

*Every
Cornellian's
Paper*

Cornell

ALVMMNI NEWS

This week in

the NEWS . . . PROFESSOR F. A. PEARSON explains
President Roosevelt's Price-fixing Program

- Princeton and Cornell to Compete Against Oxford and Cambridge • The Crew Makes a Splendid Showing in California at Long Beach • Prospects for Poughkeepsie Next Year • Today's Co-ed Compared with Her Sister of 1913 • More Reunion Stories and Pictures • The Summer Session Opens with Small Registration.

Volume 35



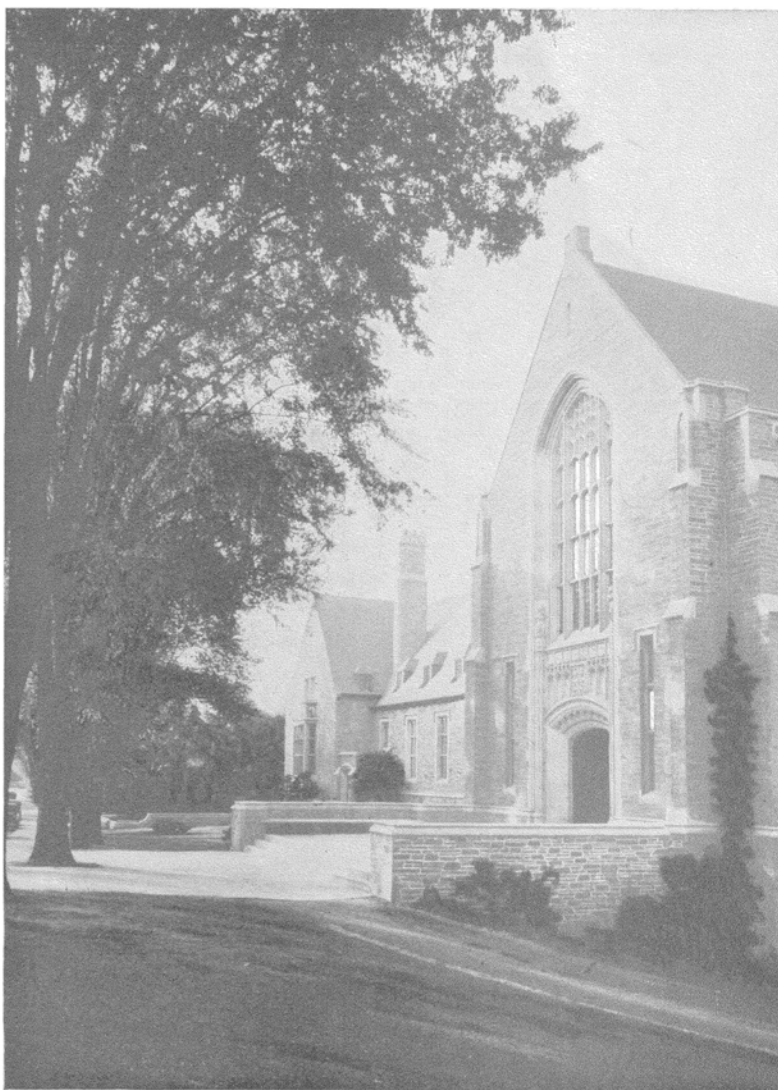
Number 34

July, 1933

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Summer Afternoon at Willard Straight . . .

*Green trees and green lawns
give a promise of coolness, ful-
filled by the unceasing breeze
that blows across Cayuga. A few
students—not too many—remind
you that the university is in ses-
sion. Tomorrow, perhaps, you
will go out and look up people,
swim a little, play a round of
golf. But for now it is enough to
sit and rest, to idle away the
hours until the green trees turn
to black again as the sunset sil-
houettes them against the sky. It
is very quiet... very peaceful...*



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A. R. CONGDON, Mgr., ITHACA, N. Y.

Correspondence

16 JULY, 1933.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CORNELL ALUMNI
NEWS:

Colleges are based on brains, not build-
ings.

That, you say, is a platitude. And I will
agree with you.

But never did a platitude need to be
driven home more deeply than this one
at Cornell today.

It is my impression that the last few
years have seen a mild building spree on
the campus, completely unaccompanied
by any proportionate increase in endow-
ment to care for the new buildings. And
perhaps a harsher critic would not call
the spree mild.

On two recent visits to Ithaca I ob-
served that the campus is looking hand-
somer. But friends of mine who hold
instructorships are looking thinner. They
are on half-time for next year, they tell
me, and some of their colleagues are on
quarter-time.

Now I should be the last in the world
to deny Alma Mater the material frills
and furbelows which delight the old
lady's heart. But if she is going to pur-
chase these party-gowns by starving her-
self and her elder children I object, and I
think you should object also.

What shall it profit a university to
house the department of Ikonography in
a limestone castle, when the cost of main-
taining the castle inevitably forces the
best Professors of Ikonography to seek
jobs elsewhere?

What chance will Cornell have, in the
bitter competition for brains, against
some wilier institution spending money
for men instead of for marble?

The alumnus who gives Cornell build-
ings in the present circumstances does his
college no kindness. The authorities who
accept them without endowment are
short-sighted, to use a charitable phrase.

I am, sir,

Yours respectfully,

J. H. W. '32

[See editorial on page 434]

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C. M. Doyle '02, Headmaster

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DAILY Eastern Standard Time

	<i>The Black Diamond</i>	<i>The Star</i>
Lv. New York (Pennsylvania Station).....	11.05 A.M.	11.15 P.M.
Lv. New York (Hudson Terminal).....	11.00 A.M.	11.00 P.M.
Lv. Newark (Park Place-P.R.R.).....	11.10 A.M.	11.15 P.M.
Lv. Newark (Eliz. & Meeker Aves.).....	11.34 A.M.	11.46 P.M.
Lv. Philadelphia (Reading Ter'l, Rdg. Co.).....	11.20 A.M.	11.10 P.M.
Lv. Philadelphia (N. Broad St., Rdg. Co.).....	11.26 A.M.	11.16 P.M.
Ar. Ithaca.....	6.26 P.M.	7.28 A.M.

RETURNING Eastern Standard Time

	<i>The Black Diamond</i>	<i>Train No. 4</i>
Lv. Ithaca.....	12.49 P.M.	10.30 P.M.
Ar. Philadelphia (N. Broad St., Rdg. Co.).....	7.33 P.M.	6.32 A.M.
Ar. Philadelphia (Reading Ter'l, Rdg. Co.).....	7.41 P.M.	6.42 A.M.
Ar. Newark (Eliz. & Meeker Aves.).....	7.43 P.M.	6.39 A.M.
Ar. Newark (Park Place-P.R.R.).....	8.00 P.M.	7.15 A.M.
Ar. New York (Hudson Terminal).....	8.11 P.M.	7.22 A.M.
Ar. New York (Pennsylvania Station).....	8.07 P.M.	7.20 A.M.

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Making Money Behave

Professor F. A. Pearson, Authority on Prices and Price-Fixing, Discusses Money, the Gold Standard, and Other Current Problems

WHILE BUSINESS-MEN, awaking on a certain morning last March to find their banks closed by official edict, were trying to comprehend the enormity of the step that had been taken, two quiet, industrious, studious professors at Cornell were fitting this latest development into their economic scheme as easily as if it had been the last piece of a jig-saw puzzle. For four years they had been the observing strategists on the firing-line of the economic front; they had carefully studied every advance, every retreat, drawing from them their significance in the grand scheme of economic progress.

Professors F. A. Pearson and G. F. Warren, two of Cornell's economists, have made a study of commodity prices from 1720 to the present day. They have analyzed the relationship between commodity prices and all other economic factors. And from their analysis they have been able to deduce certain fundamental tenets of an economic creed; they have been able to understand, test, and predict the fluctuations of prices which invariably have so profound an effect upon economically-complex nations. Professor Warren has recently been called to Washington to give to the Administration the benefits of his scholarship in the field of practical economics.

Professor Pearson, scanning the economic history of the American Colonies and the United States since 1720, reaches the conclusion that the instability of prices is the major problem of agriculture and industry. And when he considers that the last few years have seen a peacetime collapse of 33% in commodity

prices, a degree of deflation never before attained, he believes that the time has come for practical, constructive measures tending to the rehabilitation and stabilization of prices. He says:

"The primary cause of the maelstrom was the collapse in commodity prices. There are four factors involved in price:

1. the supply of gold
2. the demand for gold
3. the supply of commodities
4. the demand for commodities

"The explanation of the collapse in commodity prices must be found in one or more of these four factors. Since 1929 the demand for commodities has declined, but this was a result of, and not the cause of, the collapse of commodity price."

Professor Pearson has found that the production of food and feed crops per capita in the United States increased rapidly from the Sixties to the end of the century. A stationary period was reached between 1900 and 1914, and since that time there has been a slight decline. The huge stocks of grain and wheat that are rotting in warehouses today are not the result of over-production, for agricultural and industrial production in the United States proceeds at a remarkably uniform rate. Characteristic deviations are shortages, not surpluses, and contrary to popular impression, the difficulties of 1921-22 and 1930-32, are examples of shortages and not surpluses. The large accumulations of commodities which furnish one of the chief economic complaints of the country today are simply the result of a huge decrease in demand for commodities. This decrease, Professor Pearson maintains, follows from the collapse in prices, and is not the cause of the collapse.

The Money Question

Since the scholar-economists cannot find a satisfactory explanation of the collapse of prices in the unprecedented decrease in demand, or in the unusual increase in the supply of commodities, he turns his attention to the analysis of the supply and demand for gold. And here he finds the casual force of the economic debacle. The results of his study show:

"World gold stocks in 1850 amounted to 54 million ounces, and by 1910

amounted to 340 million ounces. If these are expressed as index numbers, 1880-1914 = 100. The stock of 1850 would then be equal to the index number 23, the stock of 1910 to the index number 147. In the same sixty-year period, the index numbers of the physical volume of the world's production of basic commodities rose from 22 to 140. The ratio of gold to production in each year was 105. Prices in England were 105 in 1850 and 106 in 1910.

"From 1850 to 1870, gold stocks increased more rapidly than production, and the ratio rose from 105 to 136. Prices in England rose from 105 to 131. From 1870 to 1890, gold stocks increased very slowly and the ratio fell to 99; prices dropped to 98. In 1914, the ratio was 115 and prices were in adjustment. In 1929, the ratio was approximately the same as in 1914, but prices were 156. At the present time, the ratio is about the same as in 1914 and 1929, and prices have now returned to the normal relationship that formerly existed between gold stocks and the production of goods."

