

VOLUME VI

NUMBER 1

The
Monadnock
of the
Clark Geographical Society

“The very best kind of education is obtained in doing things one’s self under competent direction and with good guidance.”

—*Charles W. Eliot*

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MRS. W. ELMER EKBLAW

August 21, 1884—October 27, 1931

Devoted wife, and mother of Elmer, Neal and Elsa May

A.B. Illinois State Normal University, 1910. Phi Beta Kappa. Graduate student, Columbia University, 1911, University of Chicago, 1912. Scholar in German, University of Illinois. M.A., University of Illinois, 1917. Graduate student, Clark University, working towards Ph.D.

Mrs. Ekblaw was one time head of the German Department, Decatur High School, Decatur, Illinois; high school teacher, Highland Park, Illinois; Chairman of Illinois Modern Language Section for High School teachers, 1913-16; President of the Chicago Alumnae chapter of Gamma Phi Beta Sorority, 1917.

During recent years Mrs. Ekblaw was an active member of the History Club, the Parent-Teachers Association and the Woman's Club of North Grafton, Mass., and beloved member of Clark University Faculty Women's Club from 1924-1931.

From each group that came to know her, the word goes out: "How can we spare her?"

THE MONADNOCK

OF THE
CLARK GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

VOL. VI.

DECEMBER, 1931

No. I

MOVING PICTURES FOR SCHOOLS

Saturday morning, December 5th, at the Palace Theater, a group of school representatives for the first time had the privilege of reviewing a newly-developed and most efficient adjunct of modern educational technique. All those who attended the premiere showing of the sound pictures filmed at the Fox Studio must have been impressed with the advantages and possibilities afforded by such productions. In an especially interesting and effective manner can facts of geography and natural history thus be portrayed. Their appeal, though they are designed for use in secondary schools, is by no means confined to children, for to anyone interested in the past or present processes of the earth or of life upon it, these studies should be intensely instructive and attractive.

Such delightful lectures as those given by Dr. Atwood need no longer be limited to those who attend his classes. His resources are even further expanded in the screen versions by the work of expert photographers sent into all parts of the world for this particular purpose. These supplementary scenes he has "on tap," so that while outlining his field on a base map and explaining as he goes along with the aid of his excellent

blackboard drawings, he may at any time shift the scene to the actual locality which he is describing. Thus may peoples be seen not only in their daily walks of life, but in their relations to the rest of the world as well, and understood on the basis of their environment, both present-day and historical.

Teachers and students throughout the country can receive inestimable benefit through the perfection of a system of distributing such films. With centers of distribution well located in different sections, a teacher will have but to order a picture concerning any topic under discussion, be it relative to geography, history, economics, natural science, or any subject which needs supplementary illustration. By means of trained operators, trucks carrying portable projectors and films may be promptly dispatched. Thus should be obtained at a minimum cost the best equipment and personal service required in producing optimum results from such valuable records. The time is not far off when teachers in secondary schools should be able to call in the assistance of the best lecturers in any field of study whenever they are needed.

F. W. McB.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY TRIP

October 31—November 1

Eight by the village clock on a bright, sunny morning, with a snap in the air. Twenty-nine finally gathered on the Atwood steps, including most of the geographers and all the Atwoods at home. Six carloads of bags, lunches, maps, and people trail out of Worcester.

Out along the main road to Springfield, among the glacier-rounded hills of the New England upland. Over a mile-long flat of outwash plain. An esker, whose sands were being shaped into concrete building blocks. Along a road winding beside a stream in the bottom of a little valley that drops gradually into the big one.

Springfield, city with the high tower from which one can look out over the Holyoke range, the Berkshires, and the New England Upland, and the flat of the Connecticut Valley, with the river winding through it.

Up a fire tower on the Mt. Tom Reservation, catching all the winds, which now blew cold under a lead-gray sky. Another view, too, of the curving Holyoke range jutting up through the floor of the valley, that checkerboard of fields so famous for their onions and tobacco. Then lunch, in a protected hollow, and a short illustrated lecture.

Dinosaur tracks by the river, wonders of an age long gone. And, as we regained our cars, at risk of our lives in the speeding traffic of a main highway, the remark: "But the most amazing thing about it is that so many of those great creatures got down to the river for a drink and back again without being hit by an automobile."

Varved clays, smooth-cut cliffs and tumbled masses of them on the side of a clay pit, and mud, lots of fine, gray mud under foot, made of varved clays, and a gray sky growing colder.

Wandering about the valley to see

mill towns, orchards, kame terraces, eskers. Mount Holyoke, Amherst's beautiful campus, and Smith College by dark. Hotel Northampton, with dinner in the Tavern Kitchen, a museum of Colonial utensils. A short interview with James Lucy, cobbler and champion of Coolidge. Bedtime on All-Hallows' Eve.

