Subjects and Predicates

Alumni Activities Consolidated

In the interests of greater economy and efficiency, the various activities carried on by and for the alumni and alumnae of Middlebury are being given new headquarters in the West half of the Recitation Hall on College Street, across from Munroe Hall. With the growth of the College, temporary provision for office space and files has been found from time to time until workers and equipment were scattered around in every available nook and cranny on three different floors in the Old Chapel building. With the removal of the Book Store from Recitation Hall to the new recreation center, a suite of offices, all on one floor, now makes possible a convenient grouping of the office facilities involved in Alumni and Alumnae Relations work as well as Placement, Memorial Fund, and General Catalogue compilation.

Miss Barbara A. Wells, '41, Alumnae Secretary and Director of the Women's College Placement Office, is taking charge of the maintenance of both alumni and alumnae files and records. Included in the duties of Mr. E. J. Wiley, '13, Director of Placement and Alumni Relations, will be contacts with the joint regional organizations of alumni and alumnae, as well as the direction of fund raising activities. Professor Duane L. Robinson, '03, is engaged in the compilation of the General Catalogue, with biographical sketches of alumni and alumnae. The last issue, a volume of over nine hundred pages, came out in 1927. The new and expanded edition is to be published in time for Middlebury's Sesquicentennial Celebration in 1950.

Dr. Thomas Injured

Dr. John M. Thomas, '90, former president of Middlebury College from 1908 to 1921, is at the Rutland City Hospital where he has been since the morning of Sept. 9th when his car crashed into a piece of heavy road machinery on the eastern slope of the Mendon Mountain roadway. He is expected to be in the hospital until the latter part of October recovering from a broken jaw, face cuts, and a broken upper left arm.
The Middlebury football squad began preparations on Sept. 3rd for the College’s 61st football season.

Coach Walter J. “Duke” Nelson, ’32, says that the competition for places on the first team is wide open even though the squad is well-bulked with veterans of last year’s games. “It’s too early to make any predictions about what kind of a team we will have,” he said on the first day of practice, “but we can hope to have a squad that is as good or a little better than last year’s.”

Twenty-three lettermen, predominated by sophomores, will provide the Panthers with a solid nucleus to start from, but Coach Nelson’s attention will be devoted to the nonlettermen whose strength will be the barometer by which Middlebury may be judged either good or fair.

Faced with a stiff nine game schedule, Middlebury will need the services of good substitutes who can replace the regulars with no noticeable depreciation in the strength of the team.

Three linemen have departed from the regular forward wall of last fall. Capt. Art Pepin, end, and Roy Kinsey, tackle, relinquished their posts on graduation day, while Paul Kailly, also an end, is giving up football so as not to risk injury which would jeopardize the prospects of next winter’s Middlebury ski team of which he is a mainstay in the downhill and slalom events.

Sophomore Ted Guglin probably will fill Pepin’s spot at left end, while the other end assignment will most likely be handled by Irv Meeker, a letterman. Duke expects plenty of competition for the two end spots from among a group of lettermen consisting of Jack Hamre, Martin Johnson, Tony Monaco, Bob Homkey, and Bob Wilson. It is Duke’s intention to also use Wilson as a blocking back. The Panther coaching staff has formulated a rotation system which allows some of the players to alternate in the backfield which should prove some help.

Johnny Corbisiero, and Bill McNamara, will be back again at the halfback positions while sparkplugging the Panther’s running backfield this season will be Che Che Barquin, Jack Mulcahy, Homer Ellis, Dick Bounerba, Bob Handrahan, Jack Barry, and John Shahan, are all in close competition for backfield honors.

Capt. Charles Puksta, Uke Mocas, Dave Thompson, Bred Lindeman, Walt Connors and Bob Rauner are competing for first team honors at the center position. These six players are lettermen.

Middlebury will play its first game of the season with Hobart the day after classes start on Sept. 27th. The Panthers will then face a procession of top small college teams, including Williams, Trinity, Coast Guard, St. Lawrence, Norwich, Union and Vermont.

Thus 100 out of the 168 men of the class of 1951 will come to Middlebury with the Alumni stamp of approval.

On the women’s side of the college, the freshman class of 96 women is representative of fine all-around American women. Twelve percent of both freshmen and advanced standing students entering this fall have Middlebury parents. Twenty-six percent of the freshmen and 35% of the transfers have Middlebury relatives. Nearly 90% of the freshmen and transfers are personally acquainted with either Middlebury students, graduates or both, and about 60% of the entering students were specially recommended by Middlebury graduates. Just as in the men’s entering class, a large number of new women students this fall are already familiar with Middlebury and its traditions.

Geographically the new men come from all over the world including France, Greece, Iraq, Canada, and Hawaii, as well as various sections of the United States. Twelve of the new women students have lived outside of the United States in Spain, England,
Canada, Pago Pago (American Samoa), Hawaii, West Africa, Japan, or Turkey. Applications were received from girls residing in 35 of the 48 States, and from six foreign countries. Accepted freshmen represent 20 States scattered throughout the country, and transfer students represent seven States.

New Appointments

Fifteen Appointments to the faculty and staff of Middlebury College were announced recently by President Samuel S. Stratton. Dr. Harry H. Hubbell, Jr., who has been appointed Associate Professor of Physics, was a member of the Williams College faculty last year. A graduate of Williams, he holds degrees from Lafayette College and Princeton University.

Dr. Walter H. Clark comes to Middlebury as Associate Professor of Psychology and Education after a two-year period of teaching at Bowdoin College. He completed his undergraduate course of study at Harvard University where he was awarded Ph.D., Ed. M., and A.M. degrees.

Appointed as Assistant Professor of Psychology is Robert R. Wilson of Denison, Texas. He is a graduate of Austin College, Sherman, Texas, and holds M.A. and Ed. D. degrees from Columbia University.

The newly created position of Medical Advisor to the College has been accepted by Dr. Stanton S. Eddy, Sr. Dr. Eddy, after receiving his A.B. degree from Middlebury College, entered the University of Vermont Medical School where he completed his M.D. requirements. He has also studied at the Yale University Medical School and has been a member of the staffs of the Boston City Hospital and the Children's Hospital in Boston. Since 1900 he has been a prominent physician in Middlebury.

Stanley V. Wright, White Plains, N. Y., has been appointed Director of Admissions for Men. He is a graduate of the University of Vermont; and Miss Ruth E. Cann, Albany, N. Y., has been designated Director of Admissions for Women. Both of the new directors are graduates of Middlebury College.

Miss Cann served as a teacher of French, Spanish, and Italian at the Schuyler High School, Albany, N. Y., from 1929 until 1944 when she joined the staff of the United Nations Relief Association. While in Europe, she was director of a displaced persons camp in Wurzburg, Germany. Mr. Wright saw action in the Army Air Service during World War I, and in the World War II navy.

The new college chaplain is Roland V. Johnson, a graduate of Middlebury College and the Bangor Theological Seminary, who served overseas in World War II as a Major in the U. S. Army Chaplain Corps. Before entering the Army, he was pastor of the Congregational Church, Revere, Mass.

Oscar de la Vega, who has received the appointment of Lecturer in Spanish Language and Literature, holds the degrees of Ph.D., and Litt. D. He is a native of Central America and is a noted educator in the secondary school system of the Republic of Cuba.

The new instructors are: History, Pardon E. Tillinghast, Harvard University; Political Science, Harris W. Thurban, University of Vermont; Music, Miss Rosa S. Drake, University of Rochester and the Eastman School of Music; English, Donald S. Putnam, Middlebury College, and Lockwood Merriman, University of Michigan; Spanish, Miss Lenore Jenkins Johnson, Middlebury College; and French, Fernand Marty, a graduate of French Universities who after being captured by the German Army in 1940 escaped and fled to North Africa where he joined the Free French Army. He also holds an A.B. degree from Jacksonville College, Alabama.

Named as assistants were: Physics, Miss Valerie C. Williams, Middlebury College; Biology, Miss Shirley Blodgett, Beaver College; and Spanish, Miss Consuelo Sanz, a native of Ecuador who will also be in charge of the Spanish House. Miss Sanz did graduate work at Brown University last year.

Miss Elizabeth W. Baker has been appointed Social Director of both the Men's and Women's Colleges.

EDITORIAL BOARD

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George H. Huban

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Contributions for Alumni News and Notes, and changes in address should be addressed to the alumni and alumnae secretaries, other contributions to the editor.