From these statistics Professor Pearson draws his basic law of prices: that if world monetary gold stocks increase faster than production of other commodities, prices rise. Conversely, when gold stocks increase less rapidly than the production of other commodities, prices fall. And testing these axioms in the light of the world's current economic problems, the "Depression" would seem to be the result of maladjustment between commodity prices and world gold supply.

We have seen above, however, that today commodity prices in the United

(Continued on page 437)



F. A. PEARSON



G. F. WARREN

About Athletics

The Crew

ONE survivor of the three western crews which undertook to defend the recently-acquired rowing superiority of the Pacific slope, the University of Washington's crew fought off Yale, Cornell, and Harvard in the first Intercollegiate Regatta at Long Beach, Cal., July 8.

The elimination races on the day before had resulted in an overwhelming victory for the East. Yale won the first heat from a Cornell crew that had little difficulty in pulling away from California's Golden Bears. And although Harvard failed to keep the pace set by Washington, the Crimson boat finished far ahead of the crew from U.C.L.A. Thus, of the western crews, only Washington qualified for the final race over the 2,000-meter Olympic course.

With a high wind cutting across the course, cheating the 15,000 spectators of an opportunity to see records broken, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, and Washington lined up for the start of the West Coast's first truly Intercollegiate Regatta. Only the Huskies remained to offer battle to the three Eastern crews who represented the greatest rowing tradition in the country.

Cornell led to the 500-meter mark. At the half-way mark Yale and Washington were rowing almost even with the Ithacans, with Harvard struggling to keep the pace. At 1500 meters Yale and Washington put on a spurt that could not be matched by the heavy Cornell crew, and the Red and White boat started slipping behind by inches. Cornell finished a length and a half behind the leaders, who were so scantily separated that spectators could not determine the winner. The judges announced that the Washington boat had finished six feet ahead of the Elis, its time one-fifth of a second faster. The winning time was 6 minutes, 38½ seconds, Cornell's time 6 minutes, 50 seconds. Harvard was far behind Cornell.

Cornell, the heaviest boat in the race—if not in the country—seemed handicapped by its own weight. Its average weight of 184 pounds made it difficult for the Cornellians to reach and sustain the high beat necessarily used in a sprint race. Bill Avery, stroking the varsity in competition for the first time, demonstrated that he will next year fulfil the promise he showed as stroke of a powerful freshman boat. After using a half-dozen men in the key position, in his effort to develop a winning combination, Coach Wray decided at the last minute to give the call to Avery, who had been ineligible during the regular rowing season. Plainly, his judgment was justified, for the Cornell boat rowed its best race of the year at Long Beach.

The varsity boat included:

	Age	Hgt.	Wgt.
Bow—Dreyer	22	6:02	169
2—Thompson	20	6:01	179
3—Schroeder	20	6:03	186
4—Garber	21	6:05	188
5—Williams	21	6:04	191
6—Otto	22	6:04	199
7—Todd	18	6:02	184
Stroke—Avery	20	6:01	178
Average	20	6:02	184
Coxswain—Jenkins	21	5:05½	115



COACH WRAY

Whether the Long Beach regatta will become a national rowing event, competing with the Poughkeepsie classic for the interest of rowing enthusiasts, is still a problem. The Western agencies which promoted this year's regatta at Long Beach seem to think that the race will become an annual feature of the rowing season. But with the re-establishment of the Poughkeepsie regatta practically certain next year, there is some skepticism in the East. Eastern crews which have just finished training for the gruelling four-mile race on the Hudson will naturally be reluctant to submit to the revolutionary changes in style necessary for competition in a sprint. Harvard and Yale, the only important Eastern crews which do not compete at Poughkeepsie, may be available for a Long Beach race, but the authorities at other institutions do not seem responsive.

Another important problem is that the Western crews whose presence at Poughkeepsie has helped so much to give the race on the Hudson the character of a national championship event, will find it almost impossible to compete in both events next year. Not even the stalwart oarsmen of the Pacific slope can overcome the handicap of two long train-rides across the continent, California, Washington, and U.C.L.A. will be forced to choose between their own private regatta and the tradition-consecrated battle of the Hudson. It seems safe to predict that the boat-race crowd will again throng the Nelson House Lobby and gorge itself on the Smith Brothers' dumplings next June.

The Track Team

A Cornell track team which had paid its own expenses to Boston early in the year, which had motored to the Intercollegiate in rumble seats, which had been deprived of nearly all the little luxuries that have come to be normal incidents of college athletics, finished its season at Princeton July 15. The Ithacans joined with Princeton to repel the combined Oxford-Cambridge track team.

Of course, the outstanding accomplishment of the meet was the victory of Lovelock, the Oxonian from New Zealand, over Princeton's versatile Bill Bonthron in the mile. Both men shattered the records set by such as Paavo Nurmi, Glenn Cunningham, Jules Ladoumègue, and Gene Venzke. Lovelock's time: 4.07.6; Bonthron's equally unbelievable time for his first competitive mile: 4.08.7.

Overshadowed by the accomplishments of Lovelock and Bonthron were the feats of Dick Hardy, Bob Kane, and Joe Mangan, mainstays of the Cornell aggregation. Hardy won the 100-yard dash in the splendid time of 9.8 seconds, bettering the 10 second mark set by Cornell's great sprinter, Russell in 1926. Hardy also won fourth place in a fast 220-yard dash. Kane ran the 440 in 48.5 seconds to break the meet record. And Joe Mangan, running the two-mile in competition for the first time in his remarkable athletic career, clipped 18 seconds from the mark set by Cornell's Beaman in 1929, to turn in a new American record of 9.15.4.

The Americans won five of the six flat races and three of the four field events. The Englishmen were supreme in the hurdles, Thornton of Cambridge surpassing the meet record set by Heasley of Cornell for the high hurdles, in 1930. Princeton furnished five winners, Cornell three (all record-breakers), Oxford three, Cambridge one. Official score of the meet: Princeton-Cornell 8, Oxford-Cambridge 4. Scored according to the American method: Americans 70, Englishmen 58. Princeton scored 38 points, Oxford 33, Cornell 32, Cambridge 25.

[Continued on page 439]



MOAKLEY
The Coach



MANGAN
The Record-Breaker

Twelve Hundred Girls

Dean Fitch Explains the Administration of the Present W.S.G.A and Contrasts It with the Rules of Conduct of the Past

THE LITTLE GRAY BOOK which contains the printed Constitution and By-laws of the Womens' Self Government Association (W.S.G.A.), and which is sent to each entering freshmen woman before her arrival at Cornell, is all ready to start this organization upon its thirty-sixth year of functioning, beginning in September. How do these regulations differ from those of the good old days "when I was in College?" Probably not very much in spirit, though in actual form, changes have been numerous to meet changed conditions in the University and the outside world.

At present the twelve hundred women students are housed in six dormitories—Risley, Sage and the four Units of Balch Halls—and in thirteen sorority houses. With this small group of residences, the machinery of organization is greatly simplified especially as compared with the days of the seventeen "Outside Houses." The officers and committee who administer these regulations take their responsibilities seriously and in the main are staunchly supported by the women students. The purpose of the W. S. G. A. is to direct the affairs of the women students with as few restrictions and regulations as is possible to carry out the requirements of the University itself—"unfailing respect for order, morality, personal honor and the rights of others."

The general rules in the Gray Book are divided into three divisions—(1) Registration and closing rules; (2) Chaperone rules, for the word is not yet obsolete at Cornell, and (3) Special permissions. These apply also to the girls working in town for board and room, who in the past year numbered ninety.

It is obvious, if one gives the subject a moment's thought, that dormitories for women must be closed at night as a matter of protection for them. When, is the question? W. S. G. A. decided that students must be in their places of residence as follows; freshmen, 9:30; sophomores 10:30; juniors, 11:00, and seniors 12:00 each night, though each girl may have two nights a week later than her class hour. The old system of counting certain functions as "nights out" and others as "Not nights out," has been abolished and the theory now is that if you are out, you are out, whatever the function may be! Informal dances are approved until 12:30, and formal dances until 1:30 a.m. Functions approved until twelve include approved eating places, for food seems as essential in the late evening as it always has been; athletic events, callers on Saturday nights; Dramatic Club productions; class parties;

church functions; concerts; professors' houses for approved gatherings; riding within a five mile radius; skating and tobogganing (if, and when any); initiations and pledgings; and walking. In other words, one may do almost anything on a "night out" and do it until twelve o'clock.



DEAN R. LOUISE FITCH

To an old timer, riding even within a five mile radius until midnight may seem a great change. The purpose, in these days of rapid (depending upon the auto) transit is to give an opportunity for dancing at some of the near by dance-halls, or a ride out on the lovely lake road, or out to Sunset point. Also one could walk in or get help fairly soon if a car disintegrated within this distance—as cars have a habit of doing. Even in this restricted area, most isolated roads have been discovered and the disintegration has occurred with no help nearer than Ithaca, with lateness and penalization as a result.

Because of lack of snow there has been very little sleigh-riding the past two years, and it is difficult to realize how little the "present generation" knows about horses and sleighs, and their combined rate of locomotion. Last winter a group planned a sleigh ride and sent an emissary into the office to get the chaperone approved. They had planned a lovely party—about a dozen of them. They were to leave Ithaca in one big sled, drawn by two horses, drive to Freeville, twelve miles away, have dinner, dance a couple

of hours and get back by 12:30. It was hard to switch their fifty mile auto mind to three or, at best, four miles an hour speed. It is needless to say they changed their plans and found a drive to the other side of the lake took all the time they had.

It is frequently difficult for a student to learn that punctuality is a virtue in W.S.G.A. Each minute of lateness is charged against a student's record and when these little latenesses reach fifteen minutes in cumulativeness a social night is taken away the next week as a reminder that her agreement has not been kept. Serious offenses, as in the past, go to the Judiciary Committee.

All social affairs at which men and women are present must have a chaperone approved by the office of the Dean of Women. No girl may go to a man's room or place of residence without an approved chaperone. These rules have been in operation probably as long as W. S. G. A. has existed and are still in force, as the office of the Dean of Women knows only too well. The number of social affairs has increased in the past seven years from about one hundred fifty to over six hundred a year, the largest number in one week-end being thirty six. There is no rule that social affairs may not be held on any night in the week but it has become almost an established custom to have them on Friday and Saturday nights.

Overnight absence from town counts as a night out and the student is required to be in her hostess' home at the same hour she would have to be if she were in the dormitory. Dormitory Head Residents are requested to call prospective hostesses to see if arrangements are satisfactory. The laws of hospitality have not always been observed by students.

Special permissions include the four late dances during the year when the hour for returning to the place of residence is four thirty a.m. Each girl may have two other special permissions a year to take care of unexpected and special situations.

