In my first message to Middlebury men and women I stressed the critical situation with which the privately endowed liberal arts colleges were confronted. These institutions faced drastic curtailment in enrollment, reduction in endowment income and an increase in operating costs coincident with the inflationary tendencies inevitable during the war. I expressed the hope that Middlebury might find ways and means of overcoming the immediate problems by being chosen to participate in the V-12 Naval program and by increasing the enrollment in the Women's College.

Our role as a center for training officer candidates for the Navy is recorded elsewhere in this issue. As for student enrollment, during the summer Language Schools session we had 1,041 students attending classes on campus. This, of course, includes the Naval V-12 Unit, the French and Italian Schools, and the college. At Bread Loaf, during the same period, the Spanish School carried on with 203 students, while at Bristol 38 students attended our German School. Thus, for six weeks we carried a registration of 1,282 students, the largest, I think, in the history of the college. After the sixth of August the Bread Loaf School of English and the Writers' Conference jointly occupied Bread Loaf facilities with a total enrollment of 126 students.

In November we anticipate a registration in the Women's College of approximately 463 students, to bring the Women's College to the largest enrollment yet attained. With a small Men's College and the Navy Unit, we shall enter the November term with the college facilities fully utilized.

I have mentioned these enrollment figures only to indicate that we have achieved full utilization of facilities with the result that at present we are enabled to operate without the embarrassment of deficits. It would be wholly inaccurate, however, to assume that the circumstances I have described have relieved the college of financial problems. The Navy contract is, quite properly I think, based on actual costs. Many of the operating expenses of the college either are not chargeable to the Navy or the contribution made by the Navy is small because of the nature of the training program. The upkeep of the grounds, the library budget, the instruction in subjects not elected by Naval students, maintenance of Mead Chapel, are a few examples of costs that continue although income from civilian students in the college is appreciably decreased.

The achievement of a balanced budget by careful planning and strict economies, although not the object of a liberal arts college, is the necessary basis for academic stability and progress. I am sure you will be gratified to know that Middlebury during these months has preserved its academic standards. Of equal importance, the presence of a Naval Unit on our campus has not led to a dilution of our liberal arts program. During the summer the undergraduates had the opportunity to attend the plays, lectures, and concerts sponsored by the summer Language Schools. With Starr and Painter Halls as well as the Château occupied by students of the French School, English and French became the language of the campus. Occasionally an undergraduate would be found chatting in Italian with residents of the fraternity houses occupied by the Italian School. Before the end of the summer a new faculty committee on educational policy was embarked upon a study of our curriculum with the objective of preserving and wherever possible of strengthening our position as a liberal arts institution. In a later statement I hope to report to you on the results of this committee's activities.

It is my firm conviction that the liberal arts college, if it is deserving of survival, must impart to young men and women an enduring zest for and a delight in difficult, intellectual achievements; must give them sufficient understanding of the fine arts to stimulate a desire for the acquisition of discriminating appreciation; must teach them enough of the physical, social, and spiritual development of men and nations to make them intelligent, self-reliant citizens with a sensitiveness of their moral responsibilities as leaders of opinion in domestic and world affairs. These are high purposes but we hope to strive for their achievement and it is to this end that the educational policy committee in conjunction with the entire faculty is working.

I like to think that Middlebury in the midst of war is living up to the best of its traditions. With heavy loads and the briefest of vacation periods the faculty is making direct contribution to the war effort and at the same time is perpetuating that liberal education which is for tomorrow, as it was for yesterday and one hundred years ago, the sole bulwark of our American democracy.

Samuel S. Stratton
Subjects and Predicates

Community Notes

The effects of the Navy’s coming are too extensive and pervasive to afford a detailed estimate in the first months of impact, especially when those most involved in the readjustments are much too busy meeting situations to describe them. Dean Green, whose additional fulltime job of Navy Coordinator puts him among the best informed but also with the busiest, has covered the high spots and many of the low in the article “Middlebury’s Task.” But he—and we—leave it to the reader who knows so well the campus of the peaceful yore, to imagine for himself the differences between Middlebury pre- and post-July 1, 1943.

This summer the campus took on the air, linguistically at least, of a busy Mediterranean port. The Spanish School was in toto at Bread Loaf—Spain in a castle, as it were—and the German School remained at Bristol. But to the French and Italian of the remaining schools was added nautical lingo which soon affected the pure English of the civilian undergraduates. Beginning with a “Hup Hup” at 6 a. m. as the battalion leaders set the tempo of the matutinal march, throughout the day it makes “decks” of floors, “chow” of meals, and “going-ashore” of a trip to town plainingly thrice daily to meals at Bat, “taps” from the bugle which now supplements a “Hup Hup” at 6 a. m., and “decks” of floors, “chow” of meals, and “going-ashore” of a trip to town plainingly thrice daily to meals at Bat. The ungrudging cooperation with which the students and college personnel have met these changes of habitation extends to the many adjustments inside and outside the curriculum. Some moves, such as the abandonment of fraternity houses, are due not to the coming of the Navy but to the going of the Middmen. So, too, the shift of responsibility in campus organizations and activities to the erstwhile: women now edit and manage the Campus and the Kaleidoscope, head the Middlebury College Players, the Student Action Assembly, the various clubs connected with their studies; only the Mountain Club among the organizations common to both colleges has a man at the helm. But the ruling which permits the V-12 students to participate in campus activities so long as they keep up their studies provides a reservoir of membership and balances the feminine point of view much as before. Plans are under way to organize a representative Navy body which will participate with the Men’s Assembly in matters of student government.

For the college, seriously intent on fulfilling its obligations to the government which has entrusted it with the mental conditioning of half a thousand future naval officers, the most momentous problems of realignment naturally fall within the realm of instruction. The orientation of this motley aggregation—hardened sailors who had already achieved ratings in active service with the fleet, “boot camp” graduates, transfers from other colleges with other mores and varying academic standards, and downy-cheeked youngsters fresh from high school and never before away from Mother—their orientation to Middlebury ways as well as to military discipline is, as Dean Green tells you, a delicate and demanding task. As the men assume individual identities to their instructors and classmates across the road they are being accorded the personalized attention which gives Middlebury its characteristic friendliness. And although it is too much to expect that they will appreciate, or even recognize it, they are receiving the full benefits of the selflessness which faculty and administrative officers without exception are showing in their ready assumption of new and extra duties.

The chart which attempts to indicate this versatility and self-abnegation needs some explanation. “Regular” courses, save for a relatively few seminars and, of course, Home Economics and Physical Education for
The teaching load for the instructor is of scholastic background and study consequently increased by the variety of subject matter. Women, however, have V-12 transfers enrolled. The teaching load for the instructor is consequently increased by the variety of scholastic background and study habits of the new-comers. The “Navy” classes are those basic courses prescribed by the Navy itself for all of its freshmen—of whom Middlebury was assigned 300. The designation “C.C.” needs a word. As “Contemporary Civilization” it is still required three years to get his A.B. After three more years to get his A.B. After three more years, he received his Ph.D. in 1918, and a year of teaching biology at Clark, he came to Middlebury as Professor of Biology in 1919. His work in 1919-20. Between two years of teaching German here until 1921, switched to English for two years after a sabbatical at Oxford University, and returned to German in various combinations at three different schools between Bates and Middlebury, with the 1903-04 interval at Middlebury High. Between two years of teaching German and Latin at Thayer Academy and working at Harvard for his Master’s, which he received in 1909, he sandwiched a year at the University of Berlin. He taught German here until 1921, switched to English for two years after a sabbatical at Oxford University, and returned to German with the return of the Age of Reason. He has authored two books on German grammar, traveled extensively in Europe, particularly in Germany where he helped with post-war relief work in 1919-20.

Introductions

Only three of the ten new faculty members who began teaching July 1 are Middlebury graduates. Returning as instructors, they are: Alan B. Howes, ’41, M.A., ’43, English; Richard C.

Mr. Skilling taught Latin, Greek, and German in various combinations at three different schools between Bates and Middlebury, with the 1903-04 interval at Middlebury High. Between two years of teaching German and Latin at Thayer Academy and working at Harvard for his Master’s, which he received in 1909, he sandwiched a year at the University of Berlin. He taught German here until 1921, switched to English for two years after a sabbatical at Oxford University, and returned to German with the return of the Age of Reason. He has authored two books on German grammar, traveled extensively in Europe, particularly in Germany where he helped with post-war relief work in 1919-20.

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The new appointments, presented alphabetically:

Ana Maria Carner, Instructor in Spanish. Daughter of a well-known Catalan poet, she received her secondary education in France, her Baccalaureat in Barcelona, her certificate of Proficiency in English from Cambridge University after a year at the British Institute in Paris, her M.A. from Wellesley in 1940. She was assistant in the Middlebury French School Phonetics Center in 1940, taught Spanish at the University of Iowa, 1940-42, last year at the University of Wisconsin.

