

the garnet letter



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THROUGH THE U. S. MAILS WITH GUN AND CAMERA



or

Where is Frances?

THERE are many points of view about addresses and people at them which vary with the position of the man with the point of view. And no man is complete without one. The man in the street who is holding a letter addressed to dear alumnus from Old Gulch college which he not only never attended but never even heard of, has a rather bitter one, born of many years of receiving Old Gulch mail for the man who rented his house one winter when he went to Florida, an action which he has every reason to regret. He throws it away in the basket provided for that purpose (keep your city streets clean) and wishes Old Gulch and its dear alumnus both a very unhappy future.

But no matter how bitter, the man in the street **really cares** about addresses, which is something we can't say about alumnus of type A for example, who, by some freak of nature and the U. S. Mails, gets his mail after it has had a long hard winter and a merry chase through all the subsidiary postoffices in the ten largest cities in the country. After carefully piecing it together, he may try to read it and will tell the folks in a conversational sort of way at dinner that night that it certainly is a riot that Old Gulch never seems to get the right address. Remember last year when we lived in Oskaloosing, Ohio? All the announcements kept coming a month after everyone had forgotten what the celebration was about and were addressed to Paradise, Pa. where we stayed overnight the year before and somehow the news got around. And he files the letter away under miscellaneous and makes plans for moving suddenly in case the college might be suspecting his present address.

The type B alumnus is living in a world all his own and doesn't get any notices because the man in the street (see above) keeps throwing them away at the address where this man lived twenty years ago. So he is hurt about the whole thing and says nobody ever tells him anything and he has devoted the best years of his life to that college and they can't even send him a football schedule and he certainly won't send **his** son to that place!

Then there is type C sometimes known as the sweet young type—other times known as "oh them". They are the youngest and most energetic group who go away to forget after they leave college and play hare and hounds with the mailman for three or four years. During this time their mail piles up at home and is used each Christmas to start things going under the Yule log. Finally they get married and settle down and go over to mother's every so often to pick up the mail. The next step is that they start wondering why the college doesn't send them mail direct.

But all these types are really brothers in the bond. None of them ever sends in a new address—They have the naive approach to the U. S. Mail and think that either a college sends mail to its alumni or it doesn't and there is no reason why it shouldn't. All they need to do is to drop a penny post card in the box and so why don't I get those athletic schedules.

Of course, someone is bound to mention if I don't so I will, the alumnus who **does** send in his new address and keeps getting: (a) no mail at all; (b) mail still addressed to the old house; or, (c) two notices of everything, (just to make sure) one addressed to his old address and one to the new. This last category is made even more fun for collectors if there are some children in the family who have gone to the old alma mater in which case you multiply the above figure by the number of children and the result is unbelievable but true.

If that kind of thing happened at Swarthmore, which, of course, is unthinkable—but if it did—we would be bound to explain in a very technical and obscure way that when you take out an addressplate and don't get one in because something else happens to take your mind off it—or vice versa and there are two plates in and none out—things happen and fate moves in strange ways. But we would say in a very earnest voice that we are trying to keep our minds on our work and that some day we hope you will get one letter at a time and that at the right address.

Just now we are going to take a big breath and put out a new alumni register. And so this is an **APPEAL**. If you have friends or can influence people, ask them to send in their correct address if we do not have it. We are not going to send out a return postal card to the whole alumni body because the addresses we want never get back to us that way. The card which we enclose with this issue of the Garnet Letter is meant for you to fill out for someone you know whose address you think the college has lost. We earnestly request your cooperation on this matter because we want the new register to be as accurate as possible. We received over five hundred changes of address from the last mailing of the **Garnet Letter**. The government is on our side. If Annie doesn't live here any more won't you drop us a card and tell us where she's moved?

