

THE MONADNOCK



VOL. XXIV NO. 1

DECEMBER 1949

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FROM THE DIRECTOR

My usual greetings to you will be this time in the form of an invitation.

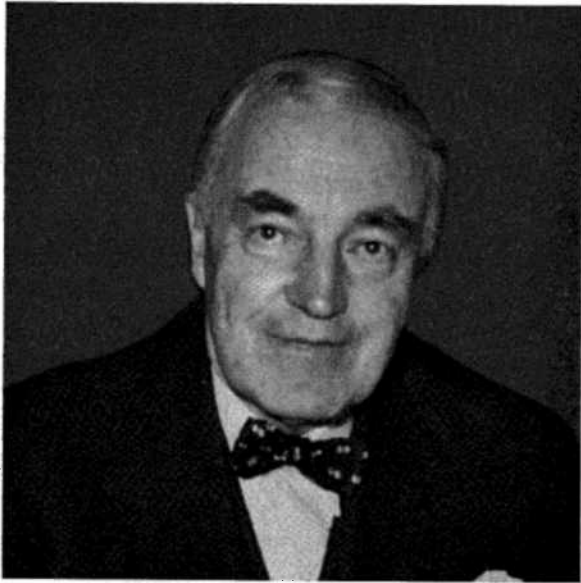
This year is the sixtieth anniversary of Clark University, founded originally as a School for Graduate Studies. This is one of the reasons why the meeting of the Association of American Geographers will take place at Clark during the first week of April.

We, the Staff and students, hope very much that you, our Alumni, will make a special effort to attend this meeting and make this occasion the largest reunion of our School. We have no big homecoming games to attract our Alumni, but here is a good chance to return to your Alma Mater and meet those you knew when you were here. All of you will be most welcome.

S. VAN VALKENBURG

The MONADNOCK is regularly published twice a year, in December and May, by the Clark University Geographical Society, Worcester, Massachusetts. Editorial staff for this issue consisted of Dana A. Little, John L. Jenness, Lawrence E. Randall, Joseph A. Tosi, Jr., and James E. Vance, Jr.

The line drawing on the cover of this MONADNOCK issue may easily be recognized as the excellent work of Dr. Erwin Raisz of Harvard's Institute of Geographical Exploration. The MONADNOCK staff wishes to express its appreciation to Dr. Raisz who graciously took time from a busy schedule to provide this drawing for us.



WALLACE W. ATWOOD
1872-1949

There is no need of relating to his students the professional and civic achievements of Dr. Wallace W. Atwood. As a USGS man, as a prolific writer of textbooks, as a teacher at Chicago and at Harvard, and as a college president, his achievements are known to us all. His bequest to provide for a series of visiting lecturers to Clark only continues his services to this school. It is rather to the relation between Dr. Atwood and us, his students, that this personal tribute is evoked.

To those who knew him in any capacity, Wallace W. Atwood gave a clear impression of a gentleman and a scholar. He dwelt in no ivory tower; his very simplicity and commonness masked his position as President of the University. An inner dignity was reflected in his

(Editor's Note: This article and the one which follows were written by two of the graduate students now at Clark. Both writers knew their subjects personally—as teachers inside the classroom and as friends and counselors outside of it. Their articles are a sincere expression of the way we should all like to remember those two great men—Dr. Atwood and Dr. Ekblaw.)

outer actions; never hurried, he was a master rather than a slave of time. He was always accessible to student or professor; he attended our seminars naturally, not from duty but in genuine interest in what we were doing. He was more than tolerant with a candidate's confusion, or nervousness, or youth; he was most pleased at the evidence of clear and logical thinking, rather than with the parading of a plethora of memorized detail.

As a physiographer, he was of national stature, along with William Morris Davis and Douglas Johnson and Kirk Bryan. It is probable that he was especially successful in that he always worked with actual landscapes and with actual structure, rather than with the theoretical erosion patterns on the non-existent "homogeneous surface." This earthy approach sprang from his USGS work in the San Juans and in Alaska. We waited hopefully each year for his culminating text on the physiographic provinces, and were all rewarded when it appeared, unhurried by popular demand, but completed only when it was properly done.

As a teacher, wherein were our daily contacts, Wallace W. Atwood will remain in our memories. The artistry of his lectures made him a great teacher. There was first the artistry of illustration—his now famous method of developing the landscape of a region, working with both hands at times, showing structure and surface features together. It was part of his care in making these sketches valuable, that he used special chalks on a special board, and that the board was properly washed each evening. But with this was his artistry of speaking—a lecture manner that was never forced, never too rapid for absorption, but was both polished and effortless and genuine at the same time. He had seen the novelty and the beauty of these various regions in our country, and he loved them all. There would come at times a mystic quality in his voice, as with almost personal understanding, he would re-create for us the surface development of a region. Our notes were never long and involved; on the contrary, it might appear that the lecture had not covered very much ground. Yet as we grew with the course, it was apparent that we were getting the distillation of forty years of experience and travel, the distillation of hundreds of refer-

(Continued on Page 19)



W. ELMER EKBLAW
1882-1949

The passing of Dr. W. Elmer Ekblaw was a great loss to his profession, his university and his community. To each he gave generously of his time, his ample knowledge and his wide experience. With each he shared an unusually broad personality. His life was full, his achievements many.

