

the garnet letter

Volume X

Number 2

October

1945



SWARTHMORE'S FOREIGN FRIENDS (See page 3)

A NEW POLICY OF ADMISSIONS

ALUMNI whose children are planning to enter Swarthmore in the near future will be interested in the new statement of admissions procedures adopted by the Faculty after the current catalogue had gone to press. Although a candidate's preparation under the terms outlined in the catalogue is acceptable for admission in 1945, the new policy included here is also in effect. The new statement differs from the old chiefly in respect to its increased flexibility.

In 1934 Swarthmore became one of two hundred American colleges and universities to agree to accept (for a trial period of eight years) qualified graduates of thirty selected secondary schools without regard to specific Carnegie units of instruction. The schools were thus encouraged to develop new courses and to modify the pre-college curriculum to the interests and capabilities of individual students. This carefully controlled educational experiment established the fact that college scholastic success was based more upon a student's ability in certain basic skills rather than upon his completion of the conventional preparatory courses.

From the new statement it is clear, provided the general requirements are met, that a candidate may deviate considerably from the usual pattern. The increased flexibility may not be immediately apparent to prospective college students but to their high school principals the change will become significant as interpretations are made of the point that variations of choice and emphasis are now acceptable. The only definite prescription now made is that, "All, or almost all of the preparatory course should be composed . . ." of subjects in the broad fields of history and social studies, literature and art, natural science and mathematics, and languages. It is further stipulated that some work should be taken in each group, but just how much is left to the judgment of the high school student and his counselors.

Formerly candidates were required to take a minimum of $10\frac{1}{2}$ specific units and were confined in their electives to $4\frac{1}{2}$ courses. A careful reading of the titles of the courses listed below and the variety they represent within each of the four fields will indicate the degree of freedom that is now permitted.

PROCEDURE FOR ADMISSION

Admission to the Freshman Class is normally based upon the satisfactory completion of a four-year program preparatory to advanced liberal study. Applicants are selected on the following evidence:

1. Record in secondary school.
2. Recommendation of the school principal or headmaster and of others who know the applicant.
3. Ratings in the Scholastic Aptitude Tests, and in three of the Scholastic Achievement Tests given by the College Entrance Examination Board. Other ratings will also be considered, and in some cases, special tests may be given by the College.
4. Personal interview with one of the Deans or an appointed representative.
5. Reading and experience, both in school and out.

Applicants should have high rank in school and in aptitude and achievement tests, and should show strong intellectual interests. They should also give evidence of sturdiness of character, promise of growth, initiative, seriousness of purpose, and a sense of social responsibility. As future members of the college community, they should represent varied interests, types, and backgrounds.

PREPARATION

Applicants are urged to make their choice of college as early as possible in order to plan the work of their school years with the assistance of the Committee on Admission. In general, preparation should include:

1. *Skills:* The following skills are essential to success in college work and should be brought to a high level by study and practice throughout the preparatory period:
 - a. The use of the English language with accuracy and effectiveness in reading, writing, and speaking.
 - b. The use of the principles of arithmetic, algebra, and plane geometry.
 - c. The use of one, or preferably of two, foreign languages to the point of reading prose of average difficulty at sight, and of writing and speaking with some ease and proficiency.

2. *Subjects:* All, or almost all, of the preparatory course should be composed of the subjects listed in the following four groups. Variations of choice and emphasis are acceptable although some work should be taken in each group.

History and Social Studies: American, English, European, and Ancient History; Political, social and economic problems of modern society.

Literature and Art: American, English, and foreign literatures, ancient and modern; music, art, architecture.

**Natural Science and Mathematics:* chemistry, physics, biology, astronomy; algebra, geometry, trigonometry.

†Languages: English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Spanish, other European or Oriental languages.

ADMISSION OF VETERANS

Swarthmore welcomes veterans of the Armed Services, both men and women, who are qualified to do the work and who are interested in the type of program and community life for which the College stands.

Questions of admission and academic status will be determined on the merits of each individual case. In addition to the procedures described above for all applicants, consideration will be given to experience of intellectual significance in the training programs of the various services, and to courses of the Armed Forces Institute. Applicants will be accepted at as advanced a level as they can maintain, and transfer credits granted provisionally will be confirmed after the successful completion of a term's work.