Quiet hours are to be observed in the afternoon and after eight-thirty p.m. This condition is not as easily achieved as before the days of radios, such instruments now being permitted in student's rooms. In the main the owners are considerate of their neighbors, and when too forgetful or indifferent a reminder from a house committee or a penalization usually sharpens the memory. Typewriters nowadays are plentiful, and at times annoying, and come under the "quiet hour" ban. One Dormitory Head Resident was awakened one morning this spring at the hideous hour of five by an incessant tap-

(Continued on page 439)

CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

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GIFT BUILDINGS

THE COMPLAINT of Mr. W. '32, expressed elsewhere in this issue in a letter to the editor, is important in that it is typical of the criticisms by alumni who return now after the far-reaching economic changes of the past four years. They observe huge two million dollar buildings or other monumental expenditures and, thinking in terms of the present, without the background of the history of the gifts, feel that these sums or the income from them might go far toward meeting the major financial problems of the University.

Insofar as the thesis is that a university is based on brains, not buildings, there can be no quarrel, unless the thought is allowed to become perverted into that frequent incorrect belief that fine surroundings are detrimental to thought.

Obviously one of the crying needs a few years back was to convert the campus from a meadow into a park. An alumnus left funds for the purpose. The emaciation of the instructing staff bears no relation whatever to the care of the campus. Had the late benefactor regarded the salary problem as more urgent he might have been dissuaded from his plans.

There is no question that a building or gift of any other kind that does not fully support itself, does drain from the University's resources funds that are now, and almost universally, needed for essentials.

Insofar, then, as the university accepts gifts that do not pay for maintenance as well as construction, the teaching power of the University is reduced.

It is probable that the administration is fully as conscious of these truisms as

are the alumni who return from time to time to view Cornell's progress. We suspect that alumni who contemplate making gifts will be asked to go into the economics of the financing of the upkeep.

As to the "short-sightedness of the authorities" in accepting unmaintained gifts, one can criticize all of America and all of the world for failure properly to forecast the present situation. It seems inadvisable to undertake such a gigantic task, but rather, with one's new insight, watch carefully for slips in the future. Had Foresight been as clever as Hind-sight, much of the last four years would have been pleasanter in many ways.

WHO'S WHO In Engineering

Certain sign of success in the engineering profession is inclusion in *Who's Who in Engineering*. Engineers whose names and accomplishments are there listed command huge retainers, plan and design important projects. Recently, Donald B. Prentice, president of Rose Polytechnic Institute, at Terre Haute, Indiana, undertook a survey to determine which of the engineering schools had the largest number of sons in the technical *Who's Who*.

Wealthy, famous Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which is unawed even by its proximity to Harvard, its neighbor on the Charles River, leads Mr. Prentice's list with 664 of its graduates included in the volume. Second is Cornell, with 562 alumni listed.

The test for admission to the pages of this *Who's Who*: (a) Degree of professional eminence; (b) length of actual practice; (c) experience as a teacher in a recognized engineering school. Names are chosen by an advisory committee, appointed by the American Engineering Council. Men from 131 institutions were listed; the first fifty are:

No.	No. of Grads.
1. Mass. Inst. of Tech.....	664
2. Cornell.....	562
3. Michigan.....	385
4. Illinois.....	295
5. Columbia.....	282
6. Wisconsin.....	269
7. Yale.....	256
8. Purdue.....	254
9. Univ. of California.....	207
10. Lehigh.....	201
11. Ohio State University.....	192
12. Harvard.....	190
13. University of Pennsylvania.....	179
14. Univ. of Minnesota.....	157
15. Stanford.....	145
16. Worcester.....	145
17. Iowa State.....	144
18. Stevens.....	122
19. Rensselaer.....	120
20. University of Kansas.....	119
21. Pennsylvania State.....	110
22. Michigan Mines.....	96
23. University of Nebraska.....	93

24. U. S. Military Academy.....	92
25. Case.....	85
26. Armour.....	82
27. Colorado Mines.....	82
28. University of Missouri.....	82
29. University of Washington.....	82
30. University of Colorado.....	80
31. Maine.....	71
32. Rose Polytechnic.....	71
33. Princeton.....	68
34. Washington (St. Louis).....	67
35. Michigan State.....	66
36. Dartmouth.....	60
36. Kansas A. & M.....	60
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THE NEW DEAL

It is nice to see that some Cornellians are bending over President Roosevelt's shoulder as he re-shuffles the economic pack. Henry Morgenthau Jr. '13, is a member of a Recovery Council composed of the President's Cabinet and all special administrators. He is the governor of the Farm Credit Administration, which lends money to farmers so that wicked and unfeeling bankers will not foreclose on the ancestral acres. In the cause of making the farm a better place to live he publishes *The American Agriculturist*, a magazine which (we learn with a certain wistfulness) he has converted into a profitable publishing venture. He also maintains a large and profitable farm at Hyde Park, near President Roosevelt's famous home. He is popularly supposed to be a member of the President's "brains trust," which by now must include every citizen not a member of Congress.

Some important brain-trusting is being done by Professor George F. Warren, of Cornell's department of agricultural economics. Secretaries Roper and Wallace, of the President's Cabinet, have recommended Professor Warren as the man to make a special survey of government financing with a view to coordinating the huge expenditures for the recovery program. Associated with Professor Warren will be Professor James H. Rogers, of Yale, who was assistant professor of Economics at Cornell from 1920 to 1923. It is understood that the principles of price stabilization now subscribed to by President Roosevelt are in accord with those advocated by Professor Warren and Professor F. A. Pearson—who explains them elsewhere in this issue.

Summer on the Campus

THERE IS SOMETHING SUBDUED about this year's Summer Session. Spectacled, serious, middle-aged people who look like high-school teachers—and *are* high-school teachers—seem to predominate. Of course there is the usual crowd of holiday-makers, who come back summer after summer to Father Ezra's Vacationland-on-Cayuga. These people find that Cornell's natural beauties and its great recreational facilities are a welcome relief from the diurnal round in metropolitan offices and class-rooms. They come to Ithaca, register for instruction in Equitation and Tennis, and contrive to grow sleek and sun-tanned in the course of the summer. And not even the necessity of paying tuition to the University brings the cost of such a vacation up to the sum needed for a vacation at a self-avowed resort.

FOR MANY SUMMERS this group of fun-lovers has presented a great problem to University authorities. The men, of course, are subject to no disciplinary restrictions, and the girls think it curiously funny that they should be told how late they can stay out at night. The regulation that girls living in the University dormitories in the Summer Session can remain out until midnight only three nights each week cuts heavily into the moonlight program. Some of the girls go home as soon as they learn that the moon-lit beauties of the Finger Lakes Region are *verboten* after 12 o'clock. Most of them do a little grumbling about bureaucracy and oppression, and manage somehow to get a little fast and furious moonlighting in between 9 and 12.

IN SOME YEARS this group has dominated the Summer Session. Scanty bathing-suits, riding habits, tennis-racquets, golf-clubs, and the other paraphernalia of recreation have sometimes transformed the quiet, academic Campus into a semblance of the mountain-resort. One professor delivered a harangue to the ladies of the ensemble because some of them came to class in abbreviated little trunks. They were fashionable that year. Since then the University authorities have prevented the recrudescence of any such *naktkultur* movement by doing some very plain and straightforward speaking about it, right at the outset of the Summer Session.

SERIOUS WORKERS come to Summer School, too. Some of these are undergraduates who lack some tenths of an hour for their desired standing. A student in Forestry found that he needed three-tenths of an hour to get his degree; he

came to the Summer Session and registered for a single course: The Appreciation of Music. He got his degree. Then there are a few athletes striving desperately to repair their shattered standing, so that they may compete for teams in the Fall. One of these confessed to the gentleman who lectures on American Poetry that he had registered for the course because he liked the timbre of the gentleman's voice. He said: "I was walking along the corridor in Goldwin Smith Hall, when I heard you shouting at the class. 'Well,' I said to myself, 'Here's somebody I can *hear*, at least.'"

BUT THE REAL WORKERS are the graduate students—for the most part high school teachers who aspire to higher degrees. Advanced degrees command bigger salaries, because nothing seems to impress a local school board as much as a string of incomprehensible abbreviations after an applicant's name. It takes most of these people about six Summer Sessions to qualify for a Master's degree; a Ph.D. is a matter of decades, but it has been done. A large number of the advanced degrees are in the field of "Education"—with a capital "E." They are awarded on the basis of theses on such subjects as "The Relation between Fenestration of School Buildings and the Aptitude of School Children, with special reference to the Secondary Schools of McGinnisport, South Dakota." Naturally, these people are too busy to lounge around the swimming-places. How much scraping, and saving, and self-abnegation is necessary during the school year in order for these middle-aged people to pack wives and children into decrepit automobiles, and set out for Ithaca, N. Y. in late June, we can't say. It must be a pretty grim and tragic business.

THIS YEAR the registration has fallen off somewhat. The "Depression," as some die-hards persist in calling it, is supposed to be the cause. Before the big economic re-shuffling, some 2500 people would come to Summer Session every year. Since 1929 the number has steadily dropped. Last year there were about 1600 in all; this year the number is closer to 1400. The Law School faculty decided that the number of applications for a summer law course did not justify keeping Myron Taylor Hall open all summer. For the first time in many Summer Sessions, the Law School is closed. The building is open to those who wish to come and gasp and admire, but only a few owl-eyed law professors and their student assistants prowling about the book-filled catacombs in the library wing.

THE EFFORT TO CULTIVATE the Summer Session students includes a series of free concerts and recitals by Cornell's blooming Department of Music. Every Thursday night during the Session there will be a free concert in the Memorial Hall of Willard Straight Hall. Professors Paul J. Weaver, Andrew C. Haigh, Harold D. Smith, and Gilbert Ross will furnish most of the music. Millicent Russell, of Wells College, gave a recital July 20; Joseph Lautner, of Ithaca College, is to give a concert August 3. Sunday nights during the Session, Professor Harold D. Smith will give a series of organ recitals.

THE DRAMATIC CLUB also functions vigorously during the summer. Two performances a week furnish some feeble competition to the local cinema, and some feverish activity to a couple of hundred students.

BESIDE THESE CULTURAL diversions, the Summer Session guests will bask and exhibit on the various local *plages*. The doughty Walt O'Connell is in charge of the newly-enlarged pool at the east end of Beebe Lake. He presides over the life-savers furnished by the University, and paid for by the dimes of the bathers and baskers. Those who do not go to Beebe Lake in the afternoons can usually be found at Taughannock, Treman Lake, or Enfield. Swimming is the big thing during Summer Session; everybody does it—or at least dresses for it.

