The Mill Pond
DEAR ALUMNI:

In this task there are many bright spots and some dark spots. There are high points and depressing areas. There are warm conditions and cold ones. There are people, events and experiences for which one feels intense gratitude, and others we would like to forget.

In other words, the place is never fixed, rigid, or dull. I saw Mr. Kittredge recently, and he said, "For a man who has been doing what I know you have been doing, you look remarkably well." Whatever the looks may be, I can report a varied, busy, and entirely worthwhile life in the first few months.

To begin with, the weather has favored us wonderfully — cold, bright, and clear. The ice is still here on the eve of departure of spring holiday. There is over five feet of frost in the ground and the sun is beaming as steadily and clearly, if not as warmly, as anywhere on earth. We have lacked snow enough for the ski boys, but they have gone to nearby slopes for a run in the snow on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. The ice has been abundant — even now there must be twenty inches, and in every direction on every pond.

The boys are fine people. Like all people they have their problems. They also bring here wonderful gifts of ingenuity, creativity, capacity for work, sensitivity, and warm heartedness. Some won’t work and must be urged. Some can be careless and need to be ordered a bit, but most are sincerely trying to produce their best, and a very good best it can be.

We do not like to struggle as a rule. Humanity wants a ribbon smooth way, and the good life is never ribbon smooth. In a sense a good school is one which provides adequate room for struggle and possibilities for solution. Growing up is a process not confined to youth, though it appears somewhat more obviously a necessity with young people.

Our life here is essentially one of living on the growing edge in every direction — academic, physical, emotional, and religious. This does not always make for a placid life, but it does constitute the condition for a fascinating and worthwhile life.

You who know the place can appreciate what I mean when I say this is a good place to be, a worthwhile place in which to work, a demanding place in which to try to be worthy.

May I add my gratitude to you for your support, your friendship, and your boys?

Faithfully yours,  MATTHEW M. WARREN, Rector

March 16, 1955
A restlessnesseems to have prevailed during the winter months and an eagerness to accomplish more than the ordinary. Perhaps with the approach of spring we long to stretch our wings and reach beyond the confines of winter days. The urge to excel and to progress hangs high above the council chambers and hovers round our campus conversations. Within the classroom enthusiasm for a healthy reception of intellectual activity has been inspired by serious concern with matters scholastic. The winter term has found the Council seeking means to stimulate interest in courses of the regular curriculum. We hear of necessity for incentives to work a little more — to absorb a little more than the minimum required. How, we are asked, can an atmosphere of activity be maintained — an atmosphere of wanting to accomplish as much as possible?

We have the wealth of untapped, bubbling vigor — perhaps feverishness — of youth, which cannot go untamed, yet must not be entwined or trapped by indifference or wasted in recalcitrance. We have the inspiration and the vision and the willingness. We see a winter blessed, really, with creativeness and find the blossoms and fruits of spring just underneath this winter’s icy face.

January brought one of the finest skating seasons in many years. The rinks were perfect almost every day with as much as 18 inches of ice beyond the channel. After victory against Princeton in the Garden at Christmas, the SPS hockey team played for the first time at the Lawrenceville Tournament, losing in the final round to Taft. Since then the team has lost to Andover, Harvard and Dartmouth, but has won against Exeter and Yale. SPS basketball won four out of six games, while the squash team won matches with Andover and Dartmouth and lost to Middlesex, Exeter, and Brooks. The School again this year played host to the New England Interscholastic Squash Tournament.

With an almost complete lack of snow, the ski team has driven 50 miles to practice, while the new jump and the rope tow on Prospect remained untested and unused. The first ski victory in the School’s history was
won, however, in a downhill and slalom meet against Holderness.

As the new Middle rises to face the Schoolhouse on the hill above the Chapel, the changing scene at S.P.S. may also be reflected in recent administrative developments which create a new division of extra-curricular activities. Mr. Francis V. Lloyd, Jr., has been appointed the new Director of School Activities. He will be succeeded by Mr. Richard W. Mechem as Director of Studies. These changes become effective at the beginning of the new school year. The language laboratory in the basement of the Schoolhouse with its fifteen student booths and tape recorders has added new dimensions to our foreign language teaching, while a proposal was revived this winter by Concord citizens to create a lake four miles long by damming the Turkey River near the golf course.

A lively interest in the academic world surrounding us has permeated our school routine. The English Department held the first of several planned conferences in November: a two-day informal meeting of the English teachers with Mr. Charles Rice, head of the Choate School English Department, and Mr. Edward Gordon of the Germantown Friends School. The Science Department's guest was Dr. Donald H. Andrews of the Chemistry Department of Johns Hopkins University. A two-day Sacred Studies Department conference on Soren Kierkegaard was conducted by The Rev. Howard A. Johnson, S.T.M., Canon Theologian of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, an authority on the Danish philosopher. Mr. Robert E. K. Rourke, head of the Mathematics Department of the Kent School, was the guest of our Mathematics Department.

A number of distinguished scholars also visited the School as guest speakers at the Masters’ Meetings. They included Dr. Stella S. Center, formerly Director of the N. Y. U. Reading Institute and a leading authority on remedial reading; Dr. David E. Owen, Chairman of the History Department of Harvard College and member of the Committee on Admission with Advanced Standing; and Dr. Charles W. Cole, President of Amherst College, who spoke on the Amherst curriculum developed in the postwar period.

Another academic venture this year has taken the form of a winter term seminar, a voluntary course dealing with the Republic of Plato. Eight faculty members and sixteen students are attending every Wednesday afternoon in the Sheldon Library with Dr. Kevin Herbert, of the Classics Depart-
ment, and the Rev. Richard Johnson, of the Sacred Studies Department, in charge.

With the announcement on November 24th of the fall academic awards honoring Williamson Medal winners and ranking scholars, the School began to think of prize examinations and competitions: the Whipple Medal in English, the Keep Prizes in history, the Oakes Greek Prize, and the Schlich Prize for the best one-act play. Our debating team — Messrs. Stebbins, Glenn, and Neilson — defeated Exeter, proving their point that to be rich is better than to have a taste for collecting shells; whereas another team of St. Paul's debaters — Messrs. Boulton, Bronson and Jams — lost to Groton, the subject being “Resolved: That faced with the choice between loyalty to one's country and loyalty to one's friend, one should choose the latter”, and the St. Paul's side the Affirmative.

Mr. Percy Preston and his family returned from his sabbatical leave shortly after Christmas after six months' study abroad. Mr. Charles Evans departed to spend his sabbatical studying in England, Italy, and Greece. Inspired enthusiasm and spirited verve mark our dramatic season. Shaw's The Devil's Disciple, starring Charles Cochran, '55, and Benjamin Neilson, '56, was presented by The Dramatic Club as the annual Thanksgiving Play. On January 7 the Dartmouth Players presented Shakespeare's The Tragedy of King Richard II. This impressive production used a specially constructed fore-stage in the Hall to produce the intimacy of audience and players of the Elizabethan stage. For the festive midwinter weekend holiday Slip Ahoy!, a one-act farce of life in a navy boot camp, highlighted the evening's entertainment of February 11th. The Master Players this year presented the Christopher Fry play, The Lady's
Not For Burning. At the end of the winter term came the Fiske Cup competition. The 1954 Schlich Prize play, *A Study of Courage*, sponsored by the Dramatic Club in the fall, was produced and directed by the author, Richard C. Higgins, '55.

Two new masters were ordained to the Diaconate this year: The Rev. Mr. David O. Cowles on October 17 in the School Chapel by Bishop Hall; and The Rev. Mr. John G. Shoemaker on December 18 by the Right Reverend Angus Dun, Bishop of Washington, D. C., in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul.

The Art Association this winter has presented a stimulating program. During the Thanksgiving weekend, paintings representing school life were exhibited in the Schoolhouse. From these, certain ones were selected to be sent as an art exchange between this school and the Seikei High School in Japan. Another exhibition included drawings and a set of ground plans by Donald Oenslager for the Phoenix Theatre production of *Coriolanus*, with costume sketches by Alvin Colt. An exhibit in the Sheldon Library called “A Purchase Painting Show” consisted of paintings and drawings loaned to the Art Association of New England Preparatory Schools by two Boston galleries. These paintings were available for sale to individuals, and this year the School will be able to keep the one voted most popular by the students.

On Sunday afternoon, February 6, Benjamin Rowland, Jr., '24, Professor of Fine Arts at Harvard, lectured in

“Wine-dark Sea”, water-color painted and given to the School by B. Rowland, Jr., '24
the Sheldon Library on *Art in the East and West*. Not only an authority on Far Eastern art, but also an artist in his own right, Mr. Rowland exhibited in the library a group of his water colors, which were loaned through the courtesy of the Doll and Richards Gallery in Boston. This is probably the first time an alumnus artist has visited the School to lecture and exhibit his own work. The lecture was followed by tea in the library's East Room.

Three art films were sponsored by the Art Department. One on Renaissance art was shown in the Hall, while one on Chinese art and another concerning prehistoric cave paintings were presented in the Sheldon Library. The Cercle Français at its open meeting in November presented the prize-winning film "Jeux Interdits" (Forbidden Games) in the auditorium. In February the Italian film, "The Bicycle Thief," was presented by the Library Association.

A gift to the School by the Form of 1954 has enabled the Art Department to add a number of fine prints to the School's growing collection of pictures. A generous gift to the Library by Mrs. Paul Moore has made possible the addition of fifty-five new art books. Another gift of books to the Library comes from Mr. Carl Tucker, '00. This group consists of 91 Yale University Press books, including the recent Yale edition of Shakespeare's First Folio, the George Eliot letters, recent volumes in the Yale edition of Horace Walpole's correspondence, the Twickenham edition of Alexander Pope, twelve volumes in the Rare Masterpieces of Philosophy and Science series, the *Chronicles of America*'s new volumes, and six revised titles in the Yale Shakespeare series. Mr. Tucker's generous gift to the Library was made through Mr. George Parmly Day, '93, at Yale University.

A collection of 200 mineral specimens accumulated by the late Arthur W. Butler, Jr., '32, with a glass display case has been given to the School by his mother, Mrs. Arthur W. Butler. The collection is now in the Payson Laboratory.

On Sunday evening, November 7, fifteen choirs, representing all parts of
New Hampshire, including members of our own bass and tenor sections, participated in a choir festival. Later in November Joseph Marais and Miranda, well known balladeers and composers of such hits as “Around the Corner” and “Sagebrush,” were heard in a concert in the Hall. The annual Christmas Pageant was presented in the Chapel on December 13 by the Choir and Glee Club. For the first time the Glee Club this year is entering a joint concert program with a girls’ school. Thirty-two members will be chosen early in the spring term to sing with the glee club of St. Mary’s in the Mountains. Concerts are to be presented here and in Littleton.

Midwinter Dance weekend opened on Friday afternoon, February 11th, with a basketball game against Kimball Union followed by the Dramatic Club presentation Slip Ahoy! in the evening. Saturday’s activities began with the SPS and Yale freshman hockey game on the Lower School Pond. In the afternoon the Mish Fair featured a cabaret show, “The Pink Elephant,” the Wheelspy Trio, and Swami [sic] Innovations. Culture, too, flourished at the Fair: prints, books, and records were readily available at the booths. Success was crowned with originality, artistry, and gate receipts. With 95 girls on hand and a theme as romantic as “A Night in Venice,” the evening’s dinner dance brought weekend festivities to a climax and an all ’round good time for everyone.

ARTHUR T. KITTLE

THE CHALLENGE TO THE INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS


The independent schools face a challenge to which no one who is connected with them can be insensitive. In the simplest form the challenge is this: What are these schools going to do with their independence?

You may remember the small boy, observing the solicitude and deference with which the rest of the family was treating its oldest member, who asked impatiently, “What are we keeping Grandma for?” People are asking, and
in the epoch to come they will ask increasingly, "What are we keeping the private schools for?"

The question will not be put necessarily in a carping spirit, but in the spirit of men who in a time of deep change question and reappraise familiar institutions of their life.

I might state many contributions of the private schools; but these contributions would derive from subsidiary or fortuitous characteristics: the comparative wealth of these schools, which permits small classes; the freedom to choose and reject from many applicants for admission, which permits scholarship to be kept at a high level; the amenities of their life, which help in recruiting the ablest men as teachers. But none of these things—not their wealth, nor their numerous applicants, nor their amenities—go to the heart of the matter. The heart of the matter is their independence. And their independence means that they should deal seriously with knowledge—that they should conceive it their responsibility to teach what they deem it important to teach, in the way they want to teach it, regardless of pressures, of prevailing orthodoxies, and of reigning fashions.

The independent schools, precisely because they are schools, and because they are independent, must deal with the facts of this world as mature and rational men have always dealt with them: by looking them in the eye. They must approach the young people entrusted to them as human beings capable of seeking out what is true; of knowing, understanding, distinguishing; of loving and hating, accepting or rejecting—according to the facts as they are objectively discerned.

There is an actual world (though the physicists have done much to fragmentize it); there is a valid history (though in every generation it must be reappraised); there is a concept of beauty (though the modern artists have startled us with their versions). This actuality as it has been recorded and discovered and made known over the centuries is the basis of knowledge; and it is the business of the schools to deal with knowledge, as the banker deals with money or the real estate agent with land and buildings.

This mission of the schools has been challenged on many fronts in the present epoch. What might have seemed a simple proposition, hardly needing to be stated, has become a very complicated and vital one, needing to be defended. The thesis that knowledge is dangerous, and that therefore educational institutions should handle it warily, has been intimated in many places. But in recent times it has not been stated anywhere so boldly as in the documentation of the Reece Committee investigating the great foundations.

The charge leveled against these foundations was not primarily that they were subversive, but that they were empirical. And what did empiricism mean in the vocabulary of Mr. Reece? It meant that facts had been sought out, that knowledge had been pursued, without anyone having known in advance precisely where the facts and the knowledge would lead.

That some approved philosophy should determine facts and shape conclusions in advance has not hitherto been the animating concept of our society. But it has been the concept in Russia. There, as Henry Steele Commager has reminded us, facts have to conform to preconceived ideas—or so much the worse for facts. "If biology does not justify Marx or Lenin, then you get a new biology. If music does not harmonize with communist ideas, you reform or purge your musicians. If history does not exalt communism, you rewrite history. And if
politics and diplomacy abroad do not fit into your framework, then you regard them as fraudulent and cherish the framework."

In troubled or frightened periods before this, it has been an offense to have unpopular opinions. That is bad enough. But now it is worse. In a subtle way it is becoming an offense to have unpopular facts — to have a knowledge, that is, about evil or menacing or dangerous things. Merely to know about a subject is in some degree to become contaminated.

There was a speaker in the French Revolutionary assembly who claimed, amid the disturbances of that age, to have "kept the virginity of his mind." Who would have thought that such a quality would once more be thought to be related to virtue?

There is also the story of the man who was being pushed around by the police at a somewhat disorderly meeting: "But look here," he said, "I'm an anti-Communist." To which the officer of the law replied, "I don't care what kind of a damned communist you are — come with me."

That seems far fetched. Yet I can assure you that I have known individuals who have been suspected because they had made it their business to know about Communism, or actually to oppose Communism. This incredible doctrine received official recognition when Mr. Benson's chief security officer indicated that, in his belief, the fact that Mr. Ladejinsky had written a book denouncing the Reds might very well be a reason for supposing him to be a Red himself. Is it any wonder if in such an atmosphere many men yield ignorance as a shield — if they spurn knowledge as a plague?

It comes to be supposed that knowledge, like trade, ought to follow the flag — and that where an official blessing does not exist, it is better if knowledge does not exist either. Ideas bow down before the Iron Curtain — though ideas alone have wings and should be invulnerable and undefeated even amid the restrictions of an iron age.

It is in such an atmosphere and at such a time that it falls to the schools to reaffirm the absoluteness of knowledge, the primacy of objective facts.

Thus I come to the point that has no doubt been in your mind: should the schools teach the theory of communism? Should they give the facts about Russia and China — their history and their present day situation?

Let me put my answer negatively first. The independent schools should not be diverted from a study of these things merely because they are controversial. If they allow themselves to be frightened away from such subjects today, they will be frightened away tomorrow from studying aspects of our own life and history which it is their plainest duty to deal with.

There may be very good reasons for keeping away from communism, including not least the crowded curriculum; but the right remains; the responsibility remains. The kingdom of knowledge must be defended in its entirety. Surrender a province here and there, and the schools and universities of the land will find before long that they have accepted the idea that only those things should be taught which foster some particular philosophy, or dignify a prejudice of some prevailing group.