Grant H. Harner, Instructor in Biochemistry. Knox, '39, Middlebury M.S., '41. He spent last year in the Cobb Chemistry Laboratory at the University of Virginia, working for the Ph.D. due in 1944.

Harold B. Hitchcock, Assistant Professor of Biology. Williams, '26, Harvard M.A., '32, and Ph.D., '38. He was assistant in biology at both Williams and Harvard, since 1938 has taught zoology at the University of Western Ontario. Married.

John A. Holden, Associate Professor of Education. S.B. in civil engineering and business administration at the Harvard Engineering School, '23; Harvard Ed.M., '29, Columbia Ed.D., '39. He taught physics in Kentucky for a year; was science master at Roxbury Latin School for four; spent the year after Harvard as a Sheldon Traveling Fellow studying rural schools in Austria, Germany, England; moved to Vermont in 1930 as research and field worker with the Vermont Country Life Commission. He taught in the rural schools of eastern Vermont, 1931-35, and for the past seven years has been superintendent of schools in Danville. Married, 3 children.

Alan B. Howes, '41, M.A. '43, Instructor in English. He has been an assistant in the department since graduation, writes a column for the Middlebury Register.

Richard C. Hubbard, '36, Instructor in Drafting. He is teaching Navy courses in the department, somehow conducts an insurance business on the side. Married, 1 son.

John A. MacMorris, Instructor in Physics. Westminster, 21, New York State College for Teachers M.A., '36. He headed the department of physical science in a Knoxville, Tenn., high school, 1921-26, was science instructor and assistant to the principal in Cambridge, N. Y., 1926-34, and head of the science department of the Corinth, N. Y., schools, 1934-43.

Married, 2 children.

Russell A. Norton, '38, Instructor in Drafting. He was teaching fellow, assistant, and instructor at Middlebury in the three years following graduation, taught at a New London, Conn., high school until his recall in July. Married.

Maxine Shurtz, Instructor in Physical Education. Miami University, '42, Wellesley M.A. in physical education, '43.


Further Introductions

Some colleges augmented by a V-12 Unit have chosen to keep it as a thing apart. Middlebury has preferred to consider hers a complement. In consequence, even their uniforms fail to segregate the officers in charge. They, like the men they command, are Middlebury.

The commanding officer, Lt. Edward M. Clarke, Amherst '29, taught English and Latin at Pomfret Preparatory School in Connecticut and the Rye Country Day School in N. Y., and English at the Brookline, Mass., High School in his first eight years on his own. In 1938 he became headmaster of a 500-acre ranch school near Tucson, Ariz., which prepares boys principally for eastern colleges. But in 1942 when it came to entering the service, neither this desert experience nor his prep-work at Manlius Military School swerved him from the Navy. Training at Quonset Point was followed by a stint as executive officer at the Naval Flight Preparatory School at San Luis Obispo, Calif. Preliminary to assuming his V-12 duties at Middlebury, he attended the Officer Indocriation School at Columbia University.

Lt. (j.g.) Elmer D. West, second-in-command, has all the qualifications for the college deanship which his job includes. A graduate of Ohio University in 1930, he received his Ed.M. from Harvard with distinction, and attended the Western Reserve School of Medicine for a year before returning to Cambridge for an Ed.D. He has taught in Simmons and Lehigh University and when he went into active service last March was Dean of Stoneleigh College. Like Lt. Clarke, he is a graduate of the Navy's administrative procedure course at Columbia. His military experience includes R.O.T.C., and membership in the U.S. Power Squadron and Coast Guard Auxiliary.

Commander Thomas F. Duhigg, medical officer, is the real sea dog of the
outfit. He joined the Navy Medical Reserve in 1914, was ordered to active duty with the Asiatic fleet in 1917, served with the Marine Corps in Nicaragua, has visited close to 40 foreign countries, islands and possessions. But he had already lived a full life when he enlisted. Holding a degree from Jefferson Medical School, he completed his internship at the Philadelphia General Hospital, polished off with laboratory courses at the Army Medical School, and for ten years maintained a private practice in Des Moines. He held a commission in the National Guard and when it was mobilized in 1916 went along to the Mexican border in command of a field hospital. The present war found him as senior medical officer of a staff of 15 doctors, a dentist, and 40 corpsmen at the New York Naval Recruiting Station. He reached Middlebury on June 1, the first of the fleet to arrive.

Ensign Dean H. Hanley, the fourth commissioned officer on the staff, has been in the Navy since September '41, when he enlisted as Chief Boatswain Mate. After training in the Physical Fitness program at Norfolk, he drilled the Bobcat Battalion of the Seabees in Greenville, N. C., and served in various administrative capacities at three other Seabee camps in Virginia. Commissioned last May, he attended Indoc-trination School at the Naval Training Station in Bainbridge, Md. He was graduated from Pennsylvania State College in 1939 and taught biology, general science, health and physical fitness in a Pennsylvania high school before enlisting. He serves as V-12 athletic officer.

Athletics

Hopes for intercollegiate football rode high when Middlebury learned that the Navy, unlike the Army, would permit its upperclassmen to represent the college where they dwell. But when it became clear that the Powers would countenance no class-cutting (and classes last until 5 on weekdays and 12 on Saturday) the thud of fallen hopes rocked the campus. With no other Navy College closer than Dartmouth, this meant night practices and Sunday games or nothing—so nothing it is to be. Lack of material, oddly enough, had a lot to do with the decision. With 'going on pro' the quickest way to hit the deck without a commission, a preliminary survey showed only about 25 men willing to turn out for try-outs. Somehow, 'Beat Hitler' seemed a bit more urgent than 'Beat UVM.'

With the help of the Dartmouth nine and three town teams, Coach "Red" Kelly has managed, however, to give the college a taste of the old Midd spirit. Around a nucleus of three veterans, civilians Bob Sheehan and Joe Webber and Johnny Urban back with the V-12, he built a team of erratic sluggers which now stands at 6-0 with two to go. The first Dartmouth game at Hanover was rained out in the third, the last one here was a 2-7 loss. Three of the other four were easily ours.

Whether or not the college puts basketball and track teams into competition in the next two terms, there need be no fear that Middlebury muscles aren't as exercised as Middlebury minds. The gymnasium and athletic fields are busy every working hour of every day. Required 'gym' for every freshman and sophomore and the intensive intramural programs on both campuses keep every civilian active and the competitive spirit keen, while the Navy, in the persons of five gimlet-eyed C.P.O.'s, is whittling the apprentice seamen into some pretty fine shapes.

Ins and Outs

With the old Midd they knew falling to pieces to be rebuilt as something undoubtedly as fine but certainly quite different, alumni have continued to hold fast to one eternal verity: "Cap" Wiley was still there. Now the last assurance has been removed—for Cap, until March, at least, is not there. He's out building military morale, as he built the Alumni Fund, as director of a USO unit. On a six-month leave from his triple-decked responsibilities as Director of Admissions and Personnel and Secretary of the Associated Alumni, he left the campus September 7 for three weeks' training at Teachers' College, Columbia University, and two weeks in the field. When he is assigned to a unit, with him will go Mrs. Wiley, (Pruda Hartwood, '12) who has done more than any other person to make Middlebury aware of the music of its songs.

Sam Guarinacci, '30, will serve as Acting Secretary of the Alumni Council in his absence, with Mrs. Helen Aronson Holt, '36, as office manager. Acting Director of Admissions will be Faculty Dean Raymond H. White. Also maintaining morale, though with a more concentrated object, is Marion Jones Munford, '32, Secretary-Treasurer of the Alumnae Association since 1941. She has joined her husband, Ensign Howard M. Munford, '34, U.S.N.R., who, after four months at Quonset, has been sent to Jacksonville, Fla., with Naval Air Intelligence. Pending the official appointment of a successor, Mrs. Margaret Woods Eriksson, '42, is carrying on the work of the Alumnae office.

Isabel Lewin Reid, who has headed the staff of hard-working librarians since the departure of Lt. Wyman Parker, '34, in December '41, resigned August 15. The position of Acting Librarian is now filled by Miss Barbara Hubbard, Reference Librarian since April '42.

The attractions of Middlebury are evidently enhanced by life in uniform; certainly the preponderance of campus visitors this summer has been service men back for a breather. Both the long-distance and quick-trip records probably belong to Lt. Comdr. W. Storrs Lee, '28, who returned from his Honolulu post with Naval Intelligence in a little more than 48 hours. News of his promotion, the third since he left the College Editor's chair in April '41, arrived while he was building a chicken coop for his sons near his log-mansion in Cornwall.

