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The Quest of a Better Tomorrow

(Boston University Baccalaureate Sermon, June 11, 1933)

By Daniel L. Marsh, President

The quest of a better tomorrow is the unceasing, ubiquitous quest of humankind. It is a quest that moves men to noble destiny. It has been the goad and the spur and the push of countless discoveries, and explorations, and conquests, and settlements in strange lands. "For ourselves and our posterity" was the object stated for the forming of the American Union of States, the establishing of justice, the insuring of domestic tranquillity, the providing for the common defence, and the promotion of the general welfare, in the long hard struggle for the blessings of liberty. In the quest of a better tomorrow men have threaded forest paths, drained swamps, subdued jungles, endured hardship, invented machines, reared cities, founded schools, and dedicated churches.

I heard Professor Haskell, in felicitous remarks at a faculty reception to our Liberal Arts seniors the other evening, turn an epigram which aptly condenses what I am saying here: "Tomorrow is our idealized today, and today is our realized tomorrow." It is ever so.

Henry Ford, in a signed article appearing this week in certain papers, recounts his thirty years' experience in making automobiles, and concludes: "But the past does not especially concern me; it has all been a preparation for the future. For myself, I feel that I have just been gathering the tools to do something worth while, and that my real task is still ahead. Great changes are upon the world. False ideas of every kind are vanishing in the general upheaval. Those who built truly on principle will survive—their service will carry over. Business integrity and commodity honor will be fully justified. And newer and better ways of living will appear."

Mr. Ford's estimate of the relation of past experience to future achievement is but an epitome of humanity's irrepressible conviction that in the future of the race is to be seen something better than has yet shone upon our vision: always some good land to be possessed; a land of larger liberties, of deeper knowledge, of surer trust in divine realities. The man who argues that he has no obligation to the future is a fool, for it is to the future that we owe the strength of the present. By some impulse or instinct which we cannot control, in building for ourselves we build for others. By making the present rich in thought and energetic in beneficence we brighten the darkness and lighten the burden of the future. Thus tomorrow by the very fact of its being tomorrow is a high educational influence, now holding us back and now sending us forward with the hunger of a great hope.

The Promised Land of the Israelites is the classical historical illustration of the quest of a better tomorrow. How vivid the Negro play, "Green Pastures," made it! The Children of Israel toiling in Egypt, and hearing God say—and making Pharaoh hear God say—"Let my people go!" And then that trek to the Land of Promise—walking, walking, walking! Sometimes losing hope, sometimes wishing they had remained in Egypt, but always held to their ideal by a forceful leader. After they had wandered round Mr. Seir some thirty-eight years they heard the Divine command, "You have marched, long enough round these highlands; turn to the north."*

They were to go north because that was where the Promised Land lay.

The Great Transition" describes the present period as accurately as "the exodus" describes the departure of the Jews from Egypt long ago. We may not have heard the Divine command, "You have marched round the highland of the old economic system long enough; move on to the promised land of a better tomorrow"; but humanity is on the march nevertheless.

The transition was started by the invention of invention about 150 years ago. No, I did not misspeak myself: the discovery that machines could be invented to do man's work for him was a greater invention than the invention of any particular machine. If we desire a definite date for the inauguration of the

*Deuteronomy 2:3, Moffatt's Translation.
At the time of ancient Rome's prosperity, some 7200 shoemakers belonged to the shoemakers' guild. It is asserted that it required five and one-half days for one of those shoemakers to make a pair of shoes. Thus the 7200 shoemakers in ancient Rome would make 7200 pairs of shoes in five and one-half days. It has been estimated that in our modern shoe factories, 7200 men will turn out 495,000 pairs of shoes in five and one-half days.

Wonders crowd upon us so fast that we are in dreadful peril of losing the sense of wonder entirely. I was in Chicago three weeks ago attending educational meetings. By happy coincidence, my meetings ended on Saturday, the 27th of May, the day that the "Century of Progress" World's Fair opened. Having time before the departure of my train for Boston, I visited the Fair for a few hours Saturday night, being there at the time of the dramatic illumination. And how were the lights turned on? By the aid of telescopes equipped with photo-electric cells and amplifying devices, light from Arcturus was used to release the switch that turned on the electric current which in turn illuminated the entire Fair. Think of it! Light from the Biblical star of Arcturus, in the mysterious realms of the constellation Bootes, falling through illimitable space at the rate of 186,000 miles a second for 40 years,—since the last World's Fair in Chicago was held in 1893,—was caught by the telescope in the photo-electric cell, and, amplified, turned the switch that lighted up the Fair! There was no apparent amazement over it. The crowd seemed to take it as a matter of course. We read in the newspapers that a man flies from New York to Russia in a few hours, and think nothing of it. Our radio waves traverse the 25,000 miles of the earth's circumference in one-seventh of a second, carrying the human voice to multiplied millions, and we accept it as a matter of course, just as we accept a dinner which has been fetched from the ends of the earth, or just as indifferently as we accept the fact that an automobile will now travel as far in twenty minutes as a conestoga wagon used to travel in a long, laborious day.

Sharp contrasts characterize this period of transition. Everyone can make his own catalogue of contrasts between the old order and the new. It is a period of transition from handicraft method of production to the machine method; from muscle power to electric power; from family industry in the home to mass production in mill and factory; from tools plied by hand of man to automatic tools,—even including automatic analysis; from unskilled labor working long hours to skilled labor working short hours; from small community interest and knowledge to world-mindedness; from simple education, where a well-educated person was supposed to know everything that was to be known about everything, to complex education, where the most that can be expected of the best educated person is that he will know almost everything about something and something about almost everything.
Contrasts between the old order and the new are not the only contrasts; there are sharp contrasts within the present period. On the one hand we see dominion over the forces of nature, and on the other, material insecurity; on one hand, extravagant living, and on the other, dire poverty; on one hand, surplus of goods, and on the other, privation and starvation.

Formerly we had cyclical unemployment, now the continuous process machine has made unemployment not cyclical but permanent for many former laborers. The number of unemployed in this country today is variously estimated at from ten million to fifteen million. A few months ago it was prophesied that "at the present downward rate we will have 25,000,000 unemployed by 1934, without taking into account any acceleration from disorder." Since that prediction was made the downward trend has apparently been halted. The vicious thing about the depression is that business is caught in the doldrums of stagnation because there is no market, hence men are unemployed; but these millions of unemployed have no money with which to buy the surplus. Therefore human beings are left to eke out a wretched existence, while the huge product of the machine continues to pile up in the warehouses of the baffled owners.

The unemployment that strikes us as being peculiarly tragic is the unemployment of college graduates, young men and women who have put money and time and effort into preparing themselves for work. A national survey indicates that only one out of eight of the college graduates of this year will be able to obtain self-supporting jobs.

"Where do we go from here?" was a question the boys used to ask in the American Expeditionary Force overseas. Many persons are asking the selfsame question in our present economic dilemma. What is the way out? Which is the way to a better tomorrow? The spirit of inquiry which is most likely to discover the right road is suggested in an ancient story. The Jews had been in bondage in Babylon. Various forces were now conspiring for their return to Palestine. Speaking of their way out of Babylon to Palestine, the Prophet Jeremiah says: "They shall ask the way to Zion with their faces thitherward." That was proper. Their inquiry and attitude corresponded. In Babylon they asked the way out, and at every cross-road they inquired the way to Zion, but always with their faces set toward Zion. Here was resolute following of the ideal. Here was purposeful pursuing. They had a sense of direction, which they checked with intelligent questioning.

If we are going to find a way out of our Babylonian bondage, which we call the economic depression, we also need a sense of direction, we must bring intelligence to bear upon our problems, and we must be true to our ideals.

Motion is not necessarily direction: it may be movement in circles. Education, to be entitled to the use of the term, must possess direction. Increase of knowledge is only one-half of education. The other half is the development of the love of right and the hatred of wrong with all the force of will. Society must make use of this full-orbed education to find a way out of its difficulties. With all the education that has been released upon America during the past quarter of a century, we ought to show more intelligence in finding our economic way than white rats show in finding their way out of a maze.

To say that because periodic hard times always have afflicted humanity they always will is as irrational as it would be to surrender to the shallow fatalism of epidemics of smallpox and yellow fever. The machine has created new problems; but surely the intelligence that invents a machine can devise ways of making that machine humanity's servant rather than its master. Social invention must keep pace with technological invention. Either conscious planning or chaos is before humanity now. There is no use to spend time and effort trying to find the way back to yesterday. That road is obstructed with wreckage. The organized insanity of war and the unorganized orgy of alleged prosperity forbid a return to yesterday.

Humanity paid too much for its whistle yesterday. Once when Benjamin Franklin was a boy he paid for a whistle which had caught his fancy four times what it was worth. In his manhood he pointed a moral with the story: "I conceive that great part of the miseries of mankind are brought upon them by the false estimates they have made of the value of things, and by their giving too much for their whistles." We also paid too much for our whistle in 1914 to 1929. Let us not spend any more time hunting for overpriced whistles.

The Russian "Five Year Plan" seems to be working well—for Russia; but that does not mean that it would work well for us. Russia is simply trying to catch up. The fact that Russia has a Five Year Plan is no reason why we should adopt a five year plan—and it is no reason why we should not adopt some plan. One of our faults is the importance we give to names and labels. If a person is in favor of a particular system, the name of the system soon becomes more important to him than the thing itself. He will fight for the name, whether it is capitalism, socialism, communism, or any other ism. Contrariwise, if he is opposed to a system, he soon hates the name of the system with a hatred that anathematizes everything labeled with the hated name. We must rise above this childish habit of damning either outright or with faint praise any plan or proposed reform that does not strike our fancy by declaring that "it is intended to bolster up capitalism", or "it tends towards Socialism", or "it smacks of Communism", according to our pet prejudices. Therefore, without being confused by the professional barkers who clamor for patronage for their particular highways because of the names they bear, let us with bold minds follow the light of reason to a better tomorrow with our faces thitherward.
If wishful thinking is to give way to intelligent planning, we probably should have some form of National Planning Organization. The laissez faire policy of muddling along is a blind alley. Business dictatorship and proletarian revolution are both dangerous routes, and both to be avoided. The name given to a planning scheme is not important, and neither is the form of organization; but the way out of idleness and hopelessness will be more orderly and durable if it is under governmental leadership. The economic engine will not operate without a governor, or some form of control. As to form of organization, the University set-up might furnish a good model: Have an economic body with a relationship to our economic activity analogous to the relationship which research professors bear to the University as a whole — not an executive body, but a group of thinking men who would investigate economic behavior, not only detecting what is going on, but forecasting what is likely to happen in the economic order. Have also a national industrial council analogous to the faculties, composed of persons interested in various fields of thought and study, and who add to the results of their own study the findings of other thinking individuals and of committees, and put them into action. Both would be called into being by the President, who in the final analysis is the person who has chiefest responsibility and who must have commensurate authority. Both the economic body (by whatever name it might be called) and the national industrial council would be authorized by Congress as the Trustees authorize University departments.

Any plan worth adopting will take into account the manifold products and by-products of technological invention: not only machines that do man’s work for him and project and multiply his personality, but also sounder health, more adequate housing, broader and higher education, a developing appreciation and enjoyment of beauty and the fine arts, an enormously increased amount of leisure time; for the output of the machine is two-fold: commodities and leisure.