I would go further. Not only is it necessary to defend the right to treat controversial subjects. As a practical matter, I would think it a good thing to treat them. The threat that constantly overhangs education is that it will dry up. Its processes need to be ventilated constantly; new ideas and
perspectives must be introduced if the body of learning is not to degenerate into a stale catalogue of facts, learned by rote and without relevance to the life of man, unrelated, also, to the conversation of men. "It is the first duty of a man to speak," said Robert Louis Stevenson; "that is his chief business in this world." And how can he speak well if the great themes which occupy the public mind of the epoch are systematically eliminated from the schoolroom?

Certainly it would be a mistake to introduce into the curriculum of any school material that is sensational and emotionally exciting so that the school could vaunt its independence. But where such material comes up in the course of things — and it should come up if the process of education is wide and deep — then by all means let it be thrashed out.

I do not see why the stream of history should be at some point arbitrarily dammed up, why there should suddenly be excised from the body of knowledge some particular segment. The life of the world is continuous; its relationships are an endless web. History is indivisible. I presume the decline of monarchy is not taboo as a subject of discussion. Why then should the rise of communism be? You can talk about the magic that held men loyal to a king. Is silence to be enjoined when the question arises of that different magic which makes them subject to a commissar?

Here I must interject a warning. It is often suggested that it is all very well to talk about communism, provided you are at pains to say how bad it is. You can be objective, that is, provided you reach a foregone conclusion. To introduce such an approach is to vitiate the very idea of education. It is to substitute propaganda for free inquiry. I would almost rather see deliberate silence than I would see deliberate distortion. If a debasing of the free and responsible atmosphere of the classroom is the price of discussing controversial issues, then I, for one, say that price is too high.

The teacher, nevertheless, has a particular responsibility where issues of public policy come up for discussion. I have pondered how that responsibility can be defined. We expect objectivity — and yet objectivity, if it is divorced from a sense of values, can be a cold and misleading thing. I recall in the late 1930s, when the Nazis were a rising power, hearing friends of mine in college setting them and the British in equal scales. Kipling had talked about the White Man's Burden. Wasn't that as vicious as Hitler's race theories?

My contemporaries had wanted to be objective; they aimed to be as the doctor who holds impartially that one man is as worth saving as the next. But they ended by saying that both men were equally bad, that neither was worth saving, and that nothing in life was worth caring for, or fighting for.

In other epochs it could be assumed that the student's family, his home and his community had inculcated a sense of values against which he could weigh the facts of his world. Unfortunately that is no longer so. Too often the student comes morally naked into the classroom. A far greater burden than ever before falls on the schools and falls on the teachers.

The teacher in these circumstances should not tell men what to believe; but by his own bearing, by his intrinsic wisdom and his feeling for life, he must be able to give young people the clear conviction that belief is possible. He must have the kind of character which breeds character in others; that causes the student, with all his tendencies toward simple solutions and extreme views, to sense that there are depths
and heights in life which no theory can plumb. Such a one guides young men without dictating to them and persuades them without forcing them.

... So one tree can alter
The whole last shape of another growing beside it
Just by its shade, and the growth of neither need falter.

The trouble with young people when confronted by the problems of the world is not always that they are too sanguine. Very often they are too sceptical and even cynical. I remember, myself, falling in love with the concept of economic determinism, and going about for months with the firm conviction that everybody’s conduct, including that of my long-suffering family, was infallibly dictated by the state of his pocketbook.

I have seen friends of mine in their younger years become intoxicated with the idea that all conduct is determined by selfish motives: if a man risks his life for a brother, it is to please himself — if he gives all he has in a good cause, it is because he wants to do just that. Such theories make life seem delightfully simple — and drain it of everything that gives it beauty and color.

What somehow must be gotten into the young person’s head, when the dazzling simplicities of politics confront him, is an awareness of the ambiguities and contradictions of man’s lot: how good and bad are intertwined, and how often good comes out of evil, in ways that no prophet can foresee. He must learn that life is not logical — not a platitude, but a paradox from beginning to end.

History is a great teacher in this regard. Here we learn how men have struggled for truth long ago, and how often they have been deceived; yet how from their deception, by unexpected turns, fresh triumphs have been born. I must say it unnerves me a little to think of young people being cast loose upon the seas of modern controversy without the saving ballast of history in their minds.

But there is another source of this wisdom, and it should be richly tapped by many of the schools represented here. I mean the Christian approach to life. Too often, it seems to me, Christianity (and especially the New Testament) is taught as if to do good were a simple matter, and as if it led to wealth and success. But the Christian theology is rich in the sense of unexpected endings; and Christ’s whole life, if you read it aright, is a panorama of victory in defeat, and of truth amid the fallen and distorted shapes of earth.

Your young student thinks, does he, that some theory he has newly embraced will lead to the salvation of the nations? If he has understood what his religion has been trying to say to him, he will know that man’s noblest motives have in them that which turns against the ultimate attainment; that something of pride, something of self-seeking, obscures the heaven we always think to gain. The vision remains; but to hope for fulfillment is not easy. And it is not easy, either, to despair.

And so I come back to my theme. The schools have an obligation to respect the reality of things; and the independent schools, above all, have the conditions which should make it possible for them to deal wisely with the tangled and bewildering picture which modernity presents. Where else are you so likely to find the kind of teachers I have spoken of; and the study of history so developed; and the influences of the Christian tradition so vital a force?

In facing quietly but firmly the pressures which would cause them to retreat or to trim, the independent schools make clear again a basic reason
for their existence. No less important, they serve the commonwealth. For in times where the old traditions of freedom are under fire, a free society requires that every institution measure up to the full responsibility that has been placed in it.

In the course of a hundred and fifty years this nation built up the picture of an open land, hospitable, tolerant, friendly to the stranger and to the strange idea. It is possible, if men really try, to destroy that image in a decade. I do not say that this country is today unfree; but I do say that the image of freedom — what an English journalist has just called the image of American nobility — is being drastically changed throughout the world.

What does the world see? It sees too often the closed door and the closed mind. It sees our restrictions on casual visitors, the arbitrary barriers to immigration, the almost absolute block to foreign scholars and scientists, the disturbing injustices of our security system. Old friends and allies have charged us with imitating the Communists, and they have seen that charge corroborated literally and in detail by the extraordinary action of closing large portions of this country to Russians.

The soul, it has been finely said, survives its adventures. We shall survive these national aberrations. But while we continue in this unnatural course, we dissipate the heritage which is worth more in today’s struggle than the whole number of our manpower mustered and armed.

“I wish I could convey this sense I have of the infinity of the possibilities that confront humanity” — it is Alfred North Whitehead speaking to us in the fine collection of his dialogues — “the limitless variations of choice, the possibility of novel and untried combinations, the happy turns of experiment, the endless horizons opening out.

“As long as we experiment,” Whitehead continues, “as long as we keep the possibility of progressiveness, we and our societies are alive; when we lose them, both we and our societies are dead, no matter how externally active we and they may be, no matter how materially prosperous we and they may appear. And nothing is easier to lose than this element of novelty. It is the living principle of thought, which keeps all alive.”

It is in such a world, with its immense possibilities and challenges, that our people are now risking death by the follies born of timidity. It must not be. Those who are connected with education must resolve that in their sphere, above all, it shall not be. They have the chance to keep alive “the element of novelty...the living principle of thought.” Such a task requires of them that they cultivate in their students not only intelligence, but courage. It requires — if I may close by quoting the patron saint of my own school — a willingness to go against the drift and to affirm our manhood.

“For God,” said Saint Paul, “hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and love, and a sound mind.”
THE EDUCATION OF THE GIFTED STUDENT

Address at the Secondary Education Board Conference on March 4, 1955, delivered by J. Carroll McDonald, Head of the History Department, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

The chief justification for educating the gifted in any society is that they will make a greater contribution than the less gifted to achieving the ends of that society. In this respect societies differ only in the extent to which they exhaust the sources of talent, and in the nature of the education provided for the gifted.

In America the task of educating the gifted has been inhibited by two fears: one, that special attention to the gifted may be undemocratic, and the other that the gifted student is likely to be one-sided rather than well-rounded, and that intensive training may make him more eccentric than he already is. The latter fear has been largely dissipated by the studies of Terman, Oden and others which indicate that the gifted student, so far from being one-sided, is likely to excel in all respects, in mind, physique, personality, and social adjustment.

The charge that special provision for the gifted is undemocratic can be valid only if the facilities for educating the gifted are not extended as rapidly as possible to all capable of receiving them, regardless of status. On this point the parable of the talents is a more exacting as well as a more universal guide than notions of what is democratic or undemocratic.

The greatest danger in any society is that the gifted may be submerged in the mass, or that they may be divorced from the rest of the community by an unbridgeable gulf in viewpoint. Both of these dangers have been present in acute form in the mass revolution of the twentieth century. Walter Lippmann, in his new book, The Public Philosophy, maintains that the masses, through the Jacobin technique of revolution, and Pestalozzian ideas in education have repudiated the best traditions of their own societies and, in so doing, have raised a barrier between themselves and their leaders which makes effective government in the western democracies impossible. Lippmann sees the solution of this dilemma in greater independence of the leaders from mass opinion. But Lippmann has misinterpreted the movement of contemporary society and education.

The revolt of the masses has its salutary as well as its demoralizing aspects, its challenge as well as its leveling tendencies. While in some respects it has separated the masses from their leaders, in other ways it is forging them together. So far from impeding effective government, the ineluctable pressure of the movement is forcing governments to more dynamic action. This is the ultimate explanation not only of the effectiveness of communist regimes, but of such efforts as the democracies have made to rejuvenate themselves. However difficult the transformation of modern society may be the mass man is becoming a rigorous taskmaster. Mass society in the twentieth century is forcing leadership to heighten its efficiency.

This is true in the field of education no less than in that of government. Even so pessimistic an observer as Douglas Bush who feels that “education for all is education for none” admits that “the top layer of college students now are proportionately more numerous than they were thirty years ago and are more generally serious
and critical." "There is a growing nucleus of fine minds," he adds, "and teachers are concerned with the enlargement of that all-important group."

That Walter Lippmann should so miscalculate the movement of society and education is perhaps attributable to what Richard Revere has called Lippman's "splendidly refrigerated intellect." What is needed is not greater independence of leaders from mass opinion, but rather a closer mutual understanding in the interest of greater joint achievement. In this sense Woodrow Wilson was closer to the truth when, in his abortive effort to reform Princeton University, he declared, "The American college must become saturated in the same sympathies as the common people. The colleges of the country must be reconstructed from the top to the bottom. The American people will tolerate nothing that savours of exclusiveness." Coming from a man who was not interested in leveling but in toning up American society these words are a sharp warning to those interested in educating the gifted in the twentieth century.

It is an interesting speculation, for example, whether such organizations as the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton and the Society of Fellows at Harvard have been sufficiently intimately related to the rest of the community to ensure the enrichment of the less gifted by the gifted, or, what is equally important, to enable both the gifted and the less gifted to act as correctives upon each other without measurable loss in achievement. Certainly the graduate schools in universities have been too long divorced from undergraduate opinion, and theological schools, until recently, have been notoriously isolated from the non-theological world. Perhaps as a reaction against this theologians such as Reinhold Niebuhr and Paul Tillich are now writing some of the most incisive social commentary available.

If the gifted student is to be brought into more intimate contact with the rest of the community and if both he and the community are to profit by it, some common viewpoint must prevail in dealing both with the gifted and the less gifted sections of the community. The education of the gifted then becomes a question of the greater intensity and scope of the process.

The viewpoint most needed in America today is that of the sophisticated mind, the kind of approach that helps man to understand in more realistic terms both himself, and his relation to the community, and to the universe in which he lives. Even in a democracy the problem is to understand life first, and democracy second.

It is a significant fact that James Bryant Conant, United States High Commissioner for Germany, and former President of Harvard, on his recent return home declared, "We must develop a higher degree of sophistication about foreign affairs, avoiding optimistic sentimentality on the one hand and hopeless cynicism on the other." This is the gist of George Kennan's many articles, as well as his books on American Diplomacy, and the Realities of American Foreign Policy. America needs the sophisticated mind in the sense that Reinhold Niebuhr is more sophisticated than Norman Vincent Peale, in the sense that Alfred North Whitehead was more sophisticated than Robert Oppenheimer, in the sense that George Kennan is more sophisticated than Secretary Dulles, in the sense that the New Testament is more sophisticated than the Old. Not only is this viewpoint needed, but it is the one to which the gifted student most readily responds.

This means that, in language courses, boys must become familiar not only
with the mechanics of language but with the culture of the people whose language they are learning. It means in mathematics exposure to the breadth of view reflected in Morris Kline’s book, *Mathematics in Western Culture*. It means that in science boys must be brought to glimpse the scope of a Whitehead, or the perspective of a George Sarton. It means that courses in religion must cultivate a greater awareness of the impact of society on religion as well as the impact of religion on society. It means that in history boys must come to grips with the meaning of civilizations and not merely the skeleton of life. It means that in English there must be much greater emphasis on the relation between thought and the structure of language.

What George Kennan has said about the study of foreign affairs is equally applicable to other subjects. “It must,” he writes, “free itself from the tyranny of slogans, fashionable words, and semantic taboos. It must proceed from a recognition that the understanding of this subject can never be more simply acquired than the understanding of its basic component which is man himself.” In short, education if it is to be sophisticated must be real rather than academic.

Let me describe three Sixth Form honor courses at St. Paul’s School that try to achieve this kind of sophistication, one in Modern Languages, one in Sacred Studies, and one in History. There are other honor courses in the School as, for example, in English, Mathematics, Classics and Science, but I select these three to illustrate a point.

The Modern Languages Department has developed a course in French civilization. The core of this course is French literature including a wide variety of representative French thought, ranging from Mediaeval romances of chivalry to Jean Paul Sartre; but each work is considered in relation to its historical setting. No aspect of French life is likely to escape attention whether it be art, philosophy, poetry, architecture, politics. The course combines lectures, reading and conversation, and is conducted entirely in French by a Frenchman whose catholicity of interest, civilized intelligence and exacting standards help gifted boys to maturity of mind and personality through the medium of French culture.

The course in Sacred Studies is conducted jointly by a clergyman from the Sacred Studies Department, and a layman from the Mathematics Department. This course introduces boys to the viewpoints of successive philosophers from Plato through Kant; proceeds to elementary work in Aristotelian logic; then, turns to a study of comparative religion and Christian theology. Here the aim is to encourage boys to fight their way through conflicting viewpoints to a clarification of their own thinking. The techniques are emphasis on logical precision, and the use of comparative disciplines. The lay master in this course was trained in college in mathematics and philosophy; the clergyman is Chaplain of the School and Head of the Sacred Studies Department, a man both knowledgeable and profoundly convinced that boys need to work out their own salvation. The course consists of two lectures a week, supplemented by two group “tutorial” sessions.

A course entitled *Ideas in History* has been constructed by the History Department. Here the aim is to help boys understand the full implications of ideas in history through the reading and dissection of significant books such as More’s *Utopia*, Machiavelli’s *Prince*,
Locke’s Treatises on Civil Government, Goethe’s Faust, Tawney’s Religion and the Rise of Capitalism, and others. In conjunction with these, Muller’s Uses of the Past supplies a netting approach to successive civilizations. Boys are at the same time required to study contemporary affairs through the weekly reading and discussion of the newspapers. They are expected to follow not only domestic politics and foreign affairs, but significant developments in other phases of American life, such as art, the theatre, and the realm of books. The hope is that by constantly relating the present to the past, and by rigorous training in the processes of historical thinking boys will come away with a minimum of half-baked notions about their own civilization in relation to that of other peoples. This course concentrates entirely on group tutorial. It should be said that all these courses require the writing of papers in addition to other work.

You will see that all these courses are designed with a view to both scope and depth. The success of such courses depends upon the degree to which the gifted student comes to understand the virtue of discriminating intelligence, accessibility to ideas, realistic assessment of values; and the extent to which he becomes increasingly aware of the integral nature of knowledge and of life.

This is largely a question of a habit of mind. It is not only a matter of getting the student to read more widely and more deeply (we have hardly begun to realize the possibilities here); it is as much the necessity of leading and driving the student, still largely by the Socratic method, to exhaust the resources of his own mind, imagination, knowledge and experience in dealing with any problem. The core of the whole process is the development of rigorous standards of critical analysis and judgment. For it is here that Americans are weakest. We are in some ways a highly critical people, but our critical standards are markedly deficient in thoroughness and perspective.