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1947 Fall Sports Schedule

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<td>Oct. 25 Kimball Union Acad.</td>
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<td>11 Trinity</td>
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<td>18 Coast Guard Acad.</td>
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<td>25 <em>St. Lawrence</em></td>
<td>Varsity Cross Country</td>
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<td>Nov. 1 Norwich</td>
<td>Oct. 10 <em>Champlain</em></td>
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<td>8 *Union</td>
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<td>Oct. 8 *Union</td>
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<td>Nov. 14 *Vermont</td>
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*At Home.

Homecoming

A large number of alumni and alumnae are expected to return to the Campus for Homecoming Day, Saturday, Oct. 4th.

The Williams and Middlebury football teams will play an afternoon game on Porter Field at 2 o'clock Saturday. Prior to the game, an interim meeting of the Alumni Association was held.

[Cont'd. on pag 18]
The death of Dr. Paul Dwight Moody at his country home near Shrewsbury, Vermont, on August 18, 1947 removes a highly respected friend of Middlebury College who achieved marked success both as an administrator and an educator during his twenty-one years as President of the College from 1921 to 1942. Following the rise of Middlebury to a high position among the country’s institutions of higher education, Dr. Moody left Middlebury to return to the ministry as associate pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in New York City. Last September he retired from active work and took up residence on his Shrewsbury estate.

The following article by Dean W. Storrs Lee, ’28, entitled “Twenty Years A-Growing” is reprinted from the June, 1941 issue of the News Letter. It gives Alumni, Alumnae and friends of the College a glimpse of Dr. Moody’s successful career as President of Middlebury.

Samuel S. Stratton

The Armistice of World War I was a little less than three years old. Major Paul D. Moody, senior chaplain of the A.E.F., had been back from Europe only two years and those two years had been spent at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York. Then one day in the early summer of 1921, James M. Gifford made an entirely unexpected appointment with him and casually popped the question: Would he care to accept the presidency of Middlebury College?

Something of the spirit in which he answered that invitation was revealed in an opening address in Mead Chapel the September following, when his future students were first exposed to the new President’s educational philosophy and platform. These paragraphs stood out in their minds: “Our aim will be not to turn out numbers but men, to make Middlebury synonymous with the best in appreciation, service, character. . . . It is not our hope to grow large. We want only as many students as we can really benefit. . . . The qualitative must become our standard rather than the quantitative, not only in students but in what we offer them.”

During the twenty years since that address was made President Moody has been at his desk on the third floor of Old Chapel almost daily, with only two “leaves”: a brief trip to Europe in 1929 and a very long trip to Washington during 1940–1941. But anyone familiar with the workings of a college president’s office knows that even during such “leaves,” the titular head is not relieved of all the responsibilities. Between the rush of events in Washington and Middlebury, it probably hasn’t once occurred to him that Commencement 1941 completes his twentieth year as Prexy, but despite his reluctance to pause at milestones, it is time to halt for a moment and look back over the distance covered. How has the original quality versus quantity thesis withstood the jolts of the road?

In that first Chapel address President Moody failed altogether to mention one corollary of the qualitative idea. Out of modesty it may not have occurred to him, but it was as true then as it is true now that in any college where quality is stressed, quantity in quality is likely to follow. Once word gets about that high standards are being cultivated, one doesn’t need to worry seriously about the market. There will be lean
seasons and full seasons, but in the long run quality sells itself. And the figures bear out the facts for Middlebury. In the twelve decades preceding President Moody’s arrival, less than four thousand students had registered at Middlebury: in the two decades of his administration over four thousand five hundred have been enrolled. From 1802-1921, 2,499 had received baccalaureate degrees;—Commencement this June will bring the number of degrees for the past twenty years to a total of over 2,600.

Alumni of the ’80’s and ’90’s will of course protest that regardless of who was at the helm, nineteenth century liberal arts education was far superior to that of the twentieth century. Latin is going. Greek is practically gone, requirements in mathematics aren’t the same, utility education has edged out the old traditions. But the protest isn’t entirely apropos or fair. Education has to be justified in terms of current civilization—at least that is the view that has been forced upon us. So if comparisons are to be made, Middlebury standards have to be set up against contemporary standards of other colleges to make conclusions valid.

The fact that Middlebury is on the rosters of the outstanding accrediting boards including the Approved List of the Association of American Universities, that it ranks close to the top among nearly 400 colleges which give the American Council Psychological Examination, that it is one of the exclusive group of eleven colleges to which the M.I.T. plan is available, and that it was the only eastern college of its type to be chosen to participate in the study of teacher-education by the Commission of Teacher-Education, furnishes ample evidence of the stature Middlebury has attained during the past decades. The advance in quality education has at least kept pace with advances in quantity.

The critics haven’t yet decided whether adding courses to the curriculum of a liberal arts college is or isn’t a step in the right direction. But while the critics have been trying to reach a conclusion, Middlebury has been adding subjects almost as fast as other colleges. As an indication of the comparative breadth of the curriculum, undergraduates now have seventy-five more courses to choose from than they had in 1921. The department of Contemporary Civilization arrived in 1922, American Literature and Drama and Public Speaking in 1923, then Sociology and Italian two years later; but the bulk of the additions in courses has been made in the old departments. Miss Bristol’s figures show that twice as many students are enrolled in Political Science now as were registered two decades ago, that the percentage enrollment in German has doubled, that a slightly larger percentage of students take mathematics now than did in the days when the subject was compulsory for Freshmen in President Moody’s first year; that, on the other hand, a tenth as many now elect Latin, and Biology and Physics have less than half the popularity of 1921. But the figures defy the drawing of inferences. If the enrollments were presented in graph form the lines would see-saw up and down, baffling anyone who thought he could squeeze conclusions from them. The ratio of teachers to students was one to twelve in 1921 and is still one to twelve. Undergraduate men average six months younger than they did twenty years ago and while you are trying to puzzle that one out, you are informed that the women average eight months older. Forty percent of the students came from Vermont in 1921, and only seventeen percent this year. A good percentage technician can make isolated figures prove about what he wants them to, but once a diversified assortment is compiled, the contradictions add up to nothing in favor of an educational point to be proved.

The figures and graphs are interesting; they indicate change and growth, occasionally reflect shifts in national, social trends, but the only thing they can be made to prove incontrovertibly is that Middlebury has never been allowed to settle into a period of stagnancy. And that is about as high praise as any college or college president can hope to receive. The spirit of inquiry and experiment is essential to the advancement of any college, and President Moody has seen to it that such a spirit remained vital.

That men, not buildings, make a college, is a platitude critics of education have constantly reiterated down the years, but even the harshest of the critics have to admit that ample quarters facilitate the educational process. There has to be a common sense compromise.

Middlebury hasn’t indulged in any revolutionary building sprees, sky scraping, or display of pretty architecture for the sake of the Gothic, Romanesque, or Empire, but stone by stone during the two decades, new accommodations have been built as the need for them became imperative: the Château ($183,000) and Music Studios ($31,000) in 1925, Porter Hospital and [Continued on page 17]
The Starr Library at Middlebury College has received a distinguished collection of early printed books through the estate of Helen G. Tasheira of California. Mrs. Tasheira had no direct connection with the College but both she and her husband, who had a summer home in Shrewsbury, Vermont, had been generous benefactors to the College because of the ideals for which Middlebury stands. The Helen G. Tasheira books, valued at $4,500.00 the present time, consist of forty-three titles of incunabula printed by some of the most famous printers of the fifteenth century.

Books printed in the fifteenth century are known as incunabula from this cradle period of printing, from 1450 to 1500. These books are treasured by printers, librarians, scholars, and bibliophiles not only for their rarity but also for their beauty, for some of the most gracious printing came from this period. Although the use of moveable type promoted the production of books into a business, the traditions of the monastery, the care of the scribe, and the patronage of learning combined to retain in the making of books the artistry of the manual. Pages were laid out as carefully as before with very elegant and very legible types, generously spaced and beautifully proportioned.

Middlebury now owns a collection of incunabula of which few colleges of like size can boast. With the exception of the Chapin Library of Williams College, no other small college that I know of in this country can equal this collection. Some of the titles in Middlebury's collection are not listed in the British Museum, others are only duplicated in America in the Huntington Library of California, and others may be unique in this country.