Any American planning — social or economic — must note that certain factors have changed markets: immigration has been restricted; the rate of population increase has slackened; foreign markets have dwindled, partly because we have become a creditor nation, and partly because of our tariff barriers. Tariff baiting kills export trade. The weight of public and private debts is crushing, and the burden of taxation is staggering.

Relief, whether by dole, public works, or credit control is a poultice, but it is not a cure. The remedy is not to be found in restricted output, or in higher prices, or in increased capital. Capital must be usefully employed. Too much capital clogs the capital system. A restriction of output may lower the standard of living. A varied and balanced increase in output may raise the standard of living. Prices should not be boosted because the demand increases, nor lowered because it decreases. Prices should be based upon the cost, plus whatever excess revenue may be required for the larger social purpose.

A proper distribution of money income — that is, of buying power — would largely solve the problem of general overproduction; for what we call general overproduction is really general underconsumption. Capitalism must be saved from the self-centered exploiter and the clever rascal; from the deification of the principle of selfishness; from exaltation of the profit motive; from reliance upon the forces of competition, and from prizeing property above human rights. In that spirit, free and unrestricted competition should give way to cooperation. Anti-trust laws should be repealed or drastically modified, and tariff barriers reduced.

World peace must be assured. There is little use for us to be asking the way to the Zion of permanent and universal peace without having our faces thitherward. A great challenge confronts educators to teach the peoples of the earth away from fear, for fear and rage are closely analogous emotions.

Military preparedness and international debts both menace the peace of the world. Why would it not be a good thing for the United States to buy reduction of armaments with what the other nations owe us? That is, let the United States tell the debtor nations that if they will reduce armament to the lowest point consistent with their own internal peace and security, we will not collect the debts, and we will not collect so long as they remain disarmed. If this cannot be done (and I suppose that it cannot be done), then let me suggest that the United States use the debt money in making possible an exchange of students between our own universities and European universities. Thus mutual knowledge, understanding, respect and good will be developed which would make for the future peace and happiness of the world.

The road to a better tomorrow has various names. Personally, I like some of the names given to it in the Book better than some of the modern names. Once when Israel was in a state of depression, Isaiah foretold a time of prosperity based upon the people's fidelity to God. The promised land to which he pointed them was gloriously fruitful. Then he said: “A highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called the way of holiness.” A highway generally gets its name from its destination, as the Santa Fe railroad or the Newburyport turnpike. Thus if we walk in the way of holiness, or the way of righteousness, or the way of truth, it is assumed that we shall have our faces set in the direction of the destination — and if the peoples of the earth would once do this, they would find that the way led straight to a Better Tomorrow.

Signposts plainly point the way. Five of these signposts I wish to mention. The first one is the Sacred Worth of Personality. “What does it do to personality?” is the test to which every educational
A personal word I desire to speak to you as individual members of the graduating class. All that I have said with respect to human society’s quest in this period of transition is applicable to you as individuals. You also are in quest of a better tomorrow. That is why you came to Boston University in the first place, in order that you might prepare yourself for a better future than you would otherwise have had. That is why the parents of many of you have striven to keep you in the University. Many of them have denied themselves pleasures and perhaps have worn superannuated clothes in order that you might be equipped for a happy and useful future. The ancient description of One so much our superior that we are not knee-high to Him morally may be reverently applied to your parents today: They have seen of the travail of their souls, and are satisfied.

As the name and fame of Boston University attracted you in the first place, so the radiant flame of its lamp of truth has led you on from entrance to graduation as the pillar of fire led the children of Israel from the land of bondage to the land of promise long ago. And now that you have reached graduation time, to you individually comes the ancient word: “You have marched long enough round these highlands; turn to the north.” You have marched long enough round these highlands of higher education: go on out now to possess your promised land. Through days of preparation you have steadily moved forward. Preparation is as holy as achievement; but now comes the time for achievement.

The future holds your personal interest as much as it holds the interest of the human race. You have been working for the future as truly as the farmer works for the future when he plows the ground for the coming crop. God grant that the future may not be a yawning void that makes you despise life, but rather a promised land upon whose frontier you now stand, eager to enter and possess it. If you pursue your Alma Mater’s goal, you will strive to make the future free.

When the Israelites were on the shore of the River Jordan ready to enter their promised land the word of Joshua, their new leader, came to them, saying: “Sanctify yourselves: for tomorrow the Lord will do wonders among you.” Whatever else the phrase “sanctify yourselves” may mean, it certainly could not mean less than “prepare yourselves.” I bring the same exhortation to you: prepare yourselves. You have been preparing yourselves during all your stay in Boston University. Tomorrow is your graduation day. Tomorrow great things will be done for you; for you have not passed this way heretofore. By tomorrow afternoon you will have been inducted into the promised land of letters. Boston University has faith enough in you to dare to put its label upon you.

You have your noble enthusiasms and ideals, ideals of purity, truthfulness, service, humility, unselfishness, kindness, tolerance, fairness, magnanimity! Be true to your ideals.

Inquire the way to the Life Beautiful, and at the same time keep your face thitherward. It would have
been no more foolish for the Hebrews of old to inquire the way to Zion with their faces turned back toward Babylon than it would be for you to seek the good life with your faces turned toward moral mortality and corruption. "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things.” Toward these things keep your face set with a firm and steadfast purpose, for

“'To every man there openeth A way, and ways, and a way, And the high soul climbs the highway, And the low soul gropes the low, And in between, on the misty flats, The rest drift to and fro. But to every man there openeth A high way, and a low, And every man decideth The way his soul shall go.”

Commencement

PRESIDENT MARSH’S SERMON, “The Quest of a Better Tomorrow,” printed above, was the central feature of the sixtieth annual Baccalaureate service held in Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, June 11th. The service opened at four o’clock with officers of the Board of Trustees leading the academic procession of faculty and students into the hall, where relatives and friends had already filled every unreserved seat. In accordance with custom, all deans connected with the university participated in the service. Dean William M. Warren gave the call to worship, Dean Frederick Rand Rogers led in the reading of the collect, Dean Arthur H. Wilde announced the baccalaureate hymn, Dean Albert C. Knudson gave the invocation, Dean Everett W. Lord read the lesson from the Old Testament, Dean Alexander S. Begg announced a hymn, Dean T. Lawrence Davis led the responsive reading, Dean Homer Albers read the lesson from the New Testament, Dean Arthur W. Weyssie led in prayer, Dean Henry H. Meyer announced a hymn, Dean John P. Marshall announced the Boston University Hymn, and Director T. Everett Fairchild gave the benediction. Professor Raymond Clark Robinson presided at the organ.

An impressive feature of the program was the dedication of the 1933 Hub, senior annual, to the late Stanley Clifford Foote, Jr., of Lynn, president of the senior class at the College of Liberal Arts, associate editor of The Hub, and editor of the Beacon, who died March 9th. His father, S. Clifford Foote, received the dedicatory volume from Malcolm Foskit, editor-in-chief, who paid tribute to his classmate.

DEAN ROSCOE POUND of the Harvard Law School was the speaker at the Commencement exercises which were held at 10:30 o’clock Monday morning in the Boston Arena, President Marsh presiding. Dean Pound delivered a brilliant interpretive address on “Our Times Before the Tribunal of History,” printed in this issue of Bostonia. Eight honorary degrees were conferred by the University upon distinguished professional leaders, of whom four are Boston men, making a total presentation of 1408 degrees, seven more than the number awarded last year. The degrees were divided into the following fields: College of Liberal Arts, 139; College of Business Administration, 381; College of Practical Arts and Letters, 122; College of Music, 31; School of theology, 63; School of Medicine, 53; School of Law, 144; School of Education, 231; Sargent School of Physical Education, 84; School of Religious Education and Social Service, 16; Graduate School, 136.

The recipients of the honorary degrees, with the citations used by President Marsh, were as follows:

Doctor of Pedagogy (Pd.D.)

CLARA ELIZABETH CRAIG (Providence, R. I.), pioneer in the field of modern education, author, lecturer, now capable director of training in the Rhode Island College of Education.

Doctor of Music (Mus.D)

FREDERICK SHEPHERD CONVERSE (Boston), composer of music, helper of others to understand and appreciate the theory and composition of music, now dean of New England Conservatory of Music.

Doctor of Divinity (D.D.)

WILLIS JEFFERSON KING (Atlanta, Ga.), graduate of Boston University with the degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology in 1913, of Doctor of Philosophy in 1921, Clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, honored and scholarly leader of Negroes in America, now president of Gammon Theological Seminary at Atlanta, Georgia.

HANDEL LEE (Nanking, China), graduate of Boston University in 1922 with the degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology, trusted and efficient native leader of Christianity in China, now president of Nanking Theological Seminary.

Doctor of Laws (LL.D.)

CHARLES HENRY DONAHUE (Boston), graduate of Boston University in 1901, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, cum laude, poised jurist in whom humility means a disposition to serve, now an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.
J. Jerome Hahn (Providence, R.I.), graduate of Boston University in 1889 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, faithful jurist whose conscientious fairness inspires confidence, now associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Rhode Island.

Henry Tilton Lummus (Boston), graduate of Boston University in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, *summa cum laude*, scholarly jurist whose indefatigability makes for mastery, now an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

Doctor of Humane Letters (L.H.D.)

Roscoe Pound (Cambridge), learned lawyer, internationally famous authority in many fields of legal lore, now the neighborly dean of Harvard University Law School.

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**Our Times Before the Tribunal of History**

*By Roscoe Pound*

Dean of the Harvard Law School

Commencement Address, Boston University

June 12, 1933

“History,” said Hegel, the philosopher of history, writing in the century of history—“History is the tribunal of the world.” How will that tribunal regard what seem to us the stirring times in which we live? As the tribunal was made up in the last century it would have judged us harshly. It had a marked preference for certain periods of the historical past as vital and significant. It held others as at most negligible. Hegel tells us that whatever does not accord with the historically revealed divine plan is worthless. It is part of the past, but it is not part of history. The divine plan is not revealed by the whole record of the past, but by selected parts of it. But what determines the selection? What identifies the parts declaratory of the divine plan and points out others as worthless? When we note that the periods of the past which are taken to reveal the divine plan are or may be made to appear analogous to the ideal which the last century had made for itself, when we note that the last century could see a picture of itself in some periods and not in others, may we not refuse to be judged by the plan so discovered for us and hunt in the past independently for analogies more suited to our picture of ourselves?

What have been thought of as the great periods, the eras of primary significance, from which the thinker could plot some part of the course of evolution of civilization? For American purposes they used to be the era of the city states in Greece, with the rise of Macedon and establishment of Alexander’s empire as a tragic ending; the Roman republic with the establishment of the empire as a foreshadowing of the decline and fall that must go with the extinction of political liberty; the era of rising nationalism in Europe after the Reformation; the Commonwealth, the Revolution of 1688 and the time of Whig supremacy in England, and the era of founding of new, self-sufficient commonwealths in America. I would not disparage these eras. I was brought up to reverence them. But one thing remains to be said of them which meant nothing to the last century, yet may mean much to us. They were eras of great small things, of activities of great potential significance carried on in relatively small self-sufficient localities, of world-wide relations and achievements not of organized men or organized mankind, but of individual men in and through small states.

In contrast with these great periods of history, wherefrom we might learn something of the course of universal history, there were the negligible periods, making up much more than half of the story in point of time and involving the lives and activities of many more human beings. These were the Hellenistic world, the Roman empire, the Byzantine empire and the Middle Ages.

