territory and on to the West. Benton Pixley, 1811, spent ten years among the Osage Indians for the American Board.

Beginning with Allen Graves, 1812, who was an A.B.C.F.M. missionary to India from 1817 until his death in 1843, the records of the next fifty classes are peppered with these initials of the American Board of Christian Foreign Missions. And beginning with his translation of the Bible into the Marathi language (the tongue of a militant Hindu tribe conquered by the British only in 1818) comes a succession of Middlebury renderings and exegeses of Christian Scripture into the languages of the pagans.

Thus Miron Winslow, who was graduated in 1815 and had had five wives and ten children by 1857, was doing the Lord's work in India from 1819 to 1864 and there found time to translate the Psalms and Gospels and to compile a Tamil-English lexicon, Tamil being one of the dialects of Dravidian, which seems to have no relationship with any other language family.

Lyman Burt Peet, 1834, represented the American Board in India, Siam, and China, and translated the New Testament and several books of the Old into Chinese.

William Walker, who spent 1834-35 in Middlebury before transferring to Amherst, was a missionary in Western Africa from 1841 to 1851. He translated twenty-one books of the Bible and a small volume of hymns into the Mpongwe tongue. His cousin was the great, great grandfather of John B. Walker, '28.

Cleveland Keith, 1845, translated the Shanghai dialect into English during his years of service in China, and printed the Book of Matthew phonetically thus.

Benjamin Labaree III, son of Middlebury's fourth president who spent twenty-nine years in Persia for the American Board and two years in Constantinople, translated the Bible into Modern Syriac, the four Gospels into Azerbaijani Turkish.

Sylvester Partridge, '61, resigned his army commission as a Brevet Captain at the close of the Civil War, after working up through the ranks, to enter the ministry. He was ordained in 1868, and went that year to Siam, and five years later to China where he remained until 1908. He translated the book of Ruth and the larger part of the New Testament into the Tie-chiu dialect of Chinese.


Joel Fisk Whitney, '68, was for ten years following 1851 in charge of the conversion of the Micronesians, inhabitants of the Gilbert and Marshall Islands of such recent moment. He is credited with putting parts of the Bible as well as hymns into Ebon, the language of the Marshall natives.

Notable among middlebury's Christian etymologists—although no missionary—was Thomas Jefferson Conant, 1823, a student of languages ancient and modern, including Chinese and Hebrew. In 1857, with the American Bible Institute, he translated afresh the Books of Genesis, Psalms, Proverbs, and Matthew. In 1873 he was called upon to assist the Convocation of Canterbury in revising the authorized English version of the Bible, and eleven years later published his own translation of and notes on seven Books of the Old Testament.
Pagan Paradise
From a Letter to the Editor By Lieut. W. Storrs Lee, USNR

For twelve months everybody has been trying to blame somebody else for Pearl Harbor. The time is ripe, on its first anniversary, for an accountable party to step forth honorably, accept the responsibility, and close the issue. Obviously the Navy wasn’t to blame, nor the Army, nor the complacent citizenry of the U.S.A. With a little purple reasoning the total blame can fall at the feet of Middlebury College. Pearl Harbor started way back in 1819 when Hiram Bingham, with a crisp Middlebury diploma under his arm and a nine-day bride at his elbow, set sail from Boston for what was then known as the Sandwich Islands. Hiram had been one of those undergraduates on whom the spell of the gospel had been cast by Middlebury and President Joshua Davis. He had decided to give vent to Middlebury’s indoctrination on the heathen of Honolulu. So, as the leader of a group of missionaries, he headed south and west to convert the pagan paradise of the Pacific into a Christian one.

"Those missionary families, more than any other group, were the Americans who made possible the eventual clinching of the U. S. territorial title to the Hawaiian Islands. They and their sons bartered religion for land until their grandsons became the capitalists of the Islands, controlling the economy of Oahu, Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui. The missionary sons helped to organize the vast plantations of sugar cane and pineapples. They had been reasonably successful in spreading the gospel of Christianity, but they were less successful in spreading the gospel of hard work. Hawaiians liked their fishing and sunbathing; they weren’t interested in arduous field labor. So, in the late 1800’s, the missionary descendants beckoned to the Japs to come over and start hoeing and harvesting. They came in hordes—and Pearl Harbor was in the making. It wasn’t long before Japan began to covet the Islands, and the Army and Navy to counter with fortifications. By 1941 there were a lot more Japanese on the Islands than there were whites. And the Oriental coveting finally came to a head December Seventh.

Of course, the whole situation was complicated and colored with other political and social factors, but if it hadn’t been for Hiram, and the Middlebury doctrine in which he was steeped, the stars and stripes undoubtedly wouldn’t have been flying from the Iolani Palace in December, 1941, anyway.

"Last July Honolulu celebrated the centennial of the Kawaiahao church for which the Reverend Bingham laid the cornerstone. The papers were full of pictures of him and his church—proudly labeled, ‘The Westminster Abbey of Hawaii’—but the good man and Middlebury went scot-free from any blame for the mess he had brought to his Pacific paradise. In fact there is little he would recognize in it—except the coral church.

"If he were interested in a 1942 sightseeing tour, he wouldn’t proceed very far in the direction of any of the old landmarks without getting into a tangle with the sentries and the barbed wire. And unless he were provided with a pocket full of picture passes and something more than righteous grace, he wouldn’t get near the water front or Pearl Harbor or a hundred scenic spots, open now only to bored guards and their bayonets. He’d have a tough time following a familiar trail to the craters of Diamond Head and Punchbowl and might find himself open to questioning if he began prowling around the Pali. This height used to provide merely a stupendous view of sea, cliff, and valley, but now, unfortunately, the view also includes one of the most important Naval air bases in the allied world and no one is encouraged to look too long. All in all, Hiram would disapprove of 1942 Honolulu.

"In describing that new Honolulu, the first job any reporter of integrity should attempt is a general deflation of the rumor bag. The bag was filled to bursting on the Seventh, and even the more conservative press hasn’t been entirely successful in sorting out truth and untruth. The smoke and noise of that day blinded the most conscientious observer.

"According to rumor, the Japanese of Oahu had complete advance information on the attack. They had been notified by various underground channels, notably by code advertisements in local and Mainland papers. On the morning of the Seventh most of the Japanese were comfortably tucked away in the hills, while their more courageous cohorts remained behind to poison the water, to shoot up
the whites, to cut in cane fields huge arrows pointing toward Pearl Harbor, and to provide a triumphal entry for the Oriental aviators by beckoning them on from perches on tops of mountains, church steeples, and telephone poles. Hundreds of man-hours have gone into an attempt to prove or disprove any of these rumors, and not a single item of evidence has been found to color the rumors with truth. Equally fantastic were the Mainland rumors of last winter that officers had been rounded up for free entertainment on the night of December Sixth and wines by subversive Japs into a state of intoxication; that pitched battles between landing parties and U. S. Military had taken place on various beaches; that all the runways on all the air fields were destroyed; that most of the Japanese fliers shot down wore Honolulu high school pins or carried Honolulu bus tokens; that the city was in flames and the streets filled with wounded women and children. Pure bunk. There are those on the Mainland who still visualize Honolulu as a blitzed city.

"Honolulu is intact. Practically all the changes in the complexion of the city have occurred since the morning of December Seventh. 'Morning' is specified because there was a tremendous number of changes during that one day. Every grass plot or park has been relandscape with geometrical patterns of bomb shelters; these humps covering underground wooden or concrete shells are everywhere, and artistic attempts have been made to camouflage them with anything from nasturtiums to sweet potatoes. And the shop windows are as neatly patterned with tape as the parks with dug-outs. Much of the taping was done with panicky haste early in December when Christmas decorations were in vogue. They were pasted into the pattern, and in at least one shop, Christmas sales have been advertised ever since. Barbed wire is as common as cobwebs in the attic; the approaches to any building with hint of military interest are allotted their yardage of barbed tangle—usually with a guard to reinforce any argument. Ordinarily it's wise to go the long way around. The beaches are accessible, of course, only through gaps and these are closed at blackout.

"Blackout is a time as well as a condition. It starts at dusk—or just before, it—depending on the season. One makes an evening appointment not for seven o'clock, for instance, but for half an hour before blackout, or an hour after. At five minutes before blackout a mild cannonading echoes down the street as hundreds of doors and windows are slammed shut. If your windows are still aglow on the deadline, the neighbors or the police remind you; but if it is the police, you can usually count on a bill of ten dollars for the additional fresh air, or the privilege of donating another pint to the blood bank. An announcement was made in July that all this was to be changed in favor of a new variety of dim-out bulb, but for all practical purposes of household comfort, a dim-out can be more depressing than blackout.

"Waikiki and the coast roads are once more as free of school-teacher tourists as they were in Hiram's day. In their place have come as motley and cosmopolitan a civilian horde as ever occupied any Chamber of Commerce mecca. All come with patriotic motives—allegedly. Adventure and the pay envelope are minor considerations. No one is disappointed in the contents of the pay envelope, but when most of the adventure turns into unmitigated hard work, the patriotic motive gets a test. As far as social activity is concerned, democracy has full play; the elbows interfering with your dining gymnastics, at what used to be an exclusive restaurant, belong to stenographers, cement mixers, miners, engineers, pay clerks, welders, architects, the Navy and the Army. Cocktail parties are as cosmopolitan. But the ideal place to see Territorial democracy is on a crowded bus—any bus; every nation and occupation on the globe travels with you.

