THE Pennsylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

A window in stained glass to represent the University of Pennsylvania just installed in the library of the University Club, Philadelphia, including the shield with coat-of-arms adopted by the Board of Trustees, which incorporates the arms of the Penn family and of Benjamin Franklin, founder of the University.

Printed by B. FRANKLIN, at the New Printing Office near the Market.
1729

[Now by The GENERAL ALUMNI SOCIETY.]

Vol. 31

OCTOBER 1, 1932

Numb. 13
IF YOUR cigarette is mild—that is, not strong, not bitter, but smokes cool and smooth—then you like it.

If your cigarette tastes right; if it tastes better—that is, not oversweet; and if it has a pleasing aroma—then you enjoy it the more.

Everything known to Science is used to make Chesterfield Cigarettes milder and taste better.

The right kinds of leaf tobacco—American and Turkish—are blended and cross-blended. That’s why “They Satisfy.”
The Associated Clubs

THE Associated Pennsylvania Club will meet this year in Cleveland, Ohio, for their annual conference. Founded in 1913 they have had some notable conferences, and the reports of their standing committees, upon which their discussions and conclusions are based, have formed the liveliest topics before Pennsylvania men concerning their University. They have exhibited the views and aspirations of loyal and informed graduates which are significant of the excellent equipment they have obtained at their Alma Mater. They are contributions of pure loyalty without prejudice or entanglements and bring fresh points of view to the solution of our problems which are valuable. Often they have exhibited a vigorous and crusading spirit which is the force that brings progress and offsets the apathy and inertia that a too close application to complex details has brought about. In the great pressure and intensity of modern life something stirring and audacious is frequently necessary to urge large bodies into action and action is what appeals most for wide support.

The conferences are never dull or prosaic and out of them have come the most notable and distinguished suggestions regarding Pennsylvania. They are the best and most reasonable method of stimulating ideas, creating enthusiasm, spreading information and inspiring support.

A Radical College Ends

THE end of Dr. Meiklejohn's experiment with a radical college at the University of Wisconsin is worthy of note.

It was a daring and ambitious venture. It sought to find and to teach a new way of life, to develop intelligence as well as scholarship, and to make a new education for a new society.

In telling of it Dr. Meiklejohn states frankly that he and his associates did not know exactly where they were going, but they were on their way out of the old conditions into a new world of possibly better things. They do not appear to have arrived, but progress has been made and at least the groundwork for further experiment has been laid. Theories have been tested by practice, and incidentally it seems demonstrated that a large State university, supported by public funds and subject to political and other influences, is not the ideal laboratory for such a radical departure from accepted standards.

Accepted standards, by the way, are not the static, lifeless objectionable things which superficial thought sometimes suggests. In the main they are the growth, slow to be sure, of years of experiment and experience with the facts of life by sound, balanced minds and they have to be suited to meet the needs of the greatest number. Radical departures are frequently desirable if only to prove the soundness of the more careful progress and to provide the fresh vigorous urge for it. They stimulate life and ideas.

Education is a field in which experiment is constant and the results are still unsatisfactory. Never has it been so eagerly desired, so widely offered and accepted, and so heavily endowed; and yet it is largely futile, frustrated and dissatisfied. The conservatives try to maintain a tradition while the radicals seek ever greater freedom and question the content of study and the methods of teaching.

The organizers of Dr. Meiklejohn's college saw a college without class rooms, lectures or text books, offering a maximum of freedom in thought and action, assisting every pupil to find himself and free from the restraints that seem so often to hamper their development. Its idea of individual freedom made a strong appeal to students of a certain type. For the most part they were young radicals, city bred and largely confined to a single racial group. They did not fit in on the campus. Their freedom from the usual college routine made them a group quite apart. They were much in evidence, but they do not seem to have been popular with the student body or with the college authorities. Like all experiments it was expensive. Like many reforms it needed ideal students, ideal conditions and a different average quality in life. But it was useful. It had life and vigor, two essentials to progress.

Genuine Loyalty

INTERESTED Alumni must have been apprehensive about the fate of their University during the crisis of this year. The crisis has been more serious than even they apprehended. Happily it has been averted as is related upon another page and our sincere appreciation and congratulations go to our faculties and administration for their courage, unselfishness, loyalty and diligence. It is a splendid example to all of us who would support Pennsylvania in an hour of trial. We must be thankful also to the Governor of the Commonwealth who was our steadfast friend when the payment of the State appropriation was seriously threatened. Had not all this cooperation occurred the University would probably have been forced to close her doors. The dilemma touched the minds and hearts and pocketbooks of many. They met it gloriously. This sort of thing is real. It is indeed something to be proud of.
An American Sportsman

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA has an account by Robert V. Hoffman of an alumnus and Trustee of the University who has become one of the world's most prominent horsemen.

Joseph E. Widener, '93, has become an international figure in turf affairs. It is said of the Master of Elmendorf that "he has more range in his racing activities than perhaps any other man in the world." Besides Elmendorf, his bluegrass nursery in Kentucky, he owns Haras du Mesnil in France, where he has been breeding and racing for a generation, and maintains a stable at Egerton House, Newmarket, England. He is vice-chairman of the Jockey Club, president of the Westchester Racing Association, chairman of the board of the Miami Racing Association (which owns Hialeah Park in Florida), and a steward of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association.

Elmendorf is an historic breeding ground. Mr. Widener bought the original farm, including the mansion and stables, and established his breeding nursery there in 1912, engaging as trainer Thomas Welch, who had been in charge of his stud in France. The tract consisted of 810 acres, 200 of which he later sold to his nephew, George D. Widener, owner of another Thoroughbred shrine—Erdenheim, at Chestnut Hill, Pa.

In 1910, Mr. Widener joined with John Sanford, E. R. Hitchcock, Clarence H. Mackay, August Belmont, and Charles Kohler, leading American breeders, in transferring their studs to the more congenial atmosphere of France. Among his mares were Colonial Girl, winner of the $50,000 World's Fair Handicap, and Martha Gorman by Sir Dixon. At first his stable was boarded at Haras du Gazon, the stud farm of Mrs. H. B. Duryea, who bred and raced Durbar II, winner of the Epsom Derby in 1914. Later Mr. Widener purchased Haras du Mesnil, where he still maintains a fine breeding establishment. The great filly, Meddlesome Maid by Irish Lad out of Colonial Girl, and Pendennis, a son of Rabelais and Confection by Isinglass, were bred by him, and were sold with the entire yearling crop of 1918 to A. K. Macomber for $100,000. The Maid won five important races, worth 121,000 francs, at three years; Pendennis won several at two. Mr. Widener also bred Coronation, the leading two-year-old filly of France in 1923; and in the following year his Meknes won the Prix Citronella, worth 70,000 francs. Star Sapphire, Le Massager, Imprecious, Confidence, and La Savoyarde also carried his silks to victory. The last two were second and third respectively in the French Oaks of 1931 and 1930.

There are now twenty-five brood mares at Haras du Mesnil, but the number varies, because the French, English, and American studs frequently interchange stock. Mr. Widener recently sent two mares to England to be bred to Stefan the Great. Victory VI, the three-year-old which last fall won the Elsham Maiden Plate at Lincoln Park, England, was foaled at Elmendorf. Mr. Widener paid $39,000 for his dam, in foal to Lineage, at Newmarket and shipped her to this country. The English stud is in charge of Captain Cecil Boyd-Rockford, who also trains for William Woodward and Marshall Field, 111. Palokee, son of Spion Kop-Deoan, which Mr. Widener purchased as a yearling for $10,000, won three races in England last season and ran second to Beaudaire, owned by John McCormack, the Irish tenor, in the Irish St. Leger.

With the revival of racing in America, Mr. Widener renewed his breeding activities at Elmendorf, bringing over from Haras du Mesnil some of his good mares and the French horse, Mont d'Or by Val d'Or, a son of Flying Fox, and out of Loneliness by Ayrshire. Another stallion, imp. Stefan the Great, out of Perfect Peach by Persimmon, was imported and subsequently became the senior stud sire. He has recently been returned to England to be mated to brood mares in the stud there. Some of the best mares at Elmendorf are by him. He is now sixteen years old. Mr. Widener is internationally known as an art collector. Below is the entrance to his magnificent home at Elkton Park, Pa., where he housed his famous collection of Old Masters.
Belmont Park is another valuable racing property in which Mr. Widener has a large interest. Here the historic Belmont, Futurity, Jockey Club Gold Cup, Grand National Steeplechase, and other classics are run. Above, a part of the spacious lawn at the Turf and Field Club on a Belmont racing day.

years old. He won the Triennial Produce Stakes and the Middle Park Plate at two, and was picked to win the Two Thousand Guineas the following year, but was put out of the running by a bad strain and a fetlock.

Like many other turfmen, Mr. Widener scored his first victories with jumpers, and he has continued to breed and race them with conspicuous success. Coligny was his first. He was the leading steeplechase horse of 1907, defeating Gus Strauss and Navajo in the Brook. El Cuchillo, a stable mate, won the Saratoga Steeplechase the same year. Duetiste, Fairmont, Arc Light, Fairfield, and Indigo are other 'chasers to carry his colors to the fore in the leading stake events. Fairmont and Arc Light won the Temple Gwathmey Memorial Handicap five years in a row, the former defeating such noted timber toppers as Erne II, Jolly Roger, and Lorenzo in 1926, '27, and '28, and the latter defeating Le Bey and Crumpler the following years. Arc Light was the outstanding jumper of 1929, winning the record purse for the year of $66,975, nearly $4,000 more than the great Jolly Roger earned in 1927. Among his other notable victories were the Glendale, Manly Memorial, and the Grand National. In the latter he defeated his stable mate Fairfield, with Jolly Roger running third. He twice won the Manly Memorial. Duetiste was also a grand jumper, leading the fields of 1919 and 1920, winning the Manly Memorial both those years and the Green Spring Valley in 1920. Returning to form again in 1924, when twelve years of age, he won the Brook (for two years) and the Corinthian, and was second to Dan IV in the Grand National. Indigo was Mr. Widener's leading steeplechaser of 1931. This gelded son of Stefan the Great and Malachite by Rock Sand won the Corinthian, and was second in the Glendale and Wheatley Memorial. Prowler, by Mont d'Or out of a daughter of Fair Play, took his measure in the Wheatley Handicap.

Although Mr. Widener thinks highly of Naturalist, the staunch son of Rabelais and Nature by Meddler, Osmand is his favorite, and is undoubtedly the greatest race horse he has ever bred. Foaled in 1924, this fleet son of imp. Sweeper out of Ormanda by Superman conquered the best of his day to put his owner among the elite who have bred horses earning more than $100,000. His earnings were $156,990. At two, he won from Painted Lady in the National Stakes, and from Premier and Gun Royal in the Nursery Handicap. In the following year he made a grand finish of the Kentucky Derby, to be beaten by Whisket by a short head. Later in the year he won from Jock and Candy Hog in the Jerome Handicap. Black Maria twice fell before him in the Laurel Stakes of '27 and '28, and he took the measure of Scapa Flow and Polydor in the Toboggan Handicap of '28 and '29, winning both years handily. In the same year he defeated Byrd and Pete-Wrack in the Carpet Bag Handicap.

Osmand happened upon the scene at the time when another great horse, Chance Shot, also was racing in the Widener colors. They met in the Saratoga Special in 1926, and Chance Shot finished well in front, with Osmand third, a length behind Scapa Flow. The son of the mighty Fair Play and imp. Quelle Chance, foaled in 1924, was bred by the late August Belmont, II, and was purchased with other yearlings from his estate following Mr. Belmont's death. He is best remembered for his victory over Bois de Rose and Flambino in the historic Belmont, but he looked even better in the Withers where he defeated Sweepster. He ran second to Kentucky II and Reigh Count in the Dwyer and Jockey Club Gold Cup. At four he won the Merchants and City and Saratoga handicaps, defeating Black Maria in both races. His seven stake victories were worth $144,277.

These were good years for Elmendorf. Haste, a son of imp. Maintenanz and Miss Malaprop by Meddler, defeated Canter in the Grand Union Hotel Stakes and Pompy in the Saratoga Special in 1925. In the following year he ran third to Crusader and Espino in the Belmont, but defeated them both in the Withers. Imp. Kiew, son of Stefan the Great and imp. Krona, was another horse of Mr. Widener's breeding racing at this time. Following the example of his stable mate, Haste, Kiew won the Grand Union Hotel Stakes from Pantella and Saxon in 1926. Earl Sande, under contract to ride exclusively for Mr. Widener, was in the saddle in most of these races and gave many thrilling exhibitions of the art of which he was a master.

Mr. Spong, a gelded son of Luke McLuke and Black Brocade by Neil Gow, has accounted for nearly $50,000 in his three years on the turf. This tried campaigner won the Sheelin, American Legion, and Jerome handicaps at three, and the Delaware, Fall Highweight, Manhattan and Bay Shore, and Capital handicaps at four, defeating such good horses as Spinach, Caruso, Questionnaire, Balko, and Flying Heels. Carute, a son of Fair Play out of Irish Abbess by Celt, captured four stake races in 1931. He won from Blenheim in the Aqueduct, Merchants and Citizens, and Edgemere handicaps.

Elmendorf has long been noted for its outstanding brood
mares. When establishing his studs in France and America, Mr. Widener bought the best that money could get. He paid $26,000 for Reine des Peches, a three-quarter sister to his stallion Stefan the Great, by Rai Herode of Perfect Peach by Persimmon. Among his other selections were daughters of Spearmint, Von Tromp, Meddler, Rahelais, Electioneer, Trompe la Mort, Rock Sand, and Fair Play.

Mr. Widener has always been partial to Fair Play and Rock Sand, two of the greatest sires that ever lived. It was this cross that made famous the Nursery stud of the late August Belmont, II, and produced such noted race horses as Man o' War, Mad Hatter, Chance Shot, Mad Play, and Chance Play. Travers, from Topiary by Orme, was by Rock Sand. Major Belmont bred him at the Nursery stud and sent him to England to race, where, after a successful campaign, he was sold to an Argentine breeder for $265,000, the highest price ever paid for a Thoroughbred. Major Belmont bought Rock Sand in England, after he had won the Two Thousand Guineas, Derby, and St. Leger, for $125,000. He was by Saint-John out of Roquebrune by St. Simon. After several years' service at the Nursery stud, he was sold to a French syndicate for $150,000.

Major Belmont disposed of these great stallions because racing was at that time outlawed in New York State. Fair Play, however, lived and died in his native state—Kentucky. He was born in 1906, the son of Hastings and imp. Fairy Gold, a daughter of Ben d'Or, and the dam of Golden Measure and St. Lure. He stood at the Nursery stud until the dispersal sale in June, 1925, when he was purchased by Mr. Widener for $100,000, probably a record price for a nineteen-year-old horse. Mr. Widener also secured at private treaty prior to the sale several daughters of Fair Play and Rock Sand, including Mahubah, the dam of Man o' War, My Play, and Playfellow; Malachite, Felicity, and Chit Chat; and imp. Quelle Chance, a daughter of Ethelbert out of Quelle est Chance by Rock Sand. She is the dam of Chance Shot, now in service at Elmdorf. Fair Play died in 1929 and Mahubah two years later. They are buried side by side in a memorial plot at Elmdorf, at the base of a bronze statue of Fair Play.

