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AN IDYLLIC RELATION
THE LIFE STORY OF CHESTER C. CORBIN AND AUGUSTA E. (SMITH) CORBIN
Founders' Day Address, March 13, 1934
DANIEL L. MARSH, President of Boston University

"The relation of Mr. and Mrs. Corbin was ideal and we have never known a husband so anxious to contribute to a wife's joy and comfort as he." Thus wrote Dr. Charles Parkhurst upon the death of Mrs. Chester C. Corbin, (September 23, 1917). "So beautifully and graciously linked," he continued, "were these two that it is impossible not to write something of a tribute to him as well as to her."

Fourteen years earlier (March 14, 1903) Mr. Corbin had died. At that time Doctor Parkhurst wrote: "What a husband this man was! The relation between him and his wife was idyllic, but too sacred for public mention."

The relation between these two, in the estimate of his long-time and discriminating friend, was so pleasingly simple as to seem to constitute a suitable subject for an idyll. The union of their wills, the merging of their purposes, the overflow of their affections one upon the other, were as complete as when two rivers, having their sources in different mountains, merge and flow on as a single stream.

Thinking in the rustic terms of an idyll, what figure would better serve our purpose than to allow the Rhone River to represent Mr. Corbin's life, and the Saône River Mrs. Corbin's? The Rhone issues from the Rhone Glacier in the Alps, some six thousand feet above the level of the sea, where every heaven-piercing summit is mantled with snows of virgin purity. At first its course is like the wildly tumultuous life of childhood, rushing on through the strange emotional upheavals of adolescence. Many tributaries pour in as torrents from glaciers, or flow in as streamlets from the mountain side. By waterfalls like vast diaphanous clouds of spray, among stupendous avalanches, along appalling precipices, it makes its way until finally through a wide alluvial plain, it enters the Lake of Geneva. Upon its entrance to the Lake it is so overladen with sediment that it discolors the water for a considerable distance at the upper end of the Lake. But before long the detrital matter is all deposited, and when the River resumes its way at the other end of the Lake, it is as clear as the River of Life that John in vision saw flowing from the throne of God, as clear as crystal.

The Rhone generates electric power for turning the wheels of industry, for facilitating the transportation of human beings and their products, for furnishing illumination for homes and palaces of government and churches and schools. As though rejoicing at this transmission of power, it hurries on its way out of Switzerland and into France, increasing its own volume and its own might by numerous tributaries that pour their fulness and force into it, until finally it rounds a hill at Lyons where it unites with the Saône.

This Saône River is the real continuation of the lower Rhone, both geographically and commercially, and by means of canals branching off from the course of the Saône, the Rhone communicates with the basins of the Loire, the Seine, the Rhine, and the Moselle. The Saône has its source in the Vosges Mountains, not the same as the Rhone, but it moves in the same direction until it merges with it and takes its name.

From Lyons to the sea the newly strengthened Rhone flows majestically through an alluvium-filled valley, an historic valley it is, penetrated from ancient times with various civilizations. Thanks to the refreshment furnished by the Rhone, the valley is abundantly fruitful, and beauty sings and swings from every rock and hill and shrub. Luxurious vegetation covers the valley as with an emerald carpet.

The river from Lyons to the sea is navigable, and thus it carries forth, for the service of mankind, the products of industry created by its own power, and the fruits of the valley enriched by its own life.

I do not regard this figure of the river as unworthy of these two Associate Founders of Boston University. Long ago the Prophet Ezekiel said that "Everything shall live whither the river cometh." In the thought of the ancient Prophet the river meant beauty and fruitfulness and issues a thousand-fold. Historically, rivers have made cities, as the Thames made London, as the Tiber made Rome, as the Hudson made New York.

The source of Chester C. Corbin's life, like accumulated snows on ancestral mountains, was a goodly
heritage of character from Godly forbears. He was born at Dudley, Massachusetts, September 25, 1841, and moved with his parents to Webster when he was eleven years old. Many tributaries of influence poured in from the hills of heredity and environment.

There is nothing startling about his boyhood. He attended the public schools, and later Wilbraham Academy. He lived the natural life of a normal boy. That means that at certain periods and in certain episodes he went through hard-to-be-understood emotional upheavals, as turbulent as the Arve that tumbles into the Rhone from the glaciers of Mont Blanc. But everyone who speaks or writes with any measure of completeness or accuracy of Chester C. Corbin mentions an experience at the old Sterling Camp Meeting as epochal in his life. All complete biographical sketches, whether in secular papers or religious journals, whether in trustees records or literary magazines, record the fact that he was "converted on Sterling Camp Ground when a lad of fifteen." This camp meeting experience wrought a revolution in his habits of life. It was a vital reality to him. Such an experience was not peculiar to Chester C. Corbin. From the dawn of history to the present day innumerable witnesses bear testimony to the reality of religious experience. That Sterling Camp Meeting experience in August, 1836, meant cleansing, and power, and peace, and poise in the life of Chester C. Corbin as truly as Lake Geneva is a fact in the onward course of the Rhone River — purifying, calming turbulency, storing up reserve power.

College students of today can have no personal knowledge of what an old-fashioned camp meeting was. Some Camp Grounds still exist: they have the name, but lack the power of the ancient institution. Would you be sufficiently interested to warrant my turning aside for a moment from my main theme, as for an excursion on Lake Geneva, to tell you something about camp meetings? For to tell the story of Corbin's life without taking into account that camp meeting experience would be as faithless to fact as to tell the story of the Rhone without mentioning Lake Geneva.

An enormous amount of ignorance — and of prejudice and ridicule born of ignorance — exists concerning the camp meeting. The typical camp meeting sprang out of a practical exigency. During the American Revolution and immediately afterward, a wave of religious skepticism swept over America. This was due partly to an introduction of atheistic philosophy from France. By the end of the eighteenth century, religion was in a deplorable state. In colleges — Yale is the classical historical illustration — there was an almost wholesale surrender to atheism. Among the uncultivated classes, which were by far the most numerous in the young Republic, it was not so much philosophical atheism as irreligious wildness. Especially awful were the conditions on the frontier and in the backwoods. In Yale the sturdy logic of President Dwight expelled doubt and introduced Christianity. But that large part of the population which was not in colleges was not won by the exact logic of the classroom; it was met and mastered by the Revival of religion.

The Revival started in 1799. It manifested its greatest power on the frontier, notably in Kentucky, where people were given to a reckless disregard of religion. The revival meetings were characterized by zeal and excitement. The zeal and excitement created a feeling of religious experience. That Searling experience was no peculiar to Corbin as truly as Lake Geneva is a fact in the onward course of the Rhone River. The record of Corbin's conversion at Sterling Camp Ground, 1856.

Camp meeting sites were always centrally located with respect to the population and the churches to be served, and were generally characterized by some such physical feature as a spring, or a lake, or a river, or a beautiful view. They always had a natural amphitheater, sloping upward from the rough board pulpit. It has been my privilege to speak at many of these camp meeting grounds in the Middle West, in the Central States, and in New England, — but long before my day the camp meeting had ceased to be as it existed at the time of Mr. Corbin's conversion.

I have known the camps only as sites for young people's institutes, or summer training conferences, or chauntuques.

I asked Dean William M. Warren the other day whether he had any boyhood memories of Sterling Camp meeting. He replied that he had not, but that he had recently discovered in an old scrap book a letter that seemed to be an unprejudiced appraisal of camp meetings in their halcyon period. He later sent me the yellowed, frayed page containing the letter. It was written from Cambridge, September 26, 1838, by a Unitarian to the Christian Register, a Unitarian paper. The writer describes a camp meeting which he had attended near Baltimore. The whole letter is exceedingly interesting, but too long to be quoted in full here. I will give you, however, a bit of it. After

recounting rumors afloat, the physical setting, and so forth, the writer continues:

"A religious awe seemed to pervade the place. As we arrived, the congregation was in a hymn. We passed unnoticed over the mossy ground to a seat. In the rude square boarded in, and elevated for a pulpit, sat ten or twelve of the clergy, who had been officiating, day after day, as extempore teachers from the sacred volume. . . .

"Their hymn sung, the whole assembly were on their knees in prayer. A scarcely audible 'Amen' arose at intervals from laboring hearts, which swelled louder, when an aroused benediction found its way into the petition. What is there in this, thought I, that Unitarians should so much object to? How much misrepresentation has been built on it? It is indeed but a form. . . . We were treated to a considerate, rational, practical discourse. Text, 'Behold the Lord.'

"The communion service came next. The consecration of the elements by all the clergy was solemn in the extreme: and the call to the table, touchingly so . . . There was a sincerity about it, which met carping uncharitableness in the teeth. Call it temporary excitement: (What excitement is not?) Call it any thing you please, you cannot call it hypocrisy. How lasting its effects may be, let others decide. In deciding however, let them embrace facts, on which ever side they bear. Here is one. There are young men of the neighborhood and in Baltimore, who once hated the church, and are now lovers of it, and conspicuous in Sunday Schools. They have driven out to Camp-Meeting for a frolic, and there been led to see what fools they were. From that moment they have resolved to be fools no more:—have had the courage to profess their convictions on the spot, and are now (use what term you will) converted.

"The administration of the communion service was the most impressive religious ceremony I ever witnessed." . . .

Camp meetings supplied a real need in the early days of this country. With the ever-shifting frontier went vices and an appalling religious destitution. In his history, The Winning of the West, Theodore Roosevelt says that the backwoodsmen "were not stirred to the depths of their natures till Methodism worked its way to the wilderness." And, again, after describing the heroic deeds of a man by the name of Mansker, whom he selects as a type of the frontiersmen, Mr. Roosevelt says: "Toward the close of his life, old Mansker, like many another fearless and ignorant backwoods fighter, became so much impressed by the fiery earnestness and zeal of the Methodists that he joined himself to them, and became a strong and helpful prop of the community whose first foundations he had helped to lay."

H. Paul Douglass, a Congregationalist writer, says that "Peter Cartwright flailing the rowdies of the Kentucky camp meeting was a symbol of man who must arise for all the higher constructive tasks of civilization."

Sterling Camp Meeting, which played so important a part in the life of Chester C. Corbin, is near Worcester, Massachusetts. "In 1853, twenty-eight tent companies were on the ground, the largest of them numbering one hundred from Webster," which was then the largest church on either the Worcester or Springfield Districts. Nearly one thousand persons by actual count slept on the ground, and it is thought that twenty-five hundred were present Thursday.

The next year seventy-one preachers were there, besides sixteen students from the Biblical Institute. . . . The grounds were very rough in the beginning, covered with rocks, stumps, and bushes, but have steadily improved year by year. . . . Until 1858 the sexes were separated in the auditorium, in the ancient Methodist fashion."

The camp meeting of 1856 where Chester C. Corbin made his great decision was evidently regarded as a good season. "The sermons of the week are characterized in the record as 'clear, convincing, practical, and full of the Holy Ghost.' And the records also say that the love-feast closed 'in the old-fashioned way' by a march and handshaking."

Camp meetings, I say, served a real need. They had a social value, furnishing a focusing point for community gatherings. They lifted life out of its humdrum ruts when the people could not travel far from home for recreation or vacation or for change from the monotonous grind of life. They also furnished a good forum for the dissemination of civic and reform information, such as against slavery and the drink evil. They were great recruiting agencies for the church. "The Methodist Episcopal Church alone received in one year not fewer than 136,000 communicants." 10

Chester C. Corbin never forgot the standard of values which he accepted at Sterling Camp Meeting. He was faithful in his attendance at church services, and was always devout. For forty-two years, without a break, he was Superintendent of his Sunday School. He served through all his mature years as Trustee and Steward of the Webster Church, and in his later life also as a Trustee of St. Mark's Church in Brookline.

Honoring the church, the church honored him. He was elected a delegate to the General Conference of 1854, was a member of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society, and a member of the Wesleyan Association. He attended the ecumenical conference in London in 1901.

Chester Corbin was closely identified with the industrial growth of Webster. He was a man of unusual business ability, equal to the management of great financial interests. His father had founded the B. A. Corbin and Sons Shoe Factory. Chester was admitted to partnership in this business in 1862, when he was twenty-one years of age. At the death of his father eighteen years later, Chester became the sole proprietor. Some idea of the extent of the industry may be gained from the fact that the annual sales aggregated "upwards of seven hundred thousand dollars," and goods were "shipped to all parts of the United States." 11

Mr. Corbin became the founder and first president of the First National Bank of Webster, continuously filling that position for twenty-two years, or until his death. He was also a director of the National Hide and Leather Bank of Boston, director of the St. John-Kirkham Shoe Company of New York, and was once a partner in the firm of Morse and Rogers of New York. The breadth of his business interests may be inferred from the fact that at his funeral there were representatives of the United States Leather Company of New York. 12

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2 Ibid., Vol. 1, page 185.
3 Webster, it will be remembered, was the home of Chester Corbin.
6 Sketch by E. G. K. in Zion's Herald, August 17, 1898.
7 Webster Times, July 1, 1898.
York, of the American Hide and Leather Company, of the American Glue Company, of the American Woolen Company, as well as of several banks and other financial and industrial institutions.  

Mr. Corbin was elected to the Massachusetts State Senate in 1881 and 1882. During the session of 1881 he was a member of the Committee on Banks and Banking, of the Committee on Manufacturers, and of the Committee on Towns. During the session of 1882, he was chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking, and was a member of the Committee on Railroads, and of the Committee on Mercantile Affairs.  

During his first year in the Senate, he lived at the Hotel Brunswick, and during the second year, at the Hotel Vendome. The Vendome came to have great attraction for both Mr. and Mrs. Corbin. In later life they spent a part of almost every year in residence at the Vendome, and after Mr. Corbin's death, Mrs. Corbin made it her permanent home.  

Chester C. Corbin was a man of small physical stature, but big by every other worthy measurement. Two cunning daughters of a physician in Webster once watched Mr. Corbin giving directions to architects and contractors when his new church was being built. The little girls went home and said to their mother: "Is Mr. Corbin a boy or a man? He looks like a boy, but he talks like a man." I have checked up on this judgment with several persons who knew him, and they all say that he was short in physical build, but that he was so well proportioned physically, and that (in the language of the little girls) "he talked like a man" so big and great that no one ever thought of him as other than a big man. Those who knew him best describe him as "a man of magnetic personality, genial, open-minded, open-hearted, easily a leader among men." He was ever at ease, full of reserve force, overflowing with friendly good humor. To do a kindness whenever possible seemed in him to be an unfailing impulse." 15 Many who knew him spoke of his brisk step, his kindly greetings, and his wise counsel. He had an alert and cheery manner; and evidently an unusual endowment of sound common sense. He was able, well-balanced, judicious. He was a man of peculiar charm, fond of cultivated society, with quick sympathies and an unerring penetration in detecting real merit. He had democratic instincts, and a nature that delighted supremely in imparting comfort and joy to others.  

This was the man whose life was merged with that of Augusta E. Smith, as the Rhone is merged with the Seine until the two become one in majestic, flowing power. The records of the Town Clerk of Webster contain the following entry in unadorned prose:  

"Nov. 14, 1800 Married Chester C. Corbin and Augusta E. Smith.  