Gray morning, with a break of sun at Old Deerfield. The Academy, the old Williams House, the Old Manse, and many a monument to heroes and martyrs of encounters with Indians. Greenfield, and a cold drive to a cold summit on the Mohawk Trail, a cold lecture on the three peneplains, all cold under stratus clouds.

Home through Greenfield, Athol, Petersham, and the Harvard Forest at dusk. Barre, with a treat of popcorn, munched all the way to Worcester. And this answer to a worried query as to whether we accomplished enough: "Well, we started as soon as we could, took as little time out for lunch as possible, and drove till dark. What more could we do?"

Roughly, a triangular trip, with Worcester, Springfield, Greenfield at the corners, with wanderings in the southwest and a flier out of the northwest, about 270 miles of geography enjoyed.

P. H. W.

During February and March President Atwood plans to be in Guatemala, and while there will lay out a plan for a general geographic survey of the region of the ancient Mayan civilization. His son, Dr. Rollin S. Atwood, of the University of Florida, will be associated with him in this research project. The studies are carried on in association with and with the cooperation of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and may continue through several field seasons.

FOURTH TRANSCONTINENTAL FIELD TRIP

Last summer for the fourth successive year Clark University sponsored a transcontinental study trip. Thirty students under the direction of Dr. and Mrs. Langdon White traveled over thirteen thousand miles while studying the geography of North America. The first stage of the journey took us by train from Worcester to Vancouver, with stopovers at Niagara Falls, Chicago and the Canadian Rockies, thus permitting observations of regions varied in physiography and land utilization.

From Vancouver we sailed up the Inside Passage to Skagway, Alaska, then rode over the divide to Carcross, where we transferred to a lake steamer going to the end of Tagish Lake. This second stage of the trip was for most students the acme of interest and comfort. The narrow sea and mountainous lands furnished a continuous and everchanging panorama of beauty in form and color. Snow-capped peaks, hanging valleys, waterfalls, glaciers, icebergs, trees, flowers, mining towns, fishing villages, canneries, Indian settlements and totem poles all contributed to our education. The contrast between the warm moisture-laden Pacific slopes and the cool semi-arid interior plateau furnished a vivid lesson on geographic barriers.

Retracing our way to Vancouver we continued to Seattle where we embarked by bus for Los Angeles, on the third stage of our journey. Side trips were made to Rainier, Crater Lake and Yosemite National parks, where the park naturalists helped us to interpret the local geography. We were properly thrilled in acquiring first-hand knowledge of the ways of woodfolk for we hadn't anticipated feeding our hand-picked Del Monte peaches to bears and deer. Probably the geographic adjustment which impressed us most of all through the western regions was the agricultural response to water or the lack of it.

We saw the fallow lands and great fields of wheat east of the Cascades and on their west the miles and miles of irrigated fruits. We drove through the groves of great redwoods and hoped that our next western trip would take us back to them again. We felt a touch of the scorching heat of a July day in the California valley, and watched the vegetation change as we climbed into the High Sierras to visit the giant sequoias.

The fourth and last stage of this six weeks of journeying took us from Los Angeles to New York with glimpses all too brief of the Panama Canal and Cuba. On the boat leisure was found in which to review our many impressions, ask questions and discuss again the daily question sheets which had been so helpful in guiding our observations all along the route. We also had opportunity to see many forms of tropical vegetation and to compare life in the tropics with that which we had seen in our farthest north. Our final conclusion was that anyone who could name and describe the many geographic regions and features seen, interpret the vegetation and agriculture, and discuss intelligently the cities visited with their leading industries, had not only earned the six hours of credit offered but better yet, had stored away a vastly increased fund of knowledge to use in teaching geography.

—J. M. S.

During the summer of 1932 President Atwood, in association with his younger son, Wallace, Jr., will undertake research work in certain of the little-known regions of the Rocky Mountains, with the purpose of working out, through a period of four or five years, a correlation of regional physiographic studies in that part of the continent.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL

Last summer the summer session enrolled more students on the campus and on field trips than in any previous summer. Twenty-eight states, Siam, Porto Rico, and Canada, were represented. The concentration of the summer courses in a few related lines meets with favor among the students of the summer school.

The plans for next summer are well under way. Courses in geography will be offered by Dr. Ridgley, Dr. Jones, and Mr. Burnham of the Clark staff. Dean Little will give a course in physical geology. Three visiting professors will give interesting courses. Dr. Ellsworth Huntington, of Yale University, gives a course in human geography and one in social geography. Dr. Eugene Van Cleef, of Ohio State University, will offer a course in the geography of Europe and one on weather, climate, and man. Mr. George S. Corfield will give a course on visual aids in geography and history, and one on the New York State course of study in geography.