Osmand is Mr. Widener's favorite and probably the best race horse he ever bred. This son of Sweep and Ormanda by Stormy conquests the fastest of his day to earn more than $130,000. He is shown above with Jockey Earl Sande.

The last of Fair Play's get are among the forty-two juveniles in the 1932 racing stable, which Trainer Henry M. Daniel has described as the "finest ever." There are six by Fair Play, all colts out of the good mares Carnation by Rahelais, Rose Pompom by Rock Sand, Margossa by Phalaris, Mologa by Stefan the Great, Irish Abbess by Celt, and Zephyretta by Lemberg. Mr. Widener augmented his racing stable last year by purchasing from Wallace Armstrong six colts and seven fillies by John P. Grier, a good breeding son of Whisk Broom II—Wonder by Disguise by Domino. One of these fillies, a line-bred Domino out of Sweetheart by Ultrimus, is highly regarded by those who have seen her in action. If she and others of the selected juveniles measure up to expectations, 1932 will be a banner year for Elmdorf.

Mr. Widener has large holdings in racing properties. Hialeah Park, in which he and his friends have invested $1,500,000, is said to be the most beautiful race course in the world. Hotel proprietors of Miami have requested him to keep it open the year around as a show place. Belmont Park, another of Mr. Widener's interests, is certainly unsurpassed for beauty and equipment by any course in the north.
The University

How the University Has Weathered the Storm

IN RESPONSE to the question: "How has the University weathered the storm?", it is perhaps premature to assume that this has been accomplished. By "storm," of course, is meant the collapse of the world's markets, the crash of incomes, and the drying up of many of the sources from which educational institutions ordinarily derive their support.

Some persons persist in the belief that educational institutions are immune to ordinary economic changes. This belief is presumably based upon the fact that the funds of such institutions are invested with unusual care, are widely diversified, and come from so many different sources that no one financial catastrophe can inflict anything like universal damage.

As a matter of cold, hard fact, universities are subject to exactly the same influences that affect trust funds, businesses, governments and public and private activities of all sorts. Particularly are they affected by the failure of personal income. Tuition fees in almost every case form one of the largest items in the income budget, and when banks begin to fail and men lose their positions or must accept drastic reductions in salaries and wages, there is an instant reflection on the ability of the student to pay his way.

At the University of Pennsylvania receipts from students in the form of tuition fees constitute ordinarily more than one-half of the operating income of the institution. At this particular time, of the remainder about one-third is receivable from State appropriations, and the balance from endowments, gifts and the proceeds from the operation of real estate holdings and business enterprises.

The fiscal year of the University begins on July first. Budgets for operation during the fiscal year are prepared months in advance, and necessarily commitments are made which must be met throughout the year of operation. Material changes within a year are exceedingly difficult to effect due to the intricate nature of the operation of the University and the existence of actual and quasi contracts for the performances of services and the purchase of materials.

With this fact in view the University began earlier than usual to consider what its scale of operations should be for 1932-33. After weeks of study there was presented to the Trustees on February 1, 1932, a budget program for 1932-33 calling for reduction in expenditures of approximately $650,000. This was based upon estimates of receipts from students and from invested funds, as well as upon the probability that the ordinary flow of gifts and contributions would be greatly diminished. There was no indication at the time that the appropriations made by the State would be in any way affected, although later this created a problem of major importance.

The University budget for 1931-32—exclusive of the University Museum, the University Hospital, Competitive Athletics and certain affiliated activities—was $5,500,000 in round figures. The preliminary budget for 1932-33 under the economy program was fixed at $4,850,000. This reduction was accomplished in a variety of ways. It was provided that the operation of the University plant should be done at a very materially lowered rate; compensation rates for special services, such as teaching in Evening and Extension School courses, were reduced; it was decided not to reappoint a relatively small number of younger men in the teaching ranks—Instructors, assistant instructors and assistants; a flat reduction of 10% was made in all departments in allowances for current expenses and equipment; various expenses ordinarily considered as necessary were put in the luxury class for the time being and eliminated—such as memberships in educational associations, lectures, etc.; flat reductions were made in the expenses of such activities as publicity, placement, employment, etc.

The primary purpose of this program was of course to reduce the budget to a manageable basis, yet at the same time to preserve in all vigor and effectiveness the fundamental educational processes of the institution. That this was accomplished by the plan with a minimum of harm was generally agreed, and the Trustees approved the proposals without a dissent.

Following this phase of the problem all of the budget administrators, faculty and administration were brought together in a meeting which consumed the entire afternoon, and in which the University's predicament was freely and fully explained to all. The unanimous consent which on this occasion likewise approved the program is a thorough indication of the spirit which animates the University family and which constitutes so great an element in the strength the University possesses. There was regret, of course, that some of the steps provided for must be taken, yet there was whole-hearted agreement that the job must be done and that the methods proposed were the best for the purpose. Perhaps on no occasion in recent University history has there been such an evidence of unselfish loyalty and firm determination to carry on no matter what the obstacles or how heavy the burden.

The program thus embarked upon stood its ground for some months. However wisely and farsightedly it had been conceived, it was drastically affected by the sudden and additional collapse that began in March. In the late spring it became obvious that still further retrenchment would be necessary. Accordingly further economies were instituted—some in extension of those already adopted and others in activities where it had been hoped to avoid them. Again it was the determination of all that no vital harm should be wrought, but that the educational machinery of the University should merely be reduced to a still more fundamental basis of operation, leaving a firm foundation upon which to build when the tide should turn.
These further economies produced an indicated saving of something above $100,000, in addition to the $650,000 already produced, so that the budget provisions for the year as apparently finally determined established a balanced condition at $4,750,000 for income and outgo.

It seemed then as if the University was reasonably safe from further disturbance, but just at that point what might be regarded as a real disaster began to threaten. This grew out of a complicated political and financial situation in which the State found itself involved. For a time it appeared as if the amounts receivable from the State under the appropriations made in the 1931 legislative session would be substantially reduced, and that on top of all the other economies the University would have to cut in deeply enough to meet a failure in State funds amounting possibly to $500,000.

The brief fact of the case was that a special session of the Legislature in the fall of 1931 had appropriated some millions of State funds for unemployment relief, but without providing any new sources of revenue. The bill was attacked as unconstitutional, but the Supreme Court ruled that it held, and the fiscal officers of the State had no alternative but to order an abatement in the amounts payable to State-saided institutions, since the Court had ruled that the ordinary business of the State must be paid for first.

To meet this, and other continuing problems of unemployment relief, another special session was held during the past summer. For a time it seemed as if the University must unavoidably submit to an inexorable condition and suffer the additional loss, but eventually, as a result of a firm stand taken by the Governor of the Commonwealth, and by political leaders and others who were in agreement with him that the good faith of the State must be preserved, means were found to restore the abated appropriations, and the University thus will receive the full amounts previously appropriated to it.

These events bring the situation up to the time of the opening of the University. In so far as it can be done on the basis of the evidence in hand, the budget of the University for 1932-33 will be balanced, although the actual processes will not be completed until the end of that year and the exact result not known before July 1, 1933. In one particular, it is a happy result to contemplate because it is the first time in some years that the University has entered upon its operations with any prospect of coming out even. The last five years deficits have averaged well over $100,000 a year, most of which has been extinguished by gifts obtained for the purpose mainly from members of the Trustees and other close friends of the University.

The success of the whole economy plan hinges in large part upon the period following the opening this fall, when the students assemble and pay their tuition and other fees. If the receipts during this season are up to normal the balanced program should be assured. Of success barring any eventualities still unforeseen. If, however, students should come back unprepared to meet their financial requirements, or should find that they cannot come back because the means are not at hand, then further action will have to be taken to conform to the Trustees' policy that a balanced budget for the year must be reached. Precisely how this will be done is not yet clear, but in all probability it would be brought about by further economies if such are found possible, or by a basic salary reduction of an amount large enough to meet any threatened deficiency, or by a combination of both methods.

This is how the University has "weathered the storm," and how it will do so if the "storm" should start up again.

It has not been a pleasant situation through which to pass, but nevertheless it has had its pleasant side. The attitude of the Faculty and all others involved has been heartening in the extreme. There has not been one really serious note of dissent, but instead a veritable chorus recognizing the unavoidability of what was done, and pledging loyalty and full cooperation in working it out.

The University, then, is on the point of emerging from these difficulties not bigger but better, in good health and in full strength, with the ability and the determination to continue the great service it has rendered for nearly two centuries.

Founder Honoured

The action of the Postoffice Department in changing the name of the postal station in the Department's own new building in Washington to "Benjamin Franklin Station" is by way of honoring the sage of the Revolution for his service to the post. Franklin was Philadelphia postmaster from 1737 to 1751. In 1753, Franklin and Peter Hunter were made "Postmasters-general" for the Colonies, and upon his return from London in 1775 Franklin was made Postmaster General, serving until 1776. Franklin increased Philadelphia-New York service to three times a week in summer and once in winter. As Postmaster General in 1775, he ordered that winter mails be despatched weekly between Philadelphia and New England. Franklin was progressive and in advance of his time, as in every other activity. He is the father of the American Postoffice Department and in every advance made in its efficiency and speed of its operations since his time his successors have been walking in his footsteps.

The Cover

Pennsylvania men will observe at once that the colors shown on the cover display the new medallion in the University Club window are not correct. They are dictated by the advertisers who furnish the other plates for the cover. Our own colors are of course darker. It is hoped that Alumni will now use this medallion or more particularly the new University Coat-of-Arms for decorative purposes rather than the old seal which will now be more appropriately used for corporate purposes as befits a seal. The heraldic device so carefully designed by experts as has been previously described is in accordance with the successful practice at Oxford, Cambridge and many institutions in the United States and Canada. It is a combination of the arms of Penn and Franklin.
Splendid Placement Service

PART-TIME employment obtained for them by the University's Placement Service added approximately $46,000 to the earnings of University of Pennsylvania students who worked to defray all or part of their expenses during the academic year of 1932-33.

In addition a number of summer jobs were obtained for self-supporting students which enabled them to earn a total of $8,000 prior to the opening of the academic year. The report was compiled by Professor Clarence E. Clewell, director of the Placement Service and chairman of the Committee on Student Aid, and was sought in order that University authorities could form some estimate of the number of part-time employment opportunities during the academic year which opens next month.

According to the report, which deals only with students who personally applied to the Placement Service for aid and which does not reflect the total earnings of all self-supporting students at the University, there were 4938 part-time jobs made available to students by the Placement Service and these were shared by 603 men and women.

Among the various agencies employing student workers the University itself took the lead when, following the organization of the University Committee on Student Aid, arrangements were made for the employment of students in nearly a score of campus positions.

As a result of these arrangements, jobs as night watchmen, janitors, secretaries, mail carriers, switchboard operators, locker room attendants, technicians and clerks were filled by students who shared, in some instances, salaries ranging as high as $300 a year.

Self-supporting students also were assigned to all jobs as gatekeepers and ushers at athletic contests and other events held under the University’s auspices; a student automobile parking squad was organized to handle all parking on University property in connection with University and non-University events; students were employed to handle trunks in the dormitories at the opening and close of the academic year, and a student squad was formed to vend certain articles on service stands placed in University buildings.

Outside the campus hundreds of part-time jobs were found for students through the cooperation of industrial plants, stores, newspapers, restaurants, and theatres, while many private individuals, including faculty members, administrative officers and alumni of the University, also employed students for various tasks.

Many of the employment opportunities were of a temporary nature and offered only a few hours work with small remuneration, but despite this fact there was no difficulty in finding student workers willing and anxious to accept them, the report points out.

In all, eighty-four types of positions were filled by the self-supporting students, the list ranging in variety from manual labor to the care of children, and including such occupations as dish-washing, furniture moving, painting, historical research, tutoring, handling boats, pantry work, scraping floors and soda dispensing.

As far as the academic year of 1932-33 is concerned, it is expected that the University authorities again will permit self-supporting students to fill a number of campus positions, and every effort is being made to widen the contacts between the Placement Service and outside agencies which are in a position to offer work to students, according to Professor Clewell.

In addition, an automobile washing and polishing service conducted by students under the auspices of the Committee on Student Aid has been inaugurated on the campus this summer, and the institution of various other enterprises which would afford employment to students is being considered.

"Despite all that is being done and will be done by the Placement Service and the Committee on Student Aid to find part-time employment for students, however, there is no assurance that it will be possible to find such employment for all deserving students who may apply for it," Professor Clewell states in the report.

"Therefore, in cooperation with the office of admissions we are again following the University's established policy of advising incoming students to have in hand sufficient resources to cover their entire expenses for the first year. "If the prospective student can meet this condition, and then decides to come to the University, after he has matriculated he will be permitted, as a full-time student, to register in the Student Employment Division of the University.

"However, no guarantee of any kind can be given in advance that work will be secured, and no part-time jobs can be given out until the student applies in person at the offices of the Student Employment Division of the Placement Service."

"By following such a policy we can best serve the interests of the students, we believe, and at the same time we can help to correct some of the misunderstandings which exist as to the difficulties involved in working one's way through college.

"One thing, in particular, which the parents of self-supporting students are likely to overlook is the fact that the total expenses of a year at college today are very much greater than they were a quarter of a century ago."

"The prospective student today constantly hears stories of famous men who worked their way through college decades ago and he naturally assumes that he can do equally well today, often overlooking the fact that working one's way through college fifty years ago entailed only a very small fraction of the amount now involved."

"At the University of Pennsylvania, for example, the total expenses for one year may easily reach one thousand or twelve hundred dollars as a minimum, although those who are fortunate enough to secure a scholarship or who can live at home are at a great advantage from the expense standpoint."

"To expect from one's self the time and strength with which to meet the requirements of the class room and laboratory, and simultaneously to earn fifteen, twenty or twenty-five dollars per week on the side toward one's college expenses, is a hazardous procedure."
"It has been done and is being done, but, unless the student is unusually strong both physically and intellectually, he is likely either to suffer a nervous breakdown or else to get very much less out of his college career than would be the case were he able to give his undivided attention to his college work."

Wistar Institute Builds

THE story is told of a group of freshmen at the University passing up 36th street in front of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, bent on a tour of inspection of their environment for the next four years. A sophomore, acting as guide, halted the party momentarily before the imposing old building.

"This is the Wistar Institute," he said. "Nobody knows what it is or what goes on inside it, so we'll pass on."

In far-off Japan, just eighteen days later, a gathering of noted savants assembled in a Tokio restaurant to hold a Wistar Institute dinner.

