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THE SCHOOL CAMP, SUMMER 1958
Dear Alumni:

When we live and work in a community where the population is overwhelmingly young, we see characteristics which create a rather vivid contrast with those of other communities. We see an eagerness and vigor and color which the world could use and in fact needs to use. After a few months of living with young people at the School, a schoolmaster’s trips into the world impress him with society’s blandness and lack of rich enthusiasm. Of course it is entirely possible that the world is viewed with a jaundiced eye and perhaps is not as bland as it sometimes appears to be; that the boys in the School are viewed with a prejudiced eye and perhaps are not as sharp and exciting as we would like to think. Nevertheless, this seems to be how it is; and it is a part of the life-saving gift which those of us who live here with so many young people receive with gratitude.

Despite the presence of readily available plumbing, warm buildings, illumination, and the conveniences of a highly developed civilization, there is something of the spirit of pioneering in the education of the young. The hurdles and difficulties of life are not the woodland and the wilderness, but rather the wondering and wistfulness with which the young so earnestly seek to fulfill their lives. It is a sensation similar to that of the pioneers of this country which comes to the minds of schoolmasters as they help the young to arrive at the capacity to use themselves effectively, generously, and in the fear of the Lord. To pioneer the world of wisdom is not unlike pioneering a great continent, and the choices and the commitments one must make have as lasting effects for good or ill.

None of this means that all the young men here are wide awake to their pioneering endeavor. Alas, there are some who have not arrived at that degree of wisdom, and some there are who will resist such a journey as long as humanly possible. But the task is the same: to prepare young men for further education or for the business of making a living in these days. Our resources are many, and the principal one is the Chapel, with its order, its sense of those values which are over and above and beyond us all, and its audible and silent witness to what Christ has meant to the thousands who have worshipped there. A strong faculty, demanding the best the boy can produce and suffering with the boy while he seeks to produce it, is the twin resource with the Church’s demand. And then of course there are the beauty of the place, the casualness of our arrangements here, and the devotion of parents and alumni alike to all that is good about St. Paul’s School. These are the resources for our modern pioneering. We have had many alumni visit us this year, and it is strengthening to us to have them do it. We hope that this will always be a point of pilgrimage for them, and we hope it will renew them as they see us going about the duties and responsibilities which our boys deserve and desire. By the power of these several resources we trust we may add new strength, new vigor, and new imagination to our country and to our time.

Faithfully yours,

Matthew M. Warren, Rector

November 19, 1958
THE SCHOOL IN ACTION

For the first time since 1871 when the old summer term was abolished, the School remained alive for at least six weeks of the summer. The Advanced Studies Program completely changed the atmosphere of Millville. No longer did the dormitories seem oppressively vacant and quiet. No longer were the grounds deserted except for the occasional rounds of the lawnmower. The Quadrangle buildings, Hargate, the Schoolhouse, and Payson Laboratory were very much alive with academically gifted New Hampshire boys. The Program did far more than merely utilize the plant during the summer months. The eagerness and accomplishment of the group inspired the faculty to aim for higher goals in our regular school year.

The fall term started with the arrival of 119 new boys on September 16th. Third Formers predominated, with a scattering in the upper Forms and forty-nine in the Lower School. Here to meet them and ease them through the harrowing opening days was the entire Sixth Form. These advisors took their job seriously and the process of settling in was completed expeditiously and smoothly.

Changes on the grounds were many. The lawns were particularly well groomed, and much of the trim on the brick buildings had been painted. The old Business Office had been torn down, but its basement will not disappear until next summer when additional garage space is provided. The old Gymnasium was razed just before the boys returned. The improvement gained thereby is far greater than merely the removal of an eyesore. This, along with the disappearance of the old Skatehouse, provides a magnificent view of the Lower School Pond from the main road and the adjacent buildings. There has, however, been some speculation as to the effect of icy blasts now that this massive wind breaker has been removed. The Moore building has been under construction now for several months, and it is easy to visualize its appearance on completion. The Georgian colonial architecture will be completely in keeping with Payson Laboratory and
Memorial Hall. It will make a fourth side of a quadrangle housing all the academic activities of the School.

The greatest change in school life was brought about by the new Gymnasium. The huge locker room brings together all the boys of the School. First and Sixth Formers may find their lockers next to each other. The lobby, the Gates Room, has found many uses. Boys study there before and after sports. Teas following athletic events have a dignity that was previously lacking. The room was an ideal spot for the Fall Dance, and the damage that always occurred in moving
the tables in and out of the Upper was consequently eliminated. The Cage has effectively solved the problem of athletics on rainy days. As many as six football teams have practiced there at one time. Outside the building itself, the Gym’s advantages have been felt. The confusion and mess of changing in dormitories is a thing of the past. All boys receive clean athletic underclothes several times a week, and taking a shower in the new shower rooms must be a pleasant experience.

Speakers at the School this term have been many and their topics varied. Of particular note were the two Conroy Fellows: Professor C. Northcote Parkinson, author of the humorous best-seller *Parkinson’s Law*, and the Honorable Lester B. Pearson, Leader of the Liberal Opposition in the Canadian House of
Commons and 1957 winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. Other noted speakers included Professor Maynard Mack of Yale, who spoke on Hamlet, and Mr. Bayard W. Read, S.P.S. 1920, who gave the first Birekhead Lecture of the year.

Athletically it was an Isthmian term. In football the Isthmians won the first, second, and fourth team series, with the Old Hundreds winning the third and the Delphians the fifth. In soccer the Old Hundreds won the first and the Isthmians the second and third. S.P.S. football split its two-game series, beating Kimball Union 16-15 and losing to Williston 20-12. In soccer S.P.S. was undefeated and ended the season tying Dartmouth Freshmen 1-1.

With the termination of all formal sports, we approach the slush season confident that there are abundant activities to occupy the boys until the first black ice appears on Turkey Pond. Mr. Barker has assured us that the Rink will start operation November 20, and Mr. Clark stated in Reports that he is about to start scheduling the winter exams!

Converse Prudden

LIST OF NEW BOYS

(Including family relationships to Alumni and to boys now in the School)

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THE NEW YORK CHURCH SERVICE

The annual St. Paul's School Church Service in New York will be held at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, March 1st, 1959, at St. James' Church, Madison Avenue and 71st Street. Grayson M-P. Murphy, ’26, is chairman of the committee.
A year ago the following statement appeared in the Alumni Horae: “The purposes of the Advanced Studies Program are first, to provide talented high school students with challenging educational opportunities otherwise unavailable to them; second, to interest potential secondary school teachers in the teaching profession; third, to provide secondary school teachers with classroom training in the instruction of the superior student.” The important word in the statement above is not “opportunity,” nor “interest,” nor “provision”; rather it is the word “challenge,” for the program last summer was a challenge, to Director, master, intern, and student alike. And it was the manner in which this challenge was met that was the real success of the Program.

There were three groups involved in the Program: master-teachers, interns, and high school students. The masters were, with one exception (the Rev. George P. Carpenter, from West Bridgewater, Massachusetts), from the faculty of St. Paul’s School. The interns were, with two exceptions (from Princeton), from the State of New Hampshire: a professor from Keene State Teachers College, teachers from the public high schools, undergraduates from Keene and Plymouth State Teachers Colleges, St. Anselm’s, the University of New Hampshire, and Dartmouth. The high school students came from all parts of the State, chosen primarily from the ninety-fifth percentile group in a state-wide achievement test. Most of the students were entering their senior year in high school. This was considered best for several reasons: first, it was hoped that many of them would be able to continue their course of study for another summer;
second, the influence of the Program upon their work the following year could be determined; third, when they returned to school, they would be able to proselyte for the Program. There were, in addition, several high school sophomores and a few seniors seeking advanced standing in college.

There were three essential aspects of the Program: the scholastic, the social, and the athletic. Each was unique and untried, with its own problems and its own satisfactions. In the course of six weeks, each was explored, and from each were extracted the values which ultimately became the value of the Program itself.

Of these three, the scholastic aspect was, obviously, the most important. Each student took one course (advanced mathematics, calculus, chemistry, concepts of mathematics, Greek, modern European history, or physics) which met twenty-one hours every week, in most cases accomplishing a year's work within the six-week period. In addition, each boy spent three hours every week on a non-credit English course. This schedule, coupled with heavy assignments, was a far greater work load than the boys had ever encountered. They came to realize, many for the first time, that long and difficult work necessarily accompanies real accomplishment. Many, asked what they considered the true value of the Program to them, replied that it had “taught them how to work.” Actually, it had imparted to them a sense of responsibility, a discernment of the rewards of work in interest and understanding. There were those who learned, as the session went on, that the subject in which they were majoring was perhaps not the subject in which they had the greatest interest or aptitude, an important realization for a student about to make the choice of a college, and a college major. The fact that they did come to realize this shows the questioning nature of the students themselves, their lack of purely dogmatic acceptance, and their willingness to accept something new. And perhaps it demonstrates the perspective instilled in them by the Program through the intercourse with masters, interns, and other students. They began to think of themselves in terms of their abilities and interests, and to understand the value of an education. One boy had planned to join the paratroops and forego college entirely, but at the end of six weeks, nothing could have been further from his mind—he had found a new ambition. In some similar manner, the Program had an effect upon each of the ninety-nine other boys who attended the session, on each in a different but important way. Each learned something about values, about himself, and about education.

Perhaps the most important single day for the students was College Day, midway through the session. Representatives from many leading universities and colleges gathered for interviews with the boys. The college officials were uniform in their praise, not only because of the students’ impressive scholastic backgrounds, but also because of the manner in which they conducted themselves during the interviews. And this was due, at least in part, to the sense of responsibility which the Program had sought to instill.

The social and athletic aspects were similar to the scholastic aspect in one particular sense. In each case the boys were dealing with new material and therefore had to find a new approach to that material. Socially, these hundred boys were a varied group, suddenly thrown together into a boarding school situation with which few of them were familiar, a sharp change from their customary informality. They were asked to adjust not only to the situation, but to each other. Within the house it was encouraging to note the comparative lack of discrimination or formation of ‘cliques,’ a teen-age phenomenon upon which the
boys themselves remarked. Perhaps the fact that they had found a common intellectual ground was responsible; perhaps it was the feeling of aligning themselves within the house. House spirit and rivalry were very keen.

The athletic program consisted of four outdoor sports—tennis, soccer, track, and baseball—with squash, badminton, volleyball, and the trampoline in the new Cage serving as wet-weather replacements. It was interesting to note the great interest the students showed in sports with which they were unfamiliar. The boys were divided into sections by house, each section having a week of instruction and practice in the four sports with the final two weeks devoted to inter-house contests.

These were the three most salient aspects of the student program. The intern program was comprised essentially of the same three aspects. The interns themselves had many of the same problems confronting them as did the students, scholastically, socially, and athletically. Scholastically, their duties differed from subject to subject. Some were actually taking the course with the students, as was the case in concepts of mathematics, and some were giving the course, as was the case in modern European history. A representative instance is that of English. Here the interns were associated with a master-teacher, working with him both in and out of class. They prepared a lecture during the second week, and presented it to each of the nine sections. Later in the session they gave parts of various classes, and, in some cases, the entire class, usually under the eye of the master, all of which gave them excellent experience in dealing with a class and with a subject, with the advantage of experienced criticism. They also corrected papers and took part in the semi-weekly departmental discussions of material and proposed assignments. Outside the classroom they often had discussions with the master to whom they were assigned, in which their performance in class was criticized, suggestions were made, and the general principles of the teaching profession expounded. These talks were informal and informative, and very helpful to the potential teacher.
Athletically, most of the interns served as coaches in the various sports, an experience valuable to them in handling young people. But the most interesting phase of the athletic program was the competition, and here the participation of the interns, if intense, was vicarious. In the house they had the usual duties, maintaining the peace—and restoring it when they had failed to maintain it—acting under the housemaster in a capacity similar to that of a supervisor. Perhaps the house was the best place for an intern to function effectively. Each intern was responsible for a group of students as “counselor,” or group master. It was his duty to be scholastic advisor to these boys during the six weeks, and to write what purported to be a comprehensive report of their activities and achievements at the end of the session. Several held open house, and tried to instill a certain interest, and, beyond that, an excitement in the work at hand, much as many of the masters do in the winter. The relationship between the students and these, their immediate superiors, was in many cases very close. Seven of the ten interns were still in, or had just graduated from, college, and were themselves struggling with many of the problems which were now presenting themselves, embryonically, to the students. As a result, there was a vital kinship of purpose in some of these relationships, to the great advantage of both parties; much was learned which was not to be found in classroom or common room. For many, this was the most valuable single phase of the Program.

