

given way to the might of misapplied science. The Danish and Norwegian 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 victims 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 himself 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.



JOHN CROSBY BUTLER, JR.

1940

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 intracorpis football team. During secondary flight training at Corpus Christi, he was selected for the Marine Corps. He received his wings and was commissioned 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 emplacements, 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.