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THE COLBY ALUMNUS



APRIL, 1948



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The Colby Alumnus

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Volume 37

April 15, 1948

Number 6

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The Cover

Some of the brood of small fry in Colby's new nursery school are seen around the entrance to the ground floor of the Lorimer Chapel. Director Phyllis Kearney, '48, is adjusting the hood of one of her charges, while Chaplain Wagoner at the right is helping a toddler down the ladder. For more about this SCA venture, see page 5.

The Interested Reader Will be Glad to Learn:

Seven reasons why the independent college should survive. (p. 4)

That now two-year-olds can go to Colby. (p. 5)

That students and gyroscopes have something in common. (p. 6)

That the spectre of Communism haunted Europe a hundred years ago, too. (p. 8)

How Mayflower Hill looked in the days of wooden bridges. (p. 9)

That Isaac Kalloch, '52, was maligned. (p. 11)

Who used to keep Congress from getting snarled up. (p. 12)

That Eddie Roundy has a veteran ball club. (p. 14)

What eight undefeated co-eds look like. (p. 15)

Who puts on Colby parties that are out of this world. (p. 16)

That no other library can duplicate the 100 volumes now on display in the Treasure Room. (p. 16)

That Colby holds four of a kind. (p. 18)

The President's Page

THE recently published Report of the President's Commission on Higher Education is a revolutionary document, in many ways magnificently so. It foresees a tremendous growth in the already swollen enrollments of our schools and colleges and proposes subsidies for increased faculties and equipment to take care of this load. Still more significantly, it recommends policies by which equal educational opportunities shall be made available for all persons, irrespective of race or economic status. Its recommendations, in other words, should have a profound effect on our economic and social as well as our educational theory.

Colby men and women will be interested to know that some of the ideas in the report were anticipated in the work of Dr. Randall J. Condon, a member of Colby's class of 1886, who was Superintendent of Schools in Cincinnati from 1913 to 1929. During that period he extended the school system to the point where a boy or girl could go from kindergarten to a bachelor's degree under the auspices of the municipality. He was also President of the city's university. Dr. Condon came from Friendship, Maine, and it is interesting to know that he earned his way through Colby by fishing off the Grand Banks. Attention should also be called to Dr. William H. Snyder of the class of 1885 who pioneered in making the Los Angeles Junior College into a great municipal institution with terminal vocational courses in a great many occupations. Whether or not the Commission knew of these two men, at least the Report follows the trail they blazed.

The part of the Report that one questions is the part which suggests that Federal funds for current expenditures and capital outlay be restricted to institutions which are publicly controlled. The restriction is the more surprising since in many places the Report specifically takes account of the valuable work private institutions are doing and speaks of their right to a place in our total educational life. For example, the same section which stresses the need for equal educational opportunities for all goes on to say that this does not mean identical education for all. Uniformity, the Report itself says, has no place in a democracy. Variation is our accepted pattern.

We are confronted, in other words, with proposals that praise variety but do not make adequate provision for it. Independent institutions may receive some scholarship aid, but the great bulk of the support will be thrown to those under public control. Colleges like Colby, if they are to meet this increasing competition, must rely even more heavily than in the past on alumni and interested friends.

I believe that our alumni will meet the challenge. All of us recognize that the strengthening of our state institutions will mean a tremendous advance and we shall welcome it with heartfelt enthusiasm. But these proposals bring sharply into relief the special services which the private institution alone can offer.

Of its many distinctive qualities, the following may be mentioned. First, it is independent of the rapidly shifting winds of political doctrine and can therefore follow a consistent policy over a long period of time. Second, it is free to experiment, and if it has courageous leadership it is on the alert for new and imaginative ideas. Third, because of its independence it can more naturally act as a critic of social and political trends than can the state-supported institution. Fourth, if it is a college of liberal arts it can more easily resist the trend toward exclusively technical and vocational training that public pressure is likely to create. Fifth, it is in a better position, especially if well supported, to stand out against the lowering of standards that a public indifferent to the values of college life has been known to demand. Sixth, if, like Colby, it is a "residence college" as compared with the urban or "community college" described in the Report it can bring together students from all over the country instead of limiting them to one area. Last, but not least, it can give religion the central place in its program, where a public institution, because of our well-founded concern for the separation of Church and State, cannot.

J. S. Bixler

THE TALK OF THE COLLEGE

COMMENCEMENT — Colby's 127th Commencement is going to be one for the books. In the first place, it will have the largest graduating class by far than ever before. Furthermore, the year marks the centenary of the Colby Alumni Association and this will be observed by special exercises of a notable character including the dedication of the War Memorial Flagpole.

At this writing, arrangements have been almost completed for the Colby-Community Symphony Orchestra to present a full-dress concert — a treat to the many who have wished to hear this outstanding musical organization. Once more Professor Rollins and a student cast will put on an evening of good theater; this time, *The Rivals*. Another old tradition to be reinstated is the Reception on Friday evening, with dancing for the young fry and reunioining by the rest of us.

The Commencement Committee, headed by Bill Millett, '25, has given a lot of thought to the program, rearranging some events, adding others, tailoring a weekend that should give the best possible send-off to the Class of 1948, and an enjoyable round of activities to the alumni, old and young. Remember the dates: June 18 to 21.

TREE PLANTING — A piece of literature on the Wesleyan Alumni Fund headlines a quote from Confucius:

"One generation plants trees in order that another may sit in the shade." We don't know whether Confucius was coining a slogan for the University of Peking Alumni Fund campaign, but the aphorism certainly puts the whole spirit of alumni giving into a nutshell.

Every person who attended Colby from George Dana Boardman on has enjoyed the benefit of what a host of unseen donors of the past have done. Nevertheless, alumni giving is more than a mere repayment of this debt; it consists of free gifts to provide advantages to the youngsters of today and tomorrow. It takes a certain kind of selflessness to do things where one may not even be repaid by seeing the results of the gift. Yet, that is just what

is called for. Tree planting is a high calling and one is honored by an invitation to become a member of the guild. The Colby Alumni Fund appeal is your invitation.

COSTS — So much of Colby's immediate future hangs upon the question of building costs that one picks up every piece of information bearing on the subject. It was with interest, therefore, that we noted that the du Pont Company figured that 20 percent of its plant extensions in 1947 should be charged to operating expenses and regarded as "a penalty incurred by the Company in order to serve its customers and secure earnings from the new capacities earlier than would have been the case had the projects been deferred." This implies, we judge, that their economists expect future construction costs to level off about 20 percent lower than the 1947 prices. But they don't say when!

ALUMNI COLLEGE — In an experimental mood, the Committee on the Alumni College for 1948 is going to try holding it just before the Commencement Weekend, instead of after; i.e., beginning Thursday noon, June 17, with sessions that afternoon, evening, and Friday morning. An all-faculty program is planned, with a varied menu of pertinent and popular talks. The Colby family will receive the detailed program in due time.

The Alumni College offers a chance to get re-acquainted with alma mater on her dream campus. You will live in a dormitory, take your meals with the students, attend what "classes" you wish, browse in the library, wander through Beefsteak Grove, play tennis, or loaf in the sun. One advantage of the pre-Commencement idea is that you will be in the midst of college life. Those attending the previous post-Commencement affairs had a fine time among themselves, but it did seem pretty quiet. This time, although most of the under-class students will have left, the presence of 180 or so seniors and their friends will help you to capture the illusion of going to college again on Mayflower Hill. Better plan on an extra couple of days

at Waterville and matriculate in the Alumni College.

NURSERY — One doesn't usually think of a college chapel as a place where one hears the patter of little feet, but if you stroll into the Lorimer Chapel on most weekday mornings you will find a young hubbub swirling around the basement. It would indicate that Colby's educational offerings now start at the sub-primary level.

The nursery school is a project of the Student Christian Association, with considerable credit accruing to Chaplain Wagoner for its impetus. It has an enrollment of 18 boys and girls, from two to five in age. About half are children from faculty or student households. It is conducted four mornings a week from 8:45 to 11:45. The facilities include three large rooms which are furnished with all kinds of play tables, benches, a "jungle gym," teeter, swing, and various toys. One wall of the broad corridor beneath the auditorium has been decorated with Mother Goose murals by student artists. The AAUW chapter helped on the equipment and much of the carpentry and painting was done by a student-vet in exchange for free tuition for his little daughter.

The teacher is Phyllis Kearney, '48, who has a class schedule which permits free morning hours and she has a corps of voluntary student assistants who drop in two at a time for an hour or so. A typical morning program will include free play, coloring, finger painting, clay modeling, scrap books, cut outs, group activities such as singing, folk games, listening to reading, and so on. A fruit-juice-cracker luncheon and outdoor play also fill out the forenoon period.

The parents greatly appreciate the service rendered by the nursery school and the kiddies love it. One diminutive two-year-old brags to anyone who will listen that, "I'm going to school now." Asked where, she replies: "To Colby College."

LINE — "Milestones" this month records the birth of one Peter Spencer Ilsley who, it is safe to predict,

will graduate from Colby in about the class of 1970. When that happens, he will be the fifth in direct descent to achieve this, or (if you want to count an uncle) the sixth generation of Ilsleys to follow the Colby tradition. The Ilsley line, working backwards from Peter, is: Dr. John Lowell Ilsley, '46, father; Dr. Morrill Leonard Ilsley, '17, grandfather; Reuben Lowell Ilsley, '91, great-grandfather; George Boardman Ilsley, '63, great-great-grandfather; and Silas Ilsley, '34, great-great-great-uncle.

We have several third-generation boys and girls in college now, and some of the fourth generation, but can anyone else point to a longer Colby lineage than the Ilsleys?

CIRCULATION — A librarian of the old school, so it is said, once received a visitation from the trustees of the institution and proudly showed them the shelves with all books neatly in order. He had one apology to make, however. One volume was not in place because it was on loan. "But," he hastened to add, "I promise to get it back tomorrow."

That quite a different situation exists here, is shown by something we stumbled upon the other day. In preparing for the conference of the New England college librarians, our library staff thought it would be interesting to display on one table what the American Library Association selected as "Fifty Notable Books of 1947." Come to find out, however, only 20 were on hand; all the others, we are glad to say, were out on loan!

Of course, the usefulness of a college library is not necessarily measured in terms of circulation, as many of its important functions take place inside its walls: in the reference room, in the reserved book room, in the stacks and the carrels. But besides those uses, the Colby Library exhales and inhales some 3,000 books each month, so one can judge it to be a healthy, living organism.

FRATERNITIES — The undergraduate proposition to build off-campus wooden fraternity houses (as printed on another page) deserves thoughtful reading. No one can fail to have sympathy with the students' obvious impatience to have fraternity housing "this year." It is a com-

mendable effort to organize information and present a case. It represents a piece of good teamwork by the Interfraternity Council, a group which usually is merely an arbitration board for rival interests. To have them constructively concerned with improving the offerings of Colby fraternities is good, and it is to be hoped that they do not stop with the question of future housing.

Nevertheless, the document is interesting not so much for the plan itself as for what can be read between the lines. For one thing it indicates that the alumni building committees have overlooked the importance of keeping the undergraduates continually informed as to their aims and efforts to provide the best possible living quarters for their respective societies. The students are aware that high building costs seem to have stymied the immediate erection of chapter houses, but they do not appreciate the "blood, sweat and tears" which some of these committees have shed in an attempt to find a way around, through, or over the stone wall of tough facts.