Applicants should take the four tests of general educational development administered by the Armed Forces Institute. These are available at most demobilization centers, but may also be taken at the College. In special cases additional aptitude and subject-matter tests may be given by the College.

* A college major in science or engineering presupposes substantial work in algebra, plane and, if possible, solid geometry, and trigonometry.

† Applicants who expect to major in science are strongly advised to include German and, if possible, French, in their school programs.

TO ALL SWARTHMORE COLLEGE ALUMNI

At the December meeting of the Board of Managers of Swarthmore College the Alumni Association will submit the name of a Swarthmore alumna who will be appointed to the Board as one of four official alumni representatives. The Alumni Council has chosen two candidates, and asks you to vote for one on the enclosed card.

PLEASE RETURN BY NOVEMBER 15, 1945.



ELEANOR RUNK was graduated with the Class of 1919 from Swarthmore College into a varied but always active life. For a year she taught English and Social Studies in the Phillipsburg, Pa., Junior High School. When this career was interrupted by marriage to James Harold Reppert, a Mining Engineer, her interests turned toward the formation of a 20th Century Club for the community and activity with the Girl Scouts. A move to

Altoona, Pa., in 1926 found her organizing the Girl Scouts and serving as a Commissioner there. In Plainfield, N. J., during nine years' residence she substituted in two high schools, served a year as Dean of Women for one; studied at Rutgers and Teachers College, Columbia, where she won the M.A. degree in Student Personnel Administration; served on the Executive Board of the National Association of Deans of Women and as President of the A.A.U.W.; organized the Mariner Scouts, and was active in numberless welfare agencies.

A change of environment has always offered a challenge to Eleanor Reppert. When the war years brought a move to Washington, she taught Social Studies at Sidwell Friends School and was Assistant Director of the Home Nursing Service for the American Red Cross. Not the least important of Mrs. Reppert's achievements is represented by her family of six girls. The eldest, Jane Reppert Jenks, attended Swarthmore, married a Swarthmore alumnus, and is now Alumni Recorder. Another, Laura Gwendolyn, will unpack her trunk in Parrish this fall. The two youngest are attending high school in Lewisburg, Pa., where their mother is now Dean of Women at Bucknell University.

LILY TILY received her diploma from President Aydelotte in June, 1929, and decided to enjoy a well-earned vacation. It didn't take her long to discover that to be happy she had to be busy. A business school course was followed by a three-year job as secretary to Dr. Creighton, of Swarthmore Chemistry fame. Marriage to Pierce L. Richards, '27, didn't deter her from her work, and she also managed to take an active part in the Pi Phi



Alumnae group. In 1933, Sally Richards was born, and in 1936 her sister Jill made an appearance.

"Sis" Richards has always been active in Swarthmore and alumni affairs. For two years she served as President of the Swarthmore Alumnae Club of Philadelphia, and has recently been an alumnae representative on the committee to choose Mrs. Blanshard's successor. Her interests are by no means limited to the College, however. As a member of the Maternity Committee of the University Hospital, she has helped operate the Mothers' Club, an organization designed to give full pre-natal care to all women. 1941 found her working with the Emergency Aid in a project to fingerprint all war workers. This necessary job accomplished, Mrs. Richards enrolled in a course for Girl Scout Leaders, and found that it eventually led her through most of the trails of Montgomery, Chester and Delaware Counties, for she became Chairman of Outdoor Activities. Last summer, assisted by a volunteer staff, she organized a Day Camp in Wynnewood for sixty girls. Now she desires to go into Senior Scouting as soon as she can find someone to lead her present Scout Troop.

"Pete" and "Sis" share an interest in their garden. "Sis" served as Chairman of the Juniors for the Bala-Cynwyd Garden Club last year, which meant contacting some of the schools in the district and bringing programs of Garden Club interest to the students. In her spare time she enjoys bicycling and golf, and is renewing her love of music by taking lessons on the pipe organ.

These candidates are outstanding Swarthmoreans and deserve the support of every alumnus.

Don't fail to cast your vote at once.