"Whatever is said regarding living conditions is subject to change without notice. A true generalization made today may be false tomorrow. A great variety of entertaining lies has been recorded about civilian Honolulu since December Seventh: understatement, overstatement, and a little falsehood. The understatement and overstatements were, of
course, mostly journalese and the falsehood was the least pernicious because, chances are, at the time of writing it was true. It's nobody's fault, for Hawaiian fortune rises and falls with the arrival or departure of convoys. Everything on the Island is geared to convoy-commerce. When ships are due is known only to the elect, and who the elect are no one knows. Even when a convoy appears off the Island, one has the feeling that he ought to look the other way. Having seen it, however, one hurries inland to broadcast in whispers 'convoy in this morning.'

"Native whoopee and leis used to greet the arrival of a single ship, but these undercover whispers are the only recognition accorded a group of some thirty ships now. The effect of the arrival, however, is not long in being felt. The delivery of a two-week accumulation of personal correspondence is welcome, but as the machinery of official routing gets underway, one realizes shortly that the cargo wasn't limited to personal air mail. There was a similar accumulation of business and official stuff. Mail baskets are piled up relentlessly; in the days following the arrival, an office tries to cram two weeks answering into twenty-four overtime hours.

"Convoys affect economics in much the same way; one week meat counters may be bare, while the next everyone is being urged to buy beef; one week there may be editorials and radio chatter against hoarding, and the next the same voices are loudly explaining that warehouses are taxed to capacity: please stock up on cans. Midway faded into minor importance one week in early June when ORANGES arrived—the first oranges in months, enough for everybody. Oranges were featured in black front-page headlines; oranges were seen nakedly exposed to public view on counters; kids took them proudly to school; there were orange peels in the streets. Sunkist and Bluegold had a field day.

"There is no apparent rational explanation for many of the occasional shortages—items as assorted as thumbtacks, match folders, shredded wheat, can openers, toilet paper, clothes pins. Most of the shortages are of brief duration, though clothes pins are still more rare than surf boards. Prices of most staples are fixed, but there are plenty of surprises in these "fixings"—in comparison to Mainland standards. A dozen fresh eggs will cost you close to ninety cents, a good bunch of celery seventy, and a leg of lamb, at one of those rare periods when it is on the market, close to four dollars.

"There are too many Hawaiian traditions for any war to smother completely. Hiram Bingham didn't know Honolulu of the aloha shirt and Navy whites. Those are traditions of recent institution. Full-blooded Hawaiians are now almost as extinct in the Islands as Indians in New England. But in the mixing of races the old carefree spirit, the hospitality and generosity, have not been diluted.

"In fact those are characteristics which seem to be transmitted within the Islands as much by association as by blood. The characteristics are in accepted A.B.C.F.M. practice, so maybe the missionaries should get some of the credit for promulgation. No matter where you call, you are immediately made a sort of guest of honor, and an hour later may leave carrying souvenirs ranging from macadamia nuts, pies, and pineapples to papayas, mangos, or a bouquet of orchids—and a highball in the other hand. Something of the Xmas spirit the year around. Among Hawaiians the gift idea may be pressed close to embarrassment for the recipient. Against polite refusals, one fine old Hawaiian woman insisted on giving away as a parting souvenir an enormous—and priceless—drum. (Even the Academy of Arts had tried to find a similar one without success). She won the argument; and as a spiteful reminder of what Hiram and Middlebury did to condemn Hawaiian music and dance, the drum will one day be in a corner of the Sheldon Museum in Middlebury.

"There is scarcely a hint of resentment among the natives for the American 'occupation' of the Islands. Their only resentment seems to be in the way the missionaries deprived their grandparents of their revelry. Hiram Bingham de-

[Continued on page 14]
Tests As Guidance Tools

By William F. Madden

With the end of this semester, the Psychological Testing Service will finish its second year of work with the students of Middlebury. Two entire classes and over one hundred and sixty individuals have availed themselves of this service during that time.

The work of the Testing Service is divided into two distinct parts: the general program designed to gather significant data from each entering freshman class and the individual testing service which offers the student an intensive psychological survey to aid him in his problems of vocational or educational adjustment.

Before the establishment of the Testing Service, entering students had been given only the American Council on Education's Psychological Examination for College Freshmen which attempted to provide some basis for prediction of the student's mental ability. During the past two years the general testing program has been enlarged to include the Iowa Silent Reading Test, the Cooperative General Achievement Examinations in the fields of natural science, social science, and mathematics, and the Wrenn Study Habits Inventory. Thus we now have a wealth of information concerning the educational background and special skills of the classes of 1945 and 1946 which are considered to be important for future college success.

The information adduced from these studies is made available to the faculty advisors within twenty-four hours after they are made. This is accomplished by testing the freshmen during their first day on the campus. The tests start at nine o'clock in the morning and are completed in the afternoon session which ends at four o'clock. Professor Sholes and Professor Howard administer the first set has been completed, a messenger brings the papers to the office of the Testing Service where a crew of upperclassmen are waiting to start the scoring.

The scoring is worked out on an assembly-line basis. Each scorer is provided with a key for only one part of the test. As soon as he has finished, the test is passed on to the next scorer for grading another section. Other students total up the raw scores or check in the percentile ranks for the norm sheets. Frequent rest periods and exchange of scoring stencils reduce the effects of monotony to a minimum.

The work of scoring proceeds throughout the afternoon and evening. The job is usually completed at 3:30 the following morning. During this time approximately twelve hundred individual tests are graded.

After the tests are corrected, the most significant of the scores are entered on the profile sheet which has been prepared for each student. When the profile sheets have been completed, they are sorted according to advisors and delivered immediately to the homes of the various members of the faculty.

In this way the advisor has a chance to look over the material before the faculty conference and registration. Also, there is time to compare the psychological information with the data provided by the Director of Admissions. Any discrepancies in the two sets of information are brought up for discussion at the conference.

The faculty conference is held an hour before registration opens. At that time, the Director explains the significance of each of the scores on the profile in relation to possible problems that may be encountered in guiding students in the election of courses and the faculty advisors raise their questions concerning the application of the information to the registration problems which the student may present.

The value of this work lies in its coordination of the accumulated objective information available on each individual. (Continued on page 14)
Earning and Learning
By Marion Jones Munford

For many years a summer-time job has put Middlebury's women students either counselling in a camp or waiting on table in a vacation resort. These have been the old stand-bys for either the girl who must earn some money to finish college, or the girl who was always happier being busy than lazy-daisying away the holidays.

This 1942 Summer has been a vitally different one and at no time in the history of Middlebury has the number of working young women ever been so great, nor the fields of work undertaken so varied. It is not so much economic necessity which has brought this change, as a quickened sensitivity to the wide new world that beckons to women in every profession, the awareness of the tremendous pressure of war work and the consequent urge to find a part in it; that, and the ever increasing realization of the benefits of a trial flight before the sudden precipitation into the working world after college days are over.

This fall the Placement Office sent a questionnaire to all undergraduates in the Women's College asking, "Did you work this summer? What kind of work did you do? Where? For how long? And how much did you earn? What were your reactions to your job?" Miss Ellen Wiley, College Statistician, worked through these questionnaires to put facts and figures into shape, revealing rather unusual and timely conclusions. Of the 233 young women who had worked, 19 were volunteers without recompense, 26 were paid volunteer workers, and 188 worked for wages. An average of eight weekly paychecks yielded an average $14.95. Wide was the geographical area covered, through all of the New England states to Kansas, via the District of Columbia, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, as well as into Canada and the Territory of Hawaii.

Middlebury women were well represented in defense plants throughout the country. One girl made foot lockers for the Army and Navy in the Belber Trunk Factory, another was inspector for the New Departure Corporation. Others taped the seams of bolts and bulkheads in the process of making rubber rafts for the New York Rubber Company, inspected material for the Navy, an experiment in having college girls with sufficient training alleviate the work of electrical engineers. One girl was assistant to the head of the department in the Personnel Section of the Raritan Arsenal in New Jersey. A number did general factory work for General Electric in its many plants. One student traced engineering drawings in the offices of the American Locomotive Company. The variety of employers included the Aluminum Company of America, the Norma Hoffmann Ball Bearing Corporation, RCA Westinghouse Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Terry Steam Turbine, Will Chemical Company, British Ministry of Supply Mission, the Schofield Barracks Department of Engineering, the War Department in Hawaii.

According to the survey it was generally agreed among those who worked in defense plants that getting the job had not been easy in spite of the great need of workers. Plant officials were not overjoyed to invest in short time summer employees. Again the questionnaire recorded an agreement that the work in the defense plants had been tremendously interesting and a wholly exciting experience which had not only brought with it a sizeable pay envelope but an insight into a working world of which many had not even been aware.

Some girls worked in summer camps as before; and those who waited on table in the good old summer time way all said that they had acquired along with a whole new sense of values, an insight into human relationships. They learned that the kitchen door swings between two worlds.

A few girls did farm work, heavy dawn-to-dusk farm work from June to September. Some cooperated with the Volunteer Land Corps in Vermont and New Hampshire. Others worked independently on farms in New York state, or were hired hands on their father's farms, where any other help was unavailable.

The questionnaire made it clear that many girls attempted to find a field of summer work directly related to the profession which they had chosen to follow upon graduation from college, or which they wished to explore before deciding on a
career. For them, summer was a good testing period.