Our part, however, is not to review those accomplishments. We know them and view them with esteem, but

for those of us who associated with Dr. Ekblaw, our loss is more personal. We shall remember the man more than his accomplishments.

We liked Dr. Ek . . .

A robust personality, accustomed to knowing students soon upon their arrival in the workroom, he made many of us feel immediately welcome and wanted. His engaging manner reflected wholesome love of life and hearty good fellowship which he carried into every daily contact, from explosive morning greetings to spirited discussion and dispute. Warm, pleasant, and jolly, he thoroughly enjoyed good humor and told a good story.

He knew the subtleties of living and played his varied roles with skill and grace. At field camp he trod the countryside with boundless energy, awakening in students a fresh awareness of beauty and adventure in the New England landscape. His classroom was lively, and those who wrote under his guidance, driven by deadline and sentence outline, found he exacted concise, clear accomplishment of word and

phrase. An encouraging, inspiring, understanding, even paternal advisor, he won friendship and bolstered the confidence of his students. At home with his "gang" in evening seminar, the genial country squire was a charming host to his expanded family.

We respected him . . .

His knowledge was born of experience and wide reading, his teachings grew from years of careful thought, hard work and rigid self-discipline. Raised on a farm, familiar with the joys and rigors of exploration, trained by great names in geography, ardently hobbled in archeology, ornithology and plant ecology, and keenly aware of national and world affairs, he drew upon a vast and varied fund of information to color his lectures.

With words he was a master craftsman who expressed himself eloquently and beautifully. He fashioned carefully and considerately from his knowledge and experience broad principles of philosophy which he emphasized and re-emphasized, pursuing them with sincerity of belief and such dogged persistence that they influence our thoughts as lingering echoes ". . . the science of place . . . its attributes . . . their relationships."

We admired him . . .

He was a scholar, a gentleman and a man. Skilled in his field, but knowledgeable far beyond it, he exhibited the rare qualities of an educated man, of a well-rounded personality. Traits of culture and character which he sought and commended in others—integrity, diligence, mildness, generosity—he possessed himself. He measured men as men and in every way he met his own high standards of measurement.

Strong sense of duty guided his relations with family, school and community. He carried that sense of duty to the end. When he might have rested and enjoyed deserved praise and thanks, he persistently worked where he could, forsaking his own reward for opportunity to assist and encourage others. When, with reluctance, he finally yielded, he could look back upon a job well done, an abundant life, a rich personality. Having known him, we are better men.

We shall miss him . . .

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Dr. Samuel Van Valkenburg spent the spring in Europe attending the International Geographical Congress in Lisbon in April. At the close of these meetings he traveled in Portugal, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, France, Great Britain, and Holland studying the possibility of an economic union in western Europe. On his return to Clark in June Dr. Van Valkenburg resumed his teaching for the second session of the Summer School and worked on a revision of his text on Europe. Late in October he went to Washington, D. C. where he spoke to the Eastern Branch of the AAG on his inventory survey of backward areas. He also attended and spoke at a dinner of Clark Alumni and spent a day at the University of Virginia where he also spoke. In November he presented a paper, "Western European Problems", to the National Council of Geography Teachers at their Cleveland meeting. At the present time Dr. Van Valkenburg is busy planning for the Easter Meetings of the AAG at Clark.

Dr. Raymond E. Murphy spent the summer at the University of Colorado at Boulder. Here he taught Climatology, the Geography of Europe, and the Geography of the Pacific as well as engaging in an extensive program of fishing (highly successful by his report). While at Boulder he presented four public lectures at the university on the various phases of the geography of Micronesia. During the summer an article of his, "High and Low Islands in the Eastern Carolines" was published in the *Geographical Review*. The same issue contained his Record item, "Ryukyu Islands, the Record of a Changing Culture". Dr. Murphy and his family put their travel to Boulder to good use visiting

the wheat country of Kansas on their trip west and the iron ranges of Minnesota and Ontario on their trip east. This fall Dr. Murphy has been busy with his assumption of the editorship of *Economic Geography* and with the completion of his report on "A Geographic Study of School Problems in the town of Leicester, Massachusetts."

Dr. Henry J. Warman taught a double course in Human and Economic Geography at the University of British Columbia for seven weeks this summer. This course was divided into two parts, one presenting the subject matter and the other the methods of teaching this material. On their trip west Dr. Warman and his family visited the Grand Tetons and Yellowstone Park. On their trip east the Warmans stopped at Glacier National Park and the port of Duluth-Superior. At the present time Dr. Warman is preparing a paper for the spring meetings of the AAG on the Aluminum Company of Canada's development in Tweedsmuir, B. C. He is also working on a paper, Survey of Research in Geographic Education, for presentation at the Thanksgiving meetings of the National Council of Geography Teachers at Cleveland, Ohio. He is also completing his part of the secondary school text, *Geography in Human Affairs*, which he has been writing with Dr. Van Valkenburg and the late Dr. Huntington. Dr. Warman has joined the executive board of the New England Council for the Social Studies due to the Council's recognition of the increasing importance of geography in secondary school social studies. To round out his activities Dr. Warman is continuing his close association with the Pan American Societies of Worcester and Boston.