HAROLD SPEIGHT RESIGNS AS DEAN OF THE COLLEGE



HAROLD E. B. SPEIGHT

On Tuesday, February 6, the Board of Managers accepted with regret the resignation of Dean Harold E. B. Speight. Mr. Speight resigned as Dean of the College to assume the duties of executive secretary and coordinator of the New York State project for the improvement of teacher preparation and in-service training which is being undertaken by the Association of Colleges and Universities in that State. He was named to his position by the Association and will take up the work on March 1. At the outset his headquarters will be at Ithaca, but the location of a permanent office has not been decided.

This project is being handled through a special Committee of which President Edmund E. Day, of Cornell University, is chairman. It has been inspired partly by the recent Regents' Inquiry and partly by new legislation requiring, from 1942 on, an additional year of preparation for teachers. The institutions, public and private, of the State are attacking the problem cooperatively and are working in close cooperation with the nation-wide program of the Commission on Teacher Education of the American Council on Education. About thirty institutions and school systems in various parts of the country have been chosen as centers of special projects, but the New York program will be autonomous and under the control of the Association of Colleges and Universities of that state.

Mr. Speight is particularly fitted for his new position not only because of his background in college administrative work, but also because of his varied experience on many educational boards where his interest has not been limited to the academic but has evidenced itself in active leadership and participation. Since 1925 he has been a trustee of the Bradford Junior College in Massachusetts. For the last three and a half years he has been the Chairman of the Friends Council on Education and has been a member of the Executive Committee of the College Entrance Examination Board for a much longer time. He is chairman of a committee of six representing the Guidance and Personnel Associations for the study of the organized personnel work in various kinds of institutions throughout the country. In all of these tenures, he has become familiar with conditions, results, and needs of the educational system in various parts of the country. This knowledge can not help but be an invaluable asset in his new work.

Dean Speight's resignation terminates six and one-half years of service at Swarthmore College. Arriving here in the fall of 1933 from Dartmouth, he filled the office of Dean of Men until February 1, 1939 when, on his return from a leave of absence, his appointment as Dean of the College became effective.

President Aydelotte has issued the following statement regarding Dean Speight's resignation:

"The many friends of Dean Speight in Swarthmore and in the Society of Friends learn of his resignation with regret and hope that his leaving will not mean that he will lose connection with the College and with Quakerism. The work which he has undertaken for the Association of Colleges and Universities of the State of New York is of great interest and of nation-wide importance. It will offer full scope for Dean Speight's varied abilities and broad experience, and the results should have an influence upon our whole secondary school system. A college is a training ground not merely for students but also for the faculty and even for deans and presidents. Our heartiest good wishes will follow Dean Speight as he joins the group of men and women who have gone out from Swarthmore to important tasks which experience here has better fitted them to perform."

MR. AYDELOTTE'S SUCCESSOR AS YET UNNAMED

Howard Cooper Johnson Issues Statement on Behalf of Selection Committee

Upon the resignation of Frank Aydelotte as President of Swarthmore, the Board of Managers appointed a Committee of five to select a new President and invited the Faculty to appoint three representatives to sit in with the Board Committee. Subsequently the Alumni Association also appointed a representative. The personnel of the Committee is as follows:

Representing the Board, Hetty Lippincott Miller, J. Archer Turner, Ruth P. Ashton, Claude C. Smith, Howard Cooper Johnson, Charles F. Jenkins, ex-officio. Representing the Faculty, Scott B. Lilly, Edith Philips, Clair Wilcox. Representing the Alumni Association, Allin H. Pierce.

Upon organization Howard Cooper Johnson was appointed Chairman and Claude C. Smith Secretary of the Committee. Three meetings have been held—on Nov. 20, 1939, December 5th, 1939 and Jan. 8th, 1940.

Although the Committee has adopted no minute, it is the general feeling of the members of the Committee that the President of Swarthmore should combine high scholastic attainments, sound administrative capacity and a full belief in the American constitutional system of private enterprise. Some of the Committee feel that there is now a need in our Colleges for leaders capable of inspiring students to attain not only high scholarship but a greater interest in Christian faith. The remarkable abilities of Mrs. Aydelotte have proven that the wife of the President makes or mars his administration and, therefore, a candidate whose wife fails to live up to this standard is not likely to be appointed.