One senior Chemistry major held an important post in the Biochemistry Laboratories at the Yale School of Medicine; another at the Boston City Hospital as a laboratory technician; a third at the Jefferson Hospital in Philadelphia; and a fourth at the Vassar Hospital in Poughkeepsie. Several girls attracted to the field of nursing were ward helpers in hospitals. Two Home Economics majors, interested in the possibilities of large-scale dietetics, worked in large commercial restaurants. Another served as a hospital dietetics relief girl, getting actual experience in the field of hospital dietetics which she was considering as her own profession. Students interested in social work were employed by state hospitals as nurse’s attendants; others organized summer playgrounds or worked in settlement houses. One girl participated in the summer projects of the Vermont Church Council, conducting a vacation school, assisting in a health clinic, and visiting families in the poor areas of the state. Several students worked in libraries, some took care of children, others were dentists’ assistants, one a full-fledged newspaper reporter, and another hot-footed it over many a strenuous summer mile as a messenger for Western Union. Without exception, those who spent the summer behind department store counters look back on their work with enthusiasm.

General office work claimed 49 girls, the largest number of students in any one specific field of employment. Many worked in insurance companies, some as clerks in banks, others as bookkeepers, one as an assistant in a hospital record room, another in the Pay Roll Department of Western Electric Company. The survey pointed to the importance of a working knowledge of shorthand and typewriting, with many a job lost because of a lack of one or the other—and many a job won because the girl was ready to take dictation and to type. For this reason the courses in shorthand and typewriting offered last year at Middlebury and again this year, although not for academic credit, promise ready results not only to the Senior seeking a permanent position but also to the Sophomore and Junior looking for a summer’s job. To have this vocational skill in addition to the solid four years of a liberal arts education means many times just that difference between a job and none.

Again and again Middlebury undergraduates have given as a reason for working in the summer a desire to learn at first hand something that they know full well can never be learned by theorizing—to find for themselves that vocation into which they will fit most effectively. They wish to belong to a profession in which they will do well.

This past summer there was the short-term incentive to make a definite contribution to the war program. This compulsion will undoubtedly continue while the war lasts. But it is just as obvious that in responding to the need of the moment these young women have not lost sight of their long-range objective—the professional world. While America needs women on the farms and in the factories, Middlebury undergraduates will help maintain the supply. But, neither they nor the College loses sight of the eternal need for women teachers, doctors, lawyers, social workers, business executives. And towards that broad vision will the College and its students continue to work, aware of the incalculable need for the well-trained young woman in the post-war world.

For twenty-seven years Vernon Charles Harrington, ’91, gave unstintingly of his learning and his philosophy to the enrichment of Middlebury students. Nor did retirement in 1939 put an end to his influence. Only last May the alumni awarded him the pewter platter which they reserve for those who have “extended the usefulness, influence, and prestige of the College,” thus verifying the judgment of the undergraduates who in 1939 dedicated the Kaleidoscope to him “who has given the greater part of his life as a guiding influence in the fuller development of the lives of Middlebury students.”

He did not return to the college until twenty-two years after his graduation, with graduate study at Andover Theological Seminary, Harvard, Berlin, Oxford and the University of Wooster, as well as eleven years in Congregational pastorates and two years of teaching English at Oberlin, behind him; and two books, “The Problem of Human Suffering” and “Browning Studies,” to his credit. Thus did the College receive the fruits of his maturity, the students share his considered reflections. “I hold that no one who has found a good thing should keep it to himself alone,” he said one time and lived by always.

On November 18, “Gramp” Harrington, in his 72nd year, died quietly at his home.
Dear Lew: Received your interesting letter sometime last month and were it not for all the intensive work given to us recently, would have answered it long ago. All of us from Midd (Dick Treat, Jack Bates, Dan Davis, Marv Holdredge, Ted Ogden, Swede Swenson, Ike Townsend, Fred Hawkes, Larry Selleck and Bill Stevenson) have read and reread it. We were particularly interested in your comments about the new obstacle course the college is constructing behind the gym. Not trying to discourage you or anything, old man, but the following may give you a rough idea of what you'll be facing.

During our first week at Corpus we were at the main station (have since been transferred to outlying fields) and while there we had our first and only encounter (thank the Lord) with one of those courses. Believe you me, what you hear of those things is true; we'll all vouch for that. I'll never forget that one race I was in.

There were fifteen of us in it and what a grind it turned out to be! We leaped over hurdles, ditches and streams; crawled on hands and knees under wire nettings; struggled up slippery poles, and finally, as if all that weren't enough, we came up against one of those fifty foot rope ladder affairs. Freddy Hawkes and I reached it at the same time, stopped, and just looked at each other, panting violently.

Says he, "Jim, a mere nothing, a mere nothing."

"Yeh," says I, "a mere nothing, but all the same, I'd just as soon go under it. Wonder if anybody's looking?"

"C'mon."

Let me tell you, Lew, when I reached the top of that thing, I didn't much care whether I fell fifty feet or not. I looked below and saw those other simple creatures climbing up two rungs and falling back three, shuddered and just about slipped down the other side myself. When I finally reached the finish line, gravity took over.

So you're eager to try that one at Midd, huh? Are you still that way?

Just yesterday I had my first taste of solo formation flying in these sleek Vultees. Was up with my roommate, Tassos, and an instructor. The instructor was leading, telling us what to do via radio, which we use almost constantly now. (Great thing these radios. When bored, just tune in on Bing Crosby or a football game!) We had just received orders to form a right echelon from a V formation, and Tassos, being on the left-hand side, was the one who had to cross over. He went into action fast, so fast that he was soon one thousand feet above us and about that many to our side, instead of being fifteen feet above and a few feet to the side.

Over the radio: "Plane 315 (Tassos), plane 315, why must you, why must you? Please be a good boy and return to us. We aren't trying to scare you away." A pause. "Plane 315, get the hell back here before I kill you!"

At that point plane number 315 was out of sight, having gone above a cloud bank. Suddenly, via the radio: "Plane 315 coming down through cloud formation. Anybody in it, GET AWAY, and do it quickly. Here ah comes—yippee!"

That formation flying is great stuff but doesn't begin to compare with stunting. It's not hard to understand why most of the fellows prefer fighters after they once get a taste of airobatics. Doing loops, snap-rolls, falling leafs, cart-wheels, normal and inverted spins, Immelmans, all fill you with a feeling of excitement and adventure. Once permeated with that love for the thrilling, level flying often becomes boring.

I want to take you up and do an inverted spin sometime. Never forget [Continued on page 15]
Middlebury vs. Chandler (continued from the September News Letter)

What has gone before:
Lyman A. Chandler of Granville, N. Y., who entered Middlebury with the class of 1840, has been sued by
The President and Fellows of Middlebury for $300 which they say he owes them for tuition, room rent, use of library, repairs, sweeping, ringing the bell, and fines, during his three years in college.

Clarinda B. Chandler, Lyman's mother, has sworn under oath that her son was a minor during his collegiate days, and
Ozias Seymour Esq., appointed auditor to adjust the accounts of the parties, reports to
The Addison County Court that the plaintiffs' case should be disallowed on that ground. The Court renders judgment for the defendant and the plaintiffs carry their case to the State Supreme Court.

The story continues:

Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of the State of Vermont for the County of Addison, January Term, 1844. (Vermont Reports, Vol. 16.)

Starr & Bushnell for plaintiffs.

1. The plaintiffs' account is for necessaries furnished by the plaintiffs to the defendant on his request, and for which he is helden to pay. Lord Coke includes among necessaries, for which an infant may bind himself by contract, "good teaching and instruction, whereby he may profit himself afterwards."

2. Although, as appears by the report of the auditor, the defendant was sent to college by his father, and furnished with funds for his expenses by him, it also appears that the father never assumed any liability to the college for his son, or even sent a line by him when he came on to enter the college.

3. The living at home and being furnished with necessaries by the parent, which exempts the infant from liability for necessaries, does not apply where the infant goes abroad, and especially if there is notice to plaintiffs that such is the case. He who trusts an infant is bound to inquire whether he is supplied by his parents, or friends. That such were the facts is manifest from the auditor's report.

The opinion of the court was delivered by (Stephen Royce, J.)

The report shows that the defendant was sent by his father to become a member of the college, when he can scarcely be said to have arrived at the age of even youthful discretion. And during the first year he was not only supported at college by his father, but a correspondence was carried on between the latter and the president of the college in relation to him. During the second year he was supported by funds received from his father's estate, the officers of college then knowing that his father was dead. It does not appear that any express undertaking of the father to pay the defendant's college bills was ever given, or that any such was ever given by the defendant. Under all these circumstances we are not prepared to say, that any implied promise can legally or justly be raised against the defendant. Whilst an infant is reasonably supplied by his relatives or friends, he cannot be personally charged, even for necessaries. But the decision of the auditor seems not to have proceeded upon this view of the case, nor does the report find whether the original credit was in fact given to the defendant. We are, indeed, left to infer from the alleged ground of his decision, that, in the opinion of the auditor, such a credit ought to be implied from the facts reported. It therefore becomes proper to consider the case, as if the items charged in the plaintiffs' account were actually furnished upon the defendant's express or implied contract to pay.

An infant may bind himself for necessaries. And the reason anciently assigned was, that without this power he might be exposed to perish of want. But though this was the alleged ground on which the infant's obligation was placed, yet the law has never limited its definition of the term necessaries to those things which are strictly essential to the support of life,—as food, clothing, and medicine in sickness. The practical meaning of the term has always been in some measure relative, having reference as well to what may be called the conventional necessities of others in the same walks of life with the infant, as to his own pecuniary condition and other circumstances. Hence a good common school education, at the least, is now fully recognized as one of the necessaries for an infant. Without it he would lack an acquisition which would be common among his associates, he would suffer in his subsequent influence and usefulness in society, and would ever be liable to suffer in his transactions of business. Such an education is moreover essential to the intelligent discharge of civil, political, and religious duties.