Coach Ben Beck, Professor of Physical Education, 1928-42, is back with his Alma Mater, the University of Nebraska, as a member of the physical education department.

Census

Middlebury College

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Total enrollment, July 1

Nov. 1 1408
Middlebury’s Task

By Boylston Green

Although it would be inaccurate, nautically speaking, to use the term Task Force to designate the activities going on in the College, perhaps the analogy is not too far fetched. Certainly we in Middlebury have been assigned a definite task to perform, and we are bending every effort to accomplish it as speedily and as effectively as any Task Force sent out by an Admiral.

The story of the coming of the V-12 Unit is a long one. As we all know, President Stratton arrived at the college in January with the conviction that we should devote our general facilities to the training of officers for some branch of our armed services. He was also of the opinion that Middlebury College as it is now constituted could provide the best cooperation with the Naval Program. For some time negotiations were in progress and the numerous problems called him frequently to Washington. By March 10 matters had progressed to the point where a special board of five officers came to Middlebury to investigate us. Few people met these gentlemen when they arrived, as their visit coincided with the Spring holiday; but guided by President Stratton and Vice President Freeman, they looked into every nook and cranny of each building on the campus. In addition to the classroom buildings, they visited the Chapel, the dormitories, the gymnasium, the heating plant, the hospital, and the library. A few members of the faculty, such as Professor Wissler and Professor Bowker, spent a great deal of time conducting them through their respective departments. By the time the visiting board left, they had a complete and detailed picture of Middlebury and its potentialities. The result of their survey was the recommendation that a V-12 Unit be installed here. Word that we were to prepare to receive 500 officer candidates, 100 of them freshmen, came to us from Washington on April 3.

About the first of June the members of the Navy staff began to arrive in town. During the lazy, sunny days when students and faculty were enjoying the last rest they could expect until the end of the war, Old Chapel was a scene of feverish activity. All administrative officers were present and working in close harmony with the Naval staff. Quickly, efficiently, and amicably the thousands of problems connected with the housing, feeding, and instruction of the contingent were defined and solved. Too high praise can not be given to all concerned for the spirit of cheerful eagerness and cooperation with which these problems were met. It was during these days of feverish anticipation that the friendship between the Navy and the college was sealed by intimate personal contacts.

Registration was set for Thursday, July 1. By the previous Saturday noon, the Navy staff, the administration, and the faculty committee, who had worked so long, went home to enjoy a last week end in the assurance that all was well. Every classroom had been designated, courses had been checked and re-checked, and the faculty members who had been taking refresher courses had achieved the confidence they needed to undertake their new work during the following week. Mr. Scobie had devised an efficient system whereby the new students could thread the bewildering maze of registration with a minimum of confusion. It was a glorious week end.

Monday morning, however, brought a sudden and serious change in the situation. Before noon on that day, we learned that because of a situation beyond its control, the Navy had to send us 300 freshmen instead of the 100 originally promised. With a hurried look at the clock and calendar, all concerned immediately got to work to reappropriate teaching assignments, rearrange classrooms, and make the many adjustments necessary before the students arrived on Thursday. Those last three days of June will be long remembered by the faculty in Middlebury. Lights burned late in all the offices and members of the scheduling committee got practically no sleep. Few who have not attempted the construction of a college schedule realize the difficulties that lie therein. The smooth functioning of classes that you, who were formerly in Middlebury, remember is the result of endless labor. Working closely with the scheduling committee for the first time, I, myself, was amazed at the amount of planning entailed. It occurred to me...
that Professor Sholes, the chairman of the committee, was not unlike the head switchman in a railway terminal. Just as such a switchman recognizes the approach of hundreds of trains during the day, and surely and accurately shunts every one into its proper berth, so the schedule committee considered each person in each class and assigned him in such a manner that the conflicts on the first day were negligible in number and easily adjusted. It must be remembered that classrooms and hours were at the same time being reserved for the students of the French and Italian Schools, who were to convene on the campus July 6 for a seven-week stay.

By Wednesday afternoon, the boys began to arrive. On Thursday morning, they stormed the gymnasium for registration—making with the civilian undergraduates the largest as well as the most complex enrollment problem the college has faced. The faculty met the challenge gallantly, although by the time the Naval requirements of the last man had been checked, they were exhausted. The first day of classes was an amusing occasion,—or is in retrospect. Instead of a few wide-eyed freshmen inquiring the way to Munroe Hall or asking where Warner Science could possibly be, over 400 dazed strangers strayed about the campus seeking classrooms. And small help did they get from members of the faculty who were themselves asking directions to classrooms they had never entered before. But soon each man found his accustomed path, and within a week all was business-like and efficient.

At first it seemed that the old Middlebury had reconvened for a summer term. Except for the smartly uniformed Naval officers, their yeoman assistants, and some 50 sailors transferred to the V-12 Program from boot camp and the fleet, few men on the campus could be identified as members of the Navy. But as uniforms were issued the appearance of the student body changed from the motley variety of mufti to the smart singleness of a military unit. No less rapid was the change in bearing and demeanor. The boys arrived as undisciplined and relaxed as any other group of college students; but within a short time shoulders became straighter, gaits became brisker, and the men assumed the military bearing of true sailors. On the morning of July 7 the first assembly was held in the Chapel. Welcoming speeches were made by President Stratton, Vice President Freeman, and Lieutenant Clarke. From that moment, all the trainees were aware of their dual role of Naval and Middlebury men.

Soon after their arrival, the students began their drilling in formations. As is but natural, the first few weeks were the hardest. On July 17, at 9 o’clock in the morning there took place the first review on the green in front of Munroe Hall. Although the officers found much to be desired in the marching, the civilians were greatly impressed by the rapidity with which the men had learned their exercises. But even the official discontent was short-lived. Unexpectedly and upon brief notice, the men were put to the test and earned the highest commendation for their military bearing.

On the night of August 5th, less than a month since their first induction into company marching, it was learned that the Secretary of the Navy...
would visit the campus next day to review the battalion. Far into that night men were shining boots and checking uniforms in order that they might appear with credit to the college and the Service. August 6th was one of the most exciting days in Middlebury’s history. Secretary Knox arrived about noon, and after a luncheon in President Stratton’s home was escorted by the whole battalion to the campus. There on the steps of Munroe Hall he reviewed the company, flanked by our own Naval officers, President Stratton, Mr. Proctor, and Governor Weeks. On the step behind stood Lt. Commander Storrs Lee, back from Hawaii on leave, and Captain Alan Carter, home on a short leave from the South. The review was of such excellence that it won the warm praise of the Secretary.

From the standpoint of the college, the most drastic change has come in the adjustment of the curriculum to the Navy Program. Middlebury is attempting a difficult task. Ordinary civilian activities, restricted in some places, have been expanded in others. For the civilian students, we have attempted to provide a liberal arts college as complete as possible in these times. True enough, during the summer term the number and variety of courses in some departments is smaller than formerly; but in each case, the college has attempted to retain the basic and fundamental courses and those required for the satisfactory completion of the major. New members of the faculty are being brought in to make each department’s offering as rich and complete as possible. The account of how all members of the faculty are adapting themselves to new conditions is found elsewhere in this bulletin. In that chart, it can be seen that many of your old teachers are exhibiting capabilities you probably never dreamed that they had. It is well worth studying.

In outward appearance, Middlebury is much the same. Gifford and Hepburn Halls have been turned over in toto to the V-12 men. Lt. Clarke, the commanding officer, occupies the room next to the President’s suite, formerly reserved for the Language Schools. Commander Duhigg, the medical officer, has his headquarters on the floor above. The stenciling on the walls of the Old Chapel room, so familiar to generations of Middlebury men and women, has at last disappeared under new paint, and partitions have been installed there to provide offices for Lt. West, executive officer, and the remainder of the Naval staff. The Presidents, whose portraits still remain on the wall, now look down upon a profusion of gold braid and blue, white, and khaki uniforms. The four chief petty officers in charge of the physical training program have their rightful place at the gym.

The greatest challenge faced by the college has been that of welding the 500 men who have come to this campus into a single unit that belongs as much to Middlebury as to the Navy. Although we can feel gratified that much progress has been made in this direction, no one believes that the job has been completed. The men who have come to us fall roughly into three groups. There is among them a small number of men who have returned from the fleet. Already these men have made their presence felt. They have furnished an element of seriousness that we, who have not seen active service, could never achieve. In addition they represent to us the realization of what we are striving for. Secondly, there is that larger group of men who already belong to Middlebury or have been transferred here from other institutions; some have come from states as distant as Kentucky and Oklahoma, some from Middlebury’s next-door rivals, St. Michael’s and U. V. M. It is extremely gratifying to see how these transfers, whose first loyalty is, of course, to some other college, are entering into the spirit of Middlebury.