Dr. Richard J. Lougee continued his field work studying glacial water

levels in central and southern New England during the early summer. For the second summer session in July and August he was at Clark teaching Principles of Physiography and the Geography of New England. At the close of this session he was forced to make a hurried trip to the Rio Grande valley with Mrs. Lougee and Gerard in the hope that the dry climate of this region would improve Mrs. Lougee's health. The report of Dr. Lougee's field work in Alaska was published during the summer by the Environmental Protection Section of the Office of the Quartermaster General under the title *Alaskan Field Investigations, Summer 1948*. This fall he is continuing his teaching at Clark and his research on the glacial water levels. To obtain further material Dr. Lougee made an aerial photographic mission with Larry Randall of the School of Geography on which he secured photographs of key points in the ice recession history of New England.

Mr. Guy H. Burnham taught Cartography during the summer sessions. He also continued his work for the Clark Alumni Association and Council in compiling their records, and for *Economic Geography*.

VISITING LECTURERS

Dr. Charles B. Fawcett of the University of London is Visiting Professor for the academic year 1949-1950. For this period he will replace Dr. Ekblaw in Human and Cultural Geography and has been teaching a course, Geography of Civilization, for the entire School of Geography.

Dr. William H. Hobbs, Professor Emeritus, former head of the Department of Geology at the University of Michigan and world renowned expert on dynamic geology, gave a special lecture on "A Pre-Columbian Discovery of America by the Zeno

Brothers" in November. During his stay in Worcester, his birthplace, he was guest of honor at a dinner given by the staff at the Sheraton Hotel.

Dr. Clarence F. Jones, former Clark professor now Professor of Geography at Northwestern University, lectured for a week in November. His lectures were drawn from recent field work in southeastern Brazil and from his association with the land use mapping program in Puerto Rico.

Dr. Erwin Raisz of the Institute of Geographical Exploration at Harvard is continuing for a third year his teaching of advanced cartographic sketching techniques. For part of the first semester he was doing field work in Arabia during which period various members of the Institute replaced him. They presented lectures on the many activities carried on by that organization.

Dr. Olaf Jonasson of the Geografiska Institution of the Commercial University at Göteborg, Sweden will come to Clark as Visiting Professor for the second semester on funds made available by the late Dr. and Mrs. Atwood. He will teach courses on Land Utilization and on the Geography of Scandinavia.

NEW EQUIPMENT

The School of Geography added a new Ampro sound projector to its equipment this fall. In preparation for the spring meetings of the AAG at Clark at Easter the department has purchased a new lens for the Delinescope with a focal length equal to that of this projector in order to permit the projection of movies and slides at the same screen size.

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

Economic Geography on the beginning of its twenty-sixth year of publication in January, 1950, will present to its readers a new aspect.

Modern printing processes have made it possible to continue the late Dr. Ekblaw's efforts to keep the magazine abreast of the times both in the field of geography and in periodical production. Volume 26 will be printed with a new cover, drawn by Dr. Erwin Raisz of the Institute of Geographical Exploration at Harvard and Visiting Lecturer at Clark, and a new format developed to provide the contributors with a more affective medium of publication. The new editor of the magazine, Dr. Raymond E. Murphy, Professor of Economic Geography at Clark, has also established a special introductory rate of \$3.00 for the first year subscription for students in colleges and universities. In the near future Dr. Murphy plans to publish one number devoted largely to articles dealing with Africa and a second number to articles dealing with the Pacific. These two numbers it is hoped will appear during 1950. Through these continuing improvements Dr. Murphy hopes to carry forward the work of *Economic Geography's* pioneering editor, Dr. Ekblaw.

SUMMER SESSION

The regular twelve week summer session of the School of Geography was held from June 6, 1949 to August 26, 1949. Courses in Climatology and Current European Problems were taught by Dr. Van Valkenburg after his return from Europe in June. Dr. Ralph E. Olson of the University of Oklahoma taught Principles of Geography and Political Geography for the full twelve weeks. Principles of Physiography and the Geography of New England were taught by Dr. Lougee during the second six week session. Mr. Burnham taught his regular course in Cartography throughout the summer

school term. Graduation exercises were held on August 26, 1949 at which nine Ph.D. degrees in geography and five M.A. degrees in geography were awarded.

MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE INVENTORY SURVEY OF BACKWARD AREAS

A meeting of Dr. Van Valkenburg's committee for a world inventory was held at the School of Geography from December 5 to 17, 1949. This committee met to come to a definite plan for the inventory survey of backward areas proposed by Dr. Van Valkenburg at the Lisbon meeting of the International Congress last April. The committee consisted of Dr. Van Valkenburg as chairman, Dr. L. Dudley Stamp, Dr. Leo Waibel, and Dr. Hans Boesch. Expert witnesses advised the committee at Clark. Among these witnesses were Dr. C. F. Jones, of Northwestern University, Dr. Kimble of McGill University, Dr. Carlton Barnes of the Department of Agriculture, Dr. Paul Siple of the Defense Department, Dr. Edward C. Higbee of Johns Hopkins University, Dr. J. D. Hudson of Northwestern University and Mr. M. Y. Nuttonson of the American Institute of Crop Ecology.