Dr. Milton J. Greenman, director of the institution, in recounting the above incidents, went on to say:

"Considering the world-wide circulation of our biological and anthropological publications, the institute is most obscure as far as the general public is concerned. Though we are known in China, Japan, Australia and even in interior Africa, Philadelphians, on the whole, are virtually unaware of the existence of the institution.

"Experts in every branch of biology, representing universities and research centers throughout the world, have written for our publications and have visited the museum, yet students at the University of Pennsylvania, which surrounds us on all sides, have no idea of what we are doing or even of the nature of the institute."

Today, armed with a trust fund of $100,000, the Board of Trustees of the institute is building a handsome structure, adjoining the existing buildings, to house the fast-growing printing activities of the institution.

This is at the northeast corner of Spruce street and Woodland avenue where stood the old police station.

Research in animal anatomy and other phases of biology gradually increased at the institute and the enormous scope of the institution's publishing efforts widened so that additional space was needed. On July 14 officers of the institute signed contracts for the new building, which is to be completed in ninety days.

The date is significant, for it reveals the uncanny ability to predict the future, associated with General Isaac J. Wistar, who endowed the institute in 1893.

In a long testamentary letter addressed to the Board of Managers and filed for the information of those who were to follow him, General Wistar said the Wistar Institute should "build its new buildings during one of those periodic times of depression when the cost of building construction drops 50 per cent or more."

Here will be housed the Wistar Institute Press to print the world's foremost biological treatises.

Since 1924 the presses have been located in the basement of the present building. Before that date printing of all institute publications was done outside. Among the journals issued by the institution to find their way to all quarters of the globe are the Journal of Morphology, Journal of Comparative Neurology, American Journal of Anatomy, Anatomical Record, Journal of Experimental Zoology, American Journal of Physical Anthropology, Journal of Cellular and Comparative Physiology and American Anatomical Memoirs.

Jack Hart Resigns

THE Rev. John Robbins Hart, Ph.D., familiarly known to six generations of college students as "Jack Hart", is to travel among the schools and colleges this year as a lecturer in religious, educational and athletic subjects, and will assist in the church work wherever possible. Part time will also be given to business and other organizations where he has spoken so much in years gone by.

This new schedule necessitates his resignation as Chaplain of the Chapel of the Transfiguration, Director of the Campus Community Center and Episcopal Church representative on the staff of the Christian Association of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Hart has been on the campus for twenty-five years as a student and adviser in various student activities as well as a Y.M.C.A. secretary and chaplain. He assisted materially in building up the present plan of having all church chaplains unite in one organization and do the union work of the Christian Association. He founded the Chapel of the Transfiguration with the first student vestry in the country as the managing board and turned the first floor of this building at 3334 Woodland Avenue into a settlement house known as the Campus Community Center.

He was for seven years the graduate manager of the University Musical Clubs and for four years assisted the Chaplain of West Point along with his regular work at the University. He was associated with baseball, cricket and soccer, which sports he continues as an active player, and had the unique work of being the Chaplain to many of the athletic teams at the University, especially the football team in its training camps and trips to California and other distant points.

Dr. Hart was a varsity debater, member of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity, Friars Senior Society, President of the Cosmopolitan Clubs of America. He and Mrs. Hart, who graduated in the Class of 1918, acted as chaperons for the University dances. Their residence at 4109 Walnut Street has been a kind of home and clubhouse for all students and they will continue to live there and participate in the life of the University.

Dr. Hart was tendered a testimonial dinner this spring, at which President Gates was the principal speaker, in honor of his twenty-one years on the campus.

He received his B.A. in 1911, his M.A. in Economics and Sociology in 1914, and completed his course in Theology at the Philadelphia Divinity School in 1915. He con-
continued his work in the University Graduate School, receiving his Ph.D. in Psychology in 1927.

Dr. Hart has been a member of the National Council for College Work in the Episcopal Church since its inception and is a member of the Union League, Merion Cricket Club, Penn Athletic Club, The Artisans, and vice-president and chaplain of the Optimists Club.

The Penn Celebration

WILLIAM PENN’S coming to found Philadelphia and Pennsylvania 250 years ago will be celebrated on October 24th, the date of his landing. Albert Cook Myers, ’03 G., is chairman of the program committee. He says:

“Penn was not only a great courtier and a statesman. He was a philanthropist and a constructive social reformer as well. He upheld the rights of Englishmen. He interceded for and relieved the distressed and persecuted for conscience sake. He helped worthy and useful men in their undertakings. He was a great leader of a religion that has profoundly affected the thought of the world, as a minister of his sect advocating peace principles and inward spiritual worship. He was an enlightened and foresighted lawgiver and maker of constitutions.

“Penn was the builder of three great Commonwealths, keystone provinces in the arch of the American Colonies. These States, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, were founded and developed, in their formative years, under his ideas, governmentally and in their more subtle underlying social and economic aspects.

“These States were the means of transmitting Penn’s ideals as exemplified in practice, to other States and to the Nation as a whole, not only as a maker of constitutions but peculiarly as disseminating hives of population which carried these transforming Penn influences of democracy and progress to the up-country of the South and to the West and so into the heart of the Nation. These ideas have reacted upon England and Europe.

“It may be said with truth that Penn stands forth as the greatest of the early American founders. His life and his thought have entered into the bone and sinew of England and America and, indeed, into that of all the world.”

Progress in Cancer War

FROM the ranks of the many medical scientists who are laboring in Philadelphia to find the cause of cancer and the cure for it, if there be any, Dr. Ellice McDonald and his laboratory physicist, Dr. A. J. Allen, have emerged with a discovery that is considered of more than ordinary importance.

Dr. McDonald and Dr. Allen, who have found a way to create ultra-violet ray flares within the human body by introducing certain chemicals into a given area before exposure to X-rays, are of the diligent Philadelphia regiment that keeps up the fight against cancer every day in the year. The combined labors of the research specialist represents many years of painstaking work, unrelenting hope and courage, and the expenditure of fortunes. The benevolences of laymen have made much of the work possible. The research by Dr. McDonald and his associates is an example of the endless endeavor here to find a cancer cure or control. They kept at their labs for years, examining 30,000 substances, before they reported “hope” and “possibilities in the future study.”

Their studies in the Cancer Research Laboratories of the University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Medicine were fostered by funds from private benevolences to help in the fight against the disease. Irene duPont is one of the known contributors to the central and special laboratories engaged in work for the Graduate School’s cancer research. In eight Philadelphia hospitals, special research on cancer is in progress. Philadelphia was already a principal arena of the war on cancer when William H. Donner last June added to the power of the drive with a $2,000,000 fund to establish the International Cancer Research Foundation. Among the leading institutions engaged in cancer research in Philadelphia and environs are the University of Pennsylvania; the American Oncological Hospital which is associated with the University and Jefferson College; the Research Institute of Lankenau Hospital, founded by Roisman Wanamaker; the hospital at Fox Chase given to the cause by Anna T. Jeans; Philadelphia General Hospital; Temple University Medical School, and the Jewish Hospital.

The Museum

DISCOVERY in Persia of a magnificent collection of antiquities is announced by the University of Pennsylvania Museum following receipt of a report from Dr. Erich Schmidt, field director of the joint archaeological expedition maintained at Damghan, Persia, by the University Museum and the American Institute for Persian Art and Archaeology.

The treasures unearthed include gold and silver ornaments and jewelry, copper weapons and accoutrements, and vessels delicately carved in alabaster, all of which are approximately 2500 years old.

It is assumed by the museum staff that it was found in one of the chambers of a small palace, the existence of which had previously been reported by the expedition.

“When this palace was discovered its appearance led to the belief that the building had been entirely buried at a very early date by some natural catastrophe, probably a conflagration, and had not been disturbed since then,” Director Jayne stated.

“This hypothesis would now seem to be confirmed, for very seldom do buried riches, particularly precious metals, escape being looted by enemies if a building or town is destroyed in the course of a war.

“Certainly no discovery of so sumptuous a character ever has been made by archaeologists in Persia. Scientifically the treasure found by the expedition opens up new vistas of early human history, and artistically it will add a chapter to the beginnings of craftsmanship in the Near East.”
"One of the features of the treasure, according to Dr. Schmidt's cable, is a set of five heads of mountain goats wrought in gold. These suggest Sumerian affinities which, if established, will be of singular scientific importance.

"Other unusual objects included in the finds are diadems and necklaces of gold, several cones made of gold and silver, and various ornaments executed in precious metals. Altogether, it seems likely that this discovery at Damghan, which is still in the preliminary stages of excavation, may easily rival the discovery of the royal tombs at Ur in 1928.

"Dr. Schmidt's expedition was sponsored originally by the University Museum jointly with the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, but lately it has received valuable cooperation from the newly-established American Institute for Persian Art and Archaeology which has its headquarters in New York.

"Under the new Persian Antiquity Law one-half of all the finds made by the expedition will come to the University Museum, the remainder being exhibited in Teheran. A shipment of forty-seven cases containing the Museum's share of the finds made during the early operations of the expedition will be received at the Museum early in September and will be placed on exhibition shortly thereafter.

"The expedition at Damghan has been in the field since the spring of 1931, but with this important new discovery requiring full investigation plans are being formulated to continue its activities."

The Eclipse

THE Rittenhouse orrery, treasured by the University of Pennsylvania for whom he made it in 1764 as the achievement of its Vice Prosort, marked the very day and hour and minute and the second even of today's eclipse of the sun, as it can mark the instant of every eclipse within the span of 5,000 years. So marvelously exact is the mechanism of the universe in its operation, and so thoroughly has the science of astronomy comprehended its design.

Small wonder that to the ages that did not understand the darkening of the sun brought terror. But when men know the exact second at which the moon will start its journey "across the sun's face," as we say, the exact speed of its passage, the exact period of the shadow and can mark the completion of the eclipse with accuracy, terror and all sense of alarm gives way to holy awe in the presence and demonstration of Infinite Power that so orders the Universe that it goes on in endless operation, from the beginning through eternity, in faithful and unchanging performance of a plan.

Drs. Barton, Babb and Stokely took a prominent part in the scientific observation of the eclipse.

Wharton

PROFESSOR ALFRED H. WILLIAMS, of the Industrial Research Department and the Geography and Industry Department of the Wharton School, addressed a group of bankers from Jefferson, Clarion, and Clearfield Counties at Reynolds, Pennsylvania, on April 28th, on the subject, "Economic Planning—A Cure for Depression."

The eighteenth in the series of research studies of the Industrial Research Department has been published under the title of "Workers' Emotions in Shop and Home" by Rexford B. Hersey. Mr. Hersey is continuing his study of workers in Germany next year under the auspices of the Oberländer Fund.

The latest volume in the series is "Union Tactics and Economic Change, A Study of Three Textile Unions in Philadelphia" by Gladys L. Palmer.

The Hosiery Section of the Industrial Research Department has issued a bulletin on the "Knitting Machinery of the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Industry," comparing the machinery in place on March 1, 1929, and March 1, 1932. This survey, like previous ones, was made under the direction of Dr. George W. Taylor in cooperation with the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers.


On June 30th, the Wool Section issued release No. 8, on "What Are the Prospects of Balancing Capacity to Demand in Wool Goods."

Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania has appointed Dr. Clyde L. King a member of the Public Service Commission in place of the late W. D. B. Ainey its chairman.

Dr. King was born at Burlington, Kansas, May 1, 1879, and graduated from the Kansas State Normal School in 1904. He received the degree as bachelor of arts from the University of Michigan in 1907, and the degree of master of arts the year following.

From 1908 to 1910 Dr. King was professor of economics and sociology at the University of Colorado. In 1911 the degree of doctor of philosophy (Ph.D.) was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania, and in that year he was appointed an instructor in political science at the University.

In 1914 he was appointed assistant professor, and in 1920 was made professor. During the World War he was appointed a member of the Food Administration, assisting President Hoover, and also served between 1916 and 1918 as a member of the Tri-State Milk Commission, in which capacity he was for a time the arbitrator of milk prices in Pennsylvania.

President Harding appointed him to the Agricultural Conference called in 1921 and the unemployment conference in 1922. In 1923 he was made a member of the Citizen's committee appointed to investigate State finances, and
was named Secretary of the Commonwealth and budget officer in 1932. He has been twice married, having been divorced by his first wife and lives at Westtown, Chester county.

Dr. King is the present Secretary of Revenue of the Commonwealth and is on leave of absence from the University.

Medical

A PLAN for the reorganization of various medical divisions of the University of Pennsylvania, approved by the trustees of the University, was inaugurated at the opening of the academic year in September.

Under the new plan the medical science departments heretofore conducted separately in both the School of Medicine and the Graduate School of Medicine will be combined, and institutes in the several scientific branches such as anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology and bacteriology will be established to replace the smaller separate units.

These institutes will be organized on a University basis rather than on departmental lines, and all students of medicine, including undergraduate, graduate, and candidates for the degree of doctor of philosophy who are majoring in medical subjects, will be enrolled in the appropriate institutes.

The combinations afforded by this plan, according to Dr. Stengel, will produce much more effective University groups in which larger numbers of full-time teachers will be assembled. In addition, they will make possible more coordinated research activities concentrated under uniform direction.

"The plan is substantially that which has been in use in German and other European universities," Dr. Stengel stated. "In these the science institute as a centre for teaching and research in a given subject has served for the whole university and in consequence has had a much broader character than the separate science departments of separate schools have had in our American universities.

"The University status of the institutes, by removing these organizations from narrow school interests, makes for broad scientific development and brings to the students of all groups a much more comprehensive point of view regarding the sciences to which the institutes are devoted. Anatomy and chemistry are the same no matter what the vocational interests of individual schools may be, and a broad University training is the first requisite.

"Secondarily students of separate schools may receive subsidiary courses of more narrowly technical character, but the institute plan prevents the more restricted interests of the several schools from dominating the teaching as a whole.

"In carrying out the program all of the teaching of basic sciences in the Graduate School of Medicine will be transferred to the Medical School of the University and a corresponding development of the clinical teaching at the Graduate Hospital will be made possible by the release of space now used for certain of the laboratory courses.

"Under the guidance of Dean George H. Meeker, the Graduate School of Medicine has so grown in importance that it is everywhere recognized as the outstanding school of its kind.

"For many years American medical graduates have gone to Vienna, Paris, Berlin and other European centers for post-graduate work. The courses offered have been exclusively individual and usually short courses in separate subjects as the student might elect. For example, one student might select a course in diseases of the eye and at the same time another in general surgery. There has never been any coordination of courses under University direction, looking to a complete training of the individual student for any special career.

"The Pennsylvania plan, original here and now brought to a high point of perfection, has been to outline courses for special groups such as medical, surgical, gynecological, opthalmologic, and others, and to require each student to enter for a full year, during which he would receive both extension work in the appropriate basic sciences and an abundance of clinical experience. If after the first year the student desires to try for a certificate he must enter for a second year of purely clinical work in an approved hospital and furnish evidence of his successful pursuit of further study.