The interns also participated in the intern seminar, run by Mr. Hugny, the Assistant Director. The seminar was designed to acquaint the interns with the characteristics of the “bright child,” and to explicate the methods of teaching him. In reality, the seminar became a symposium on the students at the summer session, an attempt to come to grips with the present situation in realistic terms,
an attempt to analyze and to understand. It was an important phase of the interns' learning, in the interchange of ideas and formation of fundamental educational policy.

Mr. Hall, as Director of the Advanced Studies Program, was responsible for its operation and administration. All problems were ultimately his problems. He had no precedent, no established policy to which he could refer, although he was in a complex situation in which the unexpected was the rule rather than the exception. He had to initiate one hundred boys into a boarding school regimen quickly and thoroughly so that the school could begin to function. Then, for six intensive weeks, he was responsible for making the experiment work—responsible to the School, the State, and the Fund for the Advancement of Education, as well as to the faculty and the individual boy.

The primary purpose of the Advanced Studies Program was to turn out individuals more interesting and more interested because of their contact with an essentially intellectual situation; to turn out a small group of capable scholars. And the success of the Program lies in the fact that it did not rely solely upon the curriculum to do this, but rather used the scholastic in conjunction with the social and athletic aspects, giving the individual student a small world in which he might move, encouraging him in a responsible direction. Two principal qualities were instilled in the individual, those of aspiration and perspective. And these are important for a person about to enter college, a person who within five years will leave the cloistered world of education and come into sharp and sudden contact with life, for these two qualities comprise what is known as direction, or purpose. This is not factual, temporal learning, but knowledge which will serve the individual in all things. In the words of the School motto, "Ea discamus in terris quorum scientia perseveret in Coelis": "While on earth, let us learn those things, the knowledge of which will endure in Heaven." In the Rector's Report for 1909, Dr. Ferguson said, "The School's motto...has been in itself an inspiration that has guided, and will, I trust, continue to guide the School to the percep-

Chemical Laboratory, Summer 1958
tion of the essential unity of all teaching that is real, and of development that is true. . .” Nearly half a century later, in the first summer session of the Advanced Studies Program, these words were surely applicable. When, at the closing exercises, Mr. Hall read the Last Night Prayer, it sounded much as it must have sounded in many Junes over the past years, with the same ring of accomplishment, of a term completed, but never left behind.

CHARLTON REYNERS, JR., '55

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

1958

Monday, December 15
Wednesday, December 17

1959

Tuesday, January 6
Saturday, January 10
Monday, January 12 through
Sunday, January 18
Wednesday, January 14
Saturday, January 17

Christmas Pageant, 8:00 P.M.
End of Autumn Term
Hockey: Lawrenceville (Wissahickon Skating Club, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, 4:30 P.M.)
Beginning of Winter Term
College Board Examinations
Conroy Fellow: Robert Frost
Wrestling at Lawrence
Basketball “A” and “B”: Milton
Birchhead Lecture, 8:00 P.M.:
Carl Kaufeld on “Snakes”
Sunday, January 18 . . . . . . V Form Coffee, Sheldon Library, 7:30 P.M.
Tuesday, January 20 . . . . . . Form Agents' Dinner (in New York)
Saturday, January 24 . . . . . . Basketball "A" and "B": Noble's Skiing; Andover Wrestling; Groton
Sunday, January 25 . . . . . . Conversion of St. Paul
Monday, January 26 . . . . . . St. Paul's Day Holiday
Wednesday, January 28 . . . . . Basketball "A" and "B": Brooks (away)
Saturday, January 31 . . . . . . Winter Ski Carnival at Kimball Union
Wednesday, February 4 . . . . . Hockey "A": Dartmouth Hockey "B": Proctor (away)
Saturday, February 7 . . . . . . Basketball "A" and "B": Middlesex Squash "A" and "B": Middlesex Skiing: Holderness (away)
Wednesday, February 11 . . . . . Ash Wednesday Hockey "A" and "B": Exeter Basketball "A" and "B": Belmont Hill (away)
Friday, February 13 . . . . . . Dramatic Club One-Act Plays, 8:30 P.M.
Saturday, February 14 . . . . . . Mid-Winter Holiday Hockey: Yale Dance
Wednesday, February 18 . . . . . Hockey "A": Harvard (away) Hockey "B": Kimball Union Basketball "A" and "B": Governor Dummer (away)
Squash: Dartmouth Skiing: Dublin Wrestling: Governor Dummer
Saturday, February 21 .... Hockey “A” and “B”; Andover (away)
Basketball: Kimball Union (away)
Squash: Deerfield
Skiing at Concord

Sunday, February 22 .... Confirmation, 10:30 A.M.
Monday, February 23 .... Art Department Lecture, 7:20 P.M.: James J. Sweeney

Wednesday, February 25 .... Squash: Harvard
Skiing: Exeter
Boxing: Andover

Saturday, February 28 .... Squash: Interscholastic Tournament
Wrestling: Noble’s Master Players, 8:15 P.M.
Choral Service in New York
Boxing Exhibition

Sunday, March 1 .... Fourth Form Tea, Sheldon Library, 7:30 P.M.
Wednesday, March 4 .... Fourth Form Tea, Sheldon Library, 7:30 P.M.
Sunday, March 8 .... Marais and Miranda, 7:20 P.M.
Monday, March 9 .... College Board Examinations
Monday, March 16 .... End of Winter Term
Monday, April 6 .... Beginning of Spring Term
Sunday, April 12 .... Third Form Tea, Sheldon Library, 5:00 P.M.

Friday, April 17 through ..... Conroy Fellow, Archibald MacLeish
Sunday, April 19 .... Dramatic Competition, 8:15 P.M.
Saturday, April 18 .... Science Department Lecture, 7:20 P.M.: Hubert N. Alyea
Monday, April 20 .... Track: Milton

Saturday, April 25 .... Tennis: Governor Dummer (away)

Friday, May 1 through ..... Conroy Fellow: Dean Acheson
Sunday, May 3 
Friday, May 29 
Saturday, May 30 
Sunday, May 31 
Friday, June 12 
Saturday, June 20 
Saturday, August 1 

103rd Anniversary
Graduation, 9:00 A.M.
Opening of Advanced Training Program
Close of Advanced Training Program
GOING to the Soviet Union, one is tempted to anticipate a fairly primitive people inhabiting the plains from the Polish border to the Urals and an even more backward conglomerate of races in the country’s “Wild East”, Siberia. The discovery of the unspoiled and “promising” native along the more unusual trails of travel has always been the great sport of Western man since the days of antiquity.

I did see belted and bearded men in boots and blouses from Leningrad to the Caucasus, wearing the old-type visored cap which in the mountains often gave way to the high and round fur cap. I also saw some women in boots, their usually broad faces topped and surrounded by the babushka kerchief. But while this head gear is worn by at least one-third of Russian women, the general summer street scene is more like this: women in cotton prints, 1938 U. S. style, men in well-pressed baggy slacks and sport shirts. Few women have “hair-do’s,” and fewer still manage to look like women elsewhere with bleached hair, painted fingernails, high-heeled shoes. At railway stations up and down again through the Ukraine, I have seen sights I shall never forget. Old women sitting on benches or stretched out on the ground in the half-shade with their travel provisions in baskets near them, waiting patiently for the wooden local train. Or, other older women lying in the shady courtyard of the underground monastery in Kiev, waiting to buy a candle for the procession through the catacombs. There the metropolitans lie in their coffins, many ikons on the granite walls, which the pilgrims will kiss while mumbling a short prayer.
Like all unjaded people close to the realities of the seasons, of hunger and death, the Russians as a whole, are quite respectful of old people in the queues which form in every larger store, on buses and trains. The acknowledgement of the reality and magnitude of death resulting in reverence for the dead and in respect for still vigorous old folk, may be the most fundamental characteristic distinguishing man East of the Vistula from Western man. A striking example of this fact are the daily processions of thousands through the Mausoleum on Red Square, to us a ghastly exhibit, to them probably not so much a witnessing to the idea of communism as to death itself. An honor guard of “Young Pioneers,” boys and girls (the Boy and Girl Scouts of the USSR) surrounded by a hundred silent onlookers standing before the monument to Kharkov’s revolutionary dead, Tchaikovsky’s music coming softly from behind heaps of red-ribboned wreaths, impressed me even more.

Against this background, devoid of any of the trappings of dialectical materialism, but rich in the basic stuff of which religion is made, there is the other Russia... Here again the symbols of Religion are employed to endow the most secular with perverted depth and strong appeal. The gate to every larger factory and to each of the many impressive exhibitions, is always adorned with a red horizontal top piece and with side panels draping the columns, bearing passages from Lenin’s writings, or exhortations for higher production records, safety, health and patriotism. Plenty of red altar cloth! Even more “scriptural” text in granite, marble or sandstone. The gospel is preached! How many true believers are there? The countless white painted cement statues erected everywhere, representing men and women at this or that labor or sport, have the same purpose, and reminded me a bit of past fascist appeals for Strength through Joy.

How shall one interpret the many costly and wasteful spires on the tops of apartment houses, resplendent Party buildings, or Moscow’s gigantic sky-scraper university? Here again Christian symbols, this time Western and Gothic, not onion-shaped, as on the empty churches, have been used to undergird the almighty state.

The Vice Commissar of Education, a member of the Academy of Sciences, after explaining the Soviet educational system to an audience of foreign educators
and teachers, answered me thus, when I asked why all the disciplines should be correlated to the state creed: dialectic materialism is our belief, but as a book collector I am proud of my ten rare Bibles. Incidentally, he smiled at some of the questions directed to him, such as: “What do you do with the mentally retarded?”, “what are your teaching methods?”, “how do you keep classroom discipline?” His reply to the last of these questions interested me: Discipline is no problem, for the teacher is aided by the “Young Pioneers” in his class who keep the stgenaya gazeta, a behavior-and-achievement bulletin board, and no pupil enjoys having his faults exposed on it. In education as in the arts, the heirs to the revolution of 1917 are most conservative. He who does not excel in the “sink or swim” process is subject to the labor draft at 14, for he does not deserve the attention of high school (which is superior to our high schools) much less the generous stipends and the personal attention the very best receive in the university. Eager students, these young Russians are, both along scientific lines of pursuit and in the study of languages, English and German being the ones most widely studied. Knowing a foreign language well not only ensures social prestige, but may lead to a much-sought-after position as a translator in a governmental, industrial or scientific research bureau. There are specially designed schools, the Foreign Language Institutes, where students who have excelled in languages in high school receive additional and expert training.

The countless acquaintances I made with Russians, and my evenings at two Russian homes, rare chances indeed, convinced me that the average educated person is becoming increasingly uninterested in the Red dogmas. An engineer—every fifth person you meet is an engineer—told me that due to the smiles of professors who were asked to make them and to the even freer smiles of the students, the Soviet government had to cease issuing statements to the effect that every other discovery or invention had been made in Russia. No wonder that Khruschev has recently suggested a shortened secondary school course. Youth cannot be exposed to the rigorous methods of science and semantics without applying such knowledge.

On my trip from Moscow to Leningrad, from there to Kiev by plane, to Odessa by train, by steamer to Yalta and Sochi, on a 40-hour train ride to Kharkov, and during a 2- to 6-day stay in each of these cities, I talked to people from all parts of the USSR, even to students from Red China. One need not make any effort to get into deep conversation with the Russians. Students, teachers and young academicians of all sorts, will approach you everywhere, especially near the “Intourist” hotels. Asking people for directions on free and unshadowed excursions, will often result in your being accompanied. I have
many times been surrounded by more than a dozen Russians, asking me searching
questions, keenly listening to what I had to say. I found almost everyone ex-
tremely friendly, of a personal warmth hard to describe, and most appreciative
of my efforts in their language. Not quite believing everything they read in the
papers, they wanted to know again and again: how serious is your recession?
does America want peace (the Lebanon affair was at its height)? how long do
you work for a suit of clothes, or a new car? what will happen in Little Rock?
how soon do you think we will catch up with America industrially? My answer
to that last question while I was in the midst of a small sidewalk crowd, where I
had started off interpreting for a German visitor and had soon become the main
attraction, got me into an embarrassing situation. I said it would take forty
years. My audience was stunned and quite displeased. I felt relieved when the
whole affair ended in good humor as a student cupped his hand saying, “your
sputnik is only as big as this.”