There is still much waste motion in developing the powers of able students because teachers too often hesitate to ask and to pursue the most difficult questions at every level of instruction and in the most imaginative way, and because they fail to make clear the limitations as well as the potentialities of their particular discipline. In this way the pursuit of the truth often becomes illusory rather than real.

The more closely schools are able to approximate “tutorial” instruction in small groups, the more satisfactory the work is likely to be. Within the limitations set by the size of the faculty in relation to the student body, such arrangements can be worked out by administrative ingenuity and departmental flexibility to a much greater extent than has hitherto been tried.

One such device has been adopted by the History Department for dealing with the gifted students in most forms. Once a week the ablest boys from all sections in a given course meet in a small “tutorial” group with one of the masters teaching the course. To do this they are excused from one regular period. For the remaining periods each week these boys rejoin their regular sections. In this way the ablest boys make a contribution to the less able without losing the opportunity to develop their own talents in a more intensive way. To avoid making the tutorial period an additional time burden to the master, the non-tutorial boys in his own section are on that day telescoped with the non-tutorial boys in sections taught by other masters. This flexible arrangement is not only found satisfactory, but enjoyed by the masters involved. The Sixth Form
course which I described earlier is the only honor course not handled in this way in the History Department. But no amount of machinery will supply the place of faculties of the requisite calibre. John Jay Chapman, whom Jacques Barzun once regarded as one of the most penetrating critics of American life, wrote to Dr. Drury, "What schools need is not to be schools, but just part of life.... Let us all live in the real world. There is no more to it than this." Chapman was not thinking of progressive education, (I am not here attacking progressive education. I believe that nature is correcting this, as it ultimately corrects every other system of education), but of the fact that schools needed more men of the world on their faculties and less platitudinous earnestness.

In educating the gifted student a good deal is being done in various directions, but much more needs to be done. On this matter as on most others there is a vast deal of self criticism in America but also a powerful disposition to complacency. There is not a little danger that the complacent view will be strengthened by recent more flattering analyses of the American scene by Europeans, or former Europeans. The most striking examples are Jacques Barzun’s book, God’s Country and Mine, and D. W. Brogan’s Politics in America. While parts of these books are critical of the United States, they end by bestowing a general absolution on America’s shortcomings. But it is a little premature for general absolution. These books dramatically testify to the powerful force of Americanization in the world and, if compared with earlier books by the same writers, they raise the uncomfortable suspicion that under the guise of adjusting the perspective they may in fact be emasculating thought. Reinhold Niebuhr’s Irony of American History is a safer guide here.

To conclude, what America needs most in education at the present moment is greater sophistication of mind. The need is greatest with gifted students, but the same point of view should be applied to the less gifted (however much the technique may have to be modified in practice) if these two sections of the community are to understand each other, and if the gifted are to make anything like maximum contribution to their own society.

If the parable of the talents is taken as a guide, and if gifted students have achieved real sophistication of mind they will be more use to themselves and to the rest of the community, and they will be more likely to fulfill the words in St. Luke’s Gospel, “We are unworthy servants, we have only done what was our duty.”

THE STORY OF DR. RICHARDS

The writer of the story which follows is Mr. Robert H. Sayre, ’04; its subject is Dr. Huntington Richards, ’70, a master at the School from 1893 to 1911.

Like the other small boys entering St. Paul’s, I spent my first year in the Lower School. This was a big red brick building full of classrooms, dormitories, studies, a big dining room and labyrinthine corridors. The darkness of a long hall in the basement was somewhat relieved by a shaft of light from a partly opened door. Within, a little old man sat with his back to you, at a desk against the far wall, always engrossed in some
giant tome. This was the home, bedroom, study and clinic of Dr. Richards, bald with a white goatee, and sparkling black eyes.

We understood that he had been on the medical staff and also taught Latin classes. When age compelled retirement, the School was somewhat disconcerted to find that he had no family or friends left, and no place to go. Accordingly, they gave him this room and some rather modest duties. Primarily, he gave First Aid to the little boys who were always getting scratched and bruised. This seemed always to consist of swabbing us with iodine, as anything of moment was sent right on to the Infirmary. Second, he presided over, and sat at the head of one of the long tables in the dining room.

I happened to be allotted a seat at his immediate right. For some reason Dr. Richards took a fancy to me, and I was favored with many a dissertation about everything, from the eating habits of the ancient Greeks to the foibles of modern medicine. I suppose most of this wisdom went well over my head, but some of it may have stuck at that.

After a month or so, however, there came a cataclysmic token of his regard which rocked the table to its very foundations. Every morning there appeared beside the doctor's plate a stone jar of this imported “Dundee” Orange Marmalade, of which he partook sparingly but appreciatively. Generations of boys had looked with stifled avarice at this confection, but to no avail. Then, one morning the doctor said, “Sayre, why don't you try some of this Scotch prepared marmalade? It has quite an unique tang and you might enjoy it!” You can imagine the poorly dissembled gloating with which I got a spoonful every morning thereafter. In fact, I have liked the stuff ever since, and often have it for breakfast now.

Nor was this to be all. Upon the approach of the Christmas holidays the doctor presented me with a wonderful book, “The Hound of the Baskervilles”, by A. Conan Doyle, then newly published and very popular. On the fly leaf he had written, “Cani; Cano; Canem”, or something like that. (I must confess that my Latin deserted me many years ago). Anyhow, it meant — “From a Dog; To a Dog; About a Dog.” The doctor never seemed to tire of his own gentle joke and when we would meet in the halls he even took to growling at me and I would growl back. The next year I moved up to the Middle School, and so on to the Upper School; a total of four years at Concord. Even so, I often passed Dr. Richards on the walks. We would not only growl, but he would always put his cane behind him and wave it like a tail.

Then it was Harvard, and it was not until Easter vacation of my senior year that I went up to New Hampshire for a last visit to St. Paul's. I thought of little old Dr. Richards and went over to the Lower School to inquire. Collaring a small boy tearing past, I asked: “Is Dr. Richards still here?” “Sure, sure,” he said, and continued to run.

So I went down into that dark basement hall. Light shone from a door that was ajar. I peeked in. There was the familiar figure engrossed in a great book. It did seem a little more shrunk-en, though, and the book even bigger. It was eight years since I had been introduced to “Dundee” marmalade and “The Hound.” I growled. The figure sat bolt upright, listening. I growled again. He jumped up and pattered across to the corner where his cane was standing. Only then did he turn around to come and greet me, growing terribly, and waving his tail behind him.
THE PEEWEEs

An experiment reported to have worked well so far has been the taking of half a dozen ten-year-old boys—known as the Peewees—into the Choir. All of them are sons of masters at the School. The fact that their voices can be expected to stay as they are for about four years will, it is hoped, solve one of Mr. Lefebvre’s main problems, the lack of experienced sopranos at the beginning of each school year.

OBSERVATIONS ON SABBATICAL

For a schoolmaster, getting away from his customary arena into another environment and there observing other ways of doing what he himself has been doing is an enlightening experience. It has the effect of jogging his attention and causing him to ask himself some questions. It also reveals to him certain excellences in his own work and in the ways of his school that he has not thought much about before. Such has been my experience, who have recently returned from a term at Oxford. What I learned about education in England is really very little, for most of my time was spent in a library and I cannot base my impressions on anything more than a superficial acquaintance with Eton, the colleges of Oxford, some of the schools of Oxford, and conversations with English people. Nevertheless I have come away with impressions which probably have some validity, although they are not sufficiently comprehensive to form a complete picture.

Private schools in England seem to be markedly better than the state supported schools, and because families are willing to spend a relatively large percentage of their incomes on education, they are flourishing. Even in the primary grades, a high proportion of children attends the private day and boarding schools. The course of study of these schools is rather more rigorous than our own. More time is
spent at lessons, less in games, and there is from the beginning a good deal of homework. Music and crafts are featured to the same extent that they are in this country. In Latin, French, and mathematics, the English primary school children are usually well advanced by the time they are ready for secondary school. Competition for scholarships in the secondary schools is keen. In some schools this causes an early division of primary grade pupils into fast and regular “streams”; those who qualify for the fast stream will be able to compete for the available scholarships. It is difficult for a boy who makes a slow start to get into the more rapidly advancing classes. The reputation of a primary school depends to some extent on the number of scholarships won by its pupils.

At Eton the younger boys are generally well ahead of their American contemporaries in the tools and skills of academic work, because of the primary school training they have received. Rate of progress is geared to ability, a practicable arrangement because by no means all plan to go on to a university. There are more classes, and more time is assigned to preparation—at some cost to extra-curricular activities and sports, though much time is devoted to music and the arts. Many who are ready for college work at the end of the Fifth Form year do not stay for the Sixth.

At the university the student is assigned to a tutor who is an expert in the student’s field of study and a Fellow of his college. The tutor assigns the ground to be covered, and weekly papers which he criticizes and discusses, often in the presence of other students doing the same work. Lectures are numerous and though voluntary, are well attended. It appears that mastery of a particular field is the aim, rather than a broad view of several fields. Because the center of everyone’s interest is the tutorial relationship, little emphasis is placed on lectures, and the lecturers, who are almost always also tutors, are not especially concerned about the quality of their presentation. There seems to be a lack of interest in methods of teaching and presentation of ideas; there is apparently a conviction that tried techniques are as good as ever and it must be admitted that they get results. Another reason for what seems to be an indifference to pedagogy is the belief that those who wish to learn, will learn, and that there is no need to beguile the reluctant scholar. The schools do not, indeed, allow themselves the luxury of such an attitude; they still subscribe to Ian Hay’s statement that education consists largely of dragging struggling schoolboys up the slopes of Parnassus by the scruff of the neck.

To conclude with a word about my own field, which is Classics; there is no denying that the English students are far ahead of ours. By beginning Latin and often Greek at an early age, they acquire the fundamentals while their minds are still sponges, able to soak up anything, and before they have learned to discriminate. When they come to the age at which the mind is searching for ideas, they are prepared to extract the kernel from their texts, whereas American students are still trying to crack the shell. It may be that in England more time is spent learning to write verses than is justified; some Classical masters do feel that the time spent in that difficult exercise can be better applied elsewhere, but there is little or no opinion that the Classics are out of place in modern England.

Percy Preston, '32
CLOSING EXERCISES AT THE SCHOOL

On the evening of Thursday, June 16th, at six o’clock, there will be a supper in the New Upper for the parents of Sixth Formers. That evening at eight o’clock, in the Memorial Hall, prizes will be given out to boys below the Sixth Form. The Last Night service will be held in the Chapel immediately after the presentation of prizes.

The following morning, Friday, June 17th, at nine o’clock, the graduation exercises—including the presentation of prizes to members of the Sixth Form—will take place on the Chapel lawn, if the weather permits; otherwise in the Memorial Hall.

INCREASE IN THE CHARGE FOR TUITION AND RESIDENCE

An increase in the charge for tuition and residence was announced in a letter dated February 3, 1955, from the Rector to parents and guardians of boys now at the School. The letter follows:

The Board of Trustees at its January 1955 Meeting voted to increase the tuition beginning in 1955-1956 from sixteen hundred to eighteen hundred dollars.

This action is necessary in order to keep the masters’ salaries in some just relationship to the cost of living, to meet the rising costs of maintenance, and to avoid a deficit. This is the first raise in tuition since 1947.

Parents or guardians are urged to write me frankly about hardships this increase may cause, and I will undertake to do all I can to help.

MATTHEW M. WARREN, Rector

THE 1954 NEW YORK HOCKEY GAME
ST. PAUL’S 5 — PRINCETON FRESHMEN 3
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, DECEMBER 15

St. Paul’s scored twice in the first period, and Princeton twice in the second. At 8:30 in the third period, St. Paul’s made a third goal, and at 12:40 Princeton retied the score, 3-3. In the last two minutes, St. Paul’s made two goals, one twenty seconds after the other, thus winning possession for the year of the Hobey Baker Memorial Hockey Stick, which Princeton had held since 1949. This was the first S.P.S. hockey game played since the opening of the School’s artificial rink. The proceeds of the game, given as before to the School for the Camp at Danbury, were this year $5,225.86.
NINETY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY 1955

Anniversary this year will be celebrated on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, June 3rd, 4th and 5th. Alumni are requested to send their acceptances to the School's invitation as promptly as possible. As accommodations at the School during Anniversary are limited, a considerable amount of planning in advance is necessary to provide for the Alumni. The School does not make reservations at hotels or boarding houses. Alumni who intend to bring their wives, children or other members of their families should make their arrangements independently. Coolidge M. Chapin, '35, is in general charge of Anniversary.

The Forms holding reunions this year, with their chairman or committees, are:

1890—65th Anniversary, Arthur S. Pier
1895—60th Anniversary, Aretas B. Carpenter
1900—55th Anniversary, Frank J. Sulloway
1905—50th Anniversary, Francis W. Murray, Jr.
1910—45th Anniversary, Charles L. Snowden, Jr., and Andrew K. Henry
1915—40th Anniversary, Robert E. Strawbridge, Jr.
1920—35th Anniversary, Albert Francke, Jr., assisted by William Chisholm, 2d, and Henry E. Stelhi
1925—30th Anniversary, A. Felix du Pont, Jr.
1930—25th Anniversary, J. Randall Williams, 3d, assisted by H. Lawrence Bogert, Jr., Barclay Cooke, William G. Foulke, Edward E. Mills, and Edward Esty Stowell
1935—20th Anniversary, Derek Richardson
1940—15th Anniversary, James F. Bodine, assisted by Herbert Church, Jr.
1950—5th Anniversary, Isaac H. Clothier

ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM

(Daylight Time)

Friday, June 3
3:00 p.m. Track Meet and Presentation of Prizes
8:30 p.m. Glee Club Show

Saturday, June 4
9:00 a.m. Morning Chapel
10:00 a.m. Baseball Game, S.P.S. vs. Concord High School
12:00 m. Alumni Meeting and Luncheon at Memorial Hall
2:00 p.m. Alumni Parade
3:00 p.m. Boat Races at Turkey Pond
6:00 p.m. Ceremony at the Flag Pole, with Prizes

Sunday, June 5
8:00 a.m. Holy Communion
11:00 a.m. Chapel. Address by Bishop Hall
12:30 p.m. Luncheon at the New Upper
SPECIAL PULLMAN SERVICE FROM NEW YORK

(Daylight Time)

Leave Grand Central Terminal, Friday, June 3rd.................. 10:15 p.m.
Arrive Concord, Saturday, June 4th ................................ 8:45 a.m.
Leave Concord, Sunday, June 5th .......................... 9:00 p.m.
Arrive Grand Central, Monday, June 6th .................. 7:30 a.m.

Fares, including Federal tax

RAILROAD:

One-way Pullman sleeping car travel ticket ........... $16.76

PULLMAN:

Lower Berth .................................................... 5.75
Upper Berth .................................................... 4.37
Section (one person) .................................... 7.53
Drawing-room (two persons) ......................... 21.85

Round trip fares are double the fares shown above. Reservations should be asked for in the St. Paul’s School special car of the State of Maine Express of the New Haven Railroad. For reservations, telephone Murray Hill 6-5960.

1955 ALUMNI FUND INTERIM REPORT AS OF MARCH 15, 1955

So far in 1955, the S.P.S. Alumni Fund is apparently continuing its upward trend, although March 15 is too early to take accurate measure.

As of this early date, we have covered only one-fourth the course to Anniversary, 750 Alumni having contributed so far. The average gift of these prompt responders is $46, nearly double last year’s average; but this does not justify over-optimism because the earlier contributions are apt to be larger and because this year we have received two large individual gifts.

None the less, we can hope that future contributions this year will even better the current $46 average. An average contribution of $50 to $100 would require many $1,000 gifts, from those who can afford them, in order to counterbalance the equally welcome small contributions from those who can afford no more but who give annually to S.P.S. in proportion to their other charitable contributions.

We have done everything in our power to emphasize the needs of the School and the importance of giving proportionately what we are able. The recent tuition increase (see page 23 of this ALUMNI HORAE) was considered essential by the Trustees and emphasizes the imperative needs of the School of which we have attempted to forewarn the Alumni. Even though this increase does place an additional load on the parents, still it emphasizes rather than decreases the responsibility of the Alumni. Because the anticipated annual revenue from the tuition increase is already committed to masters’ salaries and other expenses, this year’s unrestricted annual Alumni gift undoubtedly will, as last year, be essential to offset a deficit of sizeable proportions.