"It is proof of the soundness of this policy that of the students who have completed their first year's study this year over fifty percent enrolled for the second year and as candidates for certificates. Compared with so-called post-graduate courses in this country and in Europe this plan of setting up real courses of organized study has advantages that hardly need discussion.

"Students wishing to apply for a higher degree, that of Doctor of Medical Science, are required to continue their studies a third year and to present theses indicative of their having done research work, clinical or investigative, entitling them to such a degree. A small number of the students of the Graduate School have attained this degree but there is evidence of some growth in the desirability of this opportunity.

"The new program of the University by which all of the medical science teaching will be concentrated in institutes will greatly improve the opportunities of the men enrolled in the Graduate School of Medicine and will create a closer union of all of the medical activities of the University as a whole."

The Philadelphia County Medical Society's new officers took office this summer for 1932-33. They are: Dr. Charles F. Nassa, President, to succeed Dr. Jay F. Schamberg. A year hence he will be succeeded by Dr. Walter S. Cornell, already chosen as President-elect.

Doctor Nassa received his medical training at the University of Pennsylvania and at Jefferson Medical College. He spent a year as resident physician at the Presbyterian Hospital and later for a year was assistant in the surgical service at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.

He is now clinical professor of surgery in Jefferson Medical College. He is chief surgeon of the Frankford
Hospital and of St. Joseph’s Hospital and consulting surgeon of the Pottstown Hospital, the Newcomb Hospital at Vineland, N. J., Mount Sinai Hospital and the Philadelphia Unit of the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children.

During the World War Doctor Nassau was a major in the Medical Corps and served as chief of the surgical division of Base Hospital Unit No. 38, in France. He is a member of the Academy of Surgery and a Fellow of the College of Physicians. He has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Villanova College.

Among the other officers of the society for 1932-33 are: Vice-president, Dr. W. Burtill Odenatt; Associate Vice-presidents, Dr. L. C. Hamblock, South Branch; Dr. C. Fischer, Kensington; Dr. George Wilson, West; Dr. Albert C. Buckley, Northeast; Dr. Morris A. Weinstein, Southeast, and Dr. Louis S. Kirshner, North; Secretary, Dr. Henry G. Munson, and Treasurer, Dr. R. Powers Wilkinson.

The Directors are: Dr. Cornell, ex-officio; Dr. Nathan Blumberg, Dr. Francis F. Borzell, Dr. J. W. Browsefield, Dr. Seth A. Brumm, Dr. Joseph C. Doane, Dr. Francis A. Faugh, Dr. William E. Parke, Dr. Harry B. Wilmer and Dr. George C. Yeager. Among the censors are: Chairman, Dr. William E. Hughes; Secretary, Dr. John Welsh Croskey; District Censor, Dr. W. Wayne Babcock. The district councilor is Dr. George A. Knowles and the executive secretary is Franklin M. Crispin.

The College

DR. ROLAND G. KENT, Professor of Comparative Philology, received a short leave of absence during the second term of last year, and attended the Congress of the Association Guillaume Budé, held at Nîmes, France, March 30 to April 2, 1932, as the official delegate of the University of Pennsylvania, as well as of the Linguistic Society of America and the American Philological Association. After the meeting, which was attended by about six hundred persons, Dr. Kent spent about two weeks in Paris and in Belgium, where he renewed contacts with the scholars and made fresh acquaintances. Among those whom he saw were three Pennsylvanians: Dr. John R. Bacher, Ph.D., 1929, now Director of the American Foundation at the Cité Universitaire in Paris; Dr. Cyrus H. Gordon, Ph.D., 1930, who was passing in Paris the time between two years of study and excavation in the Near East; and Dr. Albert J. Carnoy, Member of the Belgian Senate and Professor at the University of Louvain, who spent four years in Philadelphia during the World War. He was also entertained by Professor Léon Robin, of Paris, who lectured at Pennsylvania during the spring semester of 1927.

An expedition to relocate and study a million-ton meteorite believed to be buried in the Sahara Desert was suggested to the French Government September 6th by the commission on meteors of the International Astronomical Union, meeting here in its fourth annual session.

Dr. Charles P. Olivier, professor of astronomy at the University of Pennsylvania, president of the meteor commission, declared such an expedition, if successful, would emphatically disprove present theoretical conclusions that such a large mass of material hitting the earth would be instantly dissipated in vapor.

The spreading of such theories has stopped search for the large meteoric mass believed to have caused the meteor crater in Arizona, Dr. Olivier said.

He announced two drill holes under the south wall of the Arizona crater had reached large masses believed to be part of the meteorite.

Regarding the expedition in the Sahara, Professor Jean Bosler, of the Observatory at Marseilles, said he believed a magnetic survey could probably locate the meteorite, which is supposed to be in the Ader, in North Africa, accessible from Port Etienne. It is believed to be about 328 feet long, 130 feet wide and 130 feet deep.

Exploration of the Siberian meteorite would be more difficult, he said, because of the miles of wild, mosquito-ridden forests.

Dr. Phineas W. Whiting, a former member of the Department of Zoology, and Professor of Zoology during the 1932 Summer School, attended the Genetics Congress at Cornell University in August.

Dr. Carothers of the Department of Zoology gave a technical discussion before one of the section meetings at the Genetics Congress.

Dr. C. E. McClung, Director of the Zoology Laboratory, spent the summer at the Rocky Mountain Biological Laboratory, Crested Butte, Colorado. He was working on a forthcoming book which will deal with chromosomes.

Dr. McClung addressed the University of Colorado Chapter of Sigma Xi on “The Place of Research in the Modern University.”

Just recently, Dr. McClung received notice of his election to honorary membership in the Biological Society of Montevideo, Uruguay.

Professor and Mrs. C. L. Parmenter of the Department of Zoology spent the past year in Europe, where Dr. Parmenter has been carrying on research work at the Naples Biological Station and at the Universities of Brussels and Freiburg.

The activities of the Arts Association during 1932-33 will be directed by the following undergraduate officers: President, Charles MacMinn; Vice-President, Charles T. Houp; Secretary, Rommel Wilson; Treasurer, John F. Schmunck, Jr.; Publicity Manager, Donald Ash.

Professor S. W. Fernberger of the Department of Psychology attended the Annual Meeting of the American Psychological Association at Cornell from September 8th to 10th.

Three members of the Department of Romance Languages, who have been doing research work in Europe during the past summer, will return to the University for the opening of the Fall term. They are: Professor Emile Malikis, who spent most of his time in France; Professor Romera Navarro, who carried on his work in the old cities of Spain; and Professor Vittorini, whose studies on the Dante Period
have taken him to the libraries and archives of Rome and several other of the older Italian cities.

Professor J. P. W. Crawford, of the Department of Romance Languages, has enjoyed a pleasant vacation at Blue Hill, Maine.

Professor C. P. Olivier of the Department of Astronomy attended the meeting of the International Astronomical Union at Harvard early in September. Professor Olivier, as President of the Commission Des Etoiles Filiantes (Meteor Commission), presided at two sessions of this group. Professor Olivier's group made two recommendations which were passed by the general assembly of the Union. They requested that the French Government send a scientific expedition, protected by military force, for a complete study of the great meteor mass lying in the Sahara Desert. This mass was found by French troops about eight years ago and was reported to weigh one million tons.

A request was also sent to the Russian Government to send an expedition to Central Siberia for the purpose of investigating the region where the great meteor fell on June 30, 1908. Professor Olivier states that the carrying out of these two investigations would furnish considerable information of value to astronomers.

Professor Olivier reported a very gratifying response on the part of the public in helping with the counts and observations of the August Perid meteor. More counts and observations were received this year than ever before. Three hundred and fifty people have reported sighting over thirty thousand meteors. It is hoped that an even larger number of people will aid in counting Leonid meteors in November. Professor Olivier states that the November shower may be the greatest since 1866.

Engineering

IN OPENING its twenty-fifth annual convention of the Pennsylvania Electric Association, September 7th, in the Bedford Springs Hotel, William H. Wade, '14, vice president of the Penn Central Light and Power Company and president of the State association, told the 500 delegates present that the electrical industry will be among the leaders to visualize the first signs of return to normal business conditions.

"To do this," he said, "we will have to enlarge our present systems and employ a greater personnel. By so doing we will fulfill our obligations not only to the public but to the employees who by their loyal efforts have made our past success possible.

"In the last year the unstable business conditions have been reflected in our sales. As the result the kilowatt-hour sales in 1931 fell off 5.62 per cent. In spite of this, our member companies expended $18,531,000 in net additions to their fixed capital and put into effect rate reductions amounting to $1,703,000. From 1923 to 1930 the electric companies in Pennsylvania made effective rate reductions which have saved our electric customers $234,731.280."

"During the last year there has been considerable pressure brought to bear on our industry for reductions in rates in all classes of our business—domestic, commercial, power and even municipal. The public fails to take into consideration the very important fact that that which has not gone up cannot come down. Our industry in Pennsylvania for the last nine years has been materially reducing the charges for its service. During this same period there has been a wide fluctuation in the cost of living, reaching a peak in 1920 of almost 220 per cent of 1913 as a base and still remaining at the end of 1931 at approximately 145 per cent of the 1913 base.

"The cost of electric service does not vary with the cost of living and the public has been receiving benefits in the form of lower rates, irrespective of the increase in the cost of living. The average domestic consumer in Pennsylvania paid 5.9 cents per kilowatt hour for his electricity in 1931 as compared to 10.92 cents per kilowatt hour in 1914, a reduction of 50 per cent."

A Pioneer in Medicine

IN 1837 there was graduated from the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania a youth of twenty-two, Joseph Johnson Allison. In the following year appeared a paper by him in the American Journal of the Medical Sciences entitled, "Observations relative to Lymphatic Hearts," extending to native species of Rana the findings of Müller and Panizza, and announcing the discovery of the two lymphatic hearts of the box-tortoise, with directions for demonstrating them, thus anticipating Müller's report on the chelonian organs by 14 months. Moreover, Allison describes here, and apparently for the first time, the lymphatic hearts in the tadpole. He states, further, that his discoveries were actually made in 1836 and recorded in his graduation essay (1837), which is found to be still on file in the University Library. In 1839, in the same journal, appeared a second article—an important contribution on the venous pulse, with a valuable bibliography. Beyond this, Allison's career is a blank; and the reason is only recently evident: his name is recorded in a Philadelphia death notice as of March, 1840, at the age of 25. Crowded thus into the space of four years are Allison's graduation, scientific achievement and death. For over ninety years all trace of this promising young investigator has lain hidden in Philadelphia records—a trace amusingly meagre in view of the unique accomplishment of his brief career, which doubtless had received inspiration through the scholarly influence of Dr. William Darrach, whom he mentions as his preceptor. There remains one further possible clue to his identity. An armorial book-plate bearing the name of Joseph J. Allison, reputedly of Philadelphia origin, listed many years ago by collectors and assigned to the middle 18th century, has been traced and found. Beyond the bare entries of the college register, the manuscript of the essay, the two published papers and the death notice, this single specimen of ex-libris is the sole remaining attestation to his existence, and this probably only of ancestral, if of any, significance. The name and its antecedents have so far eluded the genealogist.
The Alumni

Conference Dates

THE local Committee on Arrangements has plans well
underway for the entertainment of the Conference
of The Associated Pennsylvania Clubs which will be held
in Cleveland on November 10th and 11th. Every alumnus
is welcome to attend the Conference and we hope that
hundreds of our members attend the sessions. There will
be delegates present from all over the world and we expect
many of the officers of the University and many prominent
Philadelphia Alumni. If you have alumni friends who
would consider a trip to Cleveland, urge them to visit you
and attend the Conference as delegates from their home
towns. There will be a special dinner each evening. On
November 12th we will go in a body to Columbus to see
our team play Ohio State. We have arranged to secure a
choice block of seats for the game.

ARTHUR W. MARRIOTT, 2d, Secretary,
3401 Beechwood Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

A Deaver Memorial

IN AN effort to obtain funds for relief of needy physi-
cians and their families, the Aid Association of the
Philadelphia County Medical Society has organized a fund
to be known as the Dr. John B. Deaver, '78, Perpetual
Memorial Fund.

Named in honor of the late Philadelphia surgeon, famed
throughout the world for his teachings and humanitarian
views, the fund is being built up through contributions
from friends and former patients of Dr. Deaver and others.

In a recent address urging public support of the move-
ment, Judge Charles Sinkler, '03, described conditions
confronting members of the medical profession in their
ministration to an illing world.

"Without one except physicians or their families
realize the expense and time required to obtain a license
to practice," said Judge Sinkler. "Many of the medical
schools require a student before entering to have a college
degree. The time for obtaining this degree and that of a
doctor of medicine is six to eight years.

"Then the graduate must serve usually two years and
without pay as an intern in a hospital before he can
obtain a license to practice.

"The expense is seldom less than $10,000 and all this
time for preparation and the doctor is fortunate if he is
ready to practice by the time he is 28 or 30 years of age.
Some years must pass before a profitable practice is ac-
quired. If the doctor marries and has a family he has
little opportunity for accumulating savings.

"Frequently when age or illness overtakes him he is
without funds of his own for his family or himself.

"By contributing to the Deaver Memorial Fund of the
Aid Society of the Philadelphia County Medical Society
you are not giving to provide funds for an association or
organized charity, but are actually helping to carry through
these pressing times the men who have served you so faith-
fully under all conditions."

Dr. Myer Solis-Cohen, Chairman of the Committee on
Beneficence of the County Medical Society, explained
that only the interest of the fund will be used to afford
aid to needy physicians and would go not only to members
of the society or Philadelphians, but to any medical man
in need of relief.

In addition, he said, a number of families of deceased
physicians would be released from their leases so they could
move into cheaper quarters if they could pay their back
rent. He explained that the assistance rendered by the
medical society often permits such families to reduce ex-
enses $300 a year.

Dr. Charles A. E. Codman is President of the Aid
Association of the Philadelphia County Medical Society.
Other officers are: Dr. Lewis H. Adler, Vice-President;
Dr. Isadore P. Strittmatter, Treasurer; and Dr. Francis
Heed Adler, Secretary.

