

# The ALUMNI GAZETTE



The College of William and Mary in Virginia

## Record Crowd of 18,000 Watches Indians Win State Title, 16-0



Highlights and Sidelights Of Indian-Spider Battle

A few Turkey Day notes as the Indians made hash out of our Spiders:  
learned Mr. Johnson was stopped. It was big, semibald Bill Fitzhugh who led the Spider forewall in the charge that stopped the Indians' scoring drive in the open-ings of the second period.

Tribe Power Too Much For Spiders

Johnson Leads Indians to Win

By Chauncey Durden

Tribe Hangs 20-13 Defeat On Gobblers

William and Mary Rallies to Win

By Dick Williamson

Indians Rout Apprentices

Johnson and Hickey Spearheads of Attack

14 Veterans Returning For Act

Tribe Tally in All Periods in Lop-Sided Win

Underdog N. C. State Eleven Upsets William and Mary

Navy Rallies in Last

Air Attack Nets Middies Win

Korcowski, Masters Play Brilliant in Defeat

VMI, Indians in Scoreless Tie

W-M, 19-7

Wm. & Mary Scores in First Quarter at State

Pass From Vido Matthews (far left) to Cap

Three

William & Mary Overpowers Randolph-Macon Team, 46-6

William and Mary Backs Run Wild in Victory

Howard Scoots 45 Yards for His Touchdown

W.M. Team Is Leading State Race

Tribe Unbeaten in 'Big 6' Play

Wm. & Mary-Va Statistics

Tribe led To Victory By Johnson

Soph Registers Every Point

Wm. & Mary, 16-0

Wm. & Mary, 16-0

Wm. & Mary, 16-0

# 1940 STATE CHAMPIONS

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# THE ALUMNI GAZETTE

*The College of William and Mary in Virginia*

VOLUME VIII

DECEMBER, 1940

No. 2

## 1940 STATE CHAMPIONS

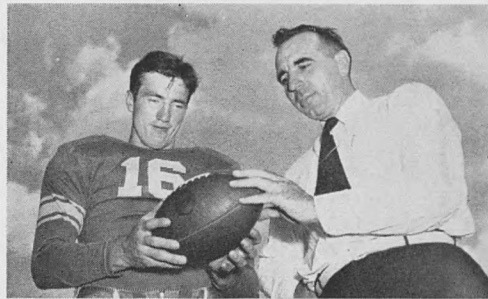
By SPIKE MOORE

Some said he *couldn't* do it, others said he *might* do it, but you could count on the fingers of one hand those who said he was *going* to do it. The "he" and the "it" in this instance refer to Coach Carl Marvin Voyles, chief of the witchcraft division in the football fortunes of our William and Mary Indians, and to the Virginia State and Big Six football championships. Both of these names—Voyles and championships—will be used synonymously from now on.

It's pretty well known by now that William and Mary, by virtue of its decisive 16 to 0 triumph over Richmond on Thanksgiving Day, rules supreme so far as football in this state is concerned. The Indians' defeat of the Spiders gave William and Mary its first modern state football title and enabled them to round out a highly successful 1940 campaign with an unblemished record in state competition. Only a scoreless tie with V.M.I. mars an otherwise perfect state standing.

So, to borrow one of Coach Voyles' pet admonishments, the Indians "did the job," and they did it well. Voyles, the man who demands the nearest his players can give to perfection, has a phrase which his players know only too well by now. In effect it says: "Anybody can try and anybody can make excuses; but what we want is to see that the job is done—and see that it's done right."

At least 20,000 football fans, which was the number that jammed Richmond's city stadium for the titular clash between William and Mary and Richmond, will attest to the truth of the statement that the Indians did a pretty good



THE PILOT AND HIS MENTOR  
*Captain Gondak and Coach Voyles*

job on the Spiders. The Tribesmen, employing a bruising power attack, literally ran the Spiders off their collective feet, rolling up ten first downs to the enemy's five and showing absolutely no respect for Richmond's "All-American" hopefuls—Arthur Jones, Andy Fronczek, and Dick Humbert. If we allowed ourselves to go in for wishful thinking, we might have said that the final score on this game could just as easily have been 30 to 0. But such thinking would be unfair to a really gallant Richmond team which twice stopped William and Mary touchdown drives within the one-yard line. That sort of goal-line play doesn't go down in the books as "lucky" football, and whatever else is said of Richmond and its overly-publicized trio of stars, it can't be said that they don't play hard, clean football.

All in all, the Thanksgiving Day game was a great finale to what was probably Virginia's most elevating season of football. Richmond upset a North Carolina team which was good enough to whip Duke's mighty Blue Devils, University of Virginia knocked off what later proved to be a weak Yale eleven but the Cavaliers scored twice on big-time Tennessee, and William and Mary took the measure of both Richmond and Virginia.

Aside from the Indians' conquest of their ancient rival, University of Richmond, the biggest affair of the season was that Homecoming Day scrap with the University of Virginia—the team which even after its 7-0 loss to V.M.I. was still considered equal to or better than any in the Old Dominion.

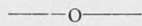
Eleven thousand spectators—the largest (Continued on page 24)

### The Real Victory

After forty years of intra-state competition, William and Mary, for the first time has won its first state title on the gridiron. It is not an empty honor. The 1940 title has a great many meanings to a great many people—students, alumni, coaching staff—and not least of all, our opponents. Aside from the initial glory of winning something the first time—something all of us have hoped for for a long time, the method of winning it will not be overlooked by those who saw the Indian team in action from the 20th of September when they suffered their only Southern Conference defeat at the hands of North Carolina State to the Thanksgiving classic against their traditional rivals—the heavily favored University of Richmond Spiders. (Continued on page 24)

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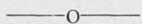


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# DR. WILLIAM B. NEWCOMB, '06

## An Alumnus You Should Know

By RALPH K. T. LARSON, '28x

The campus of the College of William and Mary was damp and drear, and an early December dusk was being drawn swiftly into the darkness of the night. Gray, rolling clouds were speeding the transformation.