Coming home from an excellent performance of Aida, given in the Russian
language by the Sverdlovsk Opera group—every large Siberian city has one—I
saw a similar crowd in the same place gathered around a ’57 Ford. One lad was
lying near the running board on the ground, shining a flash-light under the car,
and reporting what he saw. A smaller Mercedes parked alongside received no
attention. Upon my asking why they liked the Ford better, they said it was more
spacious and more modern. A discussion followed in which everyone agreed that,
though the workmanship of the Mercedes was, no doubt, superior, still they pre-
ferred the Ford.

Russia is a land of the greatest contrasts, but there is also a sameness to it.
Everyone works for a salary, however huge the difference in income; prices, by
the way, are exactly the same everywhere. I mention but a few: a good Russian
suit of clothes, poor by our standards, costs 2,000 Rubles, a bicycle, 700, a small-
ish Pobyeda car 15,000, a loaf of bread 2, a bottle of vodka 36, the average
monthly rent—2 rooms and a kitchen space—only between 40 and 75 Rubles.
Prices for the ordinary foods are not high, those for books very low; a Russian
World Atlas cost me but 8 Rubles. The official exchange is 4 Rubles per dollar,
the tourist exchange 10:1. The monthly income of a good engineer or teacher is
2,000 Rubles, that of a factory hand between 750 and 900.

Roughly 80% of workers’ vacation travel and expenses are paid by their
respective unions out of dues. Medical, surgical and dental expenses are free,
including, I was told, those incurred by Intourist visitors, if urgently needed.
Doctors, of whom 76% are women, receive very low salaries, their profession
being looked upon as mere repair work. While the majority of doctors receive a
rather scanty training, Russia does have excellent specialists. I traveled in the
TU-104 jet from Prague to Moscow with a group of such specialists who were
just returning from a Cancer Conference in London.

My impression was that hospitals, factories and especially collective farms,
are far over-staffed by our standards, no doubt due to the rigorous labor draft
to which most women are also subject. Still production lags behind, especially in
agriculture.

Needless to say, there is no private industry in the USSR, not even on the
smallest scale, but there is a flourishing Black Market. People desirous of buying
watches, cameras, or articles of clothing, approach you everywhere, seemingly
unafraid. Bee-keeping in the Caucasus, when there are more than 20 hives, is a
state enterprise; the flower woman before a Moscow subway station, or the single shoe-shine boy, are privateers; a flower stall, or a shoeshine stand with 2 seats, is state-run.

There is no open class snobbery in Russia. However, the much vaunted racial equality, on the basis of which the Soviet press, and even their English textbooks used in the schools, exploit our racial problems to the full, does not appear to run very deep. One seldom sees Russians sit talking or walking with their fellow citizens of pronounced Mongolian features. On posters, groups of happy soldiers or workers are usually depicted as tall, blue-eyed types, which taken as a whole, the Russians are not.

The utter cleanliness of Russian boulevards, streets and side walks, especially in the downtown sections, struck me as much as the absence of beggars, obvious morally derelict types, and drunkards. Such people, I was told, are usually shipped out of sight to Siberia. The absolute honesty of everyone astounded me. You can leave your suitcase in the hotel open—nothing will be taken; you can hand the clerk at Moscow’s monstrous “Gum” store a handful of bills—a quick figuring on the omnipresent abacus, and you will get correct change.

There are some things the pleasure-bound visitor to the USSR will criticize. The excellent mineral water served at every meal, the beer one can buy, the good Russian wine, are never cool enough. While the entrées, smoked fish, salads with sour cream, sometimes caviar, are excellent, the bread being much better than ours, the little meat is often on the poor side, as is the coffee. Except at summer resorts, there are virtually no cafés anywhere and at the very few wine shops you wait in line and drink your glass standing up. The government, no
doubt, is opposed to the idling connected with establishments of this sort. No wonder that visitors speak of the puritanical aspects of Soviet life.

The most virtuous women on earth live and work—and do they work!—in the Soviet Union. No facile coquetry anywhere, no easy manners as in Western Europe, and despite the world's scantiest bikinis, not a trace of flirtation on the beaches. The Russian woman lives up to the manner in which she is portrayed on millions of posters, in cement statuary, in bronze, as a somewhat muscular, yet not unattractive, tall creature with either rows of books, laboratory gadgets, monkey wrenches, sheaves of wheat, or several children, as her background. The few bleached blondes and bobble-soxers one encounters in the USSR, receive mocking glances even from the men.

There were large groups of visitors from the “democratic,” i.e., satellite, countries in Russia, especially East Germans sent there as a reward for “good work,” but also people who had paid a nominal sum for their trip; one had literally won her tour for 50 Pfennig in a state lottery. Some of these attempted what no Russian had tried, namely influencing me in favor of Marxist doctrines... You may also be sure to meet old St. Paul’s boys. Bradford Norman, ’54, was there. I heard him play his balalaika on several bus rides.

The Tower of Ivan the Terrible, higher than any other structure near Red Square, a monument that unpredictable man had built for himself, as I saw it again from the plane, made me feel that the Soviet Union really is what Sir Winston called it: A riddle wrapped inside an enigma. A country with a hitherland of humanity replete with an inassessable potential, and despite its relentless activity, somehow placid, relaxed. People who, in addition to their spontaneous warmth and friendliness, are endowed with a strange Eastern dimension—for lack of a better word—which, in the course of time, or suddenly at a propitious
moment, could result in anything one might wish: a rebirth of Christian faith, a scientific humanism rich in music and poetry, in fact, in anything. Life for the Russians seems to have developed towards greater freedoms already, in due time there may be more. The people themselves hope for a lasting peace, and in this they are probably more sincere than their government which has distributed the Meeroo Meer (Peace to the World) banners and posters to every village.

The furious building activity, the stupendous canal projects, the hydro-electric stations going up everywhere, progress in public hygiene, dozens of new cities going up in Siberia, the Sputniks, their good educational system; all this is the result of the accelerated Westernization of Russia. In my opinion the Russian people, out of their other dimension, have much more to offer.

GERHARD R. SCHADE

THE FORM AGENTS’ DINNER

THE 1959 Form Agents’ Dinner has been scheduled for Tuesday evening, January 20th, at the Racquet and Tennis Club, 370 Park Avenue, New York.

A NEW BOOK BY MR. WARREN

EDITOR’S NOTE: The Slow in Heart, by Matthew M. Warren, is to be published in January by Harper and Brothers, New York.

The Rector has taken for the framework of his book the famous prayer of thanksgiving which immediately follows the receiving of the Bread and Wine in Holy Communion. This prayer, which was written by Archbishop Cranmer for the first Prayer Book in English (1549), spells out the meaning of the Eucharist and summarizes Christian doctrine. Its purpose is to send the congregation from the mysteries of the altar to the tasks of daily living as servants of the Lord.

Translating certain clauses of the prayer into everyday language, the author finds headings for his eight chapters: We Have What We Need; We Are Favored; We Belong; We Are Heirs; We Don’t Have To Do It Ourselves; We Are Stronger Than We Think; Our Neighbors Will Help; And Now It Is Our Turn.

The title is from what is perhaps the loveliest New Testament story—the occasion when two disciples, trudging wearily out of Jerusalem after the Crucifixion, were bemoaning the defeat of One whom they had supposed to be their Saviour. Presently Christ falls in with them, suiting His pace to theirs, and interprets for their slow minds the sacred Scripture. Only later, at the house in Emmaus, do their hearts discern His identity, as He blesses and breaks the bread.

This book falls in with today’s disciples and pilgrims, finding us where we are but not leaving us there. It is a sensitive, cultivated disclosure of Christian thought, written in a devotional spirit. It should quicken the tempo of our faith. One recalls a book by the English essayist L. P. Jacks which appeared in 1924, under the title, The Lost Radiance of the Christian Religion. We are confident that Mr. Warren’s book, like the earlier one, will open the eyes of many so that for them the radiance will be restored.

JOHN WALLACE SUER
The lobby in the new gymnasium is a memorial to Thomas S. Gates, 3d, of the Form of 1952, one of the best track athletes of his day at St. Paul’s and at Harvard, who was tragically killed in the fire at Mont Tremblant, Quebec, January 3, 1956. It is the gift of his father, Mr. Thomas S. Gates, Jr., and of his grandmother, Mrs. Thomas S. Gates; also of Mrs. William R. Grace and Mrs. Alan N. Corey, who presented the School with funds to decorate and furnish the lobby, and of Mrs. Gertrud A. Mellon, who provided several pieces of antique furniture. The plan for the decoration of the room was worked out by Thorndike Williams, ’35.

The Gates Lobby has proved an excellent place for meetings, dances, after-game teas, and other social events. In addition, boys use it as a quiet place in which to read or study after exercise.

CHRISTMAS HOCKEY GAME—DECEMBER 17th

For the first time since 1929, for reasons explained in the summer Alumni Horae, the Christmas hockey game will be played away from New York. This year’s game will be in Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, at the Wissahickon Skating Club, at 4:30 p.m., Wednesday, December 17th, and the School’s opponent will be Lawrenceville.

Directly after the game, or beginning at about 6:00 p.m., a buffet supper will be served at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, three blocks from the Wissahickon Skating Club. Tickets must be purchased in advance.
Notices, with ticket order blanks for the game and also for the supper were mailed in November to Alumni and to parents of boys now at the School. Tickets will not be issued from or sold at the Wissahickon Skating Club. All applications for tickets should be addressed to the Alumni Association of St. Paul’s School, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, N. Y., and accompanied by checks payable to the Alumni Association of St. Paul’s School. Admission to the game is five dollars for adults and three dollars for students eighteen years of age or younger; tickets to the supper are four dollars per person. There will be no reserved seats at the game.

This sixty-third annual game is held for the benefit of the St. Paul’s School Camp at Danbury, New Hampshire, which depends on the proceeds for more than half its support. The Camp will hold its fifty-third session next summer.

The following is the train schedule from New York City to St. Martins, Pennsylvania. (The St. Martins station is two blocks from the Wissahickon Skating Club.)

Express leaves Penn Station at 1:00 p.m. and arrives North Philadelphia at 2:25 p.m.

Local leaves North Philadelphia at 2:45 p.m. and arrives St. Martins at 3:01 p.m.

Express leaves Penn Station at 1:50 p.m. and arrives North Philadelphia at 3:18 p.m. (This is the Colonial, the train carrying boys from the School.)

Local leaves North Philadelphia at 3:41 p.m. and arrives St. Martins at 3:57 p.m.
THE SCHOOL CAMP'S 1958 SEASON

(Reprinted from the Pelican)

On June 25, the St. Paul's School Camp began its fifty-second year of service to boys chosen from various parts of the East.

Mr. Cowles was once again the Camp director and was assisted by head councillors Esty Stowell, Hal Roberts, and John Butler, as well as twenty-three other councillors. As per usual Albert supplied the camp with good food.

This year, four groups of boys invaded the Camp. Thirty-six boys from Jersey City made up the first session. Next in line were the boys from New York City, and they were followed in turn by boys from New Hampshire.

The Camp enjoyed an unusually good summer; most of the boys behaved well and the weather was good. Many of the boys did not know how to swim and so the councillors spent much of the time teaching them and also organizing baseball and volley-ball games.

A very successful season at the camp ended on August 19.

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS LATER

It was in the early autumn of 1917 that the first, thin wave of the Form of 1923 landed at Concord, N. H. Second and third echelons arrived in the two following years, and at its high water mark the invasion comprised one hundred and seven little gentlemen. An assumption about the underlying reasons for this temporary incursion will be made later. Suffice it for the moment to observe that in civilized countries for the last five hundred years some parents have trans-
ferred to others the upbringing of their offspring. Since children are, or were until recently, sold occasionally in the less civilized parts of the world, there may after all be something in the idea of progress.

Of that total of an hundred and seven over whom, between 1917 and 1923 or a part thereof, that great preacher but inaccessible humanitarian, Doctor Samuel Drury, stood in loco parentis, only fifty-eight were finally graduated. This does not mean that the educational responsibility over the forty-nine who did not was reconveyed to their parents involuntarily. Actually, two of our number entered college from the Fifth Form, of whom one died in the service in World War II. Altogether seventeen of us have now been gathered to their last reward and ninety, with or without diplomas, remain to enjoy this life, or, as Doctor Samuel Johnson observed, merely to endure it.