Our Committee appears to be united in the hope that we can find a man in the general neighborhood of forty, so he might have a long administrative term at Swarthmore. We also want to avoid one who might use Swarthmore as a stepping stone for the presidency of some University.

We have had submitted to us the names of seventy-nine persons and the Chairman has recently written to the presidents of fifteen leading Universities, Colleges and educational foundations for suggestions. These men are familiar with Swarthmore and know our need. Several have already made valued suggestions.

Some of the members on the Committee have been surprised that the Alumni have apparently shown so little interest in the selection of a new president. We have received only five letters since the appointment of the Committee, three of which were concerned with one midwest candidate. Very few verbal suggestions have been made. No single problem in the recent history of Swarthmore is harder to solve, or one in which the Alumni generally have a greater stake. Even if they do not have in mind some definite person, each Alumnus believes that certain principles should guide the Committee in the selection, and the Committee would appreciate the benefit of this Alumni opinion.

It is often difficult to obtain real disinterested opinions concerning those whose names are presented and the obtaining of factual information requires considerable time. The Committee, therefore, will not be hurried in making the appointment.

ALUMNI COUNCILS VOTE RESOLUTIONS COMMENDING MR. AYDELOTTE

The Joint Councils of the Alumni Association of Swarthmore College, having been formally advised of the resignation of Frank Aydelotte as President of Swarthmore College and of his appointment as Director of the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey, have unanimously adopted the following Minute:

Frank Aydelotte for the past eighteen years has served Swarthmore College as its President, faithfully and with distinction. His character, learning and industry, his practical vision and his courageous leadership have won for him the respect and admiration of the faculty, the students and the alumni. Through his word and pen they have found renewed inspiration. Through his genial friendship

they have learned to love him. Swarthmore College looks to the future with increased confidence for having known him.

IT IS NOW RESOLVED, That the Members of the Alumni Association of Swarthmore College do hereby express their profound regret at his resignation, record their high appreciation of his conspicuous, faithful and devoted service to the College and extend to him their sincere best wishes for success in his new undertaking.

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Secretary be requested to inscribe these resolutions upon the permanent records of the Alumni Association; and that the President of the Association be requested to transmit a copy of the resolutions to Frank Aydelotte.

OBSERVATIONS FROM THE MARTIN BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

by Laurence Irving, Director

OUR ENVIRONMENT is largely occupied by man and other animals and by plants. Many lifeless materials are around us, but most of them are, like buildings, coal, soil and even the air, present in the position and condition in which animals and plants have left them. It is in the province of biology to consider all aspects of animals and plants and it is the objective of biologists to organize and extend knowledge of living things and of life. If the subject of study is to be worth serious attention it is essential that it should be intellectually interesting, and that it should be useful follows inevitably from the amount of intellectual interest which it evokes and in proportion to the correctness and penetration which it provides for insight into the environment.

The teaching in the Martin Laboratory proceeds along fairly conservative lines, but it is activated by the various biological investigations which are in progress. Each member of the staff is keenly following his own interesting research, but I can only fairly describe my own as an example of what we are doing and then remark upon the effect of some of our common activities.

I have been interested in the study of how diving animals like seals, beaver and whales can remain so long without breathing. Beaver can dive for fifteen minutes, seals for a half hour, and some whales for perhaps two hours. These animals have lungs, heart and blood, an entire respiratory apparatus and metabolism like ours, and yet we are hard put to it to dive for a minute or two. The divers seem to manage during a dive by restricting the blood flow through their muscles and by maintaining only the circulation through the brain, in that way preserving the store of oxygen for that most sensitive and essential organ.