ITHACA, WHICH in the imagination of most alumni is a veritable Siberia of a place, enjoyed a remarkable distinction awhile ago. On June 30, it was the second hottest place in the country, with a high temperature of 102 degrees. Only Phoenix, Arizona, with a temperature of 104 degrees, was more unpleasant. But Ithaca's lowest temperature for the day was 74 degrees, while the residents of Phoenix consoled themselves at night with a mere 72 degrees. Considering the location of Phoenix, and its general reputation, the honors should go to Ithaca. Fifty years ago, according to our local contemporary, June 30 was a day when "overcoats and fires were comfortable" and it was "almost cold enough for a frost." M. S. G.

THE NEW NATIONAL PRESIDENT of the Women's Overseas Service League is Miss Faustine Dennis, daughter of Professor Emeritus L. M. Dennis, of the Department of Chemistry. The Secretary of the League is R. Louise Fitch, Cornell's Dean of Women.

HAROLD FLACK DIES

News of the tragic death of Harold Flack '12, executive secretary for many years of the Cornellian Council, was received just as *THE ALUMNI NEWS* went to press. The August issue will contain a detailed account of his life and career which was wholly devoted to Cornell.

Flack was taken ill last winter with an attack of influenza, following which he became a victim of recurring depressions. He had been treated in the New York Hospital for six months, returning home only last Sunday. On Wednesday morning he had arranged to play golf with a friend, and had an early light breakfast. He then went to the bathroom. Some time later members of the family became conscious that he had been there for an unusually long time, and received no answer when they called to him. When entry was made it was discovered that he had hanged himself.

The depressions against which he had made a steady fight had at length overcome his spirit.

He is survived by his wife, Evelyn Alspach Flack '16, and by three children, Robert, Helen, and Evelyn.

Obituaries

EDMUND BURKE TERRY, '80 B.S., retired, died on February 28, 1929, in Waterville, N. Y., of a heart attack. He was born in Marshall, N. Y., on February 29, 1856, the son of Edmund and Martha Richards Terry.

MORRIS COHN, JR., '87 B.L., prominent corporation lawyer in Niagara Falls, N. Y., died on June 26 at his home there. He was born in Cobleskill, N. Y., on December 20, 1867, the son of Morris and Loretto Hamilton Cohn. He was general counsel for the Niagara Falls Power Company and the Canadian Power Company, and was a past president of the Niagara County Bar Association. His wife died in 1929. He is survived by four foster sons.

ALBERT HENRY STOCKING, '95 M.E., manager and treasurer of the Maestro Company, a publishing firm in Chicago, died at his home there on March 22, after an illness of several months, caused by a severe steam scalding. He was born in Freeport, Ill., on April 3, 1871, the son of C. H. and Matilda Stocking. Before organizing the publishing firm with his brother, Charles F. Stocking '97, he had been an engineer with the Electrical Installation Company and the L. L. Sumners Engineering Company in Chicago. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Sarah Curtiss Stocking, a son, Henry C. Stocking, and his brother.

ROBERT HARRIS SIMPSON, '96 C.E., city engineer of Columbus, Ohio, since 1920, and for twenty-nine years associated with the city's engineering force, died at his home there recently. He was the son

of George and Helen Simpson. He was known throughout the country for his numerous scientific contributions to engineering publications. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Cora B. Simpson, and a daughter, Mrs. J. L. Wilson.

HARRIS WILLIAM SLATER, '96 LL.B., vice-president of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, died at his home in Pelham Manor, N. Y., on June 19, after a brief illness. He was born in Washington sixty years ago, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac C. Slater. He practiced law for a few years, when he became interested in the sewing machine industry. He was for a time treasurer of the National Machinery Company. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth House Slater, and a son, William H. Slater.

MORTON BURR STELLE, JR., '99, an artist in Paris, died at his home there on May 12, of a heart attack. He was born in Brooklyn fifty-six years ago. He took two years of civil engineering. He was a member of Psi Upsilon. During the War he served as a captain in the French Army and in 1917 was commissioned a major in the American Army, serving on the headquarters staff on ambulance service with the French. He received the Croix de Guerre for gallantry in action in the Argonne. He was well known in the group of American painters at Concarneau, in Brittany. He was separated by divorce from his wife, the former Elsie B. Gordon of Cleveland.

JOHN CONDUCT CARPENTER, '08 M.E., a patent attorney in Chicago, and champion quarter miler as an undergraduate, died in Marion, Ohio, on June 9, of injuries received in an automobile accident. He was born forty-eight years ago, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Carpenter. He was a member of Phi Sigma Kappa. He is survived by his wife, who was Laura Elliott of Ithaca, and four children.

GEORGE WATERBURY WHEELER, '10 D.V.M., a veterinarian in Deposit, N. Y., died at his home there on July 7, after a brief illness. He was born in Deposit seventy years ago. He entered the Veterinary College at the age of forty-five. His greatest interest was in sanitary work. He was inspector of the Mutual McDermott Milk Company's creameries and dairies, and when that Company failed accepted a similar position with the Dairymen's League. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Martha Fisher Wheeler, and three daughters, Mrs. Frances Wheeler Lauman, the wife of Professor George N. Lauman '97, Mrs. Evelyn Wheeler Steinman, and Mary W. Wheeler '12.

BENJAMIN BETTIS BOUKNIGHT, '14 B.S., a prominent agriculturist in Edgefield County, S. C., died on January 7, 1932, of peritonitis following an operation for appendicitis. He was born near Trenton, S. C., in 1880, the son of Joseph H. and Emma Bettis Bouknight. He was known throughout the South for his development of different kinds of cotton seed, and for his work on boll weevil control. Several times he produced prize winning cotton exhibits at the State Fair, grown on his farm at Pinchouse. Mr. Bouknight was generally looked upon as the leading authority in his section on crop outlook and conditions. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Swaney Bouknight, and two daughters, Penelope and Jane Bouknight.

BERNARD HENRY KROGER, JR., '15, a director and former treasurer of the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company in Cincinnati, died there on June 5, of injuries received in an automobile accident. He was born in Cincinnati forty-one years ago, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard H. Kroger. He is survived by his father, a brother, and three sisters.

WILLIAM JAMES GILLERAN, '18 LL.B., a lawyer in Puerto Rico and member of the law firm of Rounds, Dillingham, Meade, Neagle and Boyd of New York, died in San Juan on July 8, of pneumonia. He was thirty-nine. He was editor of *The Cornell Law Quarterly* in 1916-17, and was a member of Delta Theta Phi. During the War he served overseas with the 329th Battalion, Tank Corp. He was counsel and a director of the South Puerto Rico Sugar Company and a director of the American Railroad of Puerto Rico. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Katherine McKay Gilleran, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Gilleran, and two daughters.

CLARENCE RITCHIE PHIPPS, '30 Ph.D., professor of etymology at the University of Maine, died at his home in Bangor, Maine, on June 21. He was born in Boston thirty-nine years ago. He received his baccalaureate degree at Amherst and his master's degree at Ohio State. His wife, Mrs. Esther Sears Phipps, and a son, Richard Phipps, survive him.

RUSSELL DAVENPORT READ '33 was killed by an electric shock while trying to repair a pump line in his father's factory, the Read Paper Company in Ithaca, on July 11. He took two years of engineering and was a member of Theta Delta Xi. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan G. Read, three brothers, and three sisters.



HAROLD FLACK

Making Money Behave

(Continued from page 431)

States are in approximate adjustment with the ratio of world gold stocks to world physical volume of production. Why, then, does not the restoration of business begin? "Because," maintains Professor Pearson, "debts, taxes, wages, salaries, freight rates, and many other relationships are out of adjustment with the ratio of gold to production, and out of line with commodity prices." The untroubled course of business at any price level depends upon an adjustment between commodity prices and the ratio of gold to production. Four trying years have been dedicated to an attempt to solve this paradoxical state by reducing everything to the level of commodity prices. This technique proved fruitless, and the closing of the banks and the suspension of gold payments marks its abandonment.

In place of this unsuccessful method of adjusting our economic problems, Professor Pearson offers the alternative of two courses of procedure:

1. Continue the policy of deflation until debts, taxes, freight rates, salaries, and other values are reduced to the price level, or,

2. Restore the commodity prices to the level at which debts, taxes, are most nearly adjusted.

One of these courses must be followed. They represent the only paths out of an economic labyrinth that has defied our most astute and indomitable political Theseus. No tricks of public psychology, no confidence-stimulators, no magic formula of "dictatorship," socialism, government intervention in business, will have the effect of restoring stability, un-

less we strike at the basic weaknesses of the system by directing our efforts toward economic restoration along one of these two courses.

Gold, Gold, Gold

To understand the technique of restoration along these lines, we must follow Professor Pearson's *rationale* of the relation between the value of gold and the price of gold. The law of supply and demand operates with regard to the precious metal, as it does with regard to any other commodity. The relative supply of gold affects the purchasing power of gold in precisely the manner that the supplies of hay, oats, corn, hogs, and cattle affect the purchasing power of those commodities. The chief difference is that gold is so easily moved that the value is about the same, without regard to its location. If we are dealing in corn, a high supply affects prices far from the market more adversely than it affects prices at trade centers. But the price of gold is fixed, regardless of the supply or the demand. (Before 1834, the legal price of gold in the United States was \$19.39 per fine ounce. From 1834 to 1837, the price was \$20.69. In 1837, the legal price was lowered to \$20.67, and since then it has not been changed.)

The price of a bushel of wheat fluctuates from day to day, and its value (i.e. its purchasing power, the amount of commodities, taxes, debts, and services for which it will exchange) also fluctuates from day to day. But while the price of gold is legislatively established at \$20.67 per fine ounce, its value fluctuates just as does the value of wheat. That is, the amount of goods and services that an ounce of gold will exchange for, varies daily. With the value of gold

rising, and a fixed price for gold, gold prices of commodities (i.e. "dollar prices") decline. Therefore, the dollar is fixed as to weight, and variable as to value. We have never had a measure of value that is stable as to weight of a single commodity and at the same time stable as to value. The most spectacular rise in the value of gold that history records, occurred between 1929 and 1932, when the value of the yellow metal rose 46 per cent.

Out of the Maze

When the gold standard was suspended internally on March 6, the dollar was kept at par in foreign exchanges. This was simply a demonstration of the fact that so long as the dollar is kept at par in foreign exchanges of countries on the gold standard, the price level is definitely controlled by gold. But on April 19, the United States gave up the attempt to maintain the old value of the dollar, and commodity prices rose immediately. Indeed, the mere anticipation of this act sent prices soaring.