CUGS OFFICERS

At the annual election-meeting of the Clark University Geographical Society, held at the fall field camp, the following officers were chosen for the current year:

President James A. Shear
Vice-President Clara Roemer
Secretary Mildred Berman
Treasurer Oliver H. Laine

FIELD CAMP

1949

The market gardening, poultry, and dairy farming areas of south-eastern Massachusetts provided the setting for this year's field camp. Activities for the 17-day field period starting September 22nd were based on Camp Weetamoe, a well-appointed Girl Scout camp about two miles south of Dighton center and a half-mile west of the Taunton River in central Bristol County. Near the border between two diverse physiographic and agricultural regions and within short driving distance of Fall River, New Bedford, Taunton, Newport, and Providence, the camp proved admirably located for speedy access to a wide variety of interesting and instructive areas of study.

During the two days prior to departure for camp, staff members gave introductory lectures on field camp procedure and general characteristics of the area to be studied. With hose and sand Dr. Lougee raced through geological time in the sedimentation tank, creating alluvial fans and deltas in one of his remarkable annual demonstrations. And Ollie Laine, precedent establishing student steward, proceeded to camp in company with two volunteers to lay in a supply of edibles and fuel. The stage was set for the highly successful two weeks of comradeship and learning to follow.

By noon of the opening Thursday the twelve private machines bearing 48 students and the staff had all successfully negotiated the tortuous and ill-paved 65 miles from Worcester. Showing lack of the picturesque setting of former camps, but demonstrating decidedly greater possibilities for physical comfort, pleasant first impressions were heightened by the delectable odors emanating from the left quarter of the long central

dining hall. Veterans of former field camps, vividly recollecting the "Adirondack shivers", disregarded all else to conduct intensive individual research into bunk and bedroom location.

Bunk claims were barely established in the main farmhouse dormitory and a barricade erected between girls and boys sections of "Bunkville" before "John", the non-committal cook's assistant, plied the handle of the ancient dinner bell. From this beginning to the final breakfast, Jack Crough, Worcester's master chef, concocted savory and wholesome meals, pleasing to even the most discriminating geographical gourmet. More than to any other one individual, credit for the energy, ardour, and interest with which field studies were pursued must go to this artist of great culinary creativeness.

Lunch digested and baggage unloaded, the entire group gathered in the warm autumn sunshine on the open end of the quadrangle formed by the three camp buildings. A shiny new steel tape set a precise 100 yard line. With pace measurements rapidly established, estimation of distances and heights, identification of local flora, and outstanding physiographic features of the countryside about camp gave purpose to a pleasant and instructive afternoon walk. The annual preliminaries were continued after dinner with informal lectures on the details of field work in land-use and physiography which were to occupy the major portion of the field camp period.

Marked radial cooling with continental air-mass set the first evening's temperature plummeting into the blood-congealing 30's. But, eider-down or wool, low metabolism or

high, Ceylonese and Canadian slept equally in comfort; Weetamoe had proved to be of advanced cultural design, for next morning sheer exuberant joy shone in the eyes of the veterans of Avoda and Aldrich, despite a never-to-be-repeated cold-water shave.

Friday and Saturday were devoted to the introductory phase of applied field work. Encouraged to respect the wisdom of the native, and loaded down with crayon and square mile map, some 20 teams were driven into the low, undulating, and poorly-drained terrain of the Narragansett Basin to practice the well-tested ground methods of geographic interpretation and mapping on a small area. Considerable confusion ensued in the field and the resultant evening critique produced a somewhat revised land-classification code applicable to peculiar local conditions.

Sunday, September 25, was visitors day. Under the guidance of Dr. Lougee several enthusiastic budding archeologists made a morning investigation of old Indian campsites. Pocketing their finds, they returned in time to greet Dr. and Mrs. Van Valkenburg, Dr. and Mrs. Fawcett, and many of their own families and friends. An excellent turkey dinner precluded pleasant and secluded afternoon walks through turning foliage and bright sunshine.

The pleasures and rambles of the introductory period were terminated abruptly with the "sending home to exile" of the families late Sunday afternoon. Starting with assignments to teams and areas that same evening, there ensued an uninterrupted two weeks of the concentration peculiar to geography. Field mapping and study on areas averaging about 16 square miles became the chief objective of individual two-man teams. As in past years the pleasures of pacing were interrupted only by an

occasional day of group travel to places of special interest.

The central and southern portions of Bristol County, including large portions of both the Narragansett Basin and its bordering low uplands were mapped on the familiar 7½ minute sheets of the U. S. G. S. Marked subtleties and complex associations of glacial and post-glacial depositional features served to create great interest and insight into the mysteries of geological erosion. In the deltaic confusion, Dr. Lougee's weary Nash, overworked like its owner, failed mechanically, creating a near-crisis in several problem areas of the day.

In this region of subdued terrain, correlation of land-use and vegetation with physical features required expert analysis and knowledge of agricultural methods. A prearranged trust never failed to produce enthusiastic Dr. Edward Higbee, who, with pH meter and soil auger, dissolved mighty soil enigmas with acidity and pasture problems with profiles. Aided by Drs. Warman and Murphy, both he and Dr. Lougee successfully completed the major task of multiple consultation over the some 270 square miles of study area.