In history, courses will be offered in European and American history. Dr. Dwight E. Lee may give the European courses. Professor Edgar C. Bye will carry out his plans of previous summers in American Colonial history, the teaching of history, and the Saturday field trips to historic scenes.

Dr. Brandenburg will give a course in the elements of economics and a more advanced course in the economic history of western Europe.

Professor Illingworth will offer three courses in English: the teaching of English in junior and senior high schools, modern poetry, and public speaking.

The relatively small body of students, the extensive library facilities, and the opportunity for directed field study, offer exceptional opportunity for

summer study for teachers of geography, history, economics, and English.

Dr. Samuel Van Valkenburg has been appointed Associate Professor of Climatology and Regional Geography in the Clark Graduate School of Geography and will take up his new work in the fall of 1932. He will offer courses of instruction in Weather and Climate, Climates of the World, and Geography of Asia and the Far East. All those who have had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with Dr. Van Valkenburg and the members of his family will appreciate that his return to Clark will be welcome.

Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, now connected with the educational division of the National Park Service in Washington, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Physiography and Regional Geography, and will join the staff in February, 1932. He will assist President Atwood in his instructional work in Physiography and develop a series of courses for the College, and in time for the Graduate School.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Sussmann, of 56 Davidson Road, announce the engagement of their daughter, Lillian, to Boris Victorov, son of Dr. Max Victorov of Riga, Latvia.

Miss Sussman is a graduate of Classical High School and Boston University College of Practical Arts and Letters. She is a secretary to President Atwood and a member of the board of Junior Hadassah and of Alert Rebekah Lodge.

Mr. Victorov is a graduate of the Institute de Commerce, of Paris, and the Artillery School in Riga, and is a second lieutenant in the Reserve Corps. He now makes his home in New York City.

CARIBBEAN FIELD TRIP

During the summer of 1931 Clark University conducted a Caribbean field trip for the first time, as a part of the summer session. Dr. and Mrs. Clarence F. Jones, their son, and twenty-seven students met on July 2nd at the United Fruit Company Pier, New York City, for a cruise covering 5,439 miles by sea, and many hundreds of miles by train, automobile, and launch.

The party visited six different countries and eighteen important cities, nine of these being ports of call. Twenty-one of the forty days consumed by the trip were spent in land travel and study of the progressive people of the Caribbean countries, their picturesque customs, and fascinating history.

Excellent opportunities arose to study the economic geography of the region. There was Cuba with its splendid new Havana and Santiago, the Hershey sugar plantations, and the sisal fields; the Republic of Panama, its cities and extensive banana lands; the Panama Canal Zone and its magnificent engineering feat; the banana, cacao, and coffee plantations of Costa Rica; sparkling Jamaica, decked out in all its old romance; and various types of tropical plantations were but a few of the features which this charmingly different land unrolled.

Lectures were given by Dr. Jones and other notable people to provide fuller understanding of the areas studied, and interviews were arranged with those in charge of the agricultural schools, experimental stations, museums, manufacturing and shipping concerns, weather bureaus, etc.

The members of the party kept field notes and passed them in before or soon after the completion of the trip. Six semester hours of college credit were allowed if these notes were satisfactory. Two additional semester hours will be allowed for study and report on a special subject before January, 1932.

This Caribbean trip has opened an interesting field for development by the Clark University Summer School. It rewards teachers and students of geography and history with a concrete experience for the better interpretation of the reading and teaching which they must do.

A list follows of the members of this party who are at present directly connected with the Clark School of Geography: Dr. Clarence F. Jones, Mrs. Clarence F. Jones, Clarence Jones, Gertrude Gunderson, Lillian Sussman, Earl Shaw, Anna Simmons.

A. G. E. S.

Phil E. Church and Keith B. Allan received appointments as research assistants at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution for the past summer. They worked on the cartographic reduction of the several hundred thermograms that had accumulated since the installation of thermographs on several commercial vessels. Thirty-six charts covering a period from January 1929, to May 1931, of the temperature of the Western North Atlantic were constructed. The data for each chart were all taken within a week, making the charts of synoptic nature. These were the first charts of this type to be made from automatic data.

The report containing the interpretation of these charts and the correlation of this study to previous ones is being written by Phil Church and Dr. C. F. Brooks.

The report on the Physiography and Quaternary Geology of the San Juan Mountains, Colorado, long looked for by those who have studied with President Atwood, is now in proof and expected from the press during the spring months. It will be known as Professional Paper 166, issued by the U. S. Geological Survey.

THE CAPE COD FIELD SCHOOL

The Field School of Geography was held this fall on Cape Cod, since the mapping of the Connecticut Valley, begun at the northern border of Massachusetts by the 1927 field workers, was completed to the southern border in 1930. Cape Cod proved to be an excellent laboratory for work in land utilization, climatology, and physiography.