But it is obvious that the more extensive attainments in literature and science must be viewed in a light somewhat different. Though they tend greatly to elevate and adorn personal character, are a source of much private enjoyment, and may justly be expected to prove of public utility, yet in reference to men in general they are far from being necessary in a legal sense. The mass of our citizens pass through school education, at the least, is now fully recognized as one of the necessaries for an infant. Without it he would lack an acquisition which would be common among his associates, he would suffer in his subsequent influence and usefulness in society, and would ever be liable to suffer in his transactions of business. Such an education is moreover essential to the intelligent discharge of civil, political, and religious duties.
Second Lieutenant Edward J. Gignac, ’43, was one of three Army Air Corps fighter pilots who attacked nine Japanese bombers and eight Zeros over New Guinea on June 18, reports the Associated Press. With the Zeros sweeping down upon him he continued the assault, scored one hit before he was wounded, and then damaged another bomber before landing his crippled craft. For gallantry in action he received a silver star award at General MacArthur’s Australian headquarters.

In a letter to Anthony Wishinski, ’42, written in August from a hospital, the former intercollegiate ski jumping champion said, “My face is a bit scarred up now, but in due time it will be hardly noticeable, I hope.” Gignac enlisted in the Army Air Corps in the spring of his sophomore year.

Howard C. Seymour, ’27, head of the educational and vocational guidance department of the Rochester, N. Y., Board of Education for the past two years, has been given the job of coordinating all child services in the Rochester schools. On the recommendation of a Citizens Committee, the work of the attendance, child study, and visiting teachers departments is being unified with educational and vocational guidance, under Dr. Seymour’s direction.

Dr. Seymour holds master’s and doctor’s degrees in education from Harvard, where he was an assistant in charge of public school relations. Before going to Rochester he was superintendent of two large Indian Schools in New Mexico. This fall he published “We Left School a Year Ago,” a follow-up study of graduates and dropouts in the Rochester Department announced Nov. 8. Mr. Grant had been in the Manila office of the National City Bank since October, 1941, moving there from Japan. He was employed by the Bank immediately after graduation and served in England and India before his transfer to Japan in 1929. His wife, who was with him in Japan, is now in Summit, N. J., and last heard from him December 30. The exact whereabouts of the prisoners has not been disclosed.

Dr. Stanton Avery Harris, ’24, receives acclaim for his work in the discovery of nature’s most powerful vitamin biotin. With fellow workers in the research laboratories of Merck & Co. and in the Cornell biochemistry department, he has determined the chemical architecture of the biotin molecule, and by the substitution of two hydrogen atoms for its solitary sulphur atom has created a new substance “desthiobiotin” or biotin without sulphur. The discovery solves a problem long puzzling to scientists the world over.

TIDEWATER TALES. Anne Littlefield Locklin, ’22. The Viking Press, 1942. Illustrated. $2.00

HUDSON BAY EXPRESS. Robert Davis. Holiday House, 1942. Illustrated. $2.00

An alumnus and a professor have solved the Christmas book problem for parents of boys between 8 and 12, or maybe they’ve only raised one. If you can’t decide between Tidelander Tales and Hudson Bay Express, our advice is to buy both, read one while Junior devours the other, and then swap.

Surely both authors must have had fun with their writing, Mrs. Locklin in raiding the storehouse of her father’s boyhood memories of tidewater New Hampshire, Mr. Davis in invading the Hudson Basin tundra—home of fishermen and trappers, Indians and Esquimaux, heroic “Mounties” and renegade dastards.

Mrs. Locklin’s book is aptly named—a loosely strung collection of episodes, each a complete adventure, in the early life of her father, Wib, and his chums, centered around the salt water Squamscott river and climaxed by the realization of Wib’s dream to own the fastest boat on the river. The boys dam the brook, learn to swim and sail, fall through the ice, capture two skunks and a seal, build a hut in the woods, fight a fire. Nothing to whet the appetite for thrills satiated by Superman, but sure fire for the lad of imagination who loves to know about the days when “Grandfather Wib was a boy."

The author, mother of two sons, has given us this account of the why and wherefore of her book:

When I was a little girl and lived in Exeter, New Hampshire, we used to sit around the open fire on wintry afternoons and eat pop-corn and Northern Spies. Then it was that one of us would say to my father, Tell us about when you were a boy and shot the seal. So my father would begin, “When I was twelve I had a real adventure on the river and this is how it came about.” And when that was done we’d beg for the camping story, and the story about the Fourth of July sailboat races. These tales of adventure up and down the river were very real to us, for father was a wonderful story teller.

More than that, on Saturday afternoon in the summer, when the tide was right, he used to take us down the same river on adventures of our own. We picnicked in every likely spot along the shore—and explored every foot of father’s old stamping ground. We knew the rock where he shot the seal; we swam in the cove where his river gang learned to swim; we climbed the bank across the river and played in the grove where his first camp was built. There, to our delight, we found deeply imbedded in the bark, the old nails that held the hut together.

Sometimes when the day was fine, and the tide right, we went on down to the very mouth of the river, and out onto Great Bay. It was here on Great Bay that father and his boyhood chum practiced for the Fourth of July sailboat race—and won it too—by knowing every trick of the tide and the wind.

So we grew up, loving the stories of father’s boyhood adventures, and loving the tidewater because of our own adventures. And when my own sons began to beg for stories, it was only natural that I should hark back to old times on the river and on the bay. Although my boys have grown up in Illinois more than a thousand miles from New Hampshire, they seemed to enjoy the stories of that bit of tidewater as much as we did when we were children. And having told these tales over and over to David and Robert (and to all the neighborhood gang), I decided to put them in writing for children everywhere. So each story begins: “When Grandfather Wib was a boy—” or “When Grandfather Wib was eleven—.”

Of course not all the stories happened exactly as they are told. Sometimes several incidents were put together to make a story; sometimes an incident was invented in order to bring in a cherished bit of old custom; sometimes experiences of my own were woven in. But all of the stories had some basis of fact.

Rafaello Busoni’s illustrations have caught the very spirit I felt when moving through all the stories my father told. When I first learned that Mr. Busoni was to make the drawings, I wondered how he could portray the New Hampshire setting, since he is not a New Englander but an Austrian by birth, and has been in this country only a few years. His success is explained by a very revealing sentence in a letter he wrote to me: “I gave my emphasis to the human side of the book, and human beings are the same in New Hampshire and elsewhere.”

Hudson Bay Express is a more closely knit story, mounting
in suspense, and likely to put special anguish in the bedtime plea for "one more chapter." Sandy, the son of a Hudson's Bay Company factor, and Little Beaver, son of a Yellow Knife chieftain, become fast friends and organize a dog team freight and passenger service in the Trapland. Almost a third of the book concerns the development of their canine livery business, with the details so vivid as to put the neighborhood dogs in immediate jeopardy. We're warning Rover now to leave home the minute Junior cries "Mush!"

The remainder of the story is filled with a series of hair-raising adventures, in which boys and dogs take equal part: the foiling of an attempt by enemy agents to establish a refueling base for bombing raids on the Great Lakes factory cities, the rescue of an American scientist on the margin of Hudson Bay and of another expedition from an ice-floe, the bafflement of a gambling syndicate in a sled-dog race. Mr. Davis's portrayal of the Canadian wilderness shows the same deft skill at making unfamiliar places real which last year he put into Peperfoot of Thursday Market, his story of the North African Berber boys and their donkey. To verify the details, he took the wood-burning fortnightly train to Moose Factory on James Bay last winter, and his impressions color every page. The illustrations by Henry C. Pitz enhance the vivid realism of the tale.

PAGAN PARADISE

[Continued from page 7]

scribed some of that revelry in his account of twenty-one years he spent there. 'In the Hula,' he observed, 'the dancers are often fantastically decorated with colored kapa, green leaves, fresh flowers, braided hair. . . . Notwithstanding these decorations much of the person is uncovered and the decent covering of foreign dress was then not permitted to the public dancers. . . . The dancers moved together, forward, backward, to the right and to the left and vertically, giving extended motions to the feet, arms and legs, much like the hulas,' he charged, 'were designed to promote lascivious-extended motions to the feet, arms and legs, much like the public dancers. . . . The dancers moved together, forward, backward, to the right and to the left and vertically, giving extended motions to the feet, arms and legs, much like the Shakers. . . . The whole arrangement and process of the old hulas,' he charged, 'were designed to promote lasciviousness and, of course, the practise of them could not be permitted to flourish in modest communities.'

'The revelry at funerals, however, was what disconcerted the missionaries more than any other activity: 'Gambling, and the mirthful, giddy dance of the unGodly pleasure-seeking throng, in the midst of mourning. . . . Some lay in a state of intoxication, some lying on their faces uttering loud wailing . . . others cheerfully employed in playing cards and other games.' After the death of one great personage, Mr. Bingham appeared to pay his respects, and walking solemnly into all the mirth, was greeted with cheers while the host drank off tumblers of rum to the health of the visitor.

"With perseverance, tact, and wisdom, Mr. Bingham and his associates changed all this in an astonishingly short time. Within two years he had great numbers of natives wearing Christian clothes, sitting in Christian rockers, using Christian tables, workstands and desks, sleeping in Christian four-posters. The catalogue of accomplishments over a period of twenty years was incredible: the entire Bible had been translated and 20,000 copies printed on the Islands by Island presses, along with seventy other 'works;' a half dozen boarding schools had been established, a dozen station officers to the Testing Service for a series of interviews with the psychologist. There the student goes through a five-hour individual testing program designed to give an overall view of the individual's "psychological status." After this is completed, a detailed report summarizing the findings and interpreting the scores is forwarded to the administrative officers. The more information we have, the fewer are the chances that the student will get off to a bad start. The system is not perfect because human beings do not obligingly fit themselves into any kind of mechanical system. To be able to help a few individual cases, however, more than repays us for the time and effort.