Residence of both, Webster.  

Age Chester C. Corbin 25 years, Augusta E. Smith 20 years.  

Business of the groom, Shoe Manufacturer.  

Place of birth of each, Dudley, Mass.  

Name of Parents:  

Benjamin A. and Louisa (Brown) Corbin  

Henry R. and Jane (Sly) Smith  

First marriage of both  

E. S. Best, Clergyman  

Date of Registry January 1, 1867."

12 The names of the representatives are given in the Webster Times, March 20, 1892.  

13 Record of the Trustees of Boston University, meeting of March 17, 1903.

Unadorned prose, but the prologue to an idyllic relation! They were as well mated as beautiful words set to beautiful music. Their wedded life was as blissful as that of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett; their love for the other was as deathless as the love of Dante for Beatrice; their relation was as idyllic as that of Isaac and Rebecca, or of Jacob and Rachel. Mr. Corbin's "intense love for domestic life found full satisfaction. He and his faithful and devoted wife walked side by side for a period of thirty-six years. Never once did he in all those years utter one unkind or harsh word to the wife whom he loved with supreme devotion." 14

Her photographs reveal Mrs. Corbin as a beautiful woman. I am assured by those who knew her that she was even more attractive than the photographs would indicate. Her most intimate friend of later years describes her as gay, vivacious, and full of joie de vivre. She was immensely popular. She was a woman of undoubted good taste. She liked beautiful dresses, and comfortable surroundings — and the best was none too good for her.  

Mr. and Mrs. Corbin traveled extensively both in this country and in Europe. For a considerable time they went to Europe every year. They loitered and reveled in art galleries and in beautiful mountain scenery. Although having all that money and position could give them, they never lost their enjoyment of the simple things of life, or their pleasure in rendering simple kindnesses. For instance, on one occasion, the little daughter of their close friends, Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Garritt, had been sick of scarlet fever. Of course, she lost all of her toys because of the danger of contagion. As soon as the quarantine was lifted, Mr. and Mrs. Corbin appeared at the Garritt home with a baby-sized doll dressed in baby clothes, which they presented to the convalescent daughter of their friends.  

The Corbins were interested not only in each other, but in each other's outside interests. They were both interested in his business affairs. Mrs. Corbin was herself a good business woman, greatly increasing the value of the estate bequeathed her by her husband. She told President Warren of Boston University once that whatever else she read or did not read, she faithfully read two things every day, namely: the Bible and the stock market report. Both Corbins were interested in the church, both giving to it during their lives and remembering it at their death. They were both interested in the Library of Webster, Mrs. Corbin making provision in her will for the erection of a new building to be known as the Chester C. Corbin Library. They were both interested in Boston University. I was told in a recent visit to Webster by one who knew the Corbins well that "Boston University was Mr. Corbin's pet."  

Mr. Corbin was elected a Trustee of Boston University on February 8, 1892, when he was in the very prime of his manhood. He continued as a Trustee without interruption until he was Divinely promoted by Death. He was faithful in his attendance at the meetings of the Board, and in his service on committees. He gave generously of time, of strength, of...
talent, and of money. Mrs. Corbin, like her husband, made Boston University her hobby, and at her death she left the bulk of their accumulated fortune to Boston University — their gifts totaling about a million dollars. It was fitting that upon the recommendation of President Murlin, the Trustees elected Mr. and Mrs. Chester C. Corbin Associate Founders of Boston University. 16

"Many can accumulate wealth," said Arthur H. Wellman, Esquire, at a Boston University Convocation forty-four years ago, — "many can accumulate wealth; few can dispose of it wisely, still fewer for the real good of men. It evidently requires just as much brain and enterprise to spend money as God would have it employed as it does to make it." 18

The Corbins knew how to make money and how to spend it wisely. A close friend said of Mr. Corbin: "While he gave freely to all good causes, he investigated carefully demands for assistance and would not be duped." Having so characterized him, this discriminating friend hastened to say: "As a trustee of Boston University, to which he was deeply attached, he gave generously of his time and wealth." 17

Mrs. Corbin was equally careful and equally wise. Her will made Boston University the largest beneficiary, the institution receiving $550,000.00 of the total estate and also being made residuary legatee.

Chester C. Corbin and Augusta E. Corbin served well their day and generation; but their service to humanity did not cease when their bodies were laid to rest in that family lot, beautiful for situation, in East Webster Cemetery. They were loved and honored while they lived. It was said that Mr. Corbin had a genius for making friends. He was popular with all classes. "The humblest man in his employ well nigh worshipped him." 18 His district once offered him the practically unanimous election to Congress if he would accept it. When he died, all business was suspended in the Town of Webster during his funeral. Flags were at half mast. The floral tributes comprised a wealth of display never before known in his vicinity. Hundreds of mourners were unable to gain entrance to the church where the funeral services were held. Why this spontaneous outpouring of love and respect? His fellow bank directors, in a resolution they adopted, concisely gave the answer: "Mr. Corbin was a genial acquaintance and true friend; a man of varied activities; in business, resourceful, yet straightforward. His life was an object lesson in uprightness. Having a strong will coupled with great executive ability, he was to the last a power for honesty and efficiency in every sphere that claimed his interest."

Popular as the Corbins were, the time will come when no one can be found who knew them in the flesh. Successful as they were, the time will come when the commercial and industrial enterprises in which they were interested will cease to be. The time will come when the inscription on the granite boulder that marks their graves will be worn and defaced. But in their gifts to Boston University they established enduring memorials. In life they had been one couple in a hundred thousand successful business men and women. In death, by their gifts to this serviceable educational institution, they gained admission to a much smaller and more choice circle.

As a mighty river that keeps rolling on and rolling forever, generating power to lift burdens and light to banish darkness, and watering otherwise thirsty lands, making them to blossom as the rose, so the benefactions of these Associate Founders of Boston University will go on forever through this channel of service, bringing strength and light and beauty and fruitfulness to far-off generations. Upon the stream of their benefaction, flotillas of blessing are constantly borne to students gathered from every part of the world.

Truly, the relation between Mr. and Mrs. Corbin was idyllic, and their relation to posterity is ideal.

"PAT" HANLEY COMES TO B. U.

MURRAY KRAMER

Please extend to the Boston University Alumni Association my sincere greetings stop I am deeply grateful for the expression of confidence and wholehearted cooperation that this group has evidenced in regard to my appointment as football coach at Boston University stop It is my ambition to place the University's athletic reputation on the same high level that it now occupies academically stop With your continued support and loyalty we can accomplish this objective stop regards.

L. B. "PAT" HANLEY.

Boston University proudly announced the appointment of L. B. "Pat" Hanley as its new football coach a short time ago and the response from the students, alumni, and administration has exceeded all expectations. This selection came after months of intensive investigation and the choice is the finest which the University could have made.

President Daniel L. Marsh made the appointment public from his office jointly with Dean Frederick Rand Rogers after Hanley had received the unanimous approval of the Faculty Council on Athletics, the special alumni committees on athletics, and Dr. John M. Harmon, director of athletics. The release stating that the alumni group was helpful in the securing of a new grid mentor came as a surprise to many for the graduates had never before co-operated so fully in selecting a man for an important post in athletics. The part played by the graduates in choosing one of the finest grid mentors in the country today is not well known. They remained in the background and were given little credit in the newspapers for their time and aid.

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After the poor publicity the University unjustly received after an indifferent season last fall, the alumni met and offered to help in the athletic situation. Instead of berating they were decidedly open-minded. They refused to believe all or any of the stories they had read but wanted to hear both sides. This fairness won the confidence of President Marsh and Dean Rogers. The result was that special alumni groups were allowed to sit in at the meetings. They soon saw what there was a great deal more to athletics here than they ever thought could be possible. They were shown the problems, but instead of becoming discouraged they grew enthusiastic and offered to give every possible bit of help. Dean Rogers, seeing their sincerity, deviated from his usual procedure and invited the alumni group to sit on the private meetings of the Faculty Council on Athletics.

Ordinarily the Council meets the third Friday in the month but it was decided to hold meetings every Friday until a coach was named. Each meeting started at four o'clock and lasted late into the evening. Candidates to the number of 105 were brought up and 87 were investigated. Months went by but the Faculty Council and the alumni groups together with Dr. John M. Harmon refused to hurry. They were determined to get a coach who would be unanimously received by the students, alumni, and administration. Each candidate discussed had some weakness which was considered great enough to make his choice doubtful until it was learned that "Pat" Hanley who had been listed as assistant coach at Northwestern but who was really co-head coach with his brother, was available.

Hanley was invited to come on to Boston, which he did. His forceful personality and his mature judgment made the Faculty Council and the alumni committees believe he was the man to recommend. They looked farther into his records, obtained more information and then became fully convinced that he was the man. When President Marsh learned of the alumni enthusiasm he was more than pleased. He saw that this was really the welding of a solid alumni support which had been growing steadily but not as rapidly as it should. The graduates now felt that they had something in common—a football coach who would develop a team of which they could be proud.

Hanley is not expected to perform any miracles. The team has a hard schedule next year and it will take a season for him to develop his intricate "Hanley System", but he will build football at Boston University.

He comes here as full time member of the faculty and he will live in Greater Boston. Hanley will build up football spirit for he knows that there is ability in the University and as soon as the students get solidly behind the idea and start turning out as they should, he will be able to find enough material to build teams which will be a credit to the University.

It has been said that recommendations do not often mean much but when such men as Andy Kerr, Glenn S. "Pop" Warner and Lou Little, all three recognized as the greatest grid authorities in the country, have nothing but the highest of praise for Boston University’s new coach, notice must be taken. The Terriers new coach is not a novice. He has had years of successful experience as a player and a mentor and he comes here fully qualified to take over the reins. Hanley has had thirteen years of coaching experience and is at present recognized throughout the entire middle West as one of the greatest line coaches handling college football today.

Washington State College, an institution not as large as several of the other Pacific Coast schools, but as famous in football, is "Pat" Hanley’s Alma Mater. Hanley played on the championship 1916 team which defeated Brown 14 to 0 in the East-West championships. The coach of this team was "Lone Star" Dietz, now grid mentor of the Boston Redskins. After two years at Washington State, Hanley joined the service and again played under Dietz on the Marine team from Mare Island in San Francisco. He later returned to college and was graduated in 1921. Hanley’s end play was so outstanding for the Cougars that he was All-Pacific Coast end.

Immediately after he was graduated, he accepted an offer to coach Hilliard H. S. in Washington, a team which had not won a game in seven years. Hanley took a squad of 13 boys and led them through an undefeated season of eight games in his first year. His charges averaged 55 points per game. The next year he went to Stockton H. S. in California and he put out a team which won five, lost two, and tied one.

These two years of high school preparation fitted Hanley for college work and he went to Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, as first assistant to his brother Dick Hanley. In four years at the small Indiana school the Hanley brothers made the Institute one of the best known in the country. The teams played here in Boston several times against Boston College. Fans still remember the famous 21 to 21 tie in 1926. The success of the Hanley brothers was so outstanding at Haskell that they were offered the opportunity to take charge at Northwestern in 1927, which they did. They have been at Northwestern for seven years, and during that time they have won two Western Conference titles and in other years their Wildcats have always been rated with the best teams in the country.

After these years of experience "Pat" Hanley has the background and ability to become as famous as his brother Dick. Boston University feels very fortunate to have secured a man of "Pat" Hanley’s ability and the students, administration and alumni are looking forward to football next fall with keener anticipation than ever.

The Faculty Council on Athletics which recommended Hanley is: Dean Frederick Rand Rogers, Chairman; Dr. Frederick Younkin; Prof. Warren O. Ault; Prof. Wentworth Williams; Prof. Jose Onate; Mr. Albert C. Sherman; Prof. Clyde E. Wildman; Prof. Raymond C. Baldes; Prof. W. Linwood Chase; and Prof. Howard M. LeSourd.

The members of the various alumni committees who participated in the selection of the new head coach are: Hon. Merton L. Brown, a University trustee and president of the General Alumni Association; Judge Frankland Miles, president of the Boston University Club of Boston; George A. Dunn, trustee and Alumni Secretary; J. Lester Hanks, chairman of the special alumni committee on athletics; James Parker; Joseph Rosenberg; John H. Keenan; Raymond C. Baldes; David Brickman; and Solomon Thurman.
To a faculty which contains many notable names, Boston University has this year added one of especial distinction in appointing Roger Huntington Sessions to teach advanced composition and orchestration in the College of Music. Mr. Sessions is a practical composer of successful experience. Although the list of his works is not large, the things he has written have all had performance under auspicious circumstances and by organizations or artists of the highest calibre. He has been honored by various scholarships and fellowships. And, what is of chief importance in regard to him as a teacher, in the unusually difficult subjects which are his, he has thought deeply, has formulated ideas on a broad, logical base, is able to communicate these ideas with enthusiasm and sympathetic understanding of the needs of the student.

Mr. Sessions comes of old New England ancestry. For some generations back, his line has been a line of preachers,—but, amusingly, each in a different denomination from that of his father! The record continues in the present generation, for Roger has a brother who is in the ministry. But truly, the idealistic piety which resides in this family has been able to find expression only in terms of the rugged intellectual independence, the absolute mental integrity of its members: a family all of whose individuals think for themselves. And our Mr. Sessions is a true member of this family. All his personal utterances, whether in the public prints, in lectures, or in private converse, bear witness that in matters concerning the art into which his evident talent has led him, he, too, thinks for himself.

Biographical facts are as follows: Roger Huntington Sessions was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 28, 1896. He graduated from the Kent School (Kent, Connecticut) in 1911; from Harvard College in 1915. During his school days he was so interested in music that at the age of sixteen he had completed a huge opera, Lancelot and Elaine, the score of which called for practically all the instruments mentioned in a musical dictionary. (Mark Brunswick, in Modern Music, May-June, 1933). It was upon the advice of Engelbert Humperdinck, best known as composer of Hansel und Gretel, that the young Sessions decided to devote himself entirely to the study of music. After graduation from Harvard he spent the years 1915-17 as a student under Horatio Parker at Yale. The chief product of these years was an orchestral piece entitled simply, Symphonic Movement.

Sessions now embarked upon his professional career. From 1917 to 1921 he taught musical subjects at Smith College. During this period he met Ernest Bloch in New York, began studying with him. When Bloch went to Cleveland as head of the newly organized Cleveland Institute of Music, he took Sessions with him as an instructor. Of course the young instructor continued his studies with the master. In 1925, when Bloch was forced to resign as a result of his frank criticism of the management of the school, Sessions, who might have retained his position, also resigned in protest. In Cleveland he wrote his incidental music to Andreev's play, The Black Maskers. A suite drawn from this music was published in 1928 and was played by Stokowski and the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra last fall.

Leaving Cleveland, Sessions went to Europe. The years 1925-28 he spent at Florence, Italy, two of them as holder of the Guggenheim Fellowship. There he wrote his Three Chorales for Organ,—as yet unpublished, but played by such a master organist as Lynwood Farnum of New York, and others; also his Symphony, which was produced by Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1927, which has been played abroad, and which is always favorably received.