Recall how these periods were thought of in the last century. Grote speaks of the Hellenistic era as “that gulf of Grecian nullity.” Finlay sees in it “a sad spectacle of the debasing influence of wealth and power.” The Roman empire from Augustus to the barbarian supremacy in the west was the stock example of degenerative evolution. Of the Byzantine empire, Lecky says: “The universal verdict of history is that it constitutes, without a single exception, the most thoroughly base and despicable form that civilization has yet assumed. . . . There has been no other enduring civilization so absolutely destitute of all the forms and elements of greatness, and none to which the epithet mean may be so emphatically applied.” As to the Middle Ages, Hallam says: “We begin in darkness and calamity, and though the shadows grow fainter as we advance, yet we are to break off our pursuit as the morning breathes upon us.” He saw only darkness until the morning of the Reformation.

Men began to feel uneasy about this judgment of the Middle Ages some time ago. But beyond search for the simplest forms of modern legal and political
institutions it was long held unprofitable to spend much time or labor on that benighted era. As to the Hellenistic world, the Roman empire after the first Caesars, and the Byzantine empire, it has remained for the present generation to find worth in them. They did not accord with the picture of nineteenth-century society to the image of which its historians wrought.

What had the supposedly significant eras in common? What was seen in the Greek city-states, in republican Rome, and in western civilization from the Reformation to the nineteenth century which gave them historical value? What of the supposedly negligible eras in common? What was seen in the Hellenistic era, in the Roman empire, in the Byzantine empire which deprived them of historical value? Chiefly the former could be interpreted as individualist. They had the appearance of eras of freedom while the latter appeared eras of political subjection. Also western Europe after the Reformation was nationalist. It had faith in the local as contrasted with the universal. The ideas of world unity in the Hellenistic era, of a world empire in imperial Rome and Constantinople, and of universal spiritual and temporal authorities in the Middle Ages were alien to the particularist spirit of the last century. Finally and not the least, eras of small things in point of size, of simplicity, of local economic autonomy, of frequent change, and of competition, were preferred to those of bigness, of complexity, of economic unification, of relative stability, and of co-operation.

Certain analogies of the present to the Hellenistic era are obvious. There had been a diffusion of Greek civilization as now there has been a diffusion of western European civilization. New centers of wealth and population had sprung up and taken the leadership from the Greek city-states. One might well compare the relation of New York and Chicago to Europe with that of Alexandria and Antioch to Greece. In respect of culture and art and museums as well as in respect of wealth and population, the parallel is suggestive. It is suggestive in respect of the migration of books and works of art. It is suggestive in respect of the dispersion of races and peoples. It is suggestive in respect of the relative economic position of the old world and the new. Europe of today rent by national antagonisms, unstable politically, and for the most part in straits financially, has been compared aptly to Greece, wasting by internal strife after the Peloponnesian war, decaying both in its political and in its economic order.

There are no less striking analogies between the present and the era of imperial Rome. Then, as now, there had been world-wide economic unification through improved transportation. Then, as now, an urban industrial society had replaced a rural agricultural society. Then, as now, cities had grown and were growing at the expense of country. Then, as now, great urban centers were replacing a multitude of local municipalities in agricultural communities. Moreover, the strengthening of executive authority throughout the world and the rise of delegated legislation suggest at once the devolutions of political power which in time turned the first citizen of a republic into an absolute monarch. When the Supreme Court of the United States is willing to hold that Congress may leave the final interpretation of a statute to an administrative officer and that his interpretation is binding on the courts, we are coming to something very like a Roman lex regia. Indeed, the reasons given by Chief Justice White for upholding the exercise by the Interstate Commerce Commission of what had always been considered legislative powers are substantially those given in Justinian's Institutes for the devolution of legislative powers upon the Roman emperor. Explaining Chief Justice White's opinion, Chief Justice Taft says: "The utter inability of Congress to give the time and attention indispensable to these powers in detail forced the modification of the rule." Justinian tells us that lawmakers power passed from the Roman people because the electorate had become "so increased that it was difficult to assemble it together for the purpose of enacting statutes." Economic unification, mixture of races, complexity of social and economic organization, diffusion of luxury and wealth, accumulation of huge populations of workers in great centers, and a general condition of bigness and complexity ally us to the Roman empire rather than to the Roman republic.

Interest in the Byzantine empire has grown steadily in the present century. Men have been saying that an empire which stood strong for nine centuries and fought an obstinate rear guard fight for two more, which put the Roman law in its final form, which built St. Sophia and gave the world a type of church architecture which has stood for all subsequent time, which preserved Roman administration and Greek culture and gave impetus to the revival of learning in the
West, whose coinage was the greater part of the portable wealth of Europe in the Middle Ages — that such an empire could not have been so utterly decadent, so utterly mean after all.

From the discovery of the new world and the Reformation, from which we date the modern world, the emphasis has been on change. Social control by organization gave way to economic control through competition. Where the problem had been to keep men in their appointed grooves, it became one of setting them free to make and remake new grooves for themselves. The Reformation, the Puritan Revolution, the rise of Whigs and English Revolution of 1688, the American Revolution, the French Revolution — five great revolutions in three hundred years, or one in every other generation — made political instability seem the rule, and the political interpretation of history identified this instability with progress. Stability of institutions was held to be stagnation. But now that pioneering has been done, now that those who are in distress and those who are in debt and those who are discontented cannot find a convenient Adullam on an adjacent wilderness, now that we have to find how to live together in crowded communities, from which we cannot withdraw to set up new ones of our own, stability is something sought for.

The example of an empire which stood for eleven centuries, in which three-fourths of the emperors ascended the throne in the orderly process of government, and the greater part of the usurpers followed each other over short periods in temporary interludes in the peaceful workings of a stable system — such an example calls upon us to look into it. When we look into it we see that the problem of an ordered society was at least met by a balance of free individual self-assertion and the general security which endured for centuries.

Chiefly, however, the Middle Ages gives us significant analogies. In its broad lines, the feudal organization of society was drawn to an idea of relations and duties, not of isolated individuals and rights. The original fundamental idea was co-operation in defence. In the turmoil following the downfall of the Roman empire in the west, the single individual had not proved equal to defending himself. He was not thought of as self-sufficient. He surrendered his land to some lord who gave him an estate in it, so that the lord owed him protection and he owed the lord service.

The typical man did not compete. He had his place in a co-operative organization. He was held in his place by duty of service, not by pressure of competition. The watch word was cooperation. The significant thing was relation, with duties of doing the things which the community required resting on those who had interests to those duties were attached. It was not what men undertook from self-interest or caprice that maintained the social and economic order. Men were held to what their position in the relationally organized society made it their duty to do.

Our nineteenth-century picture of society was very different. It was a picture in which relation was ignored and each man was made to stand out by himself as an economically, politically, and hence legally self-sufficient unit. He was to find his place by free competition. The highest good was the maximum of free self-assertion on the part of these units.

One need not say that the days of individual economic self-sufficiency are wholly in the past. The individual can no longer do single-handed the aggregate of things demanded for his own life by the minute division of labor in a complex economic organization. The situation is analogous to that presented by the social order when the individual land owner, unequal to protecting himself, entered into a relation of protection and service with a lord. In our present economic order, business and industry are the significant activities. They stand toward the social order of today where land holding stood toward the social order of the Middle Ages. Today every one in business, great or small, is in a shareholder relation in which things are due him as shareholder, not because of any special undertaking. He is not freely competing. The great bulk of any urban community are upon salaries and owe service to corporations, which of late have sometimes shown consciousness of owing a reciprocal protection. It has come to be the general course that men do not own businesses or enterprises or industries. They hold shares in them. As the medieval man was great in the greatness of his lord, the typical man of today finds his greatness in the greatness of the corporation which he serves. If he is great he is published to the world, not as having done this or that, but as director in this company or that.

A generation ago such comparisons of the present with these eras would have seemed prophecies of despair, admissions of conscious decadence, resigned acceptings of decline. But as we change to another economic and social and perhaps even political order, and thus are able better to understand these eras of another type, we may see that much depends on the measure by which they are judged. They do not fare well by the measure of a rural agricultural society of small towns in a time of self-sufficient small states in an era of competitive individual acquisitive self-assertion. On the other hand, the institutions of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the bills of rights and dogma of separation of powers and aversion to administration and reliance upon rules rather than on men, and the modes of political thought of Victorian liberalism, do not fare well by the measure of the urban industrial order of today, by the measure of life in metropolitan cities in a time of organization, relation, and cooperation.

Where the nineteenth-century small-town individualist held that each man was the tribunal to try history, we may perhaps be saying in the twentieth century that each time must value other times by its own measure and for its own ends.

To say that history is the tribunal of the world assumes history as something given. There is no one tribunal of history. There are as many as there are times and economic and social orders with their diverse problems. The last of these tribunals for the time being may very well, indeed it usually does, reverse the
judgments of the tribunals which had gone before it. If man may not live by bread alone, neither may he live without bread. Material civilizations are not to be despised and will not be in an age of material progress. There are two sides to civilization, mastery of external nature and mastery of human nature. Relativism does a service in bringing home to us that one of these sides is not absolutely higher or absolutely more praiseworthy than the other. It is a matter of selection and interpretation and emphasis to construct and apply any measure of values. All types of human activity are involved in maintaining, furthering and transmitting civilization. The sum of all of them goes to make up civilization. We are not bound forever to value human experience, we are not bound now to value our own time, in terms of the last half of the last century.

Alumni Day

About a thousand Boston University graduates, representing nearly every class graduated during the past fifty years assembled for the annual Alumni Day on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, June 10th. Members of the class of 1933 were the guests of the Alumni Association and were inducted into alumni membership by President Marsh, assisted by Merton L. Brown, president of the Boston University Alumni Association. Several classes held reunions and with other alumni witnessed a sports program, including a baseball game between Harvard and Boston Universities, an open track meet, and a tennis tournament. Many took advantage of the ideal weather to enjoy canoeing and swimming.

As usual the Sunset Supper was a scene of much gayety. The tables were set on the football field and sectioned according to classes. Places of honor went to the fifty-five year class, the fifty year class, and the twenty-five year class. The golden anniversary class has contributed many figures to education, law, religion and medicine. Among the prominent members of the class are Justice Wendell P. Stafford of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Bishop William F. Oldham of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Justice Nathaniel W. Jones of the District Court in Newburyport.

Harold Sherman Goldberg, chairman of the Alumni Fund reported a total of 563 contributors, 117 more than last year. The amount contributed was $1955.61. A plaque for the largest number of contributors from any one class was awarded to the School of Law class of 1930, Joseph Goodbar, class agent. The class of 1877 at the College of Liberal Arts, for the second consecutive year was awarded the plaque for having contributions from every member. Dr. Sara A. Emerson acted as class agent. The plaque for the class having the largest percentage of increase in number of contributors over last year went to the class of 1927 at the College of Practical Arts and Letters, of which Mrs. Sylvia Isenberg Rozen is the class agent.

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“Fifty Golden Years”

This poem, written by William D. Woodward, ’87, of Manchester, Connecticut was read at the Sunset Supper on Alumni Day.