1907 Medical

THIRTY-TWO members of 1907 Medical celebrated
the twenty-fifth anniversary of the class at the Skytop
Club, High-in-the-Poconos, on Thursday and Friday, May
19th and 20th. Golf was the principal outdoor diversion,
trot fishing running a close second. At the banquet, Presi-
dent Sam Ellis appointed Perce De Long master of cere-
monies, who awarded appropriate prizes. There were no
formal speeches, everyone being permitted to talk at once.
Highlights of New Jersey State politics were furnished
by Senator Blase Cole and George Sullivan. The following
officers were elected for the next five years: President,
Robert H. Ivy, Philadelphia; Secretary-Treasurer, George
W. Outerbridge, Philadelphia (re-elected). Those at Sky-
top were: T. G. Aiken, Berwyn, Pa.; F. B. Baird, P. De-
Long, B. F. Dierod, S. Ellis, D. N. Husik, R. H. Ivy,
C. P. Major, B. Mann, G. W. Outerbridge, P. Reiff,
W. L. C. Speth, C. N. Sturtveant, all of Philadelphia;
F. Beekman, New York; C. G. Brumbaugh, Huntingdon,
Pa.; C. V. Bumsed, Newark, N. J.; A. S. Cantor, R. M.
Toll, Scranton, Pa.; J. C. Clayton, Freehold, N. J.;
J. S. Cohen, Easton, Pa.; B. Cole, Newton, N. J.; P. H.
Dale, State College, Pa.; M. C. Guthrie, Wilkes-Barre,
Pa.; J. L. Junk, Connellsvale, Pa.; R. A. Keilty, Wash-
ington, D. C.; H. C. Kinzer, Lancaster, Pa.; W. O.
Lamotte, Wilmington, Del.; G. J. Lawrence, Flushing,
N. Y.; C. Rush, Johnstown, Pa.; T. A. Rutherford,
Clark's Summit, Pa.; G. L. deSchweinitz, Bethlehem, Pa.;
G. F. Sullivan, Hoboken, N. J. On Saturday, May 21st,
the class proceeded to Philadelphia, and, after luncheon at
the Nomandie, attended the events on Franklin Field.
Five additional members joined us at the Nomandie.
THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE

October 1st, 1932


Cincinnati

The first monthly luncheon meeting of the season was held by The University of Pennsylvania Club, of Cincinnati, on September 7th, at the Canary Cottage. Needless to say that two of the subjects of discussion were the coming annual meeting of the Associated Clubs in Cleveland and the Penn-Ohio State game at Columbus.


The annual Penn-Cornell Picnic was held June 16th, and was a howling success. Penn lost to Cornell by the following score:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Penn</td>
<td>1 2 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 1</td>
<td>7 1 2 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornell</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 6 1 2 0 5 x</td>
<td>1 4 1 3 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As a result of this game Cornell took the first leg of the Cup.

The Penn men present were:—Markbee, Neubold, Stafford, Boyle, Lewin, Kreiner, Ratliff, Butterworth, Heilbrun, Benson, Hattersley, Tyler, Felsenthal, Westgate, Gugenheim, Schott, Lauver, Wolf, Joseph, Roab, Maddux and Dewey.

Benson Heilbrun and Hattersley were the Penn Committee.

A. M. Lewin, Jr., ’18 Arch., was Commodore of the Intercolligate Outboard Motor Boat Regatta held this summer on the Ohio.

Ed. Blindley is in Cincinnati with the Eagle Picker Lead Co.

Walter Floyd Cornwall is living at 1931 Dale Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.

I’m attaching a list of Penn men in this vicinity as well as some other literature.

Thanks for the song sheets for Picnic.

Don’t forget to let us know if you hear of members of the faculty who are to be in Cincinnati. We would be glad to entertain them.

J. G. BUTTERWORTH

Mr. Bodine’s Value to the Community

The late Samuel T. Bodine was one of those genuine business leaders to be counted as an asset by any community. He came from an old Philadelphia family and he was well versed in the traditions and history of the city. An able man, he first became conspicuous when he identified himself with the United Gas Improvement Company. He was gradually promoted from one post to another, and at the time of his death was chairman of the board of the corporation. He performed his work so unobtrusively that few on the outside realized how much he had to do with the success of the company. But when the 50th anniversary of its founding was celebrated, Mr. Bodine was presented with a gold medal, commemorative of his long service.

It might be said that he was the U. C. I., as it is familiarly known to all Philadelphians. Mr. Morris L. Clothier, speaking of this at the time of the celebration, said: “The high standard of the United Gas Improvement Company, in business ethics and reputation for financial stability, the just and equitable treatment of its customers and employees, it owes in large measure to Mr. Bodine.” This was no idle compliment; it was justified by the facts. Outside of his business he was interested in the cause of education. For years he was a director of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching. His zeal in this direction was shown by his gift of the Bodine dormitory to the University of Pennsylvania.

Men of his type who give their lives to the upbuilding of the business interests of Philadelphia deserve a word of praise when they finally pass from our midst.

—Philadelphia Inquirer
Prohibition

A SHARP warning that refusal to permit the people to
vote on prohibition is "undemocratic and out of
keeping with the principles of our government," was
sounded by Dr. John A. W. Haas, president of Muhlen-
berg College, on June 10th. Dr. Haas issued the warning
in an interview while attending the 185th annual con-
vention of the Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania.

"Furthermore," Dr. Haas added, "our church cannot
endorse the Anti-Saloon League nor its methods of lobby-
ing in Washington in behalf of the Volstead Act."

Continuing his discussion of the subject Dr. Haas
added: "I do not want to be misunderstood. I am a dry.
I am not wet. Prohibition would be a fine thing and I'd
be for it if it could be enforced. However, it is impossible
to enforce any law with overwhelming sentiment against
it. American people are lawless because of the very
beginning of our Government we have had too many laws.

"It is a fine thing for churchmen to indorse prohibition.
It is a fine thing for churchmen to indorse the Anti-Saloon
League and its work if they desire to do so, but it is not
the job of the church to indorse the League or its methods.

"You cannot enforce any law, if it be good or bad, if
sentiment is against that law. Furthermore, we should
remember that one cannot legislate people into virtue. It
never was done and cannot be done.

"We have little trouble in Muhlenberg College about
drinking. We noticed a decline in drinking among stu-
dents, even before prohibition started. It was coming from
within. That's the way to solve such problems. It is the
duty of the Church to convert people to the belief that
prohibition is the right thing. It is the long way around,
that's true, but it is the sure and definite way.

"It is the Church's job to change people from within,
not legislate them into obedience to a code of morals out-
lined for their guidance. And, furthermore, it is not the
duty of the Church either to try to legislate or legislate
morals for the people."

Asked whether the question of prohibition should be
submitted to the people, Dr. Haas replied:

"Why not? We should not suppress the desires and
wishes of the American people. To do so is undemocratic
and not in keeping with the principles of our Govern-
ment. I do not believe that the prohibition amendment
will be removed from the Constitution. That is a difficult
thing to do. If there is any change I believe it will be in
the modification of the Volstead act."

Pacific Southwest

A T a meeting of the Alumni of the University of
Pennsylvania of the Pacific Southwest section, held
on June 29, 1932, the following officers were elected:
President, Garner A. Beckett, CE '15, 621 S. Hope St.,
c/o Riverside Cement Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; Vice-
President, Dr. Chas. E. Burt, Dent., 1897, 1052 W. 6th
St., Room No. 911, Los Angeles, Calif.; Secretary, Robb.
R. Riley, Wh. '22, 812 Pacific Finance Bldg., Los Angeles,
Calif.; Treasurer, Rex D. Wray, Wh. '22, 6306 Mary-
land Drive, Los Angeles, Calif.

G. R. Oster, the retiring President, was chosen to serve
for the period of one year as an advisor in assisting the
officers in administering the affairs of the Association.

Another meeting is being arranged for the immediate
future to complete arrangements for the reception of any
Penn men who may be in Los Angeles during the Olympic
games.

We should be pleased to have you advise us of any man
whom you know contemplating being here for the games.

G. R. OSTER

Cleveland

CLEVELAND CLUB held a special luncheon to speed
on their way the students of that city who are enter-
ing Pennsylvania this Fall. Much good advice was given
these prospective freshmen and many were the well wishes
for their success. The young men were assured of the inter-
ests of the Alumni of them and they were urged to com-
municate with the members of the Club in the event
they felt the need of the opinion of an older head in the
solution of some of the problems that might confront them.
Among the Alumni present were Messrs. Cooper, Conrad,
Cogan, Oppenheimer, Marriott, Daus, Yasnow, Kyle,
Athletics

The Year in Athletics

ATHLETIC teams representing the University of Pennsylvania won a majority of their contests with other institutions during the academic year 1931-32, according to the annual report of H. Jamison Swarts, assistant director of Intercollegiate Athletics.

During the year athletes wearing the Red and Blue engaged in 122 events, of which 67 resulted in victories, 54 in defeats and one in a tie.

Four teams stood out during the year. The water polo combination brought Pennsylvania its first title in that sport in history. The soccer team had its best season since 1924; the crew, its best in a decade and the track team won both its dual meets.

Seven sports teams succeeded in winning a majority of its contests while the same number lost more than were won. This represents a loss of three sports in the win column over 1930-31.

The water polo team, which tied for the championship in 1930-31, won all of its five matches during the past academic year. Its most notable triumph was scored over the Naval Academy.

Soccer was responsible for nine victories and one defeat, the only blot on the team's escutcheon being a contest with the Philadelphia Country Club eleven, composed of former Pennsylvania players.

Rusty Callow coached the crews to victories over Harvard, Navy, M. I. T., Wisconsin, Marietta, Columbia and Princeton. The only defeat during the season was scored by Yale and Columbia in the Blackwell Cup races. After that reverse the varsity won each of the succeeding regattas.

While the track team did not repeat its triumph of 1930-31 in the indoor intercollegiates, it did win its dual meets from Yale and Cornell and finished third in the indoor championships. Daniel Dean won the intercollegiate cross country championship and was undefeated in every race he participated in last Fall. The one mile relay team composed of Bill Carr, James Henley, Jack Edwards and Horace Steel established a new relay carnival record of 3 minutes, 15.4-10 seconds for the mile.

The tennis team enjoyed its most successful season in years winning eleven of its fourteen matches. Only North Carolina, Columbia and Harvard were able to defeat Captain Colton and his teammates. Princeton and Yale were defeated for the first time in years.

Football concluded its season with six victories and three defeats. Cornell, Navy and Notre Dame defeated the red and blue while Swarthmore, Franklin and Marshall, Wisconsin, Lehigh, Lafayette, and Georgia Tech were reversed.

The 150 pound and junior varsity football teams went through their seasons without a defeat, the former winning four and the latter three games.

The complete record of teams follows: Football, won six and lost three; Soccer, won nine, tied one and lost one; Basketball, won ten, lost eleven; Rowing, won three, lost one; Track, won two, lost none; Swimming, won four, lost five; Water Polo, won five, lost none; Baseball, won nine, lost eight; Boxing, won one, lost four; Wrestling, won one, lost three; Fencing, won three, lost four; Lacrosse, won three, lost four; Tennis, won eleven, lost three; Golf, won one, lost seven.

Rowing leads all other outdoor sports at the University of Pennsylvania in the number of varsity letter awards, according to the list of insignias issued by H. Jamison Swarts, assistant director of the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics.

Members of the varsity, junior varsity and 150 pound crews received a total of 29 awards out of the total list of 101. Thirteen oarsmen received the "8" inch Varsity "P," while the remainder were awarded the "5" inch "P."

Track and lacrosse followed rowing with 23 awards while baseball was responsible for 13 awards, tennis for 7 and golf for six. Two members of the track team, Daniel Dean and William McKinnon, also received cross country awards.

For the first time in many years, two members of the golf team received the "8" inch varsity "P." Arthur W. Byxbe, of Brooklyn, New York, who lost only one match all season and John W. Owen, of Atlanta, Ga., who won a majority of his matches, received the highest award given at Pennsylvania.

The recipients of two awards are eligible for membership in the Varsity Club, which is composed of all wearers of the Varsity "P." The list of awards follows:


I. C. A. A. A. at Berkeley, Cal.

A smashing climax to the fifty-sixth Intercollegiate A. A. A. track and field championships, July 2nd, Southern California claimed their fifth title in this national classic as upset piled over upset and two records were swept away.

While they piled up 62 3/4 points in Edwards Stadium at Berkeley, California, to win permanent possession of the meet trophy, 15,000 spectators saw sturdy Captain Carr, of Pennsylvania, take the measure of Stanford's cinderpath star, Eastman, in a quarter-mile dash; Penrose Hallowell, of Harvard, defeated in the mile, and Frank Wykoff, of Southern California, divide short sprint honors with Kiesel, of California.

Carr's victory was as unexpected as it was decisive. Hardly figured in the same class with Eastman, who is an applicant for a new world's record of 46.4 seconds for the distance, the compactly built, smooth-running, black-haired Easterner snapped the tape in 47 seconds flat to better the recognized world record established by an illustrious predecessor in 1926. Ted Meredith wore the Blue and White when he set the present mark of 47 2-5 seconds. Vic Williams, Southern California, equalled Meredith's mark last year at Philadelphia.

Eastman, who Westerners thought unbeatable, simply was unable to match strides with Carr in a tingling closing sprint.

Southern California's imposing point total established a new high-scoring record for the meet. Pennsylvania held the previous high total with 57 tallies, scored in 1899.

Other point totals were: Stanford, 33; Yale, 24 1/2; Harvard, 13; California, 12; Pennsylvania, 11; Cornell, 11; Princeton, 9; N. Y. U., 9; Columbia, 6 1/2; Colgate, 6; Dartmouth, 5 1/2; Michigan, 5; Fordham, 5; Manhattan, 4; Holy Cross, 3; University of California at Los Angeles, 1 1/2; Boston, 1;Georgetown, 1; Colby, 1; West Virginia, 1; Williams, 3/2.

The ten Pennsylvania athletes entered failed to keep pace with the sparkling performance of Carr, only three others figuring in the scoring.

Leslie Schaefer fought valiantly in the half, running third at the quarters and also third down the home stretch. Eastman's pace, 1 minute 51.9 seconds, was too fast and Schaefer broke fifty yards from the finish. He was in third place at that time, and was unable to finish.

Don Jones failed at 13 feet 6 inches in the pole vault and George Munger fell by the wayside at 12 feet. Andrusky had three fails in the broad jump and failed to better his previous qualifying performance. Grant McDougall also failed to improve his qualifying mark in the hammer throw. Fred Klemm missed out at 6 feet 7 1/2 inch in the high jump. Bill McKniff took ninth in the mile.

Captain Carr, of Pennsylvania, again triumphed over Eastman, of California, on August 5th.

At the Olympic games in Los Angeles Carr not only defeated Eastman for the third time this year, but won the classic Olympic 400-meter race, and did it in the fastest time it has ever been run, 46.2 seconds.

He beat Eastman by two yards around the oval track of the Olympic Stadium before a crowd of 60,000. He clipped 1.4 seconds off the old Olympic record held by Liddell, of England; 3 of a second from the recognized world record of Spencer, and 7 of a second off his own unofficial record made at the Olympic trials. Carr defeated
Eastman in the intercollegiates at Berkeley, Calif., and in the final American tryouts at Palo Alto.

Carr, with a typical rush down the home stretch with his smooth, almost effortless stride, beat Eastman by two yards in time that was considered next to impossible, even on this lightning track.

His mark of 46.2 wiped out everything in the books or on the cuff, including the official world mark of 47 seconds, held by Spencer; the unofficial time of 46.9, credited to Carr himself in the final trials; the old Olympic mark of 47.6 set by Eric Liddell in the 1924 final and Carr’s own short-lived time of 47.2 made in the semi-finals yesterday.