SWARTHMORE'S FOREIGN FRIENDS

By HELEN HALL, SPECIAL INSTRUCTOR OF FOREIGN STUDENTS

SWARTHMORE College has been asked by the State Department to act as one of four orientation centers in the United States for young foreign students. This request is undoubtedly a direct result of the happy relationship between the town, the College and the Chinese officers during their sojourn here.

Ever since the first group of Chinese naval officers appeared on the campus there have been some foreign students here, but recently the number has increased until there are now eighteen in the special group, while three "graduates" are still at College in regular course. All of these have come here with little or no facility in English, but with the expectation of receiving not only intensive instruction in our language but also orientation to life in our country. This latter goal is of prime importance since many of their ideas of American life have come through the movies and it is our duty as well as our privilege to interpret life and customs without the Hollywood touch.

These special students have formal instruction in English with classes five days a week for at least three hours a day. Wartime experimentation has outmoded many of our old conceptions of how to teach a foreign language and the present methods used to master English fast are guided by the experiments conducted in the Armed Forces Institute. Naturally the amount of determination, the health and stamina, the background of study habits and the degree of facility with languages which each student has in his personality makes his development an individual affair, but usually progress is amazingly rapid.

The orientation of these students is not the sole responsibility of their teachers but can be shared by anyone interested. Swarthmore's co-eds contribute immeasurably with dates for dances or movies, and are in turn rewarded by an opportunity to brush up on their French or Spanish. (So far none have acquired any command of the Chinese language.) The town and college hostesses are generous with their homes and ration points and entertain all or part of the group frequently. Sometimes the hostess and the guests collaborate on a dish which turns out to be deliciously different even if some of the more exotic ingredients had to be omitted.

Excursions, too, are an important part of the orientation program. About twice a month a carefully planned trip is made to the Art Museum or the Franklin Institute; to historic Philadelphia, or, by boat, to view the concentration of industry along the Delaware from Philadelphia to Wilmington. A special visit to the Scott Paper Company inspired and thrilled all with its modern efficiency. Home "electric servants" are intriguing; some of the students would gladly trade an indolent native servant for a Bendix, a vacuum cleaner and a Presto cooker. There are shopping expeditions and movies and special calls at the homes of business or professional men whose advice is sought. In fact, the free time hours are as important as the class schedule.

China and six Central and South American countries are represented in the unit: Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Colombia, Peru and Bolivia. One young lady, Julia Maldonado, holds her place with the seventeen men. Last term there were two Cuban girls in the preliminary class and two Chinese



IN THE CLASSROOM . . .

girls in the advanced group. Perhaps the most prominent figure here now is Dr. Chen, Sen-Yen. This young man is the Dr. C. endeared forever to Americans for his part in rescuing Major Ted Lawson and his crew forced down in occupied China after the first Tokyo raid. Many people have seen the movie which was taken from Ted Lawson's own story "Thirty Seconds over Tokyo." Naturally Dr. Chen did not appear in person in the movie. The State Department is giving the doctor his cherished wish: to study modern surgery in the United States. While he is learning English, he often steals away to the University of Pennsylvania Hospital to watch some special operation and to begin his period of observation.

A tall, soft-spoken man from China is another distinguished visitor. He is Dr. Den, Chwen, who has served for the last ten years as judge in the Chungking court. Since the United States and other nations have given up the extraterritorial privileges which they enjoyed so long, it is likely that more Americans will appear in the Chinese courts. Consequently, the Chinese Government has dispatched Dr. Den to the United States to get to know American people, to study American law, and to understand us so that justice can be done. When Dr. Den's English is sufficiently fluent he will study law for two or three years before returning to China. Some of his daily papers tell of wartime courtroom incidents and give a thrilling peep into the lives of these little known people.

The list is too numerous to mention individually: A civil engineer from Colombia, South America; an electrical engineer from China; a Chinese pilot recently returned from a tour of duty on the run "over the Hump"; all are mature students of impressive sincerity. The younger persons who are planning for undergraduate work in the States are equally interesting. Sometimes they are less worried by the language barrier and tell of thrilling life on a cattle ranch in west Colombia, of coffee plantations and a divinely different brew, of orchid day in Costa Rica (ten cents each orchid), of the Indians in Peru, or of the Japanese invasion of Hong Kong.

Everyone who works or plays with these foreign friends is thrilled with the opportunity to foster international understanding and appreciation.