TO CLASSMATES OF 1883—
on JUNE TENTH IN 1933

FIFTY golden years have fled,
Fifty flying summers sped
Since that day in ‘eighty-three —
A bright June day for you and me,
When finished were our college days,
And we set out on Life’s wide ways
To use, as best we might, our power
For making earth a better bower
In which to live: And now we’re here
With God’s half century of cheer,
Of storm and stress, of joy and pain,
Of burdens grievous, sun and rain.
As we look back o’er all today,
Spite of mixed tears and smiles, we say
Fifty years, all in gold,
Our alumni bells have told.

Fifty years! How long they seem,
Standing Youth’s broad gates between,
Viewing Future’s golden mist,
Radiant and sunshine-kissed.
Fifty years! How short they are,
Standing at this golden bar
Parting past from future years —
Like a dream each one appears.
Now floods of memory on us pour
Their reminiscences galore!
We thank Him for the wondrous ways
He’s led us to this “day of days.”

May you and I, my classmates dear,
Have glad returns yet many a year
In which to lift blithe songs of praise
To Him who lengthens out our days.
Each now extends to other here
This night a word of love and cheer,
Glad we have reached this golden bar.
Though most of us are scattered far
From haunts of good old Boston town
To spots of more or less renown,
We still will cherish and esteem
Each other, as adown Life’s stream
Unto a Fairer Port we glide
When comes Time’s final ebbing tide.

Golden Wishes unto you,
Classmates dear, still quite a few:
Golden prayers, and golden love,
Golden blessings from above.
When all Life’s golden days are told
May we, through Christ, walk streets of gold.

Buds of blessing deck the years,
Blossoming ’mid hopes and fears
Into flowers of perfume rare,
Vased in beauty, culled with care.
Stronger grow the golden bands
Woven of Life’s varied strands.
Brighter glow Love’s golden lamps,
Each joy or grief its image stamps
On the trembling, flickering flame,
On the heart and on the brain.
Blessings to us all have come —
Child life brightening the home,
Friendships forming new-made ties,
Bounties rising toward the skies.
Trials, too, brought their supplies,
Mayhap, of blessings in disguise.
And through each change of years, I ween,
Our Father’s finger-touch is seen.

Seated left to right — DEAN HOMER ALBERS, ’85; DR. CHARLES H. FESSKIND, ’86; RALPH A. PAOLADINO, ’26, chairman of Alumni day committee; DR. FRANK A. GARDNER, ’83.
Standing left to right — HERBERT W. HUNT, ’03; WILLIAM G. POND, ’99; DR. BENJAMIN A. SAWTELL, ’75.
Alumni Activities

General Alumni Association Officers

The list of officers of the Boston University Alumni Association, as announced for 1933-34 by President Merton L. Brown, is as follows:

President
Merton L. Brown, Liberal Arts '10, Law '12

Vice-Presidents
1st, Robert E. Moody, Liberal Arts '22, Boston
2nd, Florence O. Bean, Education '22, Boston
3rd, James M. Mosely, Business Administration '23, Cambridge

Recording Secretary
Williamina V. MacBrayne, Practical Arts and Letters '28, Medford

Board of Directors
College of Liberal Arts,
Emma Fall Schofield, '06, Malden
College of Business Administration,
Edgar B. Pitts, '23, Boston
College of Practical Arts and Letters,
Aurelia Schober Plath, '28, Boston
College of Music,
Thomas A. Quinn, '31, Cambridge
School of Theology,
Arthur D. Strowd, '09, Melrose
School of Law,
Raymond C. Balder, '20, Cambridge
School of Medicine,
Leroy M. S. Miner, '07, Newtonville
School of Education,
George K. Makechnie, '29, Everett
School of Religious Education and Social Service,
John M. Bowman, '26, Cambridge
Graduate School,
Joel Hatheway, '20, Newton

The School of Law

The Boston University School of Law Alumni Association held its annual outing Friday, June 30th. About 130 members were present. Members of the Massachusetts Bar, coached by Dean Homer Albers, '85, of the School of Law defeated members of the Bench, coached by Judge Francis J. Good, '13, of the Municipal Court by the score of 17 to 6 in a game of baseball. Jay R. Benton, '11, former attorney-general, was defeated, 21 to 8, by the defending horseshoe champion, W. T. A. Fitzgerald, '97, Cambridge register of deeds. Other members played golf at the Woodlawn and Riverside Club courses.

New officers elected were: president, Judge Thomas F. Quinn, '15; vice-president, Judge Frank S. Deland, '16; treasurer, Judge Felix Forte, '16; secretary, Charles A. Rome, '26.


The committee in charge was headed by David J. Kelley, chairman of the Executive Committee, and included Judge Joseph W. Monahan, Judge Francis J. Good, Jay R. Benton, Moses S. Lourie, '95, and Wendell Murray, '98, in charge of the golf tournament; William T. A. Fitzgerald, A. Murray Ginzberg, '22; Frank S. Deland; Edward M. Dangle, '12; John J. O'Hare, '05, and Leo Golden, '15, Sports Committee; Charles W. Mulcahy, '15, Transportation Committee.

The School of Medicine

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the School of Medicine held Friday evening, June 9.

President, Dr. Leslie P. Leland, '09, of Worcester; vice-presidents, Dr. Harold L. Babcock, '10, and Dr. Ralph H. Hopkins, '14, both of Boston; treasurer, Dr. Harold L. Ripley, '17; auditor, Dr. Leon W. Crockett, '21; advisory committee, Dr. Edwin Ruggles, '00. The new directors are: Drs. Frank Barton, '24; Louis Howard, '23; Leighton Johnson, '15; Helmuth Ulrich, '11, and Samuel N. Vose, '18.

School of Religious Education

The recently elected officers of Kappa Alumni Chapter of the School of Religious Education and Social Service are: president, Everett Johnson, '26, of Newtonville; vice-president, Edgar Chandler, '28, of Jamaica Plain; secretary, Helen Fynes, '32, of Medford, and member-at-large, Sara Abbott, '27, of Boston.
Bigelow Association

Judge Bert E. Holland (Law '99, '13), former United States Assistant Attorney General, was elected president of the Bigelow Association of the Masters of Law, at a meeting held at the Rhode Island Country Club at Nyatt, June 21. Judge Jeremiah E. O'Connell of the Superior Court (C.L.A. '06, Law '08, Hon. '31), president of the Boston University Club of Rhode Island, was one of the Providence men elected members of the Executive Committee.

Francis I. McCanna (Law '00, '18) of Providence presided, and among the speakers were: Justice Elmer J. Rathbun of the Rhode Island Supreme Court (Law '98, Hon. '30), Justice Daniel O'Connell of the Massachusetts Supreme Court (Law '08, '10), George Farnum (Law '07, '08), and Professor Harrison J. Barrett (Law '19, '20).

The other officers elected were: George R. Farnum ('07, '08) of Boston, vice-president; Joseph A. Kline (Law '26) of Boston, secretary; Dean J. Tolman (Law '26) of Boston, treasurer; and other members elected to the Executive Committee were Francis I. McCanna, Providence; Professor Harrison J. Barrett, Boston, and John Brennan (Law '19, '20), Providence, Helen Binning (Law '17, '19), Daniel O'Connell, Raphael Landau (Law '27).

Among those attending the meeting were Judge and Mrs. Holland, Professor Barrett, Mr. McCanna, Edward L. Schoenberg (Law '24, '25), Judge Rathbun, Mr. and Mrs. Farnum, Judge O'Connell, Bernard Ginsburg (Law '19, '20), John A. Brennan, Meyer Bernstein (Law '24, '25), and Henry W. Grady (Law '24).

Class Reunions

1913 Reunion

The College of Liberal Arts class of 1913 held its twentieth anniversary reunion at Nickerson Field on Alumni Day. Tea was served in the Clubhouse after which members of the class joined in the general alumni activities. Brenton R. Lutz is president of the class and Katherine E. Hilliker, secretary.

1918 Reunion

The class of 1918 of the College of Liberal Arts held its fifteenth reunion on May 20th at the country home of its president, Lucien B. Taylor, in Dover, Massachusetts. Twenty members of the class were present, one having journeyed up from Maryland and others from New Hampshire. All enjoyed a very pleasant social time. The occasion was made especially happy by the presence of Dean William M. Warren, always beloved by the members of the class.

1923 Reunion

The class of 1923, College of Liberal Arts, met at Riverside on June 10 for its tenth reunion. Luncheon was served at one o'clock on the pavilion overlooking the Charles. Professor Perrin and Professor Cameron were invited to attend as guests of honor. Because of illness Professor Perrin was unable to be present. Before the opening of the formal meeting, Professor Cameron addressed the class giving reminiscences of our college days. Robert Horrigan, eldest son of Viola McEachern Horrigan, and so far as we know, the "class baby" said a few words.

The business meeting was called to order by the president, Ruth Aitken Bristol. At the roll call we had thirty members present. Several letters and greetings from absentees were read. It was voted to send flowers and a message to Professor Perrin who could not be with us at the luncheon. It was voted that the Secretary-Treasurer send $23.00 to the Boston University Alumni Association for the building fund ($23.00 from the class of '23).

The following officers were elected for the next five years: President, Grace Jerardi; Secretary-Treasurer, Dwight Chapman.

After the business meeting the class joined the general alumni activities.

Those present were: Evolyn Leach Estabrooks, Caroline Daly Nylen, Clara Leining Lowe, Dwight I. Chapman, Johnson Armitstead, Grace Jerardi, Marion Shaughnessy, Serena Hall, Eleanor March Moody, Elva Murray, Bernice Hayward, Edna Hunnewell Schreiber, Grace Evans, Evangeline Morse, Pauline Watts, Florence Frye, Viola McEachern Horrigan, Helen Cady, Leon C. Young, Mary Hornby, Nellie Locklin, Ruth Aitken Bristol, Roger Bristol, Ruth Chevey Manning, Beatrice Chambers, Dorothy Thompson, Anna Lovewell, Dorothy Payne Fild, Randolph Owen, Sara Segal Mordecai, Kathryn Hartley Snow, Helen Fanning, Mary Pike O'Donnell, and Philip Hennessy.

1928 Reunion

The class of 1928, College of Liberal Arts, held a fifth anniversary reunion luncheon at Nickerson Field on Alumni Day, June 10. Dean William M. Warren and Professor Robert E. Moody were guests of honor.

Mr. Fred Holland, whose engagement to Miss Evelyn Hagglund was recently announced, acted as toastmaster, and later conducted a short business meeting. Officers elected to serve for the next five years were Israel Bloch, president; Mrs. Alanson
Harper (Frances Dodge), secretary, and Robert M. Walsh, treasurer. The retiring officers were Fred Holland, president, and Jacob Aronson, treasurer. Mrs. Harper was unanimously re-elected for a second term as secretary.

Change in Alumni Secretaryship

On May 5, President Daniel L. Marsh received from Robert F. Mason, Alumni Secretary, a letter of resignation in which Mr. Mason said:

"My dear President Marsh:

"After reading the brief report of the committee of deans regarding the work of the Alumni Association, there is only one thing which I feel I can do and that is to tender my resignation as Executive Alumni Secretary of the Boston University Alumni Association to take effect at the end of the fiscal year or at such other time as the President of the University will deem fit.

"I appreciate the cooperation that you have given to this office and to me personally.

"Sincerely yours,

(Robert F. Mason.)"

To this letter of resignation, President Marsh replied as follows:

"My dear Mr. Mason:

"This is to acknowledge receipt of your resignation dated May 5.