Like the Connecticut Valley, the Cape offered problems in glacial topography, but it substituted splendid examples of shore features for those developed by the streams of the valley. These problems were difficult enough to provoke many evening discussions. Even after the return to Worcester the atmosphere of the work room occasionally grew warm with arguments concerning the number and position of the ice lobes, and each alcove sponsored at least one hypothesis to rival those of Shaler, Brigham, and Wilson. Dr. Wallace R. Atwood directed the physiographic survey until the return of Dr. Wallace W. Atwood from Europe.

Dr. Ekblaw, the Camp Director, had special charge of the land utilization mapping. The presence of large areas of heath, dune, and forest on Cape Cod made this work a contrast to that done in the more intensively developed areas of the Connecticut Valley. Within the Cape itself, however, these areas contrasted nicely with the intensive use of the land exhibited by the cranberry bogs.

The usual meteorological observations were carried out during the three weeks of camp with Phil Church in charge of this work. After Dr. Brooks' return from Europe he made a flying visit, remaining long enough to organize one of his famous early morning expeditions. Two profiles of early morning temperatures were made, one across the lower cape from the bay to the Atlantic and one across the upper cape from north to south.

The lack of industrial development

on the Cape meant little opportunity for the students to gain experience in making industrial surveys, but each one was assigned a town or village where he could work out the industrial development or the historical geography according to the material available.

The shape of the Cape and the less intensive character of the land utilization necessitated a different plan of work from that of preceding years. During the first part of the mapping, while working on the lower cape, the teams were assigned each day to small areas. Each day's work resulted in the completion of part of the mapping with the whole group ready to work on another section farther south on the next day. In this way everyone had an opportunity to work in different types of areas.

While mapping the lower cape the group maintained its headquarters in three cottages in Truro, high on Corn Hill overlooking Cape Cod Bay. A high wind with beating rain welcomed them there. Soon they learned to sleep to the sound of wind and waves and crying gulls. They learned the best remedies for wind-burned faces. They learned to walk with sand in their shoes and not notice it. When the time came to shove the cars out of their parking place in the side of a sand dune for the last time, they left Corn Hill with regret. They moved to more luxurious quarters at Cobb Village on the shore at Barnstable, where electric lights replaced lamps, grass took the place of dune sand, and where nine steps led down to water the right temperature for swimming in place of the ninety that led down to an ice-cold bath, yet they missed the wind, the sunsets, and the black church against the skyline of the Truro moors.

During the second period of work, the mapping of the upper cape was organized much as that in the Connecticut Valley, with each team assigned

definite areas in which to work day after day. Most of the teams had areas lying across the Cape from north to south, which gave each excellent examples of shore features as well as of the terminal moraine and the outwash plain. It meant variety in the land utilization work as well, since each area included resort districts, villages, woods, pastures, and cranberry bogs.

Although the problem of organizing field work on the Cape was more difficult than that in the Connecticut Valley, the method followed gave everyone the opportunity of learning the entire area so that he came away with not only a detailed picture of his own area in mind, but with a full picture of that unique, geographically rich region, Cape Cod.

—K. C. T.



THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF GEOGRAPHY, 1931-1932

Back Row: Higginson, Dr. Brooks, Dr. Ridgley, Darkenwald, Stone, Pearcy, Richards, Oliver, Mr. Burnham, Dr. Ekblaw.

Middle Row: Sumner, Selvidge, Gibson, Dr. Atwood, Scharf, Webster, Church, Clark, Miss Baugh, Thomas, Dr. Zebrowski.

Front Row: Cash, Lemaire, Pils, Jackson, Simmons, Fountain.

(Photo by McBryde)

Dr. Charles F. Brooks will leave the Clark staff in February. He has been appointed Director of the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory and Professor of Meteorology at Harvard University, succeeding Professor Alexander McAdie, who is retiring. He is at present dividing his time between Harvard and Clark, and since Professor Ward's death has been carry-

ing the Harvard course on the climatology of North America.

The Blue Hill Observatory was built by Abbott Lawrence Rotch in 1885. It pioneered in the investigation of the upper air with kites and balloons. Professor Rotch bequeathed the Observatory to Harvard University on his death in 1912.

DR. SEMPLE COMPLETES WORK ON MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Once again Dr. Ellen Churchill Semple's vivid pen has produced a masterpiece of geographical workmanship. Twenty years of study, of investigation, of travel in the Mediterranean region, of research in ancient Greek and Latin archives, have enabled Dr. Semple to bring forth "*The Geography of the Mediterranean Region*" as a brilliant triumph, radiating the colorful pageantry of that glamorous theatre of ancient life. Even the most casual perusal of the book cannot fail to reveal it as a vast storehouse of knowledge, a dramatic compilation of the results of an effort and a vision deep enough and wide enough to enable the author to claim the Mediterranean region as her own on the basis of appreciation and understanding.

