

# THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO MAGAZINE

OCTOBER • • • 1943







THE  
UNIVERSITY  
OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY

# LETTERS

## YESTERYEAR

Have I missed it? Or is it true that the 1943 Reunion and all other annual observances of the year fled away without a single mention of the first graduating class of the University, whose fiftieth anniversary it was?

Have I been wrong for fifty years in congratulating myself on having had intelligence enough to choose the brand-new University over all the firm-founded and tradition-clad institutions whose doors stood open? Far different was the visible form of the University in the fall of 1892. A very small group of us made up the first undergraduate senior class. How many thousand times have I bragged that I belonged to the very first class of the institution, then so small and now so great!

A score and one—if my memory is correct. How many still left of that small prescient group?

EDWARD O. SISSON, '93  
*Carmel, California*

[We are regretful that the 1943 Reunion passed without special mention of the first graduating class. The reunion was largely a gesture—a hollow shell as compared with other years—and no attempt was made to schedule special functions. According to our records, the following members of that band of pioneers, besides Mr. Sisson, are still living: WILLIAM S. GAUD, Charleston, S. C.; LOUIS B. JORALMON, Los Angeles; HERBERT MANCHESTER, New York City; Mrs. Frederick W. Shipley (ANTOINETTE CARY), Clayton, Mo.; Mrs. R. M. G. Smith (RIZPAH GILBERT), Joliet, Ill.; Edward L. Tupper; and Hermann V. VonHolst, Boca Raton, Fla.—*Editor*]

My mother has recently sent me this old letter written by me when I was a freshman at the University of Chicago in 1900-1901. Although it is rather long-winded, there are allusions in it which might make it interesting to others.

I did not graduate until long after I should have done so—in the 1920's, when my husband was getting his Ph.D. This throws me out of gear in the alumni set-up. I am one of the constant readers of the MAGAZINE and often am stirred to reminiscence, but this is the first time it has ever reached the point of letter writing.

ALICE THOMPSON PAINE, '21  
*Chapel Hill, N. C.*

Dear Mamma and All:

I haven't written for so long that I have quite an accumulation of things to tell you about. You will think I have been frivolous. Let me see, perhaps I had better begin with yesterday and go backwards. Yesterday morning Miss Chase and I went shopping. Miss Chase had a long list of things to get for her brother, and we started out for "The Fair"—a large apartment [*sic*] store, something like the "Golden Rule" in St. Paul or the "Glass Block" in Minneapolis. We started early, but it takes forty-five minutes to get down town on the cable and when we got there, there was some kind of a procession forming—a great Republican celebration and we got into a grand old crowd. When we finally got to "The Fair," we stayed there all the morning—and I gazed around with all my eyes while Miss Chase shopped. I have discovered that it is great fun to watch someone else shop, for you feel as if you have been shopping yourself—and your pocketbook feels just as fat as it did before. At twelve, I left Miss Chase and started for home (she didn't intend to be home for luncheon and I did), but the procession had stopped all the cars, and after waiting for about ten minutes I went over two blocks and took the Illinois Central home, and was late for luncheon after all. I feel quite grand chasing around alone, although I never venture off from the route I know best. I happen to know that pretty well because for the last two Fridays I have gone down to the Art Institute to hear lectures on sculpture by a certain Mr. Taft. The whole series of lectures costs ten dollars, but University students get in on their matriculation cards, and as we are required later to write several themes on some art subject, it is very convenient to acquire a certain amount of information in that way. I haven't yet been up-stairs to see the paintings, but the sculpture downstairs is beautiful. Mr. Taft escorted a party of students around the sculpture rooms, and explained the various casts and statues, but the crowd was so large and I so small that I didn't see or hear much.

The day before yesterday I was over to Mr. MacClintock's to dinner, and had a very pleasant time. Mr. and Mrs. MacClintock are just as lovely as they can be, and their four children are ideal children. I enjoyed myself so much that I stayed too late, till quarter to ten, and I have been  
(Concluded on inside back cover)

# BOOKS

WAGE RATES AND LIVING COSTS IN A WAR ECONOMY, by Maurice S. Brody, '23, MBA '43; School of Business, U. of C., July 1943, \$1.00—Mr. Brody is a securities and market analyst of Denver, who has been successful through practicing what he preaches. He believes that: "The President's official policy of stabilizing the cost of living as of April 8, 1943, is sound both in principle and practice." He also feels that: "An informed public opinion aroused to the vital need for a stable cost of living can neutralize the pressure of certain groups of farmers and of labor for higher farm prices and higher wage rates." Thus this 38-page study.

BROWN LEAVES BURNING, by Idaruth Scofield Fargo, '99; Mathis Van Nort and Co., Dallas, Texas, \$1.50 postpaid.—For years Mrs. Fargo, who holds a life certificate for teaching in Oregon, has done free lance writing as a hobby. As scrap books began to bulge she promised herself that someday she would collect her favorite poems in a bound volume. *Brown Leaves Burning* wanders along the mountain streams and ocean beaches of Oregon and into the intimate experiences of a full life, although she warns:

A little nonsense, here and there,  
Is scattered through these pages;  
But ever such, so we are told,  
May be enjoyed by sages.

THE GOODSPEED PARALLEL. NEW TESTAMENT, by Edgar J. Goodspeed, DB '97, PhD '98; U. of C. Press, \$2.00.—The ink had barely set on Edgar Goodspeed's latest volume when the edition was completely sold out. Published in August, September found unfillable orders stacking up and the University of Chicago presses roaring into a second edition of double the first. Seldom, if ever, has there been so authentic a volume combining features which make the New Testament fascinating reading. In a clear, concise one-page account preceding each Book, Dr. Goodspeed sets the stage by telling where, why, and when the Book was written. In unobtrusively indicated notes he explains any puzzling changes or omissions in his American translation. The book is an accurate, modern American version paralleling the Elizabethan English of the King James version.



# THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

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## THIS MONTH

**THE COVER:** For the fifth time since Pearl Harbor the doors of Rockefeller Chapel swung open to admit not young men to receive University degrees but commissions— young men who go from the Quadrangles qualified to be Army and Navy meteorologists.

**ON LABOR DAY**, in neatly pressed summer uniforms, half a Chapel full of alert cadets received commissions and certificates as rewards for their nine concentrated months of work in the University's Institute of Meteorology. Before the war less than seventy-five students in the United States annually qualified as specialists in the field; this year our country trained a number of meteorologists exceeding the total number in the Western Hemisphere in 1940. "Horizons Unlimited" is the graduation address given by William A. M. Burden, special aviation assistant to the Secretary of Commerce.

**BECAUSE** Althea Warren, '08, as head of the San Diego Public Library was instrumental in starting the first books-for-soldiers drive which spread through the nation in World War I, and because she was asked to play a return engagement in heading up the Victory Book drive for our soldiers fighting the current war, we asked her to tell us some of the facts gleaned from the driver's seat of this

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load of ten million books. "Break Out the Books!" is the story. Miss Warren is the city librarian of Los Angeles. In June she was awarded our own alumni citation and in July was honored with the presidency of the American Library Association.

**AFTER** eighteen months' leave of absence for government service in Washington, John A. Wilson, Ph.D. '26, director of the Oriental Institute, has resumed his University duties. Mr. Wilson served with the Office of Strategic Services and with the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State. "New Frontiers for the University" was delivered at the summer quarter Convocation.

**I**N THE spring of 1937 Don Morris put the cover on his editorial typewriter in the *Phoenix* (student fun magazine) office; went around the corner to the Chapel to pick up his A.B.; and then set out to see the world. On the New York docks he determined that Europe would be the first stop. The captain of a freighter needed some extra hands and Don was assured a working passage across. It was only after the hatches were battened down and the gang plank dropped that he learned the real destination—San Francisco via the Panama Canal. It was two years before Don became completely disillusioned about a depressed America and returned to the Midway to carve an important niche in the press relations office and contribute his talents to the MAGAZINE. This month is Don's last News of the Quadrangles. On October first he joined the Chicago office of *Life*, where his feature instincts of *Phoenix* days will again be released—well, at least partially released (as we remember the 1937 *Phoenix*)!

**THREE** hundred and fifty Chicago alumni live in Denver, Salt Lake City, and Ogden. In his brief visits to these three cities this summer it was impossible for Associate Editor Mort to drop in on all them. "With Our Alumni in the Rockies," however, takes you into the offices and homes of nearly a fourth of them.



In her snappy United Air Lines uniform, Jane Moran, '43, has begun a new career as a passenger agent, helping to speed essential war-time traffic at Chicago's Municipal Airport. With two brothers in the naval air service, Jane is definitely air-minded. Her off-duty hours are spent in the clouds flying toward a pilot's license.



OCTOBER, 1943

## HORIZONS UNLIMITED

● By WILLIAM A. M. BURDEN

A reconnaissance  
into the  
meteorological future

ALTHOUGH it is not quite correct to say that the profession of meteorology has its greatest application in the field of aeronautics, it is true that aviation is directly or indirectly responsible for the quickening renaissance which meteorology has experienced during the last twenty years. Aviation has furnished the necessity which has "mothered" the invention of new techniques and has given to meteorology the most phenomenal growth in its history. Further, it is quite likely that the greatest opportunities for meteorologists in the near future will be found in rapidly expanding fields of air transport and related aeronautical industries. No doubt it behooves me to be somewhat cautious in venturing a meteorological prediction among experts who have specialized for several months in the latest methods of weather forecasting, but there are aspects of aeronautical meteorology about whose future I can be confident and it is a pleasure, as well as a privilege, to suggest some of the opportunities which I foresee for the meteorologist.

Aeronautical authorities throughout the world agree that we are at the threshold of an Air Age in which air transport will become a principal form of transportation—probably *the* principal form as far as long distance passenger and mail transportation are concerned. The war has accelerated the development of transport aviation to an extraordinary degree, not so much by technical advance in design or construction, though these have been remarkable, as by the expansion of actual air transport operation to undreamed of proportions. The best domestic transport techniques are being applied on a world-wide scale, and men and goods are moving by air on an unprecedented scale. The leaders of every form of human activity from ordnance experts to cardinals are traveling by air to an extent which it would have taken years of sales effort to achieve under normal con-

ditions. The potential leaders of the next generation are doing more than traveling by air—many of them are to be found among the pilots of our transport and military aircraft. From their ranks will come the first great statesmen who are also airmen.

The world-circling air routes established during this emergency will continue to serve in the post-war period as civil airways for use of commercial air transport. The extent to which they are shrinking the size of the globe has been dramatized in a hundred ways by our press, our radio, and even our art museums. Distance in terms of miles has been almost meaningless. No two important points on the globe are further apart by air than New York and San Francisco are by train. Substantially any nation on earth is less than fifty hours from any other nation. The mere proximity created by the airplane will not in itself solve the world's problems—in fact it may well continue to produce at least as many problems as it solves. Without question, however, it will create a great and fascinating business where men of character and intelligence can find satisfactory and constructive careers. And on the ability and character of the men who run our airlines depends to a large degree the part which air transport will play in world affairs.

The expansion in air transportation in the great industrial nations of the world will be tremendous, although they have highly developed surface transport systems. The Civil Aeronautics Administration expects a five-fold increase in domestic air traffic in 1946 as compared with 1942. In the field of international air transport, the Administration expects a six-fold increase in passenger traffic in the 1946 figures over those for 1942, and an eight-fold increase in mail traffic. It is not too much to expect that within a few years after the war 70 per cent of our passenger traffic and all of our long distance mail traffic will go by air. The amount of merchandise which will be carried by air will depend mainly on the ingenuity of our designers and air transport operators in reducing costs, but it is not too much to assert that it will not be long before at least half our present express and parcel post traffic is air-borne.

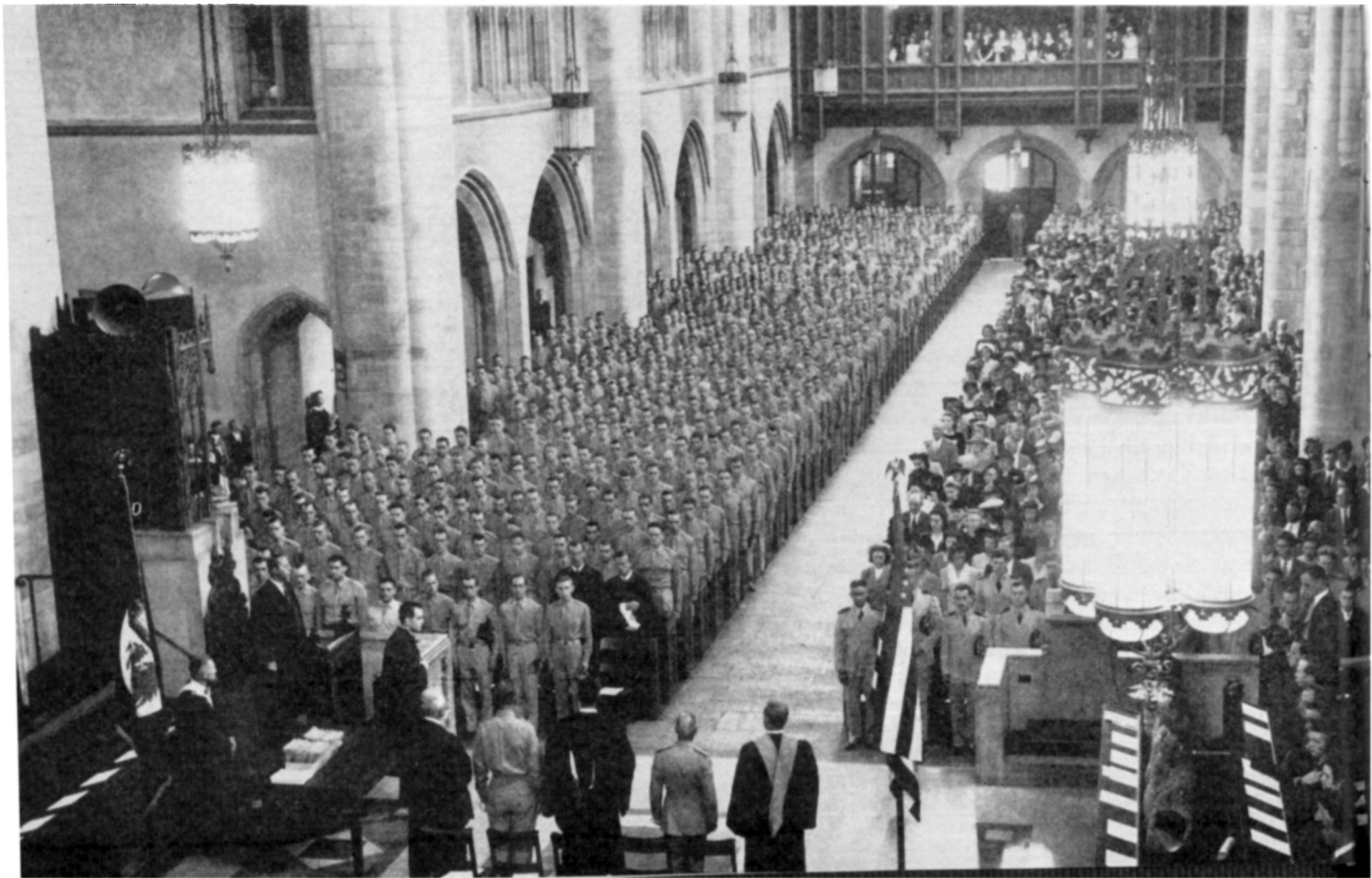
In the field of private flying the opportunities are more difficult to estimate accurately but the potentialities are so great as to challenge the imagination. There were only 25,000 private airplanes in the United States before the war compared to 350,000 motor boats and 27,000,000 automobiles. Obviously the private airplane can never replace the automobile, but at least part of the gigantic gap between the use of the two types of vehicles will be reduced. The rate at which it will be closed will depend first upon the degree to which the first cost of aircraft can be reduced—and here the war with its application of mass production techniques has taught us much—and second the utility of the private aircraft of the future to the average man. And here both meteorologist and aircraft designer will have an important part to play.

The opportunities for air transport in undeveloped countries which have not developed elaborate surface transport systems are relatively speaking even greater than in the United States, though of course the total volume of air traffic may well be less at first than in the more mature nations. In undeveloped countries air transport can actually perform miracles and change the distribution of cities and the population pattern. It is easy to forget what a hodgepodge the transport systems of the industrial countries really are. They are archaeological dumpheaps consisting of remnants of the canal and post road systems of the eighteenth century, the railroad networks of the nineteenth, and the highly developed motor roads of the early twentieth. A continent which is just developing its transport system like South America, Africa, or Asia has

unusual opportunities to make the best of air transport. Such continents will never build surface transport systems on anything like the scale that they would have if their transport systems had reached their peak at the beginning of the twentieth century. Think what this means. Hundreds of villages along the routes of projected transcontinental railways will be doomed to slumber forever, deprived of the chance of becoming large and flourishing towns whose names would have been known to every world traveler. At the same time the tiny hamlets not on the routes of the proposed railroads will grow to world importance because they are to be stopping points on the trunk airlines of the future. New industries and new settlements will be established in remote areas of the world as a result of air transport which is almost completely free of barriers imposed by surface obstacles.

In all this vast development the meteorologists of the world will play a vitally important part. There is no need here to establish proof that meteorological service is essential to efficient and safe air transportation. It is obvious that the great expansion in air transportation just referred to will bring a corresponding increase in demand for the service of the meteorologist. If the record of the past is any indication, this demand will call not only for more meteorologists but also for more exacting service from all meteorologists. Exact knowledge of weather conditions was an urgent need in many fields of business and industry long before the invention of the airplane, but it has taken the accelerated tempo of the Air Age and the aviator's vital interest in atmospheric conditions to crys-

The National Anthem opens the fifth graduation exercises of meteorologists.





tallize what was formerly an urgent need into an immediate necessity. Step by step under the pressure of aeronautical requirements, the meteorologist has found ways and means to give more exact information of weather conditions. Further progress in this direction is inevitable and as the potentialities of the science increase, the opportunities for the professional meteorologist will grow.