Having observed adjustments of this sort in the beaver, it was then possible to see that cats, dogs and men make in a similar manner, although less perfectly, an adjustment to arrested breathing by preserving the blood flow through the brain. Although operating less perfectly, the self-preservation of land animals from asphyxia during an accidental obstruction to breathing is clearly an important matter in life. For each of us must prize a physiological device which secures existence in the presence of the narrow respiratory reserve which we possess.

The technical procedure applied to studying the details of adjustment of breathing requires measurements of blood flow, action of the heart, and breathing. For these studies we have assembled and constructed a number of instruments. Dr. P. F. Scholander has come as a fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation from the University of

Oslo, Norway, and has prepared spirometers applicable to measuring air expired by a small whale or porpoise. Dr. Scholander has already performed many ingenious and bold experiments on seals in Norway, and his experience and resourcefulness prepare us reasonably for the ambitious program of examining the respiration of porpoises and whales. Dr. S. W. Grinnell, a graduate of Stanford in physical chemistry, is preparing an electrical resistance wire method for measurement of blood flow. His assistance and much equipment are provided by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

During the Christmas holidays an expedition comprising five members of the staff and seven students travelled to Hatteras, N. C. and captured two porpoises for study, returning them to Swarthmore where they were kept in the swimming pool at the prep school buildings. This effort was attended with difficulties nearly commensurate with the magnitude of its objective, for porpoises are whales. The investigation has made good progress, and we hope that we are approaching a clarification of the mode of respiration of the most mysterious of all living animals, the whale. It is strange that whales which are so familiar and so interesting to man should still remain in all of their activities so little known.

Other investigations, which Mr. Black has carried on, are examining the variations in the blood of different species of fish which are related to their respiration. The catfish and trout and salmon seem to represent the extreme range of divergence in properties of blood. The properties

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LAURENCE IRVING

WILLIAM ISAAC HULL

by Ethel H. Brewster, '07

FORTY-SEVEN years at Swarthmore College—that is the record of William I. Hull, outstripping in time the thirty-six years of Willam Hyde Appleton, the thirty-seven of Susan J. Cunningham and Jesse H. Holmes (who, though Emeritus, is still a dynamo). How blessed the College has been in these long term servitors, who with ever growing minds and steady activity have bridged administrations, maintained worthy traditions, stabilized lean years, filled emergencies in their stride, and though adapting their course to the shifting breeze, have never lost direction. What such men and women mean in the hearts of numberless foster-sons and daughters the world over is evidenced by the universal affection for "Mr. Chips" on page or screen—True, "Mr. Chips" rouses a special nostalgia for the passing of an entire educational system, but it is chiefly the man's courageous, faithful, devoted spirit that speaks to the soul.

So with Dr. Hull—He left us very suddenly, but we are grateful that he tarried to celebrate with us the seventy-fifth anniversary of the signing of the College charter. Without him there would have been no one to record adequately those years of labor and hopeful vision prior to the opening of the College, which his researches had recovered. With him to link the generations, the evening of Friday, November 10th, which was dedicated to historical surveys, proved a great success. He was at his best in word and spirit and set the tone for the evening. The next morning, before a large assemblage of alumni and friends gathered on Founders' Day to hear the address of Lord Lothian, he opened the meeting with a beautiful reading from The Scriptures. On Sunday he was cordial host to many friends. On Monday, he went to a Philadelphia hospital for periodic observation (he has not been in the best of health in recent years), and slipped away in the night—away from man-made strife which he had always deprecated, to, we may be confident, the ideal Peace toward which he had always aimed. It is gratifying that his last hours should have centered so happily upon Founders' Day, an institution in which he particularly delighted, and upon a special historical anniversary of the College to which he had devoted his life.