The second division of the work of the Psychological Testing Service deals with the individual student. In this capacity, the Director acts as consultant for Dean Ross and Dean Womack; the college placement officers, Randall Hoffmann and Mrs. Marion Munford; and Miss Marion Wolcott, the women's vocational counselor.

Most of the individual cases concern those students seeking guidance in making their vocational choice. The student's primary job is to receive a broad general education, but at the same time he must make some very practical decisions about earning a living after graduation—or after the war. It takes the coordinated efforts of the various administrative officers, professors, and specialists to help these students make such a decision and to help them see the value of their liberal arts education in relation to their later life.

The students are referred by one of the administrative officers to the Testing Service for a series of interviews with the psychologist. There the student goes through a five-hour individual testing program designed to give an overall view of the individual's "psychological status." After this is completed, a detailed report summarizing the findings and interpreting the scores is forwarded to the administrative officers involved. This psychological information can then be integrated with the vocational guidance program.

It should be emphasized, I think, that psychological testing is not a goal within itself, but is only a part of the total counseling program. No psychologist can give a battery of tests and then through the manipulation of the slide rule, norms, tables and calculating machines, be able to give a student a pat on the back and tell him that he should be a doctor or a lawyer. No psychological test can provide that type of highly specific information.

Only through the use of the psychological tests plus his own research on the various vocational fields plus the help of the counselor can any student think his way through to a decision concerning a vocation.

A word should be said concerning another service being carried on in the office. For the past year Miss Ellen Wiley, formerly with the mathematics department and now College Statistician, has been giving part of her time to research

Tests as Guidance Tools

[Continued from page 8]
on problems related to the function of psychological testing at Middlebury. Only through such a program of constant research can we continually check upon our effectiveness as a counseling agency.

The research so far has been only exploratory. We have been seeking general information concerning the variations in our student populations over a period of the past eight years. We have run over a hundred correlations between our psychological test scores and the student's scholarship to see which of the psychological tests are the best predictors of college success.

As a result of this preliminary work, the first prediction formula has been worked out. The formula for the women has been completed and the predictions for the class of '46 will be filed with the Registrar in a sealed envelope. Next July, after all the grades have been averaged, the Registrar will break open the envelope and compare the predicted scores with the actual scholarship achievements for each student. We shall then know just how well the prediction formula will work.

If the formula is successful, the predicted scholarship for future freshman classes can be placed in the hands of the Deans by October 15 of each year. With this information it will be possible to investigate very closely any student who may be in danger of not making full use of his educational opportunities. And we hope that further analysis and guidance will be possible to investigate very closely any student who may be in danger of not making full use of his educational opportunities. And we hope that further analysis and guidance will help the student help himself before instead of after he gets into trouble.

**SEE HERE, CADET NOURSE!**

[Continued from page 11]

the first time I did one with my instructor. We climbed to 5000', went into a loop, stalled the plane when upside down. Off we went, round and round, dust flying up in my face from the floor-boards, my body tugging away at that old safety belt, fingernails clawing into the steel framework, feet barely touching the pedals. As you might judge, the tendency in one of those spins is for the body to be thrown out of the cockpit with a violent force, and brother, you can imagine how I felt. I shut my eyes and thought about the life I had led and how I guessed I wouldn't miss it too much anyway.

And at that point the instructor yelled through the gossport tubing: "OK, she's all yours, pull it out of this spin!" (Sometimes I wonder about these instructors.) Sure I pulled it out, but I still don't know how I did it.

Just a word about the splendid navigation we're receiving. We have a two hour class every day, plus two hours of 'homework' every night. If they tell us about practice being the best way to master a thing is true, we'll have it mastered in no time at all. Of course we spend many evenings like last night, when Swede stalked into the room with a most dejected look on his face.

"What in blazes is wrong with you, Swenson?"

"Hell, I've just plotted a course that's about 383° off! That's all!"

**MIDDLEBURY vs. CHANDLER**

[Continued from page 12]

knowledge and practice of mechanic arts. These partake of the nature of apprenticeships, and stand on peculiar grounds of reason and policy. I speak only of the regular and full course of collegiate study; for such was the course upon which the defendant professedly entered. Now it does not appear that extraneous circumstances existed in the defendant's case, such as wealth, or station in society, or that he exhibited peculiar indications of genius or talent, which would suggest the fitness and expediency of a college education for him, more than for the generality of youth in community. And we therefore consider that such an education should not be ranked among those necessary, for which he could, as an infant, render himself absolutely liable by contract.

Judgment of county court affirmed.

**THE END**

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**STOP PRESS . . .** The American Chemical Society announced on November 25 the inclusion of Middlebury College among the 126 American educational institutions which it deems qualified to offer professional training for chemists. Only 23 privately endowed liberal arts colleges are thus listed. Eligibility is determined by a thorough investigation and periodic reviews of the faculty, facilities, and curriculum of the chemistry department.

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9B-42C-USNR
Aviation Cadet Regiment
USNAS
Corpus Christi, Texas.
Military Service List

Additions and revisions, as of November 30, to the *Naval Review* Supplement of September, 1942.

1919
Capt. Paul C. Pelton, Army, Specialists Corps.
Lt. Stanley V. Wright, Naval Reserve.

1921
Major William R. Cohen, Army, Field Artillery.

1922
Lt. (s.g.) Donald E. Homans, Naval Reserve.

1923
Lt. Harry G. Owen, Naval Reserve.

1924
Lt. (s.g.) Reginald M. Savage, Naval Reserve.

1925
Lt. Donald R. Banks, Naval Reserve.

1926
Lt. Calvin B. Farnsworth, Naval Reserve.
Luther F. Kelley, Army.
Major Charles F. Ryan, Army, Selective Service.

1929
Paul F. Anderson, Army, Quartermaster Corps.
Lt. (j.g.) Donald O. Hays, Naval Reserve.
James C. Thomson, Army, Signal Corps.

1930
Lt. John Owen, Naval Reserve.

1931
Harold Bergman, Marine Corps.
Capt. Roy C. Davenport, Army.
Lt. (1st) Philip C. Tucker, Army, Chemical Warfare Service.

1932
Lt. (j.g.) Eugene H. Thiele, Naval Reserve.
Lt. (j.g.) Howard C. Viehman, Naval Reserve.
Capt. Frederick N. Zuck, Army, Medical Corps.

1933
Corp. Arthur Brundidge, Army, Infantry.
Ens. William F. Heister, Naval Reserve.
3rd Officer Charity Mead Lafond (Mrs.), Army, Woman’s Auxiliary Corps.
William W. McDonough, Army Air Force.
Robert C. Somerville, Army, Coast Artillery.

1934
Lt. (j.g.) Charles N. Dubois, Naval Reserve.
Lt. (j.g.) Wyman W. Parker, Naval Reserve.
Lt. (s.g.) Richard R. Smith, Coast Guard.
Edward W. Stepaniak, Army.

1935
Lt. Lester H. Benson, Army Air Force.
Benjamin M. Hayward, Jr., Army.
Capt. Arthur H. Williams, Army, Chemical Warfare Service.

1936
Major Victor M. Breen, Army, Medical Corps.
Lt. Angus M. Brooks, Naval Reserve, Medical Corps.
Lt. (j.g.) Stanley A. Gage, Naval Reserve, Dental Corps.
Lt. (1st) Douglas T. Hall, Army, Coast Artillery.
Lt. (j.g.) Bernard J. O'Neill, Naval Reserve.
Douglas C. Rubn, Navy.

1937
Marjorie L. Allen, Navy, WAVES.
Charles H. Gurrinet, Army.
Lt. Paul A. Myres, Army, Infantry.
Ens. William H. Nolan, Naval Reserve.
Lt. (2nd) John C. Seixas, Army, Field Artillery.
Marshall Sewell, Army.

1938
Lt. James A. Miner, Army, Coast Artillery.
Ens. C. Albert Pritchard, Naval Reserve.
Ens. Robert M. Ross, Naval Reserve.
Richard J. Shephty, Coast Guard.
Raeburn B. Stiles, Army Air Force.
Corp. Thomas W. Swan, Army, Infantry.

1939
Philip G. Collins, Army.
Ens. Edward A. Romo, Naval Reserve.
Lt. Donald P. Stone, Army.

1940
Lt. (j.g.) Richard M. Barclay, Naval Air Force.
James W. Bristow, Army Air Force.
Lt. George R. Davis, Army.
Helen D. Doyle, Navy, WAVES.
Lt. (j.g.) Chester G. Livingstone, Naval Air Force.
Harry K. Montgomery, Army.
Sgt. John M. Markosky, Army.
Lt. (2nd) John P. Stable, Army, Infantry.
Lt. Royce W. Texor, Army, Medical Corps.
Frederick S. Van Buren, Army Air Force.

1941
Lt. (2nd) Marshall B. Cline, Army, Corps of Engineers.
Ens. Albert W. Coffrin, Naval Reserve.
Lt. Robert B. Davidon, Marine Corps.
Allen A. Dodge, Army.
Lt. John F. Hogan, Army, Field Artillery.
Sgt. John W. Holt, Army, Medical Corps.
Corp. Leroy F. Hovey, 3rd, Army Air Force.
Corp. Minott P. Herrell, Jr., Army, Coast Artillery.
Jerro D. Hubert, Army.
Lt. (j.g.) Emerson G. Johnston, Naval Air Force.
Sgt. Nicholas R. Krauszer, Army, Coast Artillery.
Jasut L. Lang, Navy, WAVES.
Patricia A. McDonald, Navy, WAVES.
Sgt. Sidney H. Thomas, Army, Medical Corps.
Ens. Raymond R. Ursisworth, Coast Guard.
Lt. Albert W. Vanburen, Army Air Force.