No one knows just what the pattern of post-war organization will be. We can be quite sure that wherever American influence is felt, there will be considerable latitude for private enterprise and we may expect that legitimate competition will continue as a primary stimulus to progress and efficiency. Development of commercial aviation in the United States has been the admiration of all nations of the world. Many reasons have been advanced for the success of our development. One of these is, in my opinion, so fundamental as to be almost overriding. We must never forget that the United States is the only large country in the world where air transport has been operated primarily as a business. Industrial enterprise and business management have developed commercial aviation in the United States and this, the principal reason for our success, is, I believe, the touchstone for development of international air transportation along lines which will serve the world and not increase international friction.

To some extent at least this same philosophy applies to the development of the profession of meteorology. There are good reasons why meteorological science has evolved in the past largely as a government function. Modern advisory services dealing specifically with current weather conditions are based almost entirely on synoptic meteorology. This requires an extensive network of observing stations covering oceans as well as continents, and calling for continuous vigilance on the part of thousands of observers, day and night. It takes an organization too large and too costly for private enterprise to maintain; like the postal service, it had to be financed and developed by government as a service for the common welfare. Moreover, weather and climate, like our soil, our minerals, and other natural resources, are of vital national interest. General warnings to the public advising of dangerous storms, cold waves, and other severe weather conditions is inherently one of the functions of government in the interest of public security, something like police powers. Synoptic meteorology requires prompt and widespread communication channels and international exchange of reports which can best be arranged and maintained by government. It has been the history of synoptic meteorology throughout the world that public need for weather information service has been brought to recognition through the efforts of scientific institutions or commercial agencies which brought pressure upon government to amalgamate disorganized local meteorological facilities into a unified organization and extend them to cover the regions over which the respective government has jurisdiction. This integration of basic synoptic services was the only way in which standard and

uniform observations could be collected regularly each day.

In this respect meteorology differs from most professions. The astronomer, the geologist, the lawyer, and the physician can establish their offices and operate for the most part independently of others in their respective fields, and certainly without dependence upon daily dispatch collection of information from remote places, such as the meteorologist requires. This dependence upon the national synoptic network maintained by government explains why most meteorologists have been identified with the official government weather service. With the advent of aviation, the latent possibilities of the profession have been released and in recent years there has been an accelerated trend towards the private practice of meteorology.

A rather imperceptible but nevertheless fundamental change in the scope of the profession has opened the way for further growth of private practice in this field. So long as the capabilities of the meteorologist were limited to broad advices and forecasts of the type commonly used by the general public, the demand could be pretty well taken care of by relatively few government meteorologists. As the capacity of the profession is developed to give specialized information designed to serve individual needs and profitable to individual interests, the demands upon the meteorologist will increase a thousand-fold and the government meteorologist can no longer find time to serve all of these needs. The businessman and the corporation that can increase efficiency and reduce losses through use of more specialized weather information than that contained in forecasts for the general public will need to employ a company meteorologist for the purpose. He will want his individual interests kept constantly in mind so he can be advised whenever changes in weather will affect his operations. The possibilities in this field up to the present time have been utilized to some extent by the commercial air transport companies. Many of them have employed company meteorologists to look after their weather interests. When we remember that weather directly or indirectly affects almost everything we do—our food supply, our health, our occupations, and our modes of living—we can believe that the potential opportunities for the meteorologist in business and industry are limited only by the capacity of the profession to furnish the information desired. The developments in weather science fostered by aeronautics have increased the professional capabilities of the meteorologist and accelerated the trend towards private practice in this field.

There are two general stages involved in the application of synoptic meteorology and these necessarily shape its professional practices. The first stage is the basic synoptic network and the weather maps and advices for common use of business, industry, and the general public, a service conducted by the official national weather service. The second stage is the specialized interpretation of weather maps for use of the air transport operator, the

*(Continued on page 15)*



# BREAK OUT THE BOOKS!

By

ALTHEA WARREN, '08

IN 54 B. C. books were part of the impedimenta of war, for Caesar's "line-a-day" diary certainly got over to Britain. Cromwell's men carried "the shouldier's Bible" and Napoleon had a traveling library box on his campaigns from which he threw away the volumes he had read. In 1917 the American Library Association, as one of the six welfare agencies admitted to the training camps, manned library buildings in all of the large cantonments provided by funds of the Carnegie Corporation. Their uniformed librarians even got across to the European trenches. Their wares proved so effective in keeping up courage and dispelling boredom that Congress has voted money ever since for up-to-date library service for the Army and Navy. Even before Pearl Harbor, the American Red Cross and the USO had decided to combine in financing a campaign to collect gifts of books if the American Library Association would sort and distribute them. A national office was opened in New York and state directors appointed to organize local collection centers in every town in the country.

The Victory Book Campaign opened in January 1942. Every community handled the appeal in its own way, but not one refused to do its utmost. The largest contribution in cash from any school in the United States was given by a small Negro parish in Louisiana. Largest per capita gifts were received from towns under 50,000 in population where a good organizer (the college libra-

rian or the president of the Chamber of Commerce or a public library trustee) would call for universal response on a given day. In a middlewestern college town for example, at eight o'clock on a Saturday morning, fifty automobiles started from the college campus, each with a driver and half a dozen Boy or Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, etc. Routes had been planned for each of them. Before night a call had been made at every house in town. The newspapers had heralded the need a week in advance so that a pile of books was waiting in every front hall. Over eight thousand books were brought to be sorted at the college library, and they were the kind of books that the boys in the services are clamorous for.

The actors and musicians playing in New York when the campaign began, under the chairmanship of the author of *Boy Meets Girl*, gave a week's series of noon hour shows on the steps of the New York Public Library. Maurice Evans read the "Gutenberg Address," which Christopher Morley had written especially to open the drive. While all the green buses on Fifth Avenue stopped to look at her, Gypsy Rose Lee in a mink coat and bewitching hat asked Clifton Fadiman: "How would you like to be up here before all these people with *all your clothes on?*"

Publishers and booksellers followed the authors in offering help. The *American Mercury* gave a hundred thousand of the slick-covered small mysteries which go easily



into a pea-jacket pocket and are comfortable to hold in a hospital bed. For the second year of the campaign a publicity committee headed by Franklin P. Adams, Norman Cousins, editor of the *Saturday Review of Literature*, and Edward Bernays, head of one of the greatest of New York's advertising firms, made the plans for a national appeal to radio sponsors, newspapers, businesses, and organizations.

Over fifteen million books have been received as gifts. Of course not all of them are suited to the armed services. *The A B C Bunny* and *The Rosary* have been sent to migratory labor camps where women and children are eager for reading. Rare out-of-print and autographed volumes have been sold at auction for enough to buy some of the current, expensive technical books on aviation and diesel engines so ravenously swallowed in camps.

In warehouses at several locations the books for the Navy and Marines are collected and given out to ships, naval bases, and Navy hospitals on request to the director of libraries, Bureau of Naval Personnel, Washington, D. C. Each new battleship, cruiser, and destroyer is likewise equipped with a library approximating a book to a man.

The Army has an efficient library organization in each of its nine corps areas. The eight western states, for example, are covered by the librarian of the Ninth Service Command at Fort Douglas, Utah. He collects the gift books in four branch processing centers at Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake City. Books are sent out from these centers to over a hundred libraries in camps, bases, and hospitals. In addition, more than 2,000 traveling library boxes, each containing forty books for assorted tastes, go to isolated posts and detachments. The boxes pass from one group to another every month. Women have replaced men as camp librarians in this war. They must meet strict civil service requirements for college education, professional training, and experience.

With characteristic thoroughness and system, the Army is now boxing books at the embarkation points to go to the scenes of foreign fighting. Towns on both coasts are getting an increasing number of requests for these books to be read in jungles of the South Seas, bleak outposts in Alaska, or for the men left to watch in the charred regions of Europe and Africa, after the fighting has rolled ahead.

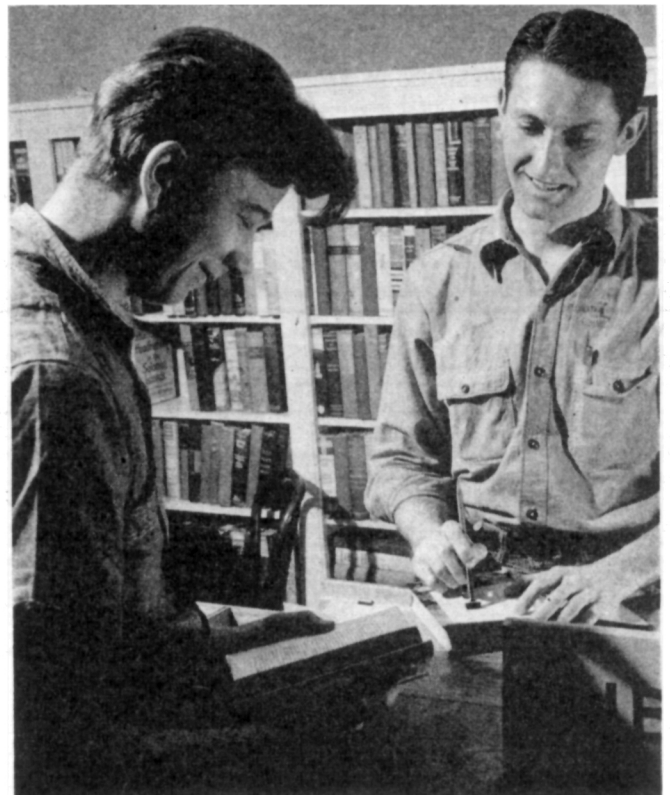
A letter received by V-mail from a boy in charge of a ship that supplies our soldiers with food somewhere in the Pacific has recently been sent me by Lora Rich, '07, wife of Carl B. Roden of the Chicago Public Library.

I did have to laugh at your asking "Do you have time to read?" In the last ten days I have finished *War and Peace*; read *The Tempest* and *Merry Wives of Windsor*; torn through *Cimarron* and *Show Boat*; demolished a thirty-year-old Oppenheim and reread *Captain Blood*. The last four were in the box of books we took aboard

from the Victory Book Campaign. Then last night I took down my book of poetry and with firm resolve set myself to an evening of it. Strangely enough I enjoyed it, even though I was interrupted in the midst of Keats by an air raid alarm. Due to the plethora of coral reefs and other hindrances, night navigation on this particular station is not advisable, so we drop the hook at night, and upon the order, "Darken ship," I retire to my cabin, batten down the ports, turn on the fan, and break out the book.

From a brigadier general in a Coast Artillery fort, from a captain at an Air Corps training camp, from a station hospital at a flying field, from chaplains and special services officers all over the world, thanks are coming for the books they have received and appeals for more and more and more.

Libraries all over the country are going to continue to collect books as long as the war goes on. They should be exactly the books you don't like to part with, the books you have enjoyed yourself and might want to read again. Mysteries, recent war narratives, readable biographies, travel, adventure, and, above all—fun. Chicago leads all the large cities of the country in the generosity with which it has responded. Keep them coming! Southern California alone gets requests for fifteen thousand a month!



Books bridge the breach between battles. Mysteries, biographies, adventure, travel, fun.

# NEW FRONTIERS FOR THE UNIVERSITY

● By JOHN A. WILSON, Ph.D. '26

Still small voices call  
for understanding of a  
new and intimate world

A UNIVERSITY convocation pays formal recognition to the fact that certain individuals have made recognizable progress in their formal education. Under the difficulties of the times these individuals deserve full credit for such an achievement. However, all education is not housed within university walls in these days. Many of us are learning by being plunged into new activities and new settings. Even the educators are being educated. Many of them have been drawn off into government service and, under the demands of non-academic tasks, have learned strange and wonderful things. It will be interesting to hear their experiences when they return to the university. They will be grateful to be home again, but they will inevitably be somewhat different.

We might anticipate the recital of their homecoming attitudes by considering the parable of a prodigal son of this University. When he heard the guns of Pearl Harbor, he asked the University for the portion which fell to him and took his journey into a far country, that is to say, government service in Washington. There, for a year and a half, he applied his portion to what is—by university standards—the riotous living of war research. Now this prodigal son has returned soberly to these halls. He is afflicted with a nostalgia for his intellectual home and a hunger for subject matter of more permanent value.

The prodigal returns to his University home with a grateful new appreciation of the solidity of its foundations and the enduring strength of its timbers. The structure is sound and the organization of its rooms is well planned. But he looks at the University home with eyes that have been trained on other perspectives for several months. He states his first reaction on return: "I didn't remember that it was cut up into so many small rooms; and I didn't remember that there were so few windows. The framework of the building is excellent, but wouldn't there be more light and air if the rooms were larger and had windows looking out onto the world?"

Before this prodigal journeyed into a far country, he occupied one of those little rooms. It had certain advantages. It was possible to concentrate on a subject matter with profitable intensity. There was no distraction of sharing space with other individuals or of windows opening out onto vistas of interesting and changing nature. The result of such concentration was a refined

distillate of scholarship. Advocates of such seclusion would call the distillate pure; opponents might ask whether it is also sterile.

In Washington no one is troubled by too much privacy. In Washington there are windows opening onto every part of the world. Through these windows one is aware of the closeness of the rest of the world. In that crowded and feverish atmosphere war research of very creditable standards is being carried on. This may not be the testimony of the newspapers, but it is true, nevertheless. Scholars recruited from every part of the country and animated by devotion to a common purpose stimulate each other to unsparing endeavor and sound production. It is a heart-warming experience to recall how the specialists on such diverse fields as the Chinese classics, German political history, the social organization of African tribes, Babylonian cuneiform, the geography of South America, and Japanese art work closely together in a common cause. The mutual sense of participation is a stimulant that results in work of real quality.

None of these war research workers was trained for the tasks which Washington has thrown at him. It is a proof of the essential domestic peacefulness of this country that we had no civilian specialists on global warfare. We had no scholars who knew foreign cultures in all their several manifestations. We had first-rate men on this or that aspect of a foreign civilization, and they have carried their talents over to such diverse problems as the location of industrial plants, the carrying capacities of railroads, the alliances of political organizations, the production and consumption of foodstuffs, and the ownership of foreign newspapers. Just as we were militarily unprepared for war, so we were intellectually unprepared. And similarly we have done extremely well.

However, although it is possible to feel a satisfaction in the accomplishments of these previously untrained research workers, just as we are proud of the achievements of our previously untrained armed forces, the essential point is that we were caught unready in both spheres. And the intellectual unpreparedness is a far greater deficit than the military unpreparedness. Certainly we can fight, but just what sort of a world are we fighting for? And what sort of a world are we fighting in? It should be a first principle that this country, whether for the emergency needs of war or for the more orderly relations of peace, should have a broader understanding of a new world. The activities of war demand a series of specific facts which lead to the accomplishment of definite actions. Such facts should be set upon the foundation of a broad understanding of world cultures and movements, in order

that they may have real meaning. Understanding of such fundamental nature must come out of the universities. It is basically intellectual, the concept of situations and processes divorced from political prejudice or economic pressure. Only in the atmosphere which respects truth for its own sake can we achieve a proper understanding of contemporary world cultures. Only a university cherishes that devotion to the truth.

I just used the term "new world." That usage was deliberate. All over this globe there are cultures making vigorous attempts to break with the past. These are civilizations to which we have given only a passing and condescending nod. We have not attempted to know them, because we have assumed that they were perennially backward. Now we must take them into account, because we cannot escape working contacts with them.

Please do not misunderstand the words "working contacts." I am not here discussing diplomatic alliances, or political or military responsibility, or foreign trade, or relief and physical reconstruction. I am discussing those contacts which are lumped together under the heading "cultural relations." The United States has already received an embarrassing number of requests to assist struggling nations in technological, scientific, and intellectual advances. These are appeals which we find it difficult to reject, the Macedonian call: "Come over and help us!" It seems to us appropriate that these countries should turn to us, and we feel a responsibility to carry to them the modern elements of culture which they are requesting.

It is a stirring experience to see these cultures trying to lift themselves into the modern world after centuries in which they have followed the age-old traditions and methods. Now they are no longer willing to follow a way of life which makes them dependent; they wish to be strong in their own right. From a preoccupation with a primitive type of agriculture, they strain toward manufacturing. From decentralized feudalism they move swiftly into centralized nationalism. From rigid religious conservatism they move somewhat uncertainly toward religious modernism. Above all, they want science, technology, and modern education immediately. Such nations as China, Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey, Abyssinia, Mexico, Colombia are astir with ambition, with a patriotic nationalism that accepts a highly centralized government as the most efficient instrument toward modernization and industrialization. They demand political and economic independence. They are in a frantic hurry to catapult themselves into modernity, good or bad, all in one generation.

Few of them can make that leap out of their own intellectual resources alone; they must have help. But they are aware of dangers in seeking help from many of the western powers: technical advisers are so often the first agents of imperialism. So they turn to the United States as the most distant and least suspected of the powers and ask that we help them so that they may ultimately stand on their own feet without help. Our national temperament cannot resist an appeal of that

kind. The missionary impulse is deeply rooted in our hearts. A memory of our own struggle for independence predisposes us to sympathize with similar aspirations.

There is a flattering urgency in a plea which says, in effect, "What the United States did for herself, we wish to do for ourselves; we want to become like Americans." It carries an implication—sometimes explicitly stated—that these cultures will become democratic. We feel that participation in their plans is in our own interests.

Their requests are specific. I may not name names, but I may give some indication of the nature of these requests. A desert country asks for an agricultural mission, to increase the productivity of its oases. A mountain country asks for irrigation engineers and teachers of mathematics. An Asiatic land asks for teachers of medicine and economics. A Near Eastern land asks for all our scientific and scholarly journals of the past two years. An Oriental nation wants Boy Scout leaders and a mission to reorganize rural education. A Latin American nation wants documentary films showing normal American life in the towns and in the country—not propaganda, simply documentation. Everywhere they want scientific and technological books, but they also want books on American history and biography, statements on the normal American life. They have taken this country as a model and a mentor. Both now in war and also in the post-war period the United States has a brilliant opportunity and a terrifying responsibility in the field of cultural relations.