But the largest group, which consists of 300 first-year college men, is in a position unprecedented in the history of American education. These men are faced with the difficult task of acquiring simultaneously military training and a college education. They are confronted with the necessity of making serious readjustments. Leaving home for the first time, they must adapt themselves to military life as well as college life. And it must be
remembered that the college they enter is not necessarily the college of their choice. It is possible that many of them had never heard of Middlebury College before they received orders to report here. Yet these men, who arrived here on July 1 without introduction and without any definite idea of what to expect, have as yet given no concrete evidence of a desire to tear down any of the buildings. Such restraint shows, I believe, those qualities of resilience and adaptability which we know to be characteristic of American youth, even though in the deadliest days of the 1930’s many seemed to think they were lacking.

On the night of August 20, a meeting was held in the Chapel in order to give these men an opportunity to ask questions. At that meeting, Lt. Clarke, Vice President Freeman, Professor Sholes and I were present. After brief addresses, the meeting was turned over to the men. Their inquiries were illuminating and helpful to us, upon whom rests the responsibility of guidance, for the tenor of the questions made apparent a deep seriousness of purpose and a fine spirit of cooperation. Although we were not able to provide complete answers for all queries, we hope to do so in the near future. Between September 1 and September 15, I shall attend at Columbia University and in Washington an orientation course given by the Navy to civilian administrators. The course will offer full opportunity of viewing the Navy at first hand and of meeting and talking to officers experienced in many and varied activities. In addition to motion pictures and lectures, there will be observation trips to a Navy Yard, and a Navy Air Field, to various types of Navy schools, and to the Marine Barracks at Quantico. When I shall have returned from this course, I feel that I shall bring with me satisfactory answers to many of those questions. But as I go to this meeting, I confess that I feel that we have already made gratifying progress toward the solution of our task. Although we have not by any means finished our work, we are well on the way to achieving our objective.

**Summer’s Symposium**

With the Dean or Director of each of the Middlebury graduate schools as spokesman, these brief accounts of the summer just behind them are naturally tempered by a modest restraint, for each is in large measure responsible for the astonishing success of a season fraught with uncertainties—and certainties even more challenging. Dr. Freeman, Dr. Neuse, Dr. Centeno, you know. Dr. Joyce is Professor of English at Dartmouth, has been on the Bread Loaf staff since 1932. Dr. Merlino is Professor of Romance Languages at Boston University, has directed the Italian School since 1938. The Schools are reviewed in alphabetical order.

**THE BREAD LOAF SCHOOL OF ENGLISH**

The twenty-fourth session of the Bread Loaf School of English was unlike any preceding one, as might be expected in the second year of the war. But in spite of the necessary differences from other years, all concerned felt strongly that the essentials were unchanged and that thanks to the fine spirit of cooperation which prevailed, the session was genuinely successful.

The school opened on August ninth and Commencement was held on the evening of September third. Acceleration made necessary the holding of classes on Saturdays and on three afternoons each week, a strenuous and concentrated schedule for faculty and students alike. The program made it impossible to have many evening lectures or entertainments, and everyone missed the plays which Miss Hortense Moore has produced so ably during her long association with the School. We missed, also, the concerts which have added so much to Bread Loaf evenings.

For the first time the school and the Writers’ Conference were held concurrently. All concerned feel that having the two groups at Bread Loaf was of considerable mutual benefit. The evening sessions of the Conference were open to members of the school, and a number of Conference members audited class lectures given by the school
THE MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE NEWS LETTER

THE FRENCH SCHOOL

The Middlebury French School proved its vitality in the most convincing manner, by its Session of 1943. Limited physically to the Château, Hillside, Painter, Starr, and D.U. House, by the presence on the campus of the Navy V-12 unit and the undergraduate body, the school nevertheless enrolled 169 students full-time, besides a considerable number of part-time students, auditors and visitors. With only the facilities of two small dining rooms, it fed 190 persons regularly in two shifts to the deafening accompaniment of animated conversation in French. Eking out the meagre classroom accommodations of Recitation Hall and the Château with salons, libraries, and the great outdoors, 43 classes were held each day, to say nothing of innumerable special seminars, coaching classes or "clinics," and individual consultations.

The basement of Pearsons held, along with the bicycles of the undergraduates living in the house, the Phonetics Center and the French Bookshop, serving a traffic of over a hundred students daily on the average. Dispossessed of the Gymnasium for which all its equipment for dramatics and concerts was organized, the school gratefully accepted the hospitality of the Playhouse which it had occupied from 1927 to 1934. Strung out on a thin line across campus from the Château to the D.U. House, the students were subjected to the obsessing temptation of English from friends among the undergraduates or would-be friends in the Navy.

These handicaps, loyally accepted as our duty in the war effort, became the occasion of an extraordinary triumph of morale. The administration,

Hewette E. Joyce, Acting Director
concentrated in the Château, and with nearly all the school’s academic activities under the same roof, achieved a gratifying efficiency of operation and immediacy of contact. The faculty, smaller than usual but of high quality, worked untiringly. The instruction offered was geared to the war. Two of the most popular courses analyzed French history and ideas since the last war, as a background for understanding the contemporary situation. A course on “French for War and Post-war Reconstruction” dealt with technical information and specialized vocabulary in this field. A larger proportion than usual of the students were undergraduates, many from Bryn Mawr, Vassar, and Wellesley, working on their French requirement for a major in post-war service. The intimate cooperation of other years with the Spanish School was much missed, but the French School itself organized beginning courses in Spanish, German, and Russian which were very popular. Thirteen Master’s degrees were awarded at the close of the session. Special guests of the school included the French movie director M. Benoit-Levy; M. Ferrari, authority on French folk music; M. Horace Brit’s string trio; Mme Olga Averino, soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The Playhouse ran the gamut of tones, from the inspiring lectures by M. Morize and M. de Lanux to the Thursday evening farce-comedies. With the hope that physical limitations will not be more severe, but sure of its spiritual vitality, the French School looks forward to the Session of 1944.

Stephen A. Freeman, Dean

THE GERMAN SCHOOL

As late as last April the fate of the German School at Bristol hung in the balance. Only gradually the enrollment began to pick up, and when the school opened the day following Independence Day the final figure of active students showed an increase of almost 20 per cent over last year’s total. Whereas in former summers most students chose to make the trip to Vermont in their own cars or to get a ride, the majority of the 1943 Bristol-bound men and women descended from the train somewhat weary and hungry at New Haven from where the school bus took them to their homes in Bristol. To be sure, the crowd that swamped the tiny station for a short while looked quite different from the former groups: never had there been so many men in uniform, and never had there been such a youthful school. For the U.S. Army had dispatched six of their West Point instructors, and about half of the 38 students were undergraduates.

They also came with a purpose that was quite different from that of former summer school students. Graduate study and working for a degree are no longer the attractions of our summer school here. Now students come to us simply to learn to speak German fluently or more fluently. Many women undergraduates have enrolled, or are about to enroll, in one of the newly organized “post-war reconstruction” courses at their respective colleges, and at least one foreign language seems to be an essential requirement of such courses. German naturally will play an important part in the post-war world as the planners see it. Hence the new interest in German as practiced under the “Middlebury idea.” It presented the somewhat reduced summer school faculty with new problems. The pronounced drift away from the literature courses into the language practice courses necessitated changes in hours and schedules. But after a few days of shifting and shuffling the school began to consolidate its position, and at the end of the first week it had become a homogeneous task force ready for action. All the traditional outer and inner factors began to exert their charm once again: there was the trim New England village in the summer sun and also the frequent rains, there was the strong binding spirit of German song and German dance, there was, in spite of rationing and shortages, the excellent cooking (with the untranslatable “pies”) which made every meal an enjoyable event in the face of the dual task of eating and speaking well. Once again there prevailed the inspiring leadership of the Director of the school, Dr. Feise, who guided it through its fateful thirteenth summer, and he was well as-
sisted by the other members of the teaching staff, Drs. Gaede of Brooklyn College and Schirokauer of Kenyon College. All of these factors worked together to produce the traditional German School "Gemeinschaftsinn," that binding spirit which year after year brings back to Bristol faithful former students who find it as invigorating as a brisk Vermont morning. Some came from as far away as Washington, D. C.; needless to say they left with regrets.