It was quiet. There was a stillness that belongs to a bygone day. There were no swishes of passing automobiles on wet concrete, and the darkening skies were untroubled by the sweep of hurrying headlights.

The year was one of those just after the turn of the century.

William B. Newcomb was a young student, picking his way from classroom toward the town, where he had a room. Diagonally across the campus another figure trod, and then halted, and called:

"Mr. Newcomb (formality prevailed around the halls of learning in that era), is that you?"

"Yes sir. . . . Dr. Hall."

"Do you know Mr. John Lloyd Newcomb?" (a priming question).

"Yes sir, he is my brother."

"Would it interest you to know that he has just been elected to Phi Beta Kappa?"

"Yes sir, it certainly would. Does my brother know?"

"No, and my guess is that you would like to be the one to inform him. All right."

"Thank you, Dr. Hall. Good night, sir."

They started to move, each to his earlier destination, but John Leslie Hall, professor of English and one of the most colorful characters ever to teach at William and Mary, had an afterthought, or perhaps he had planned it that way. Anyway he called out:

"Young man, if you ever grow up and work hard, you might make Phi Beta Kappa yourself."

Today, Dr. William B. Newcomb, of Norfolk, Virginia, specialist in internal medicine, wears a Phi Beta Kappa key, Alpha Chapter, as does his brother, John Lloyd Newcomb, president of the University of Virginia. It was awarded him in 1911 under the old system of award some time after graduation.

Today, the sixty-pound, knicker-clad freshman, hailed by Dr. Hall in 1902, is known far and wide as an internist. Physicians seek his diagnoses of strange and bewildering human ailments. Patients have learned to rely on his advice. There is something reassuring in the demeanor of this medical scientist of St. Christopher's Clinic on Norfolk's quiet and stately West Freeman



*William Bradford Newcomb*

Street. For twenty-seven years, now, his offices have been there.

Twenty-seven years? Yes, and it has been thirty-four years since he was awarded his A.B. degree at William and Mary. That was in 1906, the year he wore his first long trousers. Even as he was a young-looking student, so is he a young-looking man now. There isn't a gray hair on his head, but he does claim some wrinkles. These, however, he must have discovered with the aid of a microscope.

Dr. Newcomb's serious mien is broken by an infectious smile. He has grown up, as Dr. Hall suggested, but he isn't tall and the spread that so often comes with the passing years isn't there either.

Reticent in telling of himself, the gathering of his story of accomplishment is further bridled by the ethics of his profession. Suffice it to say, then, that physicians turn to him and that countless lives have been spared because of his knowledge of the cause and relief of human maladies and defects.

Dr. Newcomb is a Diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine, an honor much coveted in the medical world. He is a member of the American College of Physicians, a former president of the medical staff of the Norfolk General Hospital and of the Norfolk County Medical Society.

His interest in medicine had its beginning at William and Mary. He was a student under John Woodside Ritchie, an authority on biology who became author of a number of textbooks on the subject. So proficient was young Newcomb in his classes that Professor Ritchie made him an instructor. The teacher recognized also a potential man of medicine and suggested study at John Hopkins and the autumn of 1906 found Newcomb there.

At the famous Baltimore university Newcomb developed a fondness for diagnosis and he decided to specialize in internal medicine. On graduating, he secured an appointment on the house staff of the New York Hospital, serving two years and a third as house pathologist.

Far away though he was, William and Mary did not forget him, and in 1911 he was called again—not to be informed that his brother had won the great key of scholarship, but that he himself had been voted Phi Beta Kappa honors.

*(Continued on page 25)*

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of the College of William and Mary in Virginia  
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## OFF AND ON THE RECORD

### At Long Last—

There exists on the campus today something known as "student government." Because it is young and untried, it is difficult to define. It appears, at least, to have potentialities. During the last two decades student government at William and Mary, except as it pertained to the honor system, has been for all practical purposes non-existent. It has been a constant agitation to both administration, faculty and students alike. The various administrators over the twenty year period have been charged with dictatorship and "buck-passing," and to the faculty has been attributed an unsympathetic point of view toward student government. The students, in turn, have been charged with indifference and irresponsibility. It is probably fair to state that all of these and other charges have had an essence of truth and a greater portion of falsity.

Toward the end of the last session the students, in co-

operation with the administration and faculty, devised a new system of student government which is now in effect for the first time. It has been slow in getting under way. Its ultimate success cannot be determined. It is certain, however, that success or failure depends upon the extent of coöperation manifested by both the administration and students. It will be a "give and take" proposition all along the way. For the students, they must give student government their wholehearted support—their spirit and determination to make it succeed. Certainly they are able to assume responsibility and they should intelligently demand it and guard it. The administration's task is lighter but no less important. Once they are satisfied with the students' collective responsibility and serious intent, they should have no fear of student government. Obviously, with an open mind, the administration should receive every student government proposal. And concessions must be made by one and all.

If student government is successful it will mean much to the College. It should result in an improvement of student morale generally but more particularly it should develop a keener interest in the College on the part of the student. Remembering that students are the future alumni, it is of prime importance to the institution that these students leave alma mater, by graduation or otherwise, with an imperishable desire to serve her forever. A wholesome student government would encourage this feeling. But perhaps the greatest good will result from the better understanding that will exist between administration, faculty and student when a sound student government gets into full operation.

Time will tell.