Another between-the-lines observation is that this is in part a protest against a current college regulation that all men living in the Mayflower Hill dormitories must take their meals at the Roberts Union cafeteria. To anyone who thinks twice about it, the good intentions of this rule are apparent, for obviously with the heavy overhead costs of any dining establishment being more or less fixed, the greater number of persons served (up to efficient capacity), the higher proportion of the revenue can go into raw food. Hence, it is the diners themselves who stand to gain from any device which increases the patronage. Nevertheless, from the psychological standpoint this regulation was a blunder. To a cynical student — and there are such, nowadays — the rule was interpreted to mean that the administration resorted to compulsion so that it could make more money on its dining hall by not having to offer good quality meals. (Some students actually think in those terms.) Students, especially veterans, are understandably allergic to compulsion; in fact, they resemble a gyroscope which automatically creates resistance to pressure in any direction. Taking into account this frame of mind, it is no wonder that fraternity

house dining rooms assumed an almost idyllic desirability. The grass is always greener on the other side of the fence.

This is not the place to assess the validity of the arguments put forth, although one smiles at the blithe bypassing of some of the more stubborn problems. It is probably not to be expected that undergraduates should realize that this ground has been plowed before. About 16 years ago an alumni committee made a careful analysis of the *pros* and *cons* of having fraternities on the proposed new campus, and the majority report recommended their continuance. Then, at President Johnson's request, an interfraternity alumni committee went thoroughly into the matter of housing. The ideas of national fraternity officers were solicited. Wherever a college or university was reported to have a particularly healthy fraternity situation, it was studied. Wherever it was weak, it was examined with an eye to ascertaining the contributing factors and avoiding them in Colby's new set-up. After several months, the upshot of this survey was a report to the college recommending the integration of the chapter houses into the campus layout, fireproof houses, centralized heating, no kitchen and dining facilities, partial financing by the college, and so on. Accordingly, these recommendations were incorporated by the architect into the campus plan in a way which seemed good at the time and won approval from both fraternity national officers and educators generally. All this was reported at length in *The Alumnus* (see Vol. 21, No. 1, for instance), but to newer generations, it is a new question.

If the present state of student thinking runs counter to the conclusions reached by the elder brothers, representatives from both groups would do well to re-explore together the whole question. Both have a big stake in finding the right answers. The alumni have to put up the money for the houses and the students have to live in them. The interests of the third party, the administration, are identical with those of the fraternity alumni and active members, namely: to achieve as soon as possible fraternity housing which will serve the best interests of the fraternities and the college. We wish there were a simple answer.

1848 — YEAR OF REVOLUTIONS

By CARL G. ANTHON

"FRANCE is bored" angrily exclaimed Lamartine, Romantic poet and liberal in the 1840's, referring to the do-nothing policy of the July Monarchy. To overcome this boredom he and a number of similarly frustrated Romantics impatiently anticipated the Revolution which would bring democracy to the people and *gloire* to the French nation. On February 24, 1848, somewhat whimsically, the revolution broke out in Paris, and poets and politicians, artists and artisans, joyfully plunged into the first act of a stormy tragicomedy which was to engulf France, Italy, Germany and the Austrian Empire.

It is quite conceivable that men's heads in the spring of 1848 were turned by something less prosaic than the desire to eat and to work, as the Marxists would have it, or even by the patriotic desire for a constitution and "a place in the sun"—or at least, on the map. It is possible, as recent scientific theories have it, that revolutions, nations, nay, whole civilizations, come and go with the relative density of sunspots, heavy-furred rabbits, or some such supernatural phenomena. In this case, historians must spend more time on sunspots and less on a certain best-selling "Study of History." But whether sunspots, patriotic poetry, or boredom were the First Cause of what developed into the "Annus Mirabilis of Revolutions," the fact is that the whole civilized world—Europe and the United States—was overcome by wars, rebellions and a disproportionate amount of oratory.

By 1848, after more than 30 years of the Metternich straight-jacket-regime, the European air was highly charged with political and social frustration. The French chafed at the restrictions imposed by the Treaty of Vienna of 1815, and the peoples beyond the Rhine felt betrayed by their reactionary rulers in their hopes for national unification and constitutional regimes. In Italy, dominated by Austria, the secret and revolutionary *carbonari*—in which adventurers like Louis Napoleon (later Napoleon III) did not disdain to participate—were

The continental spring fever which swept over Europe just a hundred years ago was the subject of a delightful paper presented before the Colby Library Associates at their March meeting by Carl G. Anthon, Assistant Professor of History. Now in his third year at Colby, Dr. Anthon was born in Germany, but spent his boyhood in Detroit, taking his undergraduate work at the University of Chicago and his doctorate from Harvard. He taught at Hamilton, Hobart and Cornell before coming here. An abridged version of his paper is printed herewith.

trying to keep the patriotic flame burning by verbal and physical acts of terror. In the Germanies, Metternich complained that the universities were systematically preparing "a whole class of future state officials, professors, and incipient literary men . . . for revolution." The patriotic *Burschenschaften*, German student-fraternities, continually agitated against the old regime, symbolized by Metternich, and waved the black-red-gold banner as the symbol of the future unified Ger-

man Reich (actually this flag was adopted, not by the Bismarckian empire, but by the Weimar Republic in 1919). Germans, Italians, Hungarians, as well as the submerged Slav nationalities were awaiting the spark that would set the continent afire, from the ashes of which would emerge, phoenix-like, new nations and constitutional governments. The spark was ignited, as so often before, in Paris.

While the French Revolution of 1848 was the result of a number of agitations—liberal, democratic, and social—the element that gave it force,—one might almost say, fever—was Romanticism. After all, this was the age of Victor Hugo, Alexander Dumas (pere), Alfred de Musset, the loquacious Lamartine and whole constellations of Romantic *literati*... It was the period also of Gericault and Delacroix who glorified freedom and medieval heroes on their canvasses, as it was the beginning of the Barbizon school of landscape painters. In the field of music, Giacomo Meyerbeer "the Magniloquent" was taking Paris by storm with his gaudy operatic spectacles, while Francois Auber whose romantic opera "La Muette de Portici" had incited the Belgian revolution in 1830, was director of the Paris Conservatoire. Hector Berlioz was busy in 1840 composing a "Cantata on the Death of Napoleon," and three symphonies, "Harold en Italie," "Romeo et Juliette," and "Symphonie funebre et triomphale" highly romantic products all of them.

The unity of the romantic arts is symbolized by the friendship of George Sand, authoress and romantic revolutionary, and Chopin, Polish patriot and musician. After her emancipation from marriage, George Sand began to indulge in the sovereign freedom of love, literature, and politics. She became a devout follower of Saint-Simon, the Christian socialist philosopher, whose doctrines she propagated in such works as "Horace" and "Le Compagnon du Tour de France." The revolution as she anticipated it is best described in her own words (in a letter to her friend Rollinat):



PROF. CARL G. ANTHON

"Forward, then! no matter what the shade of your banner, so long as your troops are marching in the direction of the republican future! Forward, in the name of Jesus, who has only one true apostle left on earth (Lamennais); in the name of Washington and of Franklin, who were unable to accomplish enough, and have left us their task to finish; in the name of St. Simon, whose sons—God be with them—are attempting to solve the great and terrible social problem! . . . I am only a poor daughter of the regiment—take me with you!"

When the revolutionary adventure began she plunged her hungry self into it with alacrity. She published a weekly, "*La Cause du Peuple*," and composed the official bulletins for the Provisional Government of which Lamartine was one of the guiding spirits.

It is thus understandable that in the early excitement produced by barricades and revolutionary slogans (and even the appearance of the *red* flag, which the respectable Lamartine could not stomach) there were many poets and enthusiasts at the head of the movement rather than sound statesmen. While the moderates advocated practical reforms such as factory laws, universal suffrage, and genuine civil liberties, the radicals demanded socialistic experiments—for which Frenchmen were not ready. The inevitable clash between these opposing elements soon paved the way for the strong man—the dreams of so many romantics—in the form of the Prince-President, Louis Napoleon, in December, 1848.

As soon as Louis Philippe and his queen scampered from Paris to seek refuge in London, the American minister in France, Mr. Richard Rush, recognized the new republic on his own initiative. President Polk later commended him for being the first to welcome France to the family of republics. The United States Senate and House passed resolutions congratulating France, monster meetings were held in several American cities, and cheers went up for Lamartine, for Switzerland and Poland, and for the greatest miracle of all, Pio Nono, a liberal pope! Emerson who was visit-

ing Paris at the time, managed to hear Lamartine's great speech on Poland in the Assembly and recorded his rather critical observations in his letters.

For contrast, it may prove enlightening to look for a moment at the contemporary American scene. President Polk, in contemplating the revolutionary turmoil in Europe observed with satisfaction that "the sublime moral spectacle presented to the world by our beloved country" was a wholesome counterpart to the ailing continent. Yet the ink had hardly dried on the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo which ended the "War by Act of Mexico" and which yielded us New Mexico, Arizona, and California. And perhaps all was not so placid in the American family either. On July 19, 1848, the first Women's Rights Convention—the first in world history—was held in Seneca Falls, New York. Six months earlier gold had been discovered at Sutter's Fort, California. Women and gold were to be the dynamic factors in the ensuing decades.

Back in Europe, Louis Philippe was taking up residence at Surrey villa in London. His fallen minister, Guizot, and family set up housekeeping nearby. Soon they were joined by exiles from Central Europe. A certain Herr and Frau Meyer (alias Metternich) put up at the Hanover Square Hotel, and Herr Lehmann (Prince Wilhelm of Prussia) arrived at the home of the Palmerstons.

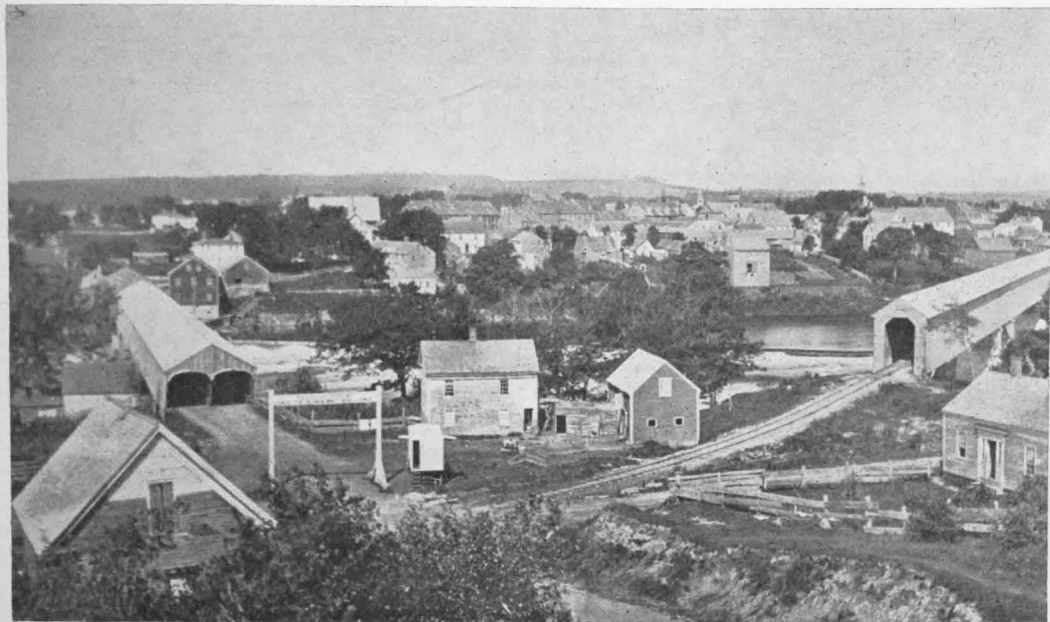
Inexorably the conflagration spread across the Rhine. The Germans had been dreaming and poetizing for years about the glory that was the Holy Roman Empire and the return of emperor Frederick Barbarossa from the Kyffhauser mountain where, as the saga goes, he was fast asleep since 1190. In 1840 the poet Hoffman von Fallersleben wrote the words to the ill-reputed "*Deutschland über Alles*." Karl Schurz, a patriotic student at that time at Bonn University, was engaged in writing a drama on Ulrich von Hutten, a heroic figure to German Romantics, while Richard Wagner was working in Dresden on another typically romantic theme, the Nibelungen saga. When the news of the Paris Revolution reached Germany, students, professors, and poets, as well as liberal statesmen were seized by a political spring fever—the weather was unusually springlike in March, 1848—and

the cry for a unified Germany and a constitution became universal. Everywhere princelings made liberal concessions, and even Frederick William IV of Prussia was inveigled into exclaiming that "henceforth Prussia will be merged into Germany"—indicating that Prussia was prepared to help establish the new united Germany. A national parliament was to convene in Frankfurt to work out the new constitution and the unification of Germans.