The book is divided into four sections. The first part deals with the general geographic conditions of the region: its climate, physiography, earthquakes, volcanoes, rivers, etc. Part two discusses the barrier boundaries of the Mediterranean. Then follows a description of the vegetation and agriculture, including forestry, stock raising, irrigation, and other related subjects. The final division considers the maritime activities, with special emphasis on the geographic factors controlling navigation, and with fascinating discussions of the pirate coasts, the templed promontories, trade, industry, and colonization.

According to the publishers, Henry Holt and Company, most favorable comments on the book are pouring in from foremost geographers all over the country, and European praise attests its warm reception abroad.

Fortunately for the Clark Geography School, Dr. Ruth E. Baugh, Assistant Professor of Geography at the University of California in Los Angeles,

and Dr. Semple's most efficient helper in putting the book through the press, was invited to remain in the East during the first semester to conduct the new course in Mediterranean Geography which is founded directly upon this book.

That host of friends which Dr. Semple, by the magnetism of her personality and the inspiration of her own life and work, gathered at Clark during her years of instruction here will be happy to know that she is now greatly improved in health. Petersham, Mass., was her home during the past summer while she was completing the book on Mediterranean geography. Then followed a well-earned month of rest at Asheville, N. C., where Dr. and Mrs. Atwood recently called on Miss Semple and rejoiced to see what a gain in strength she had made—a gain great enough for her to undertake and enjoy a 730-mile motor trip from Asheville to West Palm Beach, Florida, where she is to spend the winter and spring working on a new ambition—a political geography.

Dr. Semple has never been content to rest upon her laurels. Brilliant though yesterday's conquests have been, they become pale to her as she looks forward to the great light of tomorrow's possibilities.

—M. A. J.

The engagement of Miss Celia Kingman of Providence, Rhode Island, to Dr. Wallace R. Atwood, was announced in September. Miss Kingman was graduated from Vassar College in 1930 and was a member of the Graduate School of Geography at Clark during 1930-31. Dr. Wallace Atwood received his doctor's degree from Clark in June, 1930.

WHY GEOGRAPHY?

The reason for an action is often more interesting than the action itself. All the students here in this graduate school are studying geography, but why? A survey disclosed many too bashful or too hazy to put into words the motive for their presence here, but a few responded fluently and we are herewith printing their reasons in the hope that they may prove of interest to others who are also studying this world science.

"I have entered the field of geography because I like to travel and work in the out-of-doors and because I believe that this young science offers great possibilities for one to do worthwhile pioneer work in helping the people of the world to come to a better understanding of one another."

—G. G. D.

"The desire to travel to any spot other than the one I happen to be in; to know and to see new places, and to fully appreciate them once they are studied or reached, are the underlying purposes of my present geographical curriculum."—G. E. P.

"Geography ties together my interests in many of the natural and human sciences, offers unlimited opportunity for practicing my chief hobbies, namely photography, drawing, and writing, and throws open a vast field for research in diverse subjects as well as for exploration in various parts of the earth, thereby satisfying my incessant desire for new horizons, while giving at the same time a world-wide outlook to the work."

—F. W. McB.

"In the beginning was geography; it is the place to begin."—W. J. H.

"I am studying geography because I have liked it ever since childhood. Could there be a better reason?"

—A. R. O.

"I am studying geography to satisfy a curiosity almost as overwhelming as the Elephant Child's 'satiableness' which caused him to ask ever

so many questions. Geography explains the surface of the land, the vegetation which grows on the land, the things people are doing to the land, and, largely, the things people have done all through the ages."

—M. C.

"When one loves a thing, one seeks to know and understand it—to draw it nearer to one's own life. The earth is beautiful enough to be loved without knowledge, but when to deep appreciation is added understanding, then a priceless possession has been gained—one which can never be lost. Edna St. Vincent Millay exquisitely voices my reason for studying geography when she says 'World, world, I cannot hold thee close enough.'"

—M. A. J.

"I am studying geography because it trains one to recognize, understand, and appreciate the relations of man to his physical and his cultural environment; because it tends to broaden one's vision; and because the study offers opportunities for service to humanity."—J. S. G.

By the will of the late Mrs. William Libbey an additional fund of \$30,000 will become available for the William Libbey fellowships. That will make a total of \$36,000 which Mrs. Libbey has provided for a memorial to her husband. The income from that fund will be assigned by the members of the geography staff.