1942
Wesley Y. Clement, Army Air Force.
William L. Hennefrund, Army Air Force.
Phillip W. Mayo, Coast Guard.
William M. Mayo, Coast Guard.
Ralph Sternsberg, Army.
Anthony W. Wsubincki, Army.
Parce H. Wright, Army Air Force.

1943
William F. Ericson, Naval Air Force.
W. Bruce George, Army.
Gordon Graham, Army.
Robert B. Rowley, Army.
Thomas H. Turner, Coast Guard.
Lt. Stephen G. Wilson, Marine Corps.
Frederick S. Zollner, Army.

1944
William Loewenstein, Army.
Frederick D. Williams, Army Air Force.

1945
John S. Adams, Naval Air Force.
James E. Brintschinger, Coast Guard.
David S. Johnson, Navy.
George B. Morse, Army Air Force.
Julian A. Pollock, Army.
Paul Runber, Marines.
Harold O. Skinner, Army Air Force.
Walter S. Swift, Army.

FACULTY AND STAFF
Ens. William F. Madden, Naval Reserve, Medical Corps.
1881
DEATHS: William S. Greene.


1889

1891
DEATHS: Dr. Vernon C. Harrington, at Middlebury, Nov. 18.

1894
Harry Edward Wells is with the United Aircraft; address: 46 Woodland Court, Hartford, Conn.

ADDRESSES: Laura S. Clark, 621 West Yale Ave., Orlando, Fla.

1895
Lockwood M. Seely is field assistant with the Mass. Mutual Life Ins. Co., Santa Monica, Calif.; address: 1124 D 17th St.

1896

1898
ADDRESSES: Florence Giddings Gates (Mrs. Don S.), c/o Don S. Gates, Apt. 7, 140 East 7th St., N. Y. C.

1902
ADDRESSES: Lois Bodurtha Ester (Mrs. George H.), Abington Memorial Hospital, Abington, Pa.

1904
Bertha R. Collins has retired from teaching and is living in Ferrisburg, Vt.

MARRIAGES: Dr. Philip E. Mellen to Mrs. Janet Kingsley, Sept. 5, at Middlebury, Vt.; address: 45 South St.

1905
ADDRESSES: Florence Griddings Gates (Mrs. Don S.), c/o Don S. Gates, Apt. 7, 140 East 7th St., N. Y. C.

1909
Caroline Howard Clark Norris (Mrs. J. A.) was awarded the M.A. degree in Government in August by Southern Methodist. Her thesis was entitled "The Securities and Exchange Commission."

Dr. Ralph B. Delano received the Ed.D. degree from Boston University, May 25.

1910
Harold S. Hughes is district supervisor, Bureau of Motor Carriers, Interstate Commerce Commission, Portland, Ore.; address: 2138 N. E. Halsey St.

Guy M. Wright is methods engineer for the Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Ipswich, Mass.; address: 6 Marchant St., Gloucester.

1912
Thelma Havens Ballou (Mrs. Earle H.) is teaching in Woodstock, Vt., Junior High School.

1913
Kendall S. McLean is an electrician with the Bethlehem Steel Co., Ship Building Div., Boston, Mass.

Ralph H. Waldo is senior partner, Waldo & MacAdam Estate & Corporate Consultants; address: Westhampton, L. I., N. Y.

DEATHS: Alice Morrill, Dean of Castleton Normal School for 19 years, at Portland, Me.; Sept. 3.

1914
MARRIAGES: Walter I. Metcalf to Mrs. Agnes Stevens, Sept. 12, at Chatham, N. J.

1915
Carroll William Dodge, professor of botany at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., has returned from Guatemala where he was the first U.S. Exchange Professor, Facultad de Aencias Naturales Universidad Nacional de Guatemala, under the Buenos Aires Convention. He received the degree of Doctor honoris causa from the latter institution, Aug. 1.

Clarence W. McNitt is clerk of Finance Office, San Antonio Air Depot, Duncan Field, Tex.


DEATHS: Donald E. P. Hannon, July, 1940.

ADDRESSES: Anne Hulihan Creed (Mrs. R. L.), Box 137, Center Rutland, Vt.; Frances Piper Lane (Mrs. W. C.), 10 E. Center St., Rutland, Vt.

1917
Reuben Hall is assistant state director, Evacuation Div., Mass. Committee on Public Safety.

Charles R. Lee, Jr., is chief of Requirements Section, Facilities Utilization Div., War Production Board, Washington, D. C.; address: 2314-24th St., N. W.

ADDRESSES: Lois Bodurtha Ester (Mrs. George H.), Abington Memorial Hospital, Abington, Pa.

1918
Burton R. Clement is senior transportation specialist, Board of Investigation and Research, Washington, D. C.; address: 500 Oneida Pl., N. W.

Carl H. Moultan is a research chemist with the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.; address: 4011 Belle Ave., Baltimore, Md.

William R. Brewster gave the opening address to Middlebury freshmen at Mead Memorial Chapel, Sept. 6. He spoke on Middlebury's part in the maintenance of American democracy.


ADDRESSES: Marion A. Dean, Barnard School for Girls, 554 Fort Washington Ave., N. Y. C.; Mrs. Lucy S. Smith, P. O. Box 291, Corona Del Mar, Calif.

1919
Stuart D. Douglas is a research chemist with Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp., S. Charleston, W. Va.; address: No. 9 Walton Apt., Maple Ter., Charleston.

Harold M. Messenger is manager of sales engineering for American-Lafrance-Foamite Corp., Elmira, N. Y.; address: 1208 W. Water St.

Paul E. Pirkin is with the Fellows Gear Shaper Co., Springfield, Vt.; address: 108 Warn St., Bennington, Vt.

Harold A. Whipple is assistant to the general manager, E. J. Stanton Lumber Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; address: 1145 West 31st St.

Mildred E. Gonyeau is director of the Visiting Nurse Association of Somerset Hills, 12 Olcott Ave., Bernardsville, N. J.

Helen V. Paine is school librarian at the Battin High School; address: 500 Jersey Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

1920

William A. Huggard is professor of English at DePauw University; address: 624 Washington St., Greencastle, Ind.

Emerson B. Ross is an engineer with the N. Y. Telephone Co., N. Y. C.

D. Howard Moreau, Flemington, N. J., newspaper publisher, has purchased the Hackettstown, N. J., Gazette, of which he is now publisher and editor.

1921
Maurice F. Lee is chief plant chemist with the Aluminum Co. of America, New Kensington, Pa.; address: 1715 Pleasant Ave.

Emily Hathaway Lemrow (Mrs.) is a children's buyer for Burdin's, Inc., W. Palm Beach, Fla.; address: 810 N. Olive St., Harrington Apts., No. 10.

1922
Henry E. Lane is district manager for the General Electric Supply Corp., Atlanta, Ga.

George T. Lewis has been appointed chairman of the Board of Biochemistry at Emory University, Ga.

Dr. Cornelius S. Moody is an optometrist with offices at 115 Broadway, Schenectady, N. Y.

Charles E. Howard is manager for the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. at Dover, N. H.; address: 101 Belknap St.

Carolyne Hayward Reed has been appointed public health nurse in Canton, N. Y.; address: 21 Hodakun St.
205 Academy St., S. Orange, N. J.; address: 35 Clinton St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Ives (Evelyn Jones Ives), Mamaroneck High School; address: 125 MacDonald St.

Mrs. Cecilia Macartney (Mrs. Robert S.); address: 1006 Park Ave., West New Rochelle, N. Y.

Rev. Reginald W. Eastman, 95 Main St., Watertown, N. Y.; address: 789 Main St., Watertown, N. Y.

N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Houghton (Marguerite Houghton), 1923 Leland Rd., Westfield, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Happ, Jr., 208 Franklin Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.; address: 308 Fourth St., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Malcolm Ross, 325 Front St., Mamaroneck, N. Y.; address: 17 Leland Rd., Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Ackley), 23 Vine St., N. Plainfield, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Packard (Mrs. Edward C. McClure), Royal Park Inn, Vero Beach, Fla.; address: 308 Fourth St., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Sirica, 1129 Millington Rd., Schenectady, N. Y.; address: 1129 Millington Rd., Schenectady, N. Y.

Robert E. Parry, 4552 Ruskin Ave., S. Los Angeles, Calif.; address: 267 Alberta Ave., San Carlos.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Parry, 17 Enfield Ave., Montclair. N. J.; address: 17 Enfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Gettman, 66 Craigmore Rd., W. Hartford, Conn.

Rev. Jesse S. Yeaw is a chemist with the Rochester Gas and Electric Corp., Rochester, N. Y.; address: 15 Leland Rd.

BIRTH: A daughter, Ann Crystal, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Harris, 512 W. Fargo Ave., Chicago, Ill.; address: 29 Oriental Ave., Central Park, Penns Grove, N. J.

ADDRESS: Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Houghton (Marguerite Ackley), 23 Vine St., N. Plainfield, N. J.

ADDRESS: Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Houghton (Marguerite Houghton), 1923 Leland Rd., Westfield, N. J.