There follows a record of the 1955 Fund’s results to date, arranged by Forms and with emphasis on the average gift. We have argued that the Alumni Fund should be many times larger and that the average gift, instead of being $25 as last year or $46 as currently this year, should be over $100 as in the case of the alumni fund average gift of one comparable secondary school. The S.P.S.
Forms in the '30's decade have proved our point that this is quite feasible; from the record of the Forms of '30 to '39, below, it will be seen that the first sixty contributors from those Forms this year have averaged $110. By emphasizing the needs of the School those Form Agents have changed a habit of "token giving" to one of "thoughtful" giving. We hope the Alumni in age groups older than these men who are in their thirties will begin to follow that example and that the younger "Old Boys" will also accept the challenge in future years.

Every S. P. S. Freshman at Yale, Harvard and Princeton has already contributed to the 1955 S. P. S. Alumni Fund, and the other members of the Form of 1954 in less concentrated areas are rapidly adding their contributions. Likewise, of the oldest Forms, 1880-82 and 1885 have also already sent in 100% returns. This total response at both age extremes should be an inspiration to the rest of us.

Several of the 73 Form Agents have to date returned few or no contributions. It is hoped that the 1955 Alumni Fund campaign will be completed by Anniversary in early June. Every Old Boy, therefore, is urged to send his contribution as soon as possible to his Form Agent, whose address also appears below. It is hoped that those contributions will reflect both loyalty to the School and recognition that the Alumni Fund is increasingly a bulwark in the School's economy.

Respectfully submitted,

The Alumni Fund Committee

1955 Alumni Fund Interim Record—March 15, 1955

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<td>J. Dunbar Case, 381 Lexington Ave., NYC 16</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>805.00</td>
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<td>S. Randolphe Swenson, 52 Wall St., NYC 5</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>Robert E. Strawbridge, Jr., 444 E. 68th St., NYC 21</td>
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<td>1916</td>
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<td>1918</td>
<td>John Sinclair, Box 1914, Clearwater, Fla.</td>
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<td>711.00</td>
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NEW EDITION OF THE ALUMNI DIRECTORY

A new edition of the Directory of the Alumni of St. Paul's School is about to be compiled at the Alumni Association's office at the School. Correspondence relating to the new Directory should be addressed to Alumni Association, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

The price of the new Directory will be $3.00 per paper-covered copy, and $3.50 per cloth-bound copy, postage prepaid in each case. Cheques should be drawn to the order of the Alumni Association.

The new Directory will, like previous issues — of which the latest was published in 1948 — contain a list of living Alumni, their addresses and occupations; a list of deceased Alumni; a locality index; a Form List, 1858-1956; a list of the School, 1955-56; a list of the Trustees, and a list of the Masters, since the founding of the School; and a list of present and former officers of the Alumni Association.

All Alumni are requested to fill out and return the questionnaires — and also the order cards, if they desire copies — as soon as they can after receiving them.
THE FORM AGENTS’ DINNER

The annual Form Agents’ Dinner was held at the Racquet and Tennis Club in New York on Tuesday, January 11, 1955. We were particularly fortunate in having for our guests Mr. Warren, the Rector; Henry A. Laughlin, ’10, the President of the Board of Trustees; Frederick R. Drayton, ’13, the Chairman of the 100th Anniversary Committee; and William A. Oates, the Director of Admissions at St. Paul’s.

After dinner, Marshall J. Dodge, Jr., ’29, Chairman of the Alumni Fund, commenced the business of the evening by introducing the attending officers of the Alumni Association, William G. Foulke, ’30, President, and three of his fellow association officers, Rowland Stebbins, Jr., ’27, Percy Chubb, ’27, and Coolidge M. Chapin, ’35.

Mr. Foulke spoke for the association as a whole and its officers who were present in congratulating all the form agents for their good work in the past year.

The Chairman, Mr. Dodge, interspersed his remarks among his introductions of the evening’s speakers. He said that Mr. Kittredge had sent his best wishes to all in declining an invitation to attend the dinner. With great regret, he reported the death during the past year of Robert Coleman Walker, ’07 form agent. The new form agents were introduced and the several whose forms are to have reunions next Anniversary were asked to stand as their names were called. The Chairman took pleasure in introducing Mr. Lawson Purdy, ’80, who plans his Seventy-fifth Reunion, to Mr. Allerton Cushman, ’54, who plans his first Reunion at School.


The Chairman’s remarks touched on the few innovations of the past year which included the Alumni Fund Supplement and an increased emphasis on larger contributions per donor. It was pointed out that in the last ten years the number of contributions had risen 170% and the amount contributed had increased 300%. Despite this remarkable achievement, we stand only 5th in the total amount given and 9th in size of average gift among sixteen comparable schools.

Frederick R. Drayton, ’13, gave us a detailed report on the plans as they now stand for the Centennial celebration. An academic symposium under the guidance of the Rector is to be arranged for October, 1956. The celebration itself is to be held within the framework of the usual Anniversary weekend in the spring of 1956. It is hoped that this will be a family party for as many friends of the School as possible. Rooming facilities will be sought throughout the countryside. There will be an enacted history of the School, a major chapel service on Sunday and a Sunday lunch with a prominent speaker. It is hoped that there will be a special Centennial gift to the School from the Alumni, of a sizable sum.

Mr. Oates spoke of the aims of those charged with admissions at St. Paul’s. Academic standing and character are the two principal standards by which the candidates are judged.
Mr. Laughlin said that he could not stress too much the importance of annual giving. St. Paul's should not look forward to extremely large capital gifts. Furthermore, it is difficult to foresee a time when costs will be less than now. Thus the School will have to rely more and more on annual giving to make income meet expenses.

The Rector was the final speaker of the evening. If, as he earnestly believes, there is a need in the national community for St. Paul's, then what is to be done at School should be done to the utmost of our abilities and resources. St. Paul's should, above all, give its boys a sense of values and inner qualities of courage and character to live a life of Christian leadership in whatever course they pursue. While material needs are extremely important to this end, the School also needs, possibly, above all else, teachers who have ability, spirit, and imagination. This means that the School must be attractive for men coming out of colleges and graduate schools. The School should try to interest undergraduates in the life of teaching. It must be able to provide financial rewards somewhat competitive with commerce. Finally, it must be able to provide its masters with the time to undertake study away from school in a definite Sabbatical program. Without the assistance of the Alumni none of these objectives will be achieved.

A most successful dinner was concluded with the singing of "Salve Mater," led by Dr. Neergaard, '99.

COLTON P. WAGNER, '37

THE CHURCH SERVICE IN NEW YORK

On Sunday afternoon, March 20th, the annual School Service in New York was held at St. James' Church, Madison Avenue and 71st Street. The Reverend Arthur Kinsolving, Rector of St. James', conducted the service and Mr. Warren preached the sermon for a congregation of about five hundred, including boys home on vacation, parents, and Alumni families.

Twelve Alumni served as ushers, and the collection, the proceeds of which will go to the School Camp in Danbury, was taken up by the following members of the Sixth Form: Philip M. Brett, 3d; Jerome C. Day; Frederic K. Houston; Nathaniel S. Howe, Jr.; Herbert Parsons, 3d; Peter R. Ward; Harold P. Wilmelding. The lesson, verses 41 to 51 from the sixth chapter of the Gospel According to St. John, was read by Rowland Stebbins, 3d, as President of the Sixth Form.

During the offertory, the St. James' choir sang beautifully the School Anthem, "O Pray for the Peace of Jerusalem"; and the hymns were "Love Divine, all Loves Excelling", sung to Mr. Knox's music, "Saviour Source of Every Blessing", and "Now the Day is Over".

After the service, a reception and tea was given by the Alumni Association in the church auditorium, which afforded the congregation an opportunity to greet Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Dr. Kinsolving, and many old friends and acquaintances.

All who were able to be present on this fine occasion are grateful to Albert Francke, Jr., '20 and Mrs. Francke for making the arrangements, and Mr. Warren expressed for the whole School our appreciation to Dr. Kinsolving for welcoming us to St. James' Church.

R.S.
CALENDAR OF SCHOOL EVENTS
(At the School unless otherwise noted)

1955

**Wednesday, April 6**
Beginning of Spring Term

**April 10**
Easter Sunday

**Wednesday, April 13**
Curtis String Quartet, Library
5:15 P.M.

**Saturday, April 16**
Dramatic Competition 8:15 P.M.

**Saturday, April 30**
Tennis: Governor Dummer (away)
Track: Kimball Union (away)

**Wednesday, May 4**
Tennis: Mount Hermon

**Wednesday, May 11**
Tennis: Andover
Joint Debate

**Thursday, May 12**
Track: Concord High School
Spring Dance

**Wednesday, May 18**
Tennis: Exeter (away)

**Saturday, May 21**
New England Interscholastic Tennis Tournament (at Exeter)
New England Interscholastic Track Meet (at Andover)
Tennis: Dartmouth

**Wednesday, May 25**
New England Interscholastic Regatta (at Worcester)
Track: Governor Dummer (away)
Baseball: Governor Dummer
Memorial Day

**Saturday, May 28**
Baseball: Noble & Greenough
Baseball: New Hampton (away)
Lower School Boat Races
Glee Club Show 8:15
Anniversary Track Meet 3:00
Glee Club Show 8:30
Baseball: Concord High School
Alumni Association Meeting
Boat Races, Big Turkey 3:00
Anniversary Service 11:00
Anniversary Luncheon 12:30
Lower School Track Meet

**Wednesday, June 1**
Sixth Form Communion 8:00 A.M.
Presentation of Prizes Memorial Hall, 8:00 P.M.

**Friday, June 3**
Last Night Service 8:45 P.M.
Graduation Exercises 9:00 A.M.
School departs, 11:00 A.M.
New boys report at Rectory before 4:00 P.M.

**Saturday, June 4**
Alumni Association Meeting

**Sunday, June 5**
Lower School Track Meet

**Wednesday, June 8**
Sixth Form Communion 8:00 A.M.
Presentation of Prizes Memorial Hall, 8:00 P.M.

**Thursday, June 15**
Hundredth Anniversary

**1956**

**Friday, June 1**
Hundredth Anniversary
EDITORIAL

The announcement that Samuel Eliot Morison, '03, is to retire next June 30th as Jonathan Trumbull Professor of American History at Harvard is of interest to the School and to its Alumni, for besides being an Alumnus himself, and a former Trustee, Admiral Morison has taught many Alumni of the School and not a few of its teachers of History. Forty years of teaching, service in both World Wars, more than a score of volumes written, decorations, prizes, at least nine honorary degrees: Admiral Morison's record as outlined by the Harvard University News Office is already long, and St. Paul's as well as Harvard cannot help but feel pride in it. Not the least interesting part of the Harvard announcement, moreover, is the news it contains of volumes of this great work within the next few years. We wish Admiral Morison a long and happy retirement.

Last summer, Mr. John Richards made an excellent suggestion: that the ALUMNI HORAE publish a "census" of Alumni teaching in colleges and universities. The Editor, much as he liked the idea—the list would be long and interesting—has not so far made much progress in carrying it out. By way of beginning, however, and as a sample, there follows a list of St. Paul's Alumni at Harvard University. As will be seen, Mr. Richards' suggestion has been somewhat enlarged upon: the names of administrative officers have been added to those of professors, and also the names of physicians, surgeons, and scholars, only part of whose time, though an important part, is devoted to university teaching. The names are arranged in chronological order of graduation from the School:

SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON, '03, Jonathan Trumbull Professor of American History
JOHN FRANKLIN ENDERS, '15, Associate Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology
JAMES LAWRENCE POOL, '24, Member of the Board of Overseers
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, JR., '24, Professor of Fine Arts
WILLIAM WHITE HOWELLS, '26, Professor of Anthropology
GEORGE CASPAR HOMANS, '28, Professor of Sociology
ARCHIBALD CON, '30, Professor of Law
CHARLES GALLIPOU MIXTER, JR., '30, Assistant in Surgery
BRUCE HOWE, '31, Research Fellow in Paleolithic Archaeology
ARTHUR STANWOOD PEER, JR., '31, Instructor in Medicine
FREDERICK SHATTUCK BIGELOW, '34, Associate in Medicine
JAMES HEGGINSON JACKSON, '34, Instructor in Medicine
FRANCIS SKIDDY VON STADE, JR., '34, Dean of Freshmen
WALTER BLISS CARNOCHAN, '49, Assistant Dean of Freshmen
BOOK REVIEW


This lucid book, by contrasting Eastern and Western works of art in the same medium and about similar subjects, illustrates the intrinsic differences between the two traditions and at the same time contributes to a clearer understanding of each of them. Masterpieces of painting, sculpture and drawing, depicting the human figure, flora and fauna, landscape and still life are placed side by side in such a way that they can be conveniently examined as the accompanying text is read. In each case the compositions are strikingly alike. Arrangement is not chronological, nor is the selection comprehensive, for it is not Professor Rowland's purpose to compare the development of the two arts, but rather to contrast the approach of East and West to aesthetic problems. As he states in the preface, "the comparison of works of art widely separated in time and place invariably opens new possibilities of interpretation", a proposition he successfully demonstrates. Setting, for example, Donatello's statue of an emaciated John the Baptist beside a Japanese carving of a wasted sage, he clearly shows how superficial the similarity is and how far apart they are in essentials. And in so doing he explains each in terms of its own time and place.

Since this is not intended to be a major work, but is more like a series of lectures, it has little to say about the religious, social and political background from which these works have sprung, but it does make it clear that their backgrounds were half a world apart and does account for the differences in technique. The author's style is clear and coherent; he avoids the clichés so tempting to many writers on art and most of the esoteric terms peculiar to the field, but he does expect his readers to be aware of the precise distinction between such terms as "idea" and "ideation", "iconograph" and "ideograph". Which is, after all, as it should be. This will be a rewarding book for anyone who, knowing something about the art of the West, is interested in seeing it in another perspective, and in discovering something of the spirit of the East.

PERCY PRESTON, '32

FORM NOTES

'95—Charles Pond Capen is completing a historical novel whose setting is St. Louis in the period following the Civil War. He lives at the Park Manor Hotel, St. Louis.

'03—Samuel Eliot Morison, who retires in June as Jonathan Trumbull Professor of American History at Harvard, was one of the six editors of the Harvard Guide to American History, which appeared in the spring of 1954 as the first imprint of the new Belknap Press of the Harvard University Press.

'05—Charles M. B. Cadwalader retired in February from the Board of Trustees of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. He had been a member of the Academy's Board of Trustees for thirty years, and its President from 1937 to 1950.

'05—Arthur B. Rotch is associate editor of the Milford Cabinet and Wilton Journal, published at Milford, New Hampshire.

'05—An article on Fishing for Health, by Dr. Francis B. Trudeau, which
appeared in the *Du Pont Magazine* for April-May 1954, is reprinted in full in the *Yale Alumni Magazine* of last December.

'06—Edward L. Parker has retired after twenty-seven years as Director of the Family Service Bureau of Newark, New Jersey. He is living at 219 Audley Street, South Orange, N. J.

'07—Theodore M. Greer is living on his farm in Golden, Colorado, where his address is P. O. Box 108.

'07—John B. Hollister is one of the trustees of the Herbert Hoover Foundation, Inc., which filed incorporation papers last December.

'09—Hewstone K. Raymenton has been serving as the foreman of the San Diego County grand jury, in California.

'10—Captain H. Watts Pillsbury, USN (Ret.), is to leave the United States in mid-April for a trip around the world, taking a year and a half. His permanent address is to be: 225 Laning Drive, Woodside, California.

'10—Kenneth Randolph Pyatt has moved to 121 Becker Street, San Antonio, Texas.

'11—Beverley Duer's address is: Little Compton, Rhode Island.

'11—Henry McB. Parker's new office address is: 261 Franklin Street, Boston 10, Massachusetts.


'13—Dr. Stanton Garfield is in the International Health Division of the Public Health Service. His address is: 3343 Reservoir Road, Washington 7, D. C.

'14—Joseph R. Busk has retired from the advertising firm of Ted Bates, Inc., New York. His permanent address is Litchfield, Connecticut.

'14—Francis J. Rue has been elected a director of Alexander Smith, Inc.

'15—Richard S. Emmet has been elected vice-president of the board of St. Barnabas Hospital for Chronic Diseases, in New York. He had been treasurer of this hospital for twenty-one years, and is succeeded by Haliburton Fales, 2d, '38.

'15—Lloyd K. Garrison has been elected chairman of the board of trustees of Sarah Lawrence College.

'16—Through a bequest of the late Waldron Phoenix Belknap an important new publishing enterprise was founded a year ago at Harvard. The Belknap Press of the Harvard University Press is to publish books, such as the Adams Papers, having to do particularly with American history, which may not be financially profitable but will be of lasting value.