It is a terrifying responsibility because Americans are not yet intellectually prepared to help these people at their point of greatest need: an adjustment from the old to the new without doing violence to the values which are inherent in each of these cultures. Certainly we can teach medicine and engineering and agriculture. We can overhaul their law codes and reorganize their police systems and train Boy Scout leaders and put their finances on a sounder basis. But we cannot and should not try to Americanize them all in one generation or one century. There are elements in these cultures which are of enduring value and which should therefore be preserved with all rever-

#### FROM BACHELORS TO BATTLE

War struck at the September Convocation and lopped off another 25 per cent from the number receiving degrees a year ago. This year 115 men and 195 women made up the graduating class.

Ninety-eight per cent of the men moved directly into the war effort. Sixty-nine were in uniform before receiving their degrees. Most of the women will enter war activities; four had already enlisted in Army and Navy services. But despite the war, every continent and the Pacific islands were represented in the student procession. From Missouri came a minor Spitz blitz. Lewis Spitz, a professor at St. Paul's College in Concordia, received his Ph.D. in religion; his daughter, Pauline, a master's in English; while Lewis, Jr., twenty, observed the proceedings. All three were in residence during the summer. The elder Spitz spent eight of the last eleven summers on the Quadrangles and Pauline the last three.



ence. We do not yet know enough to recognize these values. If we go to these countries in our eager innocence, our aid may be used for distinctly nationalistic purposes, the industrialization of a highly centralized and non-democratic state. Nevertheless, it seems inevitable that we shall receive and meet these appeals throughout our generation. How can we organize the intelligence to handle the task with a proper understanding?

In part that must come from a resurgence of the democratic spirit in this country, so that Americans treat individuals, groups, races, and nations with a sympathetic respect for individual differences. It is urgent that we ask ourselves what democracy really means and whether we want to abandon the concept or make it a working reality. It is difficult to see how we can have successful cultural relations with other peoples except in the democratic spirit, and it is difficult to see how we can achieve the democratic spirit unless we achieve it at home.

The other part of the problem is the organization of our knowledge of world cultures on rational bases. What are the fundamental elements of Chinese culture, for example? Will it do violence to an agricultural people, with a society based on strong family ties, with a religious-philosophical system of a contemplative nature, with natural resources of certain specific commodities, and with already conflicting political ideologies—will it do violence to this system to attempt industrial modernization? The example is fairly typical of all the cultures discussed. We must know them and understand them in their own terms before we can give them help which meets their needs permanently.

Fundamental understanding of that kind will not be undertaken by our government. The government is geared to act in situations on the basis of experience, but not to organize research leading to a broader comprehension. The task is one of an intellectual nature, and that is clearly the responsibility of the universities and of the universities alone. However, it can only be undertaken in those universities which already possess the resources necessary for the additional step of attempting to understand modern world cultures in themselves and in their interrelations.

To undertake such a task a university must have strong and well-balanced schools and departments, with adequate library resources. It must have a tradition of independent research of a basic nature. It must not be a vocational school or an institution which pursues the latest fads of American educational life. Yet it must be sufficiently independent of fixed educational tradition so that it can pioneer new frontiers. The conditions of life change, and we must be flexible enough to explore the new intellectual frontiers which open up before our minds. A university should further have an international standing, with scholars who are known abroad and with a current interest in the problems of other cultures. Above all, a university must have a fundamental reverence for the truth, for basic concepts as distinct from working practices. These are the elements which should be al-



JOHN A. WILSON

ready present as the necessary foundation stones upon which to build world understanding.

And so we return to the prodigal son who has come back to his University home and murmurs a plea for windows opening out onto the world. He sees individual departments and schools which are strong and able. The University of Chicago is organized to teach languages, those necessary tools for the understanding of another culture. The University knows that a literature is the voice of a people, and not a series of grammatical and syntactical exercises. The University is strong in history, the indispensable background for the comprehension of the present. The geographers and anthropologists of the University stand high in their field. The University has departments in the social sciences adept in the application of principles to situations. This faculty has been assembled from the four quarters of the world and brings an intercultural spirit to its research. Isn't it time to cut windows onto the world?

There is also that other feature of the University structure: those little separated rooms. You cannot decimate a culture and study its various elements in isolation. If you want to understand the political forces you must study the current literature. In all these new cultures literature is strongly affected by religion—whether positively or negatively. Religious manifestations appear as an aspect of the social organization of a people. But if you are studying society you must study it in its economic operation, and economics inevitably brings us around the circle to politics again. All of these elements are interlocked and interdependent. Any real comprehension of a culture will be a rounded and integrated understanding. It is most unfortunate that our universities treat religion, for example, as a subject to be handled at arm's length, either studied historically or consigned to the professional custody of a theological faculty. How can we understand

*(Concluded on page 14)*

# NEWS OF THE QUADRANGLES

● By DON MORRIS, '36

THE COLLEGE last month began its second full academic year of operation under the new plan, with four of the entering students just fourteen years old; the class average fifteen years, nine months. To meet the needs of the College and the constantly enlarging needs of the military contingents on the campus, the University's expansion into the surrounding areas has continued. The expansion eastward toward the Lake was noted by this department when the electronics classes took over the east wing of the Museum of Science and Industry in Jackson Park. Now the boundaries have moved west to include the 124th Field Artillery Armory in Washington Park, where a portion of the enrolment of the Army Specialized Training Program will be quartered.

This shift opens up two fraternity houses—Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Delta Theta—which will house male high school graduates entering the third year of the College. Boys entering the first two years of the College have sufficiently increased in number so that they will occupy the Alpha Delta Phi and Beta Theta Pi houses, and College House on Woodlawn avenue also will be available for dormitory use. The Reynolds Club, which has been in the Alpha Delta house, is now located in Ida Noyes Hall.

In addition, girls in the first two years of the College will be housed in the Psi Upsilon house, and the Delta Upsilon house also will be used for women's quarters. One other house, Sigma Chi, will be used for WAVES working on the campus, while WAVES enrolled as students in the Institute of Meteorology will live in Blackstone Hall. The eighth fraternity house in service of the University or the armed forces has long been the Phi Kappa Psi residence, quarters for the A.S.T.P. soldiers. This leaves fraternity row with four houses still in the hands of their respective organizations: Phi Sigma Delta and Zeta Beta Tau, on Woodlawn Avenue, and Phi Gamma Delta and Pi Lambda Phi on University Avenue. The Kappa Sigma brothers are renting their establishment. Thus far, however, no tents have been pitched on Stagg Field. No room—too many soldiers are taking their workouts there.

## On Land, in the Air, on the Lake

The Institute of Meteorology, whose recent graduation exercises are dealt with elsewhere in these pages, has continued to expand its activities. To its traveling laboratory, set up in a truck (construction described in "A Mobile Weather Unit," No. 6 in the Institute's *Miscellaneous Reports*) have been added a ship and an airplane. The plane is used in refining single-station forecasts, the

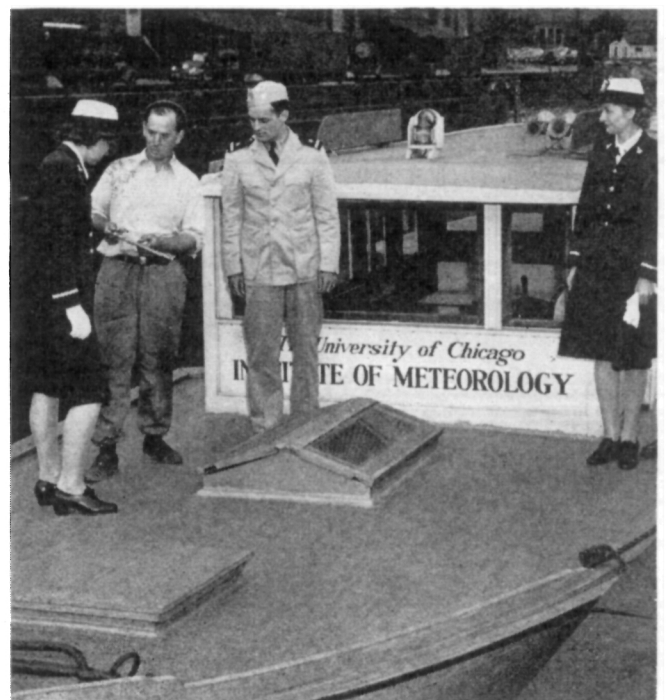
principal thing being taught to the Air Forces Technical Training Command cadets. If, say, the data drawn from the air indicates a cold front approaching from the northwest, a flight is made in that direction to see if it is really coming and if so how fast. The ship, a 45-foot cruiser unilaterally called the "Dude Fisherman," is used both for training the enlarged number of Navy personnel in the Institute and for basic research, the latter in charge of Mr. Phil Church, research associate in oceanography.

The increase in naval ensigns in the Institute's registration includes the first group of WAVES students on campus. No brash young things, the WAVES are a picked group because of the rigorous requirements for weather training.

## Schultz Appointed

Theodore W. Schultz, one of the nation's leading students of agricultural economics, was appointed a member of the University's economics faculty last month. A graduate of the University of Wisconsin, where he received his Ph.D. in 1930, Mr. Schultz has been professor of agricultural economics at Iowa State College and head of the Department of Economics and Sociology at Ames. He also served as chairman of the institution's Social Science Center and as head of the rural social science research section of the Agricultural Experimental Station.

The appointment had been the subject of discussions between Mr. Schultz and the University administration



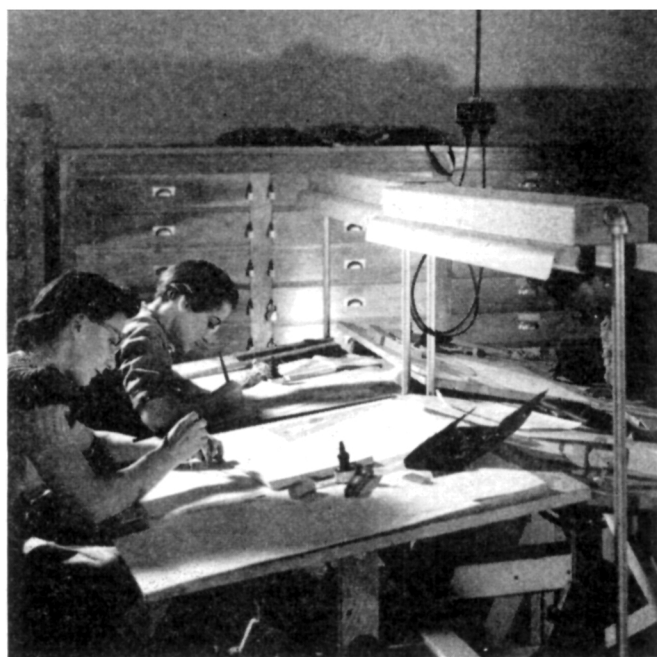
Aboard the Institute's "Dude Fisherman"

for three years. (He had been visiting professor at Chicago in the summer of 1939.) He became involved this summer in the Iowa dispute arising from publication by one of his associates and under his editorship of a report indicating the advisability of concentrating farm productive capacity on margarine rather than on butter as a wartime measure of conservation. Mr. Schultz's appointment by the University's trustees, however, took place while he was absent from Ames, making a survey of the research of Federal Reserve Banks for Governor Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. Schultz, in addition to his work for the Federal Reserve System, also is a member of the nine-man economic panel, representing twenty-three nations, appointed to advise on United Nations food programs and policies. He was assistant to Chester Davis when Mr. Davis was national food administrator. He has also been consultant on food problems to the lend-lease administration, to the Committee for Economic Development, and to agencies of the State Department and Department of Agriculture dealing with problems of agricultural economics.

### Tailored Training

Before Pearl Harbor the University began the training of experts for service in the nation's war industries and armed forces in line with two policies: the one established by the University to the effect that the University should give training in subjects in which it was by its very nature equipped to give training; the other was the government's arrangement to subsidize training in educational institutions in those subjects which from time to time were found to be in demand in the war effort. The government's decision was implemented by the creation of the Engineering, Science, and Management War (orig-



Map drafting class in Walker Museum attic.



NORMAN L. BOWEN

inally Defense) Training program, administered through the U. S. Office of Education.

In the last two years, an end-of-summer summing up showed, the University has trained 5,200 men and women under this program. Approximately one fourth of the total have been women. In that time the University organized twenty-five different courses in order to meet shortages of expert personnel. Some of these courses fulfilled their purpose in a single quarter; others, in which the need was found to be a continuing thing, have been given eight times—every quarter for two years.

Most successful among the courses have been those training electronics experts for radar work with the Army Signal Corps; training map makers for the Army Map Service, the Geological Survey, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and commercial map firms; training men and women office workers in production and office supervision; and training optical workers; the last two groups for war industry.

### Royal Society Award

To Norman L. Bowen, holder of the Charles L. Hutchinson Distinguished Service Professorship in Geology, this summer went the Willet G. Miller research medal of the Royal Society of Canada for his work in geology. A native of Kingston, Ontario, Professor Bowen spent six years in investigations in Ontario and British Columbia before joining the staff of the Carnegie Institution in Washington in 1912. Except for two brief leaves in which he served in the War Industries Board in World War I and as professor of mineralogy at Queens University in Canada, Professor Bowen remained at the Carnegie geophysical laboratory until 1937, when he joined the faculty at Chicago.

### Jordan New Radcliffe President

Wilbur K. Jordan, associate professor of history and general editor of the University of Chicago Press, who

## Human Adventure Returns to the Air

The Human Adventure, the University's series of dramatizations of university research, is back on the air again.

It is being broadcast by the Mutual Broadcasting System each Thursday night at 7:30 P.M. Central War Time. Walter Huston, editor of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, is guest on each week's program. The program is prepared and presented by the University and is supervised by Sherman Harvard Dryer, director of radio productions. The musical setting is furnished by Henry Weber and the WGN Symphony.

The program was first broadcast from July to September, 1939, on, as they say, "another network." It returned to the air February 3, 1940, and was heard for thirty-four weeks.



Designed to compete on equal terms with the best commercial dramatic shows on the air, the Human Adventure

also has a definite amount of educational content. Its scope is world-wide; it is expected to follow the pattern of the earlier presentation in which about one fourth of the research dramatized was that of University men.

In addition to the opening program, "The Origin of the Earth," broadcast on September 23, dramatizations announced for inclusion in the series have been: "The Great Plains," "Penicillin—the Wonder Drug," "American Humor," "War Dropsy—a

Medical Detective Story," "The Bible Story of Exodus," and "How to Raise a Child."

He had been absent from the campus since last spring on a Guggenheim fellowship, has accepted the presidency of Radcliffe College. Inaugurated October 1, he returns to the Cambridge where, as a graduate student at Harvard, he received the master's degree in 1928 and the Ph.D. degree in 1931, and where he taught for six years thereafter in both Harvard and Radcliffe. In addition to his presidential duties at Radcliffe, Professor Jordan will teach classes at Harvard, which, according to a reorganization effected by the two institutions, has assumed responsibility for the educational policies of Radcliffe.

The move will be a return to familiar haunts not only for Professor Jordan but also for Mrs. Jordan, the former Miss Rummler, who from 1934 to 1939 was dean of Radcliffe, after receiving her master's there in 1928. The Jordans were married while both were at Radcliffe. Professor Jordan had been a member of the history department at Chicago since 1940.

### Hervey F. Mallory

Hervey Foster Mallory, associate professor emeritus and formerly head of the Home Study Department, died July 15 at his home in Clearwater, Florida. He was seventy-two years of age. One of the first students to matriculate at the University in 1892, he later served as secretary to President Harper. He was appointed to head the Home Study Department in 1898, retaining the position until his retirement in 1932. He had a remarkably wide circle of friends and was a valued adviser to hundreds of young

people. Mrs. Mallory (Leila Gladys Fish, '97) is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Reveley H. B. Smith, '20, in Winchester, Massachusetts.

### Georgia L. Chamberlin

Georgia L. Chamberlin, for more than half a century a leader in the field of religious education, died September 6 at her home in Winter Park, Florida, following a long illness. Associated with the Chautauqua Institution from 1882 to 1933, Miss Chamberlin was a member of the

(Concluded on page 17)

#### PREACHERS AT ROCKEFELLER MEMORIAL CHAPEL

- Oct. 3—Charles W. Gilkey, Dean of the Chapel
- Oct. 10—Edwin H. Espy, Student Christian Movement
- Oct. 17—Robert R. Wicks, Dean of Princeton University Chapel
- Oct. 24—Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University
- Oct. 31—Dean Gilkey
- Nov. 7—Rufus M. Jones, Haverford College
- Nov. 14—Leslie P. Hill, President of Pennsylvania State Teachers College, Cheyney
- Nov. 21—Harold Bosley, Mt. Vernon Place Methodist Church, Baltimore
- Nov. 28—W. A. Smart, Chandler School of Religion, Emory University
- Dec. 5—Richard C. Raines, Hennepin Avenue Methodist Church, Minneapolis
- Dec. 12—Dean Gilkey



## NEW FRONTIERS

*(Continued from page 10)*

religion as an effective force in the daily life of the world unless we respect it as a subject appropriate for the study of the lay student? The culture of a people should be studied in its unity, and not in separate compartments. Furthermore, what is now happening in China or India or Russia or Turkey or Mexico or the Argentine is essentially the same process, a struggle for domestic strength and independence. The students of different cultures can learn from each other in a world of common movement and common feeling. If we continue to work in our own little rooms there is a danger that we may end by mumbling in our own beards instead of speaking out clearly to others. It would seem reasonable to ask whether some of the small rooms in the University might be regrouped into larger rooms, so that common studies may profit from mutual exchange and stimulation.

These principles of the understanding of a new world apply not only to a university, but also to each one of us as individuals. Every American finds himself in a changing world and has this same call to understand his new setting. Understanding—with the right balancing of ends and means—is the one control that the layman can apply to the forces of other civilizations. We are members of a democracy, and democracy lays upon us the obligation to respect the other man's way of life.

In that spirit we may move into a changing future armed with honesty and intelligence.