Advanced specialized studies were made by four men, veterans of former camps. Coen de Jonge studied some physiographic problems of the area with special reference to deltas, Joe Tosi investigated the forest resources of the county, while Jay Vance and George Howe ascended the Fall River bluffs to use profile and hypsometric mapping techniques in delimiting the major commercial and service center of that city. Their results are to be presented to the entire group in a series of fall seminars.

Using the school's portable weather station, daily observations were made by teams of new students under the direction of "Beaufort Jim" Shear, former army meteorologist and new-

ly elected president of CUGS. In the wee morning hours of October 3, these keen observers noted that a strong CPk air-mass had moved in from the Canadian Northwest. Car motors were soon idling in the early morning chill while bleary-eyed microclimatologists sipped scalding coffee inside the unheated messhall. A half-hour after roaring off into the darkness, swinging thermometers set the early-birds and night-owls of Fall River into the antics of the unbelieving. Despite Dr. Vans' absence this year, readings were completed before dawn at the cost of only one thermometer. Results of the study, plotted by Hirschberg and McIntyre, showed highest temperatures to be centered on the night-club and "hot-spot" district of the state-line section.

Bracketing the second weekend, two days of urban land-use mapping under the direction of Dr. Murphy broke the continuity of rural studies. The result of excellent group coordination and well-prepared plans was a color-code map of the city of Fall River. Significant evolutionary changes in industry and service center location were brought out against the background of relatively unchanged residential and ethnic patterns.

To recount all experiences of group and individual would require much more space than is here allowed. The Saturday afternoon visit to the county agricultural school at Segregansett with its model land-use program, the afternoon of field sketching from a high ridge overlooking the Taunton River with Dr. Erwin Raisz of Harvard, photogenic posing for the gentlemen of the Fall River press, the enlightening evening bull-session with Charles Harris, Bristol County Agent, were all highlights long to be remembered. It would be unfair not to mention the Sunday motor cavalcade to Provincetown, first visit to

Cape Cod for many. Stopping the gaily-bannered convoy at several spots along the route, Dr. Lougee pointed out moraine and marsh, dune and wave-cut beach. The view from the Provincetown monument preceded a congenial sunbathed lunch on riprap granites extending seaward over the tidal flats. Returning homeward by the southern route, radioless cars kept abreast of World Series developments with pre-arranged car-to-car hand signals.

Festoons of colored paper and gay autumn leaves garlanding the mess-hall greeted returning field teams on the evening of October 5th. In the kitchen, chef Jack and his crew outdid themselves in putting together a turkey dinner for the farewell banquet. Students from 17 states as well as Canada, England, Holland, Ceylon, Poland, Iraq, Egypt, and, for the first time since the war, Germany, heard President Jefferson and members of the staff speak of the unique character and important place of field camp in the well-rounded training of the Clark geographer. Eloquence was climaxed by the first appearance of "The Little Birds", informal male quartet whose evening rehearsals over ten-o'clock coffee had mellowed many enjoyable evenings of study, bridge, chess, and story-telling in the camp workroom. The congenial election of CUGS officers which followed reflected the strong bonds of friendship and understanding formed at camp.

Two days later field work was complete and with brush and mop all evidences of geographical occupation were wiped away from Weetamoe. Loading baggage into car and trailer, the group somewhat reluctantly departed for home with the feeling that the 1949 field camp had been a most enjoyable and informative period.

IN AND OUT OF THE ALCOVES

Naji Abbas (B.A. Fouad Univ., Cairo, Egypt, 1947) spent eight months at Boston University before coming to Clark University for the summer session in 1948. He has remained at Clark since then and is currently working towards his M.A. degree. He hopes to stay at Clark to obtain his Ph.D.

Siddik Atrushi (B.A. Higher Teachers College, Baghdad; B.A. Farouk University, Alexandria, Egypt) came to Clark last year and is a candidate for the M.A. degree. He has chosen the "Geographical Regions of Iraq" as the topic for his thesis.

Donald L. Atwell (A.B., Denison Univ., Granville, Ohio) served 2½ years in the U. S. Army in southern and western United States and in western Europe. He spent two summers working in the Topographical Section of the U. S. Geological Survey before coming to Clark University, and is now studying for his M.A. degree.

Mildred Berman (B.S. in Ed., State Teachers College, Salem, Mass., 1948) came to Clark for the Summer Session, 1948. She started working towards her M.A. at that time and hopes to complete it this year. Her thesis subject is "A Geographical Analysis of the Neighborhoods of Boston". During the summer of 1949 she was employed by the Market Research Department of Stop & Shop, Inc.

John M. Collins (B.A., University of Kansas City, Kansas City, Mo.) served for four years during the war with the U. S. Army, and saw more than two years service in the European Theatre. He came to Clark this

year and is working towards his M.A. degree.

Harold F. Creveling (B.A. and M.A., University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma) spent nearly four years in the U. S. Army, and has been an Instructor in Geography, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, 1947-1949. His article "Centers of Manufacturing in Oklahoma" appears in the *Oklahoma Academy of Science Journal*, 1947. He is a candidate for a Ph.D.