Dr. Hull came to Swarthmore in 1892 to be Associate Professor of History and Political Science. A native son of Baltimore, where he was born November 19th, 1868, he had taken an A.B. degree in 1889, and the Ph.D. degree in 1892 at Johns Hopkins University, which had been established shortly after Swarthmore College, and was pioneering in the field of higher education. He was,

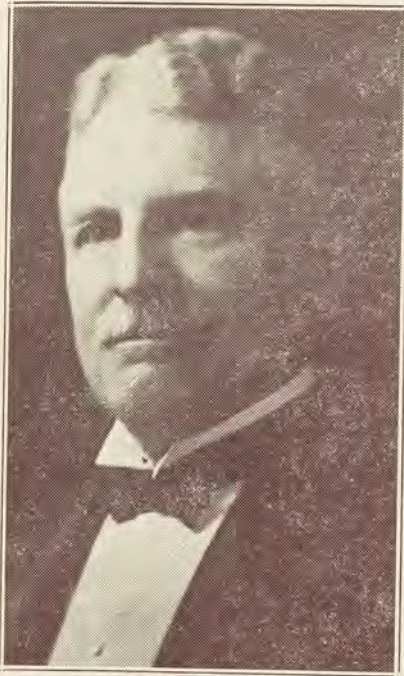
therefore, one of the promising young men inspired by President Gilman and the brilliant Faculty who were emphasizing advanced instruction and research. Among his older contemporaries at Johns Hopkins was Abraham Flexner, friend and patron of Swarthmore College, though he has lured President Aydelotte to the Institute of Advanced Study of which he was one of the founders.

The youngest member of the Faculty when he began to teach at Swarthmore, Dr. Hull served his apprenticeship under Presidents de Garmo and Birdsall, and grew with the institution through the regimes of President Swain and President Aydelotte. His changing titles indicate his expanding interests and powers. After two years, he was appointed Joseph Wharton Professor of History and Political Economy. Instantly there was offered in the curriculum a new course on *Social Problems of To-day*; by 1902, it included, as described in the catalogue, a study of "Crime and Punishment; the Insane and Feeble-Minded; Paupers and Charity; Tenement Houses; Women and the Family; Children of the Poor; Social Settlements; Intemperance and Methods of Temperance Reform; the Salvation Army's Social Work; the Negro; the Indian". The problems involved continued to concern Dr. Hull, but he more and more grounded them in Yesterday and anticipated Tomorrow.

Concentrating for a period on the march of history, when a dual department was divided, he became in 1904 Isaac H. Clothier Professor of History; then, as his horizons widened—for his studies and researches took him to Berlin, Leyden, Paris, and ultimately around the world—in 1911 he was named Professor of History and International Relations.

Horizons for his students broadened, too: he was never dogmatic nor did he permit them to be; he had them wrestle with a myriad of "Disputed Questions", and trained them in methods of arbitration. In the heyday of his teaching, he had a habit of pacing up and down the room, with his arms locked behind his back—symbolic, perhaps, of facing both sides squarely, or as Alice might explain to the Mad Hatter, emphasizing the need of re-tracing one's steps in order to keep up with events—thus he strode through all history, restrained and majestic, but with an occasional flip to the tails of his Prince Albert (when in mode) as a challenge to the hindermost. Students found exemplified in him integrity, reasoned justice, sympathetic understanding—a scholar whose interest was humanity.

I see Nov. 14, 1939



WILLIAM ISAAC HULL

Needless to say, with the coming of President Aydelotte, Dr. Hull immediately recognized the educational advantages of the system of Reading for Honors as outlined in the President's inaugural address; he was one of the first to request its adoption in 1922, and contributed to its development in the experimental years. From 1923 to 1928 he served as Secretary of the Faculty, applying a discerning mind and felicitous phrasing to

Faculty Minutes. In 1929, at an age when many individuals prefer to rest upon their laurels and contemplate retirement, he accepted the challenge offered with the Howard M. Jenkins Professorship of Quaker History and Research, and entered upon a most productive decade.