### Registered—

A cursory check of the alumni files indicates that approximately forty-three hundred alumni of the College were among the sixteen million men in the United States who, on October 16th, registered for a possible year's military training. The figure is an estimated total of all male alumni and students from the Class of 1927 through the Class of 1941. While it is difficult to estimate, probably three-fourths of the group would be given a deferred classification due to dependents or work essential to the defense program. It would appear that not more than two hundred William and Mary alumni would be called for training in the immediate future. The Alumni Office will make every effort to keep a record of all alumni who are called.

### Still Another Draft—

The alumni of William and Mary are soon to be drafted for purposes other than national defense. There will be no mass registration day but a draft board has already been created and regulations governing the draft "for the duration of the emergency" have also been adopted and put into print.

The College of William and Mary in Virginia has a great many needs. It could use an endowment to good

advantage in many ways. A new library building, while perhaps not an immediate need, must be considered in the near future. And books to go into the present library are most important. There are other needs too numerous to mention. But THE need for today, and for tomorrow and for a long time to come is and will be that of securing a constantly increasing number of MEN students. To answer that need the draft of William and Mary alumni is announced. We hope the draft will be voluntary rather than selective but in any event, draft it must be if William and Mary is to progress in the manner acclaimed for her by her alumni.

Elsewhere in these pages will be found a summary of the enrollment at the college for the present session. The figures speak for themselves and should bestir every loyal alumnus to immediate action, particularly those who have bemoaned the increasing proportion of women enrolled as students. This is the ninth consecutive session in which there have been more women enrolled than men. Actual figures, beginning with the session 1932-33, when the percentage of women first superseded the percentage of men, is as follows:

<i>Session</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>
1932-33	797 (49.76%)	805 (50.24%)	1,602
1933-34	587 (46.25%)	682 (53.75%)	1,269
1934-35	574 (47.64%)	631 (52.36%)	1,205
1935-36	534 (44.58%)	664 (55.42%)	1,198
1936-37	563 (43.65%)	727 (56.35%)	1,290
1937-38	610 (47.12%)	689 (52.88%)	1,299
1938-39	606 (47.27%)	676 (52.73%)	1,282
1939-40	604 (47.11%)	678 (52.89%)	1,282
1940-41	593 (47.11%)	666 (52.89%)	1,259*

\*First semester only.

Competition among colleges and universities for good men students becomes keener each year. Next year it may assume greater proportions when many college men will be drafted for a year's military training, thus creating vacancies that must be filled.

The administrative officers and alumni of William and Mary together must make a vigorous effort to see that our alma mater will not lack the material needed to carry forward its great work.

And so the William and Mary Draft Board which includes the President, the Deans, and various alumni officials will, within a month, call upon many of you for active duty—not duty for defense of William and Mary of course, but a duty for preparedness—preparedness for whatever the future may hold for William and Mary.

The College has no one else to whom to turn for this assistance save her alumni. She wants no one else.

#### New Cover—

THE GAZETTE comes forth this issue with a new "sport coat." We hope that it will be more pleasing to our subscribers than that used in the past. Likewise, you will note this is the second issue in which Greek letters appear for fraternities and sororities.

## The Chartered Alumni Chapters

(Secretaries)

### IN VIRGINIA

#### HAMPTON-NEWPORT NEWS

William Ralph Van Buren, Jr., 70 Columbia Avenue, Hampton.

#### NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH (Women)

Dorothy Elizabeth Pierce, 241 East 40th Street, Norfolk.

#### RICHMOND (Men)

Dudley Payne Terry, 1411 Wilmington Avenue, Richmond.

#### RICHMOND (Women)

Annie Staton Truitt, 2906 Northumberland Avenue, Richmond.

#### ROANOKE

Mary Lewis Mayhew, 371 Washington Avenue, Roanoke.

### OUT OF STATE

#### BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Mildred Vaiden (Aird), 107 West Monument Street, Baltimore.

#### BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Ralph William Stambaugh, Jr. c/o L. G. Balfour Co., 235 Boylston Street, Boston.

#### DELAWARE

Dorothy Marie Kincaid, 2230 West 17th Street, Wilmington.

#### NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Martha Louise Schifferli, 118 Edwin Street, Ridgefield Park, New Jersey.

#### PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Dorothy Frances Lafitte, 2040 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

#### WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mildred Allen Heinemann, 853 Van Buren St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

The editors are constantly on the alert to improve the magazine for your enjoyment.

One of the above changes was suggested to us by a reader. We hope that all of our subscribers will be sufficiently interested to give suggestions to the editors.

# Law at William and Mary

By THEODORE SULLIVAN COX

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This article is the ninth of a series concerned with the various departments at the College. The next of the series will be on the Department of English, and will be written by Jess Hamilton Jackson.)

Among the many trails in American education first blazed by the College of William and Mary is the teaching of law. For it was during the heroic age of the College that Thomas Jefferson, an alumnus, breathed new life into the curriculum of this already venerable institution. Let him tell it in his own words.

"On the 1st of June, 1779, I was appointed [elected] Governor of the Commonwealth and retired from the legislature. Being elected also one of the Visitors of Wm. & Mary College, a self-electing body, I effected during my residence in Williamsburg that year, a change in the organization of that institution by abolishing the Grammar School, and the two professorships of Divinity & Oriental languages, and substituting a professorship of Law & Police,<sup>1</sup> one of Anatomy, Medicine and Chemistry, and one of Modern languages; and the charter confining us to six professorships, we added the law of Nature & Nations, & the Fine Arts to the duties of the Moral professor, and Natural history to those of the professor of Mathematics and Natural philosophy."<sup>2</sup>

The chair of law, the first in any American college or university, was established on December 4, 1779. Its first incumbent, George Wythe, began his duties immediately. Only twenty-one years had passed since the great Blackstone, as Vinerian professor at Oxford, had become the first professor of law in the English speaking world. Wythe was the second. Thirty-eight years were to elapse before law would be taught at Harvard, and nine more years before it would be taught at the University of Virginia.