"With reluctance I accept your resignation. Please permit me, in doing so, to reassure you of what I am certain you already know, namely, that I have greatly admired the singleness of mind, the loyalty, and the perseverance with which you have carried on your work as Alumni Secretary.

"Since it is my intention to bring the work into my own office as an emergency measure, and to assign to it somebody already in the employ of the University, let me request you to continue in office, if you are willing to do so, until August 31. I am sure that there is much that you can do of great value to the University during the summer period. I also am not unmindful of the fact that you are entitled to a month's vacation.

"With kindest personal regards, I am

(Signed) Daniel L. Marsh"

Mr. Mason's original appointment as Alumni Secretary was made and his resignation was offered in harmony with the provisions of the Constitution of the Alumni Association. This Constitution was drafted in 1926 by a group of alumni representing the various "Convocation Chapters" or Departmental alumni Associations of the University. The Constitution provides that the Secretary shall be appointed by the President "in accordance with the authority granted him in the By-Laws of the Trustees of Boston University."

President Marsh arranged for Mr. Mason to have his old position in the faculty of the College of Business Administration, the same position which he held when he became Alumni Secretary six years ago, and at the same salary which he was then receiving. Although at first accepting reappointment to the faculty, Mr. Mason later decided to go into business for himself. Boston University is confident of a loyal and intelligent alumnus in Mr. Mason, and "Bostonia" wishes for him a most successful career.

Mr. Mason ceased work in the Alumni Office on May 5. At his own request, he has been given the month of July as vacation on salary.

Although at first accepting the resignation of Mr. Mason, President Marsh later decided to go into business for himself. Boston University is confident of a loyal and intelligent alumnus in Mr. Mason, and "Bostonia" wishes for him a most successful career.

Mr. Mason ceased work in the Alumni Office on May 5. At his own request, he has been given the month of July as vacation on salary.

In answer to several inquiries, the President makes the definite and specific announcement that the General Alumni Association will be continued on the most efficient scale possible, and the Alumni magazine, "Bostonia," will be published regularly as heretofore.
The new Alumni Secretary is Mr. George A. Dunn, graduate of Boston University College of Liberal Arts in the class of 1889. Mr. Dunn is a retired business man of long and intimate relation to the University, having been a trustee since 1910. He brings to the Alumni office trained powers and intense loyalty. His secretary is Miss Beatrice S. Woodman, a member of the University Women's Council, President of the Boston University Women Graduates' Club, representative of Boston University at the national convention of the American Association of University Women at Minneapolis in May, this year, delegate from the American Association of University Women to the International Federation of University Women at Geneva in 1929 and at Edinburgh in 1931.

The new Editor of Bostonia is Robert E. Moody of the Class of 1922. Dr. Moody is Assistant Professor of History in the College of Liberal Arts. He has served as a member of the Alumni Advisory Committee on Bostonia, and also as a Director of the General Alumni Association. As a faculty adviser to the members of the football squads, he has lived for several years with the athletes in the Club House at Nickerson Field. He has thus had an unusually fine opportunity, in class room and on athletic field, to know the points of view of alumni in the making, while at the same time he has been giving personal demonstration of alumni loyalty.

According to custom, and in keeping with our arrangements with the postal authorities, Bostonia is not published during July and August. The next issue therefore will be in September.

A New Deal For B. U. Men

In a farewell address to the Freshman class at Harvard, President Lowell told one thousand young men that the greatest thing which the college had to offer was friendship among its students. "Strive to know as many students as possible." After his lifetime of service at a great neighboring institution, he concluded that friendship occupied first place among college values.

Recently in another college a Dean thrust his head into a smoker where several seniors were lounging and said: "What is the best thing this college has done for you? I will be back in ten minutes for your answer." The boys had been discussing the League of Nations and why America had stayed out of it but they ceased their arguments to comply with the Dean's request and when he returned at the end of the ten minutes they had decided that the best thing their college had done for them was to give them the opportunity to know intimately their fellow students.

And how had this been accomplished? When the college was started one of its founders, a man of world-wide experience, had insisted that a college man should always be known by his habit of friendliness and his social poise, therefore, he gave to the college two dormitories to be used for the men students. In this way a housing plan was started simultaneously with the classroom work and today the graduates of this institution look back to the old fireplace in the common room as the center of their love and loyalty for their Alma Mater.

Our oldest colleges and our large urban universities have been investing millions in recent years in their housing plans. Our students at Boston University need to have some of the fine values which come to young men when they live together in fine fellowship and in "loyalty to our University tradition of student self-direction." The opportunity for developing the cooperative spirit, breadth of mind and good will toward diverse minds should be afforded every student living away from home.

Already there has been developed, under Dean Franklin's supervision, dormitories for over six hundred of our girls. Next fall our Alma Mater will begin in an unpretentious manner a student housing plan for those men who desire to avail themselves of its privilege. Our University will have in September, 1933, at least two dormitories which will be equipped with special regard for the comfort and pleasure of young men who are students in any of the several University Departments.

The two houses which will be ready in September are Forbes-Conant Hall, 9 Willow Street, on Beacon Hill, which has room for fifty men, and the Charles River House at 338 Bay State Road, which will accommodate eighteen students. Both residences have locations which are extremely desirable from the point of view of pleasant surroundings. Each house has homelike lounge rooms for games and fraternizing, and large, airy rooms for study and sleeping.

The University Departments near Copley Square are within easy reach of both houses. The School of Law, School of Religious Education and Social Service, the College of Business Administration and the School of Theology are especially convenient to Forbes-Conant. Students of the College of Liberal Arts, School of Education, College of Music, and the Graduate School will find the Charles River House within easy walking distance.

The Beacon Hill house is one of the tallest buildings on the Hill which from its vantage point in this historic section commands from its upper floors a wide sweep of the Charles River Basin. A beautiful panorama of the Charles River from another angle is seen from all the front windows of this Bay State Road dormitory. Ten students of the School of Education have already indicated interest in this house. The Bay State Road athletic fields are just to the rear of "338."

The students in each dormitory will organize a student government association. The officers of this association together with the faculty adviser in each house, will set up whatever regulations are necessary for successful cooperation. This plan of student and faculty government, makes possible a valuable experience in the practice of living together with other students. A minimum of regulation is always desirable in any self-governed student house.

W A R R E N  T.  P O W E L L

Page Seventeen
Graduate School Reorganization

The trustees of Boston University, through the president, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, announce a change in the administration of one of the oldest Boston University Departments, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

Following the resignation of Dr. Arthur W. Weyss, who has been dean of the Graduate School for ten years, since 1922, the University administration has constituted a Board of the Graduate School which with the approval of the Trustees will shape the policies and guide the destinies of study in this field. Nine faculty members compose the Graduate School Board of which Dr. Edgar Sheffield Brightman of the College of Liberal Arts faculty, is chairman, and Prof. Howard M. LeSourd of the School of Religious Education and Social Service faculty, is secretary.

In accepting the resignation of Dean Weyss to take effect at the end of the year which has just closed, President Marsh spoke highly of the splendid service which has been rendered to higher education in general and to higher education in Boston University in particular by Dr. Weyss. As an ad interim arrangement for administration of the School, President Marsh has named the following professors as a Board under the chairmanship of Dr. Brightman:

Professors Warren O. Ault, College of Liberal Arts; George C. Cell, School of Theology; Jesse B. Davis, School of Education; Thomas R. Mather, College of Liberal Arts; Lyman C. Newell, College of Liberal Arts; Frederick H. Pratt, School of Medicine; and Dean William M. Warren of the College of Liberal Arts.

Dr. Brightman who is Borden Parker Bowne professor of philosophy at Boston University, whose faculty he joined in 1919 after teaching at Brown, Nebraska Wesleyan and Connecticut Wesleyan Universities, is one of the leading figures in the modern field of philosophy in America today. Among his most widely recognized works are these books: "The Sources of Hexateuch," "Religious Values and Recent Philosophy," "An Introduction to Philosophy," "Immortality in Post-Kantian Idealism," and "The Finding of God." As chairman of the Graduate School Board Dr. Brightman brings a keen intellect and sound judgment to his new responsibilities.

Boston University's Endowment
(Concluded from May)

STUDENTS' AID FOUNDATION
A Loan Fund for the benefit of students in the School of Religious Education and Social Service. Estate of George E. Henry $10,000.00; Gifts of Calvert Crary (Trustee) $2,000.00; Walter B. Mossman $2,000.00; Ellen Wood $2,000.00 and other friends in amounts less than $500.00. Established 1926 $20,927.26

STUDENTS' LOAN FUND
This Fund to assist worthy students in the College of Liberal Arts had its beginning with a gift of $5.00 from an Armenian merchant of Boston. This was followed in 1915 by a gift of $10.00 from a Boston University graduate. Two Boston women for more than fifteen years have each annually added $100.00. The Fund now includes gifts from many persons. Established 1913 $5,009.04

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Give More Thought To Your Skin

By RUDOLPH JACOBY, M.D.

Associate Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology, Boston University School of Medicine; Chief of the Dermatological and Syphilological Service, Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals

Most people think of the skin as simply an outside envelope which holds the internal structures, and rarely consider that it is perhaps the largest organ of the body and that it is extremely important to life and health. The skin is an integral part of the body mechanism, and has special functions of its own to perform. It is a complex, elastic, fibrous structure covering the whole body, and by means of numerous blood vessels, nerves, glands, and other structures is in close relationship to the other organs.

Superficially the skin is everywhere traversed by ridges and furrows which vary as to arrangement and size in the different locations. Fine furrows are particularly noted on the tips of the fingers and toes, where they form complicated figures which so vary in individuals that they are now used as a definite means of identification. Many of the ridges in later life become what we call “wrinkles.” On the surface of the skin we note minute openings called pores. These pores are the openings of the sweat and oil glands. The finger and toe-nails are an outgrowth from the skin. The entire growth of a finger-nail takes about 100 days, and that of a toe-nail about twice as long. The skin contains a pigment which determines the color of an individual.

The skin performs five important functions: it is a secretory organ, a respiratory organ, a sensory organ, a protective organ, and it regulates body temperature.

The skin is constantly eliminating sweat, either invisibly or visibly. Although at times it feels quite dry there is a thin film of moisture and natural body oil on its surface. The amount of water eliminated from the body by the skin in twenty-four hours is in proportion to the body temperature, and is almost double that eliminated by the lungs. It has been estimated that the daily loss of moisture from the skin of a man clothed and at rest at a temperature of 89° F. is about two and one-half quarts, and the discharge of carbon dioxide is about seven grams. The skin is the most extensive sensory organ of the body. Owing to the presence of nerve endings on the skin’s surface, it is sensitive to touch, pain, heat and cold, pressure, and traction. These sensory spots vary in the type of sensation which results from stimulation, and are known as “pain spots,” “tactile spots,” etc.

The constant temperature of the body is maintained by the heat regulating function of the skin. The amount of heat which is lost from the surface of the skin by radiation, conduction, and evaporation depends chiefly on the state of dilatation of the cutaneous vessels and on the activity of the sweat glands.