Tadeusz M. Zebrowski, Ph.D., University of Warsaw, Poland, and formerly Assistant in the Governmental General Archives Office, Warsaw, is a Rockefeller Foundation Fellow for 1931-1932, and is in the United States studying its human and economic geography. He expects to stay at Clark till the middle of December when he will go to the University of Wisconsin for two or three months, and then to the University of Chicago.

THE STUDENT GROUP, 1931-1932

Myrtle Cash, B.Ed., Illinois State Normal University, 1928, is working for an M.A. in geography in the field of land utilization.

Phil E. Church, B.S., University of Chicago, is still with us, though now in the double rôle of student and instructor. On the days when Dr. Brooks is absent, Phil conducts the "Weather and Climate" and "Passing Weather" classes. A few scattered spare minutes allow him to concentrate on acquiring a doctor's degree, the thesis subject, according to Phil, to be either on Newfoundland or Central America.

Thomas E. Clark, M.A., in Economics, Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn., 1929, is working toward a doctor's degree, probably in the field of urban geography in its economical aspect.

Gordon Darkenwald, formerly Principal of the Oriska Consolidated School, Oriska, North Dakota, is hoping to obtain his M.A. with a thesis based on some region in Latin America.

Lawrence F. Fountain, M.S., Syracuse University, 1926, is planning to earn his doctor's degree with study on some problem of land utilization.

J. Sullivan Gibson, M.A., University of Wisconsin, 1929, and later Graduate Student in Geography for the fall of 1929 at Wisconsin, is digging into the agricultural geography of Kentucky for his doctor's degree. He is now on leave of absence from Western Kentucky Teachers' College, Bowling Green, Ky., where he is Instructor in Geography.

Wm. J. Higginson, A.B., Clark, 1921, has returned to work for an advanced degree in geography.

Margaret A. Jackson, A.B., Wellesley College, 1927, after working in Dr. Brooks' office during the spring and summer, is now daily attracted from a far suburb in the interests of an M.A.

Minnie E. Lemaire, A.B., Wheaton College, is now in the midst of her master's thesis on the land utilization of Boylston and West Boylston.

F. Webster McBryde, A.B., Tulane, 1930, is at Clark continuing his work in the geography of the Maya region, following a year of graduate work at the University of Colorado.

A. Russell Oliver, A.M., University of Nebraska, 1930, is interested in the land utilization of the Judith Basin, Montana, and intends to develop this subject for his doctor's thesis.

G. Etzel Percy, B.E., University of California at Los Angeles, 1931, is leaving the school soon for a two-months' stay on the island of Porto Rico, where he is to study the urban and regional geography of the San Juan vicinity as the topic for his master's thesis.

Meta H. Pils, B.Ed., Illinois State Normal University, 1925, expects to attack some problem in land utilization or economic geography for her master's degree.

Edgar E. Richards, B.S., State Teachers' College, Bloomsbury, Pa., 1930, plans to choose some phase of regional geography for special study.

Ann Scharf, B.A., Mills College, 1931, has come all the way from California to work for her M.A. at Clark.

Anna E. Simmons, B.Ed., Clark University, 1930, is doing special work in geography this year.

Grover B. Selvidge, M.A., in Education, University of Iowa, 1926, and formerly Superintendent of Schools, Granby, Missouri, and Cabool, Missouri, has chosen geography as his working field this year.

Robert G. Stone, M.A., Ohio State University, 1931, is attracted by the Southern Appalachians and is going to earn his doctor's degree by a thesis dealing with this region.

Alfred R. Sumner, A.B., Yale, 1931, is here doing special work in geography.

Katheryne C. Thomas, M.A., Clark, 1925, is in residence this year during a sabbatical leave from her position at the State Teachers College at Buffalo. Her book, *Asia, the Great Continent*, a geographical reader for the sixth and seventh grades, was published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company in November.

The next number of the MONADNOCK, which will be issued in the spring, is the Alumni Number. It is very necessary, if the paper is going to be of any interest, that each alumnus send an account of himself to the editor. Graduates who have been on the MONADNOCK staff in former years can appreciate the difficulty of putting out an interesting paper without the cooperation of the Alumni. Please send us a short account of yourself, if you have not already done so.

You might include in the same letter a contribution of fifty cents or a dollar to help the MONADNOCK financially.

—G. G. D.

At the meeting of geographers at Ypsilanti during the week following Christmas an arrangement will be made, either at breakfast or luncheon time, for the Alumni of the Clark School of Geography to get together.

Dr. Brooks, after attempting for several class periods to instil a rudi-

mentary knowledge of the heating of land and water surfaces into the various and sundry minds composing his Climatology class, recently presented the class with a test to ascertain the extent of his success. After correcting these tests, and while evidently under the inspirational shock of the moment, Dr. Brooks composed the following: "My teaching of the subject of the heating and cooling of land and water and the effect on temperatures suffered some dimming by foggy presentation and excessive condensation. The weakened remainder was partly scattered. Reflection by the class followed to some extent. But the penetration and absorption were not good, and part was lost by evaporation.