Orton C. Butler (A.B., Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, 1948) served over three years with the U. S. Army Air Force. He came to Clark as an M.A. candidate last year and hopes to obtain his degree in the Spring.

Frederick W. Csizmesia (Ed. B., Rhode Island College of Education, 1940) served with the U. S. Army and Army Air Corps during the war. He came to Clark last year and hopes to get his M.A. degree in the Spring.

Coen K. DeJonge (B.A. and M.A., Clark Univ.) is remaining at Clark to complete his Ph.D. degree. In addition to his studies in the United States, Coen has spent one year attending the University of Paris (Sorbonne), Paris, France.

William R. Deebel (B.S. Ed., State Teachers College, Bloomsburg, Pa.) served with the Air Transport Command during the war, and had overseas postings to Roberts Field, Liberia, and Accra, Gold Coast. He came to Clark this year as an M.A. candidate. He hopes to emphasize research in Economic Geography while he is here.

Bradley Fisk (A.B. Pol. Sc., Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.) began work towards his M.A. during the Summer Session, 1948, and hopes to obtain his degree in the Spring. He has selected an Urban topic for his thesis.



Top row. F. S. Sanford, B. Ogilvie, E. W. Kraft, J. E. Vance, G. M. Howe, N. Halkyard, J. A. Tosi, B. Fisk, L. E. Randall, W. Monkiewicz, W. R. Deebel, A. Moreland.
3rd Row. K. Stacey, N. Abbas, P. Sardo, D. L. Atwell, N. Nichols, R. Wikkramatileke, S. A. Atrushi, A. P. Grotewald, D. Kellogg, F. W. Csizmesia, J. L. Jenness, H. S. Woodhouse, P. Lalor, G. C. MacGillivray.
2nd Row. J. L. Taylor, A. Hebrawi, O. C. Butler, W. C. Hessen, J. Collins, E. M. Hefny, P. Hirschberg, A. A. Majeed, W. E. McIntyre, L. Shih, P. P. Vouras, C. Rowland, G. Parmenter, H. Creveling, G. I. Manter, N. T. Gardner.
1st Row. D. A. Little, J. A. Shear, C. Roemer, Dr. R. J. Lougee, Dr. C. B. Fawcett, Dr. S. Van Valkenburg, Dr. R. E. Murphy, Dr. H. J. Warman, Mr. G. H. Burnham, M. Berman, O. H. Laine.

John F. Foley (B.A., Mass. State College, Amherst, Mass.; M.A., Clark University, 1949) has remained at Clark to work towards a Ph.D. degree, after a summer of research study of ports in Ireland.

Andreas P. Grotewald (Graduated from Heidelberg Univ., Heidelberg, Germany, 1949) arrived in the United States this Fall and has enrolled in Clark for his M.A. degree.

Neil W. Halkyard (A.B. Math., Union College, 1932) entered Clark this year and is working for his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. He comes here with credits from both Cornell University and Colby College, served for four years with Army Service Forces Headquarters, War Department General Staff, and has been lecturing in Mathematics at the University of Maine, 1946-1948.

M. F. Akiel Hebrawi (B.A. Fouad Univ., Cairo, Egypt) served as Assistant Lecturer in Geography, Farouk University, Alexandria, Egypt, before coming to Clark last year. He is working for his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. His thesis title is "Geographic Aspects of Lower Nubia, The Reservoir Area of Egypt."

Willard C. Hessen (B.S., University of Minnesota, Duluth Branch, 1947) spent three and one half years with the U. S. Navy during the war. He came to Clark last year and hopes to complete his M.A. degree in the Spring. His thesis topic is "The Fishing Industry of Lake Superior."

Peter Hirschberg (A.B., Hunter College, New York City) enrolled in Clark this year to work for his M.A. degree. He spent thirty-one months in the U. S. Army during the war.

George M. Howe (B.S. Cal. Tech., 1945; M.A. Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, 1948) came to Clark last year to work for his Ph.D. He hopes to graduate in the Spring. His dissertation topic is "An Urban Geography Study of New Britain, Conn., Focused

Towards Preparation for Planning". George spent last summer as an Instructor of Geography, State Teachers College of Connecticut, New Britain, Conn.

John L. Jenness (Grad., Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada; B.A. & M.A., University of Cambridge, Cambridge, England) spent four years with the Canadian Army Overseas and the last two years working for the Geographical Bureau, Govt. of Canada, Ottawa. He has carried out two seasons of fieldwork in the Canadian Western Arctic and published an article "Permafrost in Canada" in *Arctic, Journal of the Arctic Institute of North America*, 1949. He is working for a Ph.D.

David Kellogg (B.A., Clark Univ., Worcester, Mass.) has returned to Clark and is a candidate for the M.A. degree.

Edwin W. Kraft (B.A., Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass., 1948) came to Clark last year and is working towards his M.A. degree. During the war he served with the 2nd Engineers in the Normandy Campaign.