Because of its enormity the skin is subject to many and varied diseases. Modern medicine and especially dermatology, that branch dealing with skin diseases, has progressed at a rapid pace. At one time diseases of the skin were considered most obscure, and the patient afflicted with a skin disease was most unfortunate because nothing could be done for it. Now there are but few skin conditions which cannot be helped or cured. Many diseases originate within the skin itself or are the result of external agents, and others are manifestations of a disease process in another part of the body. This discourse deals briefly with a few of the external causes of skin disturbances.

Any scratch so superficial as to be scarcely noticeable by the naked eye may be sufficient for the entry of harmful micro-organisms, which may penetrate the deeper parts of the skin and set up various types of irritation or inflammation. Rubbing of the skin is often indulged in to relieve itching. As a matter of fact this rubbing tends to increase rather than relieve irritation and, if persisted in, may produce a chronic thickening of the skin.

Cold is responsible for chilblains in people with an impaired circulation, and when excessive causes frostbite. It causes a contraction of the skin muscles, the formation of so-called “goose skin,” and produces a stasis in the superficial circulation which is noticeable as a bluish mottling on the limbs of babies exposed to the cold.

Sunlight may have an irritating effect on the skin, causing certain forms of dermatitis and aggravating others. When concentrated, it may produce an acute inflammation of the exposed parts, known as solar-dermatitis, or when acting under a long period it may give rise to serious degenerative conditions. These results are entirely due to the actinic rays at the violet end of the spectrum. Pigmentation or freckles is an effort on the part of Nature to protect the body from the harmful effect of the rays.

In spite of the old adage that “Cleanliness is next to Godliness,” the abuse of soap and water is directly
responsible for many skin irritations. The protective function of the skin is due largely to the presence of natural oils, moisture, and waxy horn-cells. If these are removed with soap and water the skin, especially when naturally delicate, becomes more susceptible to local irritation. On the other hand, insufficient cleanliness is harmful, as it allows dirt and discharges to collect, the natural oils of the skin to accumulate and become rancid, and renders the surface of the skin a more suitable soil for the growth of micro-organisms and animal parasites.

With a delicate skin, woolen undergarments should be avoided because of irritation, and since they are non-absorbent they allow perspiration to collect. The best material to wear next the skin is lawn or a fine cotton which is both smooth and absorbent. If necessary to provide requisite warmth, woolen may be worn over it. Various articles of apparel may give rise to dermatitis or furnish the means of its spread. An infant's binder by chafing may cause irritation. Rough starched collars by abrading the surface of the neck may lead to boils. In warm weather too much clothing may cause an attack of prickly-heat. The interchange of caps among school boys may be responsible for the transmission of ring-worm.

There are many other local irritants which may give rise to skin disturbances. Among these are poisonous plants, such as ivy and sumac, vegetable substances like croton oil, fungi, bites of insects, and chemical irritants.

The skin is a common location for cancer, most often of the epithelioma type. Skin cancers should be readily recognized, as it is always possible to inspect the skin. The early recognition of cancer can frequently prevent serious consequences. Cancer of the skin when treated early and adequately has a more favorable outlook than cancer of any other location in the body. Skin cancers usually occur on persons who are past middle life, or what is called in medical parlance "The Cancer Age," although there is an extremely malignant type called melanoma which may occur during early life. Among the common conditions which may give rise to malignant degeneration are chronic irritations of the skin and certain types of moles, birth-marks, and warty growths.

Modern medical science has many modalities to treat skin cancers, some of which are X-rays, radium, electro-coagulation, and surgery. A competent physician is the only person who can differentiate between a benign or innocent lesion and one that is malignant. So avail yourself of his judgment early to preclude either misapprehension or unhappy results.

Generally speaking, the care of the skin entails only the simplest principles of hygiene. The healthy skin should be kept clean so that its functions are not impaired. Some skins are more resistant than others. However, ordinarily we can assume that in bathing, a mild, bland soap which does not irritate or cause dryness should be used. The promiscuous use of cosmetics is contrary to good hygiene insofar as it may impair the normal functions of the skin. We should wear seasonable clothing, and avoid exposure to sudden changes of temperature.

The following suggestions are offered for careful consideration, as prompt and early treatment may prevent days and even years of suffering. Any sore which fails to heal in two weeks should be regarded with suspicion. Call a physician.

If you have an itching condition of the skin which similarly affects other members of the family, assume that you have a communicable skin disease. See the doctor.

If you are a person past forty years of age and have a chronic irritation on the skin, be suspicious of cancer. Early diagnosis insures cure.

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BOSTON
Athletics

Athletic Awards

The following awards of letters and numerals have been made in spring sports:

**Varsity baseball:** Captain Arthur Wilson, Herbert Semino, Thomas LeGuern, Raymond Campion, Harry Corson, Robert Wilson, John Petrosky, John Crowell, James Connors, Jerome Donovan, David Nemzoff, Edward Hart, John Ulman, Fred Garabedian, Frank Collins, Ralph Blakeman, Everett Baker, and David Eizenberg, manager.

**Varsity track:** Captain Blain Saunders, H. Clifford Manning, Bernard Bloom, Arthur Horn, William Wheton, Horace Call, Max Fogelman, Stephen Ciccorella, Menotti Corrieri, and William Nerney, manager.

**Varsity tennis:** Captain Russell Wright, Russell Smith, Carl Clem, Lawrence Woodbury, Thomas Asbury, Edward Roseman, John O'Keefe, and J. Roy Kelley, manager.


Football Coaching Staff

Boston University football will begin its next season with an almost entirely new coaching staff, though the newly appointed head coach, Professor John M. Harmon, is already well and favorably known to followers of University sports as the coach of the basketball and baseball teams. Professor Harmon has also been appointed Director of Athletics. As his assistants, Dr. Harmon has appointed Professor Roger Washburn of the College of Business Administration, who has been freshman coach for the past five years, Dave Mishel, who is present on the staff of the department of Physical Education as director of intra-mural sports, and Daniel Harrington, who for the past four years has been the outstanding linesman on Boston University’s football team. No separate coaching staff will be appointed for the freshman team of next year, since its members will work out with the varsity. Washburn was graduated from Boston University in 1922, after captaining the team of the previous fall which won seven games and lost two. In 1927 he became line coach under Dr. Whelan. Since then he has been freshman coach. Mishel is widely known as an all-America half-back on the famous Brown “Iron Men” team of 1926. For three years after his graduation, he was assistant coach at Brown University. Later he played professional football with the Providence Steamrollers and the Cleveland Indians. Harrington’s brilliant playing has frequently been remarked upon both in these pages and in the daily press. Before coming to Boston University he graduated from Newton High School where he was an all-scholastic guard.

Loss of Athletes through Graduation

Football next fall will get under way without the help of Captain Carl Clem, Thomas LeGuern, George Guyette, Herbert Semino, and Joseph Paterno, all backfield men, who received their degrees in June. In addition to these, Hugo Bertoline and John Petrosky, linesmen, have also graduated. Daniel Harrington, outstanding linesman, has been appointed line coach for next season.

Hockey will miss the playing of Captain Walter Bender, Ronald Weafer, Clem and Harrington. Semino, captain of the basketball team, will be lost, together with William Lowder, both backcourt stars. Baseball will lose two of its first string pitchers in Ray Campion and Harry Corson, together with John Petrosky, relief hurler. LeGuern, catcher, Captain Arthur Wilson, third baseman, and Robert Wilson, center fielder, will also go.

Of the track team, Captain Blain Saunders, Stephen Ciccorella and Menotti Corrieri received their diplomas. Swimming and tennis, minor sports, will lose Captain Richard Hartford, Edward Markley, Carl Clem and Blain Saunders, swimming; and Clem, Lawrence Woodbury, and Thomas Asbury, tennis.

Middlebury Takes Terriers, 8-5

John Petrosky, Terrier star hurler, with poor fielding support, gave seven hits and five passes to allow Middlebury to take the ball game at Nickerson Field, on May 18, 8-5. Harry Barker of Middlebury was hit for thirteen safeties, but managed to scatter them effectively. Gordon, relief pitcher for the Terriers, allowed only one hit in the last two innings.

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Harvard Evens Series, 8-4

The Harvard—B. U. baseball game at Nickerson Field, Alumni Day, June 10, resulted in victory for Harvard to even up the account for the season at one-all.

Of the ten games previously played this year, Boston University won six and lost four. Teams defeated were Colby, 13-10, Upsala, 5-3, Brown 7-1, Newport Naval Station, 2-1, Harvard, 10-8. The Terriers lost to Providence College, 9-4, Vermont, 12-7, Boston College, 8-6, Middlebury 8-5.

Boston University made only five hits against Hal Taylor in the Alumni Day game. Going into the sixth inning the battle was close with Harvard leading, 3-2. A home run by McCaffrey with two on bases sewed up the game. In the eighth, McCaffrey scored again on a home run by Ware.

Two runs were made by the Terriers in the eighth inning when Baker came home on Petrosky's long fly, and Petrosky scored on an infield out.

The summary:

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*Batted for Taylor in sixth.*

Blakeman Elected Captain of Ball Team

Ralph Blakeman of Duxbury was elected captain of Boston University's varsity baseball team at a meeting of lettermen following the game with Harvard at Nickerson Field, Riverside, June 10. Blakeman was alternating catcher with Thomas LeGuern this year and was the leading pinch hitter on the team. In 16 times at bat he made four hits.

He prepared at Duxbury High School and Thayer Academy and starred in baseball at both schools. He captained the star freshman baseball team two years ago and was its leading hitter. He will lead a strong group of veterans back next year.

Alumni Day Track Meet

Martin Jenkins, unattached, provided the surprise of the Alumni Day track meet, June 10, when he led John Kearns and Tom McDonough of the B. A. A. to the finish in the special one-mile run, to establish first leg on the Gaspar G. Bacon trophy.

The track summary:

| 100-yard dash—Won by Paul H. Brooks, Malden (5 yds); second, Reed Morse, Medford (2 yds); third, Joseph Malatoky, Chelsea (5 yds). Time—10 1-8s. | 220-yard dash—Won by H. N. Bates, B. A. A. (6 yds); second, P. H. Brooks, Malden (9 yds); third, W. M. Piko, B. A. A. (2 yds). Time—22s. |
| 440-yard dash—Won by P. Pavolonis, Lynn Y (14 yds); second, A. Lynchwaite, Newton Y (16 yds); third, E. G. McGuigan, B. A. A. (scratch). Time—50 2-5s. | 880-yard run—Won by Dumas, B. U. (scratch); second, Connors, Hart, Dumas. Double plays—Connors, Hart and Donovan; Petrosky and Donovan. Left on bases—Middlebury 8; B. U. 8. |

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Alumni Day Tennis Tournament

The College of Business Administration won the annual tennis tournament trophy on Alumni Day, June 10, through the doubles victories of Murphy and Halliday. Murphy and Halliday defeated Clem and Woodbury (Education), 4-6, 6-4, 6-1; and Thompson and Smith (Liberal Arts), 6-1, 6-1.

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Among Ourselves

President Marsh at Oxford

Boston University folk were pleased to read the following authentic news item which appeared on June 30:

"The distinctive honor which is contained in a rare invitation issued by University authorities to a leader in public life to lecture at Oxford University, England, has been conferred on President Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University.

"In response to such an invitation from Oxford, Dr. Marsh has accepted and will lecture at the renowned English University this summer.

"Mrs. Marsh will accompany her husband on their forthcoming six weeks' visit in England. They will sail from Boston on the steamer Leonia of the Cunard Line, on Saturday, July 8. Both Dr. and Mrs. Marsh are planning to study at Oxford University during one of the summer terms. The rest of the time, Dr. Marsh said, they will 'loiter in England.'