It is obvious that with the new element prevailing in the present-day summer school students, the turnover will be greater from one year to the next, but the new students will be no less faithful to Bristol. After this summer, we are hopeful and confident that the school will survive and not have to close its gates as it did in the last war. It has been called upon to fulfill a definite task in the programs of many colleges and answers a definite need in many wartime assignments. In this new role the Middlebury German School will not forget or adjust its fundamental principle: to make the living spoken language the firm basis upon which the graduate student will build his knowledge of both German Literature and German Civilization. For they will live on even though the war may destroy temporarily their outer symbols.

Werner Neuse, Dean

THE ITALIAN SCHOOL

Imagine, if you can, an English school in Italy with a rule of no Italian at this juncture in international relations, if you would catch at least a glimpse of the significance of the 1943 session of the Middlebury Italian School, the youngest and smallest of the Middlebury Language Schools. Riding the storm created by the hate and fury of war, the Middlebury Italian "family," although reduced to two-thirds of its normal size, has continued to testify eloquently to the democratic way of life.

Through a well-coordinated curriculum together with a balanced program of extracurricular activities, the students under the guidance of able and understanding instructors recorded much progress in their oral as well as written knowledge of the Italian language and in a deeper appreciation of the abiding values of Italian culture. In addition to the usual round of evening lectures, readings, and choral assemblies, a reception tendered in honor of President and Mrs. Stratton and Vice President and Mrs. Freeman was the source of special satisfaction and pleasure. Also to be especially remembered will be the lusty singing of "Anchors Aweigh" or "Al mar le ancore," ingeniously turned (not translated) into Italian by one of our students, which featured two parties given for sailors in the College V-12 program, as well as a dinner at which Lieutenant and Mrs. Edward M. Clarke were guests of honor. Nor will a picnic at Ripton Gorge, with a hay-rick drawn by a team of horses as the means of conveyance, soon be forgotten. Variety Night, something of an innovation for us, disclosed much hidden talent, musical, poetic, and histrionic. Of sustained interest throughout the session were the daily mimeographed menus, cleverly executed to illustrate through an appropriate sketch or symbol the activities of the day. The words of some Italian folk song included on the daily menu did much to encourage singing before and after meals and thus to continue the happy traditions of a singing school.

All in all, the twelfth session of the Middlebury Italian School represents a noteworthy page in the history of foreign language instruction in our country. There was continued through the storm and stress of the present hour that kind of instruction which helps to develop understanding and good will and to preserve for the enrichment of our national life those values of Italian culture which are the prized heritage of all mankind.

Camillo P. Merlino, Director

THE SPANISH SCHOOL

The change of location of the Spanish School this summer from the Middlebury campus to Bread Loaf has been satisfactory in every way. The beauty of the countryside, the tranquility and peacefulness of country living, the facilities put at our disposal by the efficient personnel of Bread Loaf, won from the very first moment the good will of even those persons most refractory to the transfer. The enforced isolation, though it deprived us of the
indubitable advantages of being on the college campus and close to the village, contributed on the other hand in giving even greater unity and coherence to our group and in intensifying the activities of our communal life.

A program of studies was carried out along the general lines of other years with the courses being taught by a faculty of twenty-one teachers—there were also five residence fellows—representing in all the following countries: Argentine, Colombia, Cuba, Chile, Peru, Spain, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Two of the professors were especially invited by the Cultural Division of the U. S. Department of State to teach at Middlebury. It is the first time in the history of the school that official patronage has aided the work being done here. The work of the courses in the language group was greatly facilitated by the creation of new courses, by dividing the language courses into even smaller sections, the establishment of a Phonetics Center, and the inscription of a set of four records of pronunciation by Sr. Navarro Tomás expressly for students of the Spanish School. The courses of Spanish and Spanish American literature and civilization were increased and amplified, as well as the program of lectures given by regular faculty members and especially invited guests—among others, Professor Leo Spitzer of Johns Hopkins University.

As was to be expected, the enrollment reflected the intensity of interest in the study of Spanish—in the large number of students and, to my mind what is more important, in the attitude of the students as shown by a considerable increase of enrollment in courses of literature and civiliza-

tion. I believe this is not only a proof of the high calibre of the cultural courses offered in the School but also an indication that the student or teacher of to-day approaches the study of Spanish with a wider and more ample vision. An attitude that will give fruit in a not distant future through a knowledge more exact and precise of the culture of Spanish-speaking countries and will rescue us from the beaten path of the commonplace, the facile synthesis, and the picturesque which it is so necessary to destroy. In this sense the Spanish School with a body of distinguished professors is carrying out a serious, worthy, and truly patriotic task.

The interest in the study of Spanish is also noted in the make-up of the student body. With a majority, as always, of teachers from high schools and colleges—among them a group of officers teaching Spanish at West Point—we have noted a decided increase in the number of undergraduate students (usually juniors majoring in Spanish) who, with a good basic linguistic preparation, come here to acquire greater facility in the use of the language and to follow some specialized course not offered by their own college. Both of these elements offer a good guaranty for the future of hispanic studies.

Concerts, dramatic presentations, dances, songs, games, etc. made up our program of activities ... and many other things difficult to capture or record but which constitute that something so intimate and indefinable we call atmosphere. An atmosphere of intimacy and comradeship which the Spanish School, a true democracy, has within itself wherever it may be—Hepburn or Bread Loaf.

JUAN A. CENTENO, Director
The illustration above and that on the reverse are half-tone reproductions of two lithographs by Artist Edward Sanborn of Burlington, whose work as an illustrator for the Middlebury College Press has done much to establish its reputation among those who appreciate beauty even in college catalogues. The originals are $10\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Mr. Sanborn originally prepared the stones to enhance the inside covers of the latest Press publication, *Middlebury in Perspective*, which presents Middlebury’s views on liberal education in war and preparing for peace, illustrated by the photographer’s views of Middlebury in peace and preparing for war.

A number of prints have been struck off and are for sale, unmounted. Profits will go to the Marion L. Young Scholarship Fund. Prices: $1.75 apiece; $3 for the set. Fill out the order blank on the reverse and your Christmas gift troubles are solved.
Alumnae Office  
Middlebury College  
Middlebury, Vt.

Enclosed find ( ) check ( ) money order, made out to Marion L. Young Fund, for

( ) prints Middlebury at $1.75  
( ) prints Vermont at $1.75  
( ) sets of the two prints at $3.00

Name__________________________________________

Address________________________________________

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16
For the recent Middlebury graduate, many of the most treasured events among his Middlebury memories are doubtless associated with the college Chapel. Yet older graduates do not need to be reminded that this was not always so. For, although their memory of college days would not include many of the buildings now an integral part of undergraduate life, there is one they would instinctively remember—the Congregational Church down in the village. Thither went the majority of the undergraduates on Sundays in the days before Mead Chapel was built, to take their assigned places in the galleries. And it was to this old church that they marched from the campus to the final commencement ceremony, as their predecessors had done ever since the completion of the church edifice in 1809. They will recall the setting of those commencements,—the faculty and trustees on the large improvised platform at the pulpit end of the crowded auditorium, and at the rear of the galleries the organ in its triple-arched case with the rows of ornamental pipes visible through the arches. That organ, which always played an important part in the ceremony, is now being rebuilt through the generosity of Charles A. Munroe, '96.

It should be said at once, however, that, although it is being reconstructed, the returning alumnus will see no change in the outward appearance of the organ except a beautiful new console in place of the unattractive old one. The changes are in the interior and serve only to make the beautiful tones of the old organ more responsive to the wishes of the organist by the installation of a new all-electric action and the addition of three stops taken from an old organ of the same make in Northampton, Mass. Without added pedal pipes, the method of reconstruction greatly increases the range and efficiency of the pedal stops. Also added is a set of twenty-one chimes which can be played to sound only inside the building, or their tones may be amplified and sent out over the town from loud-speakers in the spire.

Like the old organ, the new one will have two banks of keys and a total of thirty stops. Each stop has sixty pipes, except the pedal stops, which have thirty-two each. The pipes vary in material and shape to produce the quality of tone that distinguishes each stop. Those who have seen these groups of pipes laid out in the gallery seats of the church during the reconstruction have all expressed surprise at the number needed for a moderate-sized instrument like ours. The largest is more than a foot in diameter and sixteen feet long; the smallest is smaller than a lead pencil.

The plate on the organ giving the date of its construction as 1862 is confirmed by a pencilled inscription, found on the ceiling of the organ chamber by Mr. Albert E. Carter, who is doing the rebuilding: Set up by J. W. Steen, J. E. Treat, July 16, 1862. Go it McGelland.

Just what this last expression means we can only guess.