Since those anxious and baffling days of June 1923, half our allotted three score years and ten has gone. Contrary to our innocent expectations the corresponding addition of thirty-five years to the seemingly ripe age we had then has not been accompanied by any noticeable relief from care and worry. If we had problems then—we have them now. But their nature is changed, and no longer do we fret lest our scholastic aptitude or our contribution to the tone of the school be regarded as undeserving. No longer, I suspect, do we resent the appellation, however fortuitous, of gentleman, which once we thought connoted the sissey and an urbane, rather than an athletic, asceticism. And like most people approaching (?) middle age we think about our past a little more than we do about our future.

This précis, too, will look backward for it will record a few of the Form’s accomplishments. Some which merit no special consideration have been eliminated. For example, our material acquisitions have been decent but undistinguished, which is probably implicit from the nature of the callings we have followed. These have been mainly what the French call les professions libérales, for we number: an accountant, two architects, three bankers, two doctors, two school teachers, three lawyers, fourteen brokers of one species or another, a hospital administrator, a journalist, a photographer, and here and there a crypto-intellectual. Three of us have government jobs; one is a foreign service officer another is an official of the United Nations. If none of us has become a multi-millionaire, neither has any (at least under his own name) fallen afoul of the law or the legislature in his pursuit of a living.

This raises the question: What are those things which we have done but which we might not have done had we not gone to St. Paul’s School? Put another way—have we fulfilled the ambitions which our parents had for us when they made a sacrifice to send us there? Though it may be taking liberties, I shall assume that their purpose was not that we be taught to make money but, rather, that we be fashioned into Christians and gentlemen. If the former characteristic has an accepted meaning, the latter quality is less tangible. For present purposes a definition of it has been given by the author of that moving prayer which once we heard at Evensong on Sundays but now hear only at our friends’ funerals. According to Cardinal Newman a gentleman is one who never inflicts pain. Affirmatively one might add that he is one who does what he can to relieve it.

What, then, is the performance of the Form? The only way to find out was to ask. Accordingly, last June a questionnaire was sent to those of its living members who had been at school long enough for it to have had some effect. It was a one-page affair, divided into four headings, each of which was further subdivided
into specific questions to which a "yes" or "no" answer was sought. The recipients were asked not to sign this impertinent interrogatory, but hopefully a stamped envelope was enclosed for its return.

In all, fifty-two replies were received. For the benefit of those who relish the techniques of the professional samplers of public opinion, this is 66% of those to whom the questionnaire was sent. But, to continue in that terminology, these respondents should not be regarded as a sample. That is to say, those who replied are presumably the boys whose attitude, to use Doctor Drury’s portmanteau word, was good, whereas those who did not are probably the Form’s less biddable but more companionable members. Therefore it would be distortion to multiply by 1.5 the data furnished by the answers, and for this reason those who replied had best be taken as the unit.

The first heading was “Religion.” The answers to it show an almost unanimous concern on our part that in passing through things temporal we finally lose not the things eternal. Forty-three of us admit going to church, if only occasionally. In addition, sixteen are, or formerly were, vestrymen (will rotating vestry, which seems to have been widely adopted by the church, although it probably does not need it, be taken up by directors in the automobile industry, which seemingly does?). The heading’s last question was divided into two parts. The first asked if the forgiveness of sins was included in one’s prayers and thirty-one replied that it was. The second asked if one’s prayers also besought a quick death, and here the questioner “goofed.” What I had in mind was avoiding spending one’s last years helpless in a hospital bed—a fate which is surely no more to be desired at fifty-three than at eighty-three. The answers indicate that “quick” was taken to mean “early,” except for an anonymous Form-mate who thanked me for the suggestion.

On the other hand, the answers to the second heading, “Health,” show that the majority of our unit are not so preoccupied with the next world that we neglect our health in this one. Thirty have a physical examination periodically. Of the ten who have also consulted a psychiatrist, four—all church-goers—said it had done them no good.

The Form of 1923’s record of obedience to its “Extracurricular Social Conscience,” the third heading, is, I think, estimable. Thirty-two of us are, or have been, on the board of at least one charity, and many on several. Quantitatively, we have furnished thirteen hospital trustees, while twelve serve, or served, on educational institutions and seven on family service societies. And, incredible as it may seem in this mechanized age, two are involved in the prevention of cruelty to animals. The last question under this heading was a catch-all entitled “other,” and the ends of such organizations, varied as they must be, have attracted the efforts of twelve.

The fourth heading was “Extracurricular Civic Conscience” and it has been pricked only slightly less. Seven of the Form have at one time or another held a public office (the gamut which the questionnaire suggested ran from school director to Senator) by virtue of an election. And fifteen have accepted appointment to some public office (here the suggested range extended from a local zoning board to a Federal commission) which is usually a thankless and unrewarding chore. Only two of our unit still remain in the active reserve of the military forces, which is hardly surprising considering our age, while five hold a civil defense
assignment. Similarly, this heading had its catch-all of “other” to which nine have made their contribution.

An assessment of our non-material accomplishments in the last thirty-five years should recognize that most of us have had to earn a living (in whole or in part); support a wife (in some instances two); as well as educate children (number unknown). It is to them clearly that our first duty lies. Moreover, in many callings, like those of doctor and teacher, there are not the spare days or even hours for charities or public service. But it is obvious that a lot of us have found the time and the energy to try to help those less fortunate than we, or to bring to others a fuller and less painful life. To the extent to which we have been able, I submit, we have lived up to the purposes for which our parents sent us to St. Paul’s. The record of the Form of 1923 is one of which we can be proud.

“Let us now praise famous men” —
Men of little showing —
For their work continueth,
And their work continueth,
Broad and deep continueth,
Greater than their knowing!

Adolph G. Rosengarten, Jr. (1919-23)

October 17th, 1958

MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE

The annual meeting of the Standing Committee of the Alumni Association of St. Paul’s School was held in New York at the Racquet and Tennis Club on Thursday evening, November 20, 1958.

Fifty-two were present, including a number of the Regional Chairmen, and, as guests of the Association, the Reverend Matthew M. Warren, Rector of
the School, and Mr. William A. Oates, Administrative Vice Rector; William H. Moore, '33, newly-elected President of the School’s Board of Trustees, and E. Esty Stowell, '30, likewise a member of the Board and Chairman of the School’s Development Council; Mr. Edwin Thorne, who represents the Parents’ Committee on the Development Council, and Mr. William Warren, Director of the Development Council’s office at the School; Mr. Alan N. Hall, Director of the Advanced Studies Program; and two former officers of the Association, Martin J. Keogh, '03, and Cord Meyer, '14.

The president, Marshall J. Dodge, Jr., '29, in his introductory remarks welcomed the Association’s guests. He also congratulated John V. Lindsay, '40, vice president of the Association, on his recent election to Congress. He greeted the new members of the Standing Committee, and the Regional Chairmen, the former Alumni Fund Chairmen, and the former Presidents of the Association present, with a particular word of appreciation for his immediate predecessor in office, Rowland Stebbins, Jr., '27.

The longest journey to the meeting had been made by Harry F. Langenberg, '27, Regional Chairman for St. Louis.

Alexander D. Read, '46, reported on the coming Christmas hockey game, and John G. Williams, '32, on the hospitable arrangements which have been made in Philadelphia for the entertainment of spectators after the game. (Information about the 1958 hockey game is printed elsewhere in this issue of the ALUMNI HORAE.)

Colton P. Wagner, '37, reported on the 1958 Alumni Fund—in regard to which a supplement is enclosed with this issue of the ALUMNI HORAE. He praised the work of the Form Agents and of Mrs. Sheppard, Executive Secretary of the Association, and pointed out that the total sum raised, $79,786, was only $10,000 short of the record sum raised in 1955.

In commenting on the Fund’s fine showing this year, Mr. Dodge called attention to the fact that $80,000 was equivalent to nearly $200 per boy and that at 4% it represented the interest from $2,000,000; he stated his conviction, however, that in the near future the amount raised by the Fund should and could be increased by at least 50%.

Samuel R. Callaway, '32, Treasurer of the Association, made his report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1958. (The Financial Statements are printed in this issue of the ALUMNI HORAE.) Total income for the year was about $9,000 greater than for the previous year, and total expenses were $600 less (in spite of an increase of $1,000 in pension payments). Net income thus amounted to $10,200 more than a year ago ($56,700 as against $46,500). The Executive Committee therefore recommended that a contribution of $56,000 be made to the School, an increase of $10,000 over last year’s amount. The recommendation of the Executive Committee was put in the form of a resolution, which was seconded and unanimously carried. In addition to the sum thus voted, the Association, as pointed out by Mr. Callaway in his report, had turned over to the School $6,081.50, the proceeds of the 1957 hockey game (these were the largest hockey game proceeds on record) and $165.45 representing the collection at the Church Service; thus the total raised by the Association for the School for the past fiscal year amounted to $832,246.95—net, the Association having paid its own expenses.

Grayson M-P. Murphy, '26, chairman of the Church Service Committee, reported that the 1959 New York Church Service would be held on March 1st
at St. James' Church, the Reverend Matthew Warren preaching the sermon and
the President of the Sixth Form reading the lesson.

Rowland Stebbins, Jr., '27, reported on the move the Alumni Association is
about to make—of its New York office from the present location, 522 Fifth
Avenue. The new office will be at 452 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Stebbins was then called on for the report of the Nominating Commit­
tee, of which he is chairman. He reported that the following were retiring from
the Executive Committee: Henry A. Wilmerding, '25, Reeve Schley, Jr., '27,
John V. Lindsay, '40, and Ralph T. Starr, '44, and that to replace them the
Nominating Committee proposed the election of David M. Keiser, '23, R.
Stewart Rauch, Jr., '32, E. Newton Cutler, Jr., '33, and Edward H. Tuck, '45:
and the re-election of the other members of last year's Executive Committee.
The new Executive Committee was thereupon duly elected, in accordance with
the Nominating Committee's report. (The list appears on the next to last page
of this issue of the ALUMNI Horae.)

The President expressed thanks to Arthur W. Bingham, Jr., '18, for the
excellent arrangements he had made for the Standing Committee dinner then
still in progress; and he announced appointments for the coming year, as follows:
Colton P. Wagner, '37, Chairman of the 1959 Alumni Fund; John B. Edmonds,
'19, Editor of the ALUMNI Horae; Alexander D. Read, '46, Chairman of the
1958 Hockey Committee; Grayson M-P. Murphy, '26, Chairman of the 1959
Church Service Committee; William Everdell, 3d, '33, Alumni Association Rep­
resentative on the Development Council.

Mr. Dodge having inquired whether there were any further business, Mal­
coln Kenneth Gordon, '87, observed that he thought the 100th anniversary of
the founding of the "Horae Scholasticae"—which will occur in 1960—should be
suitably called to the attention of the Alumni and of the public; and that he
thought Arthur S. Pier, '90, was the man to do this. After discussion, it was
resolved that Mr. Pier should be approached by the President in regard to the
carrying out of this suggestion.

The business of the meeting having now been transacted, the speeches of
the evening began. The first was by Mr. Alan N. Hall, teacher of English at the
School, coach of soccer and skiing, editor of the S.P.S. News, and Director of the
Advanced Studies Program.

Mr. Hall alluded to the account of the 1958 session of the Advanced Studies
Program prepared for this issue of the ALUMNI Horae by Charlton Reynolds,
Jr., '55 (see page 131); and he emphasized, with several apt illustrations, the
enthusiastic interest which characterized the session, on the part of both the
students and the teachers, and also on that of the parents of students. He re­
ported that since the end of the session the School had received numerous ex­
pressions of approval of the accomplishment of the 1958 Program. The plans for
the 1959 Program closely follow those for 1958, except that there may be some
additions to the curriculum: possibly Russian, German, and Advanced Biology.