The suspension of the gold standard meant that there has been no free market for gold in the United States. But in England there is a market for both gold and dollars. For example, on April 20, the quotation for gold was 120 shillings per ounce, and a pound was worth \$3.85. An ounce of gold was, therefore, evaluated at 6.025 English pounds, or \$23.20. Since at par, an ounce was worth \$20.67, the price of gold had risen 12 per cent, due to the suspension of the gold standard. All this had its effect upon the prices of commodities.

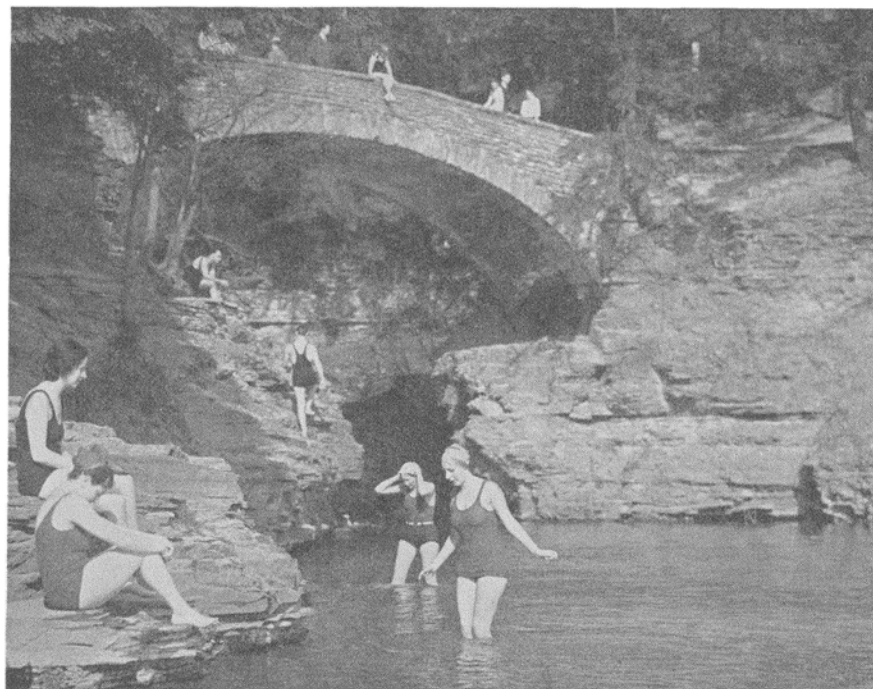
As the dollar decreased in value, commodity prices went up. Wheat rose, cotton increased in value beyond the most optimistic predictions. From April 17 to May 6, the price of gold had increased 21 per cent, and the prices of 17 basic commodities had risen 24 per cent. When the dollar was strengthened, prices were weakened.

Revaluing the Dollar

The suspension of the gold standard makes it possible to maintain any price level by the control of paper money and credit. When currency is redeemable in metal, its value is determined by the world supply of, and demand for, that metal. The return to a gold basis would have the effect, when combined with the present supply, of making commodity prices average about pre-War for any country that attempts to re-establish its pre-War currency. A country can set either the price level it desires, or the amount of metal it desires to have in its money. It cannot do both. If we desire a higher price level, it means a dollar of less gold value. A country off the gold standard can have any price level that it desires.

For the last few years, the United States have been committed to a policy

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'18 CELEBRATES

Fifteenth Reunion *by c. w.*

Fifty-two faces of '18 men appeared in Ithaca on June 16, 17, and 18 for the fifteenth reunion. Perley traveled farthest to be there. He came from Los Angeles. The face that traveled the shortest distance was Bill Farnham's. He came from Myron Taylor Hall.

As has been reported from a couple of other colleges, this year's reunion was calmer than many in the past. And the half hundred men who came back for theirs at Ithaca seemed generally glad to have it so. Using the taproom in Founders as class headquarters, most of the men drifted in and out between visits around the campus.

The program was not elaborate. Next year's president of Quill and Dagger acted as secretary and turned over a strip ticket to each registering class member as he arrived in Founders. This \$12 ticket held coupons that were entrée to two university lunches and two class dinners. The coupons also called for a class picture to be mailed to every ticket holder. And reports are that the treasury paid all bills and built up a reserve for further class activities.

The first major event on the '18 program was the dinner at the Dutch Kitchen on Friday evening. Some of the boys, who had not been back since graduation—like Alan Ross—felt uncomfortable when they had to walk through the hotel lobby. But most of the class had seen the walled-up Dutch entrance before. Half a dozen visitors from earlier classes joined. Excitement was general. But the class was fortunate in having the district attorney of Dutchess County present. Schwartz (he'll tear up any traffic tickets you get in Poughkeepsie) gave a generous dissertation on why Dutchess County did not and would not and never will vote for Franklin D. Roosevelt. After which everything was all right again.

Weather was threatening Friday, but Saturday was a perfect June day in Ithaca. And the trains began bringing in class members who long since had been given up for lost. Most prominent was Tex (class secretary) Roden, in from Chicago with Brack (Boy's Clubs) Kirkland. These two New Yorkers were the only men in from Chicago. The Chicagoans from Chicago doubtless had to run down the street to see a dog about a man that week-end and couldn't come to reunion.

By air we had one arrival—Curt Moffat. Still with the Army, Curt flew in from Dayton Saturday morning. But as there was no official university ball game or other big event, Curt did not have a chance this reunion to put on his aerial acrobatics.

While part of the class adjourned to the tap-room in Founders for the major part of Saturday afternoon, the athletes went to

work on the class of '23. In a ball game replete with every imaginable comedy and tragedy, '18 put '23 in its place. The opponents had 24 men in the field at one time. '18 never had more than 21 at any time. Mal (Cornell's greatest pitcher) Malcolm showed his old-time hooks and held '23 in the hollow of his hand. So did Ole Olsen, saving his good pitching arm for reunion in '38, covered the outfield and caught all the flies that were caught on both sides during the entire game. Charlie (still writing) Muller got two home runs. But somebody got in his way on one of them, and he was thrown out at first, thereby setting another reunion record. Despite the awful umpiring '18 won 11 to 5.

Reunion excitement worked to a still higher pitch Saturday night, when Smithy (architect) Smith almost succumbed to too much quartet singing. With that old class spirit, however, he stayed right with it. Not a single trio failed to find support from Smithy. Dinner on Saturday was in the Johnny Parson Club. Here '18 combined with '15, '16, and '17 to everyone's satisfaction.

The rally was Saturday night. There is a belief that the fifteen-year class acts as host for these Bailey Hall events. The fact is, the University runs the event and dresses someone up in a fifteen-year class costume to act as master of ceremonies. Bob Butler of '05 was so disguised in an '18 uniform. Under his direction the band played, the organ played, and Hibby (Cornell Victorious) Ayer '14 lead a couple of songs. The old classes showed themselves, '18 stood up for a bow, and the performers took the stage.

There were songs by Cass Whitney, Al Sülle pounded his banjo, and Hibby Ayer showed how he can pound piano keys in his old age. The Dramatic Club put on three good sketches.

After Foster Coffin gave the class of '73 a cup for largest attendance percentage, he presented another cup to '23 for having the largest number back. That, in a measure, made up to '23 for the beating '18 gave in baseball. Prexy Farrand made a brief and, as usual, most effective talk. With "The Evening Song," the rally ended.

The general impression of fifteenth reunion was one of calm enjoyment—in keeping with the growing dignity of the big shots in the class and in keeping with the return of beer. The few formal events that were held, were run off easily and enjoyably. Food at banquets was fine; the best in years. Except for the non-appearance of hats for the '18 costume, there was not a single hitch in proceedings. And everyone seemed to be more than pleased that no hats went with the New-Deal uniform.

Fifteenth reunion was not the largest '18 ever had. It was not the smallest. Nor was it the wildest, mildest, best, or worst. But it *was* thoroughly enjoyable.

EMERGENCY AID For German Scholars

A tradition of German university life which reaches back to the Middle Ages is freedom of thought and speech. In the interest of science, German professors have usually been permitted *Lehrfreiheit*—freedom to teach whatever they believed. German students have usually been permitted *Lernfreiheit*—freedom to study what free professors have taught. Even truculent, opinionated Bismarck, Germany's Iron Chancellor, dared not gag professors and stop the ears of students.

But Germany's *new* Iron Chancellor has dared. Scholars and scientists whose convictions are at variance with Chancellor Hitler's political and social philosophy are banned from academic rostra. Men whose wisdom has made them immune from social and religious persecution are now jobless and harried. Last week President Livingston Farrand of Cornell and other American educators came to the aid of German colleagues.

Under the chairmanship of President Farrand there was formed "The Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced German Scholars." Funds eagerly donated by sympathetic Americans are to be used in establishing lectureships in American universities for famous, ousted German professors. Thus American students are to benefit by the unfortunate effects of German nationalism.

The statement of the purposes of the newly-formed committee, subscribed by President Farrand and others, says in part:

"It is everywhere incumbent upon university faculties, leaders in thought and opinion as they have come to be, to be alive to the dangers which threaten them, and by a declaration of faith to range themselves on the side of freedom of speech and freedom of teaching. It behooves them to make known, in all solemnity, that they intend to maintain their historic duty of welcoming scholars, irrespective of race, religion and political opinion, into academic society, of protecting them in the interest of learning and human understanding, and of conserving for the world the ability and scholarship that might otherwise disappear.

"As a result of the disturbance in Germany, scholars of undoubted merit, some of them among the most distinguished in the world, have been removed from their chairs and must begin life anew with very inadequate means or with no means at all. Many will have to leave the land of their birth and seek the land of opportunity, temporarily at least, in other lands. The situation makes a call not only upon our sympathy but also upon our resources."

GEORGE H. BRANDES '18 B.Chem, '25 Ph.D is head of the department of chemistry at Muhlenberg College.

Twelve Hundred Girls

(Continued from page 433)

ping. She rather peevishly attempted to locate the room to implore the girl to cease typing until a later morning hour. To her sudden amusement she discovered the type writer was a flicker vigorously tapping out his warning to brother flickers to keep off his preserves.

Within the last few years a telephone has been installed in each dormitory room. As yet W.S.G.A. has made no rules regarding time limit on conversations, or volume of voice, but it may have to take up that question if the duration of conversation runs into hours—as has already happened.

As has been the custom for many years, if a girl is to be out after 10:30 she signs her little blue, pink or white slip, depending in color upon whether she is to be in town, out of town, or back in the dormitory that night. Duplicates are filed in the office of the Dean of Women, and they totaled some one hundred forty thousand last year. These are frequently quite valuable in talking over with a girl probable reasons for poor scholastic work.