During the years 1928-31 he found himself in Rome as a Fellow of the American Academy at Rome. From this period dates the Sonata for Pianoforte which was played at the first Festival of American Chamber Music, at Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, New York, in the spring of 1931; also at Oxford, England; Rome, London, Florence, Vienna and variously in the United States of America. From 1931 to 1933 Mr. Sessions lived in Berlin, the first of these two years as holder of the Carnegie Fellowship. Here he began a Concerto...
for Violin and Orchestra, as yet unperformed, but which will probably be heard either before the end of the present season or next winter. From 1931 dates also the song for soprano voice, On the Beach at Fontana. These have been the composer’s formative years. He himself speaks of them as “not a time of writing but of experimentation, of thought, of finding myself.” One assumes that the works above listed are thus to be considered as by-products of a long, concentrated period of searching study. This process of finding himself was broad enough to include studies in languages and literatures: of course Italian, French and German, but also Russian; a resident native Russian is responsible for the statement that Sessions can write letters in Russian which are not only grammatically correct, but strictly idiomatic!

Upon his return to America last summer, Mr. Sessions established himself in the old family home at Hadley, Massachusetts. From this point of vantage he commutes in his trusty Ford to his regular weekly duties in Boston and New York. Boston was quick to recognize the opportunity which his presence afforded; no less than three institutions (the Boston Conservatory of Music, the new Malkin Conservatory of Music, in addition to the College of Music of Boston University) at once availed themselves of his services as instructor in advanced composition and orchestration. In New York he embarked upon a series of twelve lectures on The Roots of Contemporary Music, going as far back as Mozart and Bach for those roots, and, once in the field of the present, devoting one lecture each to Strauss’s Elektra, Debussy’s Nocturnes, four sets of Schönberg’s piano pieces, songs by Hindemith, Stravinsky’s Symphony for Wind Instruments. He also engaged in private teaching. With the beginning of the second semester, Mr. Sessions, together with Paul Boepple, opened a school which he calls the New Music School, the first aim of which is “to offer exhaustive and competent instruction in all teachable phases of Composition”; which also aims at promoting more accurate understanding of the music of the present, and which recognizes the importance of sound early education in music by proposing “to offer instruction for children in which music shall be experienced as a living language, rather than merely as a medium for performance.”

In view of Sessions’s strong dislike for all classification of composers and artists, one hesitates to pin a label on him. In 1927 he himself wrote pithily: “I reject any kind of dogma or platform. I am not trying to write ‘modern,’ ‘American,’ or ‘neo-classic’ music. I am seeking always and only the coherent and living expression of my musical ideas. . . . The Flemish and Italian composers of the XV, XVI, and XVII centuries, Bach, the Mozart of Die Zauberflöte and the Requiem represent to my mind the highest perfection that music has yet reached. . . . I dislike rhetoric, overemphasis, vulgarity, but at the same time believe that perfection in art consists in a sort of equilibrium which can neither be defined nor counterfeited. . . . I have no sympathy with consciously sought originality. I accept my musical ideas without theorizing as to their source or their other than musical meaning.” That now, in 1934, he is still of exactly the same mind was brought out when he said to me only a few weeks ago, “I try to write music, that is all. I am not a ‘neo-classicist’ in the sense in which the term is now often used. I don’t stand for anything arbitrary, in any sense whatsoever.”

A similar idea he expressed to me this fall when he gave me an interview for The Boston Evening Transcript on the subject of American music. Here he expressed himself as hopeful that what he calls the “great American tradition” might find soon a significant revival,—and in music as well as in the other arts. By the “great American tradition” he means that high state of culture which produced a Lincoln and a Thoreau and many another. A figure equal to one of these (his phrase was “a full personality”) expressing itself in music would write great music; and it would be “American” by virtue of its authorship, rather than as a result of the presence of folksong or of any formula or device, or any theorizing as to its nature or source. Mr. Sessions illustrated by saying that an American of the stature of Lincoln, if he wrote music, would undoubtedly write the longed-for great American music.

The leading article in the November-December issue of Modern Music was an article by Mr. Sessions with title Music and Nationalism and sub-title Some Notes on Dr. Gobbels’s Letter to FurTWiDGLER, in which he paid his respects in no uncertain terms to the Nazi treatment of Jewish musicians in Germany, and exposed with the most penetrating logic the fallacies of Gobbels’s statement of the Nazi position.

It may be said, however, in spite of his dislike for labels and for everything that smacks of the arbitrary, that Sessions is in every sense of the word a child of his time. A true student of the evolution of musical art, he would not be content, in his own writing, with a re-working of the formulas of a by-gone day. This has caused him to be spoken of as a Stravinskian in those quarter in which all moderns are either Stravinsky or Schönbergian. As a matter of fact, Sessions is neither; he is an independent who has kept abreast of the developments which such men as Stravinsky, Schönberg, and many others have brought to the art of music. In his composing he can be simple, as in the Chorales; or he can summon complexities of harmony and counterpoint, rhythm and form, as in the Symphony or in the Sonata. Simple or complex, his music is the expression of his rugged individuality.

Lazare Saminsky (in his Music of Our Day) turned a neat characterizing phrase when he wrote of “the stark and stubborn single-mindedness of Roger Sessions.”

This article may conclude with a paragraph from a foreign critic. Mario Labroca, of Rome, Italy, wrote to the Christian Science Monitor that Sessions belongs to that class of musicians “who are artists, and who, therefore, know how to stamp their works with their own individuality, individuality which presents also other and more general aspects that refer to the American character. . . . He belongs to the American intellectual aristocracy which finds a center in the capital of Massachusetts. This becomes evident in his work. Sessions belongs to the artistic life through an inner necessity; he did not allow his art to become commercial, and there were no obstacles he did not overcome in order to reach his goal. . . . We say this, not for love of a biography, but because in

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approaching the art of Sessions we must understand the disinterestedness which is his chief quality. His art is one which appeals to a public of intelligence, refinement and taste, far removed from catering for easily won applause and material benefits. Its sincerity, its loftiness of expression and solidity of structure, are beyond the range of the ordinary musical Philistine."

A FEW WORDS ABOUT ATHLETICS

Address at a Meeting of the Boston University Club of Boston

FREDERICK RAND ROGERS

I am particularly grateful to the Boston Alumni of Boston University for this opportunity to review the progress of our intercollegiate athletic program. I say "particularly so" because to many who look on wonderfully our progress up to now must seem to have been in a distressingly small circle. Therefore, I propose briefly to pass in review some eight points so you may judge the direction of our progress.

First, the University holds to its ideals in the conduct of athletics. If it be not an impertinence to use President Roosevelt's figure, we can not bat 1000 per cent. Player control as an actuality has receded to an inconspicuous, not to say, innocuous place in our program. The coach is again on the bench during the game, and in the clubhouse with his boys between halves. No one plans to remove him from these tradition-hallowed posts of honor unless and until the players themselves sincerely want to take charge of their own games. Mark your card one strike-out for the old order against the new.

But Boston University retains its grasp on integrity in the enforcement of eligibility, playing according to the rules, sportsmanlike feeling towards opponents, and refusal to commercialize its programs. More — we hear daily praise of the ideal of equality between opponents, and we know the sporting world is beginning to see the justice as well as humanity of "a tie score being the ideal score." Even the national government has been proud to follow this idea of equality in its manifold codes and alphabetized machinery of recovery. We anticipate eventually — and why not now — approximate equality with our associates across the river and throughout New England in practically all sports, as we now enjoy this status in hockey, basketball, and baseball.

May we reaffirm our confident belief that the athletic ideals fostered by Boston University will eventually become standards of conduct throughout the country, as they now are in many of its leading colleges.

Second, I am deeply indebted to a small group of loyal alumni for the privilege of reporting that a new entente cordiale has been established between faculty and alumni. Three alumni committees have been active in assisting the Faculty Council to select a worthy head football coach. Representatives of these alumni groups have met with us on six occasions to discuss the candidates. This cooperation has proved invaluable to all of us. I hope it has also demonstrated to the alumni that the Faculty Council has not only the University's best interests at heart, but also has been efficiently served by the professional staff which investigated the qualifications of candidates. We hope that alumni committees will meet with and advise us often.

Third, the selection of a head football coach has been a major problem for the last year. We have considered over a hundred candidates, and investigated nearly ninety. Of these, the alumni have suggested at least a dozen. A list of 13 was finally chosen for intensive study. This list was reduced, then increased, then reduced to six. Of these, two are now receiving from $8,000.00 to $10,000.00, and so are beyond our reach. Two others are older men with long terms of successful experience, while two are young men of promise. This list was changed to another of seven. Our choice was for a time difficult, because we could not easily judge whether a younger or older man would serve us best, or whether it was vital to have a New England or Western man. The decision finally became simple, for Mr. LeRoy Bernard Hanley came out of the West to win our unanimous and enthusiastic approval in one strenuous twenty-four-hour series of conferences. Mr. Hanley's pedigree and qualifications are revealed in another place; therefore, we will not repeat them here.

A fourth development in our program is the provision for all coaches being members of the faculty. They are, whenever possible, full-time employees, and are chosen because we think they are worthy of serving in a University which must, because of its history, location, and leadership, eventually assume a dominating place in higher education in New England.

Fifth, we are promoting a program which includes all sports. Even though the budget for the Department of Student Health, Physical Education and Athletics was reduced over 30% below that of 1930 for similar services, the schedule in athletics is longer, and instruction is given by highly qualified men. For these accomplishments, in the face of a serious curtailment in financial support, we entertain a modest pride.

Sixth, Nickerson Field is being made a center for sports. Alumni are welcome at all times to use tennis courts when not in use by students. We would be glad to provide other recreation facilities, too.

Seventh, our athletic schedules are another source of pride. We now meet Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology in practically all sports except football. Our football schedule is one with which we are particularly pleased. It includes such schools as Vermont, Rutgers, Bowdoin, Brown, New Hampshire, Tufts and Boston College — all schools of the highest scholastic and athletic traditions. It should be remembered that for football we are not a university of 12,000 students. A bare 1200 are eligible for varsity sports in any given year. I repeat — we are proud of our developing intercollegiate athletic associations, and hope you will rejoice in them with us.

Eighth, and without a shadow of doubt most important, an all-University consciousness is developing. Indeed,
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we wonder whether, through our athletics, we cannot render students, faculty and alumni into a cohesive, enthusiastic and loyal body of men and women. I have sensed this growing feeling in faculty groups. It is sincere and steadily mounting in volume. I have sensed it, too, in students. The old differences between Departments are vanishing. A new respect among students for each other and for the University athletic program is growing. Of course, this means, too, a new self-confidence in our students.

For these developments we can thank not only the professional staff but also students, Faculty Council, the faculties in general, and the Boston city press. The Boston University News has recently been a great source of strength. Our relationships with the city press have been excellent, thanks almost equally, to our Publicity Bureau and to the Alumni bodies whose integrity and cooperation have been beyond criticism. It would be grossly improper, in recounting these developments, not to apportion a large share of the credit to Dr. John M. Harmon, our Director of Physical Activities for Men. In spite of adverse publicity (which was largely gossip rather than news, and uninformed gossip at that), and, moreover, largely discredited by alumni investigating committees) —

Dr. Harmon has retained the confidence of his students. He has been greatly instrumental in establishing friendly contacts with colleges and universities throughout New England.

“Yes, yes,” I am sure I hear someone saying, “but let’s hear more about our prospects in football.”

I can only say, alumni and friends of Boston University, that we are doing our best with the money, facilities and students at our command. We shall continue to do so. And whoever can help us, by advice or otherwise, is urgently requested to notify us directly or through the Faculty Council, or the various alumni bodies.

Our best interests are yours. The key to social progress, I am informed, is cooperation. I trust that the example set by the Alumni and Faculty Council who cooperated in the discovery and selection of a football coach may be followed by all of us; and that we may all do the best we can, with what we have, and where we are, to develop the highest type of university loyalty — that will be, among other things proud but modest and steady in the successes which must accompany a worthy program.

THE BOSTON UNIVERSITY BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS

A series of articles by Warren E. Benson, Director

Number 1.

At one time during the current depression it was estimated that ten million people were unemployed, and it was only recently that the Federal Government announced that approximately only forty per cent of those ten million have been reemployed. Commissions, organizations, associations, agencies, and groups of all kinds have cooperated in an extensive drive to revive business and industry, to create work, and so to relieve unemployment.

Let us examine the effect of this situation upon Boston University with its more than ten thousand students and its some twenty-five thousand or more graduates, and tens of thousands of additional former students. The University officials were quick to observe that the University’s students and Alumni were being adversely affected. The result was the Placement Service to meet the needs of students and graduates who might encounter employment difficulties. Frankly, I must state that such a service should have been established years ago. The fact that the University has now such a service, however, further illustrates the point that the present administration realizes and recognizes fundamental needs and keeps the welfare of the University family constantly in mind.

In previous issues of Bostonia there have been articles which have sketched for you the organization, management, and accomplishments of the Boston University Placement Service, now renamed the Bureau of Appointments. May I repeat that the Bureau was founded in July, 1931. Our work was supposed to be in the main the placing of teachers, but in addition we were asked to assist with other forms of placement as circumstances might require.

We undertook teacher placement and such other placement work as has become necessary. Student part-time and summer employment immediately became an essential part of our program. Very soon, full-time appointments in fields other than teaching had to be added to the Service. From actual experience with our graduates last year, it became apparent too, that a modified system of guidance was essential for future placements. As a consequence, we began operating our Personnel Plan.

Now, how have these activities of ours affected the students and graduates of Boston University?

I. Students placed in part-time and summer work: 1931-32, 379; 1932-33, 398. These placements have made it possible for many deserving students to begin college and for others, who would otherwise have had to stay out for lack of money, to remain. These part-time and summer appointments, moreover, have been made so far as possible with a view toward an integration of the student’s work with his vocational interests and choices.

II. Full-time appointments: July-November, 1931, 30.4 per cent of all registered candidates were placed. In 1931-32, 43.7 per cent were placed, and in 1932-33, 59.8 per cent were placed. Of these full-time placements, the Bureau of Appointments was entirely responsible for the placing in 1931-32 of thirty-three candidates, and in 1932-33 of thirty-three candidates. In many of the other appointments we rendered service in assisting our registrants materially in the clinching of positions.

It seems to us that every one should realize too, that we have been operating in a period of super-resistance to the placing of candidates. Moreover, until now,
the Bureau of Appointments has made no direct appeal for the cooperation of the Alumni as a body. Whatever has been accomplished in the way of making part-time, summer, and full-time placements has been done in the main through persons not affiliated with Boston University. We have in part refrained from asking alumni cooperation until such time as it could be shown that non-alumni were cooperating and generally interested in employment campaigns for students and graduates of our University, but outside cooperation has now been definitely established and will be increasings valuable as years pass. It is obvious that we should expect on the basis of results obtained thus far that the alumni should be willing to cooperate with student and graduate placement activities in even greater degree than persons outside.

What now are we as alumni going to do to help each other solve employment problems? I am passing the question on to you: I should consider it a privilege to have any and all of your suggestions. I can promise you that I have some carefully considered plans to submit to you. Part-time and summer positions for students and permanent positions for graduates should be the concern of every teacher, minister, doctor, lawyer, social worker, musician, home keeper, business man or woman, artist, and all others among our alumni. In following issues of Bostonia I intend to submit helpful suggestions for enlarging your Appointment Service. At present I solicit your constructive suggestions which I hope you will send to me at 208 Newbury Street.