By way of introduction to the next speech, the President briefly outlined
the history and significance of the School's Development Council. It was es­
established in 1957 by the Board of Trustees—and at that time was called the De­
velopment Fund Committee—to accomplish a redefinition of the School's needs,
as they had been set forth in 1956 at the outset of the Centennial Fund drive,
and to determine an order of priority in those needs. He pointed out that if the
School's needs had been correctly estimated in 1956, $15,600,000 still remained to be raised—the estimate having been $17,720,000 and the total raised by the Centennial Fund, $2,100,000. Mr. Dodge introduced E. Esty Stowell, '30, Chairman of the Development Council.

Mr. Stowell pointed out that the Committee which had run the Centennial Fund had accomplished and been concerned with more than the raising of the first one-tenth of the sum estimated as needed to endow the School: this committee had also sought to spread knowledge of the School's over-all needs, and to maintain the momentum of the initial effort. Mr. Stowell praised the far-sightedness and the breadth of view of the Centennial Fund Committee, resulting in the beginning of the Development Fund Council. The Committee had made recommendations leading to the formation of the Parents' Committee; it had decided that the work of defining the School's needs should be centered at the School (Mr. William S. Warren, Jr., is in charge of the Council's office there, and its other members are Mr. William A. Oates, Mr. Ronald J. Clark, Mr. Edwin Thorne, who represents the Parents' Committee, William Everdell, 3d, '33, who represents the Alumni Association, and E. Esty Stowell, '30, Chairman); and it is in process of appointing committees to study needs of the School, each in a particular area of activity: Mr. Stowell spoke of the Committee on Art (Chairman, E. Coe Kerr, '33) and of that on Music (Chairman, David M. Keiser, '23).

The president, in approaching the introduction of the next speaker, suggested that what the Standing Committee stood for was an independent secondary church school. He forcefully stated his belief that independent education was of very great importance to the country as a whole and pointed out that the independence of such schools derived from the fact that they were not supported by taxes: at St. Paul's, for example, the difference between the more than $3,000 per boy per year cost and the $1,800 tuition fee was made up from endowment income and from annual gifts such as those represented by the Alumni Fund. Mr. Dodge then spoke of the Trustees and their role in guarding the financial basis of the School's independence. He spoke of the retirement of Henry A. Laughlin, '10, from the presidency of the Board, and a toast was thereupon drunk to Mr. Laughlin. Fortunately, Mr. Laughlin remained on the Board and fortunately also his successor as president was William H. Moore, '33.

Mr. Moore spoke at some length, informally and with gathering momentum as after humorously describing his own scholastic experiences, which had not been without vicissitudes, he began to touch on the vital importance of support, present and future, from the School's friends. By resolution of the Trustees at their October meeting, he presented a citation there drafted, applauding "the work of Colton P. Wagner of the Form of 1937, Chairman of the 1958 Alumni Fund and his 75 Form Agents..." He very strongly supported Mr. Dodge's earlier statement that the amount of annual giving to the School needed to be materially increased, in fact doubled or more than doubled, to keep the endowment intact and the School's usefulness increasing. Speaking with personal modesty and with sincere confidence in the future of the School, Mr. Moore made a forceful plea.

The remarks of the Rector, the last speaker, were directed to the significance of the word church in the definition of St. Paul's as an "independent church school." He thought, in the first place, that the fact of church relationship intensified the School's obligation to seek as its primary goal excellence, in all
things, in men and boys alike; secondly, that as a church school St. Paul’s was the more obligated to support: to know the individual boy, and both the kind and the degree of his capacity, and to aid his efforts at true self-realization; thirdly, that the church school, the Anglican church school especially, must always be self-critical, in every dimension of its life: it must ask, how good are we for boys, how good for this particular boy, how good for the boy inclined to snobbishness, how good for the able scholar still coldly egotistical—people have to learn to be generous; fourthly, a church school must be a community in which worship has its proper place, where a decent and orderly way is provided for offering to God those things which concern us, whether good or evil, right or wrong; more than another, the church school must be a human place.

After the Rector’s speech, Arthur E. Neergaard, ’99, led the singing of Salve Mater, and the meeting adjourned.

### ALUMNI ASSOCIATION FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1958

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash Balance—beginning of fiscal year</td>
<td>$56,444.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Year’s Transactions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPLETED IN THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations to St. Paul’s School of Annual alumni funds</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted Cash Balance—beginning of year</td>
<td>$10,444.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Current Income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current receipts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions to alumni fund</td>
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<td>Investment income</td>
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<td>Other income</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Current Income</td>
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<td>Current expenditures</td>
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<td>Church service</td>
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<td>Dinners and teas</td>
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<td>Pension</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous</td>
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<td>Total current expenditures</td>
<td>24,365.59</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net current income</td>
<td>$56,701.41</td>
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### HOCKEY GAME

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<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net receipts</td>
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<td>Less: Donations to school camp</td>
<td>6,081.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>(60.79)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Balance—close of fiscal year</td>
<td>$87,081.83</td>
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Note: Since the close of the fiscal year, by vote of the Standing Committee, a gift of $56,000 has been made to the School from the 1958 Alumni Fund.
EDITORIAL

THOUGH each issue of the ALUMNI HORAE may be considered to resemble its predecessors, in general appearance certainly, and not a little as to content, there are a number of quite new things in this issue, to which we call the reader's particular attention.

This issue, for example, contains an article about the first summer school ever held at St. Paul's, the Advanced Studies Program of 1958. We are glad to have this article, and the more so because it is written by one of the interns, or apprentice teachers, who took part in this most successful experiment, Charlton Reynolds, Jr., '55.

Surely, moreover, the ALUMNI HORAE has not often, if ever, contained a photograph of the Kremlin! We refer the reader to the article by Mr. Schade, who teaches Russian at the School, as well as his native language, German. His trip to Russia last summer was one of those made possible by the generosity of a friend of the School, who, over the course of the last four years, has financed or helped finance nearly a dozen similar periods of study and observation in foreign countries, in a number of cases by teachers of modern languages. The benefit to the School is obvious, and would be hard to overestimate.

Earlier in this issue of the ALUMNI HORAE, the reader will have seen some mention of the fact, of which we take particular note here, that Henry A. Laughlin, '10, retired in October as president of the School's Board of Trustees—though he remains a member of the Board, on which he has served continuously since 1937. We are not qualified to speak, except fragmentarily and superficially, of what Henry Laughlin has done for the School, and we shall not attempt to do so now. Like everyone else who knows him, we know he cares deeply and has worked very hard for St. Paul's School, and that he has greatly encouraged others. The results are there for all to see and reflect upon.

We congratulate William H. Moore, '33, on his election to succeed Mr. Laughlin as president of the Board. The Trustees, as Mr. Moore remarked in speaking to the Standing Committee of the Alumni Association, do not run the School. On the other hand, they must make a very vital contribution to its running—as competent guardians of the School's material resources, of course, and in many other ways as well. We confidently predict that the new president of the Board will discharge his responsibility extremely well, and we wish him many years of success.
FORM NOTES


'04—J. List Peppard has retired and is living at 4565 Flecha Drive, Tucson, Arizona.

'10—Henry T. Allen's new address is: 4343 Cathedral Avenue, Washington 16, D.C.

'10—Henry A. Laughlin retired October 24th as president of the Board of Trustees of St. Paul's School. He remains a member of the Board.

'19—Ridley Watts has resigned as executive vice president of Spartan Mills, Inc., but is being retained as a consultant.

'21—James H. Otley's new address is: 2340 Linwood Avenue, Cotswville, New Jersey.

'22—Thomas B. Sweeney's play, Starboard Ark, went into rehearsal on Broadway in September.

'23—George M. Laimbeer is a vice president of General Foods and general manager of General Foods' Post Division.

'25—Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., has been elected chairman of the board of the Philharmonic Symphony Society of New York.

'26—J. Paschall Davis is studying for the ministry at the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge. His address is: 39 Kirkland Street, Cambridge 38, Mass.

'27—Lyttleton Fox is in the United Aircraft Export Corporation's office in East Hartford, Conn.

'27—The address of Captain Harold Payson, Jr., U.S.N., is CINC-PAC, Box 13, FPO, San Francisco, California.

'28—Frederick B. Adams, Jr., has been elected a director of the Atlantic Coast Line Company of Connecticut.

'28—Rene C. Champlion, who is teaching French and German at Brooks School for the second year, is also teaching a class in beginning's Russian at the North Andover High School.

'29—Oren Root was vice-chairman of the committee working for the election of Nelson A. Rockefeller as Governor of New York and of Kenneth B. Keating as U.S. Senator from New York.

'30—John C. Wilmerding has resigned as head of staples sales for the American Viscose Corporation.

'31—Richard K. Thorndike has been appointed to the Board of Regents of Avon Old Farms (the school), Avon, Connecticut.

'31—Gordon M. Tiffany, staff director for the Federal Civil Rights Commission, was the subject of the New York Herald-Tribune's "Man to Watch" column for September 12th. Tiffany's address is: Commission on Civil Rights, 726 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D.C.

'32—Henry T. McKnight's new address is: 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., 615, Washington 6, D.C.

'33—William H. Moore was elected president of the Board of Trustees of St. Paul's School on October 24th.


'35—Danforth Jackson's new address is: 222 Marlborough Street, Boston 16, Massachusetts.

'35—Derek Richardson has been
elected vice-president of aluminum sales in the metals division of the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. His address is: Twin Ponds Lane, Syosset, Long Island, New York.

'36—VINCENT FREEDLEY, JR., is director of sales for Trident Films, Inc.

'36—EDWARD D. TOLAND, JR., who has been treasurer of the Monsanto Chemical Company in St. Louis, became Secretary and Treasurer of the United Fruit Company on October 20th, and is now at the latter company's General Offices in Boston.

'37—CHRISTIAN A. HERTER, JR., Republican candidate for Attorney General of Massachusetts, was defeated on Election Day by his Democratic opponent, but he was by far the least unsuccessful of this year's Massachusetts Republican candidates.

'38—ELIOT FARLEY, JR., has been elected executive vice president and a director of the Perini Corporation, contractors, of Quincy, Mass. He is also president and treasurer of the American Anodizing Corporation of Quincy, and executive vice president of the U. S. Gear Corporation of Wakefield, Mass.

'39—On July 4th, ANDREW J. KAUFFMAN, 2d, and Peter Schoening reached the summit of Hidden Peak (altitude 26,470 feet) in Northern Pakistan, the highest mountain summit that has ever been reached by an American party.

'40—FREDERICK B. DENT is president of Mayfair Mills, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

'40—WILLIAM T. GLIDDEN has formed a partnership in the consulting field under the name of the Financial Planning Company at 45 Milk Street, Boston 9, Mass.

'40—JOHN V. LINDSAY, having won the Republican primary in the 17th Congressional District, New York City, was the subject of the "Man to Watch" column in the New York Herald-Tribune of August 14th. On November 4th, Lindsay was elected to Congress.

'41—In memory of PAUL F. CLARK, JR., of the 91st Infantry Division, who was killed in action in Italy, October 6, 1944, his father, Mr. Paul F. Clark, last summer provided funds for a new physics laboratory, which is being set up in one of the classrooms of the Payson Science Laboratory and which will be used by members of the advanced course and for special student research.

'42—ROBERT L. MEANS has been appointed to the construction chemicals department, Dewey and Almy Chemical Division, W. R. Grace & Co., to supervise sales of Darakote, anti-stripping additive for asphalt.

'43—E. KIMBARK McCOLL, formerly Director of Admissions at Reed College, is now Director of the Catlin Gabel School in Portland, Oregon, a co-educational private day school—from pre-school to college.

'44—AIKEN REICHNER is in the Export Division of the Chrysler Corporation.

'46—ALEXANDER ALDRICH has been elected president of the Police Athletic League, New York City.

'46—STEPHEN B. BAXTER's new address is: Department of History, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

'46—JAMES B. BROWN's new address is: 53 Ardmore Street, Rochester, New York.

'46—FRED S. THORPE, organist and choir-master of St. Luke's Cathedral Church in Portland, Maine, played the recital at the dedication of the new organ in the Suncook (N. H.) Methodist Church on September 21st.

'46—STUART C. WELCH, JR.'s new address is: 15 Channing Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

'47—DR. JOHN V. MERRICK, on duty
with the United States Public Health Service, is now on assignment to the staff of the Indian Tuberculosis Hospital in Tacoma, Washington.

'48—JOHN BISHOP, JR.'s new address is: 102 Beechwood Street, Cohasset, Massachusetts.