You recall how the prophet Elijah fled before the vengeance of Jezebel and sought refuge in a cave in the wilderness on Horeb, the mountain of God. He knew not which way to turn. He cried out to his God: 'I have been very jealous for the Lord, the God of hosts; for the Children of Israel have forsaken thy covenant, thrown down thine altars, and, slain thy prophets with the sword; and I, even I only, am left; and they seek my life, to take it away.'

We of the scholarly world, like the prophet Elijah, find ourselves in a time of turmoil and transition, and we feel "very jealous" for our calling against the forces that assail it. Like Elijah, we listen for the voice of the Lord. We hear the great and strong wind of political struggle and debate. That is not for our activity in the University; that is for our government. We feel the shattering earthquake of war. That is not the voice of the Lord for us; that is for the armed services. We see the fire, famine and pestilence throughout the world. That is the concern of the agencies of relief and reconstruction. Then, finally, we hear the still small voice calling for understanding of a new and intimate world. That is our call. There we can serve ourselves, our nation, and our world. In the spirit of honest understanding this nation will be great and enduring.

## A SECOND SHOT AT LIBERAL EDUCATION

A COUPLE of years ago Cyrus LeRoy Baldridge, noted illustrator and winner of the country's leading prize in etching, wondered if he really knew "what was happening on the Quadrangles." A thirty-year absence, uneasiness provoked by loose criticism of the new plan, and an abiding love for Alma Mater all stimulated a trip from New York to the Quadrangles.

For a week, Baldridge, '11—author of *I Was There* and illustrator of a host of classic prose works—became Baldridge, '44; and he, together with his new classmates, attended lectures which were and are strictly optional. "Another young professor," Baldridge narrates, "is talking of wars, colonies, empires. I feel more at home here. Yes, I learned about some of these things ten years after I graduated."

Recognizing that what was true for Baldridge is true of most alumni, the University of Chicago is pioneering in another educational field. Because its job is to make a man, to President Hutchins "education is a lifelong process." And on the theory that two strands of liberal education must be stronger than one, especially when the second is threaded with the wise beads of experience, the University and the Alumni Association are offering a second try at the tough problems posed by the vast materials of the history of human culture.

For the past two years courses in several major fields

have been available to alumni, their families, and their friends. Patterned after the College surveys, these courses are not social gatherings of jaded people or of dilettante interested in the latest thing in lecturers. In every important sense, those who enrol will go to college again.

This year three courses are being offered. There will be a course in the history of the Americas, in which attention will be focused on the extent to which the history of the Americas has a larger unity. The second course will concern itself with the central problem of society in which individuality and *the person* are primary—the problem of freedom and control. The third course, one in the humanities, will involve a rigorous analysis of philosophy, literature, art, and music. Lectures by the University's teachers go with each course.

Responding to questionnaires, alumni who have taken the "second shot" aver that they would enthusiastically recommend it to their friends; that there should be more lectures and more discussion groups; and that, indeed, there should be comprehensive examinations in the materials covered.

The amazing thing about these courses is not that they are unique, that they are well organized, or that the faculty participates enthusiastically, but that 795 alumni have enrolled in them in the past two years. And alumni seem to have gone away enriched and satisfied.

## HORIZONS UNLIMITED

(Continued from page 5)

agriculturist, the engineer, and scores of other enterprises. Since this stage is related for the most part to private enterprise, it soon goes beyond the authorized functions of government and therefore rests with the private meteorologist.

The primary synoptic network included in the first stage must be a stable and permanent organization designed to furnish basic weather data to all interests, civil and military, and for all purposes, current, past, and future including climatological uses. It is the foundation upon which all specialized meteorological services rest and it furnishes the standard data for all manner of weather maps and interpretations. In the United States this service is the function of the Weather Bureau. The meteorological organizations of the Army and Navy are specialized services designed to serve particular military needs. In war, they expand enormously and in many areas, particularly in remote theaters, they not only furnish the interpretative forecasts for the armed forces, but also supplement the observations of the permanent network when they are sparse. They expand or contract in scope, or transfer their stations as required to meet military exigency, using the regular synoptic network of the permanent civil meteorological service whenever possible.

There will always be opportunity for meteorologists in the government service—the first stage referred to above. The number of meteorologists employed by the United States Weather Bureau has increased rapidly during recent years, especially in its aeronautics branch, and the continued development of aeronautics promises further increases in the Weather Bureau. Moreover, the meteorological facilities now being extended on international routes as part of military operation will undoubtedly become part of the civil airways system after the war and more meteorologists will be needed to staff important offices in that system. It is to the best interest of meteorological science and professional meteorologists in general to maintain an adequate and well-staffed national meteorological organization since its synoptic network is the basis for all current forecasting and advisory services. A well coordinated and uniform basic meteorological service under the Weather Bureau, with standards in professional qualifica-

tions and techniques second to none, is the cornerstone of meteorological progress in this country.

As for personal opportunities in the private practice of meteorology after the war, no one can state the prospects with certainty. In the United States, the official attitude towards the development of this field has been more liberal and progressive than in any other country. Some of the leading nations hold to the view that it is contrary to public interest to encourage the private practice of meteorology. This view parallels the ideas commonly held in these countries with respect to government versus private ownership of the major public utilities, including air transport. In the United States we believe there are great opportunities for the private meteorologist.

There will doubtless also be opportunities for the meteorologist in Latin American countries where meteorology is not yet as well organized and where air transportation offers advantages relatively greater even than in the United States. It has been stated on good authority that air freight is cheaper in Mexico than mule packs for cargoes such as coffee, chicle, and concentrates of ore when they must be shipped from inaccessible regions.

Every pilot training school—and there will be many of them needed to produce the flow of pilots required for expanding air transport and for private flying as well as for a military reserve—will need a competent instructor in the principles of aeronautical meteorology. The time may come when every important college and university will offer cultural, if not professional, courses in this subject. An example of the growing interest in meteorological education is given in the course now in progress in Medellin, Colombia, under direction of the Weather Bureau and with the sponsorship of the State Department.



The first enlisted man to salute the new officer gets the dollar.



A pretty wife proudly pins the gold bar on her second lieutenant.

Two hundred meteorological observers from the twenty Latin American Republics are enrolled in this six months' training course. Forty of these have been brought to the United States for enrolment in the classes in meteorology at five universities, one of which is the University of Chicago.

I have not mentioned that branch of meteorology known as climatology. The climate of any region is a natural resource open to intelligent exploitation much the same as our mineral, forest, and water power resources. The science of climatology has made little progress in the last few decades and it awaits the attention of competent experts with the inspiration to develop new techniques that will bring it in line with developments in synoptic meteorology. There should be a place for an agricultural climatologist on the staff of each of our forty-eight agricultural colleges and experiment stations. There they could work with the agronomist, the horticulturalist, and the soil scientist to discover the kinds of crops and their appropriate varieties for best results under various climatological conditions. There will also be opportunities for the climatologist in the several fields of engineering, particularly in civil engineering and hydrology. Aero-electric installations as a source of power have been the subject of considerable research and may possibly offer new openings from the meteorologist.

As for the future possibilities of aeronautical meteorology as a science, I should leave that to the experts who know its possibilities and its limitations. I am familiar with the fact that meteorology deals with some of the most complex natural phenomena and that precision in the practice of applied meteorology is extremely difficult. But science has a way of solving difficult problems. Time after time complex phenomena have given up their secrets under concerted and intensive scientific research and I would advise meteorologists not to be too conservative in outlook.

In the post-war field of aeronautical meteorology, there will be many new facilities. Instead of weather maps drawn independently in hundreds of different offices, many without adequate facilities, it will doubtless become the practice to disseminate synoptic and prognostic charts from principal forecasting centers by facsimile or other electronic method of reproduction. A start has been made in this direction by the master analysis transmitted from the Weather Bureau in Washington. There will be in-flight reports and regular flight weather observers analogous to the vessel weather observer of the past to furnish upper air observations supplementing the network of radiosonde stations. There will be special reconnaissance flights to obtain more definite information of severe atmospheric disturbances, such as hurricanes. New electronic devices will be developed to scan or sound atmospheric conditions from a distance. Possibly a system of automatic weather stations along the lines of experimental work before the war will be established in the Arctic and on the oceans to remove the blind spots that have always existed in weather maps of the hemisphere. There may

be improved methods for measuring extra-terrestrial elements, such as solar radiation, whose influence upon our weather is still undetermined. With such aids parts of the puzzle of atmospheric circulation and weather behavior now missing may be discovered and the entire picture may turn out to be simpler than we expect.

The United States already has one of the most advanced meteorological organizations in the world. Its facilities surpass those of any other nation except Soviet Russia. They include more than 350 first-order stations in continental United States and territories, more than 500 airway weather stations, and almost 7,000 climatological and other special stations. Even before the war the upper air observational network of the United States was far advanced, with more than 100 pilot balloon stations and more than 30 radiosonde stations. This organization is an excellent foundation upon which to build further advances in aeronautical meteorology.

Weather is one of the major determining factors in human affairs and weather science should rank with the most important physical sciences. It differs from those sciences which deal with the *manufacture* of things or materials desired by man in that we do not expect to make weather to order, at least on a large scale; but foreknowledge of weather conditions and particularly more complete information of future weather will be of inestimable value in the modern world and the Air Age which will dominate it. Meteorology has been slow to develop because its secrets have been hidden in the upper air, or in remote regions of the globe, and perhaps in extra-terrestrial effects where they have been beyond the reach of the scientist. The Air Age furnishes the means and the stimulus which will enable the meteorologist to get at many of these secrets. With improvements in techniques, the opportunities of the meteorologist to play a leading role in aeronautics, agriculture, business and commerce, engineering, industry, and transportation will be greatly multiplied.

#### COLLEGE GRADUATES WITH SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TRAINING NEEDED FOR WAR RESEARCH AND TEACHING

Heavy demands for research workers and teachers are being made upon the Office of Scientific Personnel of the National Research Council. The greatest shortage exists in the field of physics, for which instructors and research workers are being recruited from many related fields. The office also has calls from the armed services, governmental agencies, war industry, and educational institutions for mathematicians, geologists, and biologists trained in bacteriology, nutrition, plant pathology, and animal physiology.

All persons who have sufficient training and experience to work in any of these highly critical fields are urged to communicate at once with Homer L. Dodge, Director, Office of Scientific Personnel, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, 25, D. C.

## NEWS OF THE QUADRANGLES

(Continued from page 13)

University's faculty from 1920 until 1929 and was executive secretary of the American Institute of Sacred Literature from 1890 until 1935.

Born in Great Bend, Pennsylvania, in 1862, Miss Chamberlin studied in the University's Divinity School. Previously she had been examiner for the Chautauqua Institution, and with the founding of the University came to Chicago to carry on the religious extension work in which Dr. Harper had a lifelong interest. In her work on the Midway she was closely associated with Dean Shailer Mathews. She was also the author of several books, the most recent, *Making the Bible Live*, published in 1939.

### Dawn in Russia

It is interesting to find that, although Russia in the conduct of her war effort has hit the heaviest blows against Germany of any of the United Nations, and although presumably her scientists are as involved in the Soviet fight as are our own in our war program, pure science is not dead in Russia. In a note in the current *Astrophysical Journal*, Otto Struve comments on an article in the *Russian Astronomical Journal* by its editor, Vassili Grigorievich Fessenkoff, in which Dr. Fessenkoff charges the asteroids with being the leading dust makers of the solar system.

The dust-producing asteroids were indicted in connection with the search for an explanation of "zodiacal light," the glow which appears on the eastern horizon just before dawn and on the western skyline just after sunset. It was agreed that the glow was produced by dust particles, but the sun, like a vast vacuum cleaner, is constantly absorbing the dust. A source more productive than the collisions of comets had to be found to account for the dust supply.

Dr. Fessenkoff calculated that the asteroids would be capable of producing enough dust to account for the glow, for although they are small—a mile or two in diameter—they are many. Their chances of collisions are therefore high, because of the relatively high ratio of surface to volume, and they are small enough so that their own gravitation would be insufficient to hold onto the dust as does this pull in larger bodies. The moon, for example, is covered with a thick layer of dust.

### Vale Atque Ave

Just ten years ago this month the writer of these columns arrived on the campus fresh from a Milwaukee high school. The World's Fair was on. Harry Gideonse in the social sciences general course and John Putnam Barden, editor of the *Maroon*, were the heroes of the class. This month, the decade completed, with ninety-six of 120 months spent on the Midway, the writer departs. All of the World's Fair except Fort Dearborn has been torn down. Barden is in the Army. Gideonse is in Brooklyn.



DON MORRIS

The decade has been anything but dull. The New Plan was beginning to be old in 1933-34, but it was in that year that Georg Mann, the first student to graduate under it, received his bachelor's. The next year was the year of the Walgreen investigation, to be followed two years later with a quarter million dollar gift from the drug store operator. In the same year T. V. Smith ran for and was elected to the state Senate through the machinations of Jerry Kerwin and the students in the political science department. The next year was Jay Berwanger's last and in some ways greatest year on the football team, and at the end of the same year *Phoenix*, now dead, and *Comment*, also now dead, merged but rejected the proposed name of *Phoenament*. The merged product folded after one year to be superseded by *Pulse*, now a war casualty. Sic transeunt student publications.

So down the years. In the next year A. A. Stagg came back to the Midway and beat Chicago. Eduard Benes joined the faculty. In 1939 Chicago withdrew from intercollegiate football. In 1940 the war training program began in January with the training of pilots for the Civil Aeronautics Authority. The fiftieth anniversary year was 1941. Exhausted after a spree of honorary degrees in which thirty-five were awarded in one day at the Anniversary Convocation, the University has awarded no more to this day. In 1942 the faculty voted to establish the new College Plan. The University was turning out military and civilian personnel for the war program at the rate of some fifteen thousand a year.

And this brings us almost up to the present. Last spring, eight years after the first graduation under the New Plan, the first students under the Newer Plan received the bachelor's in the College. This fall Mr. Hutchins begins his fifteenth year as president of the University; from now on most students entering the College will have been born since his inauguration.

*Thus the years. Help yourself. Take some.  
Beat the drum and blow the fife,  
As this mortal leaves to make some  
Footprints on the sands of Life.*



## With Our Alumni in the Rockies

You are herewith invited to join the associate editor in the Rockies for a visit with nearly one hundred members of our Chicago family in Denver, Salt Lake City, and Ogden. Many have expressed a desire to meet the children—so meet them you will wherever possible. Next month we will slide down the west slope into the Golden Gate and Los Angeles communities.

### DENVER

**William E. Glass, '21**, returned to his home town in 1921 to manage the family retail store in Sterling, Colorado. In 1928 he became associated with one of Denver's leading stores, the Cottrell Clothing Company, of which he is now vice-president and treasurer. His son, William, Jr., is in the Naval Reserve at Colorado College.

**Gerald E. Welsh, '19, JD '25**, is the division attorney for the long line department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. With his efficient left hand he directed the Denver campaign for this year's Alumni Foundation Gift. Three or four times weekly Jerry enjoys nothing better than swinging on to the back of "Gold Dust" and, in any one of his fourteen silk shirts that can be heard before it is seen, galloping over mountain trails and across irrigation ditches near Denver.

**Anna G. Trimble, '14**, chose the Denver climate in 1917. In 1928 she became a "readers' adviser" at the central library in Civic Center where she continues to advise readers.

In normal times **Willis W. Ritter, LLB '24**, would appear in the news from Salt Lake City where he has been a member of the University of Utah law faculty for sixteen years. But OPA borrowed him to serve as regional rent executive for six mountain states with headquarters in Denver and 165 employees under his direction. The family has remained in Salt Lake. Junior is now 13; Nancy, 9; Mary Lynn, 5; and John, 3½.

**William B. Kramer, III, '21, SM '24, PhD '35**, has been with the U.S. Geological Survey for the past six years. He has three children: Lawrence, 16; Joanne, 14; and Martin, 10.

If proof of the invigorating Colorado climate is needed, take the case of **Dr. Maurice H. Rees, PhD '17**. He joined the physiology faculty of the University of Colorado in 1922. Within the next four years he had become the assistant dean of the

School of Medicine; then the dean; and finally superintendent of hospitals and dean of the School of Medicine with offices in the brand new hospital group at Denver. Maurice, Jr., was following dad's trail when the Army commissioned him as second lieutenant on the administrative staff of a hospital unit.

**Lambert (Bert) J. Case, '25, AM '27**, was transferred from the St. Louis to the Denver Red Cross offices in 1924. In 1942 he became the program secretary for the Denver Y.M.C.A. where he now runs a four-ring service-civilian show. His wife (**Helen Line, '24**) is an ordained Congregational minister. They have two children: Raymond, 13, and Dorothy Jean, 11.

**Gladys I. Lyon, '19**, presides over the sand tables of the Montclair kindergarten with a record of sixteen years in the Denver school system. She has had all the ground school work for aviation and is prepared to take to the air any time her country needs her.

**John G. Reid, '14**, has been practicing law in Denver since 1915. His daughter, Alice, is an instructor in photography at Lowry Field—at the edge of Denver—and his son, George, has a responsible position on an eastern Colorado stock ranch where the

expansive acreage stretches into five figures.

After a year spent in a Wyoming mining camp, **Dr. John R. Evans, '24, MD '28**, moved to Denver in 1930 to become one of Colorado's leading physicians. His son, John, is in junior high.

**Milton V. Stenseth, '19**, is so busy as agency director of Kansas City Life for the mountain states that he has trouble keeping office hours. The two children are: Margaret, engaged to John Davis, III, at present in the Air Corps, and Milton, Jr., who is 13.

**Maple T. Harl**, who did graduate work at the Law School in 1917, resigned the presidency of the Denver Safe Deposit Company in 1939 to become state bank commissioner for Colorado. He is also treasurer of Colorado Women's College. In the first World War he was Major Harl. Daughter Suzanne is deep in journalism at the University of Colorado with an eye on the Latin Americas when she is ready for foreign corresponding.