The instrument was constructed by a Mr. Johnson, premier organ-builder in this country from about 1840 to 1880; his company manufactured about one thousand organs in all. Mr. Carter was told by the proprietor of the hotel on Mt. Tom in Massachusetts, who knew Mr. Johnson, that the wood used in the Johnson organs was from pines that grew on that mountain. The old wood pipes, with the mouth cut wider and lower than modern ones, are superior to any that might be procured now, even if their purchase were possible in war-
time. They are in excellent condition and still show the marks of the hand plane used to smooth them.

It was fortunate that Mr. Carter, who has had long experience both with the Skinner Organ Company and later in business for himself, could be secured to rebuild the Middlebury organ, for at Suffield, Conn., he has already rebuilt a Johnson organ almost identical with ours in construction and date.

While the organ dates back to 1862, it is apparently not the first one to be installed in the church, for in the attic under the spire was found an old hand-made wooden pipe. It is quite probable therefore that the present organ replaced one of a type with about five stops and no pedals, since small organs of that kind were common in the early days. The elaborate paneling about the window now covered up by the organ case leads one to conclude that originally the church had no organ at all, a fact we know to be true of the early churches in this country.

Like the other organs of the time, ours had a "tracker" action; that is, the connection between key and pipe was a mechanical one of rods and levers serving to transmit the energy needed to open the air into the pipe. One can readily see that when these connections were multiplied, as they were when full organ was being used, it required great physical effort on the part of the organist to depress keys and pedals. Air was supplied to the pipes by means of large bellows and in the case of our organ was originally pumped by hand. Later, a water-motor was used and more recently an electric motor. The organ is one of three-inch pressure; that is, it maintains a pressure sufficient to raise a column of water three inches in a test-tube. Many later organs were built with higher pressures ranging from five to thirty inches, but there is now a trend back to the low pressure type. In all organs the compressed air is passed from bellows or blower into wind-chests. These are air-tight boxes into which the lower ends of the pipes of a given stop are inserted. They serve therefore as a means of distributing the compressed air to each pipe.

The present rebuilding of the organ dates from a report made by the organ tuner about a year ago last spring. He stated that the wind-chests were so old that they might give out at any time. Moreover, the old tracker action was so worn that it had become distressingly noisy. When this situation was brought to the attention of Mr. Munroe, whose interest in the old church has led him for a number of years to have the organ kept tuned and repaired, he immediately offered to finance its rebuilding. Thus there began an inquiry into the possibilities of reconstruction, with the result that a contract was made with Mr. Carter and the Organ Supply Company of Erie, Pa., to rebuild the organ in the manner above outlined. And since the reed pipes were weak in tone because the brass reeds had lost their flexibility, it was arranged to have these recoated by an expert in Massachusetts.

The electric action, which now replaces the old tracker system, acts through a set of electromagnets. The depression of a key by the operator makes an electrical contact, thus actuating an electromagnet which furnishes the energy to open the air into the pipe. Since electricity furnishes the energy, the action of the rebuilt organ, even when completely coupled up, will be as easy as that of a piano.

The Deegan chimes of twenty-one tubes with a range of almost two octaves from A to F are made with scrupulous care, varying in length, diameter and thickness. They are considered to be the best chimes now manufactured. Like the organ pipes they are played by electric action from the keys of the console. They are installed in the swell organ, that portion of the organ pipes completely enclosed in a box, one side of which is made up of a row of shutters that can be opened gradually by the organist, thus producing a crescendo or swelling out of the sound. When the chimes are to be played not with the organ but as spire chimes, the shutters of the swell organ are closed and a microphone set in front of them conveys the tones through an amplifier to the four loud-speakers installed in the spire. The installation of loud-speakers in the spire is also to be used by the community to sound the air-raid signals.

Despite a series of delays due partly to war conditions and in part to unpredictable causes, the work is now nearing completion. It has fallen to Jay J. Fritz, formerly Business Manager of the college, and the writer to bear most of the anxiety which in retrospect is entirely offset by the pleasure of seeing the project coming to a successful conclusion. The church, the college, and the town will enjoy as fine a two-manual organ as can be found in Vermont and all will feel increasingly grateful to Mr. Munroe for providing us with an instrument which has sacrificed neither the quality nor the appearance of the old one, but has enhanced its beauties and brought to it new ones through the added stops, electric action, and chimes.
Middleberries

Although Mr. Roosevelt and James Hilton are going to be equally surprised to learn the news, Shangri-La lies south-west of the metropolis of Stirling, protected by the Rock Candy Mountains from the storms that blow off the Cambrian Sea. And we have the map to prove it, a map that is the work of a Middlebury man and therefore not to be questioned.

The beginnings of this map may be traced to a Middlebury class in aeronautics given by Mr. Hinton back in 1935–36, in which one of the students was Kenneth V. Jackman, ’38. After graduation, Jackman decided to make flying his career and joined the Naval Air Corps. With the completion of his training at Pensacola, he was ordered to duty with a Patrol Squadron off Central and South America, from there he went to the West Coast, back to the East Coast, and then to the North Atlantic. At 3 a.m. of a spring morning in 1942 he took off with his squadron and landed some twenty hours later after a rugged flight, to be rushed to the Officer’s Mess of the destroyer for an emergency operation on a badly shattered hand disabled in the landing. When he regained consciousness the destroyer was making a record run to Norfolk through a dense fog that had grounded all planes.

Two days later a telegram reached Jackman on his hospital bed, accepting his application to become a member of the Flying Tigers in China. He was placed on the Naval Air Corps Honorary Retired List in May, 1942.

That summer he went to Harvard to prepare himself for teaching. There it occurred to him that because of Army and Navy restrictions there were no maps available for air navigation instruction. So why not make a completely fictitious one of the Candy Mountains from the storms that blow off the Cambrian Sea. And we have the map to prove it, a map that is the work of a Middlebury man and therefore not to be questioned.

The cup is the gift of Lt. John F. Hogan, now with the U.S. Field Artillery. He has made the award available to any Middlebury undergraduate—including the Navy V–12 students—who satisfies the requirement of superiority.

We told the story of Lt. Stabile’s brave end on Guadalcanal in the March ’43 News Letter. But since then, from a feature in the New York Sun of August 4 and the transcript of a Transradio News Service broadcast forwarded by John M. Nugent, ’41, we’ve learned of several more reasons why a letter to President Roosevelt signed by every surviving member of Stabile’s unit requested that he be awarded posthumously the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Jack, so goes one story, pitched in to lend a hand when his outfit was unloading supplies on Guadalcanal. A captain reminded him that he was an officer now and didn’t have to help with the mental tasks. “So what,” snapped Stabile. “I eat this stuff, don’t I?” And another member of the outfit tells about the night when he was a green kid on nerve-wracking sentry duty in the enemy-infested jungle. Stabile made it a point to make the rounds every hour of the night, to reassure his men. This night he discovered a Jap sneaking up on the sentry, waited until he was ready to pounce, and leaped upon him to throttle him silently with his bare hands, so as not to raise the alarm with gun-fire.

Thomas Kellegrew, W43, who enlisted as a cadet in the U.S. Merchant Marine in June, 1942, died last May in the life boat of a Liberty Ship torpedoed in the Indian Ocean on April 21. There were six survivors of a complement of 24 in the boat when it was picked up on May 21. Tom had apparently succumbed shortly before the boat was found, for his body was taken to Durban, South Africa, for burial.

The trip was his first assignment. He spent July and August of ‘42 at the Merchant Marine Cadet School at Great Neck, L. I. On Sept. 18, he was assigned to the ship as an Engine Cadet and Midshipman U.S.N.R. The loaded ship left Brooklyn October 12 on the 17,000 mile voyage to Russia via the Persian Gulf. The torpedoing occurred a little less than a month out on the voyage home.

Lt. Merle Arthur, ’41, got his first Jap plane at 100 yards on August 10 over Paramushiro. Veteran of the Kiska bombings, it was his first air encounter with the enemy. He was manning a forward gun in one of the nine U.S. bombers which fought off 40 Zeros in a 45-minute “Donnybrook” over the northernmost Japanese base, braving anti-aircraft fire the while from shore and the fleet in the harbor. They had already dropped their bombs when the Zeros attacked. Arthur’s plane had lost one engine nearly an hour before and travelled more than 875 miles on the other three. “Just after we left the target area,” the AP dispatch out of Adan, Alaska, quotes Arthur, “we had a vapor lock that put those three out of commission. We were only 300 feet above the ocean... Just as we were about to hit, the motors started again.”

The Alumni Fund of 1943 has received a generous contribution from the Sicily Front together with a covering letter written on captured Italian stationery. Major Edwin
To The Alumni of Middlebury.

To all of you who voted in the recent alumni election for national president go my sincere thanks. To you I pledge my every effort to justify your confidence and support.