'48—G. WYMAN CARROLL, 3D, left this country in November for a lecture tour in France. He will also show films at the Palace in Monaco, where he will be Prince Rainier's guest over the New Year's holiday.


'48—P. RANDOLPH HARRIS, JR., graduated in June from the College of Physicians and Surgeons and is an intern at St. Luke's Hospital, New York. His address is: 600 West 111th Street, New York 25, N.Y.

'48—JOHN W. MALCOM'S new address is: 10 East 81st Street, New York.

'48—JOHN V. WINTERSTEEN, JR.'s new address is: 17763 Tramonto Drive, Pacific Palisades, California.

'49—DANIEL SIMONDS, 3D, has moved from Greenwich, Connecticut, to Lunenburg, Massachusetts. He is working with the Simonds Saw and Steel Company.

'50—ALFRED MACCOLL's new address is: 61 Cooke Street, Providence, Rhode Island.

'52—RICHARD P. DUCKOFF is studying for a master's degree at Columbia University.

'52—GEORGE S. ROSS, JR.'s new address is: 4708 Fordham Road, College Park, Maryland.

'52—JAN W. SISSENER has received the degree of Master of Science from the Norwegian Institute of Technology and is studying at M.I.T. in the School of Industrial Management.

'52—FREDERICK C. WITSELL, JR., is working with Luzier, Inc. His address is: 3210-20 Gillham Plaza, Kansas City, Missouri.

'53—JOHN F. MACKAY is on Okinawa in Army Intelligence.

'53—WILLIAM McMillan, JR., is a Second Lieutenant in the Army and is stationed in Germany.

'53—Ensign JOHN L. NEWBOLD, 3D, U.S.N.R., is in the Naval Mobile Intelligence Production Unit at Norfolk, Virginia.

'53—The address of 2Lt. C. DAVID ROBINSON is: “C” Co. 1/58 B.C., MCS, Quantico, Virginia.

'53—DAVID R. WILDERDING, JR., rowed last August in the world championship races in Poznan, Poland.

'54—The address of 2Lt. ALLERTON CUSHMAN, JR., 075739, USMC, is: “H” Co., 2nd Plt., 4-5, Basic Class, MCS, Quantico, Virginia.

'54—ROBERT B. EPPES is studying at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School.

'54—The address of Pvt. MICHAEL M. FEARINS is: Hq. S Co., 3rd Pioneer Bn., 3rd Marine Division, FMF, FPO, San Francisco, California.

'56—JAMES H. BROMLEY has moved to Mulberry Lane, Haverford, Pennsylvania.

'56—Corporal JOHN M. MEYER's address is: 1642389-Marine Detachment, U.S.S. Ticonderoga-C.V.A. 14, FPO, San Francisco, California.

'57—GEORGE H. HORSON's address at Harvard is 44 Grays House, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

'57—SAMUEL H. YOUNG's address at Harvard is: Kirkland M-21, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.
ENGAGEMENTS

'48—Lawrence Mason Noble, Jr., to Miss Helen Conklin Rike, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David L. Rike of Dayton, Ohio.

'51—Hugh Douglas Barclay to Miss Sara Jean Seiter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman W. Seiter of Utica, New York.

'52—John Washburn Coolidge, Jr., to Miss Erika Miller, daughter of the Reverend and Mrs. Payson Miller of Hartford, Connecticut.

'53—Ensign John Lowe Newbold, 3rd, U.S.N.R., to Miss Judith Allen Bourne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Bourne of Far Hills, New Jersey, and Sandwich, Massachusetts.

'54—Robert Bennett Eppes to Miss Cynthia Anne Carpinella, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Michael J. Carpinella of Branford, Connecticut.

'56—Douglas Clyde Burger to Miss Jeanne Gould, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gould of Green Castle, Indiana.

'57—Philip Corning Iglehart to Miss Susan Lonsdale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Whittaker Lonsdale of New York.

MARRIAGES

'24—Albert Frank Hockstader to Mrs. Catherine Whittemore Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Audenried Whittemore of Bronxville, New York, on July 3, 1958, in Lucerne, Switzerland.


'31—William Everard Richardson to Miss Margaret Elinor Thomas of San Juan, Puerto Rico, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl F. Thomas of Warren, Ohio, on October 25, 1958, in San Juan.


'43—James Harrison Neuhaus to Miss Kathryn Healey Gaffney, daughter of Mrs. Maurice L. Gaffney of Woodmere, Long Island, New York, and the late Mr. Gaffney, on October 25, 1958, in New York.

'44—Dr. Selden Jerome Dickinson to Miss Jeannette Delano Richmond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Minot Richmond of Ridgefield, Connecticut, on September 20, 1958, in Wilton, Connecticut.

'45—Charles Lee Andrews, 3rd, to Miss Harriette Goodwillie Hodges, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Barnett Hodges of Elk Hill, Forest, Virginia.

'45—John Wallace Barnum to Miss Nancy Russell Grinnell, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Stone Grinnell, of New York, on September 13, 1958, in New York.

'45—Oscar Louis Gubelman, 2nd, to Miss Barbara Coffey, daughter of Mrs. Helen Rizsak Coffey of Passaic, New Jersey, and of Mr. William A. Coffey, on July 18, 1958, in Passaic, New Jersey.

'45—George Lewis Ohrstrom, Jr., to Miss Phyllis Benkard Clarke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Clarke of Locust Valley, Long Island, New York.
York, on October 23, 1958, in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York.

'46—Benjamin Henry Paddock, 3d, to Miss Ann N. Sherer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Sherer, on August 23, 1958.

'48—Dr. Frederick Kingsbury Curtis, 2d, to Miss Lois Ellen Mossman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Mossman of Fort Wayne, Indiana, on July 6, 1958, in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

'49—John Glover Kelso to Miss Patricia Ann Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben W. Wilson of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, on August 16, 1958, in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts.

'50—Richard Dewey Mann, Jr., to Miss Jean Bisson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Bisson of Oxford, Ohio.

'51—Frederick Bronson Griscom to Miss Myrtha Casanova, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Mario Casanova of Havana, Cuba, on November 21, 1958, in Havana.

'52—Eric Swenson Cheney to Miss Olga Marie Campaine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James William Campaine of Hartford, Connecticut, on September 20, 1958, in West Hartford, Connecticut.

'52—Richard Perkins Duckoff to Miss Margaret Elizabeth Jagger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Jagger of Irvington-on-Hudson, New York.

'53—Peter Jackson to Miss Nancy Dickinson Luton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Franklin Luton of Santa Barbara, California, on October 25, 1958, in Santa Barbara.

'53—Frederick Snow Nicholas, Jr., to Miss Jacomina Maria de Ru, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. de Ru, of Rotterdam, The Netherlands, on July 31, 1958, in Rotterdam.

'53—George Grant Snowden, 3d, to Miss Ann Walker Hoare, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Joseph Hoare of New York, on September 6, 1958, in New York.

'53—Alexander Watts to Miss Eleanor Shields Humphreys, daughter of Mrs. Frederic Parker Humphreys and the late Mr. Humphreys, on September 13, 1958, in Litchfield, Connecticut.

'54—Arthur Whitney Ellsworth to Miss Sarah Montague Bingham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Barry Bingham of Glenview, Kentucky, on October 11, 1958, at Harrods Creek, Kentucky.

'55—Samuel Sherman Adams to Miss Nancy Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hall Morris of Las Vegas, Nevada (formerly of Lincoln, Massachusetts), on August 16, 1958, in Lincoln, Massachusetts.

BIRTHS

'35—To Stephen Clegg Rowan, Jr., and Mrs. Rowan, their third daughter and fourth child, Sally Anne, on May 16, 1958.

'37—To Lonsdale Fellowes Stowell and Mrs. Stowell (Kerry Ann Hart), a daughter, their first child, on July 4, 1958.

'40—To Frederick Baily Dent and Mrs. Dent (Mildred Carrington Harrison), a second son, Magruder Harrison, their fifth child, on July 20, 1958.

'40—To Roderic Ladew O'Connor and Mrs. O'Connor, a son, Michael James, their first child, on June 23, 1958.

'42—To John Edward Lavalle and Mrs. Lavalle (Jane Howard), a son, John Howard, on November 6, 1958.
'42—To Gordon Buchanan Leib and Mrs. Leib (Joan Coffin), a son, Barclay Thorndike, on August 23, 1958.

'43—To Q. A. Shaw McKean, Jr., and Mrs. McKean (Linda Borden), their third child, a son, John Borden, on July 10, 1958.

'43—To George Torrence Overholt, Jr., and Mrs. Overholt (Ursula Marshall), their fourth child and second son, Nicoll, on September 11, 1958.

'43—To W. G. Brooks Thomas and Mrs. Thomas, a daughter, their fourth child, Geraldine Brooks, on July 25, 1958.

'43—To Milton Eugene Hatfield, Jr., and Mrs. Hatfield (Jeanne Loasby), a son, Kenneth Millard, their third child, on August 23, 1958.

'43—To Owen Cates Torrey, Jr., and Mrs. Torrey (Margery Ellen Myers), their third child and third daughter, Margery Tudor, on September 29, 1958.

'45—To Nathaniel Harrison Hartshorne and Mrs. Hartshorne (Valerie Thomas), their third child, a son, Nathaniel Harrison, Jr., on October 22, 1958.

'47—To John William McClintock and Mrs. McClintock, their third son, Scott Paul, on July 17, 1958.

'47—To Dr. John Vaughan Merrick and Mrs. Merrick (Elizabeth Mulholland), their second son and third child, Samuel, on July 5, 1958.

'48—To John Bishop, Jr., and Mrs. Bishop, a daughter, Ellen March, their first child, on July 11, 1958.

'48—To Clarence Hopkins King, Jr., and Mrs. King (Frederica Richards), a daughter, Toni, on July 24, 1958.

'52—To Jasper Morgan Evarts and Mrs. Evarts (Wendy Hammond), a son, Edwin Denison Morgan, on July 12, 1958.

'52—To Robert Appleby Maclean and Mrs. Maclean, a daughter, Pamela Appleby, on August 14, 1958.

'53—To Beverley Robinson and Mrs. Robinson (Alison Adams), a son, on August 20, 1958.

DECEASED

'83—John Brown Parker died in his ninety-third year, December 7, 1957, in Monrovia, California. He entered St. Paul's School in 1877 and graduated in 1883. He was a very good athlete: he played cricket and football, was one of the hares in the hare-and-hounds, won three events in the Anniversary track meet of 1883, and was on the Isthmian tug-of-war team. Most of his later life was spent in government service in the West. His last contribution to the Alumni Fund was made in March 1957. He left no surviving close relatives, but from one of his cousins, Mrs. J. H. Galliver of San Gabriel, California, we have received a letter from which we quote below:

"John Brown Parker was born in Pennsylvania, September 18, 1865. He was one of the younger children of a large family. He had an older brother in the regular army who had been sent west to help search for Custer and was stationed somewhere in Dakota or Montana. When John was ten or twelve years old, he was sent to this brother. We understood he grew up about the army post and under the direction of his brother. We are under the impression that his father, at least, and likely his mother also, were dead at this time. By the time he was sixteen years old he knew the country very well and was doing scouting for the army; and he continued in government service many years, until he left Montana in 1924 or 1925. . . . In 1917 he
was commissioned by the Department of the Interior Deputy Special Officer to assist in suppressing the liquor traffic among the Indians, and authorized to fulfill the duties of that office. He was so deputized until 1924, at which time, I believe, he came to California. During part or all of the time he was such a deputy, he was also Superintendent of the Assiniboine Indian Reservation in Montana. He was the first superintendent of this reservation. The Assiniboine Indians, from his tales, were originally from Canada, where they had mixed with some French, and many were 'breeds.' For many years they migrated back and forth from Montana to Saskatchewan, frequently getting into trouble. The government finally settled them on this reservation under Mr. Parker, whose task it was to have shelters built and see that they 'conformed'... There must have been very little of that territory that he had not covered on horse-back as government agent or scout, or on similar appointment. He would have to go into the wilds and bring back for trial Indians who had run afoul of the law... He often spoke of dealing with Crazy Horse of the Sioux, with whom the Assiniboine did not get along too well... In August 1921 he was married to Margaret Swift Benjamin Shultz of Havre, Montana. Margaret had been a worker on another Indian reservation not far away. About 1924 or 1925 they moved to California in the vicinity of Los Angeles. John held a number of jobs but nearly always working with horses... About 1940 they bought a home in Monrovia, California, and lived there until Margaret passed away in 1954. After that, John, now eighty-eight years young, lived by himself, a clear-minded, capable man until he died, December 7, 1957... He was a man your school may well be proud of. He did not 'set the world on fire,' but without the many like him our world would not be worth much. He left very little besides our fond memories of him, but I am sure there are many among the Indians 'up Montana way' who still remember him with warm hearts."