Starting literally at the bottom, **George H. Garrey, '01, SM '02**, began his geological career in the Leadville mines. As a consulting geologist and mining engineer he has dug into many a promising rock in all parts of the country and also Mexico—from whence he returned to the States when chronic revolutions got to keeping him awake nights. For twenty-five years his headquarters were in Philadelphia but for the past five he has lived with his wife in Denver, from where he supervises his numerous mining interests in the state. For inspiration and relaxation he joins his fellow members at the Cactus Club where the suspended dictionary is frequently pulled down from the ceiling to settle arguments and the old original barn door carries the autographs of many famous visitors.

**Howard M. Daniels, MBA '42**, went from the School of Business to the Gates Rubber Company in Denver as an accountant. His two sons are: Lawrence, 4, and James, 1.



In this delightful garden of their home Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Milligan entertained the Denver alumni at a late tea on August 11 with your associate editor as a guest. Mrs. Milligan (Ella Metsker, '06) received an alumni citation at the June Reunion this year.

Mrs. Archie A. Weissburg (Terry Wise, '18), with her husband, figure ration points and try to keep their forty employees intact at their Famous Cafe on Welton Street. They have built a Denver reputation for continental dishes. Mrs. Weissburg taught French at Sioux City high school, Oak Park, and the Harvard School for Boys (Chicago) before she and her husband opened their 240-chair cafe at Denver in 1936.

In the first World War Dr. John G. Ryan, '08, SM '09, Rush '10, was a captain in the Medical Corps. His last ten months in the Army were spent at Fitzsimons United States General Hospital near Denver, which was long enough for the doctor to become attached to the mile-high city with the mountain backdrop. Since 1919 Dr. Ryan has practiced internal medicine in Denver and since 1921 he has been on the medical staff of the University of Colorado. Today he is working his hardest, conscientiously doing his utmost for the health of his city while now and then mumbling something about all doctors being dead before the war's end if they don't get some help.

William R. Michell, '32, moved from Chicago to Denver in 1940 to become executive secretary of the community branches of the Y.M.C.A.

Cecil E. Shoenfelt, '31, holds some sort of a record as a loyal alumnus: he never was in residence at Chicago; all his work was through Home Study. With headquarters in Denver for some thirty years, he has been an independent geologist. The doctor has recently ordered him to quit climbing over peaks and crags in search of new oil. His heart refuses to cooperate.

Dr. Theodore E. Beyer, Rush '15, did his undergraduate work at Wisconsin. He moved to Denver more than twenty-five years ago for his health and incidentally the health of thousands of Denverites through the years. His daughter, Ann, is a graduate of Stanford.

Jack T. Higginbotham, '38, is a Salt Lake City boy but his headquarters are now in Denver where he is a special agent in the intelligence unit of the Treasury Department (warning to careless bookkeepers) investigating income tax irregularities. He calls his 18-months-old boy Val.

Harold H. Schlabach, '08, slipped out of the silk hosiery business in Texas well ahead of the return-to-rayon days and joined the Denver offices of the Indiana Lumbermens Mutual in 1936. Uncle Sam has

borrowed his three boys: Edgar, for the Army; William, on a destroyer; and Charles, with the ground forces in the Air Corps.

Robert H. McWilliams, AM '13, was a Salina high school principal and a member of the Kansas Wesleyan faculty before becoming head of the Department of Sociology at Denver University sixteen years ago. His three sons are in the service: Robert, Naval Intelligence; Edward, a lieutenant in the South Pacific; and David, a sergeant in the Army Star Training Unit at the University of Missouri.

For twenty-one years Dr. Chesmore Eastlake, '16, has practiced internal medicine in Denver. Son, Chesmore, is a one-hundred-per-cent junior, having been born on dad's birthday. The doctor took a leave of absence from the staff of the University of Colorado School of Medicine when his son entered for his medical training so there could be no question about the boy making it on his own. Dad will rejoin the staff when the coast is clear. Harriet, the daughter, is married to an Army captain.

Tucking his two degrees in his pocket, Samuel Chutkow, '18, JD '20, headed back to eastern Colorado where he served in such public offices as assistant attorney general; county attorney; and district attorney. In 1933 Mrs. Chutkow persuaded him it was her turn to select the location which, strangely enough, proved to be her home town, Denver, where they have since raised the family: Lee, 19; Arnold, 14; and Jerry, 10.

When Julian P. Nordlund, LLB '23, finished Law School, Dean Hall recommended him to friends in the Capitol Life Insurance Company who sent Julian to join the home office legal staff in Denver. This was a happy coincidence since Julian had become attached to the Colorado mountains where he had previously worked in the forest service. Nancy Ann, 11, makes the family a threesome.

Ann Besemer, AM '42, has made application to the Red Cross for medical social work in a foreign base hospital. In the meantime she is continuing her medical social work with the University of Colorado School of Medicine and Hospitals.

Morris Hoffman, SM '29, heads the Department of Physics at East high school. He has two sons: Irwin, 11, and Nathan, 9.

After a ten-year friendly competition with a veterinarian and a medically-minded minister in a small Nebraska town, Dr. James F. Morning, Rush '91, moved to Denver in 1901 where he has been a practicing physician until his retirement two years ago at the age of seventy-three! His two daughters are married and the doctor is enjoying his retirement with his wife and his never-waning sense of humor.

Mrs. Paul V. Hill (Della Stanforth, AM '32) is a native of Colorado. Her husband is a member of the English faculty at North high school. The third member of the family is Catherine, who is nine years old.

Turning the Cobb Hall information desk over to John Moulds, Hayward D. Warner, '03, entered the mining game in Colorado in 1903. Ten years later he moved to Chehalis, Washington, and spent ten of the next twenty-four with the Carnation Milk Company. When his father wanted to retire from his insurance business in Denver, Howard moved in and took over the roll-top desk. There are two daughters and a son in the family: Virginia is in Los Angeles; Kendall (mother's maiden name) and Robert are in Philadelphia.

Dr. S. S. Kauvar, MD '34, returned to his native Denver eight years ago. Today, in addition to a heavy private practice, he is a member of the University of Colorado medical staff. He has two children: Gerald, 6, and Carol, 3. While we were in Denver Dr. Kauvar left for New York to be in attendance on August 22 at the wedding of his brother, Abraham, MD '39, who is a lieutenant in the Medical Corps.

Clarence W. Kemper, AM '11, DB '12, has been pastor of the First Baptist Church since 1934. During his nine-year ministry the membership has grown to 1600 and a new \$300,000 edifice across from the capitol building was built. His two daughters are married—Martha to a Denver heart specialist and Elizabeth to a New York attorney. Clarence, Jr. is a fellow in the Mayo clinics.

Dr. Harry Gauss, '14, Rush '15, SM '16, is an internal medicine specialist and a member of the University of Colorado medical staff. He takes time for numerous extra-curricular activities in his field including membership in the State Nutrition Council and serving as examining physician for the British government and for the local draft board. He has two children: Harriet, 13, and Edward, 10.



### One Happy Chicago Family

On the third floor of the Denver Equitable Building are the regional (five states) offices of the Social Security Board and six Chicago alumni. Heading the staff is **Harold G. Wilson, '36**, who has efficiently filled this position four of his seven years with the board in Denver. Harold has three children: Willa Marie, 8; Bobby Lou, 5; Douglas C., 1; and a phenominal victory garden, of whom and which he is very proud.

Assistant to Mr. Wilson has been **Victor D. Carlson, AM '40**, who came to Denver two years ago from the Oregon State Department of Public Welfare. We say "has been" because a note from Victor since we returned announces (1) his appointment to Atlanta as public assistance representative for six southern states; and (2) the arrival of Thomas Martin on August 21. Young Thomas will soon discover he has two brothers: Charles, 7, and Victor Ivan, 5.

**Laurin Hyde, AM '35**, is assistant regional representative of the Bureau of Public Assistance. His wife was **Marian Ward, AM '37**, and they have one son, Phillip, who is two years old. **Arthur P. Miles, AM '36, PhD '40**, is regional research consultant and his wife is also an alumna (**Julia Beatty, AM '39**). They have two girls: Nancy, 4, and Sally, 1. Arthur was formerly on the Tulane University faculty. He has a weakness for Dagwood sandwiches which incorporate slices of green cucumbers from Harold Wilson's aforementioned garden.



**Erma H. Wainner, AM '29**, is a public assistance analyst specifically responsible for the Utah state program and **Eleanor V. Swenson, AM '39**, holds the same position for Montana. They are one happy Chicago family, particularly at noon when they gather in the Carlson-Miles office for coffee, sandwiches, and homemade cake, not to mention Harold's indigestible cucumbers.

**Dr. Luman E. Daniels, '19, Rush '20**, is a neurologist and an associate professor of neurology at the University of Colorado School of Medicine. His son Bob, 17, entered Chicago under the new College plan in June. Bob's enthusiastic letters bring a satisfied, far-away (1919) expression to dad's eyes.

**Dr. Philip W. Whiteley, '17, MD '19**, is a lieutenant colonel with the Selective Service System. He is sta-

tioned at Denver so he still keeps in touch with his office in the Metropolitan Building. Son Kirk came to Chicago last spring with Bob Daniels (see preceding paragraph). Both are in the College and roommates. Kirk has a sister, Kay 12, who is still at home.

**Norris C. Bakke, LLB '19**, has been a Colorado Supreme Court judge since 1936. During the past summer he spent two months in Chicago as a referee for the National Railroad Adjustment Board.



His qualifications stem from Hutchinson Commons where, as head waiter, he settled many a dispute. Judge Bakke is also a member of the Permanent Judicial Commission (supreme court) of the Presbyterian Church. Norris, Jr. is at Colorado College studying for Marine officer school and Nancy, 11, is at home.

Deciding in 1932 that a securities and market analyst might just as well live in a city of his choice, **Maurice S. Brody, '23, MBA '43**, moved to Denver — after first doing some "brushing-up" at the School of Business. The University Press has just published his study of "Wage Rates and Living Costs in a War Economy" (see *Books*, inside cover). Son Robert is attending the New Mexico Military Institute. Mr. Brody slipped back into his Chicago cap and gown to attend our September Convocation and receive his master's in business administration.

Mrs. Charles E. Lowe (**Mary Compton, '07**) has lived in Denver

since 1913. She is a member of the English faculty of East high school. In the background of numerous Denver students who have come to the Quadrangles will be found the influence of alumna Lowe. In February, 1942, Mrs. Lowe was injured in a fall from which she is still recovering although she returned to her classroom after a semester's absence.

**Dr. Cotter Hirschberg, MD '40**, is a psychiatrist at the eighty-bed Colorado Psychopathic Hospital. He also teaches psychiatry in the University of Colorado Medical School of which the Psychopathic Hospital is a part. His wife is a Colorado girl soon to receive her S.B. and nursing degrees from the University of Colorado.

**Carl M. Perricone, '28**, arrived in Denver in 1926 as a special correspondent for the *New York American* after serving as a foreign correspondent. From 1927 to 1933 he taught history and language at the University of Denver. Since then he has been practicing law. Too light for varsity football, Carl took his disappointment out on a clarinet in Beach Cragun's University Band. Carl's son, Gaspar, 15, is huskier than was dad and expects to play college football. His sister, Bitia, 16, solved the secretary shortage for her father during the summer.

**Dr. Henry D. Lederer, '34, MD '37**, his wife, **Roberta Guttman, '36**; and small son, Dan, 1½, are living in Denver while the doctor, a captain in the Medical Corps, is stationed at Fitzsimons United States General Hospital.

Since 1936, **Allie Boyd, AM '28**, has been stationed in Denver with Doubleday Doran and Company. His work takes him to schools and libraries in Colorado, Utah, western Kansas, and western Nebraska. War has scattered the Boyd family. John is a Marine in the Pacific area; Bill is an aviation cadet; and Vivian is in Tracy, California.

**Paul M. Stebbins, '28**, moved to Denver two years ago as branch manager for the Hires Root Beer Company. He has the currently difficult job of keeping the Hires' barrels full in New Mexico, Wyoming, and Colorado. His daughter, Pauline, is 12.



**Capt. Charles B. Mahin, JD '35**, is in charge of all field training in the Army Air Corps at Fort Logan. He lives in Denver with his wife and small son, Douglas. Capt. Mahin, a product of the University's Institute

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f Military Studies, still praises the training he received in the Field House before he entered the service.

**Eleanor Hearon**, who did advanced work in the School of Social Service Administration in 1931-32, is director of medical social service at the Colorado General Hospital, where she has been since 1937.

Any way you figure it the Sass family is one hundred per cent Chicago. They are all alumni and they have proved their loyalty in many ways through the years. **Frederick Sass**, '01, has given up his law practice and moved to Capitol Hill where he is referee for the Colorado Industrial Commission with offices in the new State House building. Mrs. Sass was **Edith Shaffer**, '03. **Frederick, Jr.**, '30, JD '32, is an attorney with the Northern Trust Company (Chicago), while his brother, **Louis**, '32, is a geologist in Venezuela. Two of dad's brothers and two sisters also attended Chicago as have a nephew and a niece in more recent years.

**M. Mayhall Smith**, '27, JD '29, is in the legal division of the Bureau of Reclamation. When we were in Denver last August he was out of the city "reclaiming" some of the fish planted in the near-by streams of the Colorado Rockies.



## OGDEN

**Dr. George M. Fister**, '16, MD '18, as never outlived his enthusiasm for Chicago where, for the first time in his educational career, he was made to realize that education was to his personal advantage so it was up to him and nobody else as to how much or how little he got. So he worked hard and liked it. For sixteen years Ogden has had the benefit of his hard work. His specialty is urology. The two children are married. Mary's husband is a West Point graduate now stationed in New Mexico. Frank is in the personnel department of Columbia Steel at Provo.

One of Ogden's most prominent attorneys is **Roy D. Thatcher**, LLB '10. He is also serving his second term as chairman of the Board of Regents of the University of Utah. Son Paul is a member of dad's law firm while his brother, **Emerson**, also an attorney with offices on the northwest coast, is at present a lieutenant in the Navy. The two sisters are married. **Dive** lives in Nashville and **Miriam** in Palo Alto—where her husband is a research chemist.

**LeRoy B. Young**, LLB '13, moved from Brigham City in 1928 to join

**Roy Thatcher** in the practice of law. He has an enviable record of court successes. There are three girls in the Young family: Betty is teaching in California; Ruth is with the International Business Machine Company; and Patricia, 14, is living at home.

**Frank J. Collings**, '11, who played center field on the first Chicago baseball team to visit Japan and captained the team in 1911, has been an Ogden citizen for nine years. He is manager of the Ogden branch of Merrion and Wilkins, live stock commissioners. Frank handles so many sheep through his branch that he has no trouble going to sleep in his apartment atop the Ben Loman hotel.



**Dr. Frank K. Bartlett**, '10, SM '13, **Rush** '13, would feel lonesome if he discovered an empty chair in the reception room of his office. He taught a year at the University and was on the first faculty of the University of Illinois Medical School before moving to Ogden twenty-nine years ago. He now heads the surgery department at the Ogden Thomas Dee Hospital. He was commissioned lieutenant colonel recently, to head the U.S. Public Health Service now being organized in Ogden. And—in his spare time!—he served effectively as the Alumni Foundation chairman for Ogden this year. Dr. Bartlett is loaning his two sons to the U.S.A. Jay, a student in our Medical School this year, is in the Naval Reserve. Frank is in Navy officer training.

**Mrs. Ruth Davidson Korb**, '24, moved to Ogden in 1933 to become office manager for Becker Products Company (beer products). Her daughter, **Joan**, is a nurse at Holy

Cross Hospital, Salt Lake City.

After earning his law degree at Chicago **Joseph E. Evans**, LLB '13, returned to his home town, Ogden, to practice law and some politics (county attorney and district attorney). In 1938 the Mormon Church sent him with his family to head its Paris (France) Mission and supervise the seventy boys working out of that center. The war terminated this work in 1939 and, after safely evacuating the boys, he returned on one of the last passenger ships. He has now re-opened his Ogden law offices. His two daughters are married, **Shirley** to a major and **Francine** to the son of former Utah senator **William H. King**.

"In three months you can clean up!" the super tire sales promotor told **Joseph W. Brewer**, '24, who was home from Chicago for the summer to recoup his reserves for another year on the Quadrangles. Joe was convinced, so he took the Ogden territory and by the end of the summer he had sold tires to the tune of \$6,000! It was too good to desert so Joe never got back to the Midway. Today the Brewer Tire Company is one of Ogden's most successful business houses—with a branch in Salt Lake City. Three brothers help Joe handle the business. In Joseph's immediate family are four future salesmen and two daughters for proof of which simply glance at the pictures on the south wall of his office. They are: **Sharlene**, 15; **Joseph, Jr.**, 13; **Edward**, 11; **Alexander**, 9; **Rodney**, 5; and **Mary**, 2.

**Dr. Wallace H. Budge**, '17, **Rush** '19, began his medical career at Logan. In 1924 he moved to Ogden where he is today one of its leading physicians. **Marian**, an only daughter, is 13.

**John M. Mills**, '03, purchased a farm near Ogden as an investment in the years when he was superintendent of the Ogden city schools (1908-1916). After two years in the Gary school system, he returned to Ogden in 1918 to personally direct the destinies of his 300-acre Mount Ogden Stock Farm. His fifty cows help to provide milk for the city, while his turkeys annually provide from 1,500 to 6,000 Thanksgiving and Christmas tables with the main course. He has two sons: **John, Jr.**, and **Kenneth**; and two married daughters: one living in Salt Lake City and the other in Nevada.



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Toyse T. Kato, '39, is an assistant project engineer in the Ogden district for the Federal Public Housing Authority. He met his wife on the Quadrangles when she was taking post-graduate work in nursing at Chicago Lying-in. She is a registered nurse at the Thomas Dee Hospital in Ogden. They enjoy country life with Toyse's folks on the home ranch just outside the city.