From the very start the new school was a success. On July 26, 1780, Jefferson wrote to Madison:

"Our new Institution at the College has had a success which has gained it universal applause. Wythe's school is numerous, they hold weekly Courts & Assemblies in the

<sup>1</sup>i.e. Government.

<sup>2</sup>Jefferson's *Autobiography*, Ford's Edition, I. 69-70.

Capitol. The Professors join in it, and the young men dispute with elegance, method & learning. This single school by throwing from time to time new hands well principled, & well informed, into the legislature, will be of infinite value."<sup>3</sup>

As might have been expected, the first American law degree, of which there is record, was conferred by the College of William and Mary. William H. Cabell, subsequently Governor of the Commonwealth and President of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, received this degree in 1793.

From 1779 to 1861 the law school had a successful and continuous career. With the advent of war, the College suspended operation. When, in 1865, it was reopened by Colonel Benjamin S. Ewell, one of William and Mary's greatest presidents, straitened circumstances prevented the teaching of all the courses previously taught. Leaves of absence, therefore, were granted to several of the returning professors. Among them was Charles Morris, Professor of Law. During the precarious years which followed, the law school remained inactive. Although between 1865 and 1920 some courses dealing with legal subjects were taught and three law degrees were granted, it remained for Julian Alvin Carroll Chandler, another great president, to awaken the somnolent school. Efforts in this direction were begun in 1920, almost at the very beginning of his amazing administration. Foremost among his co-workers in this movement was the distinguished alumnus and benefactor of the College, Robert M. Hughes. With the session 1922-23 the revival of the law school was completed. Its official designation later was changed to the Department of Jurisprudence.

In 1932 the Department of Jurisprudence was placed on the list of approved law schools by the American Bar Association and the same year the curriculum was registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. In 1936 the College became a member of the Association of American Law Schools. From the standpoint of both quality and quantity, law study at William and Mary satisfies the requirements for admission to the bar in every state in the union.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup>*The Works of Thomas Jefferson*, Ford's Edition, Vol. III, p. 33.

<sup>4</sup>The record of applicants for admission to the bar who have received their legal education at William and Mary has been consistently excellent.



Left to right: John Latane Lewis, Walter Edward Hoffman, Dudley Warner Woodbridge



## OBJECTIVES

Prior to 1779 an American who wished to study law had two alternatives: he might read law under the supervision of a practitioner, or, if he were fortunate, he might go to England. The most obvious reason, therefore, which prompted Mr. Jefferson to establish the law school at William and Mary was to afford an opportunity for future lawyers to prepare for their profession in an American college; the other (and an important and distinctive one) was to afford an opportunity for such study to those who did not expect to practice but who desired a legal education as preparation for a career of public service. Fortunate in having Mr. Jefferson as its founder, the law school has been equally fortunate in being able to adhere steadfastly to these objectives. Its revival under Dr. Chandler detracted nothing from the original concept but enlarged it to include as a third objective an opportunity to study law as an aid to other fields of study, notably Economics, and Accountancy.<sup>5</sup> Since the establishment of the Marshall-Wythe School of Government and Citizenship in 1922, the Department of Jurisprudence has coöperated closely with this school which includes the Departments of Economics, Government, History, and Sociology.<sup>6</sup>

## CURRICULUM

The curriculum of the Department of Jurisprudence is unusual. Broad in scope, if not only includes subjects generally not found in the conventional three years' curriculum in law, but there is a correlation of academic study with the study of law. In addition to being the first college or university in America to teach law, William and Mary also was the first institution to require an academic baccalaureate degree as a prerequisite to the law degree. This was probably true from the very beginning, for the statutes of the College, compiled in 1792, provided that the candidate for the law degree "must have the requisites for Bachelor of Arts; he must moreover be well acquainted with Civil History, both Ancient and Modern, and particularly with Municipal law and police." This marked the beginning of what has been thought a modern custom of requiring extensive academic preparation as a preparation for law study. It also was the first attempt to correlate in a law school curriculum academic subjects with subjects in law. There is a strong trend today in legal education toward a law

<sup>5</sup>It is possible for a student at William and Mary in six years not only to receive his A.B. and B.C.L. but also qualify for the examination for Certified Public Accountant.

<sup>6</sup>The law school always has formed an integral part of the College.

.....

Left to right: Theodore Sullivan  
Cox, Frederick Keating Beutel,  
Edgar Maria Foltin



curriculum which, beginning with the third year in college and continuing for a period of four years, combines and correlates law and academic subjects. The concept behind this so-called "new" four year curriculum is as old as the study of law at William and Mary; it was one of the foundations on which the present Department of Jurisprudence was built.

While the curriculum at William and Mary is so designed that a student may commence his law study either as a graduate or as an undergraduate, it is better adapted to the latter. The student begins his law study in his third year in college, at the same time studying academic subjects calculated to assist his law study and broaden his cultural horizon. At the end of his fourth year he receives the degree of Bachelor of Arts.<sup>7</sup> After two more years of law study, he receives the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law. The very name of the degree, *Legis Civilis Baccalaureus*,<sup>8</sup> is reminiscent of Oxford, William and Mary's only predecessor in teaching the English Common Law. Not content merely to possess an advanced law curriculum, William and Mary constantly is studying means whereby a greater correlation between law and academic subjects may be achieved, to the end that its graduates in law shall not be narrowly legalistic.

## FACULTY AND STUDENT BODY

The law school never was large nor is it today. The average annual registration in recent years has been between sixty and seventy.<sup>9</sup> This is larger, however, than a number of other law schools which are approved by the American Bar Association and which are members of the Association of American Law Schools. It seems a sound policy for an institution the size of William and Mary to keep its law school enrollment to a proper proportion. As a result of this relatively small enrollment, classes are small and individual attention is given to

(Continued on page 22)

<sup>7</sup>Jurisprudence forms a field of concentration for the A.B. in the same manner as other fields. A student, therefore, may take his A.B. in Jurisprudence and need not continue to the B.C.L.