The Gray Book contains carefully worked out methods of procedure for an organization which includes all women of the University, and further details for securing cooperation in maintaining a maximum of individual comfort and freedom—with a minimum of regulation.

About The Clubs

Southern California

Officers for the Cornell Club of Southern California, to serve until June 1934, have been elected: President, John F. Ohmer '13; vice-president, Robert D. Abbott '16; secretary-treasurer, Clarence D. Coulter '18; director, Mulford Perry '00.

Pittsburgh Women

The Cornell Women's Club of Pittsburgh closed the activities of the year with a steak roast at Alleghany County South Park. Families and friends were invited, with a few Cornell men and their wives. The committee in charge consisted of: Dr. Irene D. Ferguson '21; Mrs. J. De S. Freund (Lillian A. Myers) '96; Mrs. Charles F. Kells (Mary A. Klages) '24; and Mrs. James Philip O'Connor (Rose Mary A. Mehegan) '27. The evening was spent in games and singing, and it was decided to hold more of these outings in the future.

PAUL A. WEBSTER '25 BChem., since May 15 has been a glass analyst with the Hartford Empire Company in Hartford, Conn. His address is 540 Blue Hills Avenue. He was formerly in the technical service department of the Solvay Process Company.

About Athletics

(Continued from page 432)

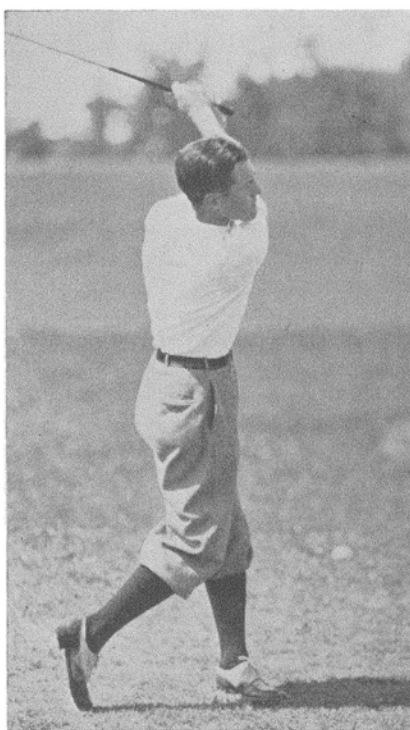
Cornellians must now rank Joe Mangan with such as John Paul Jones '13 and Tel Berna '12, great distance-runners developed by Coach John F. Moakley. Mangan has been a consistent winner since his sophomore year, annexing intercollegiate titles and double victories in dual meets.

It is practically certain that Mangan's mark of 9:15.4 will succeed Berna's 9:17.8, made at Ithaca in 1912, as the official record of the Amateur Athletic Union. World honors for the two-mile remain with the great Paavo Nurmi, timed at 8:58½.

Golfer Bliss

The sensational playing of Walter Emery, a sophomore at the University of Oklahoma, was all that kept Rodney Bliss '34 from becoming intercollegiate golf champion. Emery came to the tournament at Buffalo unknown and unheralded; Bliss was considered one of the outstanding contenders for the title. But in the final match, July 1, it was the steadiness and level-headedness of the young westerner, the spotty and erratic playing of the veteran Bliss, that decided the match.

With the weather performing all sorts of antics including an average temperature of 100, a breeze that became almost a gale, and a heavy rainfall, steadiness was at a premium. Emery had it; he won 2 and 1. Twice Bliss seemed to have the match clinched, and twice he drove into ferocious traps. The match ended on the 35th, as Bliss drove into some deep rough and failed to make another of the brilliant recoveries which had kept him in the running.



RODNEY BLISS

SEVEN

Presidents—Colored

A group of portly, dignified, elaborately courteous colored gentlemen filed onto the Terrace at Willard Straight Hall, where so many students at Cornell's Summer Session breakfast, lunch, and dine. Eyes of students and faculty-members, following these gentlemen as they arranged themselves about one of the tables, registered curiosity and interest.

Cornell sees few negro students. They prefer to attend negro schools. Thus, these large, immaculately-dressed, middle-aged negroes attracted attention. Furtive observation of them left other diners impressed with their genteel manners, their well-bred sophistication, their erudite talk.

They should be genteel, sophisticated, and erudite. For all seven are presidents of negro colleges in the South. They are attending Cornell's Summer Session for instruction and research in the field of educational administration. Every Saturday morning they meet in a special seminar with members of the Summer Session faculty, to discuss problems peculiar to their own institutions. All seven hold degrees from important and respected universities. Their names and colleges:

President W. R. Banks—Prairie View State Normal Industrial College, Prairie View, Texas.

President J. F. Drake—State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, Normal, Alabama.

President R. S. Grossby—State College for Colored Students, Dover, Delaware.

President J. R. E. Lee—Florida Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, Tallahassee, Florida.

President J. B. Watson—Agricultural and Mechanical College, Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

President J. M. Gandy—Virginia State College for Negroes, Petersburg, Virginia.

President M. F. Whittaker—State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Orangeburg, South Carolina.

THE CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS takes great pleasure in announcing the return of Romeyn Berry '04, formerly author of the weekly feature "Sport Stuff," to the staff of regular contributors. Beginning with the September issue R. B. will write each week approximately a page of campus comment. Morris Bishop will also continue his weekly contributions, concentrating, however, on a definite phase of university life in each issue. THE ALUMNI NEWS is also arranging for a series of feature articles by and about interesting alumni. Suggestions and correspondence from readers will be welcomed. THE EDITORS.

Making Money Behave

(Continued from page 437)

of trying to expand currency and credit so as to raise prices. This means reducing the value of the dollar, and still maintaining it at 23.22 grains of gold. Professor Pearson compares this with the attempt to elevate one's self by the boot-straps. The effect is simply to stretch the boots a little. And therefore, the attempt failed.

The solution to our monetary problem, thinks Professor Pearson, lies in the adoption of a stable measure of value. He believes it absurd that human relationships should be subject to the operation of the law of supply and demand with regard to a single commodity. The world should adopt a stable measure of value, as it has adopted a fixed and stable measure of weight and length and volume. The simplest way to do this would be to have gold kept in the Treasury in bars, and to vary the amount of gold in the dollar with variations in the average price level for commodities.

Summing up his ideas upon a revaluation of the dollar, Professor Pearson says: "An unstable price level has long been the arbiter of the destiny of most of the world. At the present time, most of the world is permitting the price of gold to vary in such a way as to make possible the management of their price levels. When the present chaos is over, most of the world will probably return to the gold basis, but at prices for gold far above the prewar level. It is possible that some countries may adopt some form of stable money. The people of the United States are opposed to changing their money, and are also opposed to the effects of our previous experiences with deflation.

"That progress in monetary matters is such a slow and painful process is depressing. But there is cause for at least one note of optimism in the existing situation. As a result of the present chaos, we may finally get a stable measure of value. If we get it, the price we are paying, although it seems high, is cheap in terms of human progress."

TRELEASE MOUNTAIN

Near Georgetown, Colorado, on the Loveland Pass Highway, a thirteen thousand foot mountain dominates the landscape. Until last week the mountain was unnamed. It was just a mountain. Last week it was officially designated Mount Trelease by the National Geographical Board, a mark of honor to Botanist William Trelease '80. Professor Trelease, one-time director of the Missouri Botanical Garden at St. Louis, and some-time professor of Botany at the University of Illinois, was not in this country to receive the congratulations of his friends. He was somewhere in the Pacific, hunting rare trees and flowers.

Concerning The Alumni

'78 BCE, '90 CE—In honor of his seventy-sixth birthday in February, about fifty of his friends gave Frank Bruen a turkey dinner at the Sfeoco club rooms of the Sessions Foundry in Bristol, Conn. Following the dinner members of the Company expressed the universal esteem and affection in which Mr. Breun is held.

'91 BS—C. Adeline McConville has recently been appointed an honorary assistant surgeon at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. She is a physician specializing in ophthalmology at 810 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. She has raised money for a twenty-five-bed concrete, brick, and tile hospital in the hills of Southeastern Kentucky, which was built at a cost of a little over \$22,000. It is now partly furnished and partly equipped, with a nurse in charge.

'98—Herbert L. May has been appointed one of the four administrators of the international trade in narcotics, by the League of Nations. He has long been identified with the Permanent Central Opium Board. May is a graduate of the New York Law School. He practised law in New York from 1898 to 1904, and from 1904 to 1928 was an official of the May Drug Company in Pittsburgh.

'98 LLB—The son of Allen E. Whiting '98, John Robb Whiting, has recently been married to Ilse Browning Rothe. Whiting's address is 320 North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia.

'09 AB; '23 BS—Robert E. Treman '09 and Carolyn Slater Coffin '23 were married at San Bernardino, Calif., on June 24. Mrs. Treman was formerly the wife of Foster M. Coffin '12.

'12 AB—Jay Fassett (Jacob Sloat Fassett, Jr.) realized his life ambition recently by clowning throughout one performance of the Hagenback Wallace Circus in New York, according to the July 1 issue of "Billboard." He has been playing the role of the would-be senator from Tennessee, opposite Ina Claire in S. N. Behrman's *Biography*, at the Avon Theatre in New York. His circus yearnings were expressed during the reunion a year ago, when he was the prime mover in introducing a calliope under full steam to the city and campus.

'12-'14 Gr—Alfred E. Parmelee is chemical supervisor for Tetra Ethyl Lead. He lives at Carney's Point, N. J.

'16 BChem—Louis E. Knauss is treasurer of Knauss Bros., Inc., pork packers.

'16 BChem—Frank Kovacs is vice-president and development manager of the Thiokol Corporation.

'16 AB; '30 AM—Robert S. Gutsell '16 and Grace L. Lawrence '30 were married in Trumansburg on June 28. James S. Gutsell '11 was best man. Gutsell is

practicing medicine in Ithaca. He is the son of the late Professor Hiram S. Gutsell.

'17 BChem—Louis J. Waldbauer is teaching analytical chemistry at Iowa State University.

'18 AB, '23 LLB—Elbert P. Tuttle, at a meeting of the Georgia Bar Association on June 1, was elected district vice-president for the Atlanta district. He has just completed a year as president of the Lawyers Club of Atlanta, during which time the Club established permanent quarters with a well equipped library, restaurant, and lounge. He is a member of the law firm of Sutherland and Tuttle.

'18, '21 AB—Leicester W. Fisher is managing editor of the New York News Bureau Association, at 32 Broadway. He is a famous billiards player. During the past season he won the National Amateur Class C 18.2 balkline billiards championship, finished second in the National Class B championship, and won the Poggenburg Memorial championship, probably the most coveted title in amateur billiards. He is now classed as a "B" player.