BUCKLES

Prominent among those who brought distinction to Boston University in its early days was Professor Augustus H. Buck. His characteristic sayings gave his class-room a tang all its own. The following specimens, culled from a student’s note-book, will interest not only those who heard the like themselves, but also those who appreciate the vitality of teaching that can keep its expression unstereotyped.

DIRECTIONS TO THE CLASS
“Miss Emerson and hitherward, unless deflected.”
“Succeed one another with the agility of youth.”
“Proceed so large that you will seem almost prophetic in your frenzy.”
“Questions are always in order, like motions to adjourn—even more so.”
“Any more questions? Quick or never.”
“Anything rich in the way of question, suggestion, lemma, or scholium?”

COMMENTS ON POOR WORK
“That is almost as bad as can be. I don’t know how many mistakes there are.”
“That was a thorny road, wasn’t it?”
“Now suppose we should all resolve ourselves into stupidity and blunder like that for a few weeks, what a spectacle it would be!”
“If we all went at that pace, we might as well go home and go to hewing wood and drawing water.”
“That rate of progress belongs to the age of Methuselah.”
“You must try to get the supernatural powers to make the earth revolve at a slower rate of motion on its axis.”
“The next word is—what? Try to bring it in in the present age.”
“It isn’t edifying to roll and wriggle in the mire of ignorance.”
“I don’t understand what you are saying. Give me something that is fish or flesh—horse or gravestone or something.”

COMMENDATION
“Right! Glorious! Hurrah! To triumph!”
“Very good as far as it goes. It doesn’t go to heaven.”
“My grand imperial Sophomore class.”

REMARKS ABOUT TARDY STUDENTS
“To be late to the feast is inexpedient.”
“We will wait till our venerable friends are seated.”
“What did I say was the finest cosmetic I have found? Dawn-dust.”

ON MEANINGLESS PRELIMINARIES
“The hideous, barbaric ‘Well.’”
“Don’t squeak before you reply.”
“A kind of porcine utterance.”

“Keep the hinges to the doors of your mouths polished and well-lubricated.”
“The first note I hear from a young soul I like to hear booming.”

ON VOCAL FORCE
“I am morally deaf. Physically I am a little hard of hearing, and morally I am quite deaf.”
“A little larger, please.”
“Let out that word as if it had breakfasted.”
“Are you hoarse this morning?—Read more beneficently then.”
“Your sweet and gentle voice does not travel with sufficient intensity to enable me to hear. Save those soft, soul-like sounds for the next world.”
“My thermometer goes down at such a fine delicate voice, as that of a ghost somewhere.”
“What a sound that is for such a splendid-looking class with physical strength enough to move a Juggernaut!”
“Ten good mice could make more noise than that.”

ON APPRECIATION OF LANGUAGE
“We will keep our well of English undefiled. Don’t go to throwing it into the dishwater of nonsense and unidiomatic bosh.”
“Use the plain, simple Robinson Crusoe words.”
“We have the word ‘aeon’ so common now that anyone may recognize it.”
“There is as much difference between ‘I should wish’ and ‘Fain were I’ as between a Haviand dinner-set and one of pewter. Both are good.”
“The article is nothing but a broken-down, lame, halt, knock-kneed demonstrative.”
“Save these little playful fiery words.”
“I should save every remainder biscuit in that verse.”
“I'd keep this gentle, graceful, cut-like movement of the optative.”

MISCELLANEOUS
“I want to make a glorious mistake once in a while. It is an incentive to new vigilance.”
“The difference between the little pretty sparrow and the great stylish ostrich is considerable.”
“Ameis thinks so, and he was a busy ant.”
“Haven’t you noticed how the impening of an Amazon snood or a Hottentot fringe or a Boeotian bang changes the appearance?”
“The difference between a brutal laugh and a charitable internal smile is heavenly.”
“In a noble soul gratitude would last over Sunday.”
“T’ll like to see wonder in a human soul, so that every sunrise is new to him, and that every time he sees the stars his soul will expand so that the earth will not contain it.”

—WINIFRED WARREN WILSON, '91

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Apropos to Professor Taylor's enlightening articles on the early American stage and drama in recent numbers of <i>Bostonia</i>, it is also interesting and enlightening to call to mind how all that sort of thing, as well as card-playing and billiards, was under ban among pious people of New England that were members of any other than Roman Catholic or Episcopalian (Church of England) congregations. Such amusements were not only under ban and taboo, but considered ungodly, and indulgence in them very frequently led to expulsion from the church.

My good father, a beautiful singer and leader of the old Bromfield Street Methodist Church choir, also a most amusing entertainer and clever imitator of voice and gesture, never allowed himself nor any of us to attend any play or performance, nor even a concert, if on the program stood the name of any opera singer. Father was a devoted admirer of Jenny Lind; she sang only in concert. How I wished in later years that he might be induced to hear Patti or Nilsson. It was only after long teasing that I was allowed to attend some "private theatricals" at the home of some liberal-minded cousins in Roxbury. My brother, who was at college and intended to study for the ministry, could not conscientiously go.

This prejudice was so firmly imbedded in the descendants of Puritans and other "Dissenters" that one Thanksgiving evening at my maternal grandmother's house in Cambridge, (the Family were fervent Unitarians), my father and his sister left the parlor, rather than watch my uncle do a card-trick with French playing-cards, which my father, at least, would have richly enjoyed. He would sit up late into the night playing "Authors" or a Natural History game, working at anagrams or Chinese puzzles. Yet he was vitally very progressive for the times. The Board of Trustees of the very church which he established and organized were greatly incensed that he should buy, read, and even talk about the Duke of Argyle's <i>Reign of Law.</i> Couldn't God do what he wanted to, law or no law?"

I can easily sympathize with the young people of today, in their wondering whether much of what they are supposed to hold to nowadays isn't largely a matter of tradition. I went through the same sort of shaking up in my boyhood and youth. Among other incidents, my ejection from the Society of Christian Brethren at Harvard College was seriously considered by the other members (all Evangelical), because as a student of science, especially of chemistry, (then in its beginnings), I insisted on the reasonableness of the new theories of conservation of energy and of the indestructibility of matter. Again, "it was an insult to God to say that he did not do as he pleased in any particular case." Shortly after that, my accidental combination in the laboratory of those substances which later made the dreaded phosgene gas used in the War, and my being badly "gassed" by it, was proclaimed by the conservatives to be a warning against meddling with unseen forces, as the wicked alchemists and magicians had done in the Middle Ages. And that, no longer ago than the early 70's. But this happened soon after the visit to our laboratory of Professor Tyndal from England, which had set pious people keenly on edges.

To return to the dramatic feature under consideration, the word <i>play</i> means "to move about," as a shuttle plays in a groove; a child goes out to play around the yard, though alone; a spring or person is given free play. So the sin in dramatic performances consisted, as explained later, in moving about on the stage. No one objected to tableaux. As superintendent of our Sunday School, I once chose a little moral dialogue for a class of children to give at a "Sunday-School Concert"; but when, at a rehearsal, I suggested that, at a certain point, Faith might go over and stand by the side of Virtue, one of the pupils of the church, who happened to be present, was shocked and instantly forbade it. "That would be 'theater.' We were allowed to have talking and silent tableaux, but no moving about. Even in the day school when we once as pupils presented a little comedy on "exhibition day," the curtain was lowered when the positions changed; because, as the principal explained, there would be people in the audience who would not like to see us moving about on the platform. Some teachers went so far as not to let pupils take different parts in reading Shakespeare, lest it offend some parents as being too much like a theater. Some would not even read Shakespeare, and I knew several families who would not have a copy of Shakespeare in the house.

All this seemed so strange, unreasonable, and narrow-minded to me, descended from a combination of liberal and conservative ancestors, that I felt sure there must be some superstitious tradition lurking somewhere. It was not cleared up until I was studying in Germany and frequently substituting for friends who were teachers in the local schools and gymnasia. One day it was an English History lesson. The text-book stated as a bit of information in the foot-notes that in certain parts of North America theatrical performances and card-playing was forbidden by certain Protestant churches. This statement was further explained at length in the Appendix something as follows:

"During the reign of the Stuarts, the Catholics gave in their churches elaborate performances of so-called Miracle and Mystery Plays. These were frequently attended by the younger members of Protestant families. When, then, later under the rigorous regime of the Commonwealth, the Catholics were persecuted and their churches torn down or remodeled, they were obliged to hold their services and give their representations in open squares and finally out in the fields. The Puritan services were purposely held at the same hours in order to make a sharp discrimination between the two sects. Consequently, it was reasoned, persons interested in performances on a stage may have been and (easily) must have been associated with those banished and wicked Catholics.

"Moreover, as a new stage had to be put up for each performance, the waiting audiences passed the time playing with those cards which the hated Mary Stuart, Queen of the Scots, had brought from France. The pictures on them, besides being of kings, queens, and valets, were believed to have been originally devised and painted by sorcerers..."
Loans To Students

Under the somewhat misleading title, "The Kept Student," an Atlantic Monthly author makes a survey of student loans which is of interest to every collegiate institution. The study covers a period of eleven years of loans involving nearly $1,000,000 made to students in over one hundred colleges by an educational foundation. A few facts are outstanding. Women are as good risks as men but no better. Among professional men engineers are the most prompt in their payments, and ministers the least. Students in small semi-denominational colleges have the best record of payments. Intellectual ability has no relation to promptness in meeting obligations.

While there are explanations of all these facts, the foundation makes some positive recommendations. First, the college should give the student some practical training in the realm of personal finances. Second, that the borrowers be trained by the colleges in the skills and technique of the modern world, that is, "a far closer association than now exists between the classroom and the real world in which the student will eventually have to make a living." In this latter respect at least, we flatter ourselves that Boston University is fortunate. Our students have their feet on the ground; they are in close association with the world in which they will have to make a living.

The general indictment brought against the student borrower is a serious one. The writer in the Atlantic says that he brings to his problems as debtor "childish reactions, racial fixations, techniques of escape, excuses for not facing realities, which his college training should have taught him to scorn." This certainly applies as much to the college student who is not forced to borrow. It is a problem of moral education that every college must face.

As to the practical question of needy students, there have been many suggestions. Students should not be allowed to earn their way. Students should pay the whole cost of their education instead of merely a standardized tuition rate made possible by endowments. Scholarships should all be in the form of loans. There should be no loans; the burden of repayment is too great. Help should be in the form of gifts. Each idea has its basis of fact. But one thing is certain: the community should provide equal educational opportunity for all who are capable of profiting by it. It seems to us that the most sensible way of meeting this challenge is that which practically all universities have adopted, scholarships for those intellectually deserving, opportunities for remunerative work for those in need, and loans for those who are unable to pay or to earn their way. Two things about loans are clear. They should be reasonably small and bear some relation to the income which the borrower may reasonably hope to receive. And every attempt should be made to educate the borrower to a proper responsibility for the money which he has received. The weaknesses uncovered have not been weaknesses in the loan system but in the general educational process.

Boston University is in an admirable position to administer loan funds judiciously. Its loan officers are men of care and judgment. Small loans would mean much to many of our students. We believe that our students are worthy of the investment.
Graduate School Offers Fellowships

Announcement of 22 graduate assistantships, 20 graduate fellowships, and 10 trustee scholarships for men and women students of the Graduate School was made, March 26, by President Daniel L. Marsh and Dr. Edgar Sheffield Brightman, chairman of the Graduate School Board.

Twenty assistantships are available in C.L.A. and other departments, and carry tuition and half the room rent as it is currently charged for dormitory residence. The other two graduate assistantships are in chemistry and may receive appointment in C.L.A. with tuition covered and an additional payment of $600.

Of 20 graduate fellowships, ten will each carry $300, and the other ten $150. The recipients of the fellowships may be required to give their services in their major departments of research.

Ten trustee scholarships of $100 each will be available to students of approved academic qualifications, and who are also in special need of financial assistance. Fellows and assistants will be required to maintain dormitory residence.

Assistantships will be available in the following fields: astronomy, biology, chemistry, economics, sociology, education, English, geology, history, mathematics, medical sciences, philosophy, physics, public speaking, religious education and romance languages.

“The Gondoliers” To Be Produced

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN ASSOCIATION PLAN
EIGHTH ANNUAL OPERETTA

The Gilbert and Sullivan Association of Boston University this year makes its eighth annual bow to light opera lovers, at the Repertory Theater on the evenings of May 2 and 3, as a part of the festivities of Junior Week.

Since its initial effort in 1927, when “The Mikado” was so brilliantly produced, this all-University group of singer-actors has won a firm place among the musical activities of the Boston springtime, not only with students and alumni of the University, but in large measure with music lovers of the general public.

This year it adds “The Gondoliers, or the King of Barataria” to its repertory, the eighth work by Gilbert and Sullivan it has presented. Previous productions have been: “The Mikado” in 1927; “Patience,” 1928; “Iolanthe,” 1929; “The Yeomen of the Guard,” 1930; “The Pirates of Penzance,” 1931; “H.M.S. Pinafore” and “Trial by Jury,” 1932; “The Mikado,” repeated in 1933.

In “The Gondoliers” the Gilbert and Sullivan Association chooses the last unquestioned success of the great English collaborators. Two operettas followed to complete the Savoy series, “Utopia Limited,” (1892) and “The Grand Duke,” (1896), but neither has survived. The satire of “Utopia” gave offense to the British Royal Family, and the opera has never been revived, while “The Grand Duke,” the last of the series, showed that the hand of Gilbert, and to a lesser extent that of Sullivan had lost their cunning. “The Gondoliers,” then, remains the real swan song of the great collaborators.

But what a swan song! Nowhere in the entire series is there a more delightful wedding of words to music; in no other opera of the series is there such distinctive atmosphere. With the scene laid in Venice about 1750, the characters made up of gondoliers, contadine, a Grand Inquisitor, and a delightfully Gilbertian Duke and Duchess, there was abundant opportunity for the witty shafts of the master satirist, and a still greater chance for Sir Arthur Sullivan to spin the charm of his melodies in the Italian idiom — for the music of “The Gondoliers” is so thoroughly Italian that one wonders how a British composer could have achieved it at all.

And yet the opera is seldom produced, especially by amateur organizations, partly because of its musical difficulties — for it is in many ways the most complex of all of Sullivan’s operetta scores — partly because of difficulties in staging it, difficulties which put it out of the scope of small stages and amateur facilities, and partly also because of the large cast it requires, numbering eighteen named parts.

It is an opera without a “star role.” At the time of its first production, December 7, 1889, there had risen in the Savoy company some mild disputes as to which individual was responsible for the success of the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas. Mr. Gilbert could not tolerate “prima donnas” of either sex. “Very well,” he said, “We’ll have an operetta without any star part,” and so he prepared the book of “The Gondoliers” in such an ingenious manner that no one character stood out above another. It is, in a sense, a double opera so far as characters are concerned.