A RECORD OF OUR ZOOLOGY

A RECENT issue of "Science" listed the thirty institutions that have the highest percentage of distinguished scientific men on their faculties. Swarthmore was the only college included, and stood seventh on the list. Of even more significance is the relative high percentage of Swarthmore Alumni who have achieved scientific distinction. This is, in a way, to be expected, for while graduate students may be fortunate enough to come in contact with outstanding men during their advanced training at universities, Swarthmore students are in contact with distinguished scientists from their freshman year on. The article below shows how the Biology Department tries to offer this stimulating contact as well as how the teaching staff has met the emergency of the war.

In the mind of the late Dr. Martin and President Aydelotte the Edward Martin Biological Laboratory was to provide the students of Swarthmore with the best opportunities and impulses for appreciating and doing biological work. The objective was to be the development of an understanding of biology and of the obligation of the biologist to work for the improvement of society in a practical and cultural way.

After 1937, when the laboratory was established, instruction was increasingly improved because of the staff's interest in research. Many of their investigations were concentrated upon the ways in which the diving animals—seals, beaver, whales and others—were able to breathe successfully. Some of the physiological adjustments which enable the diving animals to hold their breath for long periods were disclosed by those studies. Most significant was the recognition that the respiration of the diving animals could be regarded as an accentuation of an ability which also existed in man; for in a moderate manner man's respiration reacts during diving as does that of the seal. The seal is much better able to meet the stress of diving, and his responses show clearly what man does rather weakly.

In 1939 it became apparent that our survival would depend upon man's ability to endure the stresses imposed by war. The air attack upon civilization was particularly severe, and the

only defense appeared in the development of airplanes which could fly higher and faster. The conditions of aerial combat subjected men to physiological stresses which had not yet been encountered. To meet these stresses oxygen had to be provided and other devices had to be prepared to extend the limited natural range of tolerance of men at high altitudes. The Swarthmore zoologists were soon involved in providing some of these means. Detlev Bronk, '20, who had been professor of physiology from 1927-31, was now coordinator of research in the Office of the Air Surgeon, and Laurence Irving, director of the Martin Laboratory, was a member of three divisions of the National Research Council. They could foresee the necessity for physiological research to provide greater effectiveness for our fliers while under the stress of aerial combat.

The Swarthmore group therefore developed methods for protecting and increasing the ability of fliers in combat operations. Their first practical contribution was a simple analyzer for the analysis of expired air. Military and naval establishments, university and hospital laboratories, immediately began to request the instruments to measure the leakage of oxygen masks. Several hundred of them were prepared and distributed by the staff in Zoology while regular methods of production were being established. These analyzers are now used by flight surgeons and personnel equipment officers in all allied air stations. Strange as it may seem, the porpoises who for a time lived and dived in the Prep School swimming pool materially aided in this development.

Carbon monoxide is another hazard of flight. The gas is produced from the operation of internal combustion engines firing of guns, and the use of heating devices in closed spaces. The Swarthmore zoologists, working with a distinguished English colleague, Dr. F. J. W. Roughton, developed a simple analytical system for determining the amount of carbon monoxide in the blood. The practical value of this device was so obvious that urgent requests for it came in from the Air Force, Tank Corps, Navy hospitals and laboratories for medical research. The staff set to work making the analyzers available and within a few months had prepared and distributed many hundreds of them. To carry out this task in addition to regula-



FOUR OF THE GROUP GARBED FOR EXPOSURE



PORPOISE READY TO DIVE, ATTACHED TO RESPIROMETER

DEPARTMENT IN WARTIME

duties, they often worked twelve hours a day and seven days a week.

This analytical system was further applied to studying the oxygen and carbon dioxide content of the blood, information essential for determining the adequacy of respiratory conditions during flight. The first practical field test of this analyzer came in determining the cause for the occasional serious poisonings which Arctic and Antarctic explorers have suffered while burning their stoves in closed tents and snow houses. Two winter expeditions from Swarthmore to Mt. Washington showed that a blue flame stove in a closed snow house or impervious tent could cause dangerous carbon monoxide poisoning. The group developed a method of using these stoves safely, and members of the staff are still carrying on the work in flight tests near the Arctic Circle.