'17—Julian Allen has been elected president of J. P. Morgan & Cie., Inc., Paris.

'17—Edward K. Welles was co-chairman of the large firms division of the Chicago 1954 Community Fund Drive.

'18—The name of the Cape Cod Oil Company, of which Edward W. Gould, Jr., is president, was changed on January 1st to Gould Oil, Inc. Its address, Hyannis, Mass., remains unchanged.

'18—Denning Duer Miller has recently bought some property in Vermont, and with a partner, is operating a ski lodge which they expect to keep open in the summer. His address is Edson Hill Manor, Edson Hill Road, Vermont.

'18—Reginald W. Okie's new address is: Oakley Lane, Greenwich, Connecticut.

'19—Dr. Louis F. Bishop, assistant
clinical professor of medicine at New York University, recently read a paper on *The Prognosis of Paroxysmal Tachycardias* at the third annual convention of the American College of Cardiology in Chicago. Last June he was elected president of the New York Cardiology Society.

'19—William R. Coe has been elected a director of the Long Island Lighting Company.

'19—Hunt T. Dickinson has been elected a director of the City Bank Farmers Trust Company, in New York.

'19—Ridley Watts has been elected a director of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York.

'20—At the Beckman-Downtown Hospital's Christmas party for the boys and girls of the neighborhood, Mary Martin and her daughter, Heller Halliday, sang songs, and Santa Claus was impersonated by Albert Francke, Jr.

'20—Capt. Christopher C. Shaw, MC, USN, has been transferred to the Naval Shipyard in Philadelphia.

'21—James C. H. Bonbright went to Lisbon in February to take up his new duties as United States Ambassador to Portugal.

'21—Thomas Denny Sargent's new address is: White Oak Road, Farmington, Connecticut.

'22—Henry E. Drayton is working with the adding machine division of the Friden Calculating Machine Co., Inc., in New York.

'22—John Q. Rowland's address is: Iberis, Lancaster County, Virginia.

'23—George M. Laimbeer, who has been living in England for several years, is now working with General Foods, at 250 North Avenue, White Plains, New York.

'23—John Speer Laughlin's address until June 1st will be: The Lake Placid Club, Essex County, New York.

'23—Floyd T. Starr has been elected vice president and treasurer of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company.

'23—William A. W. Stewart, Jr., has been elected treasurer of the Museum of the City of New York; he has also been elected a trustee of the Community Service Society.

'24—George Clymer Brooke is president of the Birdsboro (Pa.) Steel Foundry and Machine Company.

'24—Speaking at a luncheon of delegates of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs last November, Charles B. Delafield predicted that soon New York would have electricity from atomic power. He thought, however, that New England would have it sooner.

'24—Dr. James Lawrence Pool has been elected a trustee of the American Museum of Natural History.

'24—Art in East and West, a new book by Benjamin Rowland, Jr., Professor of Fine Arts at Harvard, was published this winter by the Harvard University Press.

'25—Winthrop G. Brown was United States delegate at the General Agreement on Tariffs conference held in Geneva last November.

'25—Bronson W. Griscom, president of Griscom Publications, Inc., publishers of six weekly newspapers in Nassau County, New York, has recently bought the Levittown Tribune.

'25—As Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of International Education, Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., presided last February at the inaugural session of the Institute's National conference on Exchange of Persons. In March, he spoke at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts on "The Artist in an Industrial Society": this lecture was one of a series organized by the Institute of Contemporary Art to discuss "The Artist in Our Time".
Arthur Houghton has also been elected a member of the executive committee of the Empire State Foundation of Liberal Arts Colleges.

'25—John A. Maguire is teaching at The Hill School.

'25, '27 and '34—Edward S. Moore, Jr., Percy Chubb, 2d, and George F. Baker, Jr., have been elected to the board of The First National City Bank of New York, recently formed by the merger of the National City Bank and the First National Bank.

'26—Nahum Edward Jennison's new address is Shelburne, Vermont.

'26—Grayson M-P. Murphy has been elected a director of the New York City Omnibus Corporation.

'26—Joseph W. Oliver has been elected vice president in charge of public relations and personnel of the Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company.

'26—Frederic R. Pratt, chairman of the co-ordinating committee of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., has been elected a trustee of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

'26—Julien A. Ripley, Jr., is associate professor of physics at Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

'27—Bernie Lay, Jr., after seven months as president of Networks Electronics Corporation and Missile Research Mfg. Corporation (same ownership), during an illness of the founder of these companies, has resumed his writing career full time, the founder having recovered.

'27—Bromley S. Stone is now associated with the Cross & Brown Company, in New York.

'27—Dana S. Stone is associated with the real estate firm of Vincent Hamele & Co., in Chicago, and with the Progressive Drilling Company of New Castle, Wyoming.

'27—Philip H. Watts resigned from the State Department last August, after four years on the Policy Planning Staff, and has been made a general partner in Alex. Brown & Sons, investment bankers, with headquarters in the firm's Washington office.

'28—Franklin O. Canfield is representative in France for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. His address is: 82, avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris VIII, France.

'28— Rene C. Champollion is now living in Newport, New Hampshire. Though he has left Los Angeles, he continues to be connected with the magazine *Fortnight*.

'28—Drayton Cochran's Sly Mongoose won the races last summer from Newport to Vineyard Haven for Class C boats. John K. Winter was a member of the crew.

'28—In the magazine, *Sports Illustrated*, for last December 27th, there is an article by Charles W. Thaxter about a wild boar hunt in Prince Carl zu Loewenstein's shooting park in Western Germany.

'29— Paintings—including a portrait of Robert E. Sherwood, the playwright—by James W. Fosburgh were exhibited last January at the Dur-lacher Gallery in New York.

'29—Commander George Quincy Thorne, USNR, after two years in Europe, has been assigned as U. S. liaison officer to the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic at CINCLANT Hq., Naval Base, Norfolk, Virginia.

'30—Paul De B. de Give is treasurer and a member of the board of trustees of St. David's School, 12 East 89th Street, New York.

'30—Richard H. Hawkins, Jr., has been transferred to Spain. His address is: Bilbao-PSO, Department of State, Washington 25, D. C.

'30—Floyd W. Jefferson has been elected a director of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York.
'31—Dr. Morris W. Stroud is on the staff of the Highland View Hospital, Harvard Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

'31—At the annual dinner of the Thoroughbred Racing Association last December 2nd, Alfred G. Vanderbilt's four-year-old, Native Dancer, was voted "American Champion" race horse of 1954.

'32—Mrs. Arthur W. Butler has presented to the School a collection of mineral specimens which was made by her son, the late Arthur W. Butler. The collection, consisting of two hundred specimens, has been placed in the Payson Laboratory in a glass display case also given by Mrs. Butler.

'32—J. Peter Grace is a member of the International Development Advisory Board. He prepared the Board's report, last November, which recommended to President Eisenhower that prompt, positive action be taken to strengthen economic ties between the United States and Latin America.

'32—August Heckscher has been elected president of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation for 1954-55.

'32—S. Dillon Ripley, 2d, Assistant Professor of Zoology at Yale and Associate Curator of the Peabody Museum, spent last summer observing birds on the island of Halmahera, midway between Dutch New Guinea and the Philippines. Another and earlier scientific expedition of his—to the Naga Hills on the India-Burma border—is described in The National Geographic Magazine for February 1955.

'32—Thomas C. Stockhausen is vice president and treasurer of W. R. Grace and Company.

'33—Fletcher M. Brown's new address is: 2816 S.W. 172nd Street, Seattle, Washington.

'33—Zeb Maynord has been appointed deputy co-ordinator for all the producing activities of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

'33—Oliver De G. Vanderbilt, 3d, has been elected a director and vice president in charge of all commercial activities of the Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corporation.

'34—James McC. Cecil, Jr., is working with the advertising firm of James Elliott Russell, Inc., in New York.

'34—Sports Illustrated for last January 10th has an article on Skiing in Africa, with photographs by John Jay and members of his party.

'34 and '46—Alastair B. Martin defeated Northrup R. Knox in the finals of the National Amateur Court Tennis Singles' championship.

'34—John S. Mechem has been made a partner in the law firm of Goodwin, Proctor and Hoar, Boston, Massachusetts.

'34—Dr. John H. Stewart has moved from Juneau, Alaska, to Santa Barbara, California, where his address is 328 East Islay Street.

'34—Gerard S. Swords has been appointed to the staff of Yale University's Office of University Development.

'35—An article by E. Digby Baltzell on "Bell Telephone's Experiment in Education," was published in Harper's Magazine for March 1955. Baltzell had been appointed to a supervisory role in the experiment, which was carried out during 1953-54 at the University of Pennsylvania's Institute of Humanistic Studies for Executives.

'35—Trumbull Richards's new address is: 6333 Camino de la Costa, La Jolla, California.

'36—Montgomery S. Bradley has been promoted to the rank of Commander, USNR.

'36—Merwin K. Hart, Jr., who is practicing law in Utica, New York, was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, May 17, 1934. His address is: 196 Genessee Street, Utica, N. Y.
'36—Edward P. Prince's new address is: Second Secretary, Helsinki, Department of State, Washington 25, D. C.

'37—Lt. Comdr. Lawrence H. Butt, USN, is at the Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk 11, Virginia.

'37—Robert Anderson Cooke, Jr., is working with Moore McCormack Navegacao S/A, Recife, Estado de Pernambuco, Brazil. Until recently he was in Rio de Janeiro, working with the First National Bank of Boston.

'37—Anthony D. Duke has been elected a member of the board of directors of the World Veterans Fund, Inc. He has also recently been appointed by Mayor Wagner to the New York City Youth Board; and has been designated Honorary Assistant Commissioner of Borough Works for the Borough of Manhattan.

'37—Christian A. Heter, Jr., has been promoted from deputy counsel to general counsel of the Foreign Operations Administration.

'38—David M. L. C. de Bonville has returned to this country and is working with the British Information Services, in Washington, D. C.

'38—Haliburton Fales, 2d, has been elected treasurer of St. Barnabas Hospital for Chronic Diseases, in New York. He succeeds Richard S. Emmet, '15, treasurer for the past twenty-one years and now vice-president.

'38—Peter Henderson's new address is: 2907 Iroquois, Memphis, Tennessee.

'38—Robert A. Miller, 3d, is an assistant actuary in the Aetna Life Insurance Company, in Hartford. His address is: 8 Fairlee Road, West Hartford 7, Conn.

'38—Frederick Pope, Jr., was re-elected last November to the Connecticut House of Representatives.

'39—Bruce Cox Conklin's address is: 28 Libby Lane, Darien, Connecticut.

'40—John V. Lindsay is executive assistant to Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. His address is: Office of the Executive Secretary, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

'40—Richard R. Ohrstrom has been made a general partner of G. L. Ohrstrom & Co., in New York.

'40—Donald Scott, Jr., is a Second Vice President at the Chase National Bank, 18 Pine Street, New York.

'41—The Reverend Henry A. Dick, for the past two years curate at Christ Church in Charlotte, North Carolina, has accepted a call effective July 1st to a new church to be started in the Westlake Section of San Francisco.

'41—The address of Lt. William T. Fuller, USN, is: 4006 North 30th Street, Arlington, Virginia.

'41—Louis F. Geissler, Jr., has been made an assistant trust officer of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

'41—Richard W. Mechem is to become Director of Studies at the School in June, succeeding Francis V. Lloyd, Jr., the Vice Rector, who has been appointed to the new position of Director of School Activities.

'41—Davis P. Platt is working with the Scott Agency, Personnel Specialists, at 130 West 42nd Street, New York.

'42—Herbert Luther Booman is at McGill University, in Montreal.

'42—Daniel B. Brewster is a member of the Maryland Legislature.

'42—John S. Buffinton is teaching at Milton Academy.

'42—The Reverend Paul M. Van Buren is co-director of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, in Detroit, Michigan. He was ordained to the priesthood last September, having in June received the degree of D. Theol., sum-
ma cum laude, from the University of Basel, in Switzerland.


'43—Frederick H. Miller is a cost accountant in the Fibreglass Division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. His address is: 474 Howard Street, Shelbyville, Indiana.

'43—William Schoellkopf, Jr., is secretary of the Chemical Products Corporation of Providence, Rhode Island.

'44 and '46—Norman E. Mack, 2d, and Northrup R. Knox flew to Cabo Blanco, Peru, last autumn to fish for Pacific black marlin. In thirteen days they saw eighteen, hooked nine, and lost six. The total weight of the three they caught was 2175 pounds. A 940-pounder caught by Mack (photograph above) was the largest. "The hardest part," said Mack, "was trying to understand the advice hurled at me in Spanish by the guides."

'44—G. Peter Shiras' work as art instructor at the Nichols School in Buffalo, New York, has received attention in the Buffalo newspapers—in particular his arrangement of monthly art exhibits teaching school children from the fifth grade up not only the history of art but also the relation of art to history.

'44—Prentice Talmage, Jr., is working in the Municipal Bond Department of Tucker, Anthony in New York.

'45—Thomas M. Armstrong's new address is: R.F.D. 2, Saco, Maine.

'45—Richard P. Ryerson is teaching at the Berkshire School.

'45—The Reverend Thomas Owen Sargent's new address is: St. Luke's Church, 119 North 33rd Street, Billings, Montana. Graduated from the Berkeley Divinity School last June, and ordained Deacon, he went to Billings in July, and was ordained to the priesthood there, last December 11th.

'45—Richard H. Soule is head of the new optional sales unit of the television sales department of NBC.

'45—John R. Suydam, Jr., is working with H. C. Wainwright & Co., in New York.

'45—Edward H. Tuck is working with the law firm of Shearman & Sterling & Wright, in New York.

'46—Stephen B. Baxter has been appointed an instructor in the Department of History at Dartmouth College.

'46—I.I. (j.g.) Stephen C. Chandler, USNR, has returned from duty in Greenland and Newfoundland and is stationed in Norfolk, Virginia.

'46—Leon Samuel Freeman is a Lieutenant in the Army. His home address is 521 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

'46—John Frew Hall, Jr., who
has been in the Air Force for four years, is now a partner in Frew Hall, Inc., travel service, at 67 East 59th Street, New York.

'46—GEORGE FRANK HASSLACHER, Jr., 's address is: 12 rue du Départ, Enghien-les-Bains, Seine et Oise, France.

'46—DAVID T. McGOVERN was one of the three members of the Columbia Law School team which last December won the National Moot Court Competition sponsored by the Young Lawyers' Committee of the Bar of the City of New York, and which received the John C. Knox award. McGovern also won the prize for the best individual argument. Eighty law schools throughout the United States entered the competition. One of the judges was Professor Archibald Cox, '30, of the Harvard Law School.

'46—HAMILTON F. POTTER, Jr., was one of thirteen second-year students at the Harvard Law School selected for membership in the Harvard Voluntary Defenders. The Harvard Voluntary Defenders assist the Boston Voluntary Defenders Committee in giving free legal counsel to persons accused of crime.

'47—The Reverend GEORGE PHELPS MELLICK BELSHAW was ordained to the Priesthood by The Right Reverend Harry Sherbourne Kennedy, Bishop of Honolulu, on December 18, 1954, in St. Christopher's Church, Kailua, Oahu, Hawaii.

'48—WALDO H. BROWN is now associated with Hornblower & Weeks, 75 Federal Street, Boston.

'48—GEORGE WYMAN CARROLL, 3d, has recently founded Wyman Carroll Expeditions, Inc. Its office is at 108 Elm Street, New Haven 10, Connecticut, and its business is to organize expeditions, with trained hunters and guides, for young men who wish to shoot and travel in the jungle. Last summer, Wyman Carroll returned to this country from Spanish Guinea, West Africa, with a live giant pangolin. The giant pangolin, a mammal of reptilian appearance which eats termite grubs at night, and prefers to bury itself for the day, is a little seen animal. In fact, Carroll's, a six-and-a-half-foot male weighing eighty-five pounds, is only the second of his species to appear in this country—or any other country outside the native habitat—alive. The first pangolin reached America a few weeks before Carroll's, received attention in the August 9th issue of Life, and went to Texas. Carroll's has appeared on television and at last report was living in New Jersey. Still another giant pangolin, this one a young female, was captured by Carroll's expedition, and might have become the ancestress of a line of American Pangolins; but she failed to reach the United States: the pygmy hunters, whose knowledge and skill had otherwise proved of great value, thought her too small and ate her. Carroll is going to Borneo next October, and is to be there three months making films and collecting scientific data.