One of the most important books of this collection is the *Decisiones Antiquae et Novae Rotae Romanae* printed in Mainz in 1477. Printing from moveable type was probably invented by John Gutenberg in Mainz and it was there that the famous Gutenberg Bible was printed from 1450 to 1456. Peter Schoeffer, said to be the most skilful printer of the 15th Century, may have been employed by Gutenberg as foreman in the printing of this Bible. Certain it is that Schoeffer with Johann Fust was the first to employ a printer's mark or device which was probably an extension of a sign to mark their shop. The Middlebury Schoeffer book has this device, the joined armorial shields, printed in red directly below the colophon which is also printed in red on the last page. The book is printed in Gothic type in two columns and has capitals, paragraph marks, and line ends supplied in red. This custom is a direct inheritance from the manuscript days when the first initial of a paragraph was elaborately filled in by an illuminator in red, hence rubricated.

Printing spread rapidly from Mainz through Northern Europe to Strassburg, Cologne, Basle, Augsburg, and Nuremberg. There are editions in the collection from all of these important northern printing centers. Characteristic of all is the heavy, angular Gothic letter printed with a thick, black ink and known as black letter. A copy of Duranti's *Rationale* from Strassburg is bound in what is probably contemporary boards which were badly worm-eaten several centuries ago. From the press of Ulrich Zell of Cologne in which William Caxton studied printing, there are Gallensis' *Summa collationum* printed ca 1470 with Gothic letters beautifully spaced in single column and Herolt's *Sermones* in two volumes, folio, printed in 1474 with two columns to a page in the manner of manuscript folios. These sermons were the
source of some of Chaucer's stories and this edition is the earliest dated and possibly the first. These Sermons are complete although the British Museum book was a duplicate from the Stuttgart Bible.

Westminster in 1477, giving England the dis~

rubricated initial letter in red and green on the first page of Cardinal Torquemada's "Expositio Psalterii" which was printed in Augsburg by Johann Schuessler in 1472, showing the Gothic type.

Printing was carried to England by William Caxton who observed the process when visiting Cologne in 1471 and who first set up a press in Bruges. He returned to England to start a shop in Westminster in 1477, giving England the distinction of being the only country to start printing in its native language. His foreman was probably Wynkyn De Worde, a Fleming, who became owner of the printing plant after Caxton's death in 1491. The most valuable book in the Middlebury collection is De Worde's edition, printed in 1495, of Higden's Poliaronicon which is also notable for containing the first music.
Summer at Middlebury

With the Director or Visiting Professor of each of the Middlebury College Summer Schools or Conferences as spokesman, the following brief accounts of the 1947 summer are naturally tempered with modest restraint. The Schools are reviewed in alphabetical order.

The Bread Loaf School of English

The twenty-eighth session of Bread Loaf School of English was an intense one. For six weeks the focus was on fulfilling the obligations of an exacting scholastic regimen. Stormy weather and a formidable list of term papers limited the recreational activities. The hiking program was seriously curtailed and softball contests were consistently interrupted by rain. A well-organized front office and an efficient staff helped greatly in making the session a successful one.

A heavy enrollment of competently equipped men stimulated the intellectual response in the Bread Loaf classrooms. It can be truly said that these students contributed importantly toward raising our scholastic standards. The faculty was unanimous in praise of their work.

The guest lecturers were varied. Robert Frost read from Steeplebush and his Collected Poems, vitalizing the creative aim at Bread Loaf. Dr. Panofsky, who is to be Charles Eliot Norton professor of poetry at Harvard next year, lectured authoritatively on the Gothic Influence on the Renaissance. Dorothy Canfield Fisher read from a manuscript on the Vermont way of life. Mark Van Doren, in a provocative talk, broke a lance for the Greek tradition. Dr. Esther Cloudman Dunn discussed the appositeness of Shakespeare as a moralist in our day. For good measure, there were readings by three younger poets. Robert Lowell read from Lord Weary's Castle, Pulitzer winner in poetry for 1947; Theodore Roethke read from the manuscript The Shape of the Flame; and Robert Beloof, Elinor Frost scholar, read a group of unpublished poems.

The faculty represented as wide a geographical distribution as the student group. Among the former Bread Loaf instructors who returned were George K. Anderson of Brown University, Reuben A. Brower of Amherst College, Donald Davidson of Vanderbilt University, Lucia Mirrieles of Montana State College, Elizabeth Drew of Smith College, and Erie Volkert of Middlebury College. The new instructors were Warren Beck of Lawrence College, Lou La Brant of New York University, and Odell Shepard, formerly of Trinity College.

Courses in the Greek tradition in English Literature, Analysis of Literature, and in the craft of Writing were re-introduced in the curriculum. It is hoped that courses in the Hebraic tradition, in the English and American novel, in Shakespeare and
Milton, in the metaphysical poets, and in world literature can be included in the next session.

For entertainment Mr. Volkert’s drama group presented successfully two programs of one-act plays. Lady Gregory’s Hyacinth Halvey and The Rising of the Moon were interestingly presented in the first program, and Cook and Glaspel’s Suppressed Desires, and an experimental play, Theater of the Soul, were given at the close of the session.

On August 9 the Commencement exercises were held in the Little Theater, where Dr. Brower gave the address. Nine students received the M.A. degree from President Stratton. A unique gift, given by the class to Bread Loaf, was a painting by Arthur K. D. Healy.

Reginald L. Cook, Director Middlebury College

The Bread Loaf Writers’ Conference

With an enrollment filling nearly all available space at Bread Loaf, the Writers’ Conference held its annual session from August 13 to August 27. For the second successive year, as many or more applicants had to be refused as accepted. The regular membership included 51 contributors, who submitted manuscripts for criticism and discussion by the staff. The Conference was particularly glad to welcome a high proportion of G.I. members.

Four fellowships for 1947 were supported by gifts from publishers and former staff and Conference members. David Davidson, radio writer and author of the The Steeper Cliff, a novel of the occupation of Germany, held one of these fellowships, and had the pleasure, during the second week of the Conference, of discovering his book on the best seller list. Frederic Morton, holder of another fellowship, is the author of a novel, The Hound, to be published in October. Two other fellowships besides the four mentioned were offered as a result of a literary contest sponsored by the Navy League for Navy or Marine Corps personnel on active duty up to May 1. The winners of this contest, who were given “duty” at Bread Loaf as a reward, were Arnold S. Lott, Lieut., USN, and Cal Cain, C/MM.

Members of the staff who have served the Conference in past years included Robert Frost, Bernard DeVoto, Edith Mirrieles, Fletcher Pratt, Helen Everitt, William Sloane, and Alan Collins. New Staff members included Joseph Kinsey Howard, well known Montana Writer, who made an invaluable contribution to the discussion of non-fiction writing and memorably expressed the moral obligations of the non-fiction writer; John Ciardi, poet, whose forthcoming second book, Other Skies, makes use, for poetry, of experiences before, during, and after the war; and Mark Saxton, book editor and novelist, whose latest book, Prepared for Rage, appeared this past spring.

Visiting speakers and performers included Karl Shapiro, Pulitzer Prize winner in poetry, who gave a reading; Walter Prichard Eaton, authority on the stage and playwriting; and Claude M. Simpson, who entertained the Conference with an evening of brilliant piano improvisations. The Conference enjoyed another evening of music arranged by Alan Carter, Director of the Composers’ Conference.

Professor Sidney Cox of Dartmouth College visited the Conference, and also Robeson Bailey of Smith College. Mr. Bailey, co-author with Fletcher Pratt of A Man and His Meals and editor of a number of books on writing, took part in discussions of non-fiction. Representatives of the publishing houses of Dodd, Mead & Company, Reynal & Hitchcock, Alfred H. Knopf, and Doubleday Doran were also among Conference visitors.

If the Director’s judgment may be trusted, the program was varied and rich in scope, solid in detail and in useful doctrine, and lively in present...
The membership was certainly as able and as stimulating a group as the staff has ever had the privilege of working with.

Theodore Morrison, Director
Harvard University

The Composers' Conference and Chamber Music Center

In last year's News Letter it was pointed out that the Composers' Conference and Chamber Music Center of Middlebury College was inspired by a need for a place to which composers, chamber music players, and music critics could gather to exchange ideas in a rewarding atmosphere of work and recreation. In this, the second year of the Conference, founded by Alan Carter, Associate Professor of Music at Middlebury College and Conductor of the Vermont State Symphony Orchestra, the justification of this need is seen in an increase in the enrollment with participants coming from nine states.