There are two sets of characters, the Duke, Duchess, Casilda and Luiz on the one hand, and the gondoliers and contadine on the other, and the two actions are merged through the Grand Inquisitor only at the end of the opera. Even the parts are equally divided. If one of the two principal gondoliers is given a song, the other has another immediately following it; if one of the two principal contadine has one verse, the other has the second. In some cases a song is actually divided in alternate lines between two singers. There are two comedy parts, two romances that develop side by side, and in every possible way the play is arranged so that there will be no outstanding or “star part.”

“The Gondoliers is a Gilbertian satire on the theory of political equality. Marco and Giuseppi Palmieri are two gondoliers, supposed to be brothers, but, according to Don Alhambra, the Grand Inquisitor, one of them is really the heir to the throne of Barataria, who had been kidnapped as an infant and given to a gondolier to bring up. But which of the two is the King nobody knows. He arranges, therefore, that they shall reign jointly in Barataria until the babyhood nurse is found, who alone can reveal the true identity of the King.

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infancy to Casilda, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Plaza Toro, who appear in Venice attended by their suite of one person, Luiz, who is secretly in love with Casilda and she with him. The two gondoliers have married Gianetta and Tessa, two pretty contadine. The complications of the play come with the attempt of the gondolier-kings to set up in Barataria a monarchy of absolute equality of rank, and with the discovery that the three girls have acquired only two husbands among them—a clear case of vulgar fractions.

The mix-up is straightened out when the nurse Inez discloses that, as in “Pinafore,” she had “mixed the babies up,” and substituted her own son for the infant King. The real King is Luiz, who thus assumes his rightful place as King of Barataria, with Casilda for his Queen, and Marco and Giuseppe, with their contadine wives, return to the life of gondoliers.

The cast for the Repertory Theater presentation will be as follows:

- Duke of Plaza Toro, Arthur Hewson, C.M.; Luiz, Rodney May, C.M.; Don Alhambra, Doric Alviani, C.M.; Marco, James S. Carmody, C.M.; Giuseppe, Hugh Curry, C.M.; Antonio, Morris Tulin, C.B.A.; Francesco, Emerson Fox, C.M.; Giorgio, Armen Avakian, C.B.A.; Duchess of Plaza Toro, Erna Van Der Groen, P.A.L.; Casilda, Marie Timmons, C.M.; Gianetta, Ethel Johnson, C.M.; Tessa, Kathleen Howard, Graduate School; Fiammetta, Bernice Mann, S.E.; Vittoria, Marion Saphir, C.M.; Giulia, Beverly Ackerman, C.M.; Inez, Dorothy Pluta, C.M.

Several veterans of previous productions are in this cast. James S. Carmody, the Marco, was Nanki Poo in last year’s “Mikado” and was previously a member of the chorus. Hugh Curry started in the chorus and was the Captain in “Pinafore” and Ko Ko in “The Mikado.” Ethel Johnson has sung the leading soprano role in three previous operas, “Pirates,” “Pinafore” and “Mikado.” Kathleen Howard has also sung roles in those three operas. Bernice Mann, Marion Saphir and Dorothy Pluta have sung roles in previous operas and Emerson Fox and Erna Van Der Groen are graduates from the chorus.

The chorus will be made up of the following:


The famous “cachucha” dance, which features the second act, will be danced by a group of sixteen girls from P.A.L., who are being coached by Miss Ruth Burgess. The whole production is again under the direction of Professor Harry B. Center of C.B.A.

The orchestra, of 19 players, will be selected from players in the B. U. Symphony orchestra.

Tickets for “The Gondoliers” are now on sale, at the modest prices of 75 cents, $1, and $1.25. The nights are Wednesday and Thursday, May 2 and 3. Tickets may be secured by addressing W. Herbert Crockett, general manager, 525 Boylston Street, specifying the night desired and enclosing the purchase price. They may also be secured by telephone order at the office of Professor Center, the director, Kenmore 8810, Department of Journalism.

Latin Club to Stage “Roman Vaudeville.”

The Sodalitas Latina, the Latin Club of the C.L.A., will present in Jacob Sleeper Hall on April 27 “Ludi Romani Scenici,” a sort of ancient Roman vaudeville, consisting of short plays and scenes from Latin literature and classical mythology, interspersed with singing and dancing. Didò’s banquet to Aeneas will be staged following the vivid account in Vergil’s Aeneid I. 723-736 and II. 1-15. A lively scene from one of Plautus’ comedies will be given and two short plays by Professor Cameron. One of the latter, “The Golden Apple,” is an elaboration of the famous beauty contest of Juno, Minerva, and Venus; the other is a fifteen-minute musical comedy in English, depicting the rescue of Andromeda from the sea monster by the hero Perseus. Other numbers will be a classic dance and two odes of Horace sung by choruses. Much of the program will be in English. The scenes in Latin will have so much action that with a brief introduction given from the stage they can be easily followed. The costumes and settings will be those of antiquity. There will be two performances, at 3:30 and 8:00 p.m., each lasting about two hours. The Latin Club frequently gives small shows open to the College. This will be its first "big show" open to the public since 1925. Admission 50 cents; for high school students, vouched for by teachers, 25 cents.

The Phi Beta Kappa List

Announcement of this year’s winners of Phi Beta Kappa honors has been made. The list of those honored follows:

- Martin A. Berezin, Norwood; Joseph H. Bornstein, Chelsea; Eleanor F. Chace, Boston; Morris Coshak, Roxbury; Ruth A. Dainty, Boston; Oscar Dashef, Dorchester; Samuel W. Dobransky, Dorchester; Israel E. Garber, Mattapan; Samuel J. Gold, Peabody; Dorothy Helene, Mattapan; Eleanor M. Kane, Lawrence; Herbert E. Kunde, Norfolk; Victor N. Landstrom, Middleboro; Jacob Lichman, Beverly; Dorothy Markle, Arlington; Doris M. McGlynn, Beverly; George R. Ronka, Quincy; Dorothy M. Rose, Dorchester; Morris Rosenthal, Roxbury; Paula Schultinger, Buffalo, New York; Marrianna A. Thalheimer, Allston; Edwin W. Wilpert, Jamaica Plain; Leon E. Wright, Roxbury; Bernard Zonderman, Mattapan.

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Alumni Clubs Meet

The annual dinner meeting of the Boston University Club of Lowell took the form of a Founders’ Day Banquet and was held at Liberty Hall on the evening of March 14. Honorable Haven G. Hill acted as toastmaster and the Honorable James J. Bruin, Mayor of Lowell, was a guest of the Club.

Addresses were made by Professor Elmer E. Fickett, President of the Tufts College Alumni Club of Lowell; Honorable George R. Farnum, School of Law 1907, Ex-Assistant United States Attorney-General; and by President Marsh.

The banquet was in charge of the following committee: Mrs. Harry C. Carragher, C.L.A. ’24 Chairman; Sarah Lightman, Law ’31; George C. Elades, Law ’25; Charles Dorr, C.B.A. ’33.

The banquet committee had decorated the hall with the University colors and the high school orchestra furnished music during the evening. A pleasant feature of the evening was an illuminated curtain. In the lower lefthand corner was a picture of the present College of Liberal Arts constructed in brick and bearing the date 1934. Connected by a light imaginative line there appeared in the upper righthand corner the picture of the new University buildings and underneath the date 19?.

The Lowell Club is an active organization, having several meetings each year. The officers and members are very active in promoting Boston University interests.

During the week of March 19 meetings of Boston University alumni clubs were held in Detroit, Michigan, Dayton and Columbus, Ohio, Buffalo and Rochester, New York. Loyal alumni gathered in each city to become better acquainted with each other and to renew their connections with Boston University. These meetings were interesting as those in attendance gave accounts of their activities in various fields since graduation. To a listener they bring an ever-widening vision of the distinguished and unusual service given by the alumni of Boston University.

Officers of these clubs were elected as follows:

**BOSTON UNIVERSITY CLUB OF DETROIT**
- President: Reginald MacArthur, C.B.A. ’27
- Secretary: Sophia V. Tice, S.R.E. ’23

**BOSTON UNIVERSITY CLUB OF DAYTON**
- President: Richard H. Pembroke, C.B.A. ’25
- Secretary: Virginia Gohn, C.L.A. ’24

**BOSTON UNIVERSITY CLUB OF COLUMBUS**
- President: Howard R. Knight, C.L.A. ’18
- Secretary: Rev. Joel M. Wareing, S.T. ’26

**BOSTON UNIVERSITY CLUB OF BUFFALO**
- President: Ralph C. Crowley, C.B.A. ’22
- Secretary: Mrs. Merton W. Thayer, P.A.L. ’22

**BOSTON UNIVERSITY CLUB OF ROCHESTER**
- President: Frederick W. Coit, Law ’04
- Secretary: Mrs. Doris Purdy Packer, P.A.L. ’24

Women's Housing Plan Completed

Adequate dormitory life for women at Boston University has at last achieved the status of a realized ideal. This is revealed in the annual report to President Marsh by Lucinda Jenkins Franklin, Dean of Women. Women students under twenty-six years of age and not living with parents or relatives are now required to live in dormitories. Dean Franklin stated that this is the culmination of a housing plan started seven years ago. Two new residence halls for men have also been opened this year.

Figures contained in the report show that approximately seven out of ten women students live at home or with relatives. Only at Sargent do the majority live in dormitories. Sororities wishing to retain private quarters are required to select rooms at one of the two houses available for this purpose. The young women in these houses will be competently chaperoned. Dean Franklin is working in this connection toward a single Panhellenic House.

The Harriet E. Richards Cooperative House, inaugurated six years ago, is an experiment in student housing that has been widely copied by universities throughout the country. Women students may live there only with the understanding that they will cooperate in the work and share the expense of the house. Living costs have been greatly reduced through this cooperative method, particularly for the current year with weekly rates for board and room down to a $7.50 average per person.

A plan which is of considerable value to students is that developed for women who desire to assist themselves financially. Many of these have been located in reliable and carefully chosen homes throughout the greater Boston area as household assistants. Detailed copies of this plan, as originated by Dean Franklin, have been sent by the Department of the Interior at Washington, D. C., to most of the leading colleges and universities in the United States.

Wins Fellowship

The President and Trustees of the University on nomination of the Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts have appointed Karl Palmer Raupach to the Jacob Sleeper Fellowship for the year 1934-1935. The fellowship, which carries with it a stipend of $750, is awarded two years in every three to aid promising young men in fitting themselves "for the most advanced teaching." Raupach was graduated from the Manning High School in Ipswich in 1927, winning the Roxana Cowles Scholarship and the Franklin Medal. He graduated from the College of Liberal Arts in 1931 and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1932, his special field being history.
German Club Play

Almost every member of the German Club of the College of Practical Arts and Letters of Boston University felt a certain apprehension at eight o'clock February 16, 1934 when the curtain went up on the club's presentation of "Hanneles Himmelfahrt" by Gerhart Hauptmann. It is the first time that the German Club has given a really great and famous play. In the poor-house Sarah Chafitz, as Tulpe, began to sing her slow old hymn and was interrupted by the abrupt entrance of Hedwig, played by Lola Weissman. I think that the cast appreciated the greatness of the play, for they swung into action naturally and wholeheartedly. The audience was very attentive. In the midst of the confusion of the poor house, Gottwald, played by Margaret Sharry, and Seidel, Mildred Finkovitch, brought in the sick injured little Hannele, portrayed by Janice Blinder.

Hannele had tried to commit suicide in order to go to her mother, who is in heaven, and to avoid the abuses of her drunken father. The doctor, Nellie Bratenas attends her. When Schwester Martha, played by Marcia Carter, goes out for an instant, Hannele in feverish sleep sees the invective image of her father, Charlotte Yanofsky. As is perfectly natural for a child, Hannele dreams of angels and of an elaborate funeral. She is placed in a glass coffin while the townspeople come to admire her beauty and to tell of her holiness. Finally the Stranger, portrayed by Elsie Stahl, comes to waken her from death.

The very last scene is in the poor house again and Schwester Martha and the doctor are examining the ragged little Hannele. He pronounces her dead.

After a moment's pause the audience broke into hearty applause which together with the utter silence during the presentation of the play encouraged the club members to believe that the play had been successful.

Other members of the cast were: Pleschke, Sara Kadish; Hanke, Gertrude Mullaney; Berger, Pearl Masterman; the mother, Erna van der Groen; death, Jessie Stacy; angels, Doris Stahl, Florence Carlson, Hazel Kaulback, and Elsie Shymosko; deaconess, Gudrun Hetzel; and Elsie Shymosko, Thelma McLeod, Irene Dalton, Gertrude Turin, Christine Thorburn, and Emily Waltzers and the bearers, Francise Gordon, Thelma McLeod, Alice Myers, and Beatrice Kumin.

Professor Josephine P. Haskell, the club's sponsor and friend, directed the play. Chappie Goldman's orchestra played for dancing afterwards. The patrons and patronesses were President and Mrs. Daniel L. Marsh, Dean and Mrs. T. Lawrence Davis, Herr and Frau Generalkonsul Kurt von Tippelschirch, Dr. Marshall L. Perrin, Professor and Mrs. Waldo C. Peebles, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stoneman and Professor and Mrs. Joseph N. Haskell. The members of the reception committee were Mrs. Frank Barnard, Mrs. Otto Plath, Miss Gertrude Mahn, Miss Nellie Bratenas, Miss Hazel Swanson and Miss Marcia Carter.

Lola Weissman and her committee, Miriam Lewis, Wanda Pikiel, Ruth Campbell and Ethel Chafetz arranged a buffet lunch of sandwiches, cakes and punch for the dancers. Candy was also sold.

The proceeds of the play, a little over two hundred dollars, will be devoted to the fellowship to provide for graduate study of German in Germany.

—MARCIA CARTER,
President of the German Club.

A Remarkable Tribute to Professor Perrin

Among the "Personal Letters of Gamaliel Bradford" published in the April Atlantic is one of particular interest to Boston University graduates. It is addressed to Professor Marshall L. Perrin who was at the time it was written (1920) in Nanking, China. A few sentences will indicate the remarkable tribute paid to Professor Perrin by the great American biographer. Mr. Bradford wrote: "You have forgotten probably that you taught me to write, at least all I ever was taught. I do not think to this day that I ever use a colon without a vague image of you teaching me the value of it. Also, you told me I was too inclined to 'however'... "You were the first person who ever encouraged me about writing verses, also. What oceans of them I have written since, and to what little purpose! I have just been getting ready a book of them and I have made out a dedication to you, 'who first read my verses forty years ago and has had the deep wisdom never to read them since'... "Yesterday I strolled up on the hill and down by your house. I never go by it without a flood of memories."

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An Opportunity

Fox Hall, the all-University dormitory, is rapidly becoming headquarters for our graduate activities. Every week sees banquets in the dining-room; bridge parties in the parlors and committee meetings in the library or music room.

Mrs. Dallas Lore Sharp who is spending the winter at Fox Hall, frequently serves tea to her many friends in her bright sunny suite on the fifth floor. Mrs. Charlotte Barrell Ware, of the class of 1883, is our neighbor on Beacon Hill and is taking a special interest in the little garden which beautifies the outside entrance to the dining-room. A few weeks ago Mrs. Myron H. Clark of Reading, Penna., who was the president of the Women Graduates' Club from 1927 to 1929, spent several days with us and renewed acquaintance with her many friends. Such pleasant social mingling is helping to strengthen the University spirit and to bind the graduates together in friendship and loyalty.