Hardly a drop of blood was shed throughout this drama, except for a few barricade casualties in Berlin. The whole revolution was carried out in an orderly, bourgeois manner, although Karl Marx had just proclaimed the class struggle in his "*Communist Manifesto*" (published in London, 1848) which began with words which are even more appropriate a hundred years later: "A spectre is haunting Europe—the spectre of Communism." At the same time, the Russian anarchist, Bakunin, was busily inciting the Germans to overthrow all existing society.

It is unnecessary to follow in detail the revolutionary wave on its path through the Austrian Empire and Italy. In Vienna, the leadership of the movement was in the hands of the students who formed an "Academic Legion" of some 6,000 armed students which gently urged the imperial court to seek safety in the Tyrolean mountains. This was the signal for the rise of the Hungarians, Czechs, Yugoslavs, and Poles who made up the conglomerate Austrian Empire. All of them demanded greater political and cultural autonomy within the empire, but the Hungarian struggle under the fiery Louis Kossuth, became an out-and-out war of independence. In Italy the news of the revolutions produced a veritable shower of constitutions in the various states, while Italians in the North prepared for the military struggle with Austria to win complete independence and unification.

"Never have nobler passions moved the civilized world," wrote the French liberal, Odilon Barrot, of 1848, "never has a more universal impulse of souls and hearts pervaded Europe from end to end; yet all this was to result in failure . . ." And as Lamartine expressed it, the Revolutions of 1848 were "the product of a moral idea, of



PEACEFULLY FLOWED THE KENNEBEC IN 1848

While revolutions seethed in Europe, the industrious village of Waterville, as seen above from Winslow, pursued its even ways. Barely distinguishable in this old photograph are the spires of Waterville Classical Institute, the Congregational and the Baptist churches. Waterville College, then three decades old, would be seen further to the right than the picture's edge, but far off on the skyline can be distinguished the hemlock-crested contour of Mayflower Hill.

reason, logic, sentiment, and of a desire . . . for a better order in government and society." The spring of 1848 represented a "springtime of nations" when Germans cheered Frenchmen and vice versa; when the Poles were everybody's heroes, and the restoration of a free Poland was a universal demand. People's confidence and hopes were boundless, and idealistic projects, such as a League of Nations, were seriously discussed by the all-too-elocuent leaders of the day.

The great revolutionary drama, so auspiciously begun had an ignominious ending. The initial successes had been too easily attained, and were more illusory than real. No important ruler had been permanently unseated, except in France, and even here the dynasty was soon replaced by another even more conservative. No armies of the old regimes had been defeated or disbanded. Real power was still, as before, in the hands of the absolute rulers, not in the sundry revolutionary

assemblies and parliaments. The parliamentarians in Frankfort should have been put on their guard when the King of Prussia told them, "Gentlemen, do not forget there still are princes in Germany, and that I am one of them."

The clash with hard realities broke the revolutionary powers. The so-called "professors' parliament" in Frankfort—there were 106 professors among the 800 delegates—was endowed with more brain power than probably any constitutional body in history. Yet it was powerless to solve the great political riddles: the question of a Great or Little Germany (Germany plus or minus Austria), the problem of self-determination of subject nationalities (which liberal Germans were as loath to give up as the most reactionary monarch), and above all, the problem of enforcing its own authority. The academicians in Frankfort conscientiously worked out a beautiful constitution, incorporating

what was best in the English and French traditions, but when they benignly offered the new imperial crown to the King of Prussia, he refused the gift with contempt. He would accept a crown from his equals, the princes of the realm, not from well-meaning parliamentarians who represented the people. After this dismal fiasco the delegates in Frankfort packed their bags, and those who hesitated were soon disbanded unceremoniously by royal troops.

Similarly, the nationalistic rising in Italy and Hungary were unable to withstand the hard reality of Austrian military power. Italy once more reverted into the "geographic expression" she had been, constitutions were revoked and reaction revived. The Hungarians were crushed by the combined strength of Austria and Russia; Kossuth fled to Turkey and was later brought to America by an American warship to be feted as a hero of liberty.

1880
See
letters
to
Editor
May
1948
Oliver

The last flickers of the revolutionary fire were accompanied by rather picturesque episodes. Republicans in southwestern Germany—Carl Schurz among them—made one final effort to overthrow the authorities. The rebellion was childishly ill-planned and executed. The ringleaders were imprisoned, others escaped. In Dresden a similar attempt at *opera bouffe* was staged, with Richard Wagner and Michael Bakunin acting as intellectual advisers. Wagner who had been prolific as revolutionary journalist during these months now exchanged his conductor's baton for a rifle. He had written some nebulous nonsense about the German *Volks* and its cultural mission, such as planting new Germanies across the seas. The rays of German freedom and mildness, he wrote, would some day light and warm "the Cossacks and the French, the Bushman and the Chi-

nese." To help usher in the Romantic Millenium Wagner proposed to pour inflammable spirits on the royal palace but the Communal Guard vetoed this operation. He enjoyed watching military movements from the 300-foot tower of the Kreuz Church in Dresden. Said he, in retrospect, "the view was splendid and the combination of bells and cannon intoxicating."

As one ponders on the lasting significance of the events in 1848-49 several points stand out. The Paris Revolution was undoubtedly the first social revolution in modern time, that is, the working classes helped bring about the revolution and affected its course. The proletariat's demands for work and a decent livelihood could no longer be conveniently ignored. Furthermore, the rising tide of nationalism could never be quashed. It would

be only a matter of a few years when Germans and Italians would achieve unification—though not by "speeches in parliament"—and a few decades more when self-determination would assert itself in Eastern and Southeastern Europe.

But for us Americans the most positive contribution was the arrival here of many confirmed republicans who had fought valiantly for their ideals. Carl Schurz and many fellow revolutionaries left the Old World and settled in the Middle West where they became known as "Latin farmers" because of their erudition. It was the German vote in Missouri, led by Carl Schurz, which largely prevented the defection of that state from the Union cause in 1861 and thus contributed decisively to the victory of the Union and the preservation of the United States as the only great republic of that time.

KALLOCH, '52 — ANOTHER VIEW

By MABEL KALLOCH ROLLINS

THE Rev. Isaac Smith Kalloch was born in Camden, Maine, July 10, 1831, the year that his uncle, Rev. George Kalloch (Newton Theological Seminary) was accepted missionary for the foreign field. Isaac resided in Rockland, Maine, from 1834 to May, 1847, where his father, the able and eloquent Rev. Amariah Kalloch, was the efficient pastor of the Baptist Church.

In 1848-'49 I. S. Kalloch was a student in Colby College, "Waterville College" at that date. He refused to expose several expelled mates who had engaged in college pranks, and a faculty member threatened him with expulsion, so "Ike" walked out. He was invited to return, however, with no questions asked. Those in authority expressed the desire to his uncle (my grandfather), the Rev. Joseph Kalloch, that his nephew return and be graduated. But he was already engaged in supply preaching, his father had died, his beloved step-mother had her family of younger children and he decided to begin his active church work. He received his A. M. from Colby in 1856 and the next year Madison bestowed upon him an honorary A. M. degree.

In 1851 Mr. Kalloch was called to

The review of Marberry's biography of Isaac Kalloch, "The Golden Voice," in our February number brought replies from several of the older alumni who remembered hearing about him in their day, and who protested that the innuendoes of the book were not in accordance with those memories. The Editor was more than glad, therefore, to receive from Mrs. Edwin B. Rollins of West Somerville, Mass., some facts which show him to be much maligned by his biographer. Mrs. Rollins is the grand-daughter of Rev. Joseph Kalloch who was Isaac's uncle, and has had access to various family records. We are happy to set the record straight.

the First Baptist Church in Rockland, Maine; his father was its first pastor and he, its fourth. Here he began his brilliant career as minister and leader in community life and temperance work. His positive religious conviction was, and always continued to be, that Christians were commissioned for such enterprises.

Tremont Temple, Boston, called him in 1855, where he worked with marked efficiency and wonderful suc-

cess. He left there because the Church was not unanimous in wishing him to remain. Although the sensational press, the liquor interests and their hired accomplices had made such desperate struggles to make his powerful reform work to appear as hypocritical humbug, his Church people knew him to be upright and displayed great confidence in him. Also did his former Rockland parishioners, the school committee (of which he had been a member), clergy and citizens to the extent of chartering a boat from Rockland to Boston and appearing at the East Cambridge Court House.

Of course the result of the trial was vindication by the Courts, but Mr. Kalloch and some of the Church members believed a separation would be the wiser plan. Nevertheless, before leaving his next pastorate he was invited to again become pastor of Tremont Temple. Although not accepting, he was always pleased to preach in his former pulpit when on occasional visits to Boston.

The Laight Street Baptist Church, New York, became his next field. His talents and efforts were again so rewarded that when leaving there for Kansas in 1864 that church member-

ship was one of the largest in New York.

In Kansas I. S. Kalloch studied law, was admitted to the bar at Leavenworth, did important denominational (Pastorate in Leavenworth Baptist Church), educational (a founder and first President of Ottawa University), editorial (Lawrence Tribune) and political (Kansas Legislature, 1872-'73) work.

His next move, which proved the crowning achievement of all his professional successes, was to San Francisco in 1875, where he was pastor of the Metropolitan Temple Baptist Church, preaching to immense congregations.

He warmly espoused the united workingmen's cause, exerting noble efforts to secure for the working men their rights. He incurred the undying and malignant hatred of the monopolists and rings, then, being elected mayor over the candidates of both political parties (1879-'82) created a country-wide sensation. The old Boston enemies with haste forwarded their

used and unused propaganda to be floated in the West. This was revamped and circulated. I use the word "unused" advisedly for quantities of printed matter had been prepared to be sold on the streets after the Boston trial, so sure were his enemies of their success of their scheme. I have before me a newspaper containing the advertisement. An unsuccessful attempt was made for Mr. Kalloch's impeachment.