Throughout all the period of his teaching, Dr. Hull was engaged in outside activities: social education, Peace, the Society of Friends were his great concern. In 1898 he had married Hannah Hallowell Clothier, of the class of 1891, whose family figures large in Swarthmore annals: two daughters, Mary Clothier McNeil and Elizabeth Powell Roberts, have now married and established homes of their own. Together Hannah and Will Hull dedicated their lives to the great cause of Peace, their allegiance never swerving when the cause has been the most unpopular. Dr. Hull was convinced as quoted in a Phoenix interview for October 21, 1930, that armaments "constitute the inevitable and insuperable obstacle to the successful settlement of disputes among nations by peaceful means", and to those who maintained that such means were impracticable, he would retort: Study the history of pacific settlements and you will be amazed to discover how, often they have been successful. Thus the Hulls demonstrated the Quaker way, spreading the doctrine privately and publicly when they journeyed, testing the soft answer that turneth away wrath in their daily rounds, or when summering in "The Brier Patch" at Jamestown, Long Island, where as Dr. Hull wrote to a friend, they "lived serenely among the bees, berries, birds, breezes, briars, butterflies, and bunnies, with pheasants and deer in the offing".

When one considers the achievement in outside activities, one wonders that there was time for other work. And all was accomplished with such quietude and self-effacement that few were conscious of the variety and extent of his enterprises. Dr. Hull was an active member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society (President of the local chapter, 1921-1924), of the American Historical Association, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of the American Society of International Law, and was a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of London. He attended the Hague Conference of 1907, the Naval Conference at Washington in 1922, the Disarmament Conference at Geneva in 1932. For a number of years he was chairman of the Pennsylvania Committee for Total Disarmament. In recent years, he has been deeply interested in the work of the American Friends Service Committee; he played a prominent part in the Friends' World Conference at Swarthmore in 1937; at the time of his death, he was president of the Friends' Social Union, and was a Trustee of the Church Peace Union. He was widely known for his speeches and debating in which he displayed an old-time eloquence; in 1928 he gained much publicity when he outmanoeuvred Representative Britten of the House Naval Affairs Committee, and was denounced by the Daughters of the American Revolution! Upon his return to the campus, the students voluntarily rose as a body to greet him and claim for him freedom of speech. In the winter of 1930, it is said, Mr. Britten refused to debate with Dr. Hull on the question of disarmament!

Space will not permit a complete listing of his publications. In addition to articles and pamphlets, seven volumes had been published prior to 1929 on historical subjects, sociology, higher education, international law, and problems of peace and preparedness. In his last decade, when he occupied the Chair of Quaker History, his industry was prodigious, concerned not only with research, but since 1936, with the organization of the Friends' Historical Library of which he became Librarian upon the retirement of J. Russell Hayes. There appeared in 1929, *The War-Method and the Peace-Method*; in 1930, *India's Political Crisis*, which was much discussed both in England and India; in 1934, *William Sewel of Amsterdam*; in 1935, *William Penn and the Dutch Quaker Migration to Pennsylvania*; in 1936, *Eight First Biographies of William Penn in Seven Languages and Seven Lands*; in 1937, *William Penn*; in 1938, *The Rise of Quakerism in Amsterdam, 1655-1665*. He left at his death a completed monograph of the Quaker history series, notes for other studies, and a manuscript on the *History of Swarthmore College*, completed to 1900.

Nothing has been said as yet of Dr. Hull's work for the Friends' Historical Library. This has been in itself

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WILLIAM ISAAC HULL*(Continued from Page 7)*

a magnificent performance which will require a separate recording. Since 1871 when Anson Lapham made the first presentation of books as a nucleus, many devoted Friends have contributed to the value and usefulness of the collection of material on Quaker history, religion, and social reforms, which is now so fittingly housed in the Clement M. Biddle wing of the College Library. No one has supervised the collection with greater effectiveness than Dr. Hull in the two and a half years before his retirement. He personally engaged in much field work to locate and acquire books, manuscripts, and museum pieces through Friends' Meetings, organizations, and individuals. With the able assistance of E. Virginia Walker, he pushed the accessioning and cataloguing of books and matter of every kind, and gave his own expert, personal attention to the sorting and classifying of manuscripts, pamphlets, periodicals, clippings, pictures, and relics, being able frequently to identify material that had not been documented. Up-to-date methods have been employed for protective measures; Quaker manuscripts, for instance, have been microfilmed to preserve the originals from wear. I doubt whether Friends and alumni fully appreciate the intrinsic value and great potentialities of this Quaker depository. In the past year over five hundred inquiries have come from investigators at large, and interest is steadily growing.