Late in July it was my privilege to be in Middlebury to confer with President Stratton; the chairman of our Alumni Fund Committee, "Bill" Meacham; the new class secretaries' organization chairman, "Dolph" Pilger; our Associated Alumni secretary, "Cap" Wiley; and several others.

We had an opportunity to familiarize ourselves with the wartime problems of the College, to develop some constructive ideas and to put some of our thoughts into action.

Those of us who met Dr. Stratton for the first time were most favorably impressed with his personality, his abilities, his judgment, and his cooperative attitude. We were unanimous in our opinion that the administrative reins of old Midd are in extremely capable hands.

The war has come to Middlebury in the persons of 500 fine, serious young officer candidates in the Navy V-12 unit. Many of them are having their first taste of college and it is entirely possible that some of them, who may go to far-off shores, will return to finish their college course at Middlebury. On the other hand, hundreds of our regular undergraduates, prospective students, and a very considerable number of our alumni are members of the armed forces engaged in winning this global conflict.

The statement immediately above led to our next conclusion, viz., there is more work to be done than ever before, there are fewer of us left to do it and, consequently, it is essential that each alumnus assume a greater responsibility and an expanded loyalty on behalf of "that College on the Hill."

The class secretaries, through their newly formed organization, can do much to inform classmates of each other's activities, and to keep up class interests and spirit. Plans are now under way for a fall meeting of the class secretaries at Middlebury, in order that the enthusiasm of our small group may be transmitted to each of them.

This year presents a challenge to every Middlebury man to do his bit for his alma mater. The alumni fund needs the support of each former student. A contribution from every alumnus, whether it be in war stamps or bonds, dimes or dollars, will provide the necessary funds to carry on, and will give each of us the satisfaction of really being a vital part of our association and a feeling of having helped in the continuance of its valuable program.

There are numerous services that alumni can render to the college and these with little effort or trouble and no expense to themselves. To mention just a few—talk Middlebury, fraternize with Middlebury men and women in your vicinity, keep an eye open for prospective students (advising the Director of Admissions of their names, qualifications, etc.,) send the alumni secretary any items about Middlebury, its undergraduates and its alumni appearing in the periodicals which you read, and get back to the campus as frequently as circumstances will permit.

My one wish is that each of you will absorb from this letter at least a small portion of the interest and enthusiasm that has been instilled in those of us who were fortunate enough to meet together on the Hill this summer. If that end can be attained, it is easy to visualize an alumni group second to none.

Yours for a better and greater Midd,

Linwood B. Law, ’21

President, Associated Alumni

REGISTRATION SERVICE DISCONTINUED

The College Registration Service sponsored by the Association of American Colleges and the American Alumni Council to aid the alumni of the supporting colleges in making contacts with service men in their areas is being discontinued. Although this service was launched with the approval of a high ranking official of the War Department, it has since been deemed a potential danger to the security of troop movements and as such has been abandoned.
DEATHS: John D. Hutchinson, at Milford, N. H., July 16.

Rev. Aaron B. Corbin has retired as pastor of the Lowville, N. Y., Methodist Church; address: New Hartford, N. Y.

1924
Helen Cleveland Elder (Mrs. George S.) taught a course in General Biology in the evening division, Hillier Junior College, W. Harvard, Conn., during the past school year.

Marian L. Billings is head of the English Department of the Plymouth, N. H., High School.

1925
Katharine Mix returned to this country in June after having spent twelve years as a graduate nurse at the American Board of Foreign Missions Hospital in Wai, India; address: 1 Kensington Heights, Worcester, Mass.

Oscar W. Cooley is a radio mechanic with the Army Signal Corps at Kelley Field; address: 75 South 24th St., Battle Creek, Mich.

ADDRESSES: Ione P. Fellows, 61 Center St., Wethersfield, Conn.; Esther E. Brown, 45 Charlotte St., Worcester, Mass., c/o Mitchell.

1926
Ruth G. Sturtevant is teaching English and science at Palmrya High School, Florence, N. J.

MARRIAGES. Ruth M. Jackson to Pearl West, at Passaic, N. J., June 20; address: 10 Missouri Ave., Potsdam, N. Y.

ADDRESSES: Harold H. Snyder, Woodrow Wilson General Hospital, Staunton, Va.; William P. Myers, 22 Brown Pl., Harrison, N. Y.

1927
Edna Graham Hinds (Mrs. Wallace) is a teacher of French in the Scarsdale, N. Y., High School.

ADDRESSES: Kenneth R. Miller, 2438 Pier Ave., Santa Monica, Calif.; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Howe (Francelia Rose ’30), 31 Reid Ave., Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.; Marion Morgan Herrlich (Mrs. William E.), 106 Beech Dr., Bethesda, Md.

1928

1929
Allison B. Ellsworth is an instructor in physics, U. S. Air Corps, Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.; address: 30 Bailey Ave., Montpelier, Vt.

Llewellyn Roberts is superintendent of schools for the Caledonia Central district in Vermont; address: Danville.

Paul S. Young is managing director of the Schenectady, N. Y., Boys' Club.

Chester H. Sloan is an instructor in English at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

Christopher A. Webber has been appointed Rutland Co. chairman of the newly-formed Vermont War Chest.

Elizabeth G. Woodworth is running a wartime nursery school in her home, Clinton, Conn.

J. Malcolm Williams is with the F. B. I., Cincinnati, O.

BRTHS: A daughter, Penelope Gay, to Mr. and Mrs. Chester H. Sloan, May 3, 1942; a daughter, Ada Louise, to Mr. and Mrs. Morris Rasmussen (Margaret Boyder), July 6; a daughter, Diane Frances, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Schie (L. Shirley Quick), Feb. 27.


1930
Valmer J. Goltry is field director for the American Red Cross at Camp McCoy, Wis.; address: 406-5th, Kiel, Wis.

Arthur E. Newcomb is headmaster of the Huntington School, Boston, Mass.; he has also been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the New England Association of Teachers of English.

Elbert Henry is headmaster of Burr and Burton Academy, Manchester, Vt.

ADDRESSES: Frances Wentworth Cummins (Mrs. A. LaRue), R. D. No. 1, Whitehouse Station, N. J.

BIRTHS: A daughter, Alison Field, to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lane


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June 26; Frank E. Hobson, Jr., to Natalie H. Short, July 19, 1941.
Parris Island, S. C.


MARRIAGES: Helen V. Jordan to T. Sgt. John A. Baker, at Jamaica, Church St., New Haven, Conn.; address: 329 Edgewood Ave., New Haven, Conn.


Lt. Robert L. Wilson to Patricia Ann Peinert, at Columbus, O., June 26; address: 4 Barksdale Dr., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

BIRTHS: A son, Frederick Levering, to Dr. and Mrs. F. Levering of Princeton, N. J.; a son, William D. Deterling, was admitted to the bar before going into the Army.

Thomas Murray is teaching at the N. Y. Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

ENGAGEMENTS: Rev. Ray H. Kidly has been called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Port Jefferson, L. I., N. Y.

CURTIS F. McDOwELL is studying at the University of Chicago School of Law.

Rev. Ray H. Kidly was graduated in June from the Syracuse University Law School, ranking second in his class.

Russell Norton is teaching in the Department of Geology, Geography and Drafting at Middlebury College; address: High St.

A son, Robert J. Barney received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Purdue University Aug. 15. He is associated with Dupont at Wilmington, Del., as a research chemist.

T. Sgt. Robert A. Rowe was the featured soloist at a recent concert given at the Post Lyceum, with the Marine symphonic band, Parris Island, S. C.


Neely (Margaret Gardner); address: 4 Barksdale Dr., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; a daughter, Toanne, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Drew (Margaret Lawrence) of New York, N. Y.; June 17; address: 376 William St., E. Orange, N. J.; a son, Bradford Hitch, to Mr. and Mrs. John B. Gray, Dec. 31, 1942; address: 19 Ridge Rd., Cos Cob, Conn.; a daughter, Ferne, to Carol, at Mrs. and Mr. Huber W. Tandy (Margaret Doubleday), June 1; address: 335 Amity St., Amherst, Mass.; a son, Paul Richard, to Mrs. and Mr. Robert W. Russell (Dorothy Briggs), at Middlebury, Vt., Aug., 1942.

ADDRESSES: Jeanette C. Olson, 16 Holden St., Worcester, Mass.; Margaret Carter, Berkeley Heights, N. J.; Deane F. Kent, Box 87, Taunton, Mass.; Paul (Roland) Anderson, c/o Actor's Equity Assoc., 45 West 47th St., N. Y. C.; Frank E. Avery, 171 N. River Dr., Central Park, R. D. 44, Penn Grove, N. J.

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A son, Robert J. Barney, received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Purdue University Aug. 15. He is associated with DuPont de Nemours on-Hudson, N. Y.