'48—WILLIAM T. CROCKER, U. S. Information Agency junior officer trainee, has been sent to Graz, Austria, for eleven months' further training with an Agency field team.

'48—LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Jr., has returned to this country after sixteen months in the Army (AAA0 on Okinawa), and left in late March for five months' travel in Europe.

'48—WILLIAM H. GREGORY, 3d, has recently become a member of the New York brokerage firm of Bonner and Gregory.

'48—HENRY C. B. LINDE has graduated from the Columbia School of Business Administration and is working in the Army Audit Agency in Pittsburgh.
48—Joseph Denny Sargent’s new address is: White Oak Road, Farmington, Connecticut.

49—David Forsyth is working in the Peoples National Bank, in Charlottesville, Virginia.

49—Lt. John H. F. Haskell, Jr., is at Camp McAuley in Linz, Austria. He reports that Henry O. Phipps and Frederick S. Wonham, 3d, are also at Camp McAuley.

49—Ivan J. Martin, Jr., was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve on graduating from Boston University this year. He is at Tyndall Air Base in Florida, taking a course in Communications.

49—James E. A. Woodbury, having studied Russian for a year at the Army Language School, Presidio of Monterey, California, is now in Germany.

50—Members of this Form now in their first year at the Harvard Law School are: William B. Bramwell, Jr., Chauncey F. Dewey, Edward Maguire, Jr., Richard H. Miller, and Peter Oddeleifson. Bramwell and Dewey both graduated magna cum laude from Yale last June. Bramwell won the James Gordon Bennett Prize at Yale for his essay The Jerusalem Question.

50—Ensign Henry E. Drayton, Jr., USN, has been assigned to duty aboard USS Otterstetter (DER-244), based at Newport, R. I. His address is: % FPO, New York, N. Y.

50—Geoffrey Gates, Jr., is a 2nd Lieutenant in the Marine Corps. He is stationed at Quantico, Virginia.

50—James L. Harrison, Jr., returned last autumn from Korea, a Lieutenant in the Army Artillery, and received his separation from active duty immediately thereafter. He has returned to Princeton, where he is a candidate for an A.B. degree.

50—Henry Allen Holmes is a 2nd Lieutenant in the Marine Corps. He is stationed at Quantico, Virginia.

50—Charles Kinnard has been commissioned an Ensign in the Navy. He is now receiving pilot training at N.A.A.S. Whiting, Milton, Florida. His permanent address is: c-o Barry, Deer Park Road, New Canaan, Conn.

50—2nd Lt. David E. P. Lindh has been ordered to Fort Lewis, Washington, for later assignment to USAFFE.

50—John Winslow Little, having served as an officer in the Marine Corps, is now a Sophomore at Columbia University.

50—Peter DeF. Millard is in the Navy. His address is: USS Timmerman (EAG-152), % F.P.O., New York, N. Y.

50—In 1954 George Randolph Packard, 3d, and Gardner Dominick Stout, Jr., were elected to Phi Beta Kappa at Princeton.

53—Hunt T. Dickinson, Jr., is a Sophomore in the Foreign Service School of Georgetown University, and is also enrolled in the Marine Corps Platoon Leaders School.


54—Stevens H. Clarke’s new home address is 263 Clinton Street, Watertown, New York. He is in the Freshman Class at Harvard.

54—Reeve Schley, 3d, is studying at the University of Munich. His address is: % Frau Margrit Defregger, Kaulbachstrasse 26A, Munich, Germany.

54—David Boies Watts is enrolled in the liberal arts course at the University of Colorado. His address is 1706 Athens Street, Boulder, Colo.

Tudor Richards, a master at the School from 1952 to 1954, is now
county forester for Cheshire and Sullivan Counties, New Hampshire. His address is: Hurricane Farm, Keene, N. H.

COLLEGE NOTES

Harvard

Francis P. Maybank, '51, graduated with honors in February. He is to go to the Harvard Law School next autumn.

Conway H. Olmsted, Jr., '51, is to finish his Army service this June. He plans to return to Harvard in the autumn.

Varick McNeil Bacon, '51, is writing the music for the Hasty Pudding Show.

William Ver Plank Newlin, '51, has a lead part in the Hasty Pudding Show.

William R. Wister, Jr., '51, is captain of the varsity squash racquets team.

Arthur Whitney Ellsworth, '54, was elected last autumn to the literary board of the Harvard Advocate.

Edward P. Harding has been playing on the Freshman hockey team.

John R. McGinley, Jr., and Joel L. S. Reynolds were on the Freshman squash team.

Yale

Frederick Gardner, '51, has been awarded a Clare College Fellowship for two years of study at Cambridge University.

Richard Varick Stout, '51, has been elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

Edward R. Baldwin, '53, was on the varsity ski team.

Rutgers Barclay, '53, and Morris R. Brooke, '53, have been elected to the Editorial Board of the Yale Daily News.

Christian R. Sonne, '53, is President, and E. Jackson Webb, '53, is Secretary of the Berkeley Society.

Lee A. Ault, 3d, '54, is Freshman hockey captain. Theodore C. Achilles, Jr., Alfred N. Beadleston, 3d, and Anson Beard have also been on the Freshman hockey team.

Robert B. Eppes, '54, has been elected to the Society of Orpheus and Bacchus.

Princeton

Henry G. Rulon-Miller and William James Bonthron played on the Freshman soccer team.

The following have been playing on the Freshman hockey team: Henry G. Rulon-Miller, John R. Todd, 2d, Christopher M. Brookfield, and William James Bonthron.

Williams

Mark S. Cluett, '51, is on the varsity squash racquets team.

William G. Prime, '51, was on the varsity ski team.

James W. Bowers, '54, is on the Freshman Council. He played on the undefeated Freshman hockey team.

Amherst

John Paschall Davis, Jr., '54, is a member of the Freshman Glee Club.
ENGAGEMENTS

'26—Hubert Beaumont Phipps to Lady Phoebe Pleydell-Bouverie, daughter of the Earl of Radnor and of Mrs. M. W. W. Selby-Lowndes, of Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

'42—John Shearson Buffinton to Miss Laurie Valentine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alan Valentine, of Washington, D. C.

'43—Louis Anthony Cox to Miss Frances McKeel Dunn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William McKeel Dunn, of Washington, D. C.

'44—Thomas Nugent Troxell, Jr., to Miss Patricia Ann Onderdonk, daughter of Mrs. John Adrian Onderdonk, of Montclair, New Jersey, and the late Mr. Onderdonk.

'45—Richard Patterson Ryerson to Miss Barbara Mae Starr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Paul Starr, of Newark, New York.

'46—Michael Douglas Coe to Miss Sophie Dobzhansky, daughter of Professor and Mrs. Theodosius Dobzhansky, of New York.

'48—Richard Melancthon Hurd, Jr., to Miss Isabel Palmer Ward, daughter of Mr. Alfred N. Beadleston of Shrewsbury, New Jersey, and the late Dr. Sydney P. Ward.

'48—Joseph Denny Sargent to Miss Mary Alexandra Tennant, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Tennant, of West Hartford, Connecticut.

'49—Lieutenant John Henry Farrell Haskell, Jr., USA, to Miss Francine Gisele Le Roux, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edouard Le Roux, of Glen Cove, Long Island, New York.

'49—Dixon LaFetra Stanton to Miss Barbara Hadley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Hadley, of New York.

'50—Theodore Van Wyck Cushman to Miss Cora Cavanagh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Francis Cav- anagh, of Old Brookville, Long Island, New York.

'50—Charles Kinnaid to Miss Susan Stempfel, of Nashville, Tennessee.

'50—John Winslow Little to Miss Nancy Stevenson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Stevenson, of Mount Kisco, New York.

'50—Lieutenant James Craven Manny, USA, to Miss Abigail Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Adams, Jr., of Dover, Massachusetts.

'51—Chisholm Hall to Miss Ann Gelston King, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gelston T. King, of Twin Waters, Sherborn, Massachusetts.

'51—Randolph Harrison to Miss Anney Mackinney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Austin Mackinney, of Warwick Neck, Rhode Island.

'51—Stephen Reynolds to Miss Edith Leavitt Ives, daughter of Mrs. Brooks D. Grand, of Syosset, Long Island, and of Mr. Kenneth A. Ives, of New York.

'51—Peter Henry Stehli to Miss Joan Phillips Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goodrich Thompson, of Riverdale, New York.

'51—Carl Leslie Swenson, Jr., to Miss June G. Chapin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin G. Chapin, Jr., of Greenwich, Connecticut.

'52—Paul Spencer Clapp, Jr., to Miss Alicia Louise McCoy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David J. McCoy, of New Haven, Connecticut.

'52—Warren Nash Ponvert to Miss Kathleen Kenefick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore G. Kenefick, of Buffalo, New York.

'52—Henry Harper Silliman, Jr., to Miss Katrina Winfield, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. James W. Winfield, of Wilmington, Delaware.
MARRIAGES

'22—ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, JR., to Mrs. Catherine Ibbotson Earl, daughter of Mr. Edward D. Ibbotson, of Utica, New York, and the late Mrs. Ibbotson, on January 8, 1955, in New York.

'25—BERNARD JOHNSTON HARRISON, JR., to Mrs. Gussie Wolf Higgins, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Harding Wolf, on September 18, 1954.

'26—JULIEN ASHTON RIPLEY, JR., to Miss Harriett Crain Preble, daughter of Mr. Albion E. Preble, of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, on November 24, 1954, in New York.

'40—RODERIC LADEW O’CONNOR to Miss Ingrid Ellgar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Ellgar of Saltzjobaden, Stockholm, Sweden, on December 21, 1954, in Saltzjobaden.

'40—JOSEPH HAVEN PEABODY to Miss Lois Jackson Row, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Ellgar of Saltzjobaden, Stockholm, Sweden, on December 21, 1954, in Saltzjobaden.

'41—JOHN RUTLEDGE BERMINHAM to Miss Marcia Dines, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Dines, of Denver, Colorado, on December 11, 1954, in Denver.

'42—DANIEL BAUGH BREWSTER to Mrs. Carol Leiper de Havenon, in September, 1954.

'42—NICHOLAS LERoy KING to Miss Joan Hone Auerbach, daughter of Mrs. Philippe Berard, of Paris, on February 19, 1955, in Paris.

'46—Lieutenant (j.g.) STEPHEN CROMWELL CHANDLER, USNR, to Miss Lynda A. Hitzrot, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Lewis H. Hitzrot, of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, on November 27, 1954, at Mercersburg Academy.

'47—PETER ARNOLD to Miss Suzanne Carver, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Francis Carver, of Swampscott, Massachusetts, on February 5, 1955, in Swampscott.

'49—ROBERT SPRAGUE BOIT to Miss Druella Buffington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George N. Buffington, of Boston, Massachusetts, on January 1, 1955, in Boston.

'49—DAVID FORSYTH to Miss Simonetta Cetti, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Johnson Michie, of Charlottesville, Virginia, on December 18, 1954, in Charlottesville.

'49—PETER ADRIAN RUBEL to Miss Mary Elizabeth Major, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Randolph Thomas Major, of Mountainside, New Jersey, on December 27, 1954, in Westfield, New Jersey.

'50—GEORGE HORTON ROSE to Miss Janet Lord Frothingham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lord Frothingham, of Dedham, Massachusetts, on March 12, 1955, in Rome, Italy.

'52—WELLINGTON WELLS, 3d, to Miss Anne Lodge Dorr, daughter of Mrs. John Thomas Hayes, on December 18, 1954, in Boston, Massachusetts.

BIRTHS

'26—To JOHN LOUIS BARDE BROOKE and Mrs. Brooke (Louisa G. Ludlow), a son, James Bettner, on February 21, 1955.

'34—To FREDERICK SHATTUCK BIGelow and Mrs. Bigelow, a son, on August 10, 1954.

'35—To STEPHEN CLEGG ROWAN,
Jr., and Mrs. Rowan (Elizabeth Ann Hopper), a son, Hamilton, on December 10, 1954.

36—To Richard Bache Duane, Jr., and Mrs. Duane (Carolyn W. Philbin), a son, William John, on March 9, 1955.

36—To Merwin Kimball Hart, Jr., and Mrs. Hart (Marina Kmita), a son, Jonathan Kmita, on January 17, 1955.

38—To Frederic Pratt Herter and Mrs. Herter, a daughter, Caroline Ames, on December 1, 1954.

38—To Robert Anderson Miller, 3d, and Mrs. Miller (Faith Sutton), a son, on February 26, 1955.

38—To Robert Crooks Stanley, Jr., and Mrs. Stanley (Nancy Knothe), a daughter, Nancy Kathryn, their fourth child, on December 11, 1954.

40—To Frederick Baily Dent and Mrs. Dent (Mildred C. Harrison), a daughter, Diana Gwynn, their fourth child, on December 24, 1954.

40—To William Townsend Glidden and Mrs. Glidden (Jane Johnson Walsh), their second son, Roland Walsh, on February 11, 1955.

40—To Richard Riggs Ohrstrom and Mrs. Ohrstrom (Mary Murchison), their third son, George Lewis, 2d, on December 1, 1954.

41—To John Quincy Adams and Mrs. Adams, a third child and second daughter, on April 13, 1954.

42—To Francis Nathaniel Holmes Bishop and Mrs. Bishop (Mary Jane Chambers), their fifth child, a daughter, on January 28, 1955.

42—To Frederic Clark Hood, 2d, and Mrs. Hood (Johanna Seaver), their third son, John Janvret, on January 17, 1955.

43—To Catesby Brooke Jones and Mrs. Jones (Margaret Gordon Gaffney), a son, Catesby ap Catesby, 2d, on November 22, 1954.

43—To Robert Van Cleef Lindsay and Mrs. Lindsay, a son, Robert Demarest, on January 15, 1955.

43—To Frederic Hotchkiss Miller and Mrs. Miller (Martha Sutton), a son, Frederic Hotchkiss, Jr., on August 15, 1954.

43—To James Tracy Colby, Jr., and Mrs. Colby (Rosalie Greenough), their third son, Michael Montgomery, on December 10, 1954.

44—To Seymour Horace Knox, 3d, and Mrs. Knox (Janet Read), a son, Seymour Horace, 4th, on December 1, 1954.

45—To Thomas Morton Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong, a son, Charles, on October 8, 1954.

45—To Joseph Richard Busk, Jr., and Mrs. Busk (Gladys L. Terbell), twins, Joseph Richard, 3d, and Hope, on February 28, 1955.

47—To John Andrews Harris, 4th, and Mrs. Harris, a son, John Andrews, 5th, on December 17, 1954.

DECEASED

86—Norman Winthrop Mumford died December 25, 1954, in Rochester, New York. Born in Rochester, October 30, 1868, he entered St. Paul's in 1882. He graduated from the School in 1886 and from Harvard College in 1890. For some years he was in the sugar business in Porto Rico and in New York. Later, in Boston, he was associated with Stone and Webster, Inc. He had a lifelong interest in astronomy and was a member of the Bond Astronomical Club of Harvard University. He is survived by his wife, Harriet Oliver Mumford; by his son, Philip Sidney Mumford, '30; by his daughter, Ann Mumford Dickinson; and by six grandchildren. Norman
Mumford was the last survivor of five brothers all of whom were Alumni of the School; the other four brothers were William Woolsey Mumford, '78, James Gregory Mumford, '80, George Saltonstall Mumford, '83, and Philip Gurdon Mumford, '92.

'88—JOHN WHITE CUMMIN died July 16, 1954, in Boston, Massachusetts. He was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and came to St. Paul's in 1885; he graduated from the School in 1888, from Harvard College in 1892, and from the Harvard Medical School in 1896. After his internship at the Massachusetts General Hospital and six months as house officer at the Boston Lying-In Hospital, he began practice in Boston and continued to practice there until his retirement some years ago. Dr. Cummin was a member of the American College of Surgeons, of the American Medical Association, and of several other medical societies. He was Secretary of the Harvard Class of 1892. He was unmarried and leaves no surviving close relatives.