ADDRESS: Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. McClure, Royal Park Inn, Vero Beach, Fla.; address: 308 Fourth St., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

ADDRESS: Mr. and Mrs. John S. Packard (Mrs. Edward C. McClure), Royal Park Inn, Vero Beach, Fla.; address: 308 Fourth St., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

ADDRESS: Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Houghton (Marguerite Houghton), 1923 Leland Rd., Westfield, N. J.

ADDRESS: Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. McClure, Royal Park Inn, Vero Beach, Fla.; address: 308 Fourth St., Mamaroneck, N. Y.
THE MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE NEWS LETTER

George R. Hinman is technical representative of the Polaroid Corp.; address: 8 Rockingham Rd., Manhasset, N. Y.

Grant G. Lavery is a member of the technical staff of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, N. J.; address: 5 Brook Court, Summit, N. J.

Donald P. Talbott is supervising accountant for the New York Telephone Co.; address: 3 Pana Dr., Stamford, Conn.

Harold B. Whittemore is with Roe-In-Line, Inc., S. Boston, Mass.; address: 3 Marion Rd., Wellesley.

William A. Greer is a civil engineer at the U. S. Submarine Base, Groton, Conn.; address: 509 New London Turnpike, Norwich, Conn.

Philip E. Dempsey received a Master's degree from Harvard in October.

Lt. W. Stors Lee represented Middlebury College at the recent inauguration of the new president of the University of Hawaii.

BIRTHS: A daughter, Deborah Susan, to Mr. and Mrs. Mark J. Crehan (Gertrude Parsons), Sept. 1, Hartford, Conn.

ADDRESSES: Mr. and Mrs. John S. Dinkel (Ruth Simmons), 901 E. Dakota St., Milwaukee, Wis.

ADDRESSES: Edgar S. White, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Walter O. Gollnick, 120 Brooks St., East Holliston, Mass.

Edgar S. White teaches English and French at the New York State School for the Deaf.


Harold S. Sniffen is curator of prints, the Mariners' Museum, Newport News, Va.

Robert Spencer reports that "Presy" Moody signed his diploma and wedding certificate, and on Nov. 1 baptized his son, Robert William, at the First Presbyterian Church, N. Y. C.

David C. Dalman received the LL. B. degree from Fordham University School of Law in June, 1941, has been admitted to the Bar of the State of New York, and is in the law dept. of the Acta Life Ins. Co., N. Y. C.; address: 28 Stubbins Ave., W. New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.

William C. Morrison, vice principal at Norton, Mass., High School, received the Ed. M. degree in vocational guidance at Harvard last summer.

Guy F. Page is district promotion manager for Home Decorators, Inc., West Lafayette, Ind.

Maurice J. Page is special inspector, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, Baltimore, Md.; address: Apt. 50, Oaklee Village.

Clayton R. Lewis is a physicist with the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.; address: 5 Burns St., N. E.

Paul K. Dalman is claim examiner with The Prudential Ins. Co., Newark, N. J.; address: 515 watching Ave., Bloomfield.

Clayton R. Lewis is a physicist with the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.; address: 5 Burns St., N. E.

Nelson Sanborn teaches physics and chemistry in the Manchester, Conn., High School.

David C. Dalman is research chemist with the Heyden Chemical Co., 70 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; address: 31 Gould St.

Helen I. Seeley is teaching home economics in the Newport, R. I., High School.

Robert Spencer reports that "Presy" Moody signed his diploma and wedding certificate, and on Nov. 1 baptized his son, Robert William, at the First Presbyterian Church, N. Y. C.

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Utica, N. Y.; address: 127 Genesee St., New Hartford, N. Y.

Va.; address: 193 South 7th St., Middleport, O.

Defense Corp., W. Virginia Ordnance Works, Point Pleasant, W. Va.; address: 73 Winsor Ave., Watertown, Mass.; a son, David Alan, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Bakeman is doing graduate work at the University of Denver and works part time for the Rocky Mt. Motor Corp.

Lynn, Mass.; address; 44 Fenway, Boston.

Robert B. Thomas is minister of the Community Church, Peru, N. Y.

William Volkmar is expediter for airplane engine parts, Wright Aeronautical Corp., Cincinnati, O.; address: 4377 Clifford Rd.

Ralph C. Whitney is with the Jones and Lamson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt.; address: 284 Grandview Terr., Hartford.

Margaret A. Witt served as an administrative assistant to President John A. Storm is manager of Charles H. Monnier & Sons Co., Newburgh, N. Y.; address: Ridge Ave., R. No. 3.


Ferd Mann is with the International Telephone and Telegraph Co., New York, N. Y.; address: 740 East 56th St. He is associate editor of Electrical Communication.


Robert D. Short is assistant materials engineer with the Boeing Airplane Co., Wichita Div., Wichita, Kans.; address: 118 N. Valley Ave.

Rev. Robert B. Thomas is minister of the Community Church, Peru, N. Y.

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Rev. Robert B. Thomas is minister of the Community Church, Peru, N. Y.
instructor of aeronautics at the Wavely, N. Y., Senior High School.

W. O. Woodcock is clerk with the United States Embassy, Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. A.

Natt L. Divoll, Jr., has been elected State's Attorney for Windham County, Vt.

MARRIAGES: Hazel A. Hemminger to Clarence T. Ratakajec, in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 5

BIRTHS: A daughter, Caroline, to Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth S. Goodyear, in Feb., a daughter to Dr. and Mrs. Curtis B. Hickcox, Sept. 6. Frank C. Boyne, received the Ph.D. degree from Princeton in 1941. Robert W. Dearborn is a state trooper with the New Hampshire State Police, Concord, N. H.; a daughter, Susan Jeanne, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Cote (Caroline Farrell); a son, Charles Willard, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Hickcox (Miriam Smith) Nov. 5.

ADDRESSES: Vincent F. Sargent, 20 Wigwam Pl., Springfield, Mass.; Julius T. Scozzafava, 1185 S. Wetherel Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.; Phelps N. Swett, Jr., 18 Harrison Ave., Glens Falls, N. Y.; James B. Fish, Jr., 84 Pierpontt Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1935

Dr. Anna G. Mirante attended the Portuguese Institute at the University of Vermont this past summer.

Louise G. Flieg is secretary of the Department of Medicine at Cornell Medical College.

John H. Blake is teaching general science at the Washington Jr. High School, New Britain, Conn.; address: 1928 Stanley St.

Frank C. Boyne received the Ph.D. degree from Princeton in 1941.

Robert W. Dearborn is a state trooper with the New Hampshire State Police, Concord, N. H.; a daughter, Susan Jeanne, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Cote (Caroline Farrell); a son, Charles Willard, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Hickcox (Miriam Smith) Nov. 5.

ADDRESSES: Vincent F. Sargent, 20 Wigwam Pl., Springfield, Mass.; Julius T. Scozzafava, 1185 S. Wetherel Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.; Phelps N. Swett, Jr., 18 Harrison Ave., Glens Falls, N. Y.; James B. Fish, Jr., 84 Pierpontt Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1936

Malcolm M. Swett is teaching at the Kents Hill School, Kents Hill, Vt.

Harris S. Wells is in the trust dept. of the First National Bank of Boston, 67 Milk St.

Carl Lyon is with the Halcom Steel Co.; address: R. D. No. 1, Warrington, N. Y.

Howard S. Cady has joined the staff of Doubleday Doran Publishing Co.; address: 6 Manchester Rd., Eastchester, N. Y.

ENGAGEMENTS: Lloyd G. Williams to Helen Griffith, of Poultney, Vt.; Charles R. Herrick to Helen E. Johnson (Evelyn Remick '32), Oct. 19, Winchester, Mass.; a daughter, Susan Jeanne, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Cote (Caroline Farrell); a son, Charles Willard, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Hickcox (Miriam Smith) Nov. 5.

ADDRESSES: Vincent F. Sargent, 20 Wigwam Pl., Springfield, Mass.; Julius T. Scozzafava, 1185 S. Wetherel Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.; Phelps N. Swett, Jr., 18 Harrison Ave., Glens Falls, N. Y.; James B. Fish, Jr., 84 Pierpontt Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Royden N. Aston is asst. research chemist with the Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; address: 465 Elmwood Ave.

Arthur L. Barney is a research chemist with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Bruce M. Brown is supervisor of the Utility Dept., A. C. Nielsen, N. Y.; address: 249 West 4th St.

John E. Criddle is principal of the Ophennep-Ephratat Central School, St. Johnsville, N. Y.

Dr. Hervey W. Mead is an intern at the Grady Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.

Rudolf Scheucher is with John Kern & Son, 253 Commercial St., Portland, Me.

Dr. Eugene Streim is interning at the Bellevue Hospital, New York, N. Y. C.

Herman N. Brenner is a senior at the Newton Theological Seminary, N. J.

Elizabeth N. Reynolds is in defense work as a supervisor of inspectors in Chemical Warfare Service; address: 80 Central Ave., Waterbury, Conn.

John B. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Foster P. Whitworth, Jr. (Laura R. Smith), 140 Mason St., Greenwich, Conn.; address: 42 Joy St., Boston, Mass. Mr. Parker received the A. M. degree from Boston University in August.

Robert E. Reynolds is customer engineer for International Business Machines Corp., N. Y. C.; address: 404 Scarsdale Rd., Crestwood, N. Y.

Joseph M. Trask, Jr., is claims adjuster with Appleton & Cox, Inc., N. Y. C.; address: 1561 Union Rd., Parkchester, N. Y.

Paul D. Vancelette is a cost accountant for the Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.; address: 1011 University Ave.

Barton P. Whitworth, Jr., is asst. superintendent for the Bullard Machine Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; address: 233 Barlow Rd., Fairfield.