From now on Fox Hall will be open the year round and we hope the graduates of the University will return frequently to spend their vacations with us. And the housing committee has made another happy decision we think: in the future in one division of the Hall we shall be very glad to accommodate men. We are, therefore, now looking forward to having husbands and wives visit the Hall and we are especially anxious to have them stay with us during the Commencement season.

Fox Hall prices are one dollar per person per night; breakfasts 25c; cafeteria lunch; and dinners 50c. Reservations may be made with Miss Florence E. Whitehouse, 24 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.

The Bacon Lectures

The Bacon Lectures on the United States Constitution were given this year by the Hon. Frederick M. Davenport. Dr. Davenport took as his subjects, "The Changing Character of Congress," "The Supreme Court Makes the Constitution," and "The Growing Power of the Presidency." The speaker was formerly a member of the New York Senate, progressive nominee for governor of New York, and member of Congress, 1925-1933. This political experience together with a long career of teaching at Hamilton College make Dr. Davenport an ideal lecturer on this subject.

New Members of the Federal Bar

Among the new members of the Federal Bar who were admitted at the spring term are the following graduates of Boston University:

- Harold Cohen, LL.B. '27
- Constance Regina Dow, A.M. '24
- Paul Francis Liston, LL.B. '31
- Milton Epstein, Law '29
- George A. McLaughlin, LL.B. '24
- Aram Garabedian, LL.B. '26
- Albert S. Resnick, S.B. '29, LL.B.
- Lazarus H. Goldberg, LL.B. '32
- Charles Ingram, LL.B. '32
- Moses I. Richman, LL.B. '31
- Bernard Kaplan, LL.B. '29
- Charles Sallet, LL.B. '31
- Robert E. Sullivan, LL.B. '30
- William P. Kelley, LL.B. '02
- Myron B. Lane, LL.B. '30
- Paul Francis Liston, LL.B. '31
- George A. McLaughlin, LL.B. '24
- Albert S. Resnick, S.B. '29, LL.B.
Gift of Books

The School of Religious Education and Social Service recently was the recipient of a substantial sum of money and several valuable volumes given by Amos Lodge, B'nai B'rith, in honor of Leo J. Lyons, who for more than half a century has been prominent in affairs of Boston and New England. This gift is to be the nucleus of a Leo J. Lyons Memorial Collection of Judaica, of interest not only to Jews but to all students of Biblical history and literature.

In accepting this gift, which was presented before members of Amos Lodge at Temple Ohabei Shalom, Brookline, Dean Meyer said in part:

"I am honored and take great pleasure in accepting this memorial gift, not only for its intrinsic worth and the service it will render to faculty and students, but also, and more especially, because of its immediate and prophetic significance: first, as an integral, indispensible part of a modern library of religion and sociology; second, as an appropriate memorial to and constant reminder of the literary and cultural contribution to society made by a distinguished citizen of New England and America; third, as a token and pledge of identity of religious aspiration, of unity of social purpose, and of mutual understanding and high regard, between the donors on the one hand and the recipients on the other; and fourth, as the nucleus and the beginning of a unit of literary source materials which by reason of its uniqueness, comprehensiveness and service value may well become a vital center and source of inspiration for religious and social progress."

University Presidents Wanted

President Daniel L. Marsh has received a communication from Dr. George F. Zook, United States Commissioner of Education, inviting him "to make a list of the half dozen best persons," whom he would be willing to suggest "for the presidency of a complicated organization such as a university." The Alumni Association will be glad to forward to President Marsh any recommendations which readers of Bostonia may have to offer of fellow alumni who are known to be interested in higher educational work and who possess the qualities that would make of them superior college or university presidents.

An Address Wanted

In an attempt to locate an old friend, a request has come to the Alumni Office for the address of Miss Annie Barbadoes who formerly lived in Haverhill and attended the College of Liberal Arts between the years 1890-1892. We would appreciate any information that would help us to locate Miss Barbadoes.

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Book Reviews

THE REFUGE WINDOW. By Ada H. Cole. Published by the author, 1933.

Miss Cole's little book of verse is an unusually intimate affair. Author, artist, and publisher are all the same person. The twenty-four pages are not numbered; there is nothing so formal as index or table of contents; but the lining pages between the cover and the body of the book carry a free-hand stencilled pattern in leaf and blossom of wild rose. The paper is club parchment, deckle-edged. The typed lines and the little pen sketches that grace the wider margins appear to have been photographically reproduced from Miss Cole's manuscript. Readers that know her skill in lettering will not fail to see the booklet as it might have looked, had she foregone the swift typewriting and multiplied her verses from pages lettered by her own skilled hand.

In reading the short poems that Miss Cole has thus brought together, any friend with half an imagination inures the danger of finding that five or ten years afterward he will believe that once, between winter and winter, he spent at least a day and night as a guest in Brooksville, Maine, where the Penobscot widens to the sea. For Miss Cole shares her window-views so simply that they may easily pass themselves upon her reader's future memory as his own.

Brooksville is one of those downeast towns on which Nature has lavished uncounted miles of meandering shore line, as if to make up for withholding prairie soil and phosphate beds. The next town to the north is Castine, renowned long ago for its shipping. On the east, the isolated silhouette of Blue Hill cuts the skyline. Westward, only a few miles across the bay, lies Belfast — the boyhood home of Jacob Sleeper. Brooksville has thrushes as well as sea gulls; it has birch and oak, white pine and spruce, as well as channel spars and beam-poles. Miss Cole knows by name every bird and tree; and each oldtime homestead.

In the recent memorial exhibition of Lilla Cabot Perry's paintings — and Mrs. Perry also used a poet's pencil as handily as a painter's brush — certain canvases had a special interest for those who knew her well. They were those in which she had recorded New Hampshire landscapes commanded by the windows of her home in Hancock. And every student of Dürer's drawings looks twice and thrice at his presentation of the Nuremberg vista into which he looked from his own house-windows. It was a happy thought that led Miss Cole to make those windows of her summer home in Brooksville more than openings with frame and sash and to descry through them as plain as hayfield, orchard, and river-island, the meaning of nature's symbols and the feelings in the hearts of men.

That particular excellence which the earlier critics in literature and art used to praise as naivete, our sophisticated time has almost forgotten. Few persons now dare to use the word naive as a term of commendation, so childlike and old fashioned the quality has come to seem. But this long admired excellence does not depend on name or regard: unaffected simplicity.
in presenting the real is today as excellent as ever. It is the openest charm in these verses.

The Author: Miss Cole received the Ph.B. degree from Boston University in 1899. She is a member of the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts and is well known for her artistic skill as well as for her delightful poems.


The spirit of the schoolroom permeates every page of this well-written book. But the schoolroom is a progressive one in which the child is the center, and adult-dictated learnings give way to meaningful child activities. The illustrative activities are drawn from a wide area, nearly forty cooperating contributors being acknowledged in the preface.

In Section I, "The Story as a Liberator," five different procedures with stories are developed and illustrated. The illustrations come from grades one to six. References to more story material are generously supplied. The section provides an inspiring work-book and guide for the busy teacher.

Section II, "Dramatization; Section III, Poetry; and Section IV, Reading. These are not the usual treatments of such subjects. Study the section on reading, and you will realize the richness and variety that is possible in teaching books and reading to grade pupils. Even Section V, which is more of a pedagogical discussion, has plenty of illustrations from progressive schoolrooms.

Any supervisor or teacher who wants new life in language or reading, should have at hand a copy of this stimulating book.

The Author: Both authors are members of the faculty of the Boston Teachers College and graduates of Boston University. Miss Trommer with the A.M. degree and Miss Regan with the B.B.A. degree cum laude. Besides their degree work, they have studied at the School of Education. Miss Trommer holds the A.B. degree from Radcliffe College.


In his timely book on the proposed Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Waterway, Tom Ireland, presents this project as another solution for the depression, by affording employment in the construction entailed, and more especially by providing cheaper transportation. The author holds that the depression is due primarily to undistributed surpluses. One third of the people of the United States live in the land locked area of the Middle West, a section still largely agricultural, increasingly highly industrialized, rich in raw materials. Competing in foreign and domestic markets, the conditions of distribution unfairly handicap this vast region, with transportation costs increasing with each handling. With the building of a Seaway of 27-foot depth, this entire region would be open to ocean shipping. New markets would be accessible, new ports would be developed, the Middle West delivered from the depression, the entire country benefited.

Since this Waterway is largely a natural one, and has already been developed, the project is a simple one of deepening channels, and enlarging existing locks, which would furnish employment, and whose cost would not be excessive.

Mr. Ireland adequately meets the sectional arguments against the project. To New England he promises a return of prosperity since her ports would inevitably gain the bulk of the transhipping of ocean cargoes necessitated by Title 46 of the United States Code. Moreover the Seaway would go far in building up the Merchant Marine, and reviving the shipbuilding industry.

This book is an excellent addition to the small list of books on this subject. It is thoughtful, well documented, and includes a brief history of the Great Lakes Waterway movement. The author in spite of his fervent interest maintains a fairness and proportion of viewpoint. The reviewer was delighted with the touch of humor in the inclusion among the illustrations of the typical "lakers," of the present and the future under the project, those of vessels of the types "that will not be used." — Beatrice S. Woodward.

Tom Ireland, LL.B. '28, is a graduate of Princeton University, and of Harvard Law School, he is a member of the Ohio State Bar, and makes his home in Cleveland. He is the author of some books of travel. On a recent visit to Boston he visited the Alumni Office, and the editors remember with pleasure the hour spent in discussing the Waterways project with him — a cause which he champions with the spirit of a crusader.

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Hockey

Boston University's hockey record for 1933-34 shows seven losses and six victories. Not impressive as far as the cold informal record book is concerned but a glance behind the scenes shows that the sextet was a wonder team. Forget the record and listen to a yarn.

The eighth game was against Boston College and Coach Vaughan impressed the fact upon the boys that the Eagles had not defeated the Terriers since 1926 and that it was up to them to get out there and win their first victory. The team responded in grand style and edged out a 3 to 2 victory. To prove it was no accident the teams met in a return game the follow-

Hockey is the one sport about which Boston University's rooters have always been able to boast. The hundreds of Terriers fans who sat in the Boston Arena the night of December 4, 1933, however, and watched a Terrier sextet take a 1 to 0 shutout from M.I.T. left the Arena shaking their heads. They saw a team that looked rather hopeless.

The first forward line had Russ Smith at right wing in place of "Whitey" Clem who had been graduated. Russ did not seem able to work smoothly with Johnny Lax and Paul Rowe the other members of the attacking line. Captain John Ulman and Larry Lucey looked very unimpressive compared to Walt Bender and Buck Weafer, who the previous year, had been recognized as one of the best defense pairs in college hockey.

The Tech defeat was rapidly followed by six more losses. The Terriers fell before the onslaught of Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, New Hampshire and twice against Harvard. The fact that there was only one goal difference in five of the seven games made little difference as it was a losing team.

Unlike other coaches who shift their combinations around while losing, Dr. Wayland F. Vaughan knew he had the best possible group on the ice and he also knew they had potentialities. He spent long hours with them and he finally developed the smooth working unit he wanted.

With only Captain John Ulman and Russell Wight being graduated, the hockey prospects for next year look bright enough to equal that great season turned in by the 1928-29 team which lost only to Yale and the B.A.A.
CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor:

In telling you that the publication of a "Boston University Alumni Reading List" fills a very real and long-felt need, I feel sure I but voice the universal sentiment of all the Alumni. In my own case, I have so many things that I have ever known of any college or university doing for its alumni. Thanking you for the benefit which I am already deriving from a perusal of the "List," I am

Sincerely yours,

E. F. Hale

To the Editor:

I enclose the clipping from Bostonia asking suggestions for the improvement of your magazine, which I think is very near perfect now, except a line or two of verse, so I send one of my own. I am a constant and thorough reader of Bostonia. Mr. Briggs is a graduate of the Boston University School of Law 1897, and a continuous subscriber.

I hope you like my poem and that it may find space among the wise thinkers and writers who contribute to your columns.

My best wishes for your continued success, and I am

Yours cordially,

Miss P. Paul Briggs
409 Garfield Ave.,
Kansas City,
Missouri.

UNIVERSITY NOTES

The College of Liberal Arts was one of thirty-two New England colleges to send delegates to the eighth annual meeting of the New England Model League of Nations, held on March 8, 9, and 10, at Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges. The International Relations Club sent the following students: Frances J. Conlin of Sharon, president; Catherine L. Mahoney, Dorchester; C. Warren Digby, Newton Highlands; Edward B. Hutchinson, Lynn; Joseph E. Hughes, Peabody; C. Paulina Nevers, Foxboro; Lottie Leavitt, Dorchester; Doris M. McGlynn, Beverly; Helen F. Domin, Bridgewater; and Mary T. Carroll, West Roxbury. The Boston University delegates represented Switzerland on the German refugee question at the conference of the Model League.

Dr. Royal D. Bisbee, of Baroda, India, spoke a short line ago before an assembly of students and faculty at the School of Theology. Dr. Bisbee told of his experiences in India, where he has served as district superintendent of the Methodist Church for over twenty years, and as principal of the Florence Nicholson theological school in Baroda.

Dean Homer Albers of the School of Law enjoyed a twelve days cruise to South America last month. Dean Albers sailed from New York City shortly after celebrating his seventy-first birthday.

Professor Frank Nowak of the College of Liberal Arts faculty, discussed the European situation at the Hotel Victoria on March 6, before an audience composed of five honor societies of the University: Pi Lambda Theta, honorary organization for women in education; Phi Delta Kappa, men's honorary educational society; the Honor Auxiliary and Twiness, from the Sargent School; and Pi Gamma Mu, a social science students. Dr. Nowak was introduced by Stuart Dean of Waltham, Phi Delta Kappa president. Brief speeches were also made by Miss Margarette Rogers, Wellesley Hills, president of the Honor Auxiliary and Pi Gamma Mu; and by Miss Eleanor W. Wades of Auburndale, president of Pi Lambda Theta.

"Klatch Kollegium," the annual costume party held by Gamma Delta, women's organization at the College of Liberal Arts, occurred on March 9 at the Hotel Lenox. Professor Morris and Mr. Norton of the faculty, with their wives, were the guests of honor, and, as judges, awarded the prizes for the best and most original costumes.

Dr. Waldo C. Peebles, professor of German and Spanish at the College of Business Administration, presented an illustrated lecture on "Picturesque Germany," before the German Club at the College of Practical Arts and Letters on March 5.

The Men's Varsity Debating team engaged in two forensic frays last month. The first was with Clark University on March 10, at the School of Theology. The local boys took the affirmative of the question, "Resolved: That the powers of the President of the United States should be substantially increased as a settled policy." Warren Harris of Millbury, Summer Levinson of Dorchester, and Herbert Stevens of Newton, spoke for Boston University. On March 16, the Varsity men upheld the negative, "Resolved: That the United States should adopt the essential features of the British broadcasting system," against the Boston College trio. This debate was held in the Needham Town Hall, and was sponsored by the Rotary Club of that town.