'18 BS—Roy W. Moore is a chemist with the Standard Oil Company of New York.

'20 BS—The address of Everett W. Lins is now Candor, N. C. He is sales manager of the American Fruit Growers, Inc.

'21 BChem, '24 PhD—Francis E. Hance is department head of the Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, at Honolulu.

'21—The Rev. and Mrs. J. Frederick Fitcher of Albany have announced the marriage of their daughter, Ellen, to Stuart W. Cooper '21, on July 8, in Albany. Mrs. Cooper has been secretary of the College of Home Economics since her graduation from Vassar in 1923. Her greatgrandfather, Judge Douglas Boardman, was the first dean of the Cornell Law School. Cooper is division traffic superintendent at Albany for the New York Telephone Company.

'22 BChem—Harry J. Schnell, Jr., is with the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.

'23, '23 ME; '23 BS—Allan H. Mogensen is now consulting editor of *Factory Management and Maintenance*, the new consolidation of two journals, and is also in business for himself. He was formerly assistant editor of *Factory and Industrial Management*. Mrs. Mogensen was Adele Dean '24. Their address is Wellsville, Ashburnham, Mass.

'23—Mr. and Mrs. Jasper E. Crane of Crane of Wilmington, Del., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Olive Cordelia, to Willard A. Speakman, Jr., '23. Miss Crane attended the Ethel Walker School and Bryn Mawr.

'24 ME—Mrs. Crawford Jackson of Greensboro, N. C., has announced the marriage of her daughter, Arlena, to

Robert S. Croll '24, on June 24 in New York. Mrs. Croll graduated from Guilford College and has taken work at Columbia. Croll is a member of the Croll-Reynolds Engineering Company in New York.

'24 PhD—Robert B. Corey is an associate at the Rockefeller Institute.

'25 BChem—G. Richard Beebe is in the research department of the Columbian Rope Company. A daughter, Joan Elizabeth, was born on September 30.

'25 ME—The address of Fred M. Dorris is now 174 Ellingwood Drive, Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y. A daughter, Elizabeth Strange, was born on November 22.

'25 AB—A son, Robert Otto, was born on June 10 to Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Koch. Mrs. Koch was Dorothy M. Nettleton '25. Their address is 2983 Leslie Avenue, Detroit.

'26 PhD—John C. Keller is an assistant professor of chemistry at Muhlenberg College.

'26 BS; '30 AB—Mr. and Mrs. George Fowler Hayden of Montclair, N. J., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Helen F. Hayden '30, to William E. Blauvelt '26, on July 1. Blauvelt is an extension instructor in entomology at Cornell. After September 1 they will be at home on the Lake Road, Ithaca.

'26 CE—John R. Zehner since June 1 has been with the construction and equipment department for Montgomery Ward and Company. At present he is remodeling one of their retail stores in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where his address is 219 South Second Street, S.E.

'26—Nerbert C. Hardy is now with the National Rockland Bank of Boston. He formerly was with the Chemical Bank and Trust Company of New York.

'27 ME—Franchot Tone has been signed by Metro to play the lad in "Stage Mother," with Alice Brady and Maureen O'Sullivan.

'27 ME—Willard H. Cobb is working in the editorial section of the publicity department of the General Electric Company. He lives at 16 Glen Avenue, Scotia, N. Y. A daughter, Dorothy Louise, was born on July 5.

'27—Carlton W. Rowand is a lawyer at 122 North Broadway, Camden, N. J. A daughter, Sylvia Doris, was born on April 15.

'27 BS—Willoughby H. Walling is working for his master's degree at the University of California. A daughter, Paula, was born on January 5.

'27 LLB—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Sanville of New York have announced the marriage of their daughter, Margaret de Cordova, to Herbert S. Colton (Cohen) '27. Colton is with the law firm of Schlesinger and Schlesinger in New York.

'27 ME, '30 MME—A son, John Strother, 4th, was born on May 9 to Mr.

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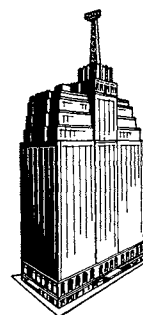
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and Mrs. John S. Miller, 3d, of 110 College Avenue, Ithaca.

'28 BS, '30 LLB; '29 AB—Mrs. B. Frank Sadler of New York has announced the engagement of her daughter, Anita L. Sadler '29, to Harry B. Weiss '28. Miss Sadler is with the Charity Organization Society in New York.

'28 AB; '31 MD—Adalberto Barroso-Berneir's address is now 77 Tenaflly Road, Englewood, N. J. He is a physician and surgeon.

'28 AB, '31 MD—Julius Marcus is practicing medicine in Goldensbridge, N. Y.

'28 LLB—Heyman S. Tunick '28 was married on July 2 to Mildren Sherman. She received her A.B. at Hunter in 1929, her M.A. at New York University in 1931, and received a fellowship to Université de Paris, and is now teaching art at Hunter College High School. Tunick is an attorney at the White Plains, N. Y., office of Allan R. Campbell, in the Bar

Building. Mr. and Mrs. Tunick live in White Plains at 110 Court Street.

'29 AB, '31 AM, '33 PhD; '31 AB—Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Schloh of Richmond Hill, N. Y., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Anneliese S. C. Schloh '31, to Kenneth E. Caster '29, on June 18. After September Mr. and Mrs. Caster will live in Ithaca.

'29 ME—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Quackenbush of Northport, N. Y., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Cynthia, to Wade W. McConnell '29, on June 24. The bride graduated from Mount Holyoke in 1929 and from the Chalif Russian School of Dancing in 1930. She is vice-president of the Mount Holyoke Alumnae of New York.

'29 AB—Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Scott Bamberger have announced the marriage of their daughter, Ruth S. Bamberger '29, to Sam Feldman, on June 18 in New Rochelle, N. Y.

'30 BS—Mr. and Mrs. Claude Lawrence Ellis have announced the marriage of their daughter, Leona Marie, to Raymond F. Mapes '30, on June 17 in Kenmore, N. Y.

'30 AB—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Stampleman have announced the marriage of their daughter, Lucy, to W. English Strunsky '30, on May 18, in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Strunsky are living at 115 Central Park West, New York.

'30 CE—Joseph Pursglove, Jr., is the operating engineer of Ohio's largest mine, for the Powhatan Mining Company at Powhatan Point, Ohio, and is also president of the Acme Coal Cleaning Company in Pittsburgh, where he has engineered the building of the largest bituminous coal cleaning plant of its kind in America. Both of these companies are subsidiaries of the North American Coal Corporation of Cleveland, with which Pursglove is also directly associated.

'30 BArch; '31 BArch—Mrs. Stratford Ashley Miller has announced the marriage of her daughter, Grace E. Miller '31, to Gerald M. Gilroy '30, on June 7 in New York.

'30 PhD—Paul R. Austin has left the University of Illinois and has gone to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

'30 DVM, '31 MS—A son was born on June 13 to Dr. and Mrs. Clifford H. Milks. Milks is an instructor in veterinary research.

'30—George A. Laird, Jr., '30 was married on April 19 to Miss Margaret Rundle.

'31 BS—Darwin Miscall is doing research for the Albany Perforated Wrapping Company. He lives in Albany at 17 Buchanan Street.

'31 BS; '31 BS—Mr. and Mrs. Roy P. Hopper of Ithaca have announced the marriage of their daughter, Dorothy R. Hopper '31, to Francis R. Sears '31, on



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CORNELL CLUB LUNCHEONS

Many of the Cornell Clubs hold luncheons at regular intervals. A list is given below for the particular benefit of travelers who may be in the some of these cities on dates of meetings. Names and addresses of the club secretaries are given. Unless otherwise listed, the meetings are of men:

<i>Name of Club</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Time</i>
Akron (Women)	1st Saturday	Homes of Members	1:00 p.m.
Secretary: Mrs. Ralph B. Day '16, 245 Pioneer Street, Akron.			
Albany	Monthly	University Club	12:30 p.m.
Secretary: George W. Street '23, 158 State Street, Albany.			
Baltimore	Monday	Engineers' Club	12:30 p.m.
Secretary: Frank H. Carter '16, 220 Pleasant Street, Baltimore.			
Boston	Monday	American House,	12:30 p.m.
Secretary: Walter P. Phillips '15, 11 Beacon Street, Boston.			
Boston (Women)	Tuesday (3rd)	56 Hanover Street	4:00 p.m.
Secretary: Mrs. M. Gregory Dexter '24, 38 State Street, Belmont.			
Buffalo	Friday	Hotel Statler	12:30 p.m.
Secretary: Herbert R. Johnston '17, Pratt & Lambert Inc., Buffalo.			
Buffalo (Women)	Monthly	College Club	12:00 noon
Secretary: Miss Edith E. Stokoe '20, 5 Tacoma Avenue, Buffalo.			
Chicago	Thursday	Mandels	12:15 p.m.
Secretary: C. Longford Felske '24, 33 South Clark Street, Chicago.			
Cleveland	Thursday	Cleveland Athletic Club	12:15 p.m.
Secretary: Charles C. Colman '12, 1836 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland.			
Denver	Friday	Daniel Fisher's Tea Room	
Secretary: James B. Kelly '05, 1660 Stout Street, Denver.			
Detroit	Thursday	Union Guardian Bldg.	12:15 p.m.
Secretary: Edwin H. Strunk '25, c/o Packard Motor Co., Detroit.			
Los Angeles	Thursday	University Club	12:15 p.m.
Secretary: Charles G. Bullis '08, 828 Standard Oil Building, Los Angeles.			
Los Angeles (Women)	Last Saturday	Tea Rooms	Luncheons
Secretary: Miss Bertha Griffin '09, 1711 West 66th Street, Los Angeles.			
Milwaukee	Friday	University Club	12:15 p.m.
Secretary: Henry M. Stillman '30, 727 Maryland Street, Milwaukee.			
Newark	2nd Friday	Down Town Club	12:30 p.m.
Secretary: Eric Ruckelshaus '27, 159 Irvington Avenue, South Orange, N. J.			
New York	Daily	Cornell Club, 245 Madison Ave.	
Secretary: Andrew E. Tuck '98, 245 Madison Avenue, New York.			
Philadelphia	Daily	Cornell Club, 1219 Spruce Street	
Secretary: Stanley O. Law '17, 907 Fidelity-Philadelphia Bldg., Philadelphia.			
Philadelphia (Women)	1st Saturday	Homes of Members	Luncheon
Secretary: Miss Miriam McAllister '24, 520 South 42nd Street, Philadelphia.			
Pittsburgh	Friday	Kaufman's Dining Room	12:15 p.m.
Secretary: George P. Buchanan '12, Hotel William Penn, Pittsburgh.			
Pittsburgh (Women)	Monthly	Homes of Members	Afternoon
Secretary: Mrs. James P. O'Connor '27, Coronado Apartments, Pittsburgh.			
Rochester	Wednesday	Powers Hotel	12:15 p.m.
Secretary: Leslie E. Briggs '21, 236 Powers Building, Rochester.			
Rochester (Women)	Monthly (usually Wednesday)	Homes of Members	Evening
Secretary: Miss Ruth A. Boak '26, 312 Lake Avenue, Rochester.			
San Francisco	2nd Wednesday	S. F. Commercial Club	12:15 p.m.
President: Walter B. Gerould '21, 575 Mission Street, San Francisco.			
San Francisco (Women)	2nd Saturday	Homes of Members	Luncheon or Tea
Secretary: Mrs. Walter Mulford '03, 1637 Spruce Street, Berkeley.			
Syracuse (Women)	2nd Monday	Homes of Members	6:30 p.m.
Secretary: Mrs. Lester C. Kienzle '26, 304 Waverly Avenue, Syracuse.			
Trenton	Monday	Chas. Hertz's Restaurant,	12:00 noon
Secretary: Carlman M. Rinck '24, 685 Rutherford Avenue, Trenton.			
Utica	Tuesday	University Club	12:00 noon
Secretary: Harold J. Shackelton '26, 255 Genesee Street, Utica.			
Utica (Women)	3rd Monday	Homes of Members	Dinner
Secretary: Miss Lois E. Babbitt '28, 113 Seward Avenue, Utica.			
Washington, D. C.	Thursday	University Club	12:30 p.m.
Secretary: James S. Holmes '20, 331 Investment Building, Washington.			
Waterbury, Conn.	2nd Wednesday	Waterbury Club	12:15 p.m.
Secretary: Edward Sanderson '26, 155 Buckingham Street, Waterbury.			