<sup>8</sup>The degree, Bachelor of Civil Law refers to the Civil Law as distinguished from the Canon Law and does not mean Civil Law as distinguished from Criminal Law, nor the Civil Law as distinguished from the Common Law.

<sup>9</sup>Of these slightly less than one half are from other departments and are studying certain law subjects which complement their academic study.

# Homecoming Attracts Record Crowd

With an approximate attendance of eleven thousand people to witness the football game between William and Mary and Virginia; two thousand more than were on hand a year ago, the 1940 Homecoming Day shattered all records for attendance.

October 26th dawned bright and clear with alumni beginning to arrive on the campus before the alumni office opened for registration at eight-thirty. In addition to a record crowd of alumni, over three thousand Virginia high school students arrived before ten o'clock to spend a day in Williamsburg as guests of the College and Williamsburg Restoration, Inc.

The usual student activities preceded the Homecoming program including the bonfire rally, opening formal dances and a presentation by the William and Mary Theatre of *YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU*. The annual parade of student and civic floats, first feature of the Homecoming Day program, was broadcast for the first time over station WRNL. Sigma Pi fraternity won first prize for the best float with a new rendition of an old idea. Their float consisted of three units; the first being a group of students dressed in heavy mourning marching ahead of an antiquated horse drawn hearse captioned "Empty Now—But Ready," and this in turn was followed by another horse drawn wagon containing a group of exceedingly early American farmers from the mountains who were labeled "First Families of Virginia." Second prize went to Kappa Delta sorority for their unique idea of the "Smiling Cavalier who would never smile again!" This was the second successive year that Kappa Delta had presented a prophetic theme. A year ago the title of their prize-winning float "The Wizard of Ourz" became a byword not only at the College but throughout the State by way of the newspapers. Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity took third prize with a model tank which proposed to "blitzkrieg" the Cava-

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# California Looks at William and Mary

By ROBERT SIBLEY, '03\*

At first glance it would seem that William and Mary, a small college situated on the eastern coast of this country, could have little in common with a University of the size and aspirations of the University of California. Here on the Berkeley Campus alone last year taking full time University work came 18,013 different individuals, of whom 3,562 came as graduate students representing almost every college and university of the entire world.

But out on this west coast in spite of our Cyclotron and other vast features of research that were instrumental in bringing to this University last year the famous Nobel prize in Physics, pioneer days are still in the making. As a consequence, we look upon William and Mary old, staid, and of inestimable fine values in educational aspirations as an institution embodying the finest traditions in American college and university life.

First, the fact that Phi Beta Kappa was founded at William and Mary is usually made known to every freshman here on the Berkeley campus when our elders endeavor to imbue newcomers with the ideals of scholarship. Then there is that fine tradition embodied in the location of William and Mary that has gone into America as a whole to help crystallize the ideals for which this country stands. This tradition, I think, is a symbol of aspiration worthy of the thoughtful attention of all free peoples of the world. Those who long to be free and inculcate in educational ideals these higher sentiments of freedom will find a survey of American universities and colleges for such purpose incomplete

\*Executive Manager of the University of California Alumni Association, the largest organization of its kind in the world consisting of 27,500 dues paying members.

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*Left to right: William and Mary alumni Deans of University of Virginia, Ribble and Ferguson at Homecoming Luncheon; Sigma Pi's prize winning float; Archie Brooks and son Julian at luncheon*



# Enrollment Shows Little Change

In December, 1939, the GAZETTE published an article entitled "Our Students: Where They Come From" and in which was given a geographical breakdown of students enrolled for the session 1939-40. Since that time a special committee of administrative officers and faculty appointed by President Bryan has inaugurated a program to be used in interesting prospective students in the College. While the scope of this program is intended to include all prospective students, it will be stressed in the interest of securing a larger enrollment of men.

For the session 1939-40, the College had an enrollment of 1,253 students of which 53.1% (666) were women and 46.9% (587) were men. For the present session there is a total enrollment of 1,259 students of which 52.9% (666) are women and 47.1% (593) are men. From these figures it will be seen that there is very little change in enrollment for the two sessions. Nor has there been any noticeable change in the geographic distribution. A year ago there were 56.2% (703) from outside the State of Virginia and 43.8% (550) from Virginia. This year there are 56.8% (715) from thirty-eight states and eight foreign countries; and, 43.2% (544) from Virginia.

The work of the special committee has thus far been concerned with the preparation and publishing of informative material about the College, and in setting up the Grayson Scholarships for southern men. The actual work of the committee from this point on revolves about the admissions office and the alumni office. On or about December 1st, these two offices will begin contacting alumni in Virginia and elsewhere where there are high school and preparatory school students who have expressed interest in William and Mary. Working through the alumni chapters where they exist and individually where they do not, alumni will be furnished with material about the College and instructions for interviewing these prospective students. Periodic follow-ups from the admissions office and regular reports from the alumni doing the work it is expected will do much toward filling the gap in our student solici-

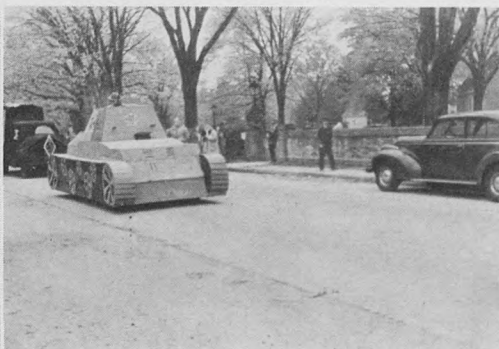
tion program. It is a generally recognized fact that the question of maintaining a stable enrollment is the most serious question confronting the College today.

