1943, he attended an Army-Navy conference called by General Arnold to grapple with the whole complex problem of aerial flexible gunnery. Canfield's imagination and curiosity were fired and he contributed everything he had to the quest for a sighting system which should be theoretically correct, easily taught and easily applied.

In July, when a "zone" system of sighting had finally been evolved, Canfield was sent on a special gunnery mission to the United Kingdom to put the system to test under combat conditions. On August 12, 1943, he set out as waist-gunner on a heavy bomber participating in a mass daylight raid on the Ruhr. He is said by a survivor who parachuted from the same plane to have been in fine spirits and to have cheered the other men with a funny story in the early dawn before take-off. He had selected a ship in the most exposed position of the formation in order to make sure the system had a good test. After having dropped its load of bombs on Gelsenkirchen and got through exceptionally heavy flak over the target area, the ship was heavily attacked by enemy fighters. It crashed in a field on a hillside outside the little town of Linzlar, east of Cologne. Six men parachuted to safety but Canfield fell with the plane and was killed.

Canfield was married in 1935, to Camilla Hooper Brown. Their three children are George Folger Canfield, now in the Third Form at St. Paul's, Camilla, who was seven when her father died, and Pamela, who was born after his death.

It fifteen, Brooke Dolan was already known as a naturalist. Once, returning to the Middle, after a successful skunk trapping expedition, he considerably hung his clothes outside, but unfortunately right under Mr. Scudder's window. He played halfback on the Old Hundred football team. For the Horse, among other contributions, he wrote "Wild Geese":

"High o'er the marshes, bleak and brown,
The grey goose legions, swinging down
The wind, stream northward in their flight,
Their age-old cadence throbbing through the night.

"Ye say the grey-geese are poor things
Compared to man, but underlings.
Ye say! Say on! But tell not me
Whose soul like theirs shall yet be free."

Within ten years of writing those verses, Dolan had travelled nearly 10,000 miles, half of it on horseback in caravans, through Central Asia. At the age of 21 and again at the age of 26, he led expeditions into remote Western China and far into Tibet, where he explored the high headwaters of the Yellow River, the Yangtze, the Brahmaputra, the Mekong and the Salween. With two Tibetan guides, only one of whom had ever made the trip, he rode on mule-back from Jyekundo to Sining, through the heart of the Golok country, became
lost in the trackless half snow-covered grasslands, by a miracle fell in with a caravan, and found his way out to China.

These Chinese-Tibetan trips contributed much knowledge of geography and peoples in a region which later had military importance. Dolan himself acquired, besides knowledge, a great reputation in China and in Tibet for intrepidity, for patience and good humor in the most trying circumstances, for fair-dealing with guides and porters.

The primary purpose of the trips was, however, the study of zoology. Dolan's scientific field work, much of it carried on at altitudes above 15,000 feet, resulted, tangibly, in the collection of more than 3,000 birds and 140 mammals, including, besides the well-known Panda and Takin groups, the Wild Yak, Wild Ass, McNeil's Deer, Lhasa Stag, several new small birds, one new large pheasant, and, in addition, specimens of insects and many new species of snails.

All the expenses of both expeditions as well as the cost of designing and building habitat groups for the Free Museum, Dolan undertook personally, as his contribution to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, of which he was a Trustee, and whose library and map collection he also greatly enriched.

Moreover, before he was 30, he had worked, chiefly in the field, for the Geological Museum of Harvard University and for the Metropolitan Museum of the Academia Sinica in Nanking. He had studied at Princeton and at Harvard. In Greenland, he had collected musk oxen; in Mexico, desert sheep. He and his wife had shot pheasant, black-cock and roe deer, in the region surrounding Harbin, an inland city on the Trans-Siberian. He had fished and hunted in Norway, in Newfoundland and in Canada. He had begun, but not completed, a study of the Atlantic salmon.

The outbreak of war interrupted Dolan's work: his service to his country continued in another form. In Washington, where he worked for a while as one of the Presentation Officers in the War Room of the Chief of Staff, Air Forces, he met Lt. Col. Ilya Tolstoy. In 1942, Col. Tolstoy, assigned by O.S.S., to explore a route from India across Tibet to China, and given a choice of personnel for the expedition, specifically requested Dolan and no one else. "I have never regretted that decision for a moment," wrote Colonel Tolstoy, "and my respect and recognition of Brooke's knowledge, character and ability grew from there on. Besides that, we became fast friends. . . ."

In October, 1942, Col. Tolstoy and Dolan left India. Carrying President Roosevelt's personal letter, as well as some presents, to the

1The animals which Dolan brought back from China and Tibet are now in the Aaric Hall of the Academy of Natural Sciences.