'89—ABRAM GARFIELD died October 16, 1958, at his house in the Village of Bratenahl, Ohio. He was born November 21, 1872, in Washington, D. C., the son of James Abram Garfield (who became twentieth President of the United States in 1881) and Lucretia Rudolf Garfield. In 1886 he entered St. Paul's School, following his older brothers there, Harry Augustus and James Rudolf Garfield, both of the Form of 1881, and Irvin McDowell Garfield, '88. Graduated from the School in 1889, from Williams College in 1893, and from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1896, he travelled and studied in Europe for two years, then began the practice of architecture in Cleveland in 1898 as a partner of Frank B. Meade. In 1905 he opened his own office and in 1926 he formed a partnership under the name of Garfield, Stanley-Brown, Harris and Robinson; of this firm he was still head at the time of his death, though failing eyesight had compelled him to retire from its active business. (The firm was renamed Garfield, Harris, Schafer, Flynn and Williams in 1957.)

Abram Garfield was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects (also a Director of it for two terms, second vice-president, and later first vice-president) and twice president of the Institute's Cleveland Chapter. In 1920 he led in the founding of a school of architecture, now a part of Western Reserve University; he directed this school for fifteen years, and taught in it. For twelve years (1928-1940) he was chairman of the Cleveland City
Plan Commission. He helped form the Cleveland Regional Association in 1930 and was its president till he resigned in 1957. He designed many buildings, private houses, hospitals, college and university buildings, in Cleveland and elsewhere, and a number of housing developments. In 1925 President Coolidge appointed him to the National Fine Arts Commission for a term of four years, after which he continued on it one more year at the request of President Hoover.

Mr. Garfield was married in 1897 to Sarah Granger Williams, who died in 1945. In 1947 he married Helen Gran尼斯 Matthews, who survives him. Also surviving him are his son, Edward W. Garfield; his daughter, Mrs. William R. Hallaran; six grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

'90—Frederick Foster Brewster died September 16, 1958, in New Haven, Connecticut. He was born at Irvington-on-Hudson, New York, the son of Benjamin and Elmina Hersey Dows Brewster, entered St. Paul’s School in 1884 and was there four years. After two years of travel abroad, he went to New Haven and joined W. & E. T. Fitch Co., manufacturers of saddlery and hardware; he later became secretary and vice-president, retiring in 1919 when the company was sold. He was a director of several New Haven banks and public utilities companies and of the New Haven Railroad; one of the principal benefactors of the Children’s Center in Hamden, Connecticut, to which he gave land and buildings, and of whose board he was chairman; a generous contributor to the restoration of the seaport of Mystic, Connecticut; and for many years a trustee of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, to which he contributed an important collection of South American birds. He was fond of fishing, shooting, and golf; and was well known as a yachtsman and sailing master—among his trophies are seven of the Astor Race cups, won by his schooners in ocean races of the New York Yacht Club. He is survived by his wife, Margaret Fitch Brewster; by his sons, John, Frederick, and William Brewster; by his daughter, Elmina Brewster Sewall; by nine grandchildren; and by his sister, Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings.

'90—Stephen Morris died August 26, 1957, in Lakehurst, New Jersey. He was Mayor of Lakehurst from 1942 to 1957. Born February 9, 1873, he entered St. Paul’s in 1886 and remained through the postgraduate VI Form year, in the spring of which he was stroke and captain of the second Halcyon crew. His daughter, Elise Miller Morris, survives him.

'91—Irving McKesson died November 10, 1958, in New York, N. Y. He was born in New York, July 26, 1872, and entered St. Paul’s in 1887. He played on the Old Hundred football team, rowed on the second Shattuck crew, and sang bass in the Choir. On graduating from the School in 1891, he entered the employ of McKesson and Robbins, the drug firm which had been founded by his grandfather, John McKesson, and a partner in 1833. During the year 1893-1894, he studied at the New York College of Pharmacy—of which in later years he was a trustee. In 1898 he was admitted to partnership in McKesson and Robbins, and he was the firm’s treasurer from 1916 until 1925, when he and his brother, Donald McKesson, ’98, sold their interests and bought the New York Quinine and Chemical Works of Brooklyn. Of the latter company, he was at first vice president and treasurer, and later president to his retirement in 1947. He was for two years Chairman of the Drug and Chemical Section of the New
York Board of Trade and Transportation, and at various times chairman of several others of its committees, including those on Taxes and Customs Administration. During the war, he was a member of the Botanic Drug Committee of the War Industries Board. Irving McKesson is survived by his wife, Mary Henderson McKesson, by his son, Malcolm Forbes McKesson, '29, by his brother, Donald McKesson, '98, and by two grandchildren, the son and daughter of his son, Robert Irving McKesson, '27, who died last July 7th (see page 170). Another son, John Henderson McKesson, '25, died in 1927.

'92—THOMAS BLOODGOOD PECK died April 4, 1958, in New York. He was born February 22, 1875, in Rye, New York, the son of Thomas Bloodgood Peck and Mary F. Peck. On graduating from St. Paul's in 1892, he entered the School of Mines at Columbia University, took a degree there in Electrical Engineering, then traveled in Europe for several years. On his return he joined the New York brokerage firm of McCurdy Henderson and later the insurance company of McLean and McLean. During the first World War he was a 1st Lieutenant of Ordnance and in the second he worked in the censorship. He is survived by his wife, Agnetta F. Peck, and by his son, Thomas B. Peck, Jr. The late Staunton B. Peck, '81, was his older brother.

'92—ANSON PHELPS STOKES died August 13, 1958, in Stockbridge, Massachusetts. He was Secretary of Yale University from 1899 to 1921, Canon Residency of the National Episcopal Cathedral in Washington, D.C., from 1924 to 1939, and the author of Church and State in the United States, published by Harper and Brothers in 1950. Born April 13, 1874, in New Brighton, Staten Island, New York, the son of Anson Phelps Stokes and Helen Phelps Stokes, he came to St. Paul's as a Fifth Former in 1891, graduated at the end of his one year at the School, and entered Yale. He won the Prize for the Best English Composition at St. Paul's, and he became an Assistant Editor of the Alumnae, for which he wrote a number of articles reflecting boyhood travels with his father in Europe and Asia Minor. He graduated from Yale in 1896 and from the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Mass., in 1900; he was ordained deacon in 1900 and priest in 1925. Appointed Secretary of Yale while still a very young man, he played an important part in the expansion and development of the University in the 1920's and '30's: Dr. Griswold spoke of him on his death as "one of the great men in Yale's history." While Canon of the Washington Cathedral, Dr. Stokes organized the Committee on Religious Life, and was head of numerous other organizations including the Washington Committee on Housing and the Washington Family Service Association. In the course of his life, he was trustee or director of many institutions and organizations devoted to education, among them Wellesley College, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Institute of International Education, the American Institute of Education, Lenox School, St. Paul's School (1919-'28), Tuskegee Institute (one of the books he wrote was about Tuskegee's first fifty years), and Yale-in-China (which he helped to found). He was a member of the French Legion of Honor and received at least six honorary degrees from American universities and theological schools. The most recent of his honorary degrees was the Doctorate of Divinity awarded by Princeton in 1956 with a citation praising his great work Church and State in the United States as "the rich and thoughtful harvest of a rich and thoughtful life." He is sur-
vived by his wife, Caroline Green Mitchell Stokes; by his sons, the Rt. Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., ’22, and Isaac N. P. Stokes, ’25; by his daughter, Mrs. John Davis Hatch, Jr.; by his brothers, J. G. Phelps Stokes and Harold Phelps Stokes; by his sisters, Mrs. Robert Hunter and Mrs. Ranson S. Hooker; and by several grandchildren, including John D. Hatch, 3d, ’58, and James Stokes Hatch, now in the Fourth Form at the School.

’92—Eugene Warren died June 3, 1958, in Troy, New York. At the time of his retirement ten years ago, he was treasurer of the John A. Manning Paper Company, with which company he had been associated for thirty years. He had long taken a leading part in both sporting and philanthropic activities in Troy. His wife, Helen Francis Warren, and his daughter, Mrs. Phebe Warren Brewster, survive him.

’96—Cecil Hamelin Taylor died February 8, 1958.

’97—Peter Jenness died April 1, 1958, at Falmouth Foreside, Maine. He was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 1, 1877, the son of J. Horace Jenness of New York and Caroline Sumner Deming Jenness. Graduated in 1899 from the Engineering School of Johns Hopkins University, he became a pioneer motor car builder and had patents on his own clutch and carburettor. He was a consultant engineer in New York until his retirement to Maine in 1931, and he was always an enthusiastic small boat sailor. He was married in 1902 to Helen Cram Ward; and is survived by three children, Peter Jenness, Jr., Helen M. Jenness, Francis W. Jenness; and by four grandchildren.

’97—Francis Hall Kent died September 8, 1958, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was associated with the Electric Storage Battery Company, of whose Exide Division he was chief inspector at the time of his retirement. Since 1900 he had been a member of St. Luke’s Parish in Philadelphia, whose Rector spoke of him in the Parish leaflet of September 14th as “one of the most devoted laymen the Church has ever known...a true expert in the science of public worship...he had an unyielding fund of information available when anyone needed a definite answer to a difficult problem. Your Rector knows of no such record being held by anyone else in our entire Communion, and he speaks for the congregation in expressing this tribute...” Francis Hall Kent is survived by his wife, Margaretta E. B. Kent, and by two sisters.

’99—Captain Stephen Clegg Rowan, U.S.N. (Ret.), died July 24, 1958, at Merion, Pennsylvania. Born September 17, 1882, at Fort Monroe, Virginia, the son of Hamilton Rowan, ’73, and Elizabeth Simpson Rowan, he entered the School in 1895. He won the Ferguson Scholarship, rowed on the Halcyon crew, and made the closing speech for the Concordians in the joint debate of 1899. Graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1903, he was in the Navy to his retirement in 1939, then returned in 1940 for five more years of active duty as Director of Officer Procurement at the 4th Naval District Headquarters. In the first World War he was in charge of gun mounts, small arms and machine guns at the Bureau of Ordnance until April 1918, and thereafter to the end of hostilities Executive Officer of U.S.S. Frederick, on convoy duty in the Atlantic. Captain Rowan is survived by his wife, Henrietta Fitch Rowan; by his son, Stephen C. Rowan, Jr., ’35; by his daughters, Mrs. William C. Wybourn and Mrs. William C. Lucas; by his brother, Brig. Gen. Hugh W. Rowan, ’12, U.S.A. (Ret.); and by six grandchildren.
'01—Renshaw Borie died July 31, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was born in Philadelphia, the son of Beauveau Borie and Patty Neill Borie, entered St. Paul’s in 1898, and graduated there in 1901, and from M.I.T. in 1905. From 1905 to 1912 he was one of several men in charge of the electrification of the Long Island Railroad, and in the first World War he was in the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army. After the first World War he was associated with Day and Zimmerman in Philadelphia, was president and chief engineer of the A. M. Collins Manufacturing Company, and also worked with the R.C.A. Victor Company and with the Yale and Towne Company. He was married in 1907 to Carolyn MacHugh of Boston, who died in 1924; they had no children. Renshaw Borie is survived by his brother, Beauveau Borie, Jr., and by numerous nieces and nephews.

'01—DeForest Lyon died in June 1957. He was at St. Paul’s from 1896 to 1898. He was a member of the New York Stock Exchange and a partner in the firm of Smith and Gallatin. In the first World War he was in the Ambulance Corps with the 4th Division. His nephew, Prentice K. Smith, ’38, survives him.

'01—Herman Livingston Schwartz died August 29, 1958, at Cooperstown, New York. He was born in Albany, New York, the son of the Reverend David L. Schwartz and Cornelia Beekman Cox Schwartz. He spent four years at St. Paul’s and afterwards went to Trinity College. He was for many years actively engaged in engineering in Philadelphia and lived in Ardmore until he retired in 1956 to Cooperstown. He was always very fond of sports, particularly of golf. He is survived by his wife, Florence Deen Schwartz; by his son, Herman Livingston Schwartz, Jr., ’26; by his sister, Cornelia B. Schwartz; and by six grandchildren, including Herman Livingston Schwartz, 3d, ’54.