The staff was practically the same as that of last year and included among the composers, Richard Donovan of the Yale School of Music; Otto Luening of Columbia University and Halsey Stevens of the University of Southern California. Correlated with the composers' laboratory have been a series of conferences on the presentation of manuscripts under the direction of Dr. J. M. Coopersmith of the University of Texas.

Chamber music guidance has become an increasingly important function of the Conference. The chamber staff members included Maurice Wilk, concert violinist, who at the age of nineteen was selected as the youngest member of the NBC Symphony Orchestra and who has to his credit numerous concert appearances; George Finckel of the Bennington College Music faculty and formerly first cellist of the Rochester Symphony Orchestra; Dan Farnsworth, member of the Renaissance Quintet and first cellist of the Vermont State Symphony Orchestra; Virginia de Blasiis, concertmaster of the Vermont State Symphony Orchestra; Orazio Frugoni, who studied with Alfredo Casella and who has received many prizes for piano virtuosity and was named professor of the piano masterclasses at the Conservatory of Genoa in 1942; and Alfred Frankenstein, Music Editor of the San Francisco Chronicle.

During the two weeks session, both the composers and chamber music groups participated in a series of concerts, lecture and forums. The chamber music groups not only received training from traditional literature but served also in the preparation and performance of works by the composers in residence. The combined chamber groups met at least once a day to perform orchestral works under the direction of Alan Carter. These performances were supplemented by the use of recordings made during rehearsal and performance for the purpose of constructive criticism and analysis and proved to be a very valuable innovation. Thus an unique laboratory for music has evolved.

The close tutorial relationship between participants and staff has been a very rewarding experience. Like its prototype for writers, the Composers' Conference is a perfectly natural evolution of the creative tradition fostered by Middlebury College.

J. M. Coopersmith, Professor
University of Texas

The French School

J'ai plaisir à saluer ici les autorités collégiales, les professeurs, mes collègues, et les étudiants de Middlebury College. Je tiens pour un grand privilège d'avoir pu travailler avec eux pendant six semaines, à l'École française de Middlebury. Je suis très convaincu que des institutions de cette sorte valent mieux que toutes les propagandes pour rapprocher ces grandes personnes morales que sont les nations. On travaille ici dans un admirable esprit de vérité, et la vérité en fin de compte est
seule efficace. Les peuples, comme les individus, doivent se bien connaître pour se bien aimer, et il faut être entré, par une patiente étude dans toutes les difficultés de la vie des autres pour se donner quelques chances de les comprendre. La seule connaissance réciproque des tempéraments des divers peuples finira par créer cette vaste unité humaine en laquelle tous nous aspirons, et lui donnera la solidité nécessaire.

I must confess that I was under some apprehension when I spoke to the Middlebury students this summer on the Evolution of French Thought during the last two centuries. The sense of my responsibility never left me, for I could not forget that most of those students were, or would soon be teachers, and that my words therefore might contribute in some measure, however small, to the shaping of the ideas that many of their students might form about France.

Quite some time ago Montaigne remarked that one should not try to be esteemed and loved except for what one really is. What is the use of winning respect for a phantom, for a false image of one's self? Besides, is not truth always enough? I don't know whether I have succeeded in conveying an exact idea of the position that we, the French people, hold in regard to this all-important and most difficult problem which all nations must face today: how to reconcile liberty with social justice? Of course, we are as much concerned as any other country with the pursuit of happiness, but we will not be satisfied just with any kind of happiness, because we value even more our dignity as men. The bread one eats has a different taste according to the way in which it was earned and it has its full flavor only when earned by free men. I have no doubt that we stand little chance of establishing a peaceful and orderly world unless we are prepared to exact respect for the dignity of others as well as for ourselves. This mutual respect, this mutual goodwill are the foundations of any just society.

To expound these ideas, I could not hope for a more attentive, a more responsive audience than a group of young Americans. I could read in the eyes of my listeners our common hopes, our complete agreement. The American boys who landed on our Normandy beaches on the 6th of June 1944 demonstrated that liberty is the great common cause of mankind. I was very much moved to meet them again and to invite them to meditate with me on those things which for them as well as for us are the only ones worth living and fighting for.

JEAN GUEHENNO, Visiting Professor, Inspector General of National Education of France

The German School

Es war schön. Die Landschaft, die Gartenwiese, das Schleiden über das Grün. Aber das Wunder war die Gemeinschaft. Wie kam es so schnell, dies Zusammenwachsen, und wie dauerte es an? Männer und Frauen verschiedensten Alters aus über 30 Staaten, aus verschiedenen Erfahrungen und mit verschiedenen Zielen, verschiedenen Charakters, schlossen sich so selbstverständlich zusammen, als hätten sie einander seit langem gekannt und vertraut. War es die Sprache, die ihnen fast zur Muttersprache wurde, war es die gemeinsame Arbeit oder das Tanzen, das Singen, das Wandern? Es war wohl alles das, aber noch etwas Wichtiges dazu, eine notwendige, immer lebendiger werdende Erkenntnis, in der sich die Völker aller Sprachen finden, das Verstehen im Menschlichen.

It has become more and more apparent that the astounding interest in foreign languages and civilizations now being shown signifies a fundamental change of attitude in this country. The American responsibility is realized especially by the younger generation, and, the fact that this country has become deeply involved in world affairs, stresses the necessity of acquiring a practical skill in the use of a foreign language. This is all to the good, and the efforts of the German School are bent upon helping the student develop a spoken idiomatic German into a tool for practical use. But the revival of language study in this country is not only of concern for the present and
the future; much more important, it seems to me, is the realization of the past. The American people recognize more and more their cultural roots. In education this has been rather obvious, although the reasons for this modern tendency have not always been clearly seen. This trend towards a broader background, this rising opposition to too early a specialization, as it is shown in the General Courses at Columbia, the Harvard Plan, the Great Books Courses at Chicago and St. Johns, which right now are being widely adopted by colleges and universities in this country; this trend is nothing but a “Look Homeward” urge to know what made us what we are. The renaissance of the study of foreign languages and cultures is part of this trend.

Thus the German School at Bristol has gained a new significance. The mastery of the language is only the gateway to the culture and civilization of the German people, which has contributed such marked and frequent impulses to the making of Western civilization, in religion and philosophy, in art, music and literature. This realization of the contribution of German Culture to the Western World is an historical fact, which cannot be obliterated by political events, and the consciousness of this human endeavor in one part of the world has influenced another one throughout the centuries. These human values have created the atmosphere of the German School.

WILLIAM K. SUndermeyer, Professor
Gettysburg College

The Italian School
Scostandosi dalla consuetudine, la quale deferiva al Direttore il compito di raggualgiare circa le manifestazioni della sessione estiva, la News Letter desidera invece che la stessa funzione sia adempita, quest’anno, dal professore straordinario. Io ne sono personalmente assai lieto, in quanto ciò me offre il destro di tributare, a nome dei professori e di tutta la scolaresca italiana, un doveroso omaggio di ammirazione e di riconoscenza al Professor Camillo Merlino, Direttore della Scuola Italiana, dalla quale egli si acciòiata quest’anno dopo ben dieci anni di infaticata dedizione.

Se l’ideaione, le fondamenta, l’avviamento della Scuola Italiana di Middlebury College sono dovute alla Professoressa Gabriella Bosano, l’incremento, il consolidato prestigio, la organizzazione attuale si debbono alla ingegnosa abilità pratica, alla quotidiana abnegazione, allo spirito di iniziativa, al dinamismo sagace e sapiente del Professor Merlino, coadiuvato dalla sua gentile consorte. Fu detto dell’episcopato francese che aveva costruito l’organismo della Francia come le api costruiscono un alveare, cella per cella: e può dirsi del Professor Merlino che egli, in dieci anni di lavoro, attraverso difficoltà d’ogni specie, massime quelle create dal periodo di guerra, che sarebbero state sufficienti a fiacquare la volontà più tenace e il più tetro ottimismo, sia riuscito a assolvere, per la Scuola Italiana di Middlebury College, un compito non dissimile. Siano dunque lodi a lui, ed ai dirigenti di Middlebury College, che hanno voluto che la fiaccola degli studi italiani rimanesse accesa qua infuriare della più grande tormenta che la storia ricordi.