Oliver H. Laine (B.E., University of Minnesota, Duluth Branch, 1939; M.A., Clark University, 1949) is a Ph.D. candidate. "The Geographic Characteristics of Finnish Settlement and Land Use in New England" is his Doctoral dissertation topic, a logical follow-through from his Masters' study of Finnish settlement and land-use in St. Louis County, Minn. During the war he served for three years with the 8th Air Force in the European Theatre. He has taught for two years in Crookston, Minn.

Pierce C. Lalor (A.B., Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, 1948) came to Clark last year. He is working for an M.A. degree and is preparing his thesis on "Effect of Physiography on the Railroad Pattern of New England". He served with the U. S. Army in the European Theatre.

Dana A. Little (A.B., Bowdoin College, 1945) is in his second year at Clark. He is an M.A. candidate, and plans to write his thesis on a classification of the climate of South America. He attended the ASTP Japanese Language and Area School at Yale University and has eight months experience in Japan.

George G. MacGillivray (B.A., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., 1948) was in the Marine Corps 1941-1947, and served with the 1st Division in the Pacific. He is an M.A. candidate in his second year at Clark.

Wallace E. McIntyre (B.E., Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill.; M.A., Clark University) is continuing at Clark to obtain his Ph.D. degree. He has worked as an instructor in Geography at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H., during 1947-1948, 1948-1949. His article "Land Utilization of Three Upland Prairie Townships" appears in *Economic Geography*, 1949.

A. Majeed (B.A., Farouk Univ., Alexandria, Egypt) came to Clark last year to work towards his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. Title of his Masters' thesis, in preparation, is "Land Use in the Town of Berlin, Worcester County, Mass.". He has taught in Teachers College, Baghdad, Iraq.

Gloria L. Manter (A.B., University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., 1948) is spending her second year at Clark. She is a Masters' candidate and hopes to obtain her degree in the Spring.

Wojciech Monkiewicz (Graduate, Military College, Poland) served with the Polish Army in the Battle of Warsaw, and in Italy during the war. Married in the United States, he hopes to obtain permanent citizenship. He came to Clark this year and is an M.A. candidate.

Andrew S. Moreland (B.S. Ed., State Teachers College, Trenton,

N. J.) came to Clark this year to work for his M.A. degree. He has three years service in the Army Air Force, including Troop Carrier operations from England and France.

Norton Nichols (A.B. San Jose State College, San Jose, Calif., 1948) is in his second year at Clark and is working for his M.A. degree. His thesis "Land Utilization Across the Cucamonga (California) Alluvial Fan" is in preparation.

Bruce C. Ogilvie (Ed.B., Rhode Island College of Education, Providence, R. I.; M.A., Clark Univ.) has spent the summers of 1940, '41, '42, '47 and '48 at Clark and is staying over from last year to work for his Ph.D. During the war he served with both the USNR and the USN. He has been employed by Trans-World Airlines as Cartographer, and by the University of Georgia as Assistant Professor of Geography. He contributed to the text of Norman Carls' *World Neighbours Today* and did maps for Percy and Fifield *World Political Geography*. Maps to accompany a Trans-World Airlines travel information booklet on Italy are in preparation.

Guy N. Parmenter (B.A., Nebraskan Wesleyan Univ., 1942; M.A. Clark Univ., 1947) returned to Clark this year to work for a Ph.D. During 1947-48 he was Instructor of Geography, University of Kentucky, and during 1948-49 he was employed as geographer by the Intelligence Division, General Staff, U. S. Army.

Lawrence E. Randall (B.S. Ed., Boston Univ., Boston, Mass., 1948) is back at Clark for a second year. He is an M.A. candidate, and is preparing a thesis on "World Ramie Production". Larry served for three years with the U. S. Air Corps during the war.

Clara Roemer (M.A., University of Amsterdam, Netherlands) en-

rolled in Clark last year as a Ph.D. candidate. She hopes to obtain her degree this year.

Christopher Rowland (B.A., University of Cambridge, Cambridge, England, 1948) was in the British Army during the war. He has come to the United States with a Fulbright Award and is remaining at Clark for one year to familiarize himself with the scope and methods of American graduate training in Geography. He plans to return to the United Kingdom next summer.

Frederick S. Sanford (B.A., Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn., 1948) served with the 4th Air Force during the war. This is his second year at Clark. He is working for his M.A., and has chosen the "Rainfall Variability of India" as his thesis topic.

Pete T. Sardo (B.S., State Teachers College, Kutztown, Pa.) has come to Clark as an M.A. candidate. He has taught Geography in Franconia School, Pa., and served for eighteen months in Europe with the U. S. Army.

James A. Shear (B.S., Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.; M.S., New York University, New York, 1942) served four and one half years with the Army Air Corps in the European Theatre. This is his second year at Clark. He is Graduate Assistant in Meteorology, and has chosen "The Variability of Precipitation in the United States" as topic of his Ph.D. dissertation.

Li-Chang Shih (B.A., National Twinghua Univ., Peiping, China) is a candidate for the M.A. degree. He has been employed by the China Institute of Geography and the Regional Planning Section, Central Planning Board, and will write his thesis on "Some Aspects of the Regional Geography of Northwestern China".