Rev. Herman N. Benner is pastor of the Oaklawn, R. I., Baptist Church.

James Zett was graduated in June from the Syracuse University Law School, ranking second in his class.

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A son, Robert J. Barney, received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Purdue University Aug. 15. He is associated with DuPont de Nemours on-Hudson, N. Y., June 5; address: 144-26 87 Rd., Jamaica; Doris M. Fife', of Saugus, Pa.; address: 4 Barksdale Dr., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; a daughter, Toanne, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Drew (Margaret Lawrence) of New York, N. Y.; June 17; address: 376 William St., E. Orange, N. J.; a son, Bradford Hitch, to Mr. and Mrs. John B. Gray, Dec. 31, 1942; address: 19 Ridge Rd., Cos Cob, Conn.; a daughter, Ferne, to Carol, at Mrs. and Mr. Huber W. Tandy (Margaret Doubleday), June 1; address: 335 Amity St., Amherst, Mass.; a son, Paul Richard, to Mrs. and Mr. Robert W. Russell (Dorothy Briggs), at Middlebury, Vt., Aug., 1942.

BIRTHS: A son, Robert Leigh, Jr., to Lt. (j.g.) and Mrs. Robert L. DeVeer (Elizabeth G. Heldman '39), April 10; a daughter, Susan Mary, to Capt. and Mrs. William J. Bailey, Jr. (Helen Lawrence, March 24; address: 18 Shattuck St., Greenfield, Mass.; a son, Winthrop Gwin, Jr., to Lt. and Mrs. Winthrop G. Pierrel (Elizabeth Nicholls '40), Aug. 25.

ADDITIONS: Edgar Lawrence, 506 N. Church St., Westchester, Pa.; Frances Jane Hayden Trask' ('Mrs. John C., Jr.), 25 Fletcher St., Winchester, Mass.; Constance Girard Brown (Mrs. Edmund H., Jr.), 3108 Court St., Syracuse, N. Y.

1942

John W. Zydik, with the U. S. Geological Survey, is pictured in the New York Times of July 25 before a "photoalidade," a device having helped to produce one of the most successful reconnaissance maps ever made.

Susan Huling is a bank clerk with the Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y.; address: 343 East 71st St., N. Y. C.

Betty Louise Bonsel is a receptionist with the U. S. Gypsum Co., Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. C.; address: 1 Pauvonia Ct., Bayonne, N. J.

Elizabeth Hamann is in the aerodynamics division of the Chance Vought Aircraft Division of the United Aircraft Corp., Stratford, Conn.

Cecile Quesnel Mitchell (Mrs.) is a laboratory technician, Worsted Division, Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass.; address: 688 State St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Elnor I. Dickie is a junior bacteriologist with Hoffman La Roche Co., Nutley, N. J.

ENGAGEMENTS: Lt. (j.g.) John G. Franklin to Gloria Socci, of Rutherford, N. J.; Robert W. Band to Helen Lewin '43.

MARRIAGES: Lt. William Andrews to Jean Bell '44, at Scrardale, N. Y.; Lt. (j.g.) Charles L. Sanford to Dorothy L. Cupich, at Waterbury, Conn., June 19; Lt. Robert E. Pierce to Shelley Winslow, July 27, 1942; Dorothy M. Menard to Philip M. Bruce, at Syracuse, N. Y., June 25; address: 121 Martin St., Syracuse; Louise F. Heneford to Daniel J. Grier, at Elizabeth, N. J., June 30.

BRTHS: A daughter, Linda Jean, to Lt. (j.g.) and Mrs. Royce E. Hubert, Aug. 4; address: 1940 W. Gregory St., Pensacola, Fla.

ADRESSES: Robert W. Bund, 5 Longfellow Pk., Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Clapper (Ruth Taylor), 313 Grand St., Morgantown, W. Va.; Elizabeth Jean Collacott, 571 Morewood Pkwy., Rocky River, O.

1943

Roger L. Easton is in the Naval Research Laboratory in Washing- ton; address: 705 Yuma St., S. E., Washington, 20.

Robert S. Bristol is teaching at Proctor Academy, Andover, N. H. Stanley R. Tupper is a U. S. Border Patrol Inspector in the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Derby Line, Vt.

David H. Wood is teaching at the DeVaux School, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Kenneth R. Beckwith is giving flying instruction to aviation cadets as a civilian, address: 1202 Oak Pk., Maryland, Tenn.

Margaret-Melissa Dunham is with the American Sugar Refining Co., N. Y. C.

Margaret Dounce is at the M. I. T. Radiation Center, doing personal work.

Frances Majors is a biological technician with Sheffield Farms, Inc., N. Y. C.

Lenore E. Wolff is in the Law Department of the Prudential Ins.

Co. of Newark, N. J.

Sally Lou Hovey is taking a student dietitian's training course in the Army at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Elizabeth Brigham is a junior agent with the Colonial Airlines, Burlington, Vt.

Nancy Cowgill is on the teaching staff of the Malverne, N. Y., High School.

Ruth Ann Thomas received her B.A. from Whittier College in June.

Margaret K. Ferry is a relief dietitian at St. Luke's Hospital, N. Y. C., and a student at Columbia.

Jean Fairall is in the Export Department of the Norwich Pharama Co., N. Y. C.

Martha Newton is with the Connecticutt General Life Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.

Leonore Pockman is secretary to the advisors at Columbia University.

Katherine kurte is a recreational staff aide with the American Red Cross at Halloran General Hospital on Staten Island; address: 25 Green Pkwy., White Plains, N. Y.

Betty Attenhofer is in the Accounting Department of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Ruth Kelly has been taking a course in librarianship at Albany, N. Y.

Barbara Johnson is teaching science and math in the Jones Junior High School, Hartford, Conn.

After November 1st Eleanor Reier will be an Apprentice Medical Department Dietitian; address: Officers' Section, Fitzsimmons Hospital, Denver 8, Colo.

Ruth De Long is with Socony-Vacuum in Paudsboro, N. J., doing cost accounting.

Helen Bouck is attending the Yale School of Nursing as a U. S. Cadet Nurse.

Denise Aubuchon is employed at Claremont, N. H.

Kathryn Sempepos Silliman (Mrs. A. Cutler) is teaching Eng-

lish at the Grier School, Birmingham, Pa.

Elizabeth von Thurz is in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Re-

lations, Washington, D. C.; address: 134 Jefferson St., N. W.

Mildred Carson is teaching Home Economics in the Gilbert School, Winsted, Conn.

Ruth Guilian is with the Wickwire, Spencer Steel Co., Hollis, N. Y.


Barbara Skinner is with Longmans, Green, Inc., publishers; address: 120 East 36th St. N. Y. C.

Louise C. Wilkinson is at the McLean Hospital, Waverly, Mass.; address: Belknap 3.

Charlotte Johnson is teaching Latin and physical education at Northfield Seminary.

Ellen Gunderson is a helper in the Children's Garden of the Brook-

lyn, N. Y., Botanic Garden.

ENGAGEMENTS: John J. Middletown to Jean C. Hamilton, of Oradell, N. J.; Dorothy Forsythe to Ens. John E. Vale, Jr., of Maple-

wood, N. J.; Margaret-Melissa Dunham to S. Sgt. Louis Alexander '42, Muriel E. Clifford to Nelson V. Buikema, Jr., of W. Paterson, N. J.; Winifred Mergendahl to Ens. Theodore A. Davidson.

MARRIAGES: Kathryn Sempepos to A. Cutler Silliman, June 6; address: 113 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Barbara D. Roberts to Edward F. Oramy '40, June 5; address: 945 E. W. Main St., Belleville, Ill.; L. Amanda Sanborne to Ens James G. Kriebel, at Union City, N. J., June 6; Georgia Childs to Sanford Young, July 31, 1942; address: 5 Martin St., Essex, Mass.; John K. M. Ross to Alice Hasting '41, at Scrardale, N. Y., June 6; address: 7962 Provident Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; Edward N. Decker, Jr., to Eunice M. Bory '41 at Ridgefield Park, N. J., June 18; Lt. Robert F. Fulton to Flora B. Stickland, at Moretown, Vt., July 5.

DEATHS: Thomas Kellogg, of sea, in May.

ADRESSES: Ralph C. De Castro, St. Paul Ct. Apt. 18, Baltimore (Waverly Sta.), Md.; Albert W. Jeffs, 430 Elm St., Stamford, Conn.; Peter N. Bohn, Jr., 410 Chester Ave., Moorestown, N. J.; Doris Wolff Chamberlain (Mrs. Harvey H.), Atlantic St., Lynn, Mass.; Muriel E. Clifford, 1770 Wendell Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.