given way to the might of misapplied science. The Danish and Nor-
wegian invasions have been but lately concluded: at this moment, 
"total war" is raging in Belgium and Holland,—too soon, possibly in 
all France itself. . . . The question now is: must we try to tip the 
scales of victory, or are we prepared to risk facing the future alone? 
. . . Let us consider the facts calmly and openly. . . . I have made 
no mention of suffering humanity, of ruined civilization and burning 
cities, nor of our great moral responsibility. . . . I feel we should 
intervene at once before it is too late. . . . ammunition, tanks, trucks 
and planes should be sent to the limit of our ability, I believe, and, 
if it is vital to ensure our own protection, men as well."

The most significant thing about Bangs' intelligent argument was 
the emotion that underlay it. At the end of a dispassionate refutation 
of the claim that it would be expedient for America to leave the vic-
tims of aggression to their fate, he can no longer wholly conceal his 
pity and his indignation, pity for the oppressed, indignation that there 
should be any argument at all. Clearly, before the fall of France he 
already knew that America should make war. Equally clearly, he him-
self was already prepared to fight on foreign soil, not for his country's 
protection only, but for its honor, which for him resided in response 
to obligation entailed by wealth and power.

Frank Bangs was the only brother of Whitney Waldo Bangs, '43, 
who died a prisoner of war in Germany, March 5, 1945.

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JOHN CROSBY BUTLER, JR.
1949

Jack Butler entered the Second Form in 1935 and graduated in 1940. 
He played on Delphian football and hockey teams and he won his 
S.P.S. in baseball. He took an active interest in the welfare of the 
School and contributed much by his quiet loyalty and high standards.

He left Princeton in 1942 to enlist in the Navy. At Chapel Hill 
he was a platoon commander and captain of his intracorps football 
team. During secondary flight training at Corpus Christi, he was se-
lected for the Marine Corps. He received his wings and was commis-
sioned Second Lieutenant May 22, 1943. Shortly thereafter he went 
overseas a fighter pilot in VMF-225. After reaching the Pacific he 
was promoted First Lieutenant.

In February, 1944, Butler's squadron went from Hawaii via the 
New Hebrides to the Southwest Pacific. Early in August they flew 
their Corsairs in from the carrier Wasp to the Orote Peninsula. Land-
based from then on, they supported the forces seizing and occupying 
Guam. Butler took part in more than forty attacks, all of them through 
anti-aircraft fire, on the enemy airfield, beach defenses, gun emplace-
ments, supply dumps, trucks, railroads and radio stations. His plane 
was hit on several occasions. On November 13, 1944, he was killed in 
action during a bombing attack over the island of Rota.