The Mt. Washington expedition showed that the clothing and shelters for such operations were inadequate. Continual research is being made by the staff in an attempt to develop a material with the insulating quality of milkweed down or reindeer skin. As early as 1940, Irving and one of the gardeners broke the ice on Crum and submerged themselves. They wore waterproof suits used by the Norwegians for the protection of their sailors after torpedoing on the North Atlantic. Similar tests were made in the icy waters at Woods Hole, the Charles River near Cambridge, Lake Ontario and the Ottawa River. The results showed that the suits would preserve men during an hour's immersion and would further protect them on lifeboats from the freezing effect of wind and spray. A half million of these protective suits have been distributed and they are still giving good service. Their success has been so great that investigation for their development was continued by the Army.

In 1942 Detlev Bronk proposed to Irving that he establish a physiological section in the Air Forces to test devices used for increasing or preserving the effectiveness of air men. The Swarthmore zoologists had traveled on field studies from Northern Ontario to Panama. They had been accustomed to work in strange situations while making a study of animals in their various natural habitats. Now the strangest situation was presented by the physiological conditions involved in air warfare. General Grant, the Air Surgeon, asked Irving to test oxygen equipment, clothing, emergency and protective equipment of fliers. (Dr. Bronk, in his intermission speech for the New York Philharmonic this summer, described some of the experiments and developments made by the group.)

Rapid changes began to take place in the teaching personnel at the College. Brooke Worth '31 left to become an instructor in tropical medicine in the Army Medical College, a field for which he was prepared by experience gained during expeditions to Panama with Enders. As a captain in the Medical Corps he is following a service in which Dr. Martin preceded him 46 years ago in the Spanish-American War. When Major Irving was recommissioned (he had been an Infantry Officer in France during '17, '18, '19), George Edwards and Lloyd Merritts were busy preparing the analyzers so urgently required



HARNESSING A PORPOISE IN PREP POOL

by the services. Their work completed on a Sunday afternoon, they reported for induction Monday morning. Because of the interest of the Air Surgeon in physiological testing, Edwards, Merritts and Per Scholander, now a Captain, soon joined Irving at the Air Forces Proving Ground at Eglin Field, Florida.

Professor Robert Enders, experienced in tropical jungles and in India, was sent to CBI to instruct special troops for operations in the jungle. Dave Bishop '34 who had been doing research with Enders was commissioned as an aviation physiologist; after service in this country and in CBI he is now on duty with Dr. Bronk in Washington. Kaj Strand entered the Air Forces from Astronomy and was transferred by the Air Surgeon to Eglin Field. His fame was soon great, not only because he had discovered a planet, but because, an Army private, he addressed the American Philosophical Society. His special ability caused him to be commissioned and placed in charge of a department for testing devices and methods for navigation. Lt. Peter Morris '43 is now working with him.

George Llano had spent a winter in research at Swarthmore, and was sent to join Irving at the Proving Ground. Many graduates of the department are serving in similar capacities. Capt. Ward Fowler '37 is at the Central Medical Establishment of the Eighth Air Force and Joe Hafkenschiel '37 is doing similar work in India. Sam Reynolds '27 is in the Air Surgeon's office in Washington. Staff Sgt. Lloyd Merritts is now in CBI

(Continued on Page 36)

OF THE FACULTY AND ADMINISTRATION



FRANK R. KILLE

THE members of the faculty and of the administration whose retirements and resignations have been recently reported in the GARNET LETTER have removed only a short distance from the campus; the Pittengers and the Spillers a few miles, the Blanshards a few score. But Frank Kille, who in August resigned his position as associate professor of Zoology, has moved almost halfway across the country to Carleton College, in Northfield, Minnesota. This considerable geographical distance between successive positions is habitual with him. He went, in his pre-Swarthmore years, from Wooster College in Ohio, to graduate study at the University of Chicago, to an associate professorship at Birmingham Southern University in Alabama, back to Chicago to complete the work for his Ph.D. and then to Rochester University as an instructor in the Zoology Department.

Professor Kille's appointment at Carleton as dean of men and professor of Zoology does not involve an entirely new pattern of work, for he acted as dean here during the second term of 1944 when Everett Hunt was on leave, and he will continue to teach Zoology at Carleton beginning with a class in embryology this fall.