Dr. Kalloch's (the degree, D. D., was presented to him by La Grange in 1877) conduct was so exemplary, and the underworld display so ineffective, that Charles DeYoung, the eldest of the "desperadoes DeYoung", who owned and ran the "Daily Chronicle", became enraged to the point of attempting to take Kalloch's life by shooting, inflicting serious wounds that threatened his life for days. DeYoung was arrested, but while released on bail made another attack on Dr. Kalloch and in the fray was killed by the latter's son, who was acquitted by the courts.

Joyful events were those for pastor and people whenever Dr. Kalloch visited his former pastorates.

Diabetes was affecting his health. He removed from San Francisco to Sehome, Washington, and lived there very quietly as pastor until his death, Dec. 9, 1887.

His photographs prove what family and friends said of him, that the Rev. Isaac Smith Kalloch was a large handsome man with brown eyes, chestnut brown hair and a beard that matched. He was a "Saint" according to the Bible definition. Loved, revered and honored by his friends, hated by his enemies. But study his enemies! Then decide what manner of man he was. For true it is that "a man may be known by his enemies."

His defamation may have been the objective of men goaded by avarice, ignorance, low instincts and vicious revenge; if so, Dr. Isaac Smith Kalloch remains unscathed and exalted to prove the truth of the Bible teaching that "righteousness exalteth a nation" and that the same all-powerful force exalts a man.

THE GREATEST PARLIAMENTARIAN

By DWIGHT E. SARGENT, '37

THE one man who knew more about parliamentary law than the great Maine statesman, Thomas B. Reed, was Asher Crosby Hinds.

Born on a Benton farm 85 years ago, he rose to national fame as the Country's greatest master of legislative debate. He was an able newsman, a three-term congressman, and a painstaking author. Single-handedly he almost, but not quite, moved the capital of Maine from Augusta to Portland.

Hinds did it the hard way. His parents were English immigrants who died when he was a small boy. Asher continued his education in the public schools of Winslow, and attended Coburn Classical Institute at Waterville before entering Colby College.

In 1879 he entered Colby with a scholarship covering tuition and room rent. Later he paid back the entire sum, plus interest.

Became Newspaperman

While in college Hinds distin-

The author is staff writer for the Portland Sunday Telegram, where the accompanying article first appeared. Following graduation, Sargent had positions with the Associated Press, Biddeford Journal, and New Bedford Standard Times. He was on the faculty of the School for Personnel Services in Lexington, Ky., during the war, advancing to the rank of Captain. He has been with the Portland Gannett papers since his discharge.

guished himself only by being one of the best liked men in his class. As in later years, he was genial, a good talker and brilliant. Zeta Psi was his fraternity, and on graduation at the age of 20 he was the youngest in a class of 30 students. He was a man of great physical as well as mental energy, being six feet tall and weighing 170 pounds.

In those days Asher Hinds called himself an Independent Republican.

(There were only three professed Democrats in the entire class.)

After graduation he went to work for his uncle, editor Hobart W. Richardson of the Portland Daily Advertiser. Young Asher showed an aptitude for every phase of newspaper work, first as a typesetter and later as a reporter, copy reader, and political writer.

In 1885 he was lured away from the Advertiser by the rival Daily Press and assigned to legislative reporting at Augusta. His career with the Press reached a climax in 1889 when he originated and directed the abortive attempt to move the capital of Maine from Augusta to Portland.

Hinds, only 26 at the time, turned every possible stone. He talked with hundreds of citizens, wrote newspaper articles and was the creator of major strategy. At his urging, Portland finally came up with the offer of land on Western Promenade and the promise

of \$100,000 toward construction of the capitol.

But there was another political power in Maine to be reckoned with at that time — James G. Blaine. Forces allied with the crafty Blaine rolled up their biggest guns and won the fight to keep the capital where it was. Hinds' brainchild became a dead duck.

Went to Washington

One of the owners of the Portland Press was Speaker Thomas B. "Czar" Reed of the 51st Congress, and he took an interest in his promising journalist. He admired the young man's industrious habits, accuracy, and thoroughness.

Speaker Reed took Asher Hinds off to Washington with him in 1889 and appointed him the speaker's clerk. A year later the political tides turned against Reed, and Hinds returned to his editorial work in Portland.

But the brief year in Washington was a valuable one for the young clerk. Reed had told him in the beginning that he would have to bone up if he were to prepare himself for his duties.

Hinds applied his keen mind to his work; and when Reed was returned to the speaker's chair in 1905, the young Portland newsman returned to his chair at the speaker's table.

He studied so assiduously that he eventually became the foremost authority on parliamentary law in the Country. Some experts called him the greatest in the world.

From 1895 to 1911 Hinds was of invaluable assistance to speakers Reed, Henderson, and Cannon. With the Hinds parliamentary mind on tap, the presiding officers no longer had to thumb red-facedly through the rule book. Speaker Cannon called Hinds his "elbow man."

On many an occasion the young man from Maine would unwind the Honorable Members of the House from a seemingly insuperable debating snarl. Previously a point of order might be argued for as long as two days.

Precedents Still Used

The greatest effort of the greatest parliamentarian reached fruition with the publication of Hinds Precedents of the House of Representatives of the United States. It was printed as House Document 35559, and is still



HON. ASHER C. HINDS, '83

used as a Congressional debating guide.

The work was started as a scrapbook of speakers' rulings and other useful material gathered from his government associates. Previously he had published a valuable but less detailed manual on House rules and practices.

His final work was a complete history of the House in five volumes, with three volumes of index.

"His great work," says D. S. Alexander, House historian of the time,

"happily combines minuteness of research with wideness of vision. Nothing seems to have escaped the eye or to have blurred his appreciation of the historic value of the slightest incident. Congress should ever be proud that it possessed a teacher whose constructive work must always remain its richest heritage."

Won Election

In 1911 Hinds decided to try his luck at politics. He had little trouble winning election as Republican Congressman from Maine's First District. But the strain of hard work became evident, and his three terms at Washington were rather inconspicuous. Poor health also forced him to discontinue work on a biography of "Czar" Reed.

Hinds' death came in Washington on May 1, 1919, after six years of illness. He was only 56. The end probably was hastened by the untimely death of his wife on the previous April 9. The late Asher E., a son, died in 1943.

Funeral services were held from the Woodfords Congregational Church in Portland, where he worshipped while employed by the Portland papers. Rites were conducted by the Rev. Daniel Gross, and Governor Carl E. Milliken came unsolicited from Augusta.

The American people are still reaping dividends from the productive mind of Asher Crosby Hinds.

URGE WOODEN HOUSES NOW

The accompanying recommendations were drawn up by the Colby Interfraternity Council, consisting of the heads of the several fraternities. The report has been sent to the alumni groups of these societies. Regardless of the merits of the proposals, it is of interest as an undergraduate project. Editorial comment on the matter will be found in "The Talk of the College."

WE hereby propose that the Colby College Fraternity Alumni Building Committee consider and ultimately accept our proposal to build a fraternity house off campus, of frame construction, as soon as possible, for the following stated reasons:

1. At present costs, and with little

hope that the near future promises any noteworthy decrease, fraternities at Colby would have to borrow up to \$90,000.00 in order to go ahead with the building of brick constructed houses on the Mayflower Hill campus. The repayment of this loan to the college, along with the suggested 4% interest rate will result, in the very near future, in an unfair burden being placed upon the fraternities since there will undoubtedly be a drop in the value of money. Past records proved that those fraternities erecting structures at such fantastic prices as \$130,000.00 have inevitably suffered bankruptcy with the return of normal price conditions.

2. Since the college refuses to sell the land upon which these houses

would be built, a vital question has arisen as to who actually owns the houses. Should the time ever come when a chapter loses its charter from its national affiliation, because of some unforeseen event, this question would present itself. It is the general opinion of spokesmen for the national fraternities that because of this unanswered technicality, it would be inadvisable to build upon college owned land.

3. By building off-campus, the following of the Colby architectural scheme could be ignored and houses could be built of wood, thus reducing the costs of building substantially. From several reliable sources estimates have been obtained for the building of frame constructed houses, housing about thirty men each, these estimates all being between \$60,000 and \$70,000, varying with design. Should the fraternities be in a position to offer a contractor a definite plan, it is felt that a saving in estimated costs could be realized as all eight fraternities would be building together and could use the same contractor. The fraternities have been further advised that a centralized heating plant would prove economical.

4. The Roberts Union cafeteria has a maximum feeding capacity of 500. At the present time, with but 321 men eating there, long lines are in evidence daily. Colby has now an enrollment of approximately 600 male students. When all 600 are residing on the new campus, there would be a lack of eating facilities for 100 men and the lines would be greatly lengthened. Separate dining halls in fraternity houses would alleviate this complexity, and would be of great benefit as pointed out farther on in this letter. For the benefit of those who are wary of the successful operation of fraternity dining halls, we submit the figures given below:

(There follows information showing that at Bowdoin, with rates \$2.00 per week higher than at Colby, the menu is somewhat better. Statements are adduced to show that fraternity dining there is more satisfactory than at the college-operated dining hall.—Ed.)

5. We believe that the two excavations and cellars already built may be utilized by the college for further construction purposes.



ARCHITECT'S ORIGINAL CONCEPTION OF CHAPTER HOUSES

Fraternity House Row, as first conceived, had decorative colonnades between houses. Later and more realistic designs have eliminated these and also the pilared portico in an endeavor to bring the cost under \$100,000 at current levels.

6. A parcel of land is available for purchase upon which all eight fraternities at Colby could build. This land is within a ten-minute walk of the Mayflower Hill campus.

7. In conclusion it can truthfully be stated that the morale of the fraternities on the Colby campus is now at an all time low. It is felt that some type of remedial action is imperative. Chapter after chapter has reported the difficulties of selling the idea of fraternity membership to the Freshman undergraduates. The lack of interest and general apathy of the Freshmen has been noticed not only by the active chapters but also by faculty and administrative members. This current attitude toward the Greek Letter organizations makes our position a precarious one.

It is strongly felt that the fraternity houses should be more than mere dormitories. They should be augmented by dining facilities and other means of creating fraternal atmosphere. The presence of dining halls enables chapters to entertain visiting alumni, guests from other chapters, and underclassmen during the rushing seasons. Of all things, communal dining is the greatest means of molding fraternal relationships. As was seen in the figures presented in section four, prices should not vary to any great extent with present Roberts Union rates if

the Bowdoin arrangement of a centralized food purchaser is initiated here at Colby.

With the graduation of the present senior class at Colby, the last group of Fraternity men who were here prior to the last war will be leaving. It is this group in particular who have been able to maintain fraternity prestige and position and who have provided the spirit and incentive during the post war years. With their departure goes the last of the old guard. For this reason, more than any other single factor, we strongly believe that fraternity houses must be built immediately in order to retain fraternity tradition and also so that we may be in a position to have some tangible evidence of fraternity to offer to future Colby men.

Colby has long been a fraternity institution. If it is to remain so, fraternity houses must be built this year for otherwise the fraternity cause at Colby will be lost.

In the compiling of this report, only those reasons for building off campus and at once have been advanced. We realize that no consideration of the financing of the amortization of mortgages has been presented. This subject was left untouched because we feel that this factor and others in the same line can be more ably handled by the Building Committee.