'03—Ellsworth Ford died April 18, 1958, in New York, N. Y. He is survived by his wife, Consuelo Ursarri Ford; by his son, Quintin U. Ford; and by his brothers, Lauren and Hobert Ford.

'03—Frederick Hampden Winston died May 27, 1958, at Lake Forest, Illinois. He was born July 27, 1884, at Lakeside, Wisconsin, the son of Frederick S. Winston and Ada Fountain Winston, entered St. Paul’s in 1898, graduated there in 1902, and went to Yale. In the first World War he was a 2nd Lieutenant in the Air Service. For almost fifty years he was in the real estate business in Chicago, always in association with Winston & Co., a firm founded by two of his uncles. He was active in civic affairs, particularly those having to do with matters of taxation and public improvements. He was married to Marcia Brackenridge, November 25, 1914; Mrs. Winston died December 16, 1957, and they left no children. The late Garrard B. Winston, ’00, was his older brother.

'05—Francis George Burke Roche died October 30, 1958, in Newport, Rhode Island. He was born in London, the son of James Boothby Burke Roche, who in 1920 became third Baron Fermoy, and entered St. Paul’s in 1899 with his twin brother, Edmund Maurice Burke Roche, who became fourth Baron Fermoy. Frank Roche played on the Old Hundred football and hockey teams; he was captain of the Haleyon crew and a member of the S.P.S. crew. He graduated from the School in 1905 and received an A.B. degree from Harvard in 1909. In 1917 he enlisted in the U. S. Navy; he was commissioned later that year, served aboard U.S.S. South Carolina and U.S.S. Wyoming, and
also for six months after the armistice at U. S. Navy Headquarters in London. Much of his life after the first World War was spent in Paris, where he was head of the Guaranty Trust Company’s branch office. Since his retirement he had lived at Newport, Rhode Island. He is survived by his sister, Mrs. Guy Fairfax Cary.

Like his brother, and often in association with him—as in the case of the launch Ariel, which they gave the School together in 1912—Frank Roche was a thoughtful and generous contributor of gifts to St. Paul’s. His benefactions were numerous and miscellaneous in nature, provided promptly and quietly as needs arose; repairs and alterations in various buildings, new boats for the Lower School, money to help young men through college. He was a warm and unselfish friend of the School.

‘07—Robert Gage Kimball died November 8, 1958, in Manchester, New Hampshire. He was born in Manchester, the son of the late Dr. and Mrs. George M. Kimball. He graduated from St. Paul’s School in 1907 and was a member of the Class of 1911 at Dartmouth College. For many years he lived in Boston and was associated with the State Mutual Life Insurance Company of Worcester, Massachusetts. He retired in 1936, and had been living in Manchester since then. He is survived by his wife, Marion Jackson Kimball; by his daughter, Mrs. Robert L. McMillan; by his son, George M. Kimball, 2d; by five grandchildren; and by his sister, Mrs. Walter C. Jenkins.

‘07—William Geoffrey Kimball died November 5, 1958, in St. Louis, Missouri. He was born in New York City, the son of Charles Edmunds Kimball, and entered St. Paul’s in 1902. After graduating from the School in 1907 and from the Sheffield School of Engineering at Yale in 1910, he went in 1912 to St. Louis as president of the old Mount Olive and Staunton Coal Company, which was owned by his father and which operated the Litchfield and Madison Railroad. He sold his interests in the company and the railroad in about 1930; from then until his retirement in 1955, he was a partner in the engineering firm of Menner and Kimball. For a number of years he was a trustee of the St. Louis Symphony Society, and he was its board chairman during the season of 1938-1939. William Geoffrey Kimball is survived by his wife, Nancy Bates Kimball; by his daughters, Mrs. Charles Speck Baumgarten, Mrs. Robert F. Schlaflky, and Mrs. Edward F. Schlaflky; and by his sons, William Geoffrey Kimball, Jr., and Frederic M. Kimball.

‘07—William Smith McPherson died August 21, 1958, in an automobile accident near Newcastle, Wyoming. He is survived by his wife, Irene Morrison McPherson; by his sons, William S. McPherson, Jr., and John Forbes McPherson; by his daughter, Mrs. Thomas A. Sappington; by his sisters, Louise McPherson and Mrs. Margaret Donaldson; and by five grandchildren.

‘08—Joseph Wood, Jr., died October 7, 1958, at his home, Jebelwadi Farms, Horsham, Pennsylvania. He was born in Pittsburgh, March 7, 1890, entered St. Paul’s in 1904, and graduated there in 1908. He graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale in 1911. In the first World War, he served as an officer with the First Aero Squadron of the American Expeditionary Force in France, and received the Croix de Guerre. He is survived by his wife, Nancy Correy Smith Wood, and by his daughters, Nancy Cooper Wood, Mrs. John M. Patterson, and Mrs. Ralph Victor.

‘10—William Armour died in New York, October 23, 1958. He was struck
and fatally injured by an automobile while crossing a street. He was born in Chicago, January 25, 1892, the son of George Allison and Harriette Foote Armour, and entered St. Paul's—one of four brothers to go there—in 1904. He rowed two years on the Shattuck crew and was a member of the S.P.S. crew. He entered Princeton in 1910 and graduated there in 1914. In the first World War he drove an ambulance in France until the United States became involved, then enlisted in the Navy and at the end of the war was a Lieutenant (j.g.) on the staff of Vice Admiral Gleave. Throughout the second World War he served in the New York Information Center of the Civilian Air Raid Warning System, which he had helped to organize. He had for many years been a member of the investment banking firm of Stillman, Maynard and Company. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy Thacher Armour; by his sister, Mrs. Walter Lowrie; and by his brother, Norman Armour, '05. He was also the brother of Allison Armour, '14, who died in 1955, and of Edmund Armour, who died at the School in 1912 and for whom the Armour Infirmary is named.

'11—MERRITT WHITFIELD GANO, JR., died July 24, 1958, in Denver, Colorado. Born May 4, 1890, in Denver, he entered St. Paul's in 1906, and became one of the best athletes in his Form, captain of the Old Hundred and S.P.S. football teams, a member of the School hockey team, and stroke of the Shattuck and S.P.S. crews. Graduated from St. Paul's in 1911 and from Yale (Sheffield Scientific School) in 1914, he returned to Denver after college and joined his father's business, Gano, Downs Company, of which he had for some time been president when it was sold in 1938. For a short period he was in New York, but from about 1940 to his retirement in 1952 he was president of the A. D. Wilson Real Estate Company in Denver, and a director of the U. S. National Bank. In the first World War he was a 1st Lieutenant in the Army. He is survived by his wife, Kathryn M. Gano, by his daughter, Mrs. Merrill A. Otis, Jr., and by his son, Merritt W. Gano, 3d.

'12—JOHN MILLS MARLOW died June 22, 1958, at Syracuse, New York. He was born in Syracuse, August 11, 1895, the son of Dr. Frank William Marlow and Laura Bisset Marlow. He was educated in Syracuse and at St. Paul's (1907-1909) and graduated from Yale in 1916. In the first World War, he enlisted in the Field Artillery, U. S. Army, received a commission and was assigned to the 112th Trench Mortar Battery. He worked with the Sun Oil Company for many years. He is survived by his wife, Florence Denison Dunning Marlow; by his brothers, Dr. Searle B. Marlow, '09, and Dr. William F. Marlow; and by his sisters, Juliet and Honor Marlow.

'13—CHARLES PERRY ELLIS died July 26, 1958. He was born in Bradford, Massachusetts, November 5, 1893, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Arthur Ellis. He spent two years at St. Paul's, then went abroad for a year, and on his return started a partnership business, Hopkins and Ellis, which manufactured shoes. Five years later he sold his share of the partnership and from then on to his retirement in 1955 he was employed by Esso Standard Oil. He is survived by his wife, Shirley Wattles Ellis; by his son, David Ellis; by his daughters, Ruth Shirley Ellis and Mrs. Elisabeth E. Chase; and by six grandchildren.

'14—RICHARD WEBB UPSHAW died February 23, 1958. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, August 11, 1896, the son of Richard W. and Blanche Kendall Upshaw, entered St. Paul's in 1911, graduated there in 1914, and
went to Princeton. He left college after two years and began work in St. Louis in the General Motors Chevrolet Plant, of whose parts and service department he became general manager. In 1925 he left General Motors and for the next thirty years, to his retirement three years ago, worked with Anheuser-Busch, Inc., successively as production manager and general manager; since 1943 he had been vice-president. He was particularly interested in industrial relations and he negotiated many contracts with labor representatives for the company. Richard Upshaw was unmarried and left no surviving close relatives.

'15—George Ide Malcom died February 7, 1958, in Norfolk, Connecticut. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy Malcom; by his sons, Charles Howard Malcom, '40, William Sheldon Malcom, '41, and John Winthrop Malcom, '48; and by his brothers, James Benham Malcom, '06, and Julian Malcom, '08.

'27—Robert Irving McKesson died July 7, 1958, in Salem, Oregon. He was born in New York, the son of Irving McKesson, '91, and Mary H. McKesson, entered St. Paul's in 1921 and graduated in 1927. He rowed on the Shattuck crew at St. Paul's and on the varsity at Harvard, where he received the degree of A.B. in 1931. After graduation from college he joined the New York pharmaceutical company founded by his great-grandfather, John McKesson. In the second World War he was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, Corps Anti-Tank Officer with the V Corps in Normandy and Northern France and later Commanding Officer of the 801st Tank Destroyer Battalion, 83rd Infantry Division, through the occupation of Germany. After the war he became executive vice president of the New York Quinine and Chemical Works, Inc., of Brooklyn. After the sale of the family drug business ten years ago, he moved to Oregon and there became purchasing agent of hospital supplies for State of Oregon institutions. He is survived by his wife, Jacqueline Haley McKesson; by his children, Ann Winthrop and John Henderson McKesson; by his mother, Mary Henderson McKesson, and by his brother, Malcolm Forbes McKesson, '29.

'28—Gordon Barbour died August 7, 1958, in Bolivia. He was drowned while swimming in the Beni River, at Rurrenabaque, a summer resort 150 miles from La Paz. He had for the past twenty-five years been active in the export and import trade in La Paz and New York, and was also engaged in the construction of a hotel on Lake Titicaca. Barbour graduated from St. Paul's in 1928 and from Princeton in 1932. Three years ago the Bolivian government conferred on him its highest civilian award, the Order of the Condor, for services in promoting trade relations between Bolivia and neighboring countries. He was a member of the Aereo Club Boliviano, and in 1939 was made an honorary member of the Bolivian Air Force in recognition of his having completed the first flight in a small plane across the Andes; he had flown from Areci, Chile, to the world’s highest airport (13,200 feet) at La Paz. In the second World War he had been Assistant Military Attaché at La Paz and later Assistant to the Military Attaché at Buenos Aires. He is survived by his wife, Mary Jane Barbour; by his sons, John and Robert Barbour; by his daughters, Barbara and Victoria Barbour; by his brothers, Robert E. Barbour, '23, and W. Stanton Barbour, '24; and by his sister, Mrs. Lowell S. Dillingham.

'31—Thomas Leiter died April 26, 1958, in Aiken, South Carolina. He was born in Washington, D. C., the son
of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter, entered St. Paul's in 1926, and was there four years. He was in the Army in Europe during the second World War. He is survived by his daughter, Mary Victoria Leiter, and by his sister, Mrs. C. Thomas Clagett, Jr.

'56—Richard Fauntleroy Fennelly was killed aboard the KLM airliner which crashed off the coast of Ireland, August 14, 1958. He entered St. Paul's in 1951 and graduated cum laude in 1956 with honors in Greek, French, and History; he was a Supervisor, a member of the School Council, and a member of the Pelican board. Since graduation he had been Form Agent for the Form of 1956. He was in the Class of 1960 at Princeton and planned after college to enter the General Theological Seminary in New York.

During the winter—according to present plans on February 1st—the Alumni Association will move from its present office at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, to a new office at 452 Fifth Avenue. The reason for the move is that the building at 522 Fifth Avenue is about to undergo extensive renovations and alterations.
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