## SALT LAKE CITY

Above the Wasatch Range the sun was kindling another August day when we telephoned Chicago greetings from Hotel Utah to President LeRoy Eugene Cowles, '10, AM '14, of the University of Utah. But one doesn't just telephone such greetings when one is in Salt Lake. In spite of an important board of regents meeting at 11 o'clock (according to Chairman Roy Thatcher, LLB '16, whom we had visited in Ogden), 9:30 found us in the president's office, coatless—because in Rome you do as . . . talking about Chicago and Utah. From a clay floor Utah cabin President Cowles reached his top rung the hard way: by tireless work and much sacrifice. His second son, Harper, was born on the Quadrangles and named for our first president. He is now a lieutenant colonel in the Field Artillery. Leon, the oldest, is a vice-consul in charge of the consulate at Vigo, Spain. There are three other children: Willis, heading a transportation company in Salt Lake; Etta Lugene (contracted from LeRoy-Eugene) is studying for her AM in dad's university while her husband is an officer on the battleship *Idaho*; and Calvin is a technician with our European air forces. The University of Utah, under President Cowles, is training its share of uniformed men. But perhaps his most forward recent accomplishment has been the establishment of a four-year medical school—the first and only for the state.

William E. Myrick, '29, returned to Salt Lake from his graduate work at Chicago to join the staff of the First Security Trust Company, where he is now assistant cashier and assistant secretary. He has two children: William (Wally) who is 10, and Robert, 2.

Dean William H. Leary, JD '08, is known and affectionately remembered by every lawyer who attended the University of Utah since 1916, when attorney Leary tapered off his Salt Lake practice to become dean of

Utah's law school. Chicago has no more loyal alumnus than the dean, who heartily approves of our law program. Dean Leary is at present smothered with state and national responsibilities which he carries on with enthusiasm. The six Leary children are: Mary Ellen, a member of the *San Francisco News* staff and author of a recent *Saturday Evening Post* story; William H., a Connecticut business man; John and Peter, in the service; and Patricia and Virginia, students at the University of Utah.

H. L. Mulliner, LLB '13, is back in full legal harness now that the two young men who joined the firm so that H. L. could go fishing are temporarily employed by Uncle Sam. Two of Mr. Mulliner's own sons are in the service: Dick as a lieutenant j.g. and Donald as a combat engineer. Ted has just finished high school and the two girls, Miriam and Frances, are married—Miriam to a second lieutenant and Frances to a director of the housing program in the Los Angeles area.

David A. Skeen, LLB '10, is president of our Salt Lake Chicago Club. He is also national vice-president of the Lions Club, the final step toward the presidency. His daughter, Elinor, recently came to Chicago on a fellowship from the State Department of Public Welfare. She returns to Utah as a psychiatric social worker. The other four children are: Priscilla, wife of an ensign in the Navy; Margaret, married to a first lieutenant in the Coast Artillery; Nancy; and LaRay.

When Martha Kralicek, '25, was traveling in Europe on a sabbatical from Roosevelt high school (Chicago) she met Arthur Gaeth in Prague. Later, they were married in Salt Lake City and then returned to Prague where the two children, Grant Ivins, 11, and Marla Glee, 7, were born. In 1936 the family moved to Utah where Mr. Gaeth daily analyzes the news on the Mutual network and writes a Sunday war summery column for the *Salt Lake City Tribune*.



Florence M. Pierce, SM '16, was a Y.W.C.A. student worker in China until war drove her back to the States in 1937. She is now general secretary of the Salt Lake City Y.W.C.A.

In addition to his heavy law practice, Robert L. Judd, LLB '10, is an active and busy member of the Mormon Church. He devotes most of his spare time, including week-ends, to the business of the Church throughout Utah. There are six children in the Judd family. Thomas G. is a first lieutenant with the Caribbean air force; Augusta, a social service worker, is the wife of a captain in the anti aircraft division; Marian's husband is an Ordnance captain in Denver; Kathryn is married to an executive of Weber Central Dairy Company in Ogden; Robert is with Columbia Steel at Pittsburgh, California; and Pauline is a senior in high school.

Hulme Nebeker, JD '23, is associated with Robert Judd, whose law firm he joined when he returned from Chicago. He has three boys: Richard, in the service; Stephen, in high school; and Howard, in the grades.

Dr. Henry Raile, '18, Rush '20, solved the vacation relief problem in his office last summer by having his attractive daughter, Ramona, serve as office nurse. Ramona is a junior at the University of Utah.

E. E. Ericksen, PhD '18, is professor of philosophy and dean of the School of Arts, Literature, and Sciences at the University of Utah. He retains his enthusiasm for Chicago and its position in the educational world.

Although Dr. Howard P. Kirtley, '00, Rush '04, took medicine, not law, at the University, he is forced to adjudicate many an argument between the Army and the Navy. Daughter Jean's husband is a captain in the Engineers Corps while Anne's fiance is a lieutenant in the Navy. It is all good fun, of course, as it naturally would be if you know Dr. Kirtley. The doctor was on the original board that built the ten-story Medical Arts Building and is proud of the fact that the building, practically one hundred per cent occupied, has always paid the interest on the investment.

Dr. Fuller B. Bailey, Rush '19, has practiced internal medicine in Salt Lake City for twenty years. He was recently asked to assist in organizing the University of Utah's four-year medical school and is at present act-



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ing head of the Department of Internal Medicine. Mrs. Bailey was **Mabelle Zimmer, '19**, a twin sister of Rose Marie who received her bachelor's degree the same year. In fact the two girls did everything together and were never separated until matrimony reared its threatening head. But there is a happy ending:

**Rose Marie Zimmer, '19**, married Henry J. Riggert and remained in

Chicago while her twin sister, Mabelle, moved to Salt Lake City. About three years ago Mr. Riggert was transferred by his company, the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, to Salt Lake City. Mrs. Riggert refuses to state just what, if any, part she played in this transaction. But the fact remains that the twins are again riding, skating, and working together on community projects just like old times.

**Joseph S. Jones, JD '30**, is on leave from his law practice while he serves as a naval lieutenant with headquarters in Seattle where his family has joined him. They live at 4900 E. 39th Street.

**Lester A. Wade, LLB '17**, has moved from Ogden to Salt Lake City where he is now a justice of the state supreme court. His two sons, who live at home, are Glen, studying engineering at the University of Utah, and Norman, a senior in high school.

**Arthur L. Beeley, AM '18, PhD '25**, is dean of the School of Social Work at the University of Utah. He is educational consultant for the Ninth Service Command and is kept busy helping to establish special training units at educational institutions in this area. As dean of the School of Social Work he was responsible for having Dr. William Healy and his wife, Dr. Augusta F. Bronner—from the Judge Baker Guidance Center in Boston—as guest lecturers last summer.

**Sydney N. Cornwall, JD '26**, is now with the law firm of Farnsworth and VanColt. There are two girls in the Cornwall family: Jane Anne, 9, and Barbara, 5.

**Hartland Halliday, LLB '25**, was assistant manager of the Dorchester apartment hotel during the three years he was in Law School. Hartland now specializes in probate, corporation, and real estate law. His oldest son, Herbert, now in the Air Corps, was born while Hartland was at the University. The four others are natives of Salt Lake City: Paul M., 15; Dean, 13; Thomas, 12; and Ann, 9.

**Hugo B. Anderson, JD '14**, is executive director of the Salt Lake county war chest and the city community chest. He was the first secretary of the State Welfare Commission and is chairman of the board of trustees of the State Industrial School. Mrs. Anderson died about a year ago. Hugo's son, David, is a junior at the University of Utah. His daughter, Venice, is the wife of a flight commander in a glider unit.

**Arthur E. Arnesen, AM '32**, is supervisor of curriculum and research of the Board of Education, having been on the supervisory staff since receiving his master's degree. He has three children: Bryce, 10; Artelle, 5; and Lloyd, 1.

**Stephen L. Richards, LLB '04**, is a member of the Quorum of Twelve of the Mormon Church. When we were in the city he was up at Mack's Inn on the Snake River, landing a five-pound salmon trout (according to reports). He is the proud father of seven children and the grandfather of twenty.

**Lorin F. Wheelwright, AM '31**, former bass player in the U. of C. Band, is supervisor of music in the Salt Lake City schools. At present he is having fun as state director of community singing for the Treasury Department (bond rallies, etc.). Discovering the dearth of arrangements for boys with changing voices, he is editing a song book for the voices of boys from twelve to eighteen. Actually the book won't be needed in his own family where there is no such problem: The children are: Mona, 9; Sylvia, 5; and Donna, 1, all treble cleffers!



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# NEWS OF THE CLASSES

## ★ IN THE SERVICE ★

ERWIN A. SALK, '39, AM '41, was recently commissioned second lieutenant at the Adjutant General's School at Fort Washington, Md.

LIEUT. RICHARD B. MEAD, MBA '39, is an assistant finance officer at the Oklahoma City air depot, Tinker Field.

COL. LAWRENCE H. WHITING, '13, is an expert consultant to the Secretary of War, with the military personnel division of the Army Service Forces.

CAPT. PAUL M. KAUFMAN, '21, MD '23, is at one of the station hospitals overseas.

LIEUT. LAWRENCE R. STICKLER, '37, SM '38, writes from overseas: "Perhaps you'd be interested in our version of the U. of C. round table that we are conducting here in camp. An open discussion in which post-war problems are thrashed out is participated in by the men in camp. We have no actual references so we all have to rely on our previous education to supply us with facts. Joining us are members of the British Army, so these forums take on a true international note.

"Needless to say we are all working hard and doing good work on our enemies."

WINFIELD LOWE, '31, is a corporal in the Air Corps and stationed at Benjamin Field in Tampa, Fla.

LIEUT. SAM STREET HUGHES, JD '29, on leave as mayor of Lansing, Michigan, writes from Madison, Wisconsin, that several hundred engineering and medical students by Lake Mendota keep him busy. He is doing

administrative work with additional duty of teaching naval organization to wide-awake apprentice seamen, some with one to six years of college training. He adds: "My six busy weeks in May and June at Columbia University's midshipmen school reminded me of my U. of C. days when each professor assigned work as though he was my only teacher (no 40 hour weeks)."

HUNT BADGER, JR., '40, is attending officer candidate school in Miami and says his "time is not his own."

MAJOR RICHARD C. BOYER, '39, on leave of absence as instructor at the University, is in the Medical Corps "on a Pacific isle."

A note from CAPT. NATHAN MORRIS, MD '38, received in July indicated that he had participated in the North African campaign.

HARRY B. BURR, MD '30, is serving overseas with the Navy.

CORP. MORRIS COHEN, '39, returned to the United States in the spring after extended duty in the Solomon Islands, in order to attend officers candidate school at Fort Monmouth, N. J.

CARL Q. CHRISTOL, JR., PhD '41, has been promoted to major. He has been stationed in Newfoundland.

CAPT. DONALD W. RIDDLE, '20, PhD '23, formerly associate professor of New Testament at U. of C., has been assigned as A-2 of the 55th bombardment training and operational wing at MacDill Field, Tampa, Florida. His job is to inspect and supervise intelligence work at MacDill as well as at other camps in Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana.

PFC. IRVIN D. SHOSTAK, '42, has been training at Herington, Kansas. He wrote us recently: "I do wish one thing, a thing that is not too easy. Too many times now I have heard some of my buddies lament that a college education for one reason or another was beyond their worlds. Could the University push a plan that would bring this education closer to those that sincerely hunger for it? At Salt Lake City I met a staff sergeant who had grammar school education studying Socrates. He had borrowed it from a college man and had written a paper on some of the works that would have amazed the humanities faculty. Wouldn't it be worth the effort if men like him were given the chance to get the education they so sincerely desire? And could the

University present some of its books to the camp libraries where the men ask for good books? I know that they would be appreciated by the soldiers, I know that I would appreciate getting some of the books that I want and cannot afford or get."

[*The University has already made a generous contribution to camp libraries.—Ed.*]

JOHN N. HUGHES, JR., '31, JD '33, has been promoted to major. He is overseas in the office of the Judge Advocate.

STUART KENNEY, '27, wrote us from somewhere in Africa in the summer that he had been promoted to staff sergeant—still in intelligence work which he considers "the most interesting and important work in the Army, bar none." He has also been appointed Summary Court and Judge Advocate's clerk because of the law he had at the University.

ALFRED H. NORLING, '42, is on anti-submarine duty in the South Atlantic.

A/C JOHN D. SMITH, '43, says that he doesn't like Pecos, Texas, where he has been training but that "flying is wonderful and Army life isn't bad."

LIEUT. PAUL B. STRATTE, MD '41, writes: "At present I am stationed at the garrison which was the scene of the novel *Beau Geste*. Would gladly exchange its romance for the noise of the Chicago loop."

CAPT. EVERETT L. SUNDQUIST, MD '39, sends in the following: "It is gratifying to see that the University of Chicago, like the so-called 'decadent democracies,' is capable of gearing its facilities to wartime demands. It adds prestige to the University and makes us all proud to call it 'our school.' North Africa is full of graduates from the University of Chicago and discovering the other fellow hails from the same place you do always creates a friendly atmosphere. Say hello to the Class of '39 from Rush.

"The other fellows always add a word or two about the glamour or lack of glamour among the girls from their part of the world; so I might add that I believe that the veils worn over the faces of these Arab women certainly enhances their beauty. From what I have seen of those that don't wear the veils, any covering is a help indeed. Give me the American girl anytime, and especially one in Eugene, Oregon. The latter is for home consumption, just in case my wife reads this."

RALPH LEWIS, '32, "made the grade" at Fort Benning and is now Lieutenant Lewis, though it cost him fifteen pounds, he says. He is at the

### ALUMNI READING LISTS

During the past two years the Alumni Association has provided reading lists on scores of subjects for the inquiring alumnus. We now have 428 bibliographies as the result of requests from more than 4300 former students. They have been prepared by experts from the University's faculty. They cover a multiplicity of fields. They are available to all former students. Just drop a note to Charlton T. Beck, Alumni House, University of Chicago, stating the subjects in which you are interested and reading lists will be sent you, even though they must be specially prepared.

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PVT. RICHARD D. DUBOIS, '45, writes that he is having the time of his life—"working, playing hard, lots of physical training, and studies easy for one with a U. of C. background." He is training at John City, Tenn.

ENSIGN RUSSELL M. BAIRD, '38, is in command of a sub-chaser in Pacific waters.

STANLEY H. WEAVER, '29, is a major in the Army Air Forces.

## THE CLASSES

### 1898

IDA R. S. FARGO tells us that she has been living in the same home in Salem, Oregon, for thirty-three years. She was badly injured by a truck some time ago but is beginning to walk again. Her husband passed away three years ago.

### 1900

ALDEN H. HADLEY is special joint educational representative of the Indiana Department of Conservation and the National Audubon Society. He is living at Mooresville, Ind.

### 1903

ELIZBETH J. RICHARDS is living in Encinitas, California, and writes: "I look back to 1901-1903 at the University of Chicago with gratitude for many reasons. After twenty years as a very busy teacher in the public schools in Iowa, Washington, and Colorado, I had a great longing to sit under the inspiring instruction of Col. Francis Wayland Parker, whom I had known through my *School Journal* for years. At the then School of Education in the small building on the outskirts of the campus I had the privilege of becoming well acquainted with that wonderful educator and lover of children and youth for four months before his death."

### 1904

In June CHARLES F. LELAND became regional manager for the Committee for Economic Development to carry on a post-war planning program of the committee.

JOHN W. SCOTT, PhD, of Laramie, Wyoming, retired in September of 1941.

### 1906

LILLIAN PORGES CANMANN sends in news of her three sons: Mark, who received his MD from Cincinnati, was resident doctor at Bobs Roberts and is now at Children's Memorial, Chicago. David, a lawyer, graduated from Michigan, is now foreman at a defense plant; the third son is taking pre-medical work at Illinois. Mrs. Canmann says: "Spent two of my hap-

piest years at the School of Education under Bertha Payne, Dean Jackman, Miss Allen, and others."

### 1907

HERBERT E. GASTON, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has been named by President Roosevelt as chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee on Employee Activities. The function of the committee is purely advisory; it contributes suggestions and advice to various employing agencies of the government with respect to the disposition of cases involving charges of subversive activities. Gaston was a recipient of the alumni citation last June.

### 1909

HELEN JACOBY EVARD wrote in the summer that "her gang" was all right. John, 23, is a second lieutenant in the Adjutant General's Department, stationed at the office of dependency benefits at Newark, New Jersey, and hopes to be married this fall. Harry recently passed his V-5 examinations and expected to be called for naval aviation training. Betty's contribution is that "we have to hurry up and

stop the war, for it is getting altogether too personal."

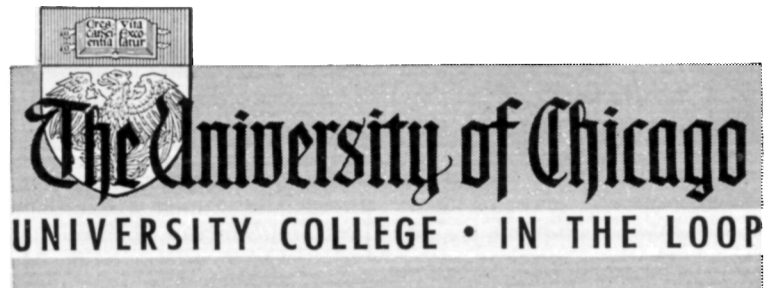
### 1911

ALICE LEE LOWETH writes from Cleveland Heights: "Along with almost every other woman I know I am doing my own work and not minding it too much. Only two of my three children are at home. My daughter Jean is living with her husband and baby girl in Miami, Florida. It's hard to be a long-distance grandmother. My war activities consist of two days a week of Red Cross work and the preparation and duties connected with being an acting senior air raid warden."

### 1913

After teaching nine years in the geography department of the State Teachers College at Whitewater, Wisconsin, OLIVE J. THOMAS has resigned to teach military geography to the Army Air Corps at the State Teachers College in Milwaukee, a permanent position in the geography department there.