It was equivalent to about 46.4 seconds for 440 yards, which is less than three yards beyond the 400 meter mark, but unfortunately no arrangements were made to clock Carr at the longer distance. Eastman was credited with a 46.6 quarter mile this spring, a full second under the existing official record.

Carr’s time becomes all the more phenomenal when it is considered he ran around two turns. Had he only to “take” one turn, as has been the case when most of the fast quarter miles have been run in this country, Carr might have beaten 46 seconds.

The Sporting Editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer has this to say—

“IT is singularly fitting that the outstanding hero of the Olympic track and field meet, greatest of all such conclaves, should be Bill Carr—an athlete who learned the A, B, C’s of running under Robertson’s tutelage at Pennsylvania. Carr ‘belongs’ to Robbie, so to speak; Billy is Lawson’s track child.

“One cannot appreciate Carr’s blinding brilliance at Los Angeles without considering what led up to that astounding performance. At Franklin Field, in the relay carnival, Billy was stupendous; in the intercollegiates on the West Coast he was dazzling; in the Olympic trials he was magnificent; in the Olympics he was the greatest runner who ever stepped on a track. And he is Robertson’s own!

“Philadelphia citizens can hold their heads high whenever this epic meet is discussed because it was Lawson Robertson, a Philadelphian, who made all of the miracles of Los Angeles come to pass. Again, and for the third time, we salute ‘Robbie,’ the greatest coach and trainer the world has ever known.”

Gates Plan Reechoes

BUCKNEILL BISONS protest that while athletic scholarships are known to their university, the same were familiar to many other colleges.

Dear, dear! That is just like telling a suspicious world that January 1 is New Year’s Day.

Yale, listening to thunder of revolt against what was in effect professional football at every college, cuts her schedule to five games.

Out go the professional coaches who draw salaries far above those paid to any professor!

Away go the army of trainers, rubbers, paid advisers, free food for athletes!

Best of all, in comes what should prevail at every college—free admission for all students at every athletic game!

Some colleges now—I need not name them—shove their own students who pay for their seats off into the most undesirable sections of grandstands.

That, in order that exorbitant prices may be obtained from outsiders for mid-field seats.

An evil practice for which any college should blush.

College students are soaked on all sides, but in no form more drastically than through this business of what amounts to professional sports.

Football is no more fun now than it was when there was not a paid coach in America.

Yet you see these over-paid professionals who work about three months in a year drawing from $8000 to $20,000 annually.

Former Provost Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith told me that Pennsylvania’s coach drew a bigger salary than he did and the coach on that every day was striking for more pay.

Much blazon about how the coach trains the athletes so as to prevent accidents!

Newspaper files, however, prove that in the past 10 years there were quite as many serious injuries as occurred during the days prior to this professional college bunk.

Valedictorians pay for the food they eat while at college.

Why should a halfback or baseball catcher do less?

“Oh,” cry the professional hangers-on who infest every college, “but the halfback and catcher work for the glory of Alma Mater.”

And I ask them if the valedictorian should be catalogued as a college disgrace?

The smart boy who edits a bright college paper is entitled, so I figure, to a free boarding table quite as much as a beefy right guard.

Happily nearly all colleges now see the wisdom of promoting more sports among their own students and fewer with other colleges.

—Girard in Philadelphia Inquirer

No Radio Football

MEMBERS of the Eastern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising 12 of the East’s major institutions, voted at their meeting in New York, June 27th, to ban the radio broadcasting of all football games played at their home stadiums, or under their jurisdiction, next season.

Schools affected were Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Brown, Pittsburgh, Navy, Army, Columbia, Syracuse, Dartmouth and Penn State.

Army—Navy Game Here

THE Army will play the Navy at Franklin Field December 3rd. It will be a pleasure to Pennsylvania to entertain the two popular service teams again. Tickets will be available to Alumni.
The Football Outlook

AT THIS writing Pennsylvania's football prospects seem bright. The line from tackle to tackle with Sokolis and Colehower in those positions, Giberson and Wilson as guards, and Engle at center, is powerful, fast and experienced.

Engle's return to eligibility plugs the hole at center which has been rather gaping since Jack Butler and Leon Westgate graduated.

Two new ends will have to be found to replace Riblett and Raffie, rather a big order, as these two made up the best pair of ends in the east last year. Hemeon and Barnett of last year's team are back, and Ludwig, who two years ago showed remarkable ability in end play, are probably the outstanding possibilities for the wing positions. There is, however, some gossip regarding switching Colehower from tackle to end, the wisdom of which may be questioned. Colehower was one of the best tackles in the game and with him in that position the line looks strong enough to render plays at it almost futile. Such a situation tends to limit weak spots and consequently bolster the defense by disposing to protect them. Then, too, Colehower had a knee that bothered him last year. An operation may have eliminated the weakness but unless it did so entirely, one or two tackles while receiving a pass might put him out for the season.

The backfield is strong. Better material than Perina, Kellett, Lewis, Smith, Edwards, Munger, and Onderdonk would be hard to find.

In reserves, however, the squad looks weak except in the backfield, and the guard positions.

There is no one behind Barnett and Herman with varsity experience. If Colehower is used at tackle, Polombo and Bainbridge are available for relief work. With Wilson and Giberson in the guard positions McCaffrey, Sweeney, and Bloch are the reserves with experience which takes care of these positions both in numbers and quality.

There are other candidates out for the team. The squad includes fifty men, but they lack experience, even that of Spring practice, though they must face men on teams who have had it.

A team playing a hard schedule is seldom much stronger than its replacements. If luck is with it, it may go through the season without losses from injury. Luck, however, is a fickle dame and coaches prefer to count her out of the picture when figuring probabilities of success. The schedule which includes games with Dartmouth, Navy, Pittsburgh,
Ohio State and Cornell should provide some highly interesting football and, we hope, our share of victories.

In an effort to protect players from injury some changes, or modifications, have been made in the playing rules by the Rules Committee.

Section 1 of Rule 5 has been modified so as to permit the re-entry of a player in any quarter of the game following the one during which he was withdrawn. Under the old rule the player could not resume play until the following half. A player may now be taken out in the first quarter and returned to play in the second, taken out again and returned in the third, and so on. It is to be hoped coaches will not abuse this rule by frequently recalling the quarter-back or whoever happens to be running the team on the field.

Section 3 of Rule 5 compels 3/8 of an inch of soft padding over shin and thigh guards and compels the use of soft knee pads, an excellent idea.

Last year’s rule forbade the use of equipment which endangered players, such as hard and unyielding substances among which was included sole-leather. Just why this rule was not enforced it is difficult to determine, unless coaches and officials could never agree upon the degree of hardness that made an unyielding (there was probably argument about this) substance dangerous. This modification should help the officials.

The one change which will be immediately obvious to the spectator is in Section 1 of Rule 6 which covers the formation at the kick-off. The rule requires that at least five players of the receiving team be within fifteen yards of the line from which the ball is kicked off. It should eliminate the massing of players in wedge formation in front of the back receiving the ball. Having the five players drop back as the ball is kicked off to form interference for the receiver may be attempted. It is doubtful, however, that there will be enough time for the formation of anything like the wedge the old rule permitted.

Section 7 of Rule 7 states that the ball is dead when any part of the ball carrier except his feet and hands touch the ground. The rule does not apply in tries for goal, but in all other cases the ball is dead at the spot where contact between body and ground is made. If the ball carrier should slide across the goal line on anything except his feet the ball goes back to the spot where the slide began.

This rule is substantially the same as last year’s which stipulated that the ball was dead if the body of the ball carrier came in contact with the ground “while—in the grasp of an opponent”. Just when a ball carrier was or
was not "in the grasp of an opponent" seemed to be difficult to decide. The result was quite a collection of opponents on the ball carrier when he was down, and consequent injury. Crawling by the ball carrier after being down was illegal, so was piling upon him to stop him. Nothing much was done about either offense.

This year's rule has the advantage of being brief and clear. Application thereof should be prompt and forceful.

Item 2, of Article 1, Section 2, Rule 10 is aimed at slugging. Like so much that has been written by the Rules Committee, it shifts the burden of interpretation upon the official. This is inexcusable.

To outlaw the rabbit punch, the head and neck have now been included with the face in the parts which may not be struck with the heel, back or side of the hand. However, the palm of the hand may be used "to ward off or push". The tail usually goes with the hide and we wonder how any official can decide whether or not the heel of the hand went with the palm when an opponent is stiff armed on the head, neck or jaw, to clear him out of the way.

The new rule will, however, do away with the swinging arms that were characteristic of certain types of defense.

Article 5, Section 1 of Rule 10 is new and forbids the use of the flying tackle or flying block. According to the rule the tackler or blocker must have one foot on the ground when contact is made, but at that instant he may leave the ground. As usual the modification does nothing but weaken the original idea.

A careful reading of this year's rules will convince the reader that there is no radical change between them and those of last year, that regarding the kick-off excepted. A few words have been inserted here, others deleted there, but substantially the rules are the same. Certainly there is but little difference insofar as intent is concerned.

The "Gazette" in the issue of December fifteenth last pointed out that the responsibility for eliminating injury from football rested largely with those in charge of the game. The 1932 rules provide adequate protection, as did those of 1931, for the safety of players if strictly enforced by competent officials. No set of rules will secure the former if the latter are wanting.

C. A. Dravo

THREE football teams in addition to the varsity will represent Pennsylvania on the gridiron this Fall.

Schedules have been arranged for the junior varsity, 150 pound and freshman teams. The last named will play three contests while the first two will participate in two games each.

The freshman eleven opens its season on October 13th with Columbia Fresh, on Franklin Field. On October 20th, the yearlings will play Princeton Fresh, for the first time in many years. This game will be staged on the Tigers Field. The closing contest is the annual one with Cornell and will be played on November 5th, on Franklin Field.

The 150 Pound team which last season concluded a four game schedule without suffering a defeat, will meet Villanova on November 4th, in its opening game and will close on November 11th, with the Princeton lightweights. The first game will be played on the Main Liners field and the second on Franklin Field.

The junior varsity will meet Villanova on Franklin Field on Armistice Day and Gettysburg, on the Battlefield collegians' gridiron, November 19th.

With four teams in the field approximately 150 students will have an opportunity to actively engage in foot-
ball. In addition to this number it is expected that at least another hundred will turn out for class, departmental and other intra mural teams.

Coach Harvey Harman, starting his second season as head coach of the varsity, will be assisted by the same staff as last year with two exceptions. Joseph Olexy and John Utx, both of whom were part time assistants last Fall, will not be on the staff. Their coaching duties will be assumed by other members of the staff.

Simon F. Paukkis, Dr. Jonathan K. Miller, Alec Fox, Paul Scull and Rea McGraw will compose the staff. Charles Keinath, who has been a scout for many years, will assume the same duties again this Fall.

Approximately fifty candidates reported for the early practice sessions in September. Out of this number Coach Harman will form a team that must meet eight opponents, five of whom are among the country's outstanding elevens.

The season opened on October 1st, with Franklin and Marshall, then follow games with Swarthmore, Dartmouth, Lehigh, Navy, Pittsburgh, Ohio State and Cornell. All games with the exception of that with Ohio State, will be played on Franklin Field. The Buckeyes will come east in 1933.

SOME years ago a famous football coach with years of experience behind him made the statement that "the star of September and early October is usually the dud of late October and early November."

This grizzled old veteran did not imply that the player who had the natural ability so essential to the gridiron would lose his form after the first week or so of the season. Not by any means. What he did have in mind was the much ballyhooed player who scintillated before the season opened and when the big games came along dropped into obscurity with the speed of a meteor on its fiery way earthward.

All of which is leading up to the fact that you never can tell what a football team is going to be like until the players experience the thrill of a game.

When this was being written forty-five stalwarts were engaging in a morning workout on the spacious field at Camp Wyomissing. Three of the original forty-eight that made up the squad on its arrival for two weeks of intensive work were sitting on the sidelines, two of the trio, Jack Edwards and Bob Powell musing over the misfortune that brought them separations of the left shoulder, and the third, Bud Smith stunned by the edict of physicians that ended his gridiron career when it was in full flower.

Three dependables out of action and four or five others who for one reason or another could not return to the University this year puts a slight damper on the enthusiasm of one who is usually optimistic.

Combine the statement of the old coach with the possibilities of additional casualties and reason can be found for withholding predictions on the outcome of the season.

However, based on what has happened at camp and the ability of the individuals who have been working zealously to master the fundamentals of the game and the plays they will use this season we will hazard the guess that this year's varsity eleven will be a much more polished combination than was last year's and that it will have much more power.

Coach Harvey Harman, is authority for the statement that this year's squad is at least ten days in advance of what last year's squad was. By that he means the candidates have mastered the fundamentals more speedily, that their physical condition is better and that they are engaging in drills now that were not held until after the first game of the season.

After three days of practice the squad, on the request of a number of the players engaged in a scrimmage drill. It lasted fifteen minutes. On the fifth day a half hour scrimmage was in order and on the sixth day forty-five minutes was allotted to real play. That the candidates are eager for hard work was evidenced more than once during the first week when players worked on tackling dummies after practice was over. It isn't often that one sees such enthusiasm after a gruelling two hours of fundamentals and scrimmage.

At the start of the second week of practice the first team was composed of Joseph Burnett and Melbourne Hemeon, ends, Captain Stanley Sokols and Howard Colehower, tackles, Dudley Giberson and Frank Yabloniski, guards, Roy Engle, center, Donald Kellett, calling the signals from a halfback position, George Munger, in the quarterback position but not calling signals, Edward Lewis, in the all important number 2 backfield position that calls for much of the interfering and blocking, and Carl Perina, fullback.

There is no indication that this will be the combination that will run on the field on October 1st to oppose Franklin and Marshall. The fight for positions on the team is so keen that there is no telling who might break into the limelight.

Both Hemeon and Burnett were substitutes last season and the year before. Their experience gives them a slight handicap over Elwood Ludwig, John Penaypacker, Wes Tanneer, Ken Mann, John Powel, Wesley Tanneer, William Nash, William Dougherty and John Eustis. Nash and Tanneer were handicapped by injuries during the first few days but returned to the fray with renewed vigor. Ludwig and Penaypacker are regarded as having a slight edge on their other rivals in the duel to dislodge Burnett and Hemeon from the first team.

John Powel, a scrub player last season, and John Eustis, an oarsman starting his first year of college football as a senior, are not far behind Penaypacker and Ludwig and may stage a surprise before the season gets under way.

There is little likelihood of either Sokolis or Colehower being supplanted. Bill Sweeney, substitute for the past two seasons is a vastly improved player and should give much valuable service. The same can be said for Carl Polombo, playing his second season of varsity football. Other tackles who might break into print include Robert Detwiler, who started out as a guard candidate, Edward Hopkinson and Joseph Bark. The last named, who arrowed in the varsity shell last year is the most promising of the newcomers.