"Announcement of the test produced a feeling of high pressure, coupled with cyclonic activity. Mixing was considerable, while re-delivery of brilliance to the surface, and its effective radiation were hindered by mental factors adverse to upwelling and conduction to the paper. There was appreciable difference, however, between the idea budgets of the land type of small comprehension and the sea type of abundant thought. Also there were rapid vs. slow deliveries of ideas. We were happy to observe, however, that the return of the test caused no squalls or precipitation."

Dr. George H. Blakeslee, of the Department of History and International Relations at Clark University, has been signally honored by the United States Government by being called to Washington to assist in the handling of the country's Far East relations during this period of special stress. On November 24, Dr. Blakeslee was sworn in as an officer of the Department of State and assigned to duty in the division of Far Eastern affairs for an indefinite, but temporary, length of time. This is in direct recognition of Professor Blakeslee's authoritative standing in the world of international relations, and an evi-

dence of appreciation of his past services in this field. At the present time Dr. Blakeslee is president of the Board of Trustees of the World Peace Foundation and a member of the Executive Committee of the Institute of Pacific Relations. He has previously been a member of the State Department as a technical advisor on the Conference on Limitations of Armament and a member of the Colonel House Commission during the World War.

The present group of graduate students in Geography are inclined to be very mobile. Just how mobile was brought out in a survey which included the checking of each person's itinerary by states and countries.

The number of states on the various itineraries ranged from nine to forty-four, while the average for the entire group of twenty students was 25.7. The New England, Middle Atlantic and Corn Belt states were the ones most frequented. In addition to Massachusetts, New York State was the only one visited by every student. Connecticut ranked next with eighteen of the group, closely followed by Pennsylvania and New Jersey with seventeen each. Only four of our group have been in Nevada while North Dakota and Florida have failed to attract more than five.

The geographic effect of easy accessibility has enabled Canada and Mexico to entertain all but two of our group. Five have been in both of these countries, but Canada with its longer frontier has enticed fifteen people to Mexico's eight. Two of our extensive travellers have been on four continents but these two are counter-balanced by two others who have never been out of the United States. All of the continents but Australia have been reached and one-fourth of our group have seen Europe.

A similar survey made thirty years from now will undoubtedly reveal that this group, which promises so much in

youth, has completely overrun and invaded the earth in a new and astonishing type of "Völkerwanderung." —G. E. P.

Prof. Robert DeC. Ward, America's great teacher of climatology, died suddenly, November 12. At the time of his death he was working upon a college text book of climatology. His list of published articles numbers 333, not counting a very large number of short notes, reviews, etc.

Prof. Ward was a great believer in field work and had travelled widely to gain first-hand experience with the world's climates. He gave a great deal of time to administrative work, as well as to teaching, and in addition took a very active interest in immigration, founding the Immigration Restriction League in 1894. Indeed, he stated that the teacher who does nothing but his professional work is not worth his salary. —C. F. B.

Dr. Clarence F. Jones, Professor of Economic Geography at Clark, is spending the first semester as visiting professor at the University of Porto Rico. In addition to giving courses at that institution in Economic Geography and phases of the Geography of Latin America he is taking advantage of the opportunity to do more field work in this region. A ten-day trip to Santo Domingo is on his schedule in December at the close of the semester. Dr. Jones will return to Clark for the spring semester and his work at the University of Porto Rico will be taken over by Earl B. Shaw, who at the present time is doing field work for his doctor's thesis in the Virgin Islands.

In August and September Dr. Brooks visited weather bureaus or observatories and oceanographic institutes in England, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France and Austria. He took part in the Paris Geographical Congress and represented

America in the International Climatological Commission and the Polar Year Commission at Innsbruck. He also attended the meetings of the German and Austrian meteorological societies in Vienna. At the Paris and Vienna meetings Dr. Brooks presented a summary of the climatological surveying by our student groups in the Connecticut Valley. Local studies have been made in Europe, but not as field work for student groups. However, Dr. Wilhelm Schmidt of the University of Vienna hopes to add this feature to geographic field work there.

Eastbound across the ocean Dr. Brooks passed through a cyclone from rear to front and two days after landing in England he had rain from the same storm a second time. Westbound, on the fast ship "Bremen," he passed through four lows in six days. Tin bucket and psychrometer were kept busy.

On the evening of December 3, 1931, the Sigma Xi group at Clark presented the University with the cherished opportunity to hear Dr. William Morris Davis, eminent American physiographer of Harvard University. We were treated to what is doubtlessly one of the finest popular lectures on natural history—an illustrated discourse on the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. It was a masterly exposition, characterized by Professor Davis's usual rigor and clarity, seasoned with wit and satire, and set in a broad perspective of fine evolutionary philosophy.