Swarthmore has reason to regret his loss, for he has served the College faithfully and well. In his work on committees, and as co-ordinator of the V-12 pre-medical program, he showed foresight, careful planning and efficiency. As a teacher he is thoroughly successful. His students admire his knowledge and his ability to impart it; they find him understanding, able and willing to advise them; he has made many friends among them.

During his eleven-year term here he has devoted much time to study of the relationship of pre-medical to medical education, and to the function therein of the liberal arts college. Evidence that his results are highly regarded by other zoologists is found in his appointment two years ago to a committee of the National Research Council formed to consider desirable modifications of biology courses in wartime; his present editorship of the section on Education in Biological Abstracts; and his part in the recent conference at Union College between pre-medical and medical educators, in which a clearer understanding of the problems of each group was sought. His constructive address, delivered at this symposium, was an important factor in the decision of the meeting to form a permanent board which will act to facilitate exchanges between the faculties.

His interest in education in biology has not been limited to the preparation of the pre-professional student; he has also been actively concerned with the teaching of non-science majors. As a member of a committee sponsored and supported by the Carnegie Foundation for advancement of teaching, he has made an intensive study of the place of biology in general education. The three reports of this committee, issued at yearly

intervals, for which he had much responsibility, form a valuable contribution to the literature on this subject and are of particular interest to Swarthmore as the new curriculum is being established.

While he has been a member of the faculty here Frank Kille's research has been concerned with regeneration in marine invertebrates. His experiments have been carried on at Woods Hole, the Carnegie Laboratory at Dry Tortugas and at several west coast stations, with financial support from several foundations. His results have been published in a series of ten papers.

His colleagues and friends bid him good-by with regret and anticipate for him much success at Carleton.

RUTH McCLUNG JONES, '21



THE arrival of the Navy unit at Swarthmore was viewed with considerable apprehension by faculty and students. It was necessary to play an honorable part in the national emergency; it was also necessary to keep a continuing stream of men flowing through the College. But what would be the consequences of naval discipline? What freedom of instruction would be left? Would there really be a college of liberal arts at Swarthmore? Even with wise planning of the national program of naval training, much would depend upon the wise administration of each local unit.

Executive Officer Christopher Purdom was the first to arrive to make preliminary arrangements. His Kentucky drawl, contrasting with his quickness of perception, soon won friends. By the time he had headquarters installed in the basement of Wharton Hall, every one was glad to cooperate with him to the fullest extent, and he enjoyed faculty and student friendship in all he did—picking beans in faculty gardens, telling Kentucky stories, dancing with the ladies, or making quick decisions about Navy requirements, courses and credits. His departure for Chungking was universally regretted.

About ten days after Lieutenant Purdom came the Graduate Llama himself—The Skipper—Dr. Dean Lieutenant Glenn Bartle, late of the University of Kansas City. It was comforting to know that he had been in a university, and reassuring to some that he had a doctor's degree in geology. But no one could really be sure what a dean turned naval officer might do. His quiet confidence and competence, however, soon allayed fears. The faculty soon wanted the Skipper and his Exec. to attend all meetings. In the difficult matter of the new curriculum, the transfer of students from other schools and other studies, the imposition of discipline, the "washing out" of academic failures, the rigid requirements of physical fitness, the judgment of academic along with other officer-like qualities, the freedom of naval trainees to participate in college life, the naval officers soon demonstrated



LT. GLENN BARTLE, U.S.N.

SWARTHMOREAN RECEIVES CITATION

THE First Battalion of the 394th Infantry has been cited for battle honors for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy during the Ardennes offensive. The Commander of the Battalion is Lt. Col. Robert Hulburt Douglas, '31. "Doug" already wears the Silver Star for Gallantry in Action and the Bronze Star for Heroic Achievement in Belgium and Germany, and is now entitled to the Distinguished Unit Badge awarded to the men of his battalion. The citation states