ROUNDY CALLS BASEBALL CANDIDATES

By SID McKEEN, '49

BACK for his 23rd year of coaching Colby baseball teams, Coach Ed die Roundy was busily engaged in filling up the gaps from last year's co-champ nine last week before opening a 13-game schedule with Bowdoin on April 17.

The Mules looked very good as they ran through early spring practice in the Fieldhouse and should again lead the other Maine colleges a merry chase in the race for the State Series bunting. Coach Roundy has only two regulars missing from last year's club—Mike Puia, who is helping with the coaching, and Carl Wright, now attending the Boston University Law School.

At first base, veteran Johnny Spinner, former Hebron standout was still turning in sparkling defensive work and should again prove pretty potent with the hickory stick. Bob Nardozzi, who moved up from the Jayvees last season, continues to improve around second base and may prove the solution there. Tommy Pierce, also a surprise star in the last campaign, looks as good as ever and is a good bet to have short taken care of.

Third base presents the first problem for Roundy. George Clark, who turned in an excellent season there in 1947, will be converted to a pitcher due to a dearth of experienced moundsmen. That leaves the hot corner temporarily unoccupied. Currently a three-cornered race among hoop captain Zene Hunter, fellow-basketeer Don Zabriskie, and Nels Goulet is developing and, regardless of the outcome, it appears that Mule fans can relax about the third base situation.

Two of last year's outfielders are back to take their old places in the garden. Both ex-Capt. Bob St. Pierre and Wils Eldridge are cinches to start in their positions and are rounding in to shape. Just who is to fill that third spot has the wily Ed Roundy scratching his scalp and the answer probably won't be available until about ten minutes before the ump takes his place behind home plate and bawls out "Play Ball!" Roundy, however, stated a few days back that he will

probably use one of his non-working pitchers in the outer garden. This is almost sure to be the case with George Clark, whose hitting would otherwise, be missed sorely.

Behind the plate, capable Captain Norm White looks even better than ever. White carried off the top Series batting honors a year ago and was easily the outstanding backstop in the conference. Aiding behind the bat

should have a good year on the mound for Colby. His forte is a mean fast ball which has to be seen before it can be hit very far.

Russ (Tubby) Washburn, who like Clark had a great year in basketball last winter, will be back for pitching duty and may have a better year than he did last season. A sore arm plagued the Fairfield three-sporter in 1947, but if enough care is taken this spring, there may be good news to report on Washburn's chucking.

Another who may help the hurling department is Roy Leaf, who was one of the best pitchers last spring on Coach Lee Williams' Jayvee club. Leaf has good control, a change of pace, and all-around good pitching sense. Bucky Warren, fourth member of the squad who hails from Dover-Foxcroft along with White, Pierce, and Eldridge, is also coming along well on the hill after a good year with the Junior Mules.

Rounding out the pitching staff are Maynard Rabinowitz, who tossed for Bill Millett's informals in 1946, tiny Dinny Dunn who did some mound duty in the service, Burt Silberstein, also a talented lefty with last spring's Mulettes, George Toomey, who alternated between varsity and jayvees last year and has the stuff which may make him a pitching threat before the year is over, and Win Oliver, a converted outfielder.

All told, the Mules didn't shape up too badly as they got their sleeves rolled up for another grind in the week before Easter recess. They could be one of the best clubs in Mule history and appear so on paper, but as Roundy himself has stated: "It doesn't matter whether or not the ball player had a great year last season; it's whether he has a good year this season that counts."

Meanwhile, the Frosh baseball club, was working out along with the varsity in the Fieldhouse and they should carry on the Mule Frosh record this year. The Freshmen appear to be loaded at every position and seem to be particularly well fortified on the

FRESHMAN FAME FOLLOWS FROM FANTASTIC FACTS AND FIGURES

Though it isn't the intention of this column to jinx the 1948 freshman baseball nine, the Alumnus sports department feels it should bring to light the phenomenal record in athletics of the class of '51.

The Mulettes won four football contests without a defeat under Coach Bill Millett. In basketball, the Frosh won 11 games while losing but one, under co-mentors Puia and Pullen. The Freshman hockey crew turned in a record of 10 wins and one defeat under Coach Bill Bryan. Swede Anderson's Frosh track squad lost only to Maine's Freshmen out of four meets. The '51ers thus have a sports record of 29 wins out of 32 contests.

will be big Dick Grant and Ray Brackett. Both performed well for the '47 Jayvee nine which lost only one game all spring.

The mound situation, too often a sore spot with the Mules, is far from cheery although it may improve by the season opener. As previously mentioned, George Clark has been working hard on the hill and it is hoped that he can go nine innings. Clark threw some in relief last spring and looked very good in spots. If he can overcome a weakness in his control, the Milton, Mass., youngster who was "discovered" by Coach Roundy while both were in the Army at Fort Dix,

pitching mound. Lee Williams, popular basketball head mentor, will again be handling the fortunes of the Frosh pastimers.

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

Some kind of an all time record was set on March 22 when the Class of 1948 basketball team defeated the freshmen 24-15 in the finals of the interclass tournament and thus kept intact a four year record of victories. The sophomores were in third position and the juniors trailed.

All agree that this aggregation will be seldom equalled. Not only were they stars individually, but over four years of competition they had achieved a rare degree of team work. Each winter since 1945 they have played each of the other class teams and have never lost a game, much less a championship.

CAMPUS ACTIVITIES

The Rivals—The executive board of the Powder and Wig Dramatic Society has approved the production of Sheridan's "The Rivals" for the spring play. A classic in the field of comedy, this play was written in 1775 and entails an extensive use of costuming. There is a possibility that this play will also be given at Commencement.

* * * *

Dark Room—The Colby Camera Club recently opened its new Dark Room in the Roberts Union basement. The room is equipped with stainless steel sinks, both for the enlarging room and film developing room. The club has an Omega enlarger purchased through its own earnings and other printing and developing equipment. A recent meeting was devoted to portraiture, with Eileen Lanouette serving as model.

* * * *

Taft—Robert A. Taft, Senator from Ohio and candidate for the Republican nomination for the presidency, spoke at Colby on March 14. The Women's Union was overflowing with over 1,000 students and townspeople. His lecture was under the auspices of the "Government 4" course, a series of weekly lectures financed by Guy G. Gabrielson of New York, a member of the Colby Board of Trustees.



UNDEFEATED IN FOUR YEARS AT COLBY

The class of 1948 basketball team has won the last four annual interclass tournaments. They are, left to right: Mary Willson, captain, Bethesda, Md.; Laurine Thompson, Washburn; Joan Crawley, Mt. Bethel, Pa.; Frances Hyde, Methuen, Mass.; Dorothy Worthley, Cumberland Center; Barbara Lindsay, Norwalk, Conn.; Muriel Howard, Winchester, Mass.; and Hazel Huckins, Plymouth, N. H.

Seismologist—Rev. J. Joseph Lynch, S. J., lectured at Colby on March 12 on "Our Trembling Earth." Father Lynch is director of the Fordham University Seismograph Observatory, and author of several books and papers on earthquakes. He pointed out that Mayflower Hill would be an ideal place for a seismograph as it was away from town and situated on a rock foundation. There is need, he said, for a seismograph station in upper New England.

* * * *

Poll—The International Relations Club recently made a poll on whether or not Colby students favored the Marshall Plan. About 100 were in favor of the plan as against four who opposed. This poll is being made of over 800 International Relations Clubs throughout the country.

* * * *

Scholars—The Recorder's office recently released interesting statistics on scholastic standings in the college. They show that all-sorority girls passed non-sorority girls by 1.4 percent and all-fraternity boys lead over non-fraternity boys by 2.8 percent. Chi Omega

Sorority led the women while Tau Delta Phi led the men. Also, the women outranked the men by 5.4 percent.

* * * *

PBK—The following students have been nominated to the Phi Beta Kappa society: Dorothy M. Almquist, Wethersfield, Conn.; Mildred Hammond Bauer, Bar Mills; Douglas C. Borton, East Rutherford, N. J.; Marie A. Boyd, South Kent, Conn.; Priscilla Bryant, Searsport; Everett J. Felker, Brooks; Louise J. Gillingham, Saco; Lyman J. Gould, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Edward E. Kaplan, Dorchester, Mass.; Helen M. Knox, Washburn; Burton A. Krumholz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hanna G. Levine, Dorchester, Mass.; Ruth E. Marriner, Waterville; and Ruth E. Rogers, Rumford.

* * * *

Conference—A student committee under the auspices of the Student Council is planning a Career Conference for April 16-17. A group of 13 men in different vocational fields have been invited to speak on their chosen fields and individual meetings will be ar-

ranged for Saturday morning. It is hoped that this will be an annual event.

* * * *

Tea—The wives of the Colby faculty gave a tea in honor of the Colby Wives on March 18 in the president's suite in the Roberts Union. The table was attractively decorated with green carnations and white snapdragons and tall green tapers. The cloth carried out the St. Patrick's Day theme.

* * * *

Librarians—The annual meeting of the New England College Librarians was held at Colby on April 2-3 with about 60 representatives from colleges and universities in attendance. James Humphry, III, Colby librarian, is chairman of the group. This is the first time this group has ever been entertained at Colby.

COLBY EXHIBIT IN N. Y. C.

FROM April 18 to May 14 there will be a display of enlarged photographs of Colby College in the show window of the Maine Information Bureau in the lower concourse of the RCA Building, 30 Rockefeller Center, through the courtesy of the Maine Publicity Bureau.

BOSTON COLBY ALUMNI MEET

ON March 19, 168 loyal Colby sons and daughters trekked to the Hotel Commander in Cambridge where they heard our President in rare form. From comments voluntarily forthcoming, I vouchsafe that it was the peppiest and most interesting party we have had for many a moon, and it was of importance, I feel, that the younger groups were beginning to take over. They were having a good time and yet they seemed exceedingly intent upon weighing the importance of every Bixler word. It forecasts well for Colby when the young people of our association show the interest that was evidenced all during the proceedings that evening.

Arline M. Bamber, '39, spoke for the women's group of our association, and our Dean of Women was especially interesting in the way she outlined the difficulties the women were having at Colby and the grand way they were carrying on.

The highlight of the evening was

the portrayal by President Bixler of the "three phases of our advance at Colby which are fast becoming realized." He spoke of rhythm in the life of a college and the importance of it. As a matter of fact, he said, "I am not sure that a little rhythm might not even help our football team a bit."

As he pictured the view out over the countryside from the beautiful Colby campus, one could almost imagine oneself back in Waterville. It is hard to realize that a small college such as Colby can do so much and yet, according to President Bixler, have the lowest budget of any private institution in New England.

Dr. Hugh Robinson, '18, outlined in brief the work of our Colby Club and invited more Colby men to participate in our good times.

I wish to second the motion of Dr. Robinson and tell all Colby men that they are really missing some fine times if they aren't making it a habit of being present once a month on Charles Street in Boston where we usually hold forth. Our next meeting is at Dr. Cecil W. Clark's in Newton and may I say that this outstanding Colby gentleman puts on a party that is out of this world.