Roman Catholic students at the College of Liberal Arts have recently formed a chapter of the Newman Club at that department. The officers chosen are: M. Pagan of Dorchester, president; William L. Lawlor, Taunton, vice-president; A. Teresa Dietant, Somerville, secretary; John P. Flaherty, South Braintree, assistant secretary; Catherine L. Mahoney, Dorchester, treasurer; and Dorothy C. Flynn, Lynn, assistant treasurer.

The new chapter of the club cooperated with other University chapters in a joint informal dance on St. Patrick's Day at the Hotel Bradford.

Eleven girls at the School of Education were invited to join Pi Lambda Theta, national honorary organization for women in education who have excelled in attainments, character, ability, and initiative. Initiation of the new members occurred on March 20 at the Hotel Lenox. The group included: Dorothy G. Allen, Winchester; Eunice M. Bassett, Weston; Miriam Eldridge, Natick; Mildred F. Wiston, Westboro; Hope Allen, Providence; Richard J. Gallagher, West Quincy; Nancy P. Hewitt, Montville; N. J.; Ruth A. Pulling, Ottawa, Canada; Doris I. Stevens, Southington, Conn.; Vivian Dix, North Easton; Mona B. McWilliam, Watertown.

The members of the ten sororities at the College of Practical Arts and Letters conducted their annual Interseorority Formal dance at the Hotel Continental in Cambridge on March 16. Dean and Mrs. T. Lawrence Davis, and Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Gaspar G. Bacon, were guests of honor. The chaperones were Dr. Clayton B. Smith, Miss Mary E. Connolly, and Mrs. Velma Rich, all of the college faculty.

Rev. Ewart E. Turner, who has recently returned from his post as pastor of the American Church in Berlin, Germany, addressed the students and faculty of the School of Theology on March 1. His subject was, "The Religious Situation in Germany." During Mr. Turner's lecture trip, his pulpit was held filled by Edward Thomas Ramsdell, Jacob Sleeper Fellow in 1928.

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Page Twenty-Four

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Student-Faculty "Stunt Night," sponsored by the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., groups at the College of Liberal Arts, was one of the popular affairs at that college last month. One act was put on by members of the faculty, and several by student groups. A Latin play, "The Apple of Discord," written by Professor Donald Cameron, was also presented by members of his classes.

Rollo Peters, actor and screenwriter now playing the leading role in "Autumn Crocus" recently at the Hollis Street Theatre, addressed the students of the College of Practical Arts and Letters last month on the subject, "The American Stage." Mr. Peters gave an account of the creation of the Theatre Guild of which he was a founder.

James E. Rogers of New York, director of the National Physical Education Service of the Recreation Association of America, recently gave a talk on physical culture at the Sargent School of Physical Education.

Mrs. Lucy Jenkins Franklin, University Dean of Women, recently spent several days in Ohio. She attended the meeting of the National Association of Deans of Women at Cleveland, and filled five speaking engagements in Wooster, Lakewood and Toledo.

Dr. Hans Weiss, assistant superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys, addressed the group of teachers and school administrators who are studying with Professor John J. Mahoney at the School of Education, on February 24. Dr. Weiss spoke on the subject, "Juvenile Delinquency."

Five student representatives of the Y.W.C.A. chapter at the Sargent School of Physical Education attended the Y.W.C.A. Conference of New England college men and women, held at the University of New Hampshire on February 24 and 25. The subject under discussion was "Religion as a Resource for Modern Life," and the leader was Dr. A. Bruce Curry of New York City. The Sargent girls were: Eleanor R. Daley, Albany, N. Y.; Claire Diano, South Braintree; Ruth Manchester, South Swansea; and Caroline M. Lautati, Arlington, R. I.

The Women's Athletic Association of the College of Liberal Arts sponsored its annual frolic on March 2 at the Rhodium gymnasium in the form of an Advertising Party. Those who attended were requested to come costumed as their favorite advertisements. The gymnasium was decorated with large advertising slogans and posters. Entertainment consisted of several novelty dance numbers by Judith B. borney of Roxbury, and Florence B. Bell of Marblehead, both students at the college, and piano selections by Doby Davidson of the College of Music. Louise Rieson, secretary at Thayer Academy, furnished music for dancing. The chairman of the affair was Miss Rose Glass of Peabody.

The freshman class at the Sargent School of Physical Education closed its social season with a formal promenade at the school gymnasium on March 9. Professor Ernst Hermann, director of the Sargent School, Mrs. Hermann, and members of the faculty were the guests of honor and chaperons. The dance was in charge of Dorothy F. Galvez, South Boston, chairman of the social committee.

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Dr. Warren O. Ault, history department head at the College of Liberal Arts, addressed the International Relations Club at that school last month on the subject, "The Outlook for War and Peace." Professor Ault stressed the present emphasis on armaments in Europe, and recommended that the United States join the four-power pact as an additional safeguard against war.

Three student representatives from the University attended the Conference on the United Christian Student Movement in New England, held at Hartford, Connecticut on March 2. They were Mariana Thalheimer of Allston, Y.W.C.A. delegate; Harrison Davis of Malden, Y.M.C.A.; and Ronald Hohn of Crookston, Minnesota, School of Theology. Professor Warren T. Powell, director of Student Counseling and Religious Activities, accompanied the group.

Professor Ernst Hermann, director of the Sargent School of Physical Education, and recreational supervisor for the city of Newton, recently addressed the Sargent Alumnae Club of Providence, R. I., on the subject of changes in physical education in America and the adaptation of the Sargent School curriculum to these changing conditions. The address was followed by a dinner at the Plantation Club in Providence.
An important change in the requirements for the Master of Arts degree as set forth at the Graduate School by President Daniel L. Marsh, and Dr. Edgar Sheffield Brightman, chairman of the Graduate School board, allows a candidate for this advanced degree to pass satisfactorily a comprehensive examination in his major field instead of writing a thesis. Although the new regulations, just announced concerning graduate study, will go into effect next July, students of not more than ten years' standing may complete their requirements under either old or new plan until June, 1935. Other changes in the study requirements for the Master of Arts degree demand that a cum laude honor candidate will write a thesis to be supervised by the major instructor in a research course or seminar in which three credit hours may be earned in each of two semesters. A further revision of the requirements for this degree will permit the conferring of the A.M. degree at the close of the Summer Session providing that all requirements have been met. The amount of credit to be earned in one summer is limited to six semester hours. A candidate for the degree will be obliged to complete his study within three years from the date of his admission, unless at the time of his admission he arranges for a longer period. The comprehensive examination preliminary to granting of the degree will usually occur in May, but may be given in December or during the Summer Session at the discretion of the candidate's major department. The Board plans to retain the more familiar requirements for the A.M. degree, including proficiency in one language other than English, thirty semester hours of work with high credit, and an outline of study prepared by each student in consultation with his major instructor.

Professor Frank Nowak, of the history department of the College of Liberal Arts, addressed a forum group at that department on February 14, under the presidency of Dr. Marsh as legislative representative of the Association of American Colleges. President Marsh has explained the ends for which he has been working at Washington in the latter capacity. "The four things requested," he said, "were: first, to furnish money for the part-time employment of students at socially valuable work as a means of helping students who could not remain in school without financial assistance. Second, to make money available at a low rate of interest for the refinancing of accumulated obligations. Third, to become a limited amount of money to students upon properly secured and endorsed notes. Fourth, to make money available at a low rate of interest for the carrying through to completion of building enterprises that were definitely projected and announced not less than three years ago."

The School of Education's third annual "Open House" fell this year on March 16 and 17, and was marked by special lectures, exhibits of project work, and specimen classes, open to alumni, friends and guests, and followed by a reception, buffet supper and dance. Dr. Ernest Warren Butler, Commissioner of Education in Connecticut, and Dr. William Trufant Foster of Newton, noted economist, as guest speakers, delivered addresses. The committee in charge of the affair consisted of Dean Arthur H. Wilde; George Mazoch; Mrs. R. N. Fletche; registrar; and Miss Mabel Parke Friswell, personnel director. The student committee in charge of the social phase of the program was headed by William G. Fitch, New London, Connecticut.
The Boston University musical organizations held their third annual concert and dance at the Hotel Bradford on March 2. The University band led by Walter M. Smith, Sr.; the University orchestra conducted by Arthur Fiedler; the Men’s Glee Club directed by Ralph E. Brown, University Comptroller; and the Women’s Glee Club directed by Miss Marie Oliver of the faculty, combined their efforts in the presentation of a fine musical program. Hudson B. Carmody of Roxbury, noted bass soloist, was a guest artist. General dancing followed the concert, with music furnished by the B. U. “Hards,” a student dance-team conducted by Bernard J. O’Connor of Fitchburg. A half-hour of dance music was broadcast through WBU late in the evening. Dean John P. Marshall of the College of Music, and Mrs. Marshall; Professor Harry B. Center of the journalism department, and Mrs. Center, were the chaperones and guests of honor.

Miriam Winslow, well known as the leader of a group of interpretive dancers, gave an illustrated talk recently at a student assembly at the Sargent School of Physical Education. Her appearance was sponsored by the new Sargent School Dancer’s Club, which is planning a terpsichorean drama presentation and a portrayal of a history of literature and the arts for its first recital this spring.

Master-Sergeant Elmer C. Lindsey, retiring member of the University military staff, was recently honored by a parade and review of the entire University R.O.T.C. unit on the occasion of his retirement from active service in the United States Army. Scabbard and Blade, national honorary military fraternity of the University, sponsored a smoker in his behalf at the Hotel Brunswick, which was attended by many students and faculty members.

Deaths

LAMBERT E. LENNOX, ’76
Rev. Lambert E. Lennox, Theology, D.D., Albion, died February 28 at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Garrett Pyrell, in Cabot, Pennsylvania, where he was visiting. He was born in Ontario and studied at Victoria University, Toronto, and entered the ministry after his graduation from Boston University. He retired thirteen years ago after having pastored in Michigan for half a century. Henry W. Longfellow and Oliver Wendell Holmes were numbered among his friends.

GEORGE M. STEARNS, ’79
George M. Stearns, LL.B., for twenty-seven years associate justice of the Chelsea District Court, died on March 10 at Newton Hospital after a month’s illness. Judge Stearns was born in Spencer, April 27, 1836, the son of Isaac N. and Mary Wood Stearns. He was a descendant of Isaac Stearns, who came here from England in 1630 and was one of the first settlers of Watertown.

Judge Stearns made his home in Watertown. He was educated at Wilbraham Academy and the Boston University Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and practiced law until February 1 of this year. In later years he was associated with his son, Ralph, a former assistant attorney general, and former assistant district attorney of Middlesex County.

Judge Stearns lived for years in Chelsea where he served as city solicitor and alderman. His home in Chelsea was among those destroyed in the great fire of 1908. He then moved to Cambridge, then to Belmont, and finally to Watertown. He is survived by his widow, a daughter and a son.

PERCY E. WALBRIDGE, ’80
Percy E. Walbridge, LL.B., died at his home, 105 Elm Street, Malden, on March 28, of heart trouble and pneumonia. He was graduated from Boston University and practiced law in Boston for forty-four years, specializing in probate and real estate law. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Lillie A. Walbridge.

CAROLINE M. WILBUR, ’02
Caroline M. Wilbur, Liberal Arts, died July 19, 1933, in Chicopee, Massachusetts, where she was a member of the staff of the Chicopee Public Library.

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Miss Livingstone was the fiancee of Edgar Whiting Guilford, B.S. in Ed. '32, M.Ed. '33, who is on the faculty of the B. T. Brown Junior High School, Revere. They had planned to be married in the fall.

Engagements

JAMES J. HARNEDY, B.B.A. '25, to Mary McDermott of Belmont. Mr. Harnedy is office manager of Jordan Marsh Company.

BERNARD J. FLAHERTY, LL.B. '27, to Jennie F. Narkiewich, daughter of Mrs. Mary McDermott of Beverly. Mr. Hamedy is a member of the teaching staff.

Narkiewich is a graduate of Lowell Teachers' College where she is now a member of the senior class of 1933. Who is on the faculty of the B. T. Brown College where she is now a member of the faculty?

JAMES T. NORRIS, B.B.A. '28, of Melrose, to Eleanor Sommers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Sommers of Dorchester.

MARY LAWRENCE CLARK, A.M. '29, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Allen H. Clark of Wellesley, to Ross Cannon, son of Rev. and Mrs. O. D. Cannon of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. Cannon is a graduate of Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin, and is now finishing his last year at Chicago Theological Seminary.

EDITH PYNCHON, B.S. in Ed. '30, daughter of Mrs. Joseph F. Pynchon of Springfield, to Edward De Mars Rich, son of the late Dr. and Mrs. Edward A. Rich of Tacoma, Washington.

RICHARD GORDON WILLIAMS, B.B.A. '30, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Louis Williams of West Somerville, to Dorothy Rounds, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall S. Rounds of Medford. Miss Rounds is a graduate of Katherine Gibbs School in the class of 1939.

Marriages

Rev. CHARLES H. STACKPOLE, S.T.B. '21, and Blanche A. French were married March 17 in Melrose. Mr. Stackpole is secretary and librarian of the New England Methodist Historical Society. Mrs. Stackpole was until recently connected with the office of Chandler & Company in Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Stackpole will live at 109 Wyoming Avenue, Melrose.

BLANCIE E. LYNCH, B.S. in P.A.L. '26, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Lynch of Swampscott, and J. Morton Pratt, son of Mrs. G. E. Prake of Red Bank, New Jersey, were married March 24. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt will live in Red Bank, New Jersey.

NORMAN CHARLES TAYLOR, B.B.A. '20, son of Mrs. Charles N. Taylor of Wellesley, and Naida Panin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Henderson of Newtonville, were married on March 9. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor sailed on the Italian liner *Vulcania* for Italy from which country they will start on a tour of Europe. Upon their return they will make their home on Amherst Road in Wellesley.

MILDRED M. FREYBERG, Practical Arts and Letters, '27, daughter of Mrs. Mary Freyberg of Jamaica Plain, and John R. French were married recently.

ELNA ALDRICH WHITNEY, Liberal Arts '29, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. Whitney of Milford, and Robert Browne Lunt of Northeast Harbor, Maine, were married March 24. Mrs. Lunt is a graduate of the University of Maine and is a member of Pi Beta Phi. Mr. Lunt is a graduate of Colby and the University of Maine. He is a member of Phi Delta Theta at Colby. Mr. and Mrs. Lunt will live in Northeast Harbor.

NORMAN V. BICKNELL, B.B.A. '30, son of Raymond S. Bicknell of Waltham, and Betty LeBaron of Cambridge were married March 24. Mr. Bicknell is an insurance agent for the John Hancock Company. Mr. and Mrs. Bicknell will live at 235 Lowell Street, Waltham.

RICHARD P. FOX, B.S. in B.A. '32, son of Dr. and Mrs. Edward T. Fox, and Lucille Andrews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Andrews of Worcester, were married November 11, at Beverly, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Fox are making their home in Marlboro.