'89—JOSEPH ROBY was born in Rochester, New York, August 19, 1871, the son of Sidney Breeze and Sara Eliza Loop Roby. He died in Rochester, July 15, 1954. He began his preparation for college at the Rochester High School, spent the years 1886-1889 at St. Paul's, graduated from Yale in 1893, and three years later from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York; there he was awarded the Harsen Prize for maintaining the highest scholastic grade throughout the course. He was an intern at the New York Hospital and at the Nursery and Child's Hospital; thereafter, he practiced medicine in Rochester. He was chief of the medical staff at the Rochester General Hospital, director of the Social Settlement of Rochester, lecturer in medicine and consulting physician at the Strong Memorial Hospital, deputy director of public health, and the author of a booklet on infectious diseases for use in the Rochester public schools. In 1937, his many years of effective work in the field of public health were recognized at a ceremony in the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, at which he was the guest of honor. Dr. Roby was married in 1902 to Alice Montgomery Rogers, of Rochester, who survives him. He is survived also by his daughter, Mrs. Richard L. von Tacky; by his sons, Joseph Roby, Jr., '24, and Rochester Ross Roby, '33; and by six grandchildren.

'90—CORRECTION. The name of EDWIN CHASE HOYT, who died October 21, 1954, was incorrectly printed in the autumn issue of the ALUMNI HORAE as Edward Chase Hoyt.

'92—HARRY PARSONS CROSS died at the age of eighty-one, March 12, 1955, in Miami Beach, Florida. He was born in Wakefield, Rhode Island, September 29, 1873, the son of Elisha Watson and Frances Cooper Wright Cross; studied at private elementary schools in Rhode Island; graduated in 1890 from the South Kingstown High School (he was the school's only graduate that year); came to St. Paul's for one year, 1891-92; graduated with highest honors; and entered Yale. At college, he was one of the great athletes of his time: he won his "Y" three times in football and four times in track; he was rated the second college hammer thrower in the country. He went to the Harvard Law School in 1897; obtained a year's leave of absence to coach the Stanford University football team, in succession to Walter Camp, in 1898; then returned to Cambridge; rowed on the Law School crew; and received his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1900. For over fifty years he practiced law in Providence,
Rhode Island: he retired from the firm of Greenough, Lyman and Cross—of which he had been a founder—December 31, 1954. He was active in Rhode Island politics and government for many years: chairman of the Republican State Conventions of 1906 and 1918; Assistant Attorney General (1907 and 1912); on the Metropolitan Park Commission (1915-1918); delegate-at-large at the Republican National Convention (1916); on the Senate redistricting committee (1925); chairman of the State House Commission (1928-35); chairman of the State commission for reapportioning legislative districts (1929); supervisor of the Dry Law Poll (1930); director and secretary of the Providence Governmental Research Bureau; and incorporator and secretary of the Rhode Island Public Expenditure Council. He was a director of numerous banks and companies in Rhode Island and elsewhere, and an officer or a member of the boards of many schools and hospitals and philanthropic and learned societies. For fifteen years he was Form Agent for the Form of 1892. He is survived by his wife, Anne Lucile Lawson Atwood Cross; by three step-children, Mrs. Richard B. Knight, Mrs. David Hamilton Smith, and James A. Atwood, 3d; by his five daughters, Mrs. Ronald M. Scott, Mrs. Philip H. Cruikshank, Mrs. Hope C. Curtis, Mrs. Carlton R. Mabey, Jr., and Mrs. Curtis B. Brooks; by his son, Harry King Cross; and by his brother, Morton R. Cross.

92—EUGENE DU PONT died at the age of eighty-one, December 14, 1954, in Wilmington, Delaware. Born in New Castle County, Delaware, the son of Eugene and Amelia Elizabeth du Pont, he prepared for college at St. Paul's (1889-1892) and at the Browne and Nichols School; graduated from Harvard in 1897; and shortly thereafter joined E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., as an assistant to his father, the president. He later became the company's assistant director of sales, and travelled much throughout the West, promoting the sale of explosives. For many years he had been a member of the board of directors. Mr. du Pont had always been actively interested in farming, and also in fishing, shooting, dog breeding, and in big-game hunting in Canada and abroad. Recently, in memory of his parents, he had been occupied in establishing the Eugene du Pont Memorial Convalescent Hospital—providing not only the funds for its construction, and with other members of his family the site, but also additional capital to endow its operation. The hospital is now being built, and is expected to be completed next summer. Eugene du Pont married Ethel Pyle in 1913; she died three weeks before him, November 23, 1954. They are survived by four children: Mrs. Benjamin S. Warren, Jr., Mrs. Francis D. Wetherill, Eugene du Pont, 3d, and Nicholas R. du Pont.

92—CHARLES HAMMOND GIBSON died November 17, 1954, in Boston, Massachusetts. Born in Boston, November 21, 1874, the only son of Charles Hammond and Rosamond Warren Gibson, he received his education at Mr. Hopkinton's School, at St. Paul's (1889-1891), and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He left M.I.T. before finishing the course, to become assistant to the late Lord Northcliffe in preparing the Jackson-Harmsworth Polar Expedition of 1894. While abroad in the nineties he wrote his first book, "Two Gentlemen in Touraine", a critical and historical study of the chateaux, which was published under the pen-name of Richard Sudbury. Afterwards he published a number of other books: "Among French Inns"
Among his best known poems were two written during or just after the first World War, "Our Unknown Dead" and "Lines on the Death of Norman Prince". Most of Mr. Gibson's life was spent in Boston and at his place in Nahant, Massachusetts. Besides being a writer, he was a businessman, "interested", as he himself wrote, "in real estate and investments and the care of property"; and he was a well-known horticulturist: his rose garden at "Forty Steps" was famous and much visited. In the first World War, prevented by physical disability from enlisting for overseas service, he took an active part, as speaker and writer, in the preparedness movement under Major General Leonard Wood, and also in the Liberty Loan Drives of 1916, 1917, and 1918. As Park and Recreation Commissioner of the City of Boston, he had much to do with improvements of the Boston Common, the Public Garden and other parts of the Park system including South Boston and Franklin Park. He was at one time secretary of the Massachusetts Prison Reform League. He was a member of numerous literary and scientific organizations, including the American Poetry Association, of which he was president in 1924-27, the Boston Authors' Club, of whose poetry committee he was chairman several years, and the Boston Centre of the Poetry Society of Great Britain, of which he was a founder and vice-president. Mr. Gibson is survived by a nephew, Dr. Henry Freeman Allen; and by two grand-nieces and a grand-nephew.

'98—CHARLES BELKNAP died December 29, 1954, in Saint Louis, Missouri. Born September 6, 1880, in Oakland, Maryland—his father, Commander Charles Belknap, USN, being then on duty at the U. S. Naval Academy—he entered St. Paul's from St. John's College, Annapolis, in 1896, and graduated in 1898. At the School, he played guard on the Old Hundred football team and rowed No. 5 on the Shattuck crew. He spent one year at Yale, and rowed on the Freshman crew there, then entered the Naval Academy in 1899. While at Annapolis, he played all four years on the football team and was captain in 1902. He played guard, but was also famous for his punting; he was twice on the All-American team. Graduated and commissioned Ensign in 1903, he first served on battleships, then was assigned to destroyers, and became commanding officer of the Ammen. At the beginning of the first World War, he was an aide to Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations. Later, as Director of the Naval Overseas Transportation Service, he had under his command the 534 ships—passenger, cargo, and convoy vessels—that transported the American Expeditionary Force and its supplies across the Atlantic without the loss of a single man. The Army awarded him its Distinguished Service Medal and the Navy its Distinguished Service Cross. After the war, having been for a short time executive officer of the battleship New York, he resigned from the Navy with the rank of Commander, and at the age of thirty-nine went into business. His second career proved as successful as his first. After two years as president of the General Steamship Company in San Francisco, he became vice-president, in 1921, of the Merrimac Chemical Company in Boston. In 1929, the Merrimac Company, of which he had become president the previous year, was acquired by the Monsanto Chemical Company. He remained president of the subsidiary, continuing in
Boston until 1935, and became vice president and a member of the board of the Monsanto Company. In the course of the next twenty years, the Monsanto Company’s assets increased five-fold: from $34 million in 1929—after it acquired the Merrimac Company—to $120 million in 1949. The number of its plants rose from six to thirty-three. Charles Belknap was elected executive vice president in 1931, chairman of the policy-forming executive committee in 1939, and president in 1943. Production and research were greatly increased by the second World War. During this period, besides being in charge of the company’s operating, engineering, and industrial relations—he travelled thousands of miles visiting each of its thirty-three plants at least twice a year—Charles Belknap was a member of the Army-Navy Munitions Board’s Chemical Advisory Committee, president of the Chemical Alliance, and vice president and chairman of the executive committee of the Manufacturing Chemists Association. He was also for two years (1942-43) chairman of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, and he was a director of many enterprises, commercial and philanthropic. In 1945, at the age of sixty-five, Charles Belknap retired as president of the Monsanto Company, but he remained chairman of the executive committee for a year longer and a member of the board of directors until 1949. Meanwhile, as he was withdrawing from business, he was beginning still a third career, this time in education. Washington University in St. Louis—which, under the Chancellorship of Dr. Arthur H. Compton, was starting research on the powering of naval craft with atomic energy units—elected him Vice Chancellor in 1945 and he entered on his new duties the following year. For five years, he was occupied with administrative reorganization. He was also Chairman of the University’s Research Committee, Acting Dean of its School of Business and Public Administration, and Chairman of its Committee on Athletics. He retired as Vice Chancellor in 1951 but continued as special advisor to the Chancellor. Washington University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1953. He was buried in the Naval Academy cemetery beside his father with full naval and military honors on January 4, 1955.

Charles Belknap is survived by his wife, Helen Rockwood Belknap, and by his brother, Robert S. Belknap, of Baltimore.

'99—STANLEY LODGE BULLIVANT died November 3, 1954, at Wareham, Massachusetts, after a brief illness. He was born August 28, 1882, in Boston, the son of William M. Bullivant and Libbie Priscilla Lodge Bullivant. He graduated from Harvard in the class of 1903. He worked with the Northwestern Leather Company for many years, in various capacities and localities. He was a veteran of the first World War. He was also associated at one time with the Boston Tanning Company. For over a year he was C.W.A. County Administrator at Sault Ste Marie, Michigan. In 1937, he came to Marion, Massachusetts. He there rehabilitated a golf course, making it one of the best courses in the area. In 1942 he became nearly blind from cataracts on his eyes, but thanks to good surgery and good nursing, he regained normal vision. He is survived by two brothers and by two sisters.

'99—HARRY POTTER died January 24, 1955, in New York, after a long illness. He was born in Saint Louis, Missouri, October 4, 1881, and came to St. Paul’s in 1894. He graduated from
the School in 1899, two years after his brother, Clarkson Potter, who died in 1953. At Yale, he was on the hockey team, and he won the college golf championship. From 1903—when he graduated from Yale—until 1929, he lived in Saint Louis. He had his own brokerage firm there and was head of the Saint Louis chapter of the United States Golf Association. In New York, he was associated with the brokerage firm of Evans Stillman and Company for a number of years, and was afterwards a representative of National Distillers until his retirement in 1946.

From 1949 until his death he lived in Englewood, New Jersey. Mr. Potter is survived by his wife, Ada Randolph Potter; by his sons, T. Randolph Potter and Harry R. Potter, '33; and by five grandchildren.

'99—Morgan Kinmonth Smith died December 24, 1954, in Concord, Massachusetts. He was born in Newark, New Jersey, February 28, 1882, came to St. Paul's in 1897, and graduated in 1900. After his graduation from the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale in 1903, he lived for some years in Morristown, New Jersey. At that time, he was a very good golfer, twice runner-up in the New Jersey State Championship. In 1916, he moved to New England, and lived there the rest of his life, except for the year 1918 when he was in the Army. From 1922 to 1949, he was associated with the Crocker Burbank Association, paper manufacturers, in Fitchburg, Massachusetts. He was for some years President of the New England Traffic Association. He served in a number of civic capacities in Fitchburg, and in several charitable organizations. On his retirement in 1949, he returned to Concord, Massachusetts, where he had lived from 1918 to 1922. His health during the past few years had not permitted much activity, but his interests remained keen—in people, including his twelve grandchildren, in fishing, and in golf. He returned to the School last spring for Anniversary and the 55th Reunion of his Form. He is survived by his wife, Sallie Boswell Smith, whom he married in 1911; by his daughters, Mrs. Richard Storm, of Westport, Connecticut, and Mrs. William Province, of Franklin, Indiana; by his son, Morgan K. Smith, Jr., '30; and by his twelve grandchildren just mentioned, one of whom, Morgan K. Smith, 3d, '54, was stroke and captain of the St. Paul's crew which raced last summer at Henley.

'00—George Edward Dickinson died September 17, 1954, in Seattle, Washington. He had been associated for over forty years—during part of that time as Vice President and Director—with the Superior Portland Cement Company, of which his father, George W. Dickinson, was one of the founders. He was at St. Paul's from 1896 to 1900, and was a graduate of Yale. He is survived by his wife; by his daughter, Diane Dickinson; by his son, George Edward Dickinson, Jr.; and by three grandchildren.

'00—Edwin Augustus Stevens died December 1, 1954, in Hoboken, New Jersey. Educated at St. Paul's (1893-1899) and at the Stevens Institute of Technology (which was founded by his grandfather, Edwin A. Stevens), he was a marine engineer and naval architect. In particular, he directed the design and construction of propellers for large ships, including the George Washington and the Leviathan. He was co-author of a textbook on marine engines, and he wrote many articles for marine technical journals. In the first World War, he was in the scientific department of the United States Shipping Board; and in the second World War, he was in the technical section of the War Shipping
Administration. He was a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, and of the American Society of Naval Engineers. He served four years in the engineering section of the New Jersey Naval Reserves. He is survived by his sister, Miss Emily L. Stevens; and by his brothers, Lawrence Lewis Stevens and Col. Basil M. Stevens.

'01—Mortimer Clark Addoms died December 31, 1954, at Coconut Grove, Florida. He spent the years 1896-1899 at St. Paul's and was a member of the class of 1906 at Yale. During the first World War he went into the Regular Army; he remained in the service fourteen years and retired with the rank of captain. He lived many years in New York, where at one time he was associated with William Salomon and Company. He is survived by his wife, Mary Elizabeth Dickinson Addoms.

'01—Lewis Adams Riley, 2d, died September 24, 1954. He is survived by his wife, Lucy Lee Burdick Riley.

'03—Blatchford Downing died August 5, 1954, in Kansas City, Missouri. A lawyer, engaged principally in the practice of corporate law, he was a partner in the firm of Caldwell, Downing, Garrity and Eastin, of which he had been one of the founders in 1916. Many years ago, as chairman of the aeronautics committee of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, he was instrumental in bringing air mail service to Kansas City; he was a member of the board of trustees of the Kansas City Philharmonic Association and of the Kansas City Museum Association, president of the Friends of Art, and from 1941 until his death attorney for the Board of Education. He is survived by his wife, Mildred Hollenbeck Downing; by his adopted son, William M. McDonald; by his adopted daughter, Mrs. Lucie Lee Jackson; by his step-daughter, Mary Gay Bagby; and by four grandchildren.

'06—John Grimes Butler died February 26, 1955.

'07—Robert Coleman Walker died December 21, 1954, at his house in Ardmore, Pennsylvania. Born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1889, the son of the late W. James Walker and Annie Rose Walker, he began his education in Richmond at McGuire's University School, and entered St. Paul's in 1904. He played end on the School football team, graduated in 1907, and went to Yale, where he received his degree in 1911. In 1914, having graduated from the Harvard Law School, he entered the firm of Roberts, Montgomery and McCracken, and thereafter for forty years practiced law in Philadelphia with this firm—part of that time as a partner of Mr. Justice Owen J. Roberts; at the time of his death he was one of the senior partners, the firm having been renamed Montgomery, McCracken, Walker and Rhoads. For a number of years, Mr. Walker was Form Agent for the Form of 1907. Throughout his life he maintained an active interest in his native city of Richmond, where he had both family and business connections. Since 1949, he had been chairman of the board of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia, of which his father had been one of the founders. He was treasurer of the Philadelphia Tuberculosis and Health Association and an official of the Corporation for Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Eaches Walker; by the two sons of his first marriage to Kate Eaches, who died in 1942, Robert Coleman Walker, Jr., '34, and James Ewing Walker, '38; by seven grandchildren; and by his step-
mother, Mrs. W. James Walker, of New York.

'10—William Larimer Jones, Jr., died December 20, 1954, in Sewickley Heights, Pennsylvania. He was born September 2, 1891, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the son of William Larimer Jones and Leila Dilworth Jones. He spent the years 1905-1907 at St. Paul’s and graduated from Princeton in 1915. In the first World War, he enlisted in the Navy, received a commission as Ensign, and was for seven months a Watch Officer aboard U.S.S. DeKalb in the North Atlantic Transport Service. He had been a vice president and at the time of his death was a director of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation. He was also a director of the Peoples First National Bank, and of the South Side Hospital, of whose campaign to raise $1,350,000 he had been general chairman in 1946. Mr. Jones is survived by his wife, Augusta Day Hall Jones, and by his daughters, Mrs. William McGrail, Jr., and Mrs. John Cutter.