Our meeting ended with the singing of the Alma Mater played by our President and led by Linwood Workman, Jr., '40. With one exception it

was the largest party in our history, and I can tell you that if the interest shown there spreads a bit we will break all records next year. It was grand to see Dr. Pottle back with us, and we hope he will make it a regular thing.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Edward H. Merrill, '25; vice president, J. Stone Carlson, '29; secretary-treasurer, Florian G. Arey, '15; Members of the Executive Committee, Wilson C. Piper, '39, Morton M. Goldfine, '37, Leslie F. George, '29; Representative to Alumni Council, Louis A. Wilson, '14. —Florian G. Arey, '15.

PLANS FOR PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK MEETINGS

THE annual dinner meeting of the Colby alumni in and around Philadelphia will be held on Tuesday evening, April 26. Arrangements are being worked out by Joseph Chandler, '09, president of the group.

The Columbia University Club will again be the scene of the annual New York Alumni Association's dinner on Wednesday evening, April 28. George C. Putnam, '34, president, of 550 Highland Avenue, Westfield, N. J., will welcome reservations from any Colby alumni or friends who may not have received the mailed notice of the affair.

The Rare Book Corner

"WITH admiration and love" is the keynote of "A Sentimental Exhibition" of 100 volumes which were put on display for the interest of the New England College Librarians meeting at Colby April 2-3, and which will be on view for returning alumni and friends at Commencement.

This is an exhibition which pays no attention to the content of the book, the binding, or even to the number of the edition. The volumes shown have just one thing in common: around them clings the aura of their previous associations as evidenced by flyleaf inscriptions, autographs, bookplates, or simply their authentic history of ownership. Obviously, such books are not merely rare: they are *unique*. In the whole world, for example, only one

copy of *Can Grande's Castle* bears the author's inscription: "To Thomas Hardy, Esq., with the profound respect and admiration of Amy Lowell. December, 1918," and that volume is in Colby's Treasure Room where it arouses in the mind of the viewer interesting speculations as to the thoughts in the minds of these two great, but unlike, figures in American poetry as each in turn handled the volume there on the shelf.

Again, here is a 1656 edition of Homer's *Iliad and Odyssey* to which adhere associations with an amazing list of distinguished names covering three centuries, including author, editor, printer, publisher, binder, purchaser, interim owners, inscriber and recipient.

Other representative items culled out of the hundred are:

Thomas Bailey Aldrich's own copy of his *The Story of a Bad Boy*.

The copy of *Anthony Adverse* inscribed to Edwin Arlington Robinson by the author.

Oliver Wendell Holmes' copy (with his signature and book plate) of William Cullen Bryant's *Poems*.

William Wordsworth's copy of Cicero's *Orations*.

William James' copy of Fuerbach's *Das Wesen des Christenthums* with marginal notes and underlinings.

One of the 25 copies privately printed of Thomas Hardy's earliest poem, *Domicilium*, owned and authenticated in his own handwriting by John Drinkwater.

Hardy's *Far From the Madding Crowd* inscribed by the author to his second wife who never cut open a page of the book!

A. E. Houseman's *Last Poems* in-

scribed by the author to Thomas Hardy.

Sarah Orne Jewett's *Country Ways* with the author's inscription: "Sarah O. Jewett. First Copy to be kept!"

Hardy's *Wessex Tales* which he inscribed and presented to Robert Browning on the latter's birthday.

A Kelmscott Press printing of the Archbishop of Canterbury's *Laudes Beatae Mariae Virginis*, not only one of the three known copies in New England libraries, but inscribed by the transcriber to Algernon C. Swinburne.

Milay's *The King's Henchman* with the inscription: "To Thomas Hardy with the admiration and love of many years, Edna St. Vincent Milay."

Alfred Noyes' *The Torch-Bearers* with the author's inscription to Edwin Arlington Robinson.

Laura E. Richard's *Nautilus* with a presentation inscription to Edwin Ar-

lington Robinson and an eight-line stanza copied by the author.

Robinson's *The Torrent and the Night Before* in its limited first and only edition inscribed by the author to a friend and with an omitted line inserted in Robinson's own hand.

Rosetti's *Hand and Soul* purchased by Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the famous English actress, and inscribed by her as a gift to Thomas Hardy whose favor she was wooing at the time in the hope of winning the leading role in a dramatization of *Tess*. (Note: *Hand and Soul* were not enough; she didn't get the part.)

A copy of the notorious forgery of the 1868 edition of Swinburne's *Siena*, together with a letter from its purchaser, bibliophile Carroll A. Wilson, containing unpublished additional information about the forgery.

A. Edward Newton's own copy of Wordsworth's *Lyrical Ballads*.

Class Notes About Colby Men and Women

1893

Albert H. Bickmore has successfully been through several operations during the past few years. He is still carrying on with his investment banking firm, A. H. Bickmore and Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

1905

H. Neely Jones has retired from the University of Syracuse faculty and he and his wife are living at Megunticook Lodge, Skootamatta Lake, Cloyne, Ontario. Mrs. Jones wrote the following: "We built a very comfortable, cozy insulated cabin (four rooms), and we enjoyed it so much that we spent last winter here and plan to stay this winter also. Neely has only to step out of the door to get the hunting and fishing he so much enjoys. One afternoon last winter when I happened to look out of the window I had the great thrill of seeing a timber wolf standing out on the frozen lake about 75 yards off shore. Last night for the first time I heard wolves howling, although Neely heard them several times last winter. We have great fun watching the various kinds of birds which come to feed on the grain and suet we put out for them. Later in the winter

partridges (grouse) come late every afternoon to feed on the buds in the poplars close by the house."

May Harvey, who retired a few years ago from the faculty of Portland High School, returned to Portland this fall after spending some time in California.

1911

Edward E. Roderick, senior deputy commissioner of education of the State of Maine, has announced his intention to retire after April 23. Mr. Roderick has been in charge of teaching services for the past 19 years and active in the education field for 39 years.

1914

State Treasurer Frank S. Carpenter has been appointed chairman of the executive committee of the Maine Cancer Society. Mr. Carpenter has recently purchased a home at 12 Summer Street in Augusta.

1917

Rev. A. Beverly Crossman, pastor of the Lincoln Square Baptist Church in Worcester for the past 12 years, has resigned to take up Evangelical work in Los Angeles, Calif. His resignation will take effect August 1.

1918

Otto L. Totman is general manager of Maine Food Processors, Eastport.

Frank J. Howard is still employed as a mechanical engineer by the Board of Standards and Appeals, New York, N. Y. He lives at 1595 East 43rd Street, Brooklyn 10, N. Y.

1920

Elliot Buse of Baltimore, Md., had a major role in the compilation of a report by a citizens' fact-finding commission (Commission on Governmental Efficiency and Economy) which was released to the press December 10. The report was the first of its kind in the U. S., concerning an important welfare unit and its contents drew widespread editorial comment in the nation's press. The report submitted to Baltimore municipal authorities nearly 100 major and minor recommendations for improvement of the welfare department.

1923

Marlin D. Farnum, Secretary for Europe and the Congo, American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, writes: "I have had another little job

assigned to me, namely, responsibility for work in South India. The present plans call for my leaving New York on July 30th for London and thence around to South India, returning home sometime after the first of the year."

Lucy Osgood Dean is a "home-maker on a 100 acre farm in the heart of Western New York's vegetable and fruit land. We raise apples, cherries, celery, green beans, and sweet corn for local commercial processing, and maple syrup and milk besides." Mrs. Dean has three children. Her son is at St. Lawrence University and her two daughters are in high school.

Edythe Porter Dunstan is teaching Latin and Algebra at the Punahou School, Honolulu, Hawaii, but spends most of her time in guidance work in the Junior Academy. She writes: "I take my Sabbatical next year and hope to study at Harvard or Columbia in the field of guidance. The guidance work has developed more or less from my experience in working with boys and girls and from knowledge of the Island families rather than from technical training. So next year I hope to add that. I shall make every effort to visit Colby while on the mainland."

1926

Albert Wassell has been appointed director of the Trenton Central High School orchestra for the second semester. Mr. Wassell has done graduate work at New York University and has also studied band and orchestra instrumentation at Salzburg, Austria. He holds degrees from Colby and Tufts.

Paul M. Edmunds is president of the Edmunds Strapping Company, Inc., 10-32 Bloomfield Street, New York 14, N. Y. This has to do mainly with the export trade and he has had to develop it from scratch.

1927

Marjorie Dunstan, who teaches English in the Junior Academy of the Punahou School, Honolulu, is enjoying her Sabbatical leave this year, and is studying at Columbia for a doctor's degree.

1929

George Fletcher and his wife are living in Rangeley, Maine, where he has a very successful and popular sporting goods store. He specializes in flies which he ties himself.



QUARTETTE OF CHOATES

Do four brothers all in Colby at the same time constitute some kind of a record? Sons of John F. ('20) and the late Bertha Cobb ('22) Choate, they are from left to right: David, '48; John, '49; Paul, '48; and Foster, '50.

Lucy Chapin Gibson and her family have moved back to Connecticut after several years in California.

Carolyn Herrick Critz, night supervisor of nurses at the New Haven Hospital, is now living at 9 Howe Street, New Haven.

Donald Fraser is receiving his mail at Box 47-C, R. 2, Alexandria, Virginia.

Dorcas Plaisted Larsen and her husband are living at 240 Norfolk Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Roy Smith has been associated for the past ten years with the Cortrell Company, Westerly, R. I.

Dr. Norris Potter is in the English department in the Senior Academy of the Punahou School, Honolulu. He is also editor of *Hawaiian Digest* magazine.

Donald B. Tupper has recently moved from South Portland to 2 Ivie Road, Cape Cottage.

Frances G. Weiss is case supervisor of the Social Service Section of the

Birmingham General Hospital, Veterans Administration, Van Nuys, Calif. She is co-author of "Attitudes of Patients in a Paraplegic Center" which appeared in the February issue of the *Journal of Social Casework*.

1930

Frances E. Thayer, assistant to the Dean of Women at Colby, has recently made visits to New York and Boston where she interviewed about 100 prospective girl students.

1932

Tina Thompson Poulin has been appointed president of the Contemporary Club, a branch of the Waterville Woman's Club.

Captain James Blok has written recently of the death of his wife, Clare Kennedy Blok, on February 13, 1948, in Blodgett Memorial Hospital, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Captain and Mrs. Blok were married at the Andover Newton Theological School in 1936 and made their first home in Wilmot, N. H. Before the war she was with her husband at Fort Devens, Mass., and Fort Randolph, Panama. She was evacuated shortly after hostilities began, travelling home alone with her small daughter. Captain Blok has written that his wife loved Colby and knew many Colby people. She received Christmas cards from many of them, and he wants to thank them all for their kindness.

1933

C. Lloyd Hooker is running for the Board of Education at Bath.

Dana A. Jordan has moved to 170 Maverick Street, Rockland.

Averill D. Gellerson has moved from Winsted, Conn., to 50 Rockland Street, Swampscott, Mass.

Lt. Col. C. Malcolm Stratton is attached to the Office of the Military Attache and Air Military Attache, American Embassy, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. He has applied for permission to attend a civilian college for advance education.

Victor H. Paquet is now an instructor of Engineering Drafting at the University of Maine annex in Brunswick. He was formerly a draftsman at the Hyde Windlass Company in Bath. Mr. Paquet may be addressed at 28 Russell Street, Bath.