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July 1, at Sage Chapel. Mr. and Mrs. Sears are living in Auburn, N. Y. He is 4-H Club agent in Cayuga County.

'31 PhD—A son was born on June 14 to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Rushton, of 312 Highland Road, Ithaca.

'31, '32 AB—Folke Becker now lives at 96 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. He is studying medicine.

'31 PhD—Avery B. George is with the United Color and Pigment Company. He was married in October to Hildegard Noyes.

'31 BS—Mr. and Mrs. William Frayer of Richmondville, N. Y., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Mary, to Wilmer L. Smith '31.

'31 EE—Richard G. Roess '31 was married on July 1 in Oil City, Pa., to Louise Jenkins. They are living in Spencer, N. Y. where Roess is with the Seely Company.

'32 EE—Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Holston of Ithaca have announced the marriage of their daughter, Beatrice J., to Richard R. Brainard, on July 1, in Ithaca. Mrs. Brainard is a graduate of Ithaca College.

'32 PhD—Harold G. Wilm is with the California Forest Experiment Station, working on problems of soil erosion. His address is P.O. Box 432, San Bernardino.

'33 BS—Mrs. Carrie M. King of Trumansburg, N. Y., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Mary, to Kasson W. Cooker, Syracuse '30. He is with the G.L.F. in Owego.

'33 BS—Lt. Donald Armstrong is instructing at the R.O.T.C. camp at Plattsburg Barracks this summer.

'33 BS—Mr. and Mrs. Delos Grant of Interlaken, N. Y., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Dorothy, to Preston T. Kellogg '33, on June 24.

Mailing Addresses

'90—Arthur H. Crist, 2228 Orange Grove Avenue, Alhambra, Calif.

'06—George J. Couch, 79 Arvine Heights, Rochester, N. Y.—Charles F. Landmesser, Millburn P.O., Millburn, N. J.

'08—Charles A. Haines, 333 Wakeman Road, Fairfield, Conn.

'12—Arthur C. Newberry, 2180 Bellfield Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

'26—Frances M. Jennings, 65 Garden Street, Garden City, N. Y.

'29—Irving I. Plotkin, 1769 Broadway, Brooklyn.—William Pearlman, 569 Ford Avenue, Kingston, Pa.

'30—D. Barca Tartaro, 38 Rielly Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

'31—Mrs. James R. Westman (Dorothy Saxton), 15 Rundel Park, Rochester, N.Y.

'32—William T. Thompson, 3 Hamilton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

'33—Kenneth W. Ashman, 206 South Bellinger Street, Herkimer, N. Y.—Ruth Carman, care of Mrs. Louise Stock, 1023 Ocean Avenue, Santa Monica, Calif.—Ethel Cox, 6807 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.—Stephen J. Daly, 459 Maple Avenue, Elmira, N. Y.—Henry M. Devreux, 101 Forest Road, Douglaston, N. Y.—Ernestine Elmendorf, 56 Elmdorf Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.—Edward H. Fisher, 487 Madison Avenue, York, Pa.—Roger W. Gilbert, 67 Myrtle Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.—Eugenia C. Gould, 10 Townsend Street, Walton, N. Y.—Richard A. Hassell, 1025 Madison Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.—Virginia Haviland, 230 Main Street, Amesbury, Mass.—Hamilton D. Hill, 55 Oakhurst Drive, Brecksville, Ohio.—Mark J. Hroncich, 435 Woodcleft Avenue, Freeport, N. Y.—Robert B. Hyde, 404 Sedgwick Drive, Syracuse, N. Y.—Grace E. Ingram, 1826 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn.—Robert G. Janover, 773 East Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn.—Harry G. Jones, Jr., 720 West North Avenue, Baltimore.—Howard R. Joseph, 4940 East End Avenue, Chicago.—Eileen Kane, 2229 Nameoke Avenue, Far Rockaway, N. Y.—Richard S. Lane, 15 Linwood Terrace, Buffalo.—William G. McCollom, 1174 Dean Street, Brooklyn.—John A. Northridge, 87 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.—Russell O. Pettibone, 133 Blair Street, Ithaca.—Walter K. Quillinan, 195 Fifth Avenue, Troy, N. Y.—Ward H. Robens, Poland, N. Y.—Richard A. Rosan, Milford, Conn.—Marion F. Saunders, 66 Kendall Avenue, Maplewood, N. J.—Richard M. Sears, Baldwinville, N. Y.

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PEACE ON THE HILL

ANOTHER Cornell Commencement has joined the long series of fading memories; and a series of coming anniversaries has begun for the class of 1933.

The beloved space, bounded by Boardman and Sibley and McGraw and Goldwin Smith, has fallen silent that erstwhile was hourly filled with sounds of eager youth hurrying to catch words of wisdom and humor falling from middle aged lips. Gone now are the eager ones to homelands, or to seek places on life's slippery cliffs, in life's grudging sunshine. While the lips that dropped wisdom are, perhaps, discussing the seductive qualities of artificial flies on hidden fish hooks; or telling piscatorial adventures of joyous yesterdays. Also many spectacled eyes, accustomed to look out over class rooms filled with wakeful or nodding listeners, now, in silent alcoves of great libraries, seek in dusty volumes, hidden records whereby they may complete important manuscripts whose printing shall send their names flying throughout the learned world.

Today I walked out into the quadrangle, and looking eastward from McGraw Hall, I saw an unoccupied bench in the shade of a great elm. I forgot my errand and sat a long while in the shady silence. I looked out past Ezra Cornell's statue to Connecticut Hill topping the western range all beautiful in blue haze. I heard the sounds of motor cars, softened by distance, and gave thanks for the administrative provision that keeps the sputtering, squealing, honking, but convenient things from jarring the heart of Cornell.

A robin, happy in the silence, came hopping along hunting for robin food and finding it. He came quite near to me but showed no fear; probably, be-

ing a Cornell robin, he knew that retired professors are harmless.

As I sat in the charmed stillness, there came memories of the days when the great elm that shaded me was a sapling. Then memory ghosts—friends long dead—came, and one said: "How is it that you are here so long after your time?" I answered: "By the kindness of 'whatever gods may be' I am allowed to linger in this place that I love best."

Then a young girl friend came by, and I greeted her and pointed out Connecticut Hill which she had never knowingly seen before; I expressed my enjoyment of the silent quadrangle. "But" said she, "I like it best with the people here." And so it was proved that she was young and I was old; though I like people too. Maybe in fifty years she too will enjoy a shady bench in summer quietness.

As I sat brooding the past came back and Andrew D. White, not yet turned gray, seemed to walk down President's Avenue with sprightly steps and to go into his office in Morrill Hall.

And Willard Fiske seemed to come from his house where Rockefeller Hall Hall now stands, and to go to his classroom in the northeast corner of Morrill Hall second floor, where I read second year German with him—Goethe and Schiller—and listened to his charming, informal talks on German poetry.

And William A. Anthony seemed to come up from Calcadilla to McGraw Hall to prepare for one of his wonderfully clear lectures in Physics.

Then I looked up and saw the statues of Mr. Cornell and Mr. White, and caught glimpses of modern buildings, and the present rushed in.

ALBERT W. SMITH '78



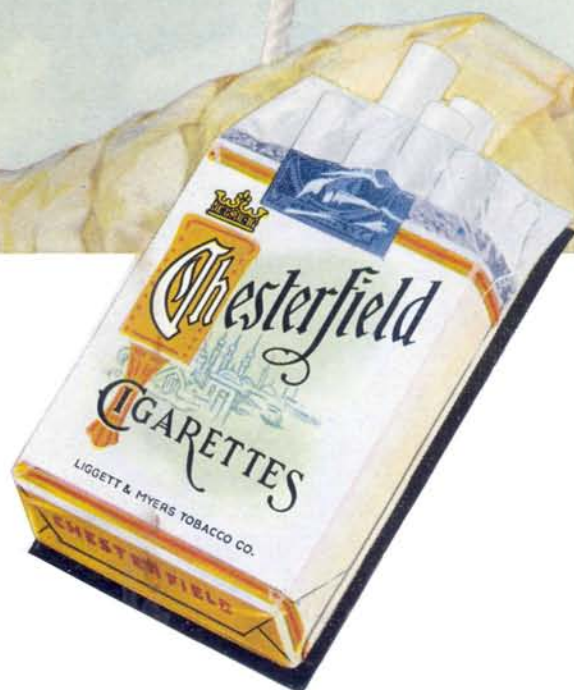
*Ready for
most anything*

just having a good time
swinging and smoking.

Well yes, Chesterfield—

They Satisfy

... all you could ask for



THE CIGARETTE THAT'S Milder
THE CIGARETTE THAT TASTES BETTER