The battle for the guard positions is one of the closest
of all. Giberson and Yablonski have the call at present but they are meeting formidable opposition from Robert McCaffrey and Osbern Willson. The last named has been a regular and substitute for the past two campaigns while McCaffrey substituted in every big game last fall.

Roy Engle, is far ahead in the race for center. It will be recalled that he was the regular pivot on the 1930 team. Last year he did not attend college. The unfortunate injury to Bob Powell removes him from the list of contenders for about two weeks leaving the first substitute role open for John Kline, junior varsity player last fall and Robert Witham who was the snapper back on the freshman eleven a year ago.

The backfield problem is not decided by any means. Indications point to Kellett, Lewis, Munger and Perina starring the season as regulars but they will have to keep on their toes if they are to retain the positions. Jack Edwards, regarded by Coach Harman as the most improved player on the squad will not see action until the Swarthmore game. He played brilliantly until injured.

Edward Masavage, diminutive, but one of the shiftiest backs on the squad, Spike Collis, as rugged as any and a quarterback of unusual merit, Bill Shanahan, freshman star of two seasons ago, Nick Tierotola, converted center, Albert Trout, fast, but lacking in defensive ability. Paul Basehore, freshman last season with great possibilities, Frank Pita, improved over last season, John Lima, a slow starter, William Pierce, freshman performer in 1931 and Henry Kosloff, playing his first year of football are the other candidates for regular positions.

Coach Harman summarizes his problems as follows, "We need ends who can play sixty minutes of football and if they can't we must have four or five men of equal ability who can substitute for one another in the big games. We need tackle substitutes should anything happen to Sokalis or Colehower. And we need a little more drive in our backfield if we are to do business with Dartmouth, Ohio State, Pittsburgh, Navy and Cornell. When I contemplate that schedule I shiver all over. The spirit and morale of the team is wonderful. I can promise the alumni a more polished team than last season and one that I feel sure will do credit to Pennsylvania."

By Joseph T. Labrum, '21 C.
Organizing Your Affairs
If your property affairs are well organized now, have you planned for their control with proper skill after you have relinquished your hold on them? Our Trust Officer will be glad to help you work out an estate program which will assure the well-being of your family.

Member Federal Reserve
Member Philadelphia Clearing House

Capital, Surplus and Profits over $15,000,000

Integrity Trust Company
Main Office: 16th and Walnut Streets
717 Chestnut St. Lancaster Ave. & 46th St. 4th & Green Streets Broad Street & Columbia Avenue 36th & Walnut Sts. 52nd & Market Sts.

Townsend, Schroeder and Wood
INeorporated

BUILDERS

Appraisals — Valuations
Engineering Reports

1700 Sansom Street
Philadelphia
Telephone: Locust 5710

John W. Townsend, Jr., C.E. '07
President
Seaton Schroeder, C.E. '11
Vice-President
Edward F. Wood, C.E. '12
Secretary-Treasurer

Electric Ranges
Are Time-Savers

With an electric range in the kitchen you can cook hearty, wholesome meals while you are occupied with other things ... business or pleasure.

Just put the dinner into the oven, set the timer and the heat control, and return only when it's time to serve.

You will be delighted with the taste of food cooked in an electric range.

PHILADELPHIA
ELECTRIC COMPANY
Tenth and Chestnut Streets

CHESTNUT HILL
A boarding and country day school.
Also day and evening students.

PHILADELPHIA
LUNCHEON UNIVERSITY CLUB
Thursday, November 15—12.30
HARVEY HARMON
FOOTBALL PROSPECTS

Francis L. Flume, '99
Charles Y. Fox, Jr., ’15

George F. Lasher Printing Co.
Noble Street East of Broad
Philadelphia

Printing of every description

E. F. GREATHEAD
28 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia
Phone Low. 7948 or Main 2128

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. Published fortnightly by the General Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania. Subscription $5.50 per year. Entered as second class matter, October 12, 1928, at the post office, Camden, N. J., under the act of March 3, 1879.

HORACE MAYNE LEPPINGOTT, Ph.B. ’07, Editor

Publication Office
19th and Federal Streets
Camden, N. J.

Editorial Office
N. W. COR. 35th & SPRUCE STREETS
PHILADELPHIA

EDITORIAL BOARD
Phillips DeChert, A.B. ’27, LL.B. ’30, College
George M. Croes, A.B. ’94, M.D. ’97, Medical
Robert A. Eikelderberger, B.S., ’28, Wharton

Wm. J. Serritelli, B.S. ’28, Engineering
Joseph Carson, A.B. ’05, LL.B. ’08, Law
Robert A. Eikelderberger, B.S., ’28, Wharton

J. A. Ahearn, Jr., D.D.S. ’22, Dental
Edward W. Widman, B.S. ’04, M.S. ’08, Ph.D. ’12, Graduate

R. E. Manley, A.B. ’97, Trifolli
Arthur C. Morgan, M.D. ’97, Medical

11, Architecture
11, Architecture

E. Wallace Chadwick, A.B. ’96, LL.B. ’99, Assoc. Clubs
Robert A. Eikelderberger, B.S., ’28, Wharton

John D. Bock, V.M.D. ’28, Veterinary

25
ALUMNI NOTES

'69 M. One hundred and eleven men paid tribute to Dr. John G. Thomas, of Broomall, recently when he celebrated his 88th birthday. He is a well-known figure in Marple, Newtown and adjoining townships in Delaware County.

'81 M. The week of August 22nd will be celebrated as Robert E. Lee week at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and a tablet will be unveiled to mark the residence of General Lee at White Sulphur in the summer of 1867, '68 and '69. The old "Presidents' Cottage" will be opened as a historical museum. The medical staff at White Sulphur consists of Dr. Guy Hindsdale, Medical Director, a graduate of the Medical Department of the University, 1881, and Dr. Alex H. Sneddon, a graduate of Jefferson and of the Graduate Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.

'85. The board of directors of Corn Exchange National Bank on June 14th elected Paul Thompson president of the institution. Mr. Thompson, who has been a director of the bank for some time, succeeds the late Charles S. Calwell.

Mr. Thompson was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1885 as a civil engineer and entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

In 1898 he became associated with the United Gas Improvement Company, and rose in 31 years of service to be a vice-president of the U. G. I. and president of the Philadelphia Gas Works. He retired from the U. G. I. in 1929, and since that time has been active in the affairs of the Corn Exchange National Bank. On May 10th, this year, he was appointed chairman of the board of the institution, a newly created post.

Mr. Thompson has been an active alumnus of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was football captain and acting baseball captain in his senior year. In 1914 he was made finance chairman of the board of directors of the University Athletic Association, and was successful in wiping out a large deficit.

His home is the "Cedars," Havertown. He is a member of the Union League, Rittenhouse, Racquet, Merion Cricket and Corinthian Yacht Clubs.

'91 M. At a recent Congress of the American Laryngological Association, Dr. George Fetterolf was elected President of the Association, succeeding Dr. George E. Shambaugh, of Chicago, '95 M. Dr. George M. Caotes, '94 C., '97 M., was reelected Secretary for the thirteenth year.

'94 C. Sir Henry Thornton resigned July 19, 1932 as president of the Canadian National Railways with the explanation that he was withdrawing because of public criticism.

Sir Henry, who was born in Logansport, Ind., in 1871 and saw service with the Pennsylvania and Long Island railroads before becoming general manager of the Great Eastern Railroad in England in 1914, had been president of the Canadian National since 1922.

"In my opinion, a publicly owned railway can be successful only if the management has the complete confidence of the owners," he wrote in a letter to the directors explaining his reasons for resigning.

"Public criticism indicates that such confidence is at least not general. In this time of financial depression, and also in view of the fact that a royal commission is investigating the whole Canadian railway situation, I feel that I should submit my resignation."

'95 M. Dr. Daniel J. McCarthy, of Philadelphia, was elected president of the American Neurological Association on June 7, 1932. Other officers elected included Dr. Clarence A. Patten, Philadelphia, Assistant Secretary, and Charles H. Frazier, Philadelphia, Councilor. More than 100 members assembled for their 58th Annual Convention in the Hotel Ambassador, Atlantic City, N. J.

'98 C. '01 L. Judge Jasper Y. Brinton of the Mixed Court of Appeals, Alexandria, Egypt, was one of seven elected today to Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity.

'98 M. Brigadier General M. A. DeLaney delivered the Commencement address at the Medical Field Service School, U. S. Army, Carlisle, Pa., when fifty officers of the Medical Department graduated, June 4, 1932.

'98 C. '03 G. Frederic L. Paxson, who has been professor of history in the University of Wisconsin since 1919, has recently been elected Margaret Byrne Professor of History in the University of California at Berkeley, and will take up his duties there at the beginning of the autumn semester.

'04 M. Dr. Floyd E. Keene, who is the William Goodell Professor of Gynecology in the University has recently been elected as President of the American Gynecological Society. This organization recently held a meeting in Quebec.

'05 T. The Diesel Engine Manufacturers' Association announced August, that H. Birchard Taylor, of Philadelphia, was elected president, succeeding George W. Cordrington, of the Winton Engine Company of Cleveland, who was elected chairman of the board, E. T. Fishwick, of the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation, continues as chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Taylor proposes to devote a considerable portion of his time to the active management of this association.
The Diesel Engine Manufacturers' Association was organized in 1928 and has since been active in promoting trade standards in the Diesel industry and in gathering Diesel engine statistics.

The new president, Mr. Taylor, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1905 and entered the drafting room of the hydraulic department of the I. P. Morris Company, of Philadelphia, at that time. In 1911 he was made hydraulic engineer. Shortly thereafter (1915) he was appointed assistant to the president of the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company and was elected to vice presidency in 1917, an office which he held until 1927, when Cramps discontinued shipbuilding. At that time he was elected to the presidency of Cramp-Morris Industries, Inc.

During his career Mr. Taylor has been the president of the De La Vigne Machine Company, the Federal Steel Foundry Company, the Atlantic Coast Shipbuilders' Association (1920-21), vice president and member of council (1924-25) of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and is now president of The General Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania and consulting engineer of the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

'07 C. The appointment of Dr. Hiram S. Lukens, '07 C., Ph.D., 1913, Professor of Chemistry, to the Directorship of the John Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry, has been announced by the University of Pennsylvania, to take effect July 1st, 1932.

Dr. Lukens is a Councilor of the American Chemical Society, and has served as a member of the Executive Board and as Chairman of the Philadelphia Section. He has published numerous papers in the field of inorganic and electrochemistry. He is past-chairman of the Electro Deposition Division of the Electrochemical Society, and secretary of the Philadelphia Section. Dr. Lukens is a member of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers; a Fellow of the American Institute of Chemists, and past-chairman of the Philadelphia Section; and an honorary member of the Electroplaters Association.

'09 C. Edwin M. Lavino was re-elected, on May 12, 1932, Mayor of the Borough of Longport, N. J., to serve for another term of four years—an office to which he has been elected, unopposed, for four successive terms, since 1921.

'12 W. H. H. Kynett, of the Aitkin-Kynett Company, Philadelphia advertising agency, was installed as recently elected president of the Poor Richard Club.

'12 Mrs. Amy Fowkes Barnes of the "Four Winds," Havertford, Pa., and Frederick C. Schaeffer, 317 S. 22nd St., members of prominent Philadelphia families, were married June 30th in Ardmore, Pa.

Mr. Schaeffer is a lawyer with offices in the Real Estate Trust Building. He is a member of the Racquet Club, the Union League and other organizations. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1912. He has a son, John N. Schaeffer.


'16 C. John B. Thayer, Jr., has been admitted to general partnership in the firm of Yarnall & Co., Mr. Thayer for the past 15 years has been associated with the Philadelphia office of Lee, Higgenson & Co., having been manager of the office for the past 11 years. He is president of the Bord Club of Philadelphia and is a Trustee of the University. The general partners in Yarnall & Co. are: Alexander C. Yarnall, Waldo N. Hackett, Herbert V. B. Gallagher, John B. Thayer and Charlton Yarnall, a limited partner.

'25 E. Milnor Bechtel was elected an officer of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Mr. Bechtel's title will be Agency Assistant.

Mr. Bechtel is a member of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity. He was an instructor in the Economics Department at the Wharton School from September 1925 to June 1926 when he left the service of the University to enter the Agency Department of the Provident Mutual.

'26 W. Edward Lawrence Dewhirst was recently married to Miss Alice Charles Donoghue. The couple will live at St. Louis, Mo., Mrs. Dewhirst attended Marymont Academy at Tarrytown, N. Y., and Trinity College at Washington, D. C. Before attending Pennsylvania Mr. Dewhirst was graduated from the Irving Preparatory School at Tarrytown, N. Y.

He is manager of the Butterick Publishing Co. at St. Louis, Mo.

'29 W. Robert Bingham Raithel, of Montclair, N. J., son of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Raithel, of Little Falls, N. Y., is engaged to Miss Helen Charlotte Woolley, daughter of Mrs. Ralph Woolley, of Montclair, N. J. No date has been set for the wedding. Mr. Raithel is a member of Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity. He is connected with the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company.

'29 L. E. Wilmer Pleasants was recently appointed assistant City Solicitor of Baltimore, Md. He received his A.B. degree at Harvard University in 1924 and for the past several years Mr. Pleasants has been associated with the law offices of Stewart, Pearre and Kieffer.
Planning Your Estate

THROUGH a Simplified Plan prepared by the Estate Planning Department of this Company you may outline each step of the financial arrangement you wish to set up for your family and other beneficiaries. Taxes and costs of administration as well as the savings made through proper planning will be indicated. In some cases, the economies effected are great enough to produce a substantial income in themselves.

The service of the Estate Planning Department is without fee and is available to you. Booklet E-19 outlining this service will be sent upon request.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY
BROAD & CHESTNUT STREETS—PHILADELPHIA

WESTERN SAVING FUND SOCIETY
10th and Walnut Streets

Chestnut and Juniper Streets
21st and Bainbridge Streets
4643 Frankford Avenue
520 South 9th Street
Germantown Avenue and Venango Street

OFFICERS

ROBERT J. BAUNER, President
FRED F. HALLOWILL, Vice-President and Treasurer
J. REYNOLDS NAULTY, Vice-President and Asst. Treasurer
C. A. WARNER, Vice-President and Secretary

MANAGERS

George Stuart-Straus
Edgar C. Filton
W. E. Stuart
A. A. Jacob
H. M. Griffin
Frederick Frazier, M. D.
William C. Frenzel
H. H. Coleman

John W. Case
R. E. Huntington
W. W. Gebbels
Charles H. Reider
Henry C. Hargrave
Robert J. Brinker
Henry Schmell
W. W. Schulze
Wm. H. P.Townsend

George H. Fyler
Thomas W. Hillman
Charles T. Schmell
Edward J. Leboeuf
Charles T. Schmell
R. E. Huntington
Wm. F. Cummins

A MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK OVER 85 YEARS OLD
Total Assets—Over $94,000,000
Necrology

'69 M. Aher T. Applegate, eighty-five, perhaps the oldest practicing physician in the State, and Mayor ofEnglewood, N. J., for the past thirty-two years, died June 1, 1932.