"Although many Boston University people have from time to time studied at Oxford, this is, so far as we know, the first time a Boston University authority has lectured at that famous old seat of learning since Professor Alexander Graham Bell accepted a similar invitation in 1878.

"President Marsh's subjects will be:

I. Education for True Patriotism: The creation of a climate of opinion favorable to the growth of solid attainments of national character and of international peace and goodwill.

II. The Place of Religion in Education: The pioneering work of Christianity in education, historically considered, and the proper relation of essential Christianity to progressive education.

Wilson E. Vandermark

By Daniel L. Marsh, '08

Rev. Wilson E. Vandermark, a graduate of Boston University College of Liberal Arts in the class of 1899, and of Boston University School of Theology in the class of 1900, died on July 4. Mr. Vandermark was a loyal and devoted alumnus of Boston University. He was instant in season and out of season in pressing the claims of the University upon friends of human progress. He saw clearly the amazing service this institution renders to the State, to all New England, to the United States, and indeed to the world.

The Rev. Mr. Vandermark was a minister of the Gospel in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He served for the most of his active career in the pastorate, rendering conspicuous service in many different churches. For awhile, he was a representative of foreign missionary work, and from 1928 to 1932, he gave himself wholly to the promotion of Boston University's interests in the field of cultivation.

"To his wife and children we extend our sincerest sympathy and pray that the God of all comfort whom Mr. Vandermark preached may encompass them in their sorrow like a Divine defense.

The 1934 Hub Staff

At its last meeting of the current year, the Editorial Board of the Hub elected Raymond A. Sobelton as Editor-in-Chief of the 1934 Hub. The Business Manager of the annual will be Leonard Taylor. Both men are students at the College of Business Administration. Ellen L. Disken was elected Associate Editor, and Rosemary Loeser, Photographic Editor. Both of the latter are students at the College of Practical Arts and Letters. All the newly-elected officers have been active in undergraduate affairs. Sobelton has assisted in the compilation of the book for the past two years. Taylor is a member of the College of Business Administration's House of Representatives and manager of the Boston University Handbook.

Mrs. Disken is vice-president of the athletic association of the College of Practical Arts and Letters. Miss Loeser is president of the Janet Stuart Club and was recently elected "Queen of the Prom" in an all-University poll. She will also be secretary of the University Student Council next year. Other members of the Hub staff will be elected in the fall.

Economies Everywhere

Boston University has adopted a balanced budget for the ensuing year. In order to accomplish this feat, certain reductions and eliminations have been necessary. This necessity is not peculiar to Boston University. Every good ship on the high seas of education has felt the shock and the strain of the economic storm, and every one has found it advisable to practice the strategy of certain voyagers who were caught in a storm on the Mediterranean long ago, viz.: "They lightened the ship. . . . Then, fearing lest we should have fallen upon rocks, they cast four anchors out of the stern, and wished for the day."

"Witness, for instance, the following news item which appeared in the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, daily papers on June 24:

A drastic economy program to be instituted July 1 by the University of Pittsburgh was attributed by Chancellor John G. Bowman yesterday to a $200,000 slash in the state appropriation and a 15 per cent decrease in enrollment.

A reduction of $350,000 in the budget is to be effected by dismissal of between 60 and 70 members of the faculty and a general scaling down of nearly all expenses. Those faculty members retained were given their appointments subject to reduction in salary without notice.

"We have tried to do as little injury as possible to men on the faculty and still leave the institution on as sound an educational basis as possible,' said the chancellor. "We have had to let a lot go that we were very sorry to let go, and if conditions permit, we hope to take some back."

Concert

An interesting program of light music was given by the Boston University Orchestra, Jacques Hoffmann, Conductor, on Tuesday, May 16, 1933, 8:15 P.M. at 29 Exeter Street. The program was: Entrance March of the Boyars, Halvorsen; Overture to "Die Fledermaus," Strauss; Prelude to "Le Deluge," Saint-Saëns; Two Hungarian Dances, Brahms; "Valse des Fleurs" from the Nutcracker Suite, Tchaikowskii; Micael's Air from "Carmen," Bizet; Bolero, Ravel. The soloists were Miss Jeannette Klickstein, Violinist; Miss Mae Lindsay, Soprano.
Bacon Essay Contest

The first prize in the Bacon Essay Contest was this year awarded to Miss Ruth Dawson of the School of Education. Miss Dawson is a graduate of Radcliffe College and is now doing graduate work in English. The second prize was divided between Irving L. Ricker of Lynn, and William E. Sawyer of Ludlow, Vt., both students in the College of Liberal Arts. The subject of the lectures which were given by Professor Warren O. Ault of the History Department of the College of Liberal Arts and which formed the basis of the essay contest was “The American Constitution and the Liberal Movement of the Eighteenth Century.” The judges were Professors Robert E. Moody, Roy J. Honeywell, and Harold M. Bowman.

Sargent School

A series of skits burlesquing faculty members featured the class night program of the Sargent School of Physical Education held in the gymnasium, 6 Everett Street, Cambridge, May 26. The class prophecy was given by Viola Cuggy of New York City and the will was read by Grace F. Hamilton of Belmont and Hope Laurie of Westmount, Quebec. Bessie Hickey of Peabody was general chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements.

Sargent School Moving-Up Day

Four classes at the Sargent School of Physical Education “moved up” in the annual ceremony which took place in the school gymnasium Saturday morning, May 27. According to custom the alumnac banner was presented by Mrs. Mabel Christie Plowman, '26, president of the Alumnac Association, to Bessie Hickey, president of the Senior Class. Similarly the Senior banner was presented to the Juniors, the Junior banner to the Sophomores, and the Sophomore banner to the Freshmen. The class colors are also changed in the course of the exercises.

Class Day

College of Liberal Arts

The annual class day of the class of the College of Liberal Arts was held at Nickerson Field on the afternoon of June 7. Sylvia D. Neilson, president of the class gave the address of welcome. The Salutatory was by Wilbur C. Irving, the History by Cecil H. Whittier, and the Valedictory by Ernest B. Benson. Calvin A. Wood and Jane Brooks were the marshals. After the formal exercises refreshments were served in the boathouse to members of the class and their guests. The committee in charge included Ruth F. Jenkins, Wilbur C. Irving, Frances M. Moran, and Muriel E. Dineen.

College of Business Administration

Members of the graduating class at the College of Business Administration held a field day followed by a dance at Nickerson Field on Wednesday, May 31. The chairman of the committee was Arthur J. Chamberlain. He was assisted by J. Roy Kelley, Arthur J. Wilson, and Irving C. Schupper.

College of Practical Arts and Letters

Class Night was observed at the College on June 8. Besides the address of welcome by Ethel T. Kidd, president of the class, the class history by Julia Holstein, and the class ode by Katherine B. Andrews, the program included a play entitled “The Rehearsal”, given by members of the Junior class and coached by Miss Phyllis Smith of the Faculty. The committee included Marion W. Milne, Helen Kane, Kathleen O’Malley, and Anna Lobacz.

School of Law

Honors announced at the class day exercises held at the School of Law on Saturday, June 10, were as follows: Ordronaux Prize, Harold Held; Leila J. Robinson Prize, Amy L. Corkum.

Elected to Woolsack were: George Ajoottian, Paul F. Armstrong, James D. Assaf, Alan B. Bagley, Robert

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University Notes

President Marsh has been selected to receive the merit award of the Northwestern University Alumni Association. This award is given annually to graduates of Northwestern for “worthy achievement” that reflects credit upon their alma mater.

-B. U.-

Professor Edgar Sheffield Brightman has been elected president of the Eastern Division of the American Theological Society, an organization composed of professors of Theology and Philosophy of Religion.

-B. U.-

Professor James Geddes of the College of Liberal Arts has contributed a detailed review of Professor Russell P. Jameson’s Le Cercle Francais to the May number of The French Review, organ of the National Association of Teachers of French. Professor Jameson’s volume, which contains much valuable pedagogical and bibliographical material on how to teach French conversation, is published by D. C. Heath and Co.

-B. U.-

Professor Frank Nowak will be on leave of absence the first semester of the current year. He will spend part of the summer traveling in Russia and the remainder of the period in Poland. He is accompanied by his wife and son.

-B. U.-

Professor Roland Dunham, head of the Music Department of the University of Colorado, who will conduct the second half of Professor Raymond Robinson’s courses in Harmony in the summer session, will also substitute for Professor Robinson as organist of King’s Chapel.

Professor Robinson of the College of Music will give a series of Organ recitals in MacKay Hall of the University of Colorado during the summer.

-B. U.-

The Yale University Press has recently published A Neglected Period of Connecticut’s History, 1815-1850, by Professor Jarvis Means Morse of Brown University. Professor Morse taught History in the 1932 Summer Session of Boston University.

-B. U.-

Professor Austin Warren of the College of Practical Arts and Letters has an interesting review of C. Hartley Grattan’s The Three Junes, A Family of Minds in the New England Quarterly for June, 1933.

-B. U.-

George Q. Hill, Jr., a student in the School of Education, will teach American History at a summer school of American History and Poetry to be held at Camp Chesterton on Lake Spofford, Chesterton, New Hampshire, July 20 to August 14. The school, which is primarily for young people, will study the period in American history between the close of the Revolution and the close of Washington’s second administration. The poet to be especially studied this year is Longfellow.

Page Twenty-Seven
In the summer of 1892, while financial panic swept the U. S., the most bitter and bloody labor dispute of U. S. history focused public attention on the Homestead steel mills, near Pittsburgh. There Amalgamated Association, powerful steel unit in six-year old American Federation of Labor, clashed in a finish fight with labor's Number One Enemy, Carnegie Steel's Henry Clay Frick.

Rejecting all of the Union's demands, tycoon Frick declared a general lockout in the Homestead mills, next day found the town an armed camp in the hands of the workmen. After several pitched battles between strikers and strike breakers, militia men were ordered in, established martial law. Newspapers filled with stories of strikers privations fanned public sentiment against Frick and Carnegie Steel Company to white heat. Weeks dragged by, mills remained idle, and iron fisted Frick was forced to play a waiting game.

As TIME, had it been printed three weeks after the first outbreak, on July 28, 1892, would have reported subsequent events:

For weeks screaming headlines have focused popular attention on the Homestead Strike, battle between organized steel workers and individualistic Henry Clay Frick. Nowhere throughout the U. S. had the newspaper headlines screamed louder than in a small ice-cream parlor in Worcester, Mass.

There the owners, two dark haired excitable anarchists, Emma Goldman and thin Slavic Alexander Berkman, awaited impatiently each new dispatch from the strike center. In each new outbreak they pictured the growing pains of an impending social revolution, itched to lend a helping hand.

Impulsively they started for Pittsburgh, ran out of funds in New York. Emma Goldman unable to raise money soliciting on the streets, begged, borrowed Berkman's train fare to Pittsburgh. As all negotiations between strikers and Frick collapsed, Berkman appeared at the Carnegie Steel offices, describing himself as the representative of a New York employment agency.

Five times last week Berkman tried to interview Scott Frick. Five times he was refused audience. The fifth time, starting to leave the waiting room he wheeled suddenly, pushed past the colored attendant, marched straight into the private office of Carnegie Steel's Chairman. Grizzled, unimaginative Frick rose from a conversation with one of his assistants, turned towards the door.