1935

Emmart LaCrosse, Jr. has been appointed district sales manager in charge of the new sales office in Louisville, Kentucky, of the Link-Belt Company. Mr. LaCrosse entered the employ of this company in 1937 at the Pershing Road plant, Chicago, serving subsequently at the Dallas plant, Cleveland branch office, and, since 1941, at the Indianapolis branch where he was district sales engineer.

Ruth R. Toabe has left the Samaritan House, Troy, N. Y., and is now at the Bacteriology Laboratories, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston 15, Mass.

Beth Pendleton Clark has sent in her new street address as 220 Woodlawn Pike, Knoxville, Tenn.

1936

Jeanette E. Benn has landed in Hawaii and is stationed with the American Red Cross at the 147th General Hospital, Honolulu. She was a bit seasick on the ride over. They were met at the boat by the Red Cross with lais and a kiss on the cheek, and were entertained at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel. She also writes that she has discovered a group of Alpha Delta Pi girls down there.

Harold W. Hickey may be addressed at the Jordan Pond House, Seal Harbor, from May 1 to November 1, and the other months of the year at 73 Jefferson Street, Auburn. He is a teacher and restaurateur.

Thomas G. VanSlyke is secretary of admissions at the School of Business Administration, Boston University. He received his MA degree in Education from the university last spring. Tom's new address is 203 Park Drive, Boston.

Dr. Albert O. Piper has entered the offices of his father in Waterville and is practicing dentistry and oral surgery.

Katherine Cobb Quinn is receiving the sympathy of her friends on the recent death of her daughter, Sally.

Jeanne Peyrot wrote recently from Paris, France, informing us how much she enjoys receiving the *Alumnus*. Jeanne's address is 56 Bd des Invalides, Paris Fe, France.

1937

Valentine S. Duff is now in Yokohama, Japan, in the U. S. Public Health Service. His wife and two children plan to join him in June.

1938

A. Wayne Ross, Jr. is teaching French and English at Bedford Junior High School, Westport, Conn. He and his wife and their seven-month old son, A. Wayne, III, are living at 278 Penfield Road, Fairfield, Conn.

1939

A. L. LeBrun has purchased the New City Hotel in Rochester, N. H., a hotel comprising 50 rooms, dining room and lounge.

Leah Bartlett Daggett operates Bartlett Recordings with her husband, Horace Daggett, '33, at their West Street home in Waterville. They have all the equipment at home for cutting disks for almost any type of request.

1940

Frank P. Farnham is now a market gardener in Belgrade, Maine.

Russell M. Birtwistle has recently moved to 173 Rutherglen Avenue, Providence 7, R. I.

Mary L. Wheeler may now be addressed at 40 Berkeley Street, Boston. She has been staying in Windham, N. H., with her sister, Martha Wheeler Switzer, '44.

Dorothy E. Bake has returned to her former position as an English instructor in the Killingly High School, Danielson, Conn., after having taught for a year in Portland, Oregon. Dorothy writes, "I thoroughly enjoyed my Portland experience which included seeing as much of the West as possible in a year's time plus a delightful summer cruise to Alaska and the Yukon." Her address is 176 Main Street, Danielson.

Arthur T. Thompson received his MS degree in electrical engineering at Pennsylvania State College last June and in July was appointed assistant professor of engineering research at the same institution. His address is Box 535, State College, Pa.

Carl W. McGraw is now working in the Color Sensitometry Division of the Physics Department of the Research Laboratory at Eastern Kodak Company. When taking a company training course in January he discovered that his instructor was Willard D. Libby, '37.

1941

Ralph B. Rowe is a bank clerk at the

U. S. National Bank, Portland, Oregon. His home address is 730 N.W. 20th Avenue, Portland 9, Oregon.

Edwin A. Toolis has been appointed Chief Cost Estimator of the Florence Stove Company, Florence, Mass. He and his wife are living at 25 Highland Street, Gardner, Mass.

Allan R. Knight is now traffic representative for Northeast Airlines in Portland. He is living at 239 Woodfords Street in Portland.

Dr. Stephen S. Sternberg is a resident in Pathology at Charity Hospital, New Orleans 13, La.

George L. Beach, Jr. and Martha Rogers Beach have returned to Waterville and for the present are living with Martha's folks at 12 Hazelwood Avenue. Jocko was at the VA office in Rockland until its close a few weeks ago.

1942

Arthur Lincoln has a new position as actuary for the National Life Insurance Company, Montpelier, Vt.

Capt. Harold D. Seaman is now with the Headquarters Troop, 1st Constabulary Brigade, APO 633, c/o Postmaster, New York, New York. He is in the regular Army.

Laurie L. Harris, Jr. and his wife, Elizabeth Coles Harris, may be addressed at Box 4, Bernardston, Mass. Laurie is sub-master and director of athletics at Powers Institute in Bernardston. Elizabeth coaches girls' basketball and taught science and mathematics for Laurie while he was in the hospital with a broken arm this fall.

Linwood E. Palmer, Jr., of Nobleboro, was a very active member of the Maine House of Representatives last term.

Elizabeth Youmans Walthen is now living in Carrabelle, Florida.

John L. Lowell has a new position as the representative of the World Book Company (school textbooks) for the State of Connecticut.

1943

Lt. John M. Lomac, now that the basketball season is over, has been appointed officer-in-charge of the Officers Club at Cherry Point, N. C.

Robert E. Kahn has been accepted at and will soon enter Flower Memorial Medical School.

1944

Nancy Coggins Durkee, who received her BS degree from the University of Connecticut, is now living at 2205 Washington Street, Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

Wesley R. Doe is associate manager of the Transportation Bureau, Northern Baptist Convention, Chicago, Ill.

Lt. John E. Poirier is now at the Station Hospital, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland.

Deborah Dobson Fekete, who attended Husson College in Bangor after leaving Colby, is now living at 96 Ward Street, Wallingford, Conn.

Nancy Pattison McCarthy writes from Japan that she and Dr. John Moses are stationed in the same town so get together frequently to talk about Colby. John is with the military government.

N. Douglas MacLeod has moved to 51 Roger Williams Avenue, Rumford 16, Rhode Island.

Jean McNeil Decker wrote a few weeks ago from 94 Kent Avenue, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, New York. She reports that the new baby is adorable.

Her husband is a resident at Knickerbocker Hospital in New York.

Sherman L. Rancourt of Waterville was graduated from the Cincinnati College of Embalming on February 28, 1948, with Cum Laude honors.

Virginia Bates Wyman is now living at 223 Washington Street, Marblehead, Mass. Ginny attended Rollins College after leaving Colby.

Jean Hayes Wassell and her husband and daughter have moved to 136 Cove Court, Rochester, N. H.

William L. Mansfield, who received his degree in February, is a representative of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, with offices in Waterville.

Phoebe Blaisdell Farrin, who was married in November, 1946, is now a housewife in Walpole, Maine.

1945

Elsie Love Smith and her husband are still with her family at 2 Spencer Road, Glen Ridge, N. J., but Elsie writes that they have hopes of finding a place of their own by spring. She is working for the Irving Trust Company.

Mary Brewer Norton and her husband are living at 156 Indian Lane,

Oak Ridge, Tenn., where Charles is employed.

John Thompson of 24 Alburtus Avenue, Bemus Point, New York, is teaching Social Studies at the Central School and is also assistant Basketball coach and head track coach.

1946

John L. Ilsley received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry on March 27, 1948. During the coming year he will do his interning at the Baltimore City Hospital.

Mary Tetlow Moore and her husband, Roy, have returned to Waterville where Roy is in the outdoor advertising business with his father.

Mary V. Roundy is still associated with Station WFLO, Farmville, Va. She has a morning woman's show and a story-hour every afternoon. In addition she is Musical Director of the station, in charge of all music that goes on the air.

1947

Miriam E. Marsh was recently awarded a graduate fellowship at the University of Maine where she is studying Botany.

Gloria Chasse has a position as a social worker for the Health and Welfare Department, Division of Public Assistance, Augusta, Maine.

Bradley C. Maxim is teaching English at Fort Fairfield High School.

Richard S. Reid has resigned his position as Sports Editor of Station WTVL in Waterville and has moved to Alabama.

Eileen McMahon is working at Liberty Mutual in Boston and shares an apartment with Helen Jacobs, also a Liberty Mutual employee. They live at 1087 Boylston Street.

Emily Gardell is working in the Technical Service Laboratory of Johnson and Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.

1949

Richard Vose is home from military service and may be addressed at 109 Nesmith Street, Lawrence, Mass.

1951

William Bailey was discharged from the Army on March 15th and is now taking courses at Worcester Junior Col-

lege and working the emergency night shift at the Murphy General Hospital in Waltham. He plans to re-enter Colby next fall.

Milestones

ENGAGED

Mary Harriet Bixler, daughter of President J. Seelye Bixler, to Thomas J. Naughton of New York, N. Y. Miss Bixler is on the editorial staff of *Time* magazine, and Mr. Naughton is associate editor of *True* magazine. A June wedding is planned.

Phyllis Hayes O'Connell, '48, of West Roxbury, Mass., to Wendell Phillips Murray of Benson, New York. Miss O'Connell is a member of the senior class at Colby. Mr. Murray is now a senior at the School of Hotel Administration at Cornell University.

Ethelyn Bradstreet of Albion, Maine, to Theodore N. Russell, '47, Winslow. Miss Bradstreet was graduated from the University of Maine and is the home economics teacher at Unity High School. Mr. Russell attended Colby, served with the Navy, and is now engaged in farming in Albion.

Jean Maxine Rhoda of Houlton to Halston O. Lenentine, '46, of Portland. Miss Rhoda attended Ricker Junior College and Simmons College and was graduated from the Waltham Hospital School of Nursing. She enlisted in the U. S. Army Nurses Corps and served in the Pacific area. She has been on the nursing staff of the Aroostook General Hospital in Houlton, and is now engaged in private duty nursing in Portland. Mr. Lenentine left Colby to enter the Army and served in the medical department in the European theatre. He attended Portland Junior College and the University of New Hampshire and is now attending Northeastern Business College in Portland. An early summer wedding is planned.

Barbara Ann Backman, '49, of Waltham, Mass., to Robert L. Miller, Waltham. Miss Backman studied at Colby and at Boston University. Mr. Miller was graduated from MIT.

Janice Eyges of Chelsea, Mass., to Lawrence S. Kaplan, '47, Dorchester, Mass. Miss Eyges was graduated from Bates College. Mr. Kaplan is now attending Yale Graduate School.

Anne Gray Harvey of Weston, Mass., to **Richard Loring Bowker, '50**, of Needham, Mass. Miss Harvey is attending the Garland School. Mr. Bowker is studying at Colby, following service in the U. S. Coast Guard.

Helen L. High of Weston, Vermont, to **Prof. Robert V. Burdick, faculty**. Miss High is a graduate of Mount Holyoke and is editorial assistant in the Mount Holyoke College Press Bureau. Prof. Burdick was graduated from Lafayette College and has done graduate work at Cornell, and Harvard. He is a member of the English faculty at Colby.

Lorraine Cloutier of Waterville, to **Robert W. McNaught, '49**, of Dedham, Mass. Miss Cloutier is employed by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. Mr. McNaught is a junior at Colby. He served with the U. S. Navy during World War II. The wedding will take place on July 3.

Martha Jane Daggett, '50, of Waterville, to **Alan Richard Riefe, '50**, of Waterbury, Conn. Miss Daggett attended Colby for one year and is now a special student of pianoforte at the New England Conservatory of Music. Mr. Riefe is a student at Colby. A June wedding is planned.