The subject was introduced with splendid lantern slides to show the topographic and structural features of the Canyon which are of spectacular scenic interest as well as of diagnostic value in unraveling the stupendous history recorded in the exposed rock walls. With the aid of an ingenious chalk diagram he then began to trace the profound analysis by which the geologists have been able to translate the evidence of the rocks into chronological events and

geologic processes. From the diagram he erased the stratified rocks of the Canyon region, beginning with the topmost layers, indicating as he did so the great buried peneplains and the story they tell. Thus the history was unraveled backwards just as the geologists would work it out in the field. Then, starting with the lowest and oldest known rocks, he proceeded to reconstruct the diagram and reverse the events of the story into their order of natural occurrence.

The great steps in the development of life forms and in human evolution were correlated with the stages of development of the Canyon. Having thus linked up human history with the story of the Canyon, Professor Davis concluded by stating his optimistic faith in the continuance of the past slow progress of human betterment. R. G. S.

Clark University has recently been selected as one of the three American Universities which attain a high standing in curricula embracing a world outlook and encouraging goodwill and understanding in international affairs. For this distinction it has received one of the three Fidac Medals which are offered yearly to a college or university having enrollment of 1000 students or more, to a woman's college, and to a college or university having an enrollment of less than 1000 students. Clark received the medal as a college of the third character. The two other American institutions chosen were Princeton University and Vassar College. This selection, made by the Federation Interallie des Anciens Combattants at Prague, Czecho-Slovakia, recognizes the heights Clark University has attained through its Department of History and International Relations under the leadership of Dr. George H. Blakeslee, and through its Graduate School of Geography under President Atwood, in promoting harmony and understanding among the nations of the earth.

UNEARTHING EARLY AMERICANS

My desire to derive some first-hand knowledge of the early Indian cultures of the western United States was fulfilled during the past summer, when I went into the field for six weeks with a party of seven men, sent out by the University of Utah. Under the direction of Dr. J. H. Steward, the work consisted of scouting and excavating, mainly with shovels, and for me the use of camera, pen, transit, and Brunton as well. My interest was particularly centered in comparing and tying in as much as possible the Pueblo archaeological remains with those of the Maya, which I visited and studied with a Tulane University expedition in 1928. Also I was anxious to learn something of the technique of excavating as practiced in a desert country.

Our first camp was in the open piedmont plain near Grantsville, just south of Great Salt Lake. In excavating several semi-subterranean adobe houses, we discovered two skeletons, some charred corn, and several metates (stone mortars for grinding corn). We were also fortunate in catching in our screens a few clay figurines remarkably like those of Central America. Dr. Steward dated the remains as Pueblo II, thus giving them an age of about 1500 years. In nearly every house site we found charred timbers (only charred ones were preserved), indicating either that the invading warriors who drove out the sedentary agriculturists had also burned their dwellings, or that the vanquished lay waste to their settlements before abandoning them.

We dug for ten days at another site, in a cave high up on the mountainside, overlooking the south shore of the lake. Our finds consisted chiefly of numerous atlatl (small spear) heads of obsidian and quartzite, and three skeletons, one of them a baby's, which lay directly upon lake gravels, under seven feet of cave deposits. The latter bones would thus

date back ten thousand years, to the approximate time of the lake's recession from this point.

Moving next to Provo, we worked near the shore of Utah Lake. Here, on the cultural border zone between the walled adobe house type to the south, and the semi-subterranean type to the north, we unearthed several good examples of walled houses.

Near the Uinta Ute reservation in the northeastern corner of the state, the most valuable discovery of our week's digging was a stone-walled house site, the farthest north of any yet reported. Also, while on the reservation, we watched the sun-dance ceremony of the Utes at White Rocks. After we had been among them long enough to become acquainted with them, they asked if we should like to join them in their three-day ordeal of marathon dancing and fasting. Then an old warrior told us of a white man who had once dropped out of a sun-dance in Wyoming, before it was over. "Make um pay forty dollars white man dance no finish." So we decided not to try it. We did, however, contribute our services in helping them erect their corral, and in beating on the big drum to relieve the regular "orchestra." The few photographs I was able to get here had to be made on the sly.

Our final ten days were especially fruitful at Promontory Point, where we excavated several caves in the mountains, bordering Great Salt Lake. Though digging was difficult because of the heavy dust, so that we had to use breathing masks, we nevertheless screened out numerous spear points, broken arrows, bits of basketry, and articles made of cedar bark. There were also a great number of well-preserved moccasins of the plains type, and belts of bison skin. Many of the artifacts of these cave dwellers reflected the marked influence which the plains Indians had exerted upon their lives.

F. W. McB.