'10—Charles Albert Painter, Jr., died January 26, 1955, in Sewickley Heights, Pennsylvania. Born November 12, 1891, in Old Allegheny, Pennsylvania, he spent the years 1905-1910 at St. Paul’s, and went into the automobile business in Pittsburgh in 1912. He helped organize the Painter-Dunn Auto Company, and was president of this firm until 1932, when he became associated with Kay Richards and Company, stock brokers. He retired on account of illness in 1952. In the first World War, he was an Ensign, and later a Lieutenant (j.g.) in the U.S. Naval Reserve, aboard U.S.S. Montana and U.S.S. Nokomis, on convoy duty in the Atlantic and in the Bay of Biscay; in the second World War, he was chairman of the Navy Relief Society of Western Pennsylvania. He was on the Sewickley Heights Township Board of Commissioners, and he was a Trustee of the Presbyterian Church of Sewickley. He is survived by his son, Charles A. Painter, 3d, ’36; by two daughters, Mrs. Margaret P. Spear and Mrs. Alice P. Thompson; by his sister, Mrs. Mary P. Henderson; by ten grandchildren; and by his brother, J. L. D. Painter, ’10.

'12—John Adams Beattie died March 13, 1955, in Paterson, New Jersey. At St. Paul’s—he entered in 1908 and graduated in 1912—he played on the Old Hundred baseball team and on the second Old Hundred hockey team. In the first World War, he enlisted in the U.S. Air Service; after two months as general groundman at the Training School at St. Paul, he was promoted to Sergeant, first class, and had charge of the ground work at Mather Field, Sacramento, California. Upon his release from the service in 1919, he joined his family’s firm, the Beattie Manufacturing Company, pioneers in the carpet industry, founded in 1840 by his great-grandfather at its present site in Little Falls, New Jersey. He was treasurer of the Company for twenty-four years. He was a lifelong resident of Little Falls, and also had a summer residence at Mantoloking, New Jersey. He was fond of fishing and shooting and of other outdoor sports. The son of the late Julia and William H. Beattie, he is survived by his wife, Helen Donnelly Beattie, and by three sons, John Adams, Jr., James Gordon, and Robert William Beattie.

teams, and rowed on the second Halcyon crew of 1913. He enlisted in the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry in June, 1916, and was on the Mexican border for about a year. In November 1917, he became the Troop’s 1st Sergeant. He was in Belgium in 1918, and took part in the battles of Oise-Aisne, Meuse-Argonne, and Ypres-Lys. When discharged in May 1919, he was a 1st Lieutenant, F.A., Aide de Camp to the Commanding General, 53rd Field Artillery Brigade. Upon his return to civilian life, he went into the coal mining business, in the Merchant Ship Company; he then organized the Cool Seal Oil Company, a distributing firm, and remained in the oil business until the outbreak of the second World War. Commissioned Major, USAAF, in February 1942 and later promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, he had duty with the Air Service Command in South America and Africa, and with the Eighth Air Force Service Command in England. Since 1935, except for the years he was in the Air Force, he had been president of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania School for the Deaf. He took a deep interest in this school, devoted endless time and effort to it, and deserves credit for much of its progress. He had also since 1937 been a trustee of the Chestnut Hill Hospital; and he was a former president of the Board of Supervisors in Whitemarsh Township. He was for a great many years a member of a singing group, the Orpheus Club of Philadelphia. At his funeral service conducted by the Reverend James R. MacColl, 3d, ’37, in the Whitemarsh Church, the entire Orpheus Club (sixty members) was present as the choir; and a delegation from the Philadelphia City Troop in full dress uniform was also present. Robert Toland is survived by his wife, Augustine Van Wickle Toland; by the four children of his first marriage, Robert Toland, Jr., Harry G. Toland, Mrs. Pemberton H. Drinker (wife of P. H. Drinker, ’40), and Susan Toland; by his step-daughters, Mrs. Allen Butler and Mrs. David Jeffries; by his sister, Mrs. Gaspar G. Bacon; and by his brothers, Edward D. Toland, ’04, and Owen J. Toland, ’15.

17—Edward Browning, Jr., died February 13, 1955, in Philadelphia, Pa. On graduating from St. Paul’s in 1917, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, enlisted in the U.S. Naval Reserve in 1918, and on his discharge from the service went into the firm of George H. McFadden & Bro., international cotton merchants, in Philadelphia. He became a partner of this firm in 1925 and was a senior partner at the time of his retirement in 1940. He was a Director of the Muskegee Company, the Union Improvement Company, the Transportation Mutual Insurance Company, and of the Quaker City Fire and Marine Insurance Company. In 1937, he was a member of the Delaware River Joint Commission. During the second World War, he spent several years in Washington as a member of the War Production Board. Some years ago he moved from Philadelphia to Bar Harbor, Maine: there he was Chairman of the Board of the Mt. Desert Island Hospital, a Director of the Bar Harbor Banking and Trust Company, President of the Jesup Memorial Library, and Junior Warden of St. Saviour’s Church. He is survived by his wife, Ellen Douglas Browning.

17—Oliver Forrester Taylor was born in Morristown, New Jersey, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Taylor. He entered St. Paul’s in 1912 and graduated in 1917. After service overseas in the Marine Corps, he graduated from Princeton, and went into business in New York. He also had
a house in Cotuit, Massachusetts. He died in Cotuit, December 28, 1954. His wife, Beatrice Madden Taylor, survives him; and also his sister, Mrs. Theodore Knight, and his brothers, Donald F. Taylor and Henry F. Taylor, '23. Horace F. Henriques, a Form-mate of Oliver Taylor's, has written of him as follows: "Ollie was to all of us one of the most lovable of characters. The characteristics that I always think of in connection with Ollie were his sense of humor, his imagination, his loyalty to friends and institutions, his physical energy, and his memory. Since infancy and through the trials and tribulations of childhood, no matter what kind of circumstances we found ourselves in or how tough the going seemed to be with either our parents or our teachers, Ollie was always able to put some amusing twist to it. His imagination was beyond belief. As a child he had four or five of us believing firmly that there were live tigers in the haylofts of practically every empty barn in Morristown... His loyalty to his friends through thick and thin is known to all of us. His physical energy is perhaps best described by an experience he and I had in the northern Canadian woods in the summer of 1919. We were portaging canoes and supplies around a waterfall. I was leading, keeping the river in sight. Ollie somehow or another lost sight of me and wandered off into the woods with an extremely heavy pack on his back. We did not miss him until after the fourth trip over the portage (there were nine of us in the party), then we all suddenly realized that he was undoubtedly lost. To make a long story short, he finally heard us and came up to us with his pack still on his back after three hours of wandering around in the woods. He seemed to be nearly exhausted, but after a half hour's rest he put in another half day of hard pol-
New York, gradually regaining his strength, and also writing a book about William Randolph Hearst—as yet unpublished. He died in New York, December 11, 1954. Henry Bull was married in 1936 to Daphne van Beuren Bayne; they were divorced in 1941. He is survived by his son, Alexander Bull; by his parents, Henry A. Bull, of Buffalo, and Mrs. Nina Bull, of New York; and by his sister, Mrs. Marian Eames.

'22—Charles Francis Gummey died suddenly of a heart attack, in Philadelphia, at his desk at White, Weld and Company, on January 4, 1955. He was born in Philadelphia, entered St. Paul’s in 1918, coxed the Halycon crew in his Fifth and Sixth Form years, and graduated in 1922. He spent three years at Princeton, received a degree from Franklin and Marshall, and went to the University of Pennsylvania Law School. For many years he was associated with the Philadelphia investment banking firm of Biddle, Whelan and Company; he joined White, Weld and Company in 1934. He was an excellent racquets player. Twice—in 1936 and in 1940—he was in the finals of the National Doubles Racquets Tournament, paired the first time with Warren Ingersoll, '27, (he and Ingersoll were also in the finals of the Canadian Doubles Racquets Championship) and the second, with Richard Claytor. He was five times a member of the Philadelphia court tennis team—which won the cup three of those five times—in the Payne Whitney Memorial Tournament. He was a director and treasurer of the Seamen’s Church Institute and a vestryman of the Church of the Messiah. He is survived by his wife, Eleanor Clark Gummey; by his son, Charles F. Gummey, Jr.; by his daughter, Eleanor; and by his sister, Mrs. L. Scott Landreth.

'25—Arthur Mills died of a heart attack, December 30, 1954, in New York. He was born in Santa Barbara, California, came to St. Paul’s in 1920, and graduated in 1925. He was on the Isthmian and S.P.S. football and hockey teams and he rowed bow on the Shattuck crew. On graduating in 1929 from Harvard, where he also played football and hockey and rowed, he joined his father’s brokerage firm, C. H. Mills & Co., and he had been head of this firm since his father’s death in 1948. In 1930, he was married to Helen Taber of New Bedford, Massachusetts. For some years after going into business in New York, he played on the Manhattan Arrows, a team in the Metropolitan Amateur Hockey League which won the League championship in 1936. Among his chief interests in more recent years were sailing and fishing, sports which he pursued during vacations at Nonquitt, Massachusetts, and in the course of various ocean races and cruises. In the second World War he was a Lieutenant in the Naval Reserve stationed at the Merchant Marine Academy at King’s Point, Long Island, as an instructor in navigation and gunnery. Arthur Mills was a vital, warm-hearted man who lived an active, busy life with unselfish enjoyment. He leaves many friends and many memories. He is survived by his wife; by his daughter, Helen Fulton Mills; and by his mother, Mrs. Charles H. Mills.

'25—James Welsh Pepper died December 30, 1954. He graduated from Yale in 1929, and since then had been in the advertising business and in publishing. He was at one time associated with the Check-Chart Corporation in Chicago and more recently with Hixson-O’Donnell Advertising, Inc., in New York. He also had his own publishing firm, the Pepper Publishing Company, in Philadelphia. In April
1946, he was married to Miss Mary Byant Kane of Cincinnati.

'27—Henry Boas Maguire was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1909, the son of Walter P. Maguire and Mary Boas Maguire. His grandfather, Henry Daniel Boas, was a member of the Form of 1872. He began his education at the Harrisburg Academy, came to St. Paul's from Rumsey Hall in Connecticut in 1922 and graduated in 1927. Though a light, thin boy—even as a Sixth Former he weighed less than 150 pounds—he was on the Old Hundred football team before he was fifteen, and he played right end on the S.P.S. football teams of 1925 and 1926. He also won his S.P.S. in baseball, having distinguished himself as one of the Old Hundreds' "murderers' row" of batters—Lee, Maguire, Pruyn and Ingersoll—whose hitting won their club the championship in 1927. In sports, particularly in football, Maguire could not help being conspicuous. "Our spectators," says a judicious writer in the Horæ of 1926, "have never failed to enjoy the whole-hearted crash of Maguire's open-field tackling and his reckless diving into a scrimmage...Whatever his weaknesses as an end may have been, his tackling will be a memory to the present generation of the School."

The Horæ was right. There was a contrast between the way Maguire looked and what he managed to do that caused sympathetic amusement as well as unbounded admiration. Small and frail in appearance, very quiet and very pale in moments of crisis, his equipment always more muddy and more battered than anyone else's, he frequently achieved the unexpected, sometimes the seemingly impossible. He was eagerly watched and long remembered at the School for his play, and his vital, warm-hearted courage, which never changed, is still remembered. He went into his father's business, Maguire, Incorporated, importers of ore, in 1932, on graduating from Princeton, and on his father's death became president of this company. He was also associated with the Manufacturers' Appraisal Company of Philadelphia. During the second World War, he was in the U. S. Coast Guard Reserve. In Miquon, Pennsylvania, where he lived, he gave a great deal of his time and energy to the elementary school to which his children went (the Miquon School), and was for some years a member of its Board of Directors; he was also Cubmaster of the Miquon Boy Scouts. He taught his children skiing, a favorite sport of his, and took them on many expeditions. Some months before his death he began to suffer pain, at times severe. The illness was wrongly diagnosed as not serious. He remained active and at work till the week before he died. In August, in a short vacation, he took his wife and the four youngest of his children on a camping trip in the Great Smokies. Though not well, he pitched tents, climbed mountains, and worked constantly to make the trip a success. Last autumn, he was found to be suffering from cancer; an operation was immediately performed, but he did not survive it. He died at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, November 8, 1954. His wife, Susanna Bennett Maguire, survives him, with their six children, Louise, Henry Boas, Alexander, Edward, Ellen, and Benjamin. He is also survived by his mother; by his sisters, Miss Mary Maguire and Mrs. John Moest; and by his brother, John A. Maguire, '25.

'32—Alexis Thompson died December 18, 1954, in Englewood, New Jersey. He was at St. Paul's from 1928 to 1930, then went to Phillips Academy Andover, entered Yale, and graduated
in 1936. He played on the American men’s field hockey team at the Olympic Games of 1936 in Berlin. In 1939 he competed in the world championship bobsled races at Cortina d’Ampezzo in Italy; and he was chairman of the Billy Fiske Memorial Committee, which annually awarded trophies to national four-man bobsled champions. From 1940 to 1949 he was head of a syndicate which owned a professional football team, known first as the Pittsburgh Steelers and later as the Philadelphia Eagles. In the second World War, he was a captain in the Army. He is survived by his wife, Joan Tree Thompson, and by his mother, Mrs. W. C. Beaufort.

'36—JOHN WARREN FENNO died February 18, 1954, at the American Hospital in Paris. He is survived by his wife, Natalie Scott Fenno; and by two daughters, Elizabeth Alice and Suzanne Warren Fenno.

'37—ROBERT TIGHE McGUsty died March 23, 1955, in Mexico City. He is survived by his wife, Janet McGusty; by his daughter, Mary Marsha McGusty; by his sisters, Mrs. Williams Agate and Mrs. J. C. F. Traxler; and by his brother, James C. McGusty.

'41—JOHN CROSSAN HAYS, JR., died May 21, 1954. He is survived by his wife, Inez Blake Hays; by his son, John C. Hays, 3d; by his parents, John C. Hays, '10, and Mrs. Hays; and by his sister, Susan Hays Todd.

'45—LEE CORBIN EDDISON died December 10, 1954, of a brain tumor, at St. Luke’s Hospital in Chicago. Graduated from St. Paul’s in 1945, he received a degree in Chemical Engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1949. He was married January 17, 1953, to Grace Brewster Gere of Blue Bell, Pennsylvania. Since graduation from M.I.T. he had been employed by the Dewey & Almy Chemical Company as a sales engineer, first in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and later out of their Chicago office. He is survived by his wife and by his son, David Corbin Eddison; by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Barton Eddison; by his sisters, Mrs. E. Sohier Welch, Jr., and Miss Anne Eddison; and by his brothers, John C. Eddison, '38, and William B. Eddison, Jr., '42.

DAVID STIRLING POND, who taught History and Latin at the School for sixteen years before his retirement in 1947, died in Concord, New Hampshire, March 30, 1955, after a brief illness. Funeral services were held in the Old Chapel and burial was in the School Cemetery.

Mr. Pond was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1881. After graduating in 1905 from Princeton, where Mr. Monie and Dr. Conwell were his classmates, he was in business for a few years before he became a master at Pomfret. At Pomfret, he taught History and coached the baseball team until 1931, when he came to St. Paul’s to teach History and take charge of Twenty House. A few years later he joined the Latin Department. Upon retiring from St. Paul’s he taught for a year at the Graham-Eckes School in Florida and then returned to Concord, where he made his home and worked with the State Highway Department. Mrs. Pond died in 1952. They were a devoted couple and his last years were saddened by this loss. They are survived by a daughter, Mrs. C. W. Junker of New York City.

A stern and demanding teacher, Mr. Pond soon won over his pupils by his patience, kind heart, and obvious desire to help them. Though they struggled and found the work hard, when the tests came, they discovered that they had learned much and had come through creditably. Mr. Pond was a great sports enthusiast, especially in regard to baseball; for many years he
was the Old Hundred 1st Team coach. Later he kept official score for 1st Team and SPS games and was depended upon for making out vital statistics. Even after his retirement he was a familiar figure with his score-book in the stands. He was a great expert on the weather, about which he held rather gloomy views. There was never any doubt as to where David Pond stood; he was forthright in opinion, sincere, staunch, and true.

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