Ralph Petrizzi is private examiner of Spanish mail at the Bureau of Censorship, N. Y. C.; address: 236 Boston Post Rd., Port Chester, N. Y.

Mary MacFarlane is a medical secretary in North Creek, N. Y.

Elinor R. Wieland is secretary to the French department and house resident at Battell Cottage, Middlebury, Vt.

Margaret Carter is the domestic science teacher in Bellevue, N. J.; address: 201 DeWitt Ave.

Glen Leggett has been appointed coach of debating at M. I. T.

Paul S. Eriksson is teaching at the Wardlaw School, Plainfield, N. J.

Edward J. Drew is power-line foreman at the Ordnance Works, Childsbridge, Ala.; address: Alpaca, Ala.

Robert H. Grant is employed at the Jackson Laboratory, E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Deepwater, N. J.; address: 34 East Ave., Woodstown, N. J.

M. Leland Johnson is personnel manager for the Continental Can Co., Inc., Oakland, Calif.; address: 2547 Ellsworth St., Berkeley, Calif.

James M. Judd is a medical student at Harvard; address: 85 Homer St., Newton Centre, Mass.

George F. Lewin is with the Provident Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Philadelphia in the mortgage loan branch of the Financial Division; address: 31 Powell Lane, Upper Darby, Pa.

William G. Meader, Jr., is teaching at the Horace Mann School for Boys, West 246 St., N. Y. C.

James E. Morrow, Jr., is a graduate assistant in zoology at Yale; address: Osborn Zoological Laboratories, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Francis R. Hitchie, Jr., is an instructor in physics at Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.; address: 70 St. Stephen St.

Donald J. Noonan is with the Bell Aircraft Corp., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; address: 105 Norwood Ave., Buffalo.

J. Arnold North is chief mechanic at the Bridgeport Flying Service, Inc., Turners Falls, Mass.; address: 37 Dana St., Amherst, Mass.

Edward Piskor is a student at the Syracuse Medical College, Syracuse, N. Y.; address: 502 University Ave.

Stanley B. Saunders is supervisor of the Physical Testing Laboratory for the Bridgeport Brass Ordnance Plant, Indianapolis, Ind.; address: 323 Park Ave.

Winton L. Seymour is engineer with the National Tunnel and Mines Co., Tooele, Utah; address: Box 583.
THE MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE NEWS LETTER

Denald T. Spore is a third-year dental student at Tufts; address: 70 St. Stephen St., Boston, Mass.

Sam M. Warner is engineering draftsman with the Cummins Engine Company, Columbus, Ind.; address: 1002 44th St.

Eugene Winslow is a graduate assistant in chemistry at Cornell; address: Baker Laboratory, Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.

Edward S. Yates is a chemist for E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Electro-Chemicals Dept., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Robert L. Zurbach is a business analyst with the OPA, Washington, D. C. He has received the M. A. degree from the University of Washington, Seattle.

Lawrence P. Marsh is with Pratt & Whitney, East Hartford, Conn.

Elizabeth Cook is dietitian of the Federal Land Bank Cafeteria, Springfield, Mass.; address: 116 Pearl St.

Elizabeth Robertson is teaching English and American literature at Oak Grove School, Vassalboro, Me.

Irene McGaughy O'Conn (Mrs. Raymond) is teaching at Perkins Institute; address: 49 Garden St., Boston, Mass.

Jean M. Sweeny is secretary to the head of the plastics division of Sylvania Industrial Corp., N. Y. C.

Janet Buehn is teaching French and algebra in Norwich High School, Irwin, Pa.

Frances E. Cornwall is a graduate student at Columbia University, N. Y. C.; address: Bancroft Hall.

Esther Korn is teaching in the Central High School, Sidney, N. Y.

Margaret Jane Kielman is teaching in the Cherry Valley, N. Y., Central School.

Elizabeth Carpenter has been appointed to the faculty of Westbrook Junior College, Portland, Me., as instructor in zoology, anatomy and physiology.

Elizabeth Dorchester is teaching French and mathematics in the Newfield, N. Y., High School.

Patricia May Taylor (Mrs. Richard P.) is teaching at Perkins Institute, Watertown, Mass.

Claire L. Lull is secretary in a Syracuse, N. Y., insurance firm; address: 306 Beattie St., Syracuse.


BIRTHS: A daughter, Karen Martha, to Mr. and Mrs. Sam M. Warner, Aug. 6; a daughter Carolyn, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Leland Johnson (Jane McGinnis '42) early in the summer.


ADDRESSES: Dr. Gordon R. Ellmers, 45 Cane St., Bogota, N. J.; Albert C. James, 1229 1/2-17th Ave., S. Nashville, Tenn.; Curtis McDowell, Lincoln Academy, Kings Mountain, N. C.; Edward K. Morse, Newton Hospital, Newton Lower Falls, Mass.; Beverly Barton, 8 Ellard Ave., Great Neck, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Newcomb (Carol Hubbard '41), 206-Ninth Ave., Belmar, N. J.; Marjorie Burditt, E. Pleasant St., Amherst, Mass.; Pauline Carleton, 250 Berkeley St., Rochester, N. Y.

1941

Jean M. Gould has a position in the Pathology Laboratories, Children's Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Edith Ladd is a dietitian on the staff of the Mary Hitchcock Hospital, Hanover, N. H.

Doris K. Bartlett is a stenographer in the law firm, Strang, Bodine, Wright & Combs, Rochester, N. Y.

Elsa Norgaard is in the advertising and publicity dept. of the Arena Life Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.

Janice Eldridge is in the advertising dept. of Curtis Publishing Co., Boston, Mass.

Alice Hastings is teaching in the first grade in Brevester, N. Y.; address: Hillside Terr.

Margaret Whitlesey is in the second year at the Pennsylvania School of Social Work with a field placement as a medical social worker at Philadelphia General Hospital; address: 313 South 21st St., Philadelphia.

Pegram Williams is a laboratory technician in the Lutheran Hospital, Fort Wayne, Ind.


Margaret Wiley is supervisor of music in the Burlington, Vt., Public Schools.

Jane B. Skillman is teaching in the Central High School, Pennington, N. J.; address: 10 S. Main St.

Gail Ufford is teaching in Brandon, Vt.

Marjorie Smith is asst. regional librarian, St. Albans, Vt.; address: 210 N. Main St.

Jane Baldwin, who received a private pilot's license at Boston University (C.P.T. course), is in training at the Airway Traffic Control Center, East Boston Airport.

John F. Collins is a physicist with the Thompson Aircraft Products, Exedel, O.; address: 2124 Stearns Rd.

Robert B. Crane is a pilot for the Pan American Airways, Miami, Fla.

Floyd K. Diefendorf is field service engineering representative for Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, E. Hartford, Conn.; address: 810 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford.

William Ferguson, 3rd, is manager of the Fall River office of the Providence Journal; address: 72 Sagamore St., Somerset, Mass.

Craig W. Stewart is a service representative for Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, Hartford, Conn.

Ralph N. Flanders is a turret lathe operator with the Gleason Works, Rochester, N. Y., and is studying sociology at the University of Rochester; address: 18 Portsmouth Terr.

William H. Hallock, Jr., is a laboratory technician for the E. I. du Pont de Nemours, Photo Products Div., Parlin, N. J.; address: 20 Valley Dr., Matawan, N. J.

Harold M. Hotaling is floor inspector with the Scintilla Branch of the Bendix Aviation Corp., Sidney, N. Y.

WINTER CARNIVAL

FEBRUARY 19-20

23
Francon L. Jones is a student at the University of New Hampshire, Durham; address: Gilsum, N. H.

Ralph W. Latham, Jr., is in his third year at the School of Dentistry, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.

Robert A. Martin is a junior underwriter for the Liberty Mutual Ins. Co., Atlanta, Ga.; address: 1492 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.


ENGAGEMENTS: Craig W. Stewart to Eileen P. Chapman of Wethersfield, Conn.; Gordon F. Hawes to Pauline Eames of Reading, Mass.; H. Terry Manning to Ruth Simmons; Richard L. Treat to Mary C. Brechall '42; Joseph A. C. Unrath to Eleanor M. Kind, of Hadleyfield, N. J.


BIRTHS: A son, George Henry, Jr., to Mr. and Mrs. George Fairchild ('Malden Fieldenke' 40) Aug. 13; a son, Timothy Edward, 40; to Mr. and Mrs. William Halloek ('Faith Wohrun' 40), Mataran, N. J., Oct. 21.

ADDRESSES: Charles W. Jones, 395 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Pierrell ('Elizabeth Nichols' 40), 113 Haynes St., W. Monroe, La.; Elizabeth Ketchen, Dorset House, Newton Hospital, Newton Lower Falls, Mass.; Hope Smith, 35 Mason Ave., Kittery, Me.; Ruth Waterman Reall (Mrs. Frederick J.), E. Longmeadhold, Mass.

Mary Eimer is attending the Chandler Secretarial School, Boston, Mass.

Lois Schneider is with the Standard Mutual Life Ins. Co., Hartford.

Jean D. Butterfield is with the Standard Oil Co. of N. J., R. C. A. Building, Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y.

Jane Giblin is attending the Berkeley Secretarial School in N. Y. C.; Louise T. Sargent, 75 Revere St., Boston, Mass.; Myrtle Gillett St., Hartford, Conn.

Margaret Eimer is attending the Chandler Secretarial School, Boston, Mass.; H. Terry Manning to Ruth Simmons; Richard L. Treat to Mary C. Brechall '42; Joseph A. C. Unrath to Eleanor M. Kind, of Hadleyfield, N. J.


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