EDWARD IRVING AGRANOVITCH, LL.B. '33, of Coheset, Connecticut, and Sally Adella Cohen of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, were married in Boston on March 11. Mr. Agranovitch is a graduate of Bacon Academy, Coventry, Connecticut, of Cushing Academy Preparatory School, of the University of New Hampshire, and of Boston University Law School. He is a member of Phi Alpha fraternity, Casque and Casket, also Seven Eleven Club at Law School, and an R. O. T. C. lieutenant. The marriage is the culmination of a college romance, the couple having become acquainted at the University of New Hampshire.

CARRIE JOWETT, Religious Education '33, daughter of Mrs. Clara Jowett of Newton Upper Falls, and Rev. GORDON STANLEY KENISON, B.B.E. '29, S.T.B. '32, were married March 21. For the past two years Mr. Kenison has been pastor of the First M. E. Church of South Tewksbury. Mr. and Mrs. Kenison will reside at 17 Elwood Street, Charlestown.

HARRY A. ZALKIND, LL.B. '33, and Evelyn Price of Brighton were married January 7. After spending a few weeks in the South, Mr. and Mrs. Zalkind will make their home at 2039 Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton.

Births

To Dr. and Mrs. Frank Smarzo (EDYTH J. LONG, Business Administration '20) of Livonia, New York, a daughter, Sally Ann, on January 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Karl Rudolph Anderson (EDITH W. JOHNSON, S.B. '34) of 101 Bradford Street, Everett, a second son, William Lorimer, on March 12 at the Baker Memorial Hospital.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wesley A. Robinson (EVELYN DRAKE, Practical Arts and Letters '25) of Lynnfield Centre, a daughter, on March 16.

To Rev. R. M. STANDISH, S.T.B. '28, and Mrs. Standish of Malden, a daughter, Jocelyn Lee, on February 17.

Personals

1871


1887

C.L.A. The members of the class received as Easter cards from Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Armitage Larrimore (Amy Hopkins), the hymn "Ride out Ride on in Majesty" as a memorial to Frank Easton Hopkins, ex-'87, with the words by Dean Millman, 1827, and the music by Mr. Hopkins, 1904. Mr. Hopkins was a well-known composer of sacred music who died in 1933.

1888

Dr. DILLON BRONSON, S.T.B., of Los Angeles, is sailing April 5 from San Francisco on the S.S. *Annie May*, N.Y.K. for Japan. He expects to return in October.

1892

HARRY E. BACK, M.B., has been appointed by the judges of the Superior Court and the justices of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut to be public defender for Windham County, Connecticut.

1894

CHARLES W. COYLE, Ph.B., is prospecting in the gold fields near Hawthorne, Nevada. Mining still allures him, he writes, and he is now located in one of the oldest and most famous mining areas where he hopes the camp will turn out to be another Goldfield. As he writes his letter, January 8, "the fire in my little tent is burning low; my feet are chilly despite the heavy woolen socks and boots. I must stoke up with the aromatic sage brush. This really has been a delightful fall and winter. No dull and lowering skies as in Boston, but bright, sparkling air and..."
immense open spaces. We have had just one cold snap. Not but what the condensed milk and stewed fruit on my table in the tent is frozen mornings—we don't mind that. The sun comes up clear and shiny, and by noon it is comfortably warm. This surprises me when I remember the two miserable winters I spent at Goldfield, 1906 and 1911.

1895

Rev. H. H. CRITCHLOW, Theology, and Mrs. Critchlow are living temporarily at Attleboro Springs.

1900

JENNIE Y. FREEMAN, A.B., Head of the English Department in the High School of Glendale, California, is also President of the Southern California Teachers Association and in that capacity attended the recent meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the N. E. A. at Cleveland. During her time in Cleveland she found time to visit The Schueller School, a College of Religious Education, Missionary Training and Social Work, of which Rev. RAYMOND G. CLAPP, A.B., '06, is President.

1904

Judge WILLIAM JOSEPH HATCH, LL.B., was inducted into office as justice of the Gloucester District Court on March 26 before a large number of friends and members of the Gloucester bar. He was elected to the bench by Associate Justice JOHN J. BURKE, LL.B., '97, and Carleton S. Parsons, president of the Gloucester Bar Association.

1905

EUNICE T. THOMAS, A.B., who is home on furlough after fifteen years teaching in Wen Shan Girls' School, Foochow, China, spoke at the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Congregational Women of Suffolk District on January 19 at the Phillips Congregational Church in Watertown.

1907

LEROY M. S. MINER, M.D., Dean of the Harvard Dental School, received the Medal of Award for Meritorious Work in Dentistry at the annual meeting of the Rhode Island State Dental Society held in January.

1910

ROYAL D. BISBEE, S.T.B., and Mrs. Bisbee have arrived home after an eight-year term of missionary service in India, making twenty-three years in all that they have served in that country. They are entering immediately upon a speaking program in the interests of the work, and are making their headquarters at 28 Henry Street, Everett.

1912


1913

NORMAN STANLEY CASE, LL.B. (as of '12), former governor of Rhode Island, has been promoted by the War Department to colonel of the cavalry in the organized reserves of the Army.

1914

Rev. ELMER JONES, S.T.B., of First Church, Hammond, Indiana, was appointed to the South Bend District, Northwest Indiana Conference, to succeed Dr. C. HOWARD TAYLOR, S.T.B., '10, who was returned to First Church, Bloomington, seat of the Wesley Foundation at Indiana University, the church he previously served for nine years, from 1914 to 1923.

1915

STANLEY W. McRELL, LL.B., took the oath of office as clerk of the Worcester County Superior Court in Boston on March 8. He is 41 and is said to be the youngest clerk of courts in Massachusetts.

1916

ORVILLE E. CRAIN, S.T.B., formerly pastor of the First Methodist Church, Somer- ville, has entered upon the duties of his new pastorate at the Central Methodist Church, Brockton. Mr. Crain is a native of Rockville, Missouri, and a graduate of Baker University.

1919

MIRIAM L. SPAULDING, A.B., is now teaching Physical Education at the Mount Vernon Seminary, Washington, D. C.

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to Maj. J. Marshall Mayes, chief of the trade practice branch of the federal trade commission.

1926

EINO H. FRIEBERG, A.B., is one of the two directors and among the half-dozen instructors of the newly organized Cooperative Institute, located at 817 Main Street, Fitchburg, Massachusetts. The Institute, whose purpose "aims to be a general educational center for adults, a place of serious study and discussion," is now offering its second term of courses. Mr. Friberg is teaching psychology of everyday life, general sociology, ideas of evolution, systems of philosophy, appreciation and technique of poetry and creative writing. The Cooperative Institute is offering courses at nominal fees and of college grade. Classrooms were offered by the United Cooperative Society. This educational venture, partly an outgrowth of the depression in that a group of teachers out of jobs created their own jobs and is making a go of their project, was originally intended as a junior college, but the plans were changed to meet the exigencies of the times.

CHARLES A. MITCHELL, Business Administration, has been appointed Superintendent of Schools in Provincetown. He received his A.B. degree at Colby, and did graduate work at Boston University and Harvard where he received the degree of Master of Education. For two years he was administrator of the School for American Children at Kodaikanal, India, and for more than five years he was principal of the American School in Japan.

1927

Rev. J. LESTER HANKINS, S.T.B., S.T.M. '31, pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, Lynn, has been nominated for a life membership in Pi Gamma Mu, the national social science honor society, by the Southwestern College chapter.

ELS WORTH S. MASON, B.B.A., has been appointed head instructor in the Western Union Telegraph Company school in Bloomfield, New Jersey.

JAMES H. McLAUGHLIN, LL.B., has been named City Solicitor of Woburn by Mayor EDWARD W. KENNEY, LL.B. '15. Mr. McLaughlin has been very successful in elective offices. He was elected twice as alderman and has served for nine years on the school committee.

1928

We quote below, in part, a letter recently received at the Alumni Office.

"I have received the following letter from The Law Student, which is published by The American Law Book Company of Brooklyn, New York:

"We are pleased to advise you that you are a winner in the first and third law finding contests in the January issue of the Law Student. We congratulate you on your success, the more especially because you were one of the very few who found the correct answer to the first contest question. On your designation of choice, we shall be pleased to send you two of the volumes listed on the contest page.

"Your answer to the second question was also correct. But in selecting from the large number of answers to that question the best ten letters, yours was not included in the list.

"My health is improved. Consequently, I have much that seems good.

Sincerely,

A. R. Sanson, B.B.E.
424 N. Los Robles Avenue, Pasadena, California."

1929

HELGA OTTILIE WALINE, S.B., A.M., is Assistant Curator of the John Morton Memorial Museum (A Monument to Swedish Contributions in America), at Nineteenth Street and Pattison Avenue, Philadelphia.

1930

HENRY O. KELLEY, B.S. in Ed., Ed.M. '39, is teaching history and science at the Mills High School.

FREDERICK E. WHITE, A.B., of Beverly, Massachusetts, has been elected to full membership in the Brown University Chapter of Sigma Xi, honorary scientific society. Mr. White, a graduate student at Brown received his S.M. degree from Brown University in 1929. Sigma Xi at Brown University this year elected 17 students to full membership and 38 students to associate membership. Full members were named on the basis of original independent research. Mr. White, who is concentrating in the field of physics, is writing a thesis on the indeterminacy of physical events. He is now studying for his Ph.D. degree.

Mr. White held a fellowship in physics at Brown for the years 1921-1923. He cooperated with Professor Robert D. Lindsay of the University's Department of Physics in articles published in the "Journal of the Acoustical Society of America." On February 28, he presented a paper entitled "Principles of Indeterminacy" at the New York meeting of the American Physical Society, held at Columbia University.

1931

GEORGE GAGLIARDI, S.B., has been appointed to an internship at St. Vincent's Hospital, Worcester.

Dr. ROBERT J. O'DOHERTY, M.D., has opened an office at 659 Washington Street, in the Oak Square district of Brighton. Dr. O'Doherty has had a reputation in quantum mechanics. He is now studying for his Ph.D. degree.

GERALD J. O'LEARY, B.B.A., M.B.A. '33, of Cambridge, attained honors at the mid-year examinations of the Boston College Law School, which he is attending.

J. HOLLIS ORCUTT, Business Administration, with Edward A. Mathes as partner, has opened a new office of public accountancy and auditing at 88 Exchange Street, Portland, Maine.

MARSHALL T. SPEAR, LL.B., was elected chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Weymouth, recently. He is the youngest selectman ever to serve the town.

SIGMUND ARNOLD LAVINE, B.J., M.Ed. '31, assistant director of Camp Tahigwa, a girls' camp in New Hampshire, has been appointed to a teaching position at the Mary E. Curley School in Jamaica Plain. While a student at Boston University, Lavine twice won the fencing championship, was editor of "The Beantown," on the editorial staff of the "News," associate man-
ager of the debating team, and president of the Barnstormers, dramatic group. He is also a member of Pi Gamma Mu, honorary society. At the present time, he is engaged in preparing a book on the American Indian from material gathered while living among the tribes of North Dakota for two years.

Hazel S. Vaughan, B.S. in Ed., A.M. ’34, is teaching in the John Adams Junior High School, Santa Monica, California. Her address is: 8450 Fourth Street, Ocean Park, California. She writes, March 13, that they are to hold all schools in the city in tents until the old buildings are made earthquake-proof.

1932

Fannie M. Bemis, B.S. in Ed., is directing an eight-weeks course in child study at Pine Points, Massachusetts.

Marjorie W. Burns, A.B., has been honored by being elected first president of the recently organized Junior Women’s Club of Brockton. She is a member of the staff of the Brockton Public Library. Miss Burns is a graduate from the College of Liberal Arts with Phi Beta Kappa and is a member of Alpha Delta Phi sorority of which she was president in her senior year.

Florence Magoni, B.S. in Ed., a graduate of Farmington Normal School, Farmington, Maine, is teaching dramatics at Farmington Normal.

1933

Theresa Mary Costello, B.S. in Ed., is teaching in Northampton.

Elizabeth Alice Dean, Ed.M., is teaching in Chicopee.

Elizabeth Mae Ford, B.S. in Ed., is teacher of Social Studies in the Springfield schools.

Otis B. Oakman, Jr., A.B., Ed.M. ’33, is principal of the High School in Shapleigh, Maine.

Vella Irene Phelps, B.S. in Ed., is teaching English and Music in the Buckingham Junior High School, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Doris Rayner, B.S. in Ed., is supervisor of Public School Music in East Hartford, Connecticut.

Doris Rizzi, Practical Arts and Letters, has been appointed librarian of the Temple Branch of the Thomas Crane Public Library of Quincy.

Mary Frances Tossell, B.S. in Ed., is teaching in the Benedict School, Norwalk, Ohio.

Ann Caroline Tucker, B.S. in Ed., is teaching Physical Education in the Somerville schools.

Elmer Chapman Warren, Ed.M., has been appointed Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Registrar at Colby College.

Evelka M. Schaffer, B.S. in Ed., writes:

"A month has passed since we opened our school in the native village at Leopoldville, West. We have both morning and afternoon sessions and there is a growing demand for evening classes, the men promising to bring their lanterns and so solve the light question.

In the morning classes, we have an average attendance of 160 pupils, ranging from tiny tots to grown men. There is a class for young girls, small boys, older boys, and there are two classes for grown men. Most of the men are out of work and eager to make the most of this opportunity to go to school. Out of 80 men questioned at school the other morning, only ten had regular work. The many empty houses all around us here tell the story that the white man has suffered, too. All of the companies have had to make drastic cuts.

The men and boys come from two distinct tribes; the Bangala tribe from Upper Congo, and the BasCongo from Lower Congo. They come from all over the colony, and we have one from the Camerouns. Many have worked for the textile companies, traders, etc. Others have been the boy helpers for the white men, State or company, and have been stranded here in the city waiting for the white men who have not returned, or attracted by the lure of a city. Among them are chauffeurs, fishermen, carpenters, etc. We have all types; tall and thin, short and fat; some with great gashes in their faces telling from which tribe they come; others with their teeth sawed to fine points, and holes in nostrils and ears, others with face cut in various designs with great wails. Some wear lions’ teeth for watch charms.

To help me with this morning school, I have one trained teacher, two others with some training, and two others with little classroom training but with much evangelical experience, the one the pastor for the Bangala and the other for the BasCongo. We are attempting to follow the State curriculum. Monday and Tuesday afternoons, we have classes in French for the men and the boys with over 100 in attendance. Some of these men have work in the morning or the evening and are glad for this opportunity to attend school. The rest of the afternoon classes, we have given over to the women, even though the men protested very much saying that the women did not need to learn. When some of the women came at first to the morning classes, the men complained that when they arrived home at noon, there was no dinner prepared. This afternoon classes do not interfere with the domestic order. We have an average attendance of 50 women."

Miss Schaffer’s address is Leopoldville, West, Belgian Congo, Africa.

1934

Alberta L. Brown, Music, has been appointed to the faculty of Ricker Classical Institute, Houlton, Maine.

1935

Martin Glazer, Business Administration, recently assumed his new post as assistant publicity director of the Paramount, Fenway, Modern, and Symphony Square Theatres. He began his career as an usher for Publix while attending Boston University, where he studied advertising.

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