Berkman took two steps forward, drew a pistol from his pocket, fired point blank. As Frick fell to the floor, like a flash his assistant grappled with Berkman. More shots, cries for help, brought attendants running to find Frick shot twice in the neck, stabbed several times with a poisoned file.

Frick, streaming blood, braced himself against a desk. As Berkman rode off to jail, he continued to work until an ambulance arrived. Immediately he wired to Scotland—sojourning Carnegie. "I am still in shape to fight the battle out."

Later in the afternoon Homestead strikers were dazed by the news of the terroristic act in which none of them had any part. Said Hugh O'Donnell, leader of the workers, "The bullet from Berkman's pistol went straight through the heart of the Homestead Strike."

Meanwhile the U. S. public, partial to all martyrs, read new screaming headlines making Frick a new hero, turning public opinion against strikers.
Rev. Wilson E. Vandermark, College of Liberal Arts, passed away suddenly at his home at 14 Elmwood Road, Cambridge, on July 4. He was born November 20, 1865, in Wilkesbarre, Pa. He received a degree at the School of Theology in 1900, and later studied at Harvard Divinity School.
Mr. Vandermark's first pastorate was in Springfield. Later he held pastorates in Woburn, Chelsea, Medford, and Harvard Church, Cambridge. From 1928 to 1931 he was connected with the Treasurer's Office of Boston University as a traveling representative.
Mr. Vandermark is survived by his wife (Mabel Henderson), and a son and daughter.

John H. Donovan, '03
John H. Donovan, School of Law, died on February 18, 1933.

Rev. William George Babcock, '05
William G. Babcock, School of Theology died recently. Mr. Babrock had held pastorates in several Minnesota cities, and was publicity director for the Methodist Educational Jubilee, 1918, and the Methodist Centenary, 1919.

Helen G. Holbrook Poquett, '06
Mrs. Helen Grant Holbrook Poquett, College of Liberal Arts, Graduate School '05, died July 14, 1932.

Harry L. Thompson, '05
Harry Luke Thompson, School of Law, died suddenly at his home in Needham on July 3. Mr. Thompson graduated from Brown University, 1896, where he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, in 1896. Mr. Thompson practiced law in Boston and for many years was active in town affairs in Needham.

Edward A. McAnally, '06
Edward A. McAnally, School of Law, died on May 13, 1933, at Clover Hill Hospital, Lawrence, Mass., after a lingering illness. He was born in Lawrence, February 8, 1883, and received his early education in the local schools. After graduation from the School of Law, he practiced law, and was associate justice at the local court at the time of his death.

Major George Wade Martin, '08
George Wade Martin, School of Law, died recently. At the time of his death he was serving as Colonel in the Haytin Army. He was buried in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

A Marguerite Meyer, '23
Miss A. Marguerite Meyer, School of Religious Education, died June 17, 1933.

Mary J. F. Roome, '24
Mary J. F. Roome, School of Education, and the Graduate School '27, died May 24, 1933, at the Faulkner Hospital. Miss Roome was born in Boston and lived for more than forty years in Hyde Park. She was long a teacher in the Boston public schools, and became a master's assistant. For a number of years before her death she was connected with the Chapman School.

Mrs. Louella Beck Pratt, '26
Mrs. Louella Beck Pratt, Graduate School, and School of Religious Education '27, died July 22, 1933. Mrs. Pratt was a graduate of Oberlin College.

Engagements
P.A.L. '25. Sibyl C. Carroll of Lowell and Watertown to Edward B. Colbert of Marblehead and Watertown, a graduate of Boston College.
S.R.E. '30. Andrew Keith Craig to Mabel Earle Doloff of Winslow, Me.
Ed. '32. William L. Young of Cambridge to Christine Winifred Manning of Cambridge, a graduate of Trinity College, Washington, D.C.
Ed. '33. Gertrude Taylor Hubbard of Somerville to Paul Sutherland Hurlbut of Andover, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

Marriages
Ex-C.L.A. '19. Eleanor Brackett and Edward Lee Dummer were married in Wellesley Hills on June 30, 1933.
C.L.A. '25 and C.L.A. '26, Grad. '27. Collette Humphrey and Ernest Milton Parsons were married in Jamaica Plain on June 00, 1933. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons sailed for Europe on the following Saturday, and will be at home in New York after October 1.
Ex-C.L.A. '25. Frederick Payson Holden of Swampscott, and Florence Marie Gillespie of Lynn, were married in Swampscott on April 29, 1933. Mr. and Mrs. Holden will reside at Cabot Lodge, Bangor, Me.
Ex-P.A.L. '25. Evelyn P. Drake of Saugus, Mass., was married to Wesley Robinson of Lynnfield Centre, Mass., on June 20, 1933. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson will reside on Summer Street, Lynnfield Centre.
Ed. '26, Grad. '30 and Ed. '31. George F. Moody and Florence Adams were married June 24, in Swampscott. After September 1, their address will be 3 Sheridan Road, Swampscott.
C.L.A. '28. Jacob S. Aronson and Pearl Balicer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman C. Balicer, were married June 25. Mr. and Mrs. Aronson will be at home after September 1 at 72 Addison Road, Brookline.
C.L.A. '30. Lilla Fries and Lt. Mark E. Smith, Jr. (of the faculty of the College of Business Administration), of Boston and Weymouth, were married on June 3, 1933. Mr. Smith attended Harvard College and is a graduate of West Point.
C.L.A. '30 and '32. Donald L. Olliver and Alline Phelps were married June 23 at Captain's Hill, South Duxbury. They will reside in Haverhill, where Mr. Olliver is a teacher in the High School.
Sar. '31, Ed. '32 and Grad. '32. Violet Stella Blakie and Harold Tinkham Rand were married June 30 in Wakefield. Mr. Rand is principal of the Pittsfield (N. H.) High School. Mr. and Mrs. Rand will spend a portion of the summer at Camp Winnicook, Unity, Maine, of which they are associate directors.

Births
Late '24. News has come to the Alumni office of the birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Digman.
S.T. '31. To Rev. and Mrs. Henry G. Boldt, Jr., a son, born June 7, 1933.

Personals
Alumni are invited to send in news items about themselves or other alumni for publication in these columns.

1899
Bishop Charles Wesley Burns, S.T., was Commencement speaker on June 12 at East Greenwich Academy, East Greenwich, R.I.

Doctor Theodore C. Merrill, Med., has recently been appointed to the staff of the American Hospital at Paris, in the medical service of the hospital.
1907

DR. LEROY M. S. MINER, M.D., has published through the Harvard University Press, The New Dentistry, A Phase of Preventive Medicine. The volume contains Dr. Miner's lectures at the Lowell Institute. Dr. Miner is dean of the Harvard Dental School and professor of Clinical Oral Surgery, associate professor of stomatology at Boston University School of Medicine, dental surgeon at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and oral surgeon at the Children's Hospital, and at the Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals. He was honored recently with the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Pennsylvania.

1908

CHRISTIAN B. HANSEN, S.T., C.L.A., '10, has been appointed pastor of the Franklin (Mass.) M. E. Church.

1909

DR. T. ROSS HICKS, C.L.A., S.T., '11, after seven years as pastor at Webster Groves, Mo., has been transferred to the First M. E. Church at Sedalia, Mo.

1912

DR. WILLIAM L. STEIDER, S.T., delivered the baccalaureate address at Worcester Academy on June 11.

1917

CHARLES W. JEFFRAS, S.T., received honorary D.D. from the American International College at Springfield.

1919

REV. NORMAN MCCAY, S.T., of the Pacific Northwest Conference, has been appointed to the pastorate of the M. E. Church at Nome, Alaska, for a period of three years, beginning June 1.

HOWARD BAGNALL MEEK, S.B., C.L.A., A.M., University of Maine, 1920, received his Ph.D. in Economics from Yale in June, 1933.

1920

REV. OTTO SCOTT STEELE, S.T., for four years the pastor of Central M. E. Church, Mansfield, Ohio, is now pastor of the First M. E. Church and director of the Wesley Foundation at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana.

1922

ROBERT EARLE MOODY, C.L.A., A.B., '23, received his Ph.D. in History at Yale, 1933.


REV. GEORGE R. WOLVERTON, S.T., has transferred from the New England to the New Hampshire Conference and has been appointed to the Lancaster and Orange charge.

1927

NORMAN H. DAWES, C.L.A., is co-author of an article entitled "Revaluing George Bancroft" in the New England Quarterly for June, 1933.

AGNES R. HOFFINGER (Mrs. Robert H. Atkinson), Ed., has been included in the book of "Principal Women in America."

WILLARD E. MARTYN, Jr., C.L.A., has contributed to the March issue of American Literature two articles, the first of which is entitled, "The Establishment of the Order of Printings in Books Printed from Plates: Illustrated in Frank Norris's TheOctopus with Full Collations." The other article is "A Last Letter of Margaret Fuller Ossoli."

1929

REV. HAROLD R. BREEN, S.T., is now a pastor of the Washington Park M. E. Church, Bridgeport, Conn.

ETTA GIFFORD, S.R.E., Grad. '30, is a teacher in the American School of Lovetch, Bulgaria.

1930

ALEXANDER G. GIFFORD, C.L.A., is teaching at the American School in Lovetch, Bulgaria.

JEAN MACLEAN, C.L.A., received her Bachelor of Nursing from Yale in June.

REV. J. HOMER MAGEE, S.T., is pastor of Centenary M. E. Church, Spokane, Washington.

JOSEPH G. NEEDHAM, C.L.A., received his Ph.D. from Harvard in June, 1933.

REV. WILLIAM M. PARKER, S.T., has resigned as pastor of the Union Congregational Church at East Bridgewater, Mass., to accept a similar position in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cordova, Md.

1931

BIRNEY H. ROBERTS, S.T., director of Religious Education at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Denver, Colo., received the degree of Doctor of Theology from Iliff School of Theology this year. Mr. Roberts is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, '78. Having completed his work at Iliff, he will return to take work in the Ohio Conference, of which he is a member.

1932

JOSEPH G. LEVINE, C.B.A., is connected with the Warren-Allen Carpet Company at 51 Allyn Street, Hartford, Conn.

1933

ANNA M. McPhee, C.L.A., will be Assistant in the Bigelow Junior High School in Newton next year.

REV. BAILEY G. LIPSKY, S.T., received honorary D.D. on June 12 from his Alma Mater, the College of the Pacific. Rev. Mr. Lipsky is pastor at St. Johnsbury, Vt.

"Skyhawk," a novel by ETHEL MEREDITH REED, C.L.A., was recently published by Thomas Y. Crowell Company. Commenting on it, John Clair Minot says in the Boston Herald, "Miss Reed, herself, in an introductory note, says, 'all characters in this book are fictitious.' Nevertheless, many novel readers are firmly convinced that every novelist puts something personal into his pages and there are those who remember that when Miss Reed was graduating from Boston University her ambition was to become a singer — the same ambition harbored by Ainsley Kent, heroine of "Skyhawk." Anyway, Miss Reed, who now lives in South Hanson, makes her novel a highly sympathetic story of an ambitious country girl into whose life came a love that battled with her musical aspirations. The setting of "Skyhawk," like that of Miss Reed's earlier novel, "Glory Trail," is in New Hampshire.

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