During the 1947 session of the Italian School, courses were offered in Philology, Literature,
Criticism, and Methodology besides the basic graded courses in written and spoken Italian.

Included in the extracurricular activities of the School were: a lecture by Dr. Giacinto Maselli of the University of Rome on the aspects of postwar Italy; a concert by Miss Ruth Lakeway, a student, who presented a vocal program of songs by noted French, German, and Italian composers; a play, Così e se vi pare; and concerts by two excellent baritones, four pianists, a coloratura soprano, and a virtuoso flutist.

A farewell ceremony was held during the closing days of the summer session for Dr. and Mrs. Camillo Merlino. Dr. Merlino has resigned the directorship of the Italian School due to health reasons. It remains for the School’s students, friends, alumni, and staff to carry on the traditions which he has established at Middlebury College and to live up to the standards set by him during the past ten years of his enlightened administration.

Elio Gianturco, Visiting Professor
Research Assistant to the Chief of the Foreign Law Section, Library of Congress

The Russian School

Почти сто лет тому назад, знаменитый русский мыслитель Александр Герцен, тогда уже живший в изгнании в западной Европе, поднял почти впервые в русской литературе проблему: Россия и Запад. Герцен не ограничился только вопросом в России и Западной Европе. Уже тогда он видел значительность проблемы: Россия и Америка.

Герцен писал, что эти две молодые страны не только часть всего западного мира, но что они представляют, как сказать, Восточный и Западный полюсы нашей западной цивилизации. Обе, как он писал в 1852 г., достигли своих естественных границ, Тихого океана, и обе смотрят друг на друга через океан. Начинается новая эпоха в мировой истории.

Пророческое предвидение Герцена оправдалось. Уже давно эти страны влечет друг к другу. Америку привлекает искренняя и глубокая русская литература. Еще в 1870-х годах в Америке возник культ Тургенева. Потом пришло время Толстого, Горького и Чехова.

Россию давно уже привлекает Америка и ее письменная и демократическая цивилизация и образ жизни. Все русские подтверждают, что мы воспитывались на Купере, Марк Твене, Брет-Гарте и, позже, на Джеке Лондоне и Оптон Синклере.

Ныне сбывается предсказание Герцена в большей степени чем он вероятно этого ожидал. Во всех почти американских университетах изучается русский язык, литература и культура.

There is something moving and significant in the sight of so many students on the American campuses, not only seriously discussing Tolstoy and Chekhov, but actually reciting to each other Pushkin and Lermontov. This phenomenon raises a number of interesting problems for American scholarship, universities, and responsible publishers.

The situation is utterly unlike the one prevailing in the field of French, German or Italian studies. In the Russian field, there is a shortage of teachers, a deficiency of tested methods, and a lack of good books, both for elementary and advanced studies. Schools have, for the last few years, achieved remarkable results in spite of these circumstances. All this presents a problem and a challenge.

The establishing at several universities, both in
the East and in the West, of schools and institutes devoted to Russian studies, bids fair to solve in time the problem of training a sufficient number of good teachers and competent scholars in the Russian field. This task remains an urgent one and demands vision, initiative and "sinews of war."

The problem of acquiring good textbooks, readers and anthologies, for teachers and the students is particularly depressing as very few of these publications have been published in this country. In this respect, England is considerably ahead of the United States, having published in the past fifteen years a number of scholarly textbooks, readers, and anthologies for students of Russian. There is, of course, no reason why America should not imitate, or even surpass England in this respect.

These matters need wise and concerted encouragement. The successes achieved by schools such as Middlebury College's Russian Summer School, call for such encouragement, based on achievement and merit as a matter of right.

Elias L. Tartak, Professor  
City College of New York

The Spanish School

Agradezco vivamente la oportunidad que se me da de publicar en estas páginas unas cuantas palabras, y la aprovecho, en primer término—y todavía en la lengua de nuestros estudios—para hacer llegar un saludo cordial a los alumnos recientes de la Escuela Española, dispersos hoy a todo lo ancho y largo del país. Su compañía y su colaboración hicieron de esas seis semanas una experiencia inolvidable, que ojalá haya resultado tan provechosa para ellos cuanto fué de grata para nosotros los profesores. And now in English, for a wider audience.

What impressed me most in this summer experience at Middlebury College was the practical verification of the possibilities inherent in language-study as a means toward human sympathy, if I may use the word in its radical sense. Differences of race and country make men widely incoherent, in spite of the common ground of humanity. We should not perhaps regret it too much. It would indeed be a spiceless world in which humankind was standardized into uniformity. Absolute international idealism, with its noble dream of One World, is at odds with the fond preferences of the cultural soul for a variegated world-tapestry of psychologies, motives, and inspirations.

Yet it remains true—and never have we felt it so keenly as now—that peoples have to preserve and develop the possibility of harmonious behavior through mutual understanding. This is, above all, the possibility of breaking the crust of local and historical interests and reaching the "common sense" of humaneness that, as we hope, underlie it.

It may seem trite to say that there is no better instrument for this than language—but there is a tendency, at least in official, history-making spheres, to forget it. Nowadays, at international conferences, there are too many sweating interpreters beside evasive or aggressive diplomats of "the new school." It is always useful to remember that Europe was wellnigh a unit—a unit for the higher conscience and culture—when Latin was the common learned language. I emphasize "learned." Perhaps it involves a sorry comment on inherent human pugnacity to observe that a natural community of language—as, for instance, in Greece—has never been a guarantee for peace. It's learning the other fellow's, the other people's language that counts. The mere effort to acquire it entails a kind of relinquishment and "sympathy" which already is a chastening and humanizing influence. This is perhaps the deepest sense which can be ascribed to the word "Humanities."

When communal living is added to that effort, the results are impressive. At Middlebury, we saw this summer how students who at first were shy,
inert and ill adjusted, eventually developed as they advanced through the forest of idioms, a capacity to react in terms of Hispanic psychology—even, alas, to an occasional procrastination in the best mañana style!

I suppose similar observations were made in the other Language Schools. Yes—modern languages are the New Humanities, and maybe such institutions as the Middlebury College Language Schools, with their communal accent, have, after all, the best preventive for the atomic bomb.

Jorge Mañach, Visiting Professor  
Former Minister of State of Cuba and  
member of the Cuban Academy of Arts  
and Letters

Veterans Summer Session

The casual visitor during the summer would never have guessed that there were about a hundred undergraduate veterans on the campus as well as the graduate language students. The undergraduates remained the inconspicuous group. Their living quarters were at the Infirmary, the K.D.R., Alpha Sig and ATO houses and all classes were held in the Chemistry or Warner Science Buildings. The veterans seldom invaded other parts of the campus. The curriculum again was decided by popular referendum; early in the spring all veterans wishing to attend the summer session were given an opportunity to cast ballots for preferences in courses. Together they voted for some 100 subjects which were eventually narrowed down to 16. Academically the session was completely successful, and the appointment of a Recreation Director Robert Zaumseil, '47, helped to rectify a deficiency noted in the 1946 session. Probably the most popular course was Geology 21.1 and 2—a full year of Physical and Historical Geology crammed into eight weeks. Professor Schmidt scheduled all the usual field trips, and en route managed to stop off for an extracurricular swim in some inviting pool or lake of dubious geologic interest. The men observed that the faculty members bore down rather heavily, with frequent Pre'A's, but the fact that there were scarcely any failures attested to the continued seriousness of purpose of the veterans.

W. Storrs Lee, Dean
Nurse’s Home ($300,000) from 1925 to 1929, Starr Library Wings ($128,000) in 1928, Forest Hall ($358,000) in 1936, the Observatory ($2,000) and Painter Hall Reconstruction ($75,000) in 1937, Gifford Hall ($310,000) and Munroe Hall ($151,000) this year. From both the architect’s and the educator’s point of view all of this building has been strictly functional, to fit the character of Middlebury and its modest design for education. And while the masons and carpenters have been busy, the matter of endowment has not been lost sight of. Permanent endowment funds have been more than doubled and total assets jumped from approximately $2,800,000 to almost $7,000,000.

The very year that President Moody arrived he was confronted with a Million Dollar Drive. Alumni have never been told that the revenue from that drive has been accumulating all these twenty years and now amounts to $1,400,000.