LT. COL. ROBERT H. DOUGLAS, '31

that the enemy attack was spearheaded directly at the First battalion, with an unprecedented artillery concentration. "For two days and nights the battalion was under intense . . . fire, with little food and water, and no hope of replenishing a rapidly dwindling supply of ammunition. Knowing that reserves were unavailable, the men of this battalion, with indomitable spirit and confidence, repeatedly beat back the superior numbers of the enemy forces coming at them from the front, flanks, and rear. Many times the men rose out of their foxholes to meet the enemy in fierce hand-to-hand combat. Outnumbered six to one they inflicted extremely heavy casualties upon the enemy. By their tenacious stand, the First Battalion prevented the enemy from penetrating the right flank of an adjacent division, and permitted other friendly forces to reinforce the sector. The unflinching courage and devotion to duty displayed by the officers and men of the First Battalion, and in the face of overwhelming odds was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service."

that they possessed horse sense, the milk of human kindness, and a sense of humor. Although in the beginning there was a feeling that these possessors of authority should be approached only through the President or the Dean, the faculty members were soon calling them Chris or Glenn, and asking or giving advice on all matters with no loss of respect or of any formalities which really mattered.

Now, at the end of the war, Lt. Bartle has been released by the Navy. His unit has an established reputation in Washington and among the colleges. The faculty assembled at the home of President Nason to present the Bartles with a token of their esteem and affection. They recalled that Robert Bartle had won an open scholarship at Swarthmore when he was a senior at Friends Central, and that he is now chairman of the Men's Executive Committee. They also reminded the family that Mary Lou Bartle had announced her engagement to one of the naval trainees at Swarthmore, but had exercised the desired restraint in not announcing this college romance until the young man had left. They expressed their gratitude to Mrs. Bartle as a gracious and charming hostess.

The College gives to Lieutenant and Mrs. Bartle a rousing vote of thanks for skillful and understanding cooperation in one of the difficult periods of its history, and regards them henceforth as loyal Swarthmoreans.

EVERETT L. HUNT



DR. CLAIR WILCOX, Professor of Economics at Swarthmore College, has been granted a leave of absence by the Board of Managers of the College to accept an appointment as Director of the Office of International Trade Policy in the Department of State.

This is one of three offices reporting to Mr. Will Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, the others being the Office of Financial and Developmental Policy, and the Office of Transportation and Communications Policy. It supervises the work of the Divisions of Commercial Policy, Commodities, Petroleum, Labor and Health, and War Areas, and is charged with responsibility for tariff matters, including the negotiation of reciprocal trade agreements, for policy with respect to international commodity agreements and inter-

MAJOR DONALD R. FERGUSON, M.C., A.U.S.

Major Donald Renwick Ferguson, '12, a veteran of two wars, died of a cerebral hemorrhage at Camp Shanks, N. Y. on August 27, 1945. A captain in the last war, he served overseas in the Medical Corps, and returned to the Army with the rank of Major in 1942. Don and Amy Baker Ferguson, also '12, made their home in Philadelphia, where he was a diagnostician and internist, and taught clinical medicine at Hahnemann Medical College. He served as secretary of the state and county Homeopathic Medical Societies, and was a diplomate of the American College of Physicians. Major Ferguson's assignments in this war were first in the South. He was Chief of Medical Service of the Regional Hospital at Ft. McClellan, Ala., when he was transferred to the Hospital Ship *Queen Mary* as Chief of Medical Service. His last post was that of Asst. Chief of Medicine at the Station Hospital, Camp Shanks.



national cartels, for relations with the International Labor Office, and for supplies for liberated areas.

Dr. Wilcox has taught at the College since 1927. During this time, he has also served on the editorial staffs of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* and *Fortune Magazine* and contributed to the Sunday Magazine of the *New York Times*. He has previously served the Government as Director of Research of the Wickersham Commission, member of the Advisory Council of the National Recovery Administration, consulting economist to the Social Security Board, economic expert for the Temporary National Economic Committee, and most recently, as Director of the Industrial Materials Division of the Office of Price Administration. During the past year, he has acted as Chairman of the Conference on Price Research.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

IT LOOKS like a busy year. The Navy V-12 program was originally scheduled to end in June. It was subsequently extended to October. The College has just received word (I am writing in mid-September) that it will continue until June, 1946. Swarthmore will be one of 13 institutions to retain a V-12 unit. Two years ago there were 131 colleges and universities participating in the program. We shall have 238



Navy men, 28 of whom will be engineers in their senior year and the balance, classified as V-5's, will take much the same program as deck officers in preparation for naval aviation. This means for the most part English, history, physics, mathematics, and engineering drawing. The number 238 represents the maximum houseable in sections C, D, E, and F of Wharton. The Navy asked us to take 330 men. This was larger than our original quota of two years ago and would have involved the continued use by the Navy of all of Wharton Hall. As A and B sections were badly needed for civilian men, the Navy agreed to a reduced quota.