The breakdown in the enrollment for the present session is as follows:

VIRGINIA			
COUNTIES AND CITIES	WOMEN	MEN	TOTAL
Accomac	4	8	12
Albemarle	2	0	2
Charlottesville	4	1	5
Alleghany	0	0	0
Amelia	1	0	1
Amherst	1	0	1
Appomattox	0	0	0
Arlington	13	10	23
Alexandria	3	3	6
Augusta	1	1	2
Bath	0	0	0
Bedford	2	1	3
Bland	0	0	0
Botetourt	1	0	1
Brunswick	4	2	6
Buchanan	1	0	1
Buckingham	0	0	0
Campbell	1	1	2
Lynchburg	3	5	8
Caroline	1	0	1
Carroll	1	0	1
Charles City	0	1	1
Charlotte	0	0	0
Chesterfield	1	1	2
Clarke	0	0	0
Craig	0	0	0
Culpeper	0	0	0
Cumberland	0	0	0
Dickenson	0	0	0
Dinwiddie	2	7	9
Petersburg	5	3	8
Elizabeth City	6	1	7
Hampton	6	4	10

(Continued on page 27)

Left to right: Ferguson Brothers, Walter and George Oscar, at luncheon; Pi Kappa Alpha's prize winning tank; Grandfather William Carlisle Johnston, '93x, son William Carlisle, III, '44, and father William Carlisle, Jr., '21x



# Behind Japanese Barricades

By WILLIAM ALVIN JESSE BOWEN, JR., '32

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Bill Bowen graduated from William and Mary in 1932 after a successful career on the campus stage. Returning to his home in Los Angeles, he worked for a while at the Santa Anita Race Track, and then went into the advertising and printing business in Beverly Hills until the opportunity to go to the Orient developed. He spent five months in Japan and nearly a year in North China, traveling also through Manchukuo and Korea.

While in Japan he was a rewrite man (or "ungarbler" of Japanese translations) on the American owned "Japan Advertiser." In Tientsin in North China he was a reporter for the North China Star, the only American owned newspaper north of the Yangtze River, and at the same time acted as editorial correspondent for the Los Angeles Times and was, incidentally, secretary of the Tientsin Cotton Stock Exchange.

Bill returned home in June when the situation in the Orient became a little too warm.)

Wang, a Chinese cook-boy, and Wu, a rickshaw coolie, were working as usual one hot June day last year in Tientsin's French and British Concessions, some two miles from their homes in the Chinese Native City. Not until June 19 of this year did Wu see his family again and Wang had visited his home but once in more than a year.

For while Wang was preparing zakuskas for his White Russian master in his stuffy, dark little kitchen and Wu sweated as he pulled a British Tommy clad in khaki shorts and tropical helmet along Victoria Road at an even, quick trot, Japanese soldiers suddenly blockaded the French and British Concessions; busily began to erect some five miles of barbed wire barricades and to patrol the Hai Ho River along the open boundaries of the French and British Bunds.

Haughty, shabbily uniformed, bowlegged little Japanese sentries with the persuasion of their long bayoneted rifles refused to let Wu and Wang return to their homes that night. Wang's master let him sleep on the roof of the apartment house; Wu was comfortable enough on the sidewalk in the doorway of a haberdashery on Rue de France. There were thousands of Wangs and Wus that night and for nearly 400 nights afterward.

The first days of the barricades were particularly hectic. Japanese sentries stood on duty for 15 hour shifts and piled indignities upon the white men and women and children who glared back with mixed hate and disgust as they sought to pass the blockade. The passage of food into the Concessions was restricted until the situation became alarming. British ladies were stripped by Japanese sentries (which was later explained by the Foreign Office as ignorance of Western ways on the part of the Japanese soldiers who, on their farms back home, were accustomed enough to seeing the ladies retiring or dressing or at their bath). An American woman was slapped when she attempted to pass with more fruits than the sentry thought she needed for her winter preserves. Britons arbitrarily were made to stand hours in the sizzling sun before being allowed to pass. Some were told to bow. All had to show their passports.

But most disconcerting of all, the white foreign community could not escape the summer heat to their country club which lay beyond the barricades.

Ostensibly the blockade had been set up because the British police refused to turn over, for want of evidence, four Chinese suspects arrested in conjunction with the shooting of a Chinese puppet official of the Japanese authorities during the showing of a picture at the Grand Theater.

Parleys between the Gaimusho (Japanese Foreign Office)

and British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie opened in Tokyo but soon collapsed. Tokyo was plastered with signs written in English and demanding "British, Remove Yourself From The New Asia." Thousands gathered and paraded in the streets and the British Embassy was stormed. The Hsin Min Hui (New People's Mass Movement) in Peking (Peiping) erected a sign opposite the railroad station reading "Oppose the British."

The blockade was working and the British had to admit among themselves that they felt the pressure; and so the Japanese military on the spot, under the command of Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, enlarged its demands. At length the assassin suspects were handed over to the Japanese and were eventually executed, but the blockade only tightened. There were other issues to be settled: The British and French and Americans were allowing the outlawed Chinese National Currency to circulate within the foreign areas (under the legal treaty power of the autonomous Concessions); the French and British police refused to accept the "coöperation" of the Japanese in suppressing the anti-Japanese elements within the Concessions; and, the British refused to hand over to the incursionists the silver which they held in trust for the Chinese.