And in addition to that, the period has yielded another half million in legacies and gifts from income-bearing endowment. The need for this new endowment is obvious when one realizes that the cost of educating a student has advanced nearly a third in twenty years. But the College is by no means entirely responsible for this advance. Standards of institutional living have changed appreciably throughout the country; faculty salaries have been increased; average dormitory facilities of 1941; laboratory courses require more and better equipment than they did; education, as well as the fixings, has changed in quality, type, and breadth, and it costs more.

How twenty years can affect the teaching personnel of a college is seen in the fact that only ten professors who attended Dr. Thomas’s last faculty meeting are still attached to the active staff this June: Coach Brown, Professors Cady, Howard, Cline, Longwell, L. R. Perkins, Skillings, Swett, Voter, and White. Approximately two hundred different men and women have been on the teaching and administrative faculty since 1921 but only the ten professors and Dean Ross, Miss Bristol, and Mr. Wiley, on the administrative staff, remain—this in spite of the fact that there was a total of fifty staff members in 1921 and now there are eighty.

Developments in alumni activities have kept pace with changes on the campus. The Alumni Association, dating back to 1824, was reorganized with provision for a Council, class and regional representation; alumni trustees were given a place on the Board of Trustees; new regional associations were started in Springfield, Philadelphia, Washington, Albany, Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and Milwaukee; a system of quinquennial reunions was devised; annual Homecomings were inaugurated; the Alumni Fund and drives for specific financial objectives were organized; the quarterly Nexus Letter, a General Catalogue, and Directories published.

Probably the most astonishing comparison that could be made between 1921 and 1941 is in the women's college. Here physical changes tell little of the story. Pearsons Hall, Hillside, and the remodeled farmhouse known as Battell Cottage were the only structures on the women's campus twenty years ago. Now there is massive Forest Hall, the Recitation Building, the Music Studios, and the Château, but these buildings give little indication of the transformation the women's college has undergone. Until relatively few years ago women students were co-eds, more or less accepted in an appendage of the men's college. Legally, as long ago as 1902, they were members of a separate college, but the law meant little. Beginning in 1931, they were definitely members of their own institution, the Women's College of Middlebury, and degrees were conferred accordingly. In most institutions with an arrangement of this sort, the women still remain secondary to the men, but that is far from the case here. Probably in no other college in the country where women and men tread the same campus walks is there the same spirit of equality in social and educational prerogatives. Of course the women get better Phi Beta Kappa grades, but when such comparisons have to be made, men are always ready to resign themselves to that sort of inferiority.

The popularity which the Women's College of Middlebury has won its best seen in the records of the Admissions Office: for every student that can be admitted some four or five have to be turned down. This ratio has been building up rapidly in the past decade and a half, and a few of the changes which are responsible for this popularity are the organization and reorganization of the Women's Advisory Board, a separate faculty Committee on Admissions appointed in 1935, appointment of an Alumnae Secretary in 1937, and the organization of an Alumnae Association fully active as that of the men's college, the opening of buildings like the Homestead as a practice house for students in Home Economics and the Jewett Wilcox House as a cooperative house, the Château for women wishing to specialize in French, the Infirmary with a resident registered nurse, even the Marion L. Young Memorial Cabin in Ripton, and most important of all, Forest Hall.

Back in 1932, among twenty-two New England colleges, statistics were taken which indicated that Middlebury had more extracurricular organizations in relation to the enrollment than any other college investigated. Such a record may be as much against a college as for it, but the past decade has shaken down—and shaken out—a great many of these clubs.

Dr. Moody pauses while breaking ground for the construction of Gifford Hall.
Where, for instance, there used to be a men’s Glee Club, a women’s Glee Club, a freshman Choir, and a regular Choir all competing for the time of voice students, these have at last been compressed into one organization—without any doubt the best chorale group Middlebury ever had and one of the best in the country. The orchestra isn’t as big as it used to be but it is far better. The roster of six or eight honorary societies has been narrowed down to three: Wabanakee, Blue Key, and Mortar Board. Student government in both colleges has been completely reorganized more in line with the New England democratic tradition. The Blue Badox is gone, the Saxonian is gone, and an excellent English Department journal substituted. The trend is toward organizations with serious academic purpose, organizations that supplement the curriculum rather than organizations which had no excuse for being except to have everybody belonging to something.

Among all the lists of extracurricular activities, the record in men’s sports is the most gratifying. The aim has been to get more students interested as participants rather than as spectators. The fact that over ninety percent of the men are in some type of competitive sport speaks for the success of the aim. A whole new program of intramural competition has been introduced, and a greatly increased program of intercollegiate competition: cross country in 1921, hockey in 1922, freshman football in 1923, skiing in 1926, freshman cross country in 1927, golf in 1928, relay in 1934, freshman basketball, freshman hockey, and fencing in 1939. And for those looking for State championships, there have been eight in football (with two ties) and fifteen in track.

The library is as good a key as any department to college changes over a long period and here the figures speak with eloquence. In 1921 there were approximately 40,000 volumes in the library. The span of twenty years has seen that collection augmented by over 100,000 and the circulation has jumped from 11,000 to 40,000. From a staff of two librarians working full time, another half-time, and five student assistants, the library personnel has grown to include five professionally trained librarians, two special curators, and thirty-four full- and part-time student assistants, and workers in various specialties. With the addition of two wings, facilities for reading have been more than doubled, but in spite of that the steady acquisition of books has taxed the stacks beyond capacity and one of the most urgent needs of the College now is another library wing.

The twenty-year story of the summer schools is a whole epic in itself. The little schools of French and Spanish were still a young experiment in 1921, and Bread Loaf was only a yearling. The German School, established in 1915 as the first college language school of its type in the country, resumed its sessions at Bristol in 1931. The Italian School opened the following summer. This August the Writers’ Conference at Bread Loaf will hold its sixteenth annual session under the sponsorship of the College. During Dr. Moody’s service as Director of the Summer Session as well as President of two colleges, the Language Schools and the Writers’ Conference have brought more fame to Middlebury than any educational venture in the seven preceding decades. They have given to a little Vermont college national and international recognition. If anyone in that 1921 audience listening to the quantity versus quality thesis had dared to let his imagination play over the possibilities for growth of Middlebury during the administration of a new President, even the least cautious visionary could scarcely have begun to predict what the twenty years have produced.

Into two decades President Moody has compressed a growth in quality and quantity more than equivalent to what six decades had previously brought the College. The foundations laid by other presidents before him and his choice of the faculty and administrative members have been large factors in the steady progress, but in the last analysis, the credit and honor must go to the man at helm. Moreover, he is still with us, dynamic, progressive, reliably unsatisfied; he is convinced that Middlebury has only begun its growth in quality.

MIDDLEBURY’S INCUNABULA

(first printing. This is one of the two earliest editions of Cicero’s letters to Marcus Brutus and only three copies were located in America: this, one at Harvard, and one in the Huntington Library.

Venice was the most important seat of publishing of the Renaissance and there are many other examples in this collection of such Venetian printers as Philippus Pincus, Johann of Cologne, Johann Manthen, and Bernardinus Stagninus. One of the most prolific, Bonetus Locatellus, is known to have produced 144 books at Venice in the last fifteen years of the Century. Middlebury has his edition of Catullus printed in 1491 which is remarkable for woodcut initials and the commentary which surrounds the text.

The most learned and perhaps best-known printer of Venice was Aldus Manutius who went to Venice in 1488 to promote classical studies by issuing better texts. He designed a type based on a cursive hand for Greek which was more compact than the previous Greek type based on the square, inscriptional style. Middlebury has a fine example of this delicate type in Epistulae Graccae Variarium Auctorem printed by Aldus in 1499. This quarto, bound by Jerome with delicate spine stamping, has not been rubbed but has blanks for such initials.

This fine collection of incunabula contains as well Lactantius’ Opera, Cicero’s De Naturae Dcorum, and his De Officiis, Pope Pius II’s Historia Bohemiens, Thomas Aquinas’ Summa (Second part printed in Venice by John of Cologne in 1486 and the Third part printed in Venice by Bernardinus Stagninus in 1486), and Eusebius’ Historia Ecclesiastica, one of the earliest of church histories, printed in Paris by the press of Petrus Levet in 1497. This rare copy, once in the Vollbehr Collection, is printed in Gothic letter without rubrication and has a large printer’s device on the first page.