JACOB A. WALKER, JD, president of the Alabama State Bar As-



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- \*AMERICAN TRADITIONS AND A WORLD AT WAR—4 lectures by Avery O. Craven. (Tuesdays, November 16 to December 7, 6:45-7:45 P. M.) (Course, \$1.65, tax included.)
- †TWENTIETH-CENTURY PAINTING—10 lecture-conferences by Lucy Driscoll, (Tuesdays, October 12 to December 14, 11 A. M.-12:30 P. M.) (Credit or noncredit.) (Course, \$5.00.)
- \*A PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL RELATIONS—10 lectures by Charles Hartshorne, (Wednesdays, October 13 to December 15, 6:45-8 P. M.) (Course, \$3.30, tax included.) (Credit or noncredit.)
- †A CHINESE WAY OF LIFE AND ART—10 lecture-conferences by Lucy Driscoll, (Thursdays, October 14 to December 16, 11 A. M.-12:30 P. M.) (Credit or noncredit.) (Course, \$5.00.)
- †CHINESE AND WESTERN DRAWING—10 lecture-conferences by Lucy Driscoll, (Thursdays, October 14 to December 16, 2-3:30 P. M.) (Credit or noncredit.) (Course, \$5.00.)
- \*TODAY IS NOT TOO SOON: ASIA'S FUTURE—10 lectures by Sunder Joshi, (Fridays, October 15 to December 17, 6:45-7:45 P. M.) (Course, \$3.30, tax included.)

\*Single admission, \$0.55 (federal tax included). †No single admission.

For detailed Announcement of Lectures and Lecture-Conferences, address

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sociation, sent us a program of the annual meeting of the association held in July. Participating in the sessions, besides Walker, were GEORGE M. MORRIS, JD '15, president of the American Bar Association, and Wilber G. Katz, dean of U. of C. Law School, now on leave of absence for government service.

WINIFRED MILLER CLARK writes from Westport, Connecticut; "With my husband in the OPA in Washington, one son in the Army Air Forces, the other an apprentice seaman, I remain at home, and, with the able assistance of two cocker spaniels, *Christopher* and *Ferdinand*, and the cat, *Tiglath-Pileser*, coordinate the family forces, as one of the boys puts it. No alumni seen, due partly to gas—or rather the lack of it—and partly to being where there are none that I know of."

The following are excerpts from an account which ANNA E. MOFFET, missionary, wrote of her return from China about a year ago:

"About the end of March, official word came to us that negotiations had been completed, and that the Japanese government had arranged for two ships to leave the Orient in April—the Japanese steamship *Asama Maru* from Yokohama, and the Italian steamship *Conte Verde* from Shanghai to take American diplomats and as many other civilians as could be accommodated to Portuguese East Africa, where they would be exchanged for Japanese diplomats and civilians, whom the American government would send to that port of repatriation.

"At first it appeared that we were to be given a choice as to whether or not we desired to take advantage of this opportunity. But as we discussed the matter with the Japanese consul in Nanking, it became clear to

us that there was no real option allowed to most of us. The army wanted to eliminate Americans and Britishers, and all western influence from the parts of East Asia under their control, and although they did not wish it to appear on the surface that they were forcing us to leave China, various forms of pressure, restrictions, and threats made it perfectly clear that both for our own sakes and for the best interests of Chinese friends and the work of churches, schools, and hospitals, we had better return to our own country for the duration of the war.

"When the *Conte Verde* finally sailed from Shanghai on June 29 she carried some 635 passengers, about 350 of whom were missionaries. The *Asama Maru*, which carried Americans from Japan, Manchukuo, and Korea and stopped at Hongkong and Saigon to pick up Americans from those ports and from Thailand and Indo-China, carried a somewhat larger number. The two ships left Japan and China at about the same time and proceeded separately to Singapore, where they met and sailed together for the rest of the trip to East Africa. The ships were not convoyed and of course were not armed; they were protected only by the good faith of the belligerent nations and by the spiritual forces which surrounded us on our long voyage.

"From Singapore we went south through the Sunda Straits separating Java and Sumatra, then on across the Indian Ocean to Lourenco Marques, the capital city of Portuguese East Africa and one of the largest ports in Africa. As our two ships came up to the wharf we saw the *Gripsholm* already alongside waiting for us. She was a Swedish ship, most artistically marked with the yellow and blue of the Swedish flag on her hull and decks, and with her name and the word "Diplomats" in large black letters on either side and across her fore and aft bridges. She had brought about 1600 Japanese diplomats and other repatriates from the United States. The following morning the exchange was effected by the Spanish consul in charge of the Japanese and the Swiss consul in charge of the Americans.

"Leaving Lourenco Marques on June 28 we rounded the Cape of Good Hope and then headed northwest across the South Atlantic for Rio de Janeiro, where we were scheduled to stop to let off a group of South American diplomats and their families. On August 10 we came into one of the world's most beautiful har-

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bors, just as Saturn, Jupiter, and Venus faded out before the sun rising from behind the mountains that surround the bay. Just thirty-six hours in this fascinating modern city, but time enough to see some of its tropic beauty, its magnificent cathedrals, public buildings, and homes, and to feel the solemn thrill of its impressive statue of Christ the Redeemer towering on the highest peak overlooking the harbor and the city.

"Fifteen days more and we arose before dawn to see the lights of New York harbor rise out of the ocean in front of our prow. A trip of almost three months and a voyage of 20,020 long sea miles was ended, and I was back in my 'ain countrie.' Glad to be at home—yes; but sorry to have had to come. What did it all mean for the cause of the Kingdom of God that over 750 missionaries had been driven out of East Asia by war? And more still to come. Newspapers were saying foreign missions were ended. Certainly one era in the foreign missionary enterprise of the church has come to a close. But as we look back at the Christian church in the lands we have left behind for a time, we know that the missionary enterprise of the Christian Church is not ended. That enterprise began when God said, 'Let there be light.' It will not end until 'the Kingdoms of this world have become the Kingdoms of Our Lord and of His Christ.'"

1915

LUCILE POWELL, AM, retired from teaching on September 1 and says she'll "keep house, do church work and war work, and thus try to keep busy" at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Since the death of her husband in 1939 LYDIA QUINLAN DOBBINS has been operating the electrical business he established in Springfield, Illinois—the United States Electric Company, a wholesale electrical supply house. She writes: "The war has changed the picture for us greatly. We are endeavoring to lend a hand to the war effort by being a source of supply to the war industries in our vicinity—thus to have a kind of excuse for existing. In my leisure moments I supervise the growing-up of my fourteen-year-old boy, Richard, and do my bit for Jeffersonian democracy by working in the Sangamon County chapter of the League of Women Voters, of which I am now president. A flame of interest in the fight to achieve social justice, kindled in me by Robert Morss Lovett and Edward Scribner Ames, has never entirely died—hence my continued interest in good govern-

ment and in the University of Chicago."

1919

ALBERT F. HARDMAN, SM, is connected with the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, working in the company's recently completed research building in Akron. He is specializing at present in organic chemistry, accelerators, and anti-oxidants in relation to rubber.

1920

CHARLES M. REINOEHL, PhD, writes that his work in the College of Education at the University of Arkansas has been increased by the addition of an Army flight course, which now enrolls six flights of 150 students each, four classes in each flight.

HERMAN R. THIES, SM, is assistant manager of research and new product development and manager of Pliolite sales with the Goodyear Company in Akron. HAROLD J. STOCKMAN is with the same company as a development expert.

1921

ROSE E. RICHARDSON of Gary, Indiana, has completed her twentieth year as instructor in high school mathematics. She says that she feels that her efforts with seniors soon to be inducted into the services is a vital contribution to the war effort.

1922

CECIL M. P. CROSS, PhD, is stationed at the American consulate in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

FRANCIS PARKER SHEPARD, PhD, is a marine geologist carrying on war research at the Navy radio and sound laboratory, Point Loma, California.

1923

WILLIAM A. DOW, MS, has recently become director of the control laboratory of the Woburn Degreasing Company at Harrison, New Jersey.

1924

George Williams College, Chicago, has appointed LACEY L. LEFTWICH, AM, DB '25, PhD '42, instructor and

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director of the college's religious program.

### 1925

SIMON BENSON, SM '29, PhD '31, has been with the Lee Engineering and Manufacturing Company and Lee Foundation for Nutritional Research at Milwaukee for over a year.

CLOY ST. CLAIR HOBSON, AM, PhD '36, has been appointed director of guidance and curriculum of the Planeview public schools at Wichita, Kansas.

WILLIAM B. DOMINICK, AM, is a specialist in training and occupational analysis of the Victor Division of R.C.A. He is living in Jenkintown, Pennsylvania.

MARJORY M. BILLOW, SM, wrote in the summer: "Am right smack in the production line—managing my father's 326-acre farm in southern Michigan. With Michigan State College and the county agent giving good advice, we seem to be making a profitable business with hogs and butter fat, in spite of difficulties with the WPB. With the farmers have organized a 4-H club with a membership of twenty-eight. The surprising thing is that these youngsters crave creative work and we are trying to give them their first introduction to good music, dramatics, and art work. It all seems very worth while."

### 1926

CHARLES R. MORRIS of Milton Academy, Massachusetts, is an editor of the *Independent School Bulletin*, published by the Secondary Education Board. He has recently published a

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paper on "The Teaching of Oral and Written Communication as a Unified Program of Language Instruction" in the *Quarterly Journal of Speech*.

ELDON R. BURKE, AM, PhD '36, has recently become research adviser in relief and reconstruction for the Civilian Public Service Unit 101, Philadelphia.

### 1927

JESSIE M. BIERMAN, MD, has left the Children's Bureau in Washington and is with the California State Department of Public Health in San Francisco.

IRENE A. ERP has become substitute English teacher at Crane high school, Chicago.

### 1928

THEODORE O. ZIMMERMAN, AM '37, has become superintendent of schools at Earlville, Ill.

Doing physics research PAUL J. OVREBO, PhD, is at the aircraft radio laboratory at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

### 1929

IRENE RUDNICK WINN has started teaching English at the York Community high school at Elmhurst, Ill.

As director of the Army-Navy Y.M.C.A., LLOYD V. MOORE, PhD, is now at Santa Maria, Calif.

### 1930

MARY GWEN SHAW, AM, is visiting instructor at Northern Michigan College of Education, Marquette.

For the school year 1942-43 ANNIE LAURIE WALKER, AM, was assistant librarian at Paschal high school in Fort Worth, Texas, where she previously taught Latin.

EDWARD J. BARRETT, JD, after nearly five years with the Illinois State Department of Registration and Education in Springfield, went to Washington, D. C., the latter part of 1941. For a short period he was with the War Department, then with the investigations division of the Civil Service Commission. Since the latter part of 1942 he has been with the Federal Public Housing Authority and is head of the contract examination unit of the finance and accounts division of that agency.

### 1931

MORRIS F. STUBBS, PhD, is teaching chemistry in the A.S.T.P. program at U. of C.

ETHEL E. SMITH, AM, has gone to the University of Hawaii to be assistant professor of education and supervisor of practice teaching.

RUTH PEARSON KOSHUK, PhD, is with the State Department of Public Welfare in Santa Fe, New Mexico, as a research analyst.



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### 1932

J. WILLIAM ANDERSON, AM '35, teaching history at the Township high school, Park Ridge, Ill.

MacMurray College has appointed JOSEPH D. NOVAK, SM, assistant professor of mathematics and physics and head of the department.

WENDELL R. GODWIN, AM, has become superintendent of schools at Hutchinson, Kansas.

EDWARD H. LEVI, JD '35, is with the Department of Justice in Washington as a special assistant to the Attorney General.

After an intensive training course at the national headquarters of the Red Cross, ELEANOR LOEB has been assigned to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, as a psychiatric social worker.

### 1933

ADELIA SMITH, AM, is assistant field director of the American Red Cross station hospital at Atlantic City, N. J.

LYMAN S. JOHNSON has been elected dean of Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas, and commenced his duties September 1. In addition to acting as dean he will serve as associate professor of philosophy.

### 1934

SARAH LOWENSTEIN is teaching mathematics and general science at the Pleasant Ridge school, Cincinnati.

ELVIRA J. GELLENTHIEN, AM, PhD '41, is a junior instructor, Air Corp Maintenance System, at Chanute Field, Ill.

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Laura F. Ulery, AM, has become director of the elementary grades in the schools of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Hasselaine Byrd Taylor, PhD, JD '39, has been teaching full time in the Department of Social Welfare at the University of California. She says that her daughter, Mary Constance, aged sixteen months, is already climbing the Berkeley hills.

Victoria C. Roland is teaching in the child care center of the Cleveland school at Pasadena, California.

V. Brown Scott, PhD, MD '35, is internist at the Inlow Clinic, Shelbyville, Indiana.

### 1935

Alan V. Lowenstein, AM, is with the law firm of Hood, Lafferty and Emerson of Newark, New Jersey.

Herman C. Bowersox, AM '36, PhD '43, has been appointed at Massachusetts Institute of Technology to teach freshman composition to civilian and military students.

Orville T. Bright, AM '39, has been appointed superintendent of schools at Lake Bluff, Ill.

Lynn A. Stiles taught economics at the Central Y.M.C.A. College in Chicago during the summer.

### 1936

Mabel C. Waltz, AM, joined the A. B. Dick Company in Chicago last spring as secretary.

Marjorie J. Bomberger, AM, writes: "Am assistant club director of a large metropolitan service club for enlisted men 'somewhere in North Africa.' Having a busy time feeding thousands of soldiers per day, providing shower, lounge, game, valet services, etc. I recently had a great experience welcoming soldiers from the

front. Real American ice cream (made locally with Army rations) brought the remark, 'Don't touch it, fellas, it's a booby trap—it can't be ice cream!' Have met several people from International House and U. of C., among them Sid Hyman ['35, AM '38] and Jim Wellard [PhD '35] and Bill Lang '36. Ruth S. Buffington, AM '33, is also in the Red Cross recreation program and although on the same continent, we have not met."

Lulu G. McClure, AM, is at Montreat College, North Carolina, teaching English.

Donald D. Parker, DB, PhD, has become assistant field director of the American Red Cross at Kansas City, Missouri.

Robert W. Crist, AM, has joined the staff of Montgomery Ward and Company at Kansas City, Missouri, as assistant training director.

Elsie M. Johnson, AM '41, is teaching at the Roosevelt high school in Des Moines.

Ruth Bishop, SM, PhD '39, is serving as a personnel technician in the Adjutant General's office, War Department, in New York City.

### 1937

Lewis C. Copeland, AM, has been appointed associate professor of sociology at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Dorothy M. Johnson is teaching the elementary grades in the public schools of Hammond, Indiana.

Catherine M. Connor is working as a municipal analyst with Dun and Bradstreet in New York City.

Herbert S. Pomerance is working in the metallurgical laboratory at the U. of C.

### 1938

Walter B. Harvey, PhD, is a senior analyst in the research division of the OWI in Washington.

Annette Young was recently appointed nutrition specialist at the University of Illinois.

Winston H. Bostick, PhD '41, is doing physics research for the government in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was married to Virginia Lord of West Medford, Massachusetts, on June 16, 1942.

### 1939

Charles Farace, PhD, is teaching at the high school in Morton, Wash.

Alexander P. Georgiady, AM, has started teaching at Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin.

Mae Dona Deames, AM, is instructor in English and Latin at the Chillicothe township high school, Ill.

Walter Heiby is author of a thousand-word poem, "The Tall Jew." It

was originally published in *Poet Lore*, has since undergone two reprintings, and has become endeared to millions throughout the Western Hemisphere who heard it broadcast from many powerful radio stations in the United States and Canada to England, Africa, and Australia.

### 1940

Wartburg College, Waverly, Iowa, announces the appointment of Eloise C. Smith, MS, as instructor in home economics.


Jack Levin is working at the U. S. naval powder factory at Indian Head, Maryland, as a chemist.

Leonard F. Swec, SM '43, is carrying on research in chemistry at the general laboratories of the U. S. Rubber Company in Passaic, N. J.

Marion Magee, daughter of Wayland Magee, '05, is in Alaska with the Red Cross working as staff assistant there in the military and naval service. She assists members of the armed forces in preparing governmental claims, Selective Service referrals, and referrals for vocational rehabilitation.

Ardeella Starkes has a very full program, she writes, as superintendent of all Sunday school work of the A.M.E. Church for the Kansas City-Springfield district.

After completing sixteen months of residency in orthopedics at the Carrie Tingley Hospital for Crippled Children at Hot Springs, New Mexico, Forrest M. Swisher, MD, started residency at the McBride Clinic in Oklahoma City on May 1. A large



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part of his work in the new residency is caring for injured workers from the Oklahoma City air depot and other war industries.

**1941**

WALTER G. SMITH, AM, began in September his duties as principal and teacher of physics and economics in the Community high school at Victoria, Ill.

BERNARD D. ROSS, PhD, MD '42, is assistant resident in medicine at the Detroit Receiving Hospital. He is also instructing in medicine at Wayne University.

NATALIE PERRY, AM, is with the Tule Lake Relocation Project at Newell, California, as vocational teacher and special students' adviser.

ARTHUR STARK, AM, is for the duration with the National Labor Relations Board at Cleveland as field examiner.

HAROLD R. HEYWOOD, AM, was working with Italian prison labor during the summer. He is still teaching general science at Salina, Kansas, high school, but says that he is "getting a little like the old maid—wishing something would happen."

WARREN E. HENRY, PhD, has been a member of the chemistry department of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, since graduation.

LETTIA F. AYERS, AM, is at the State College at Pullman, Washington, teaching in the Department of Institution Economics and directing one of the college dining halls.

**1942**

ROSAMOND L. RATHBONE, MBA, has been teaching shorthand for the past year in the Van Sant School of Business in Omaha. During the winter she taught an experimental class in Thomas shorthand to meet a demand of the civilian war workers for a short, intensive course in stenography.

KATHLEEN LEACH, AM, started teaching Latin at the high school in Kaukauna, Wisconsin, in September.

RAOUL M. PEREZ, PhD, is still teaching romance languages at Xavier University, New Orleans. He has three brothers in the Puerto Rican army and expects to be called too.

BRADLEY H. PATTERSON, JR., has recently started to teach social science and German at Cranbrook School, Bloomfield Hills, Mich.

AMY M. HENSCHEL is teaching art in the public schools of East Chicago, Ind.