In June 1939, Dr. Hull delivered the Baccalaureate address at Commencement time, and retired from active service at the College, though he continued to labor in the Library until the end. On November 19th, which would have been his 71st birthday, a large and distinguished group gathered in the Isaac H. Clothier Memorial to pay respect to his memory, and to express sympathy to his family. Touching and affectionate tributes were paid to his abilities, his achievements, and above all to his indomitable courage and abiding faith. It is inspiring to survey the record of his years; it is a privilege to have known him. Consciously he cherished the scholarly and humanitarian traditions of Dr. Appleton, and carried on the torch. In spite of interests that encircled the globe, in spite of opposition that frequently met his efforts, he walked among us almost as a country Gentleman without a concern in the world—genial, courteous, friendly to every human being, inquiring in his absence even for "the starling family in the rainspout!" His is the light that never fails; without sadness of farewell, let us accept the torch full blaze, with "All hail to Dr. Hull!"

OBSERVATIONS FROM THE MARTIN BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY*(Continued from Page 5)*

of particular interest are not peculiar to fish alone, but are the same as those which appear in mammalian blood. In the fish, however, there are great variations which present in sharper contrast the properties which we see in mammalian blood, which we know to be important, and which we find easier to understand in the light of the contrasts presented in the blood of fishes.

The investigation has taken Mr. Black to the lakes of Ontario for study during the summer, accompanied last summer by Dr. Scott. Earl Benditt ('37) and Peter Morrison ('40) studied the salmon in the rivers around Gaspé, Province of Quebec.

I should mention the list of animals which have been kept in the Martin Laboratory—fox, marten, rat, cat, skunk, mountain lion, pigmy sperm whale, bottle nosed porpoise, mink, porcupine, opossum, mice, shrews, etc. These have been largely brought in by the interests of Dr. Enders in studying the reproductive cycles of mammals, in which he has been assisted by generous grants from the United States Biological Survey, but we must also thank many students and others for collaborating in the capture of interesting mammals.

The investigations of other members of the staff would make their own interesting story, but I would like to describe the relation that these studies have had with the essential instruction of students.

Students pay us the compliment of being interested in what is going on, and we find it agreeable to have them observe freely. We feel as ready to ask for their aid as they do to ask for ours, and we find the working association to be pleasant and profitable. We have very little regard for privacy and find that the best safeguard and care for equipment is to have it accessible to many people who are competent in its use. There is no particular order in the laboratories except that which comes from the discouraging influence which workers always exert upon those who are at leisure.

I believe that this system of planned anarchy is generally agreeable and it is very convenient in a laboratory which is already so completely occupied. As for the value of the results, time and others must decide. We on the staff can tell by close association with students how to recommend and what to advise and they can well judge how far they should follow and where they should proceed upon their own course. It is in the last mentioned case that we both gain.

TENNIS AND BADMINTON POPULAR YEAR ROUND SPORTS



EDWIN J. FAULKNER

One of the most amazing developments of the Swarthmore athletic program in the last ten years has been the growth of the racquets sports of which tennis is the popular leader. The principal reasons for this increased interest are the additional playing areas (the Field-House and the Prep School Gymnasium) which permit year round participation, and the addition of Edwin J. Faulkner to the staff of our athletic department.

During the winter when most colleges confine themselves to basketball, swimming, and wrestling, Swarthmore is busy with her racquet sports as well. From 9:00 A. M. until 4:00 P. M. daily, one can find the two tennis courts at the field house taxed to capacity. At the same time, badminton instruction is being given in the Hall and Prep School Gymnasiums.