There was some \$12,000,000 worth of this Chinese silver (about a quarter of a billion dollars in terms of Chinese National Currency). The French and British had accepted custody of it from the Chinese banks before they were taken over by the Japanese and now the Japanese claimed it by authority of conquest, although there was no declared war. It was stored in bank vaults and a great deal of it lay in the basement below the floor of the British Consulate-General. But although the Japanese made their demands against the British only, actually the larger portion of the silver was in the French Concession. The Japanese, feeling their way slowly in their newly acquired strength against the Western world, were concentrating their squeeze tactics against Great Britain only, thereby hoping to face a divided or at least a half hearted opposition.

Actually General Homma, Commander of the Tientsin Garrison, told me in a special interview in January that the French Concession would not have been barricaded at all had it not been that they had no means of erecting the blockade along



The author with Japanese Army Officials

the common boundary between the British and French Concessions, but had to enclose the French area as well where it was tangent to the non-treaty territory. The Italian Concession, across the Hai Ho River, was not barricaded. Indeed, General Homma told me, the French authorities were advised in advance of the necessity of blockading the Concession, but if this is true the French have been tight lipped about their negative complicity.

When the Japanese refused to allow the huge stores of coal across the Hai Ho from the British Bund to be transported into the British Area the French obtained permission to bring in their needed supplies upon guaranteeing that it would not pass into the British municipality, and the American Consul-General, Mr. J. K. Caldwell, secured a similar concession for the American nationals whether residing in the British or French areas. To avoid friction, however, the American prerogative was never exercised. Not until the winter was well spent and the winds blowing dust from the Gobi Desert across the cakes of ice in the Hai Ho had begun to die down, and Britons were doubling up in their apartments to save fuel and breaking up old furniture for firewood and the municipal power plant was down to a 24 hour reserve of coal were they allowed to bring their loaded junks and lighters across the river.

But hardships became commonplace. Besides the expense and inconvenience and indignities of the barriers and the coal restrictions, there was the destructive flood leaving the city under 10 feet of water for six weeks and leaving in its wake 50,000 refugees as public charges of the foreign communities; there was the shortage of food and a serious famine among the Chinese, and prices soared to twice, three times, four times the normal level and the rate of exchange fell sharply and the import-export business reached a near standstill. But hardships became commonplace and one heard the ladies at tea complain that life in Tientsin was terribly, terribly dull. And at the Tientsin Club one heard the gentlemen moan into their scotch and sodas that life in Tientsin was horribly, horribly dull.

Wu and Wang, belonging to a race to whom hardships have ever been the way of life, did not complain. But at Chinese New Year when I persuaded the Japanese military spokesman to provide me with a special pass for the cook-boy, Wang, to visit his family compound in the Native City I gained the undying gratitude of one happy cook-boy. On every occasion thereafter, be it Russian Easter or an Indian festival, Wang was sure to bring me some little gift—a cake, a bit of Peking glass, a pin cushion.

Conditions at the barricades fluctuated from time to time, but always the 310 Americans were the most favored of the mixed foreign community although the American Consul-General was well fortified with long weekly lists of protests to the Japanese Consul-General against indignities to our nationals and obstructions to our legitimate business.

At one time (when Russia and Japan were almost amicably negotiating fishing and border treaties) Soviets were allowed to pass the sentries with little hindrance but later the Reds had to forfeit this honor to the White Russians. Germans and Italians had little trouble, the French usually got along well enough. Mostly it was the British who were made to suffer arbitrary annoyances. The Chinese, of course, held the wrong end of the stick at all times.

Chinese seeking to enter or leave the Concessions were lined up in long queues and often had to wait a week in line—eating and sleeping in line, until at last they could bow low to the armed sentry (and perhaps be beaten for their pains), be stripped and searched, admitted or rejected.

Britons had to pass through the examination sheds, sign a register, perhaps be searched. Parcels were often banned. At times Britons would pass immediately, but particularly during the very coldest sub-zero weather they were compelled to stand in line an hour or two for no apparent reason, the while being plagued by Chinese and White Russian beggars.



*Looking from the Japanese side of the barbed wire entanglements that surround Tientsin, into the British Concession where the British soldiers stand guard. There are only a few places where the Japanese permit passage through the barriers, and then one goes through inspection and shows pass or passport with their native flag on it. An American goes through in two to three minutes; a Britisher in one to two hours; a Chinaman in from one day to two weeks; a White Russian not at all, as a rule.*

Trucks containing supplies of all sorts stood in lines of from 50 to 100 across the International Bridge waiting entry to the barricaded Concessions. A Chinese driver and his coolie helpers would sleep in the truck for perhaps a week awaiting examinations of his load. Once, after examining a truck load of eggs, a coolie showed his impatience, was kicked and severely beaten, then forced to unload the truck once more; this time one egg at a time. The traders had to pay from \$100 to \$200 a day rent (Chinese currency) for these trucks, and then pay "squeeze" to the armed authorities for permission to pass the barricades.

When, at the press conferences with the Japanese military spokesman, Lieutenant-Colonel N. Nagai, questions were raised as to the reasons for arbitrary hindrances and bribery, the answer was invariably that the individual sentries were untrained recruits from the farms of Japan and ill equipped for their work—an extraordinary example of an army being satisfied to pass the buck down to the responsibility of its subordinates! The Commander of the Hirota Unit which had jurisdiction over the blockade gruffly refused interviews saying that he did not wish to talk with foreigners. The spokesman was conveniently uninformed but was a genial host and as much as admitted that the chief purpose of the conferences was to keep the Japanese military informed of the foreign reaction to the blockade.

At one time I managed to get Colonel Nagai to admit what everyone knew, the barricade measures were intended to "harass" the British until at length they should be happy to retrocede their Concession and extraterritoriality. When the American owned press in the French Concession printed this statement, the spokesman called upon me and hotly refuted the remark on two grounds: First, he had said no such thing; second, it was intended as a jest!

Most of the barbed wire enclosing the two Concessions was electrified when first erected, but this was interrupted after the flood came. Electrification was suddenly resumed in January this year on the day that the American trade treaty with Japan finally lapsed and I sought out Colonel Nagai. He was not at his dingy little hotel and so I went to the office of a Foreign Office official. He was at the cinema but they would page him and three cups of tea later he joined me. He guessed the best

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# Dix Plan for Class Reunions Adopted

Beginning with Alumni Day, June 7, 1941, the Alumni Association will undertake a new type of class reunion known as the "Dix Plan," which many colleges and universities in America have adopted in place of the older and better known quinquennial plan of having the respective classes return for reunion every five, ten, fifteen years, and so on up to the 60th and 65th, or perhaps the 70th, when the oldest living graduate would return for acclaim.

The new plan was originated by Edwin Asa Dix who graduated at Princeton in 1881. As inventor of the scheme he reflected that where reunions are held at five

year intervals, the classes never have the opportunity of meeting friends of other classes who were in college at the same time. The basis of the Dix Plan is that each class will reunite with three other classes associated with it in college. Reunions are held every five years except in the case of every fourth reunion, when the interval is four years. At the end of a cycle of nineteen years a class will have held reunions with all of the six classes contemporary with it in college. As an example, next June, reunions will be held by classes of '21, '22, '23, and '24. Five years later, in 1946, '24 would drop out, and the four classes would be '20, '21, '22, and '23.

('24 would have come back a year earlier, with '25, '26, and '27.) The plan also schedules each class for reunion on its 25th and 50th anniversaries.

Some of the colleges now using the "Dix Plan" are: Bryn Mawr, Cornell, Goucher, Lafayette, Mt. Holyoke, North Carolina, Purdue, Rochester, Vassar, Wellesley, and Wooster.

The advantages of the "Dix Plan" seem clear, with the opportunities of returning with contemporaries; of possible economies as well as enhanced pleasures in planning joint class entertainments; the chance to develop games and other competitions between classes that knew each other in college. While some have objected to the plan because it was difficult to remember when the different classes should return and must therefore be reminded by the Alumni Office or his class secretary, the plan is quite simple when you look at the chart. Class presidents and secretaries will be furnished with copies of the chart and it is expected that, as before, the Alumni Office will contact the various class officers in advance, reminding them that their class is scheduled for a reunion.

The Board of Directors of the Alumni Association has had a committee studying the proposed plan for over a year and in a meeting of the Board, held September 14th, 1940, voted to give the plan a trial. Should it not prove satisfactory after two or three years, then it will consider returning to the five year plan. Committee members and members of the Board, however, pointed out that class reunions at William and Mary under the five year plan had met with very little success and that this new plan might serve to create greater interest in reunions.

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
'40	'40					'40					'40				'40					'40
'39		'39				'39					'39					'39				
'38		'38					'38				'38					'38				
'37		'37					'37				'37					'37				
'36		'36					'36				'36					'36				
'35			'35				'35				'35					'35				'35
'34			'34					'34			'34					'34			'34	
'33			'33					'33				'33				'33	'33			
'32			'32					'32				'32				'32				
'31				'31				'31				'31				'31			'31	
'30				'30					'30			'30	'30					'30		
'29					'29				'29				'29					'29		
'28				'28					'28			'28	'28					'28		
'27					'27					'27			'27						'27	
'26					'26					'26	'26			'26					'26	
'25					'25					'25				'25					'25	
'24	'24				'24				'24	'24				'24					'24	
'23	'23					'23		'23		'23				'23						'23
'22	'22					'22	'22			'22				'22						'22
'21	'21					'21				'21				'21						'21
'20	'20				'20	'20				'20				'20						'20
'19	'19		'19			'19				'19				'19						
'18	'18	'18				'18				'18				'18						
'17		'17				'17				'17				'17				'17		
'16	'16		'16			'16				'16				'16						
'15		'15				'15				'15				'15						
'14		'14				'14				'14				'14						
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'10			'10			'10				'10				'10					'10	'10
'09			'09			'09				'09				'09					'09	
'08				'08			'08			'08				'08					'08	'08
'07				'07			'07			'07				'07					'07	'07
'06				'06			'06			'06				'06	'06				'06	
'05	'05					'05				'05				'05						'05
'04	'04					'04				'04				'04	'04					'04
'03	'03					'03				'03		'03		'03						'03
'02	'02					'02				'02	'02			'02						'02
'01	'01					'01				'01				'01						
'00	'00					'00				'00	'00			'00						
'99	'99					'99	'99			'99				'99						
'98	'98					'98	'98			'98				'98					'98	
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'96		'96				'96	'96			'96				'96						
'95		'95		'95		'95				'95				'95						
'94			'94			'94				'94				'94					'94	
'93		'93		'93		'93				'93				'93					'93	
'92	'92			'92		'92				'92				'92					'92	
'91	'91			'91		'91				'91				'91					'91	
'90				'90		'90				'90				'90					'90	

# Mapp and Foreman Elected to Head Board

With the election of George Walter Mapp, '94Ba and Alvan Herbert Foreman, '99Ba, as rector and vice-rector respectively of the Board of Visitors of the College, these two positions are held by alumni of the College for the first time in over a century. From time to time alumni have held one or the other of the two positions but not both at the same time. Both Mapp and Foreman are ranking members in point of service.

Mr. Mapp succeeds Dr. James Hardy Dillard who had been rector since 1918 and who died last August. He was born at Wachapreague, May 25, 1873. Coming to the College in 1888 from Grangeville, Virginia as one of the one hundred and two students who enrolled that year when the College reopened, he has long been associated with the life of the College. While a student, he was also an instructor in history. He received his bachelor's degree in 1894 and then taught for several years in the Virginia public schools. Later he went to Centre College, Kentucky, and to the University of Virginia where he