SUBJECTS AND PREDICATES

(formal buffet luncheon will be held in the McCullough Gymnasium for the returning alumni and alumnae. Following the buffet luncheon, the graduates will take their seats for the game in a special reserved section of the Porter Field stands. The charge for the luncheon will be $1.00, while the cost of the football tickets will be $1.50.

The rooming facilities of Middlebury and vicinity will be seriously taxed this fall so arrangements have been made for the housing of alumni and alumnae at Bread Loaf.

Meetings of the College Board of Trustees and Alumni and Alumnae Councils will be held during the weekend.
Alumni News and Notes

1890
Dr. John M. Thomas is a member of the new Vermont Development Commission.

1899
DEATHS: Adaline Crampton on July 7 in an automobile accident near St. Albans, Vt.

1900
Guy Horton has been appointed to assist the governor of Vermont in setting up the new State Police System.

1902
Ruth Murdoch Lampson (Mrs. E. J.), has retired as Prof. of Eng. from the faculty of Oberlin College.

1903
Nelson C. Dale, Sr. is on a six month sabbatical leave in France, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland and Denmark for the purpose of gathering material for a course in European geology, and collecting specimens for Hamilton College Museum where he is Professor of Geology and department head.

1905
ADDRESSES: Florence Giddings Gates (Mrs. Don S.), 42 N. Pleasant St., Middlebury, Vt.
Isabel M. Blake has retired from the Keene Teachers College where she has taught history for 25 years.

1908
Merrill S. June received the degree of Doctor of Science from Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.

1909
DEATHS: Harold A. Severy on July 9 in Milwaukee, Wis.
Arthur W. Peach is a member of the advisory committee to assist the state board of education in compiling a textbook of Vermont.

1914
DEATHS: Willard Carpenter on July 3 in Middlebury, Vt.

1917
ADDRESSES: Harold A. Damon, So. Raymond St., Nashua, N. H. Carlton H. Warner, 47 Willard St., Hartford 5, Conn. Winifred Jeffords Waldo (Mrs. Raymond B.), 4572 Round Top Dr., Los Angeles 41, Calif.
John M. Quirk, Head of the Biology Department of the Agawam, Mass. high school for 23 years, has retired.

1919
DEATHS: Henry Mariano on July 7 in N. Y. C.

1920
ADDRESSES: Miriam Kempton Evans (Mrs. Lester L.), Waterlick, Warren County, Va. Fannie Lincoln Howell (Mrs. H. H.), Rt. 1, Box 527, La Mesa, Calif.

1921
DEATHS: Clifford W. Spencer on May 16 in Little Neck, N. Y.

1922
ADDRESSES: John B. Harvey, 683 Main St., Willimantic, Conn.

1923
ADDRESSES: Ethel Davis Getzoff (Mrs. Benjamin), 434 Wellington Ave., Chicago 14, Ill.
Russell E. Duncan is a teacher of Mathematics at the E. C. Goodwin Technical School, New Britain, Conn.
Elbert T. Gallagher is President of the Associated Alumni of Middlebury College.

1924
Donald H. Cruikshank is manager of the White Plains, N. Y. Commercial office of the Westchester Lighting Co.

1925
ADDRESSES: Aldura Hatch Browning (Mrs. K. W.), 935 Chestnut St., San Francisco 9, Calif.
1926
DEATHS: Ruth Cadmus Dake (Mrs. Roscoe) on Aug. 9 in Boston, Mass.


1927
John Conley is a member of the Vermont state recreation council.

Courtland G. Whitney is President of the Connecticut district of the Associated Alumni of Middlebury College.

1928
DEATHS: William E. Gee on March 18, 1946 in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.


ADRESSES: Abbott C. Carney, Route No. 1, Box 40Z, Tempe, Ariz. Mildred Badger Clark (Mrs. Vincent), Wilmot Flat, N. H. Harriet Grant Seaward (Mrs. Edgar), 15 Clarendon Ave., Rutland, Vt.

Louise Thompson is a staff member of the Worcester, Mass. Child Guidance Assoc.

1929

1930
MARRIAGES: Alice M. Guest to J. Howard Howson on Aug. 11 in E. Orange, N. J.

BIRTHS: A son, Richard Raymond, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Tomlinson on Feb. 23.


Clinton W. Demeritt is superintendent of the Franklin-Chittenden West School District, Vermont.

1931
DEATHS: Catherine Wood Kelly (Mrs. John J.) on Aug. 14 in Middlebury, Vt.

MARRIAGES: Winifred Webster Lewis to Ralph Leonard on June 14; address: Box A, Barton, Vt.

ADRESSES: Mr. and Mrs. Marshall H. Montgomery (Prudence Ingham), Holnewood Lane, New Canaan, Conn. Donald L. Benway, Fort Edward, N. Y.

Virginia Cole has been appointed director of the division of rehabilitation in the state services for the blind, succeeding the late Miss Adaline Crampton, ‘99.

1932
ADRESSES: Lucile Dickson Maier (Mrs. F. C.), 86 Cayuga St., Seneca Falls, N. Y. Elsa Smith Beardsley (Mrs. Whitmore), 4904 Seeley Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. Willa Smith Kretzmer (Mrs. Minor G., Jr.), 273 Hartford Ave., Wethersfield, Conn.

1933

Frederick B. Bryant is District Attorney of Tompkins County, N. Y.

Anthony G. Brackett is superintendent of schools for the Gorham-Westbrook school union, Maine.

1934

Mary K. Carrick to Earl W. Hobart on Aug. 9 in Brookline, Mass.; address: 182 Main St., Reading, Mass.

BIRTHS: A daughter, Karlene Ingrid, to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene G. Embler, on Aug. 1.

ADRESSES: Clifford F. McLure, 27 Pearl St., Essex Jct., Vt.

Douglas L. Jocelyn is a member of the law firm of Gray and Jocelyn with offices at 824 Fisher Building, Detroit 2, Mich.

Ruth Selleck Peereboom (Mrs. Mitchell) is teaching Home Economics in the Middlebury, Vt. high school.

1935
MARRIAGES: Alice E. Cooke to John H. Brown ’41 on June 30 in Middlebury, Vt.

BIRTHS: A daughter, Prudence Wright, to Mr. and Mrs. Burnton C. Holmes, on July 7. A daughter, Martha Hall, to Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth E. Boyden (Annah Thomas) on June 4. A son, William Leslie, to Mr. and Mrs. Howard Brush (Ivis Dayton) on May 23.

Dorothy E. Williams is a clinical instructor and is working part-time towards a Master’s degree in Nursing Education at B. U. School of Nursing.

1936

ADDRESSES: Philip B. Taft, 7 Woodside Lane, Riverton, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Cady (Marjory Arnold '38), 911 Oxford St., Berkeley 7, Calif. Elizabeth Rivenburg Opdyke (Mrs. David F.), 864 Englewood Rd., Cleveland Hts. 21, Ohio.

John C. Pierce is an instructor of science at Goddard College, Plainfield, Vt.

Everett F. Ellis is Section Head of the Boys Wear Div. of Montgomery Ward’s Mail Order House; address: 21 Van Buren Ave., Albany 5, N. Y.

1937

MARRIAGES: Helen B. Whittle to W. J. Scott; address: 67 Hanson Pl., Apt. 4C, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BIRTHS: A daughter, Anne Elaine, to Capt. and Mrs. George S. Andrew, Jr. (Jean Douglas) on Aug. 3.


Joyce W. Kingsley, Jr., M. D. has a fellowship in Internal Medicine, Lahey Clinic, Boston, Mass.; address: 259 Arlington St., W. Medford, Mass.

1938


Richard C. Rose is teaching forestry at Rutland, Vt. Junior College.

Jean Dusenbury is teaching in the Herkimer, N. Y. high school.

1939

MARRIAGES: Jean S. Dimock to Pryor S. Bennett on Oct. 3, 1946.

BIRTHS: A daughter, Susan Lynne, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cushman on July 5. A daughter, Susan Jean, to Mr. and Mrs. Carlton B. Tracy on June 12. A son, John Francis, to Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Parker on May 17; address: White Rd., Mayfield, Gates Mills, Ohio.

ADDRESSES: Deane F. Kent, 1240 Arapahoe St., Golden, Colo. Marjorie Marsh Boyd (Mrs. R. L.), 16 Standish Dr., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Carlton B. Tracy is a teacher and Director of Guidance at the Marblehead high school; address: 11 Highland Terrace, Marblehead, Mass.