That brings me to the enrollment of civilian men. After the last three years it is a very pleasant subject. Last June we anticipated about 90 men, perhaps 100 in the fall. Beginning November 1 we shall have 150 and possibly more. Since the first reports early in August of the end of hostilities in the Pacific, there has been an increase in the number of applications from 17- and 18-year-olds who understandably feel less enthusiasm for enlisting now that the war is over. There is a steady but small stream of daily inquiries from veterans most of whom unfortunately prove not to be interested in or qualified for Swarthmore's program. Nevertheless, there is an occasional meeting of minds and interests with the result that there will be 15 or so veterans enrolled in the term beginning November 1. Of these about half are former students. The civilian men will occupy Palmer and Pittenger and Wharton A and B.

There will be around 375 girls in residence this winter. This is slightly more than average and will result in some crowding of our dormitory facilities. A nice freshman class of 100 was selected last spring, but to date only two of these freshmen and three upperclass women have withdrawn in the course of the summer. Bassett House had to be reconverted into faculty apartments—that is, if we were to be successful in persuading some necessary new faculty members to come to this completely sold out and rented out community. That meant letting the women have Roberts Hall again. This is not the most desirable arrangement, but when we get the new women's dormitory that we need so badly, we can avoid all these temporary shifts and devices.

A few of the students this fall will be foreign. Mrs. Helen Hall, who holds both Swarthmore and Wellesley degrees, is in charge of the group and has written an account of their

activities in this issue of THE GARNET LETTER. Both Harvard and M.I.T. have asked us to take students for one or two terms before they accepted them for graduate or professional training. It has become a problem of selection, for many more are eager to come than we can accept. A few foreign students are highly desirable. It is a wonderful thing for our own students to know intimately and to learn directly from students from other countries. There is no need to expatiate on the values of understanding, breadth of view, tolerance, international good will, and the like which result from such association.

Some foreign students come to this country for the same reasons that have led American students to go abroad for the last seventy-five years. But there is now an additional and urgent reason. In China and in Europe higher education has been badly dislocated, if not destroyed entirely, by the war. Schools and universities were destroyed, and in many areas the policy of exterminating the intellectual groups was systematically followed. A few days ago three attractive young Greeks presented themselves at the college. Two had studied at the University of Athens, the other at a polytechnic institute. All three had worked for the resistance movement. One had been connected with the British Intelligence Service. All three had been in concentration camps at one time or another. One's heart was moved in talking with them by the thought of what they had gone through and by their hopes for the future. All of us who saw them had the feeling that we owed it to them in a sense to help them get started again. Two of them had funds supplied by citizens of Greek ancestry in this country. On the other hand, I have a letter on my desk at the moment of writing asking what Swarthmore could do for some Norwegian students whose universities have been virtually destroyed and whose resources exhausted. Ought we not to help at least one such Norwegian as a gesture to one of our allies, as a venture in international good will, and as an act of human charity tintured, to be sure, with a certain amount of obvious self-interest?

I have gone on, at perhaps too great length, about the fall enrollment and the nature of the students. With the war over our college people turn as naturally to the prospects of a normal student body as businessmen concentrate on the problems of reconversion. With the term beginning on November 1 the new curriculum for the first two years will go into operation. As it was described in considerable detail by Professor Spiller in a recent issue of THE GARNET LETTER, I shall do no more than to call attention to the fact that our plans were made during wartime and that we are now ready to begin improvements in the educational offerings of the College. Some of you may have seen the public announcements this summer of the new Harvard and Yale programs. Differing in details, they are similar in principle to the Swarthmore plan which was adopted by the faculty and approved by the board a year ago last June.

The work of revamping the entire program has not been completed. The Curriculum Committee will continue its labors this winter. With a college chock-full, with a new freshman and sophomore program, with the many problems of returning to peacetime operation, this should keep everyone well occupied. It looks like a busy year. It promises also to be a healthy and a fruitful one.