He was graduated from the Medical School in 1869 and settled here two years later, as attending physician in hundreds of maternity cases he brought two generations into the world in his sixty-one years of practice.


Mr. Bodine was the oldest employee of the U. G. I., having risen from an initial post as secretary-treasurer in 1882 to the presidency in 1912. From 1912 until the time of his death he was in complete control of the company's corporate and financial affairs. In 1926 he resigned from the presidency to become chairman of the board of directors, an entirely new post created especially for his abilities.

He piloted the company through the difficult period when the development of electricity for lighting forced the gas industry to change in course drastically into modern fields of service. Adding years and changing conditions, however, brought no diminution in the part which Mr. Bodine was playing in the advancement of the company.

Mr. Bodine's executive and financial abilities were recently recognized last June during the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the U. G. I. when many tributes were paid him as recounted in "Gasette." Though ill at his home, Mr. Bodine pressed an electric button there which unveiled in the company's city offices a large bronze tablet in commemoration of his half century of service.

Later the same day he was presented with a gold model of the tablet by Morris L. Clothier, senior director.

Mr. Bodine was born in this city, August 23, 1859. He was the son of Samuel Tucker Bodine and Louisa Wylie Millikin Bodine. He was descended from the old French family of Le Baudin, one of whose members emigrated to England in 1649. He was a direct descendant of Francis Bodine, who came to this country early in the 18th century, settling on Slate Island and subsequently in Middlesex county, New Jersey.

He received a preparatory education at Germantown Academy and entered the University of Pennsylvania, from where he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1871. Three years later he received a Master of Arts degree.

In 1882, through his friendship with William G. Warden, his future father-in-law, Mr. Bodine was offered the secretary-treasurership of the recently formed U. G. I. Co.

Six years later he was made general manager of the U. G. I.; in 1904 was elected second vice president; in 1906 was advanced to first vice president, and eight years later was made president.

Mr. Bodine's activities apart from his main business interest were numerous. In the World War he was vice chairman of the district board which handled the drafting of citizens for war service from Eastern Pennsylvania. He was chairman of the distribution committee of the War Chest.

For years he was a trustee of Episcopal Academy and gave "Bodine" Dormitory to the University of Pennsylvania. He was a director of the Welfare Federation, a member of the New Jersey sons of the American Revolution, of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, the Franklin Institute and the advisory council of the Boy Scouts of Delaware and Montgomery counties.

He was a director of the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co., the Pennsylvania Co. for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, the Philadelphia Electric Co., the United Engineers and Constructors, Inc., the Philadelphia Electric Power Co. and the Susquehanna Power Co.

His clubs were the Rittenhouse, Union
When a Man Forgets!

Most men don’t neglect this important matter purposely. They forget. They procrastinate. They forever put off until tomorrow a task that should be done today. And sometimes tomorrow never comes!

Why not arrange to place this matter of adequate life insurance protection on a sound business basis today? Send the coupon now for full particulars.

Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia

Please send full information about your low-rate monthly income policy.

Name __________________________

Address __________________________

Dated of Birth ________________

FRANK S. GLENDENING
Certified Public Accountant
1922 WIDENER BUILDING
WHARTON PHILADELPHIA

He studied law in the office of Francis Rawle, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. For many years he was a member of the law firm of Gowen, Hood and Ingersoll, and Secretary of the Board of Examiners for admission to the bar. In 1893 President Cleveland appointed him Appraiser of Merchandise for the port of Philadelphia.

Mr. Ingersoll was organizer and president of the Choctaw Northern Railroad Co., and the Midland Valley Railroad Co. In 1897 he was made a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. He was a director and official of other corporations. He was a member of the Rittenhouse Club, the Philadelphia Club, the Philadelphia Country Club and the Racquet Club.

A son, Captain Harry Ingersoll, '15, was killed in the Argonne during the World War.

'84 M. George L. Cassel died in the Memorial Hospital, Johnstown, Pa., June 19, 1932, at the age of 72.

'87 M. Malcolm Douglass, a prominent physician, who suffered a fatal stroke May 31, 1932, while at the wheel of his automobile.

Born in Vermont and a graduate of the Medical School, Dr. Douglass had not practiced medicine in Philadelphia for more than 30 years, but he was widely known because of his philanthropies.

'88 D. Fred W. Brown was found dead in his office on June 6, 1932. For many years Dr. Brown was a leading practitioner in Connecticut, having been president of the New Haven Dental Association, and the Connecticut State Association. He also served as a member of the Board of Dental Examiners for ten years, and was Commandant Major of the Second Company, Governor's Foot Guards. Dr. Brown was in addition, active in Masonic circles.

'89 M. R. M. Keely died May 10, 1932, at Philadelphia.

'92 C. Albert Erastus Kelley, died September 18, 1932 in Panama City, Fla. He was 62.

He was the son of the late William D. Kelley, who represented the Fourth Pennsylvania District in Congress from 1860 to 1870.

Himself an orator of unusual ability, Mr. Kelley was one of those who seconded the nomination of Roosevelt at the third-party convention in Chicago in 1912. He was then engaged in the advertising business in Philadelphia.

Mr. Kelley was one of the founders of the Mask and Wig Club and its principal comedian.

'10 M. Hugh K. Davis died June 21, 1932, at Soneson, Pa.

'14 L. David Phillips has been reported as "Deceased."


'22 M. Edward M. Bell died August 20, 1932, at Allentown, Pa.

'24 D. Dr. Francis A. Graf, 33, former football player at the University and at one time a sports writer for the Evening Ledger, died of a heart attack August 20, 1932, at his home, 6109 Lebanon Avenue. He was a dentist with offices at 44th Street and Lancaster Avenue.

Dr. Graf, who was born in Stamford, Conn., was chosen All-Eastern guard in 1922 and starred in the victory over Pittsburgh in the following year. He served for one year as line coach at Swarthmore College.

For several years he wrote "The Care of Your Teeth" articles which appeared in the Evening Ledger and were syndicated throughout the country.


'26 G. A. N. Curry died at Library, Pa., October 27, 1930.

'29 W. Robert Edwin McElhinney, who was killed August 28, 1932, when the automobile in which he was riding overturned at Tinton Falls, was buried in Philadelphia.
Winged Service

When speedier transportation scamps the airplane The Haddon Craftsmen will adopt it. Meanwhile, specifications, dummies, photo-engravings, proofs, as well as advance copies of books and magazines, wing their way daily between our plant and New York City. This is of inestimable benefit to those publishers who find themselves nearing unalterable publication dates. Adoption of airplane transportation is in line with our striving toward perfect cooperation with buyers of printing.

THIS SERVICE IS AVAILABLE TO YOU.

THE HADDON CRAFTSMEN
Incorporated

NEW YORK, 393 SEVENTH AVENUE Phone: PE 5-9792
PLANT, 19th & FEDERAL STS., CAMDEN, N. J. Phone: CAMDEN 6800
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

President, THOMAS S. GATES, Ph.B., LL.B., LL.D.
Provost, JOSEPH H. PENNIMAN, Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D., L.H.D.

Vice Presidents:

HERBERT F. GOODRICH, A.B., LL.B., LL.D.
ALFRED STENGEL, M.D., LL.D.

SECRETARY,

EDWARD W. MUMFORD, Ph.B.

Treasurer,

F. CORLES MORGAN, A.B.

THE COLLEGE, Paul H. Muster, Ph.D.,
Dean.—This School comprises the following courses, all of which, with the exception of Arts and Science, are open to women as well as men:

ARTS AND SCIENCE.—Four years; leading to the degree of A.B.

Students in the Arts and Science course may combine their course with that of Medicine or Dentistry, so that both may be finished in seven years. Students may also take five-year combined courses in the College, the Towne Scientific School and the Moore School of Electrical Engineering.

BIOLOGY.—Four years; B.S. in Biology.

COLLEGE COURSES FOR TEACHERS.—Courses similar to those in Arts and Science, leading to the A.B. degree upon completion of required number of units.

SUMMER SCHOOL.—Sessions daily for six weeks, beginning the first week of July. Courses in most College subjects.

TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, F. H. FERGUSON, Ph.D., Dean.—Includes the following courses:

CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERING.—Four years; leading to the degrees of B.S. in Chemistry and B.S. in Chemical Engineering, respectively.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.—Four years; leading to the degree of B.S. in Civil Engineering.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.—Four years; leading to the degree of B.S. in Mechanical Engineering.

Graduate courses are also offered leading to the degrees of Master of Science and Doctor of Science in Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, and Mechanical Engineering.

MOORE SCHOOL OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, HAROLD FENDER, Ph.D.,
Dean.—Electrical Engineering, four years leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering. Graduate courses are also offered in both daytime and evening periods leading to the degree of Master of Science and Doctor of Science in Electrical Engineering.

WHARTON SCHOOL OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE, EMMET B. JOHNSON, Ph.D., S.B., Dean.—Four years. For men preparing for a business career, property management, public service, or the study of law, B.S. in Economics.

EVENING SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE OF PHILADELPHIA,
Theodore G. Granton, B.S., in Econ., LL.D., Director.—Three years of University work, leading to a certificate.

EXTENSION SCHOOLS OF ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE, in Scranton,
Wilkes-Barre, Harrisburg, Reading and Williamsport, Pa.; Theodore G. Granton, B.S., in Econ., LL.B., LL.D., Director.—Three years of University work.

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION, John H. Mianick, Ph.D., Dean.—Four years; leading to a degree of B.S. in Education, and B.F.A. in Education for those preparing to teach Fine Arts.

SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS, Warren P. Laight, S.B., Dean.—The following courses are offered:

ARCHITECTURE.—Five years, B. Arch.; one year graduate, M. Arch.; special course, three years, certificate.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE.—Five years, B.L.A.

MUSIC.—Courses in: (a) Aesthetics of Music and Tone Psychology; (b) Ancient, Medieval and Modern History of Music; (c) Theory and Composition; (d) Literature and Performance of Choral and Instrumental Ensemble.

FINE ARTS.—Four years, liberal subjects with a major in the history and appreciation of art, and including technical work in drawing, painting and design, B.F.A. Fine Arts subjects for teachers may be taken in the College Courses for Teachers. A four-year course for Teachers and Supervisors of Art Education, degree, B.F.A. in Ed. is offered in the School of Education.

GRADUATE SCHOOL, H. LANAN CROSBY, A.M., Ph.D., Dean.—Offers advanced instruction in the various branches of Literature and Science, leading to the degrees of A.M., M.A., M.B.A., and Ph.D., and in Business Administration to the degree of M.B.A.

Fellowships and Scholarships, twenty-five in number, and distributed annually, yield free tuition and a stipend varying from $200 to $1000. There are also two Research Fellowships with stipends of $500; two Pennsylvania Traveling Scholarships for work in International Law and Diplomacy, and a Justicia Traveling Fellowship in Modern Languages. In addition there are thirty University Scholarships covering tuition fees.

LAW SCHOOL, HERBERT F. GOODRICH, A.B., LL.B., LL.D., Dean.—Course of three years, leading to the degree of LL.B.; admission requires degree of A.B. or equivalent, and selection by Admissions Committee. The "Case System" of instruction is used. Course for students for practice in any State. Holders of first degrees in Arts and Law may become candidates for the degree of J.L.M.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, William Pepper, A.B., M.D., Dean.—Course of four years. First-year class is limited to 120 students. Leads to the degree of M.D.

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, George H. Mosley, Ph.D., S.B., LL.D., Dean.—Serves to limited groups of suitably qualified physicians varied opportunities for graduate study in special branches of medical and surgical practice, science and research and awards appropriate certificates or degrees.

A certificate noting the graduate work accomplished is awarded after the successful completion of a basic (first) year in a clinical department.

The degree of Master of Medical Science, M.Sc. (Med.), is conferred after the successful completion of a practical (second) year in a clinical department.

The degree of Doctor of Medical Science, D.Sc. (Med.), is conferred after the successful completion of a research (third) year in a clinical or medical science department. Briefie curricula periods are also provided.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES.—The University Hospital has a total capacity of 564 beds, and the Graduate Hospital has 479 beds.

SCHOOL DENTISTRY, CHARLES R. TURNER, A.B., D.D.S., M.D., Dean.—Course of four years. Two years of college work required for admission. Leads to the degree of D.D.S. A course in Oral Hygiene is open to women who are high school graduates, and extends over one year.

SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE, GEORGE ALEXANDER DICK, V.M.D., B.S. in A.B., Dean.—Courses of four years, leading to the degree of V.M.D.; graduates qualified for general practice and for Federal, State and Municipal inspection of meat and milk. For teaching and research positions positions veterinary graduates can pursue graduate study at this school.
FROM M.I.T. TO CALIFORNIA
UNIVERSITY GRADUATES AGREE IN THEIR PREFERENCE FOR
BUICK

Facts concerning automobile ownership by the graduates of fifteen leading universities were recently compiled by the Graduate Group of alumni magazines and by the alumni associations of the universities.

And the facts are these: The number of Buicks owned by the graduates of these fifteen universities is nearly double that of the next automobile in Buick's price class.*

Isn't it significant that in the cool, calm judgment of these men and women who are trained to think, Buick should be the overwhelming preference?

Yet, perhaps it is only natural after all because experienced motorists everywhere know that Buick is a surpassingly fine automobile. Everywhere ownership of Buick is accepted as a criterion of good taste and good judgment.

Buick's comfortable and perfectly styled Body by Fisher... Buick's great Valve-in-Head Straight Eight Engine... Buick's rugged chassis with Wizard Control... Buick's capacity for giving 150,000 miles and more of perfect, care-free motoring... all combine to provide that sterling quality which has a special appeal to those who are accustomed to weigh and consider values.

If you are not a Buick owner yourself, may we suggest that you take the first step toward becoming one? Just drop in at the nearest Buick dealer's... inspect his display of new Buick Straight Eights... get behind the wheel of the car of your choice... and drive it. Then try to be satisfied with anything less!

* The Graduate Group, Inc., certifies the accuracy of these facts about the ownership of Buicks among 75 leading colleges and universities.

STRAIGHT BUICK EIGHTS

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM... PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS WITH BODY BY FISHER
Made fresh, kept fresh
NEVER PARCHED OR TOASTED

When you buy Camels you always get fresh cigarettes. Made fresh and kept fresh by the air-sealed Camel Humidor Pack, these cigarettes bring you the full flavor and fragrance, and the true natural mildness of choice Turkish and mellow sun-ripened Domestic tobaccos that have never been parched or toasted. If you haven’t smoked a fresh cigarette lately, switch to Camels, then leave them—if you can.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Smoke a FRESH cigarette

Don’t remove the Camel Humidor Pack—it is protection against perfume and powder odors, dust and germs. Buy Camels by the carton for home or office. The Humidor Pack keeps Camels fresh.

© 1932, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company