Norma Dow of Houlton, to **David Hunter Cotton, '40**, of Houlton. Miss Dow is a graduate of Ricker Junior College and Stoneleigh College. Mr. Cotton was graduated from Ricker Junior College before coming to Colby. He is an instructor at Ricker.

MARRIED

Ann Elizabeth McAlary, '48, of Waterville, to **Kenneth Berry Stone of**

Augusta, on March 25, 1948, in the Lorimer Memorial Chapel. Mrs. Stone is a senior at Colby. Mr. Stone was graduated from the University of Maine and has been employed by the Fuller Brush Company. Josephine Pitts McAlary, '44, was her sister-in-law's matron of honor. Chaplain Walter G. Wagoner performed the ceremony.

Marion Jean Treglown, '43, of Plymouth, Mass., to **Brooks Witham Hamilton, West Roxbury, Mass.**, on March 28, 1948, in the Green Street Methodist Church, Augusta, Maine. Mrs. Hamilton has been a member of the *Kennebec Journal* news staff, resigning on March 20. Mr. Hamilton was graduated from Bates College and has done graduate work at Boston University and Brown University. He was a reporter with the *Kennebec Journal* before going into the Coast Guard. He returned to his pre-war position after the war. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are living at 25-A Sewall Street, Augusta.

Beulah Sperber of New York, New York, to Milton W. Hamilt, '42, on March 27, 1948, in New York. Mrs. Hamilt is a graduate of Brooklyn College and of the School of Education of New York University. She is teaching music in a New York Junior high school. Mr. Hamilt is now Sales Manager for the family concern of Bobby Sportswear.

Geraldine Hanson of Guilford, Maine, to Horace Landry, '49, Dexter, on February 21, 1948, at St. Anne's rectory, Dexter. Mrs. Landry owns and operates Geraldine's Specialty Shop in Dexter. Mr. Landry is em-

ployed as a staff writer for the *Eastern Gazette*, Dexter.

Bettie Plunkett Jewett, '42, of New York, New York, to **Donald M. Hayes, of New York**, on March 5, 1948, at the home of the bride's parents. Mrs. Hayes attended Colby and the Theatre School of Dramatic Arts. Mr. Hayes attended Albion College and was graduated from Rutgers University. He served with the Marine Corps during World War II.

Evelyn Hall Thackeray, '45, of Rumford, to **Ensign Marwood R. Clement, Jr., of Rumford**, on March 10, 1948, in the Women's Union, Colby. Mrs. Clement has been employed as the Assistant Training Director of Martin's of Brooklyn. Ensign Clement attended Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy. He is now attached to the U. S. S. Charles S. Sperry to which he will return after attending Gunnery School in Washington, D. C. Marguerite Thackeray, '49, was her sister's maid-of-honor.

Alice E. Lillis of Everett, Mass., to Lt. John E. Poirier, '44, Fort Kent, Maine. Mrs. Poirier was graduated from St. Elizabeth's School of Nursing in Brighton, Mass. She entered the Army Nurse Corps in 1944 and served in England and France before being sent to the Aleutians where she met Lt. Poirier. Lt. Poirier was graduated from Tufts Dental School and has served with the Army since that time. He is now at the Station Hospital, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland.

Virginia Ashley, '48, of Strong, to

CALLEY and CURRIER COMPANY

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HOW'S YOUR COLBY BOOKSHELF?

Colby College, 1820-1925, by Edwin Carey Whittemore, \$2.50.

Colby's Roman, Julian Daniel Taylor, by Bertha Louise Soule, \$2.00.

Colby's President Roberts, by Bertha Louise Soule, \$2.00.

Thomas Hardy in Maine, by Carl J. Weber, \$2.00.

Hardy in America, by Carl J. Weber, \$5.00.

A Shropshire Lad, by A. E. Housman (Colby Jubilee Edition, 2nd printing), \$3.00.

Letters of Sarah Orne Jewett, edited by Carl J. Weber, \$3.50.

Available from

THE COLBY COLLEGE PRESS

Box 282

Waterville, Maine

Arthur W. Porter, Jr., of Farmington Falls, on February 7, 1948. Mrs. Porter is completing her senior year at Colby. Mr. Porter is employed in Wilton.

BIRTHS

To Dr. and Mrs. Albert Braunmuller (Eleanor Smart, '43), a daughter, Rae Jean, on February 14, 1948, in Plainfield, New Jersey.

To Dr. and Mrs. Harvey J. Bourassa (Harvey J. Bourassa, '27), a daughter, Anne Elizabeth, on February 15, 1948, in Waterville.

To Dr. and Mrs. S. W. Hopengarten (Doris E. Rose, '40), a daughter, Jane Meryl, on May 8, 1947.

To Mr. and Mrs. I. Bradford Shaw (I. Bradford Shaw, '46), a son, Peter Bradford, on March 11, 1948, in Ithaca, New York.

To Mr. and Mrs. Russell L. Parker (Patricia Powers, '42), a son, Russell L., II, on June 19, 1947.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hesdorfer (Doris Lyon, '46), a daughter, Paula Ann, on November 14, 1947, in Bangor.

To Dr. and Mrs. John Lowell Ilsley (John L. Ilsley, '46), a son, Peter Spencer, on March 15, 1948, in Rochester, N. Y.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Perkins, Jr. (Frederick W. Perkins, Jr., '48, Jean O'Brien, '46), a son, Frederick Michael, on March 29, 1948, in Waterville.

Necrology

HANNIBAL H. CHAPMAN, '97

Hannibal Hamlin Chapman, well-known educator, died at the home of his son in Loudonville, N. Y., on March 5, 1948.

Hannibal Chapman was born on April 28, 1872, in Bethel, Maine, the son of William C. and Martha Baldwin Chapman. He prepared for college at Hebron Academy and received the BA degree from Colby in 1897. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. Mr. Chapman also did graduate work in English at Yale and New York University.

From 1897-98, he was principal of the Patten High School in Maine and in 1899 he joined the English faculty of Cheshire Military Academy where he remained until 1901. For the next four years he taught English at St. Paul's School, Garden City, N. Y. In 1904 he was appointed superintendent of schools in Hempstead, N. Y., a position he held until 1909 when he received a similar post at Corning, N. Y. He left Corning in 1919 to become superintendent of schools in Glen Cove, N. Y.

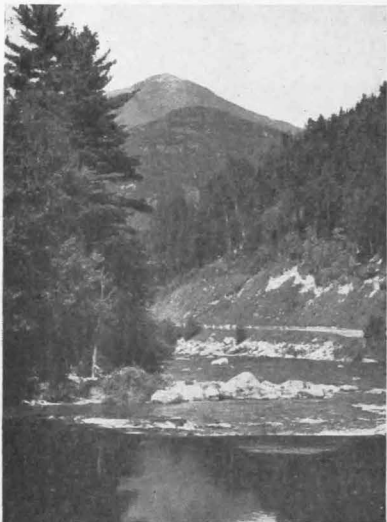
Mr. Chapman was married to Lotta Proctor of Waterville on July 2, 1902. He is survived by his widow; a daughter, Elizabeth Chapman Gilkerson, Poughkeepsie; a son, Alger B.; three sisters and a brother.

JOSEPH L. M. HARMON, '99

Word has been received at the Alumni Office of the death of Joseph Loren Milliken Harmon on November 25, 1947.

Joseph Harmon was born on April 16, 1880, in Buxton, Maine, the son of James Oliver and Mary Milliken

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Harmon. Following graduation from Hebron, he entered Colby in 1897 remaining only until June 1898, at which time he transferred to Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, where he received the AB degree in 1899. He was a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. Mr. Harmon received the LL.B. degree from the University of Indianapolis in 1906, and the Ph.D. from Lincoln-Jefferson University in 1921.

Mr. Harmon taught school for a number of years before being admitted to the bar in 1908. Since 1916 he has been a practicing attorney in Yonkers, N. Y.

During World War I, he was with the U. S. Army in a Heavy Artillery regiment.

He was a state Civil Service examiner and in 1918 was appointed secretary of the Municipal Civil Service of Yonkers. He was Past Noble Grand of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Past Consul Modern Woodman of America, Historian of the Rising Star Lodge, and a member of the Masons.

He published "Principles of Bible School Teaching," "The Philosophy of Public Service," and "Life of James A. Garfield."

Mr. Harmon was married to Florence May Kerr on December 26, 1922, in Yonkers, N. Y. He is survived by his widow; a daughter, Florence Mary, and a son, Joseph.

DR. ROBERT L. EMERY, '06

Dr. Robert Lovett Emery died at his Winchester, Mass., home on March 19, 1948.

Robert Emery was born on June 7, 1880, in South Thomaston, Maine, the son of Bradford A. and Elizabeth Maddocks Emery. Following college preparatory school work at Hebron Academy, he entered Colby in 1902, withdrawing in June 1904 to enter Boston University Medical School. He received his M.D. degree in 1908. He was a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity.

Following his graduation from medical school, Dr. Emery joined the staff at the Rockport (Mass.) Hospital and in 1912 became town physician and a member of the Board of Health. In 1912 he joined the Winchester, Mass., Hospital staff where he remained until his death.

During World War I, Dr. Emery was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Army Medical Corps.

He was a member of the First Baptist Church, Masons, Odd Fellows, and the Lions Club. His medical affiliations included the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society, Massachusetts Medical Society, and the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Dr. Emery was married on February 19, 1909, to Emma Adele Gibson of Spencer, Mass. They had one son, Robert Bradford. On November 29, 1934, he was married to Marjorie Whittlesey of Owl's Head, Maine, who survives him.

AVIS VARNAM CANDAGE, '25

Mrs. Avis Varnam Candage died at Ellis hospital in Rotterdam Junction, New York, on March 4, 1948.

Avis Varnam was born in Caribou, Maine, and was graduated from Waterville High School and Colby College.

She went to Rotterdam Junction 21 years ago and was a member of the Rotterdam Methodist Church and Arcadia Rebekah Lodge 389.

She was married to Everett C. Candage who survives her as do her three daughters, one son, two sisters, and one brother.

ROLAND S. FOTTER, '27

Roland Sidney Fotter of Waterville died the evening of March 27, 1948, shortly after the car he was driving was in collision with a truck.

The accident happened near the Green Moth Inn on the Bar Harbor and Ellsworth highway about eight o'clock in the evening as Mr. Fotter was travelling out of Bar Harbor where he had been to confer with the officials of the Kebo Valley Country Club with regard to resuming work this summer as caddie master on the golf links. Also in the car were Mrs. Fotter, who received a fractured arm and head injuries, and the two Fotter children who suffered from shock.

Roland Fotter was born in Waterville on December 27, 1905, the son of Percy G. and Emma R. Fotter. He attended the Waterville schools and was graduated from Colby in 1927. He excelled in athletics, receiving All-Maine honors as an end in football. He

was a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity.

Following his graduation he held a teaching position at Northeast Harbor where he coached athletics. He remained there for 13 years. For the past four years he has taught French and History at Higgins Classical Institute and has been head coach of basketball and assistant coach of baseball.

Mr. Fotter was married to the former Estelle Violette and the couple had two children, a son, Lee, and a daughter, Elaine.

He is survived by his widow, two children, his father, three brothers, and two half-brothers.

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