Karl Stacy (M.A., University of Colorado, 1937) first came to Clark in 1937-38. During 1938-39 he was in Switzerland as an International Exchange Student at the University of Zurich. He taught at Hunter College, New York, before going overseas with the U. S. Army. Since 1946 he has been an Instructor in Geography, Kansas State College, Kansas. He returns to Clark this year as a Ph.D. candidate in Economic Geography.

John L. Taylor (B.A., State Teachers College, Valley City, North Dakota, 1935; M.A., Clark Univ., 1940; M.A. in Political Science, Columbia Univ., 1944) has returned to Clark to work for his Ph.D. He served with the U. S. Navy 1942-1947 and saw a considerable length of service in the Pacific Theatre. He has taught Geography during Summer Sessions at the Universities of Nebraska, California and Pittsburgh, served as Geography Master at the Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh, Malaya, and has been employed at Stanford University since 1947. His publications in 1949 include "Guam—Focus of Western Pacific" in *Journal of Geography*, "Educational Problems in the American Trust Territory of the Pacific" in *School and Society*, "Geographic Obstacles for an Easy Peace with Japan" in *The Commonwealth*, and "Geographic Obstacles to the Economic Rehabilitation of the American Trust Territory of the Pacific" in the *Yearbook of the Association of Pacific Coast Geographers*. He is writing his Doctoral dissertation on the American Trust Territory of the Pacific.

Joseph A. Tosi, Jr. (B.S., Massachusetts State College, 1943; M.F., Yale Univ., School of Forestry, 1948) is in his second year at Clark. He spent three and one half years in the U. S. Army and saw service in the Pacific. He is working for a

Ph.D. degree specializing on Soils and Biogeography.

James E. Vance, Jr. (B.A., Clark University, 1948) has his Masters thesis "A Geographic Study of the Future Population of Leicester, Massachusetts" in the final stages of preparation. He has served in the ETO with the U. S. Army, has written on Scandinavian Geography for *Colliers Encyclopedia*, and has done geographic research for the town of Leicester, Mass. He is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree.

Paul P. Vouras (B.S. Ed., State Teachers College of Connecticut, New Britain, Conn.) served with the U. S. Army in Japan. He came to Clark this year as an M.A. candidate.

Rudolph Wikkramatileke (B.A., University of Ceylon, Colombo, Ceylon) served as Assistant Lecturer in Geography at the University of Ceylon before coming to the United States this year. He is an M.A. candidate and will write his thesis on Ceylon.

Hilary Scott Woodhouse (B.A., University of Cambridge, Cambridge, England, 1949) arrived at Clark from England just in time for the Fall Field Camp. She holds a Fulbright Award and is a candidate for the M.A. degree.

DR. ATWOOD

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ences and surveys. The principles of surface development in this country remain with us undimmed by time, and we find in all our further study nothing to contradict his teachings. There was no hidden hostility or concealed doubts among his students as to the truth of

what we had heard; and this was due less to his known stature as a physiographer, but more to the simplicity and logic of his presentation and proof of the things that he believed.

In the classroom there was no tension. The lecture started gradually, when all were ready. After the topic had been developed, and illustrated, there was time for elaboration. No question was too simple, nor too obvious, to draw any but a clear and satisfactory answer. His relation to us here was that of a guide, conducting us through the beauties of a new experience, rather than that of a taskmaster who was allotting certain materials to be memorized. And with all this, Dr. Atwood had a clarity of speech, a poetry of expression, that imbued us all with a bit of the reverence he had for nature and for the tremendous forces of uplift and erosion and time.

Finally, it is as a person that Dr. Atwood will remain in our hearts. He was above all a gentleman, in the finest sense of that word. His impeccable dress and appearance, his unfailing courtesy and his interest in each of his

students and their problems, all typified the essence of generations of good breeding and education. A stranger could hardly believe that here was a man who had roughed it for year after year in the hearty and dangerous life among our American Alps. Yet here was no superficial polish, no diplomatic cloak which he had assumed with the presidency of this university. The man was entirely genuine, and one instinctively recognized this and relied upon it. There was no subterfuge here, no compromising with truth or necessity. In an examination he was kind and patient and understanding; yet the searching questions were always there, and only sorrow and disappointment remained for the candidate who failed them.

In recent years, Dr. Atwood had the opportunity of retirement—of giving up the tasks of administration and writing, of enjoying his well-earned years of rest. It is true that he tried to give up teaching, but the call of duty in the war years pulled him back into the traces. And so it was for eight years; he was here among us—at seminars, in examinations, for occasional lectures, and in his

office for individual problems. The summer of 1948 saw him again in the Colorado Rockies, retracing his paths of adventure in the heights that he loved; only this year came the voyage to New Zealand, as a representative of Geography in this country. It was a long and trying voyage, that must have sapped his residual strength. Yet he never faltered when the opportunity came to serve, and the school and the community were the richer for his service.

There are many men whom we respect—there are some we would emulate, as leaders who have traced an honorable path. But for many of us, our feeling for Dr. Atwood was more than this. Here was a man to be envied; a man who had striven and achieved the famous goals, a man whose contacts with so many facets of life had educated him, a man who had lived not only a valuable life, but a happy life. There are few among his students who can hope to achieve a life so rich in both service and adventure. We have all lost a great and good friend, and for a long time we shall miss his quiet smile and his steady hand.