Brooks A. Jenkins is with the Free Public Library Commission in Montpelier, Vt.; address: General Delivery, Montpelier, Vt.

1940

MARRIAGES: Robert L. Larkin to Betty Elicott on June 12; address: State Teachers College, Oswego, N. Y. John U. Steuber to Harriett E. Shufelt on June 8 in So. Norwalk, Conn.; address: 86 Highland Ave., P. O. Box 477, So. Norwalk, Conn. Elizabeth M. Garrett to Thomas Bain, Jr. on May 24. Claire W. Chapin to Danny Sages on July 26 in Greenwich, Conn.

BIRTHS: A daughter, Laura Grace, to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Swope on May 28. A son, Arthur Christopher, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. Jacques (Eleanor Jeschke '39) on May 5. A daughter, Anne Olivia, to Mr. and Mrs. Roger Spaulding (Alice Atwood) on June 25.

ADDRESSES: Volney G. Parks, 404 Washington St., Brooklyn 5, N. Y. Ralph C. Murdock, 930 State Teachers College, Oswego, N. Y. John U. Steuber to Harriet E. Shufelt on June 8 in So. Norwalk, Conn.; address: 86 Highland Ave., P. O. Box 477, So. Norwalk, Conn. Elizabeth M. Garrett to Thomas Bain, Jr. on May 24. Claire W. Chapin to Danny Sages on July 26 in Greenwich, Conn.

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Walter D. Knight was featured—with pictures—in the July number of the Trinity College Alumni News for his enthusiastic work in the building up of the Trinity electronics laboratory, and the reactivation of the Trinity Radio Club.

Lawrence M. Warner is a Service Engineer with General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Jane T. Baldwin is secretary to the Dean at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.

MARRIAGES: Hugh D. Onion to Mary Jane Kent on April 29; address: 9 Court St., Rutland, Vt. James L. McPherson to Gertrude Wright on July 25. Charles S. Jones, Jr. to Jean E. Parrish on June 28. Hope Barton to Lt. Wayne N. Fitzpatrick, U.S.N. on July 12; address: 16 Algonquin St., Dorchester, Mass. His name was incorrectly given as Fitzgerald in the June News Letter. Elizabeth Harlow to Philip Noble on Aug. 2 in Sidney, N. Y.

BIRTHS: A son, Jonathan McIntosh, to Mr. and Mrs. George L. Adams (Alice Vorhees) on June 14. A son, David North, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Kinsey (Janet Townsend) on May 25. A daughter, Janet Louise, to Mr. and Mrs. Dumont Rush on June 10. A daughter, Kathleen Marie, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Yale (Janet Powell) on May 27. A daughter, Susan Lee, to Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Nickless, Jr. (Barbara Johnson) on June 23; address: Apt. J-4, Stearns Village, Tufts College, Medford, Mass.


James B. Nourse is with the New York Telephone Company, Albany, N. Y.


BIRTHS: A daughter, Lauren, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Yale (Janet Powell) on May 25. A daughter, Janet Louise, to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Connellee (Edith Johansen) on June 20. A son, Allan Elwood III, to Mr. and Mrs. Allan Howarth on April 14. Mary Jane Whitman to William A. Van Blarcom on June 15.

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James B. Nourse is with the New York Telephone Company, Albany, N. Y.
Townshend Child received the M.A. degree on June 16 from the Univ. of Rochester, and has been appointed instructor of Spanish there.

Peter Hoff is an instructor of Spanish at the Univ. of Kansas.

William D. Neale is an underwriter with the Actna Casualty and Surety Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

Peter S. Jennison is with the Publishers' Weekly, 62 W. 45th St., N. Y. C.; address: Box 417, New Canaan, Conn.

Neil P. Atkins is a student at Harvard Graduate School. David Stubbins is a student at the School of Business, Cornell Univ.

1945


1946


BIRTHS: A daughter, Susan Leslie, to Mr. and Mrs. Russell Kent ('Elizabeth Price') on June 12.


Merrill A. Bender is attending Harvard Medical School. address: 1485 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

Thomas Asquith, Jr. is Employment Manager at the Syracuse, N. Y. China Co.; address: 21 Main St., Camillus, N. Y.

Hugh J. Delaiti is a graduate student at Simmons College, Boston, Mass.

Ruth F. Norton graduated from the Presbyterian Hospital's School of Nursing and received a B.S. degree from Columbia Univ. on June 5.

Betty A. Donelan is an Army Recreational and Social Hostess in Germany; address: Europa Club, APO 659, c/o A. Mayer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1947


BIRTHS: A daughter, Marcia Manning, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Foote (Shelia Stone) on May 15. A daughter, Anne, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rappaport (Shirley Woodward) on July 31.


George L. Montagno is a student at Columbia Univ.

Charles J. Parker is a student at Yale Law School.

Albert C. Smith, Jr. is a graduate student in chemistry at Middlebury College.

Alexander J. Smith, Jr. is attending the General Theological Seminary, 1 Chelsea Square, N. Y. C.

Cecil H. Steen is manager of the Hancock Stores; address: 1568 Hancock St., Quincy, Mass.

George Stuart is a sales trainee with Standard Oil Co. of N. J.

Eric O. Bunzel is with the American M.O.T., Inc., Export Firm, 432 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. 16.

Henry L. Cady is attending the Westminster Choir College.

Prescott R. Carr is a graduate student in chemistry at Middlebury College; address: D.U. House, Middlebury, Vt.

Thomas Cruess is with the Chase Brass Co. in Waterbury, Conn.

Frederick R. Goodridge is a student at the School of Business, Cornell Univ.

Robert J. Lusena is a teacher in the Fitchburg, Mass. high school.

William S. Dodd is with the Traffic Department, New York Central Railroad, 466 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.

Martha Harvey is a Laboratory Ass’t., College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia Univ.

Alice Neef is teaching in the Fair Haven, Vt. high school.

Doris Smith is an elementary teacher in the North Caldwell, N. J. school.

Phyllis Howland is attending Katharine Gibbs, Boston, Mass.

Florahle King is a Grad. Psych. Aide at the Inst. of Living, Hartford, Conn.

Barbara Stearns is a Jr. High school teacher in Fairfax, Vt.

Nancy Rathgeb is in the Classified Adv. Dept. of the "Poughkeepsie New Yorker" in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Adrienne Northam is Ass’t. Social Worker in the Child Welfare Dept. of State Welfare Commission in New Haven, Conn.

Catherine Pomeroy is attending Katharine Gibbs, Boston, Mass.

Ann Argyle is a Physical-Chemist with the American Cyanamid Research Lab., Stamford, Conn.

Mary Catherine Van Aken is at the Yale Graduate School of Zoology; address: 99 Howe St., New Haven 11, Conn.

Lulubel Newton is with the Aetna Life Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.

Joanne Buckeridge is with the N. Y. Metropolitan Cooperative Federation, N. Y. C.

Jacqueline Ord is a N. Y. Tel. and Tel. service rep. at White Plains, N. Y.

Edith Cookish is a student Psych. Aide at the Inst. of Living, Hartford, Conn.; address: 160 Retreat Ave., Box 552, Hartford 3, Conn.

Donna Curtis is secretarial ass’t. to the Ass’t. Headmaster of the Peddie School; address: c/o Peddie School, Hightstown, N. J.

Helen Swan is a teaching ass’t. in the German Dept. at the Univ. of Calif.

Dorothy Tarr is ass’t. to the editor of General Electric "News" in Lynn, Mass.

Dorothy Domina is teaching Eng. and Latin in the Stowe, Vt. school.

Janet Rogers is a graduate student at Springfield, Mass. College.

Barbara Verdicchio is attending Berkeley Secretarial School, E. Orange, N. J.

Kathleen K. Brittain is Librarian at the Yale School of Music, New Haven, Conn.

Marion Durkee and Betty Pickles are taking a Merchandising course at Filene's, Boston, Mass.

Esther L. Walsh is with the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S., 393 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.

Alice DeLorenzo is attending Katharine Gibbs, N. Y. C.

Julia McConnell is attending Berkley Secretarial School, E. Orange, N. J.

Kathleen K. Brittain is Librarian at the Yale School of Music, New Haven, Conn.

Betty-Jean Long is teaching in the Glastonbury, Conn. high school.

Anita Strassel is an Engineering Aide with the General Research Section of the Research Dept. of the United Aircraft Corp. in E. Hartford, Conn.