ELISABETH H. D. REST, MBA, is teaching at Bendle high school, Flint, Michigan.

MINNA M. HANSEN, PhD, has been appointed dean of women at Western

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PAUL D'ARCO is an instructor in the A.S.T.P. program at DePaul University.

The University of Arizona has appointed EVELYN P. BARTELS, MS, instructor of bacteriology.

ALAN G. DARLING, JR., writes from the University Club of Akron, Ohio, as follows: "Tried for over a year to get into the Army, but no luck. Guess you have to see pretty well to meet their darned eye standards. On the Goodyear training squadron for a year and now I'm in our inter-plant relations department. It's a grand company and I really enjoy the work I'm in. Have lost track of some of my pals. Let me know where you are, Army or otherwise, and I'll drop you a line."

From WILLIAM F. READ, PhD, and his wife (HELEN WOODRICH, '38), comes this message: "A Navy V-12 program started here at Lawrence College in July. The geology department will henceforth devote a good share of its time to meteorology, 'world geography,' and physics. Our son, Ned, is now nearly a year old and full of the old Nick!"

BEVERLY LORRAINE SMITH is assistant geologist with the Richfield Oil Corporation at Bakersfield, California.

**1943**

MERCEDES VELEZ-HERRERA, AM, has returned to Puerto Rico and is director of the child welfare section of the division of public welfare of the Department of Health at San-turce.

ESTHER HOLCOMB, AM, is teaching several subjects in the Old Trail school at Akron, Ohio.

LAWRENCE A. HOFFMAN, AM, has gone to Washington to be a junior geographer at the State Department.

**SOCIAL SERVICE**

GRACE BROWNING, PhD'41, who has been a member of the faculty of the School since 1938 is joining the faculty of the School of Applied Social Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, as an associate professor of public welfare, beginning with the fall term.

HELEN JETER, PhD'24, has accepted the position of chief of the economic division, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Department of Agriculture.

MARY YOUNG, AM'26, is leaving her work with the United Charities of Chicago to join the Chicago Council of Social Agencies. She will be head of the family division of the Council.

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LEXIE COTTON, AM'41, have both accepted appointments for foreign service with the American Red Cross.

RUTH ENDICOTT READ, AM'35, has recently accepted a position as case worker with the Children's Aid Society of Toronto, Canada.

RICHARD EDDY, AM'34, has been made the managing officer of the State Training School for Boys at St. Charles, Illinois.

CECILIA CAREY HEICHEMER, AM'35, has taken a position as psychiatric social worker with the Will County Department of Health, Joliet, Illinois.

FAE LOGAN, AM'36, has left the children's division of the State Department of Public Welfare in Indiana to accept a position as child welfare consultant in the children's division of the Department of Public Welfare in New Mexico.

KENNETH FORESMAN, AM'37, has been made director of the Los Angeles Children's Bureau.

LORRAINE ADE, AM'37, has returned to Chicago to accept a position with the University of Chicago Clinics.

HELEN ORVIS, AM'37, has returned to Chicago and has joined the staff of the Chicago Orphan Asylum.

CLETA DAVIS, AM'37, is now a field representative with the United War Chest of Texas and is located at Sweetwater.

RACHEL GREENE, AM'38, assistant professor of social welfare, University of California, Berkeley, was in residence at the School of Social Service Administration during the summer quarter.

MARJORIE JEAN SMITH, AM'38, is leaving her position as executive secretary with the Associated Charities of Worcester, Massachusetts, to become director of the School of Social Work at the University of British Columbia.

KATE MEYER, AM'39, is a case worker with the USO Traveler's Aid Society in Highland Park, Illinois. KATHERINE FULLERTON, AM'41, is a case worker with the same organization in Madison, Wisconsin.

ARTHUR MILES, PhD'40, has left the School of Social Work at Tulane University to join the staff of the public assistance division of the Social Security Board. He is located in the Denver office.

FLORENCE HOSCH, AM'40, who has been on leave for several months, has returned to her position as executive secretary of the Board of Public Welfare Commissioners of Illinois.

BARBARA HALL, AM'40, is child welfare consultant with the Bureau of Child Welfare in the State of Michigan and is located in Lansing.

ALISON HAYDEN, AM'41, is working with the Bureau of Child Guidance in the Board of Education, New York City.

HENRY COE LANPHER, PhD'41, has left his position as director of the Richmond School of Social Work, Virginia, to become research and statistical assistant to the director of the Bureau of Prisons in the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

HELEN KINDELSPERGER, AM'41, has accepted a position as home visitor, Department of Child Welfare, Gary public schools, Indiana.

ELIZABETH SESSOMS, AM'41, is medical social worker with the Jefferson County Health Department of Birmingham, Alabama.

LOIS CHALFANT, AM'42, is a psychiatric social worker in the Red Cross Unit at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco.

DOROTHY EMERICK, AM'42, is case work supervisor in the Social Welfare Society, Omaha, Nebraska.

MABLE FEND, AM'42, has recently joined the staff of the United Charities, Chicago.

ELEANOR FEENEY, AM'42, has become a supervisor with the American Red Cross in Chicago.

BETH MULLER, AM'42, who is working with the U. S. Children's Bureau, has recently been moved to Chicago and will work out from this office.

Of the students who took the master's degree at the spring convocation, the following have gone into medical social work: VIRGINIA BAYLESS, medical social consultant with the War

Relocation Authority in Arkansas; CLAIRE CENSKY, medical social worker, Chicago Intensive Treatment Clinic; ELEANOR CRIGER, executive secretary of the El Paso Tuberculosis Association, El Paso, Texas; GERALDINE CRONIN, medical social worker, Mercy Hospital, Chicago; and EMILY WOLFF, case worker with the Cook County Hospital, Chicago.

Those going into child welfare work are GRACE CONN, Children's Service Association, Milwaukee; GUS GARRIGUS, assistant director of the child welfare division, Department of Public Welfare in Little Rock, Arkansas; BROTHER LAWRENCE MILLER, field director, St. Charles Boys Home, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin; VIRGINIA SATTERLEE, child welfare division of the Department of Social Welfare in Michigan.

Other spring quarter graduates and their positions are: EDITH ABRAHAM, case worker, Jewish Family Welfare Association, Minneapolis; MARY LOU RYAN AUSTIN, Girl Scouts of America, New York City; SYLVIA BEHRMANN, psychiatric social worker, Jewish Child Guidance Clinic, Newark, New Jersey; ANNIE BENDIEN and JANET CARTER, United Charities of Chicago; VIOLET FISCHER, field representative, Department of Public Welfare, Indianapolis; MARY LEWIS, overseas service with the American Red Cross; ALICE PICKARD, psychiatric social worker, Chicago State Hospital; and M. EVELYN SMITH, social worker, Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene in Chicago.

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**BIRTHS**

To WILLIAM B. ELSON, JR., '33, JD '35, and Mrs. Elson, a son, William M., on February 23. The Elsons are living in Chicago.

To GIFFORD M. MAST, '35, and Mrs. Mast their first child, Gifford Morrison, Jr., on July 7. The Masts are living in Detroit and he has been deferred because of engineering activities in the war program.

To John Cogley and Mrs. Cogley (THEODORA SCHMIDT, '38) a son, Terence, on March 11.

To ROBERT H. PEARSON, MBA, '41, and Mrs. Pearson, a daughter, Karen Joan, on June 15 at New Haven, Connecticut, where they are living.

**MARRIAGES**

JANET METZENBERG LOWE, '25, to Joseph Wolfson on March 6 at Boston.

FLORENCE E. COURT, '30, to William J. Montgomery on April 23 at Tampa, Florida. At home, 226 Brookline Avenue, Daytona Beach, Florida.

HILDA BUTTENWEISER, PhD '30, to Raymond Crist, formerly on the faculty of the University of Illinois, on December 23, 1942. They are spending a prolonged honeymoon in Brazil, Dr. Crist having been sent there by the Rubber Reserve Company of the RFC to investigate the rubber supply.

Bette Berne of Cleveland, Ohio, to LIEUT. HORACE B. FAY, JR., '37, on April 30. He is an instrument flight instructor at the Pensacola Naval Air Station.

HELEN C. PETERSON, '38, to Ensign Robert N. Johnson on April 4. At home, 1015 Draper Avenue, Joliet, Ill.

Ruth Wehlan to LIEUT. JOHN P. NETHERTON, '38, AM '39, on May 12 in Hilton Chapel by Dean Gilkey, two days after Netherton was commissioned at Fort Monmouth. When last heard from the Nethertons were at 501 East Chestnut Street, Carthage, Missouri, where he is stationed at Camp Crowder.

MAY E. GREENWOOD, '39, to BRUCE VARDON, AM '42, on April 10, 1941. He is a private with an overseas hospital and she is working with the Voland Company in Joliet, though mak-

ing her home at 1326 East 57th Street, Chicago.

MARILYN E. LEONARD, '42, to PVT. ROBERT O. WRIGHT, '42, on December 12, 1942. They are living in Pomona, California.

MARGARET M. AMRHEIN, '42, to Ensign Joseph O. Weisenberg of the Naval Air Corps on April 13 in Springfield, Illinois.

PAULINE E. BURK, '42, to Philip E. Cary. At home: Broad Street, Perryville, Md.

VIRGINIA DREW, AM '43, to JAMES B. WATSON, '41, on March 18. They have been in Brazil for some time.

CICELY V. WOODS, '43, to LIEUT. VICTOR M. BLANCO, '42, of Puerto Rico on June 5 in Miami, Florida. He has been stationed as a weather officer in Florida. Cicely played Mitchell Tower chimes at the University for several months. Her sister, LEONA HARRIET, '38, was married to John Marshall, Jr., on July 3, at the Graham Taylor Chapel. She is in the metallurgical laboratory at the University.

**DEATHS**

CHARLES H. WALDSCHMIDT, MD '86 on February 28.

GEORGE E. HATFIELD, MD '92, on July 7, 1941, from the effects of an automobile accident. He had practiced in Lacona, Iowa, for about twenty-five years, later retiring to California.

REV. GEORGE R. WOOD, DB '92, on October 3, 1942.

HENRIETTA GOODRICH ROTHWELL, SM '98, on February 8.

HENRY W. BELFIELD, '02, of Cleveland, on May 13.

HELEN HITCHCOCK, '03, of Osage, Iowa, on May 28.

WILLIAM R. MANNING, PhD '04, on October 28, 1942.

WALTER ELMO CLUFF, '06, on April 26.

LOUIS AGASSIZ TEST, PhD '07, on

April 22 at the home of his son in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

PASSIE FENTON OTTLEY, '10, of Atlanta, Georgia, on August 16, 1940.

BENA K. HANSON, '12, of Ames, Iowa, on February 2.

FRANK C. JACOBY, AM '14, on May 25 at his home in Los Angeles. His teaching experience covered almost fifty years, eighteen of which were in the Carter Harrison and Englewood high schools.

ELIZABETH A. BERGNER, '15, SM '16, MD '30, on October 26, 1942, at Billings Hospital.

HELEN DAWSON ELLIS, '26, on September 28, 1942.

SARA E. CHASE, AM '27, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and Keene, New Hampshire, on April 21 in Keene. Miss Chase was the principal of three schools in Springfield at the time of her death. She was president of the state organization of the Delta Kappa Gamma Society.

MARY DULKIN LIEBERMAN, '28, of Detroit, Michigan, in September 1942.

VIRGINIA VAN DYNE FLEMING, SM '35, of Arlington, Virginia, on May 5, of a pulmonary embolism. A daughter, Nancy Van Dyne, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Fleming on April 4.

P. M. TITUS, AM '35, PhD '39, of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, India, on November 24, 1942. The *Indian Journal of Social Work* writes that "while receiving his training for social work at the University of Chicago, he had come in intimate contact with the late Dr. Holt, who, seeing the excellent qualities of his character and scholarship, specially trained him for work in the Tata School, with which Dr. Holt himself was connected. Hence, when Titus returned to India in 1939, he was fully equipped to fill the post of lecturer at the Tata School, where within a short time through his industry, genuine interest in social welfare, sincerity of purpose, and infectious zeal in attacking socio-economic problems, he won the admiration of students and faculty alike, and created an abiding place for himself in the school. . . . Always a friend of the needy and a selfless champion of the down-trodden, he died at a premature age, leaving behind him a vast circle of relatives and friends."

E. J. Chalifoux '22

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## LETTERS

(Continued from inside front cover)

repenting in sack-cloth and ashes ever since, but I didn't have my watch with me, and had no idea of how the time was going. Last Sunday I was over at Green Hall to dinner with Miss Breckinridge, whom Papa will remember. I met lots of girls and had lots of fun. Thursday night I attended the grand freshman event of the season, the reception given to the freshmen by Dean Vincent, Dean of the Junior College, at his home on Lexington about two blocks down from here. ["Here" was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Effinger, 5551 Lexington Avenue.] I didn't want to go a bit at first, but I'm glad I did, for I met a great many people from my various classes, so that I have at least a speaking acquaintance with them. I also met my Latin teacher, Mr. Laing, and I have quite a "crush" (but don't be alarmed). Mr. Vincent has a lovely home, large rooms which were completely packed with nothing but freshmen. Hung up in a very conspicuous place was a cap and gown of brilliant emerald green, labeled "Freshman Cap and Gown." Wouldn't that hurt your feelings? I kept my back toward it all the evening.

Did I tell you about going over to Foster Hall to a little afternoon tea some time ago? Well, I went and met some more very nice girls, among them a friend of Edith Banning's whom Edith had told about me, and tried to arrange for me to meet, but we had missed each other until we met that afternoon. I told you, didn't I, about my writing a note to Edith Banning? I hardly expected that she was in town, but she was, and came right over to see me. She is living just five blocks over on Washington Avenue. Isn't that scrumptious? Several girls have called on me, especially Miss Hobbs and Miss Donnan, both Foster girls, and I am getting quite well acquainted generally.

Now I must tell you about Mr. McIntire's church, down on the corner, which Papa and I hunted up and which the janitor showed us over. It is a dear little church, the singing is good, and the hymns, psalter, collects, epistles, and gospels, the same familiar things. But the reverend rector!!! Words fail me. He preaches the worst sermons I ever heard in my life, and that is saying a good deal. They are not merely poor sermons, but he preaches them in the most affected, third-rate elocutionist manner I ever heard. I don't see how people

can listen to him, but they do, in rapt attention. The first Sunday I heard him, I was too thunder-struck to laugh, but the next Sunday evening I longed to be able to get under the seat. This is an example of his sermon. I can't begin to imitate his tragic gestures and deep breathings (as if he were in mortal agony). His text was "The Beginning and the End." He repeated this three times, working up to a grand climax on the third repetition [*sic*]. Then he went on to say, "We all wonder, when we look upon the mighty ocean, what it is, where it comes from." Then he pranced across the chancel, came back, and repeated in thrilling accents, with eyes upraised to Heaven and hands clasped on his bosom, "What it is, where it comes from. We all know that it comes from the great South Sea." (I didn't, but of course it must, if he said so.) "The Great South Sea.—It is caused by the gentle moon." Then he turned clear around to the altar, and coming back to the lectern repeated as above, "The gentle moon!" Now that is honestly what the whole sermon was like. Nothing but repetition [*sic*] and elocution, seraphic smiles thrown in. Do you wonder that I wanted to laugh? I never thought that anything could spoil the service for me, but he did. This morning I went to hear Mr. Dewhurst, at the Congregational church, and he preached a sermon that was a sermon. It is very clear that when I want to hear a sermon I shall have to go to a "Meeting House." I was surprised, though, in the Congregational church, at the similarity to our service, in a great many particulars. I haven't written a thing about my studies but they are all there, only on Sunday I don't like to think of them, you see, especially as my theme for Monday isn't written yet. Well I must stop for this.

[The last page is lacking.]

Alice

I am not at all sure that anything regarding me would be of interest, although I was a member of the University for about two years, from January 1901 to October 1902, as listed in the Register for those two years.

On account of coming to Chicago from the same school, Albion, as Newman Miller, the director of the University Press, and having been editor for a year of the *Albion Recorder* and assistant editor of the *Sigma Chi Quarterly*, I was given a chance at soliciting advertising and some editorial work on the second catalog of

the Press; and as superintendent of publications supervised also the starting of the official documents by the group of girls who were sometimes a little too noisy to suit John Coulter and Chamberlain in the Botany Building. Oskar Bolza, however, was among those who seemed to prefer impressive obscurities to simple and clear expressions in the announcements, but 'twas a lot of fun also to live as I did in North Hall where there was plenty of sand with fleet cockroaches, seeming to give the simplicity of Oxford and Cambridge University life in modern times.

Answering President Harper's doubts, due to my youthful appearance, Miller had assured Dr. Harper that I had won the Western Intercollegiate tennis championship for Albion (as William Scott Bond would remember) and so convincing advertisers of the merits of advertising space in the ten journals ought not to be beyond me.

As a young national officer of Sigma Chi, I had dinner regularly at the Sig House on Washington and Kimbark, and had a right good time. But I went to Harvard for a degree, "*Oec Pol Excellentem*" in 1904, leaving many happy memories of Chicago. (Your Dr. Rollo Lyman was a roommate of mine at Cambridge.)

Our greatest wish and prayer, however, at present would be to locate my missing son, who has been missing since the Battle of Java.

FRED A. PERINE

Detroit, Mich.

## AIR MASS THEORY

In your "News of the Quadrangles" by Don Morris the phrase is used, "Vilhelm F. K. Bjerknes, originator of the air mass theory." In this connection may I invite your attention to "The Planetary System of Convection," *Monthly Weather Review* for April, 1916, and to Report No. 13, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, 1917, which together with earlier publications of mine are by many regarded as the origin of the Theory of the Characteristic Air Mass. Of the former of these papers our own Professor T. C. Chamberlin, at the time engaged in the study of geologic climates, recognized the new trend when he wrote me on July 31, 1916: "In its field it is much the most satisfactory and illuminating article I have seen and I propose to substitute it for all that has gone before in this line."

WILLIAM R. BLAIR, '04, PhD '06  
Colonel, U. S. Army, retired  
Washington, D. C.





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