About one hundred men and fifty women take regular weekly tennis lessons during the winter season and these figures swell to 150 men and a like number of women when weather permits outdoor playing. Approximately fifty men and one hundred women exercise themselves on the badminton courts, and the basement of Hall Gymnasium has become a mecca for the squash, paddle ball and hand ball enthusiasts.

With well over half of the student body taking part in this activity, one would suppose there would be little time for formal matches. On the contrary, the women have recognized badminton as a major sport and play a regular schedule of games. Three men's tennis teams play a schedule of winter matches with various colleges and clubs in this area. Even the faculty has team matches with interest running as high as with the undergraduates. For the last few years a winter exhibition has been held at the field house which brings to the campus such internationally known tennis figures as Vinnie Richards, Clifford Sutter and Jack Tidbal. Bill Tilden has been invited for this year's exhibition.

In these ten years, tennis has grown from a sport which was played by a few to its present position of unquestioned popularity. Badminton as undergraduate exercise is approximately five years old. It, too, is putting a tax on our already spacious physical equipment.

Much credit for this movement goes to Ed Faulkner who coaches our racquet sports for men and serves in an advisory capacity for the women's athletic department.

Ed came to Swarthmore for the first time in the spring of 1929 when he was named as coach of the men's tennis team. In 1936 he became a full time member of the men's athletic department and has served in that capacity ever since. Himself one of the best tennis players of his time, he now enjoys the reputation of being among the ablest teachers of the racquet sports in the country. His coaching career dates back to 1921 when he began instructing at the Germantown Cricket Club. At intervals he has served as advisor and coach of the Davis Cup teams of this country, France, and Spain. Of principal importance, however, is his ability to teach the games even better than he plays them, and around Swarthmore we haven't seen his equal in actual competition. Swarthmore enjoys a long heritage of good tennis teams. With the present equipment and student instruction, we can be assured of even greater competence in racquet sports generally. All of this fits into that part of our athletic program which gives the student the opportunity to participate in those sports in which he can find exercise and relaxation after graduation from college.

For the past few months eastern sports writers have been devoting columns to the accomplishments of Swarthmore's athletic teams. It needs no pointing out that these teams have given the friends of the college and her alumni just cause to be proud of the manner in which they have conducted themselves on field of play.

The women's hockey team not only went through the season undefeated but is alleged to have established a new intercollegiate record when it played an eight game schedule without having a single goal scored against it. Our hockey team has not met defeat since early in 1935.

Under the inspiring leadership of Captain Ed Jakle with a supporting cast of many returning lettermen, Swarthmore, for the first time in history, produced an undefeated football team. We offer a special word of praise to Coaches Elverson and Stofko for the splendid manner in which the team was handled.

Bob Dunn's soccer team ended the season with two defeats (both by one goal margins) yet, managed to tie Haverford for the Middle Atlantic States' Championship. This record has been made against the finest competition in the East, with indications pointing to a well balanced squad returning next year.

Cross Country with a record of no victories and four defeats had the misfortune of losing all of their races by the narrowest of margins. The principal handicap was a lack of experienced men, which will not be the case next year when the varsity can draw on the services of this year's strong freshmen squad.

52nd ANNUAL BANQUET

SWARTHMORE CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24th

6:30 P. M.

BELLEVUE - STRATFORD HOTEL

- ★ GUEST SPEAKER Neil Carothers — Dean of the College of Business Administration—Lehigh University

- ★ TESTIMONIAL to President Aydelotte

- ★ SPECIAL GUESTS Swarthmore's 1939 Undefeated Football Team

- ★ IDEAL WEEK-END Feb. 22nd Washington's Birthday
Feb. 23rd Basketball
Haverford at Swarthmore
Feb. 24th The Banquet

Dress Optional

Reservations:
ALBERT L. HOOD, JR.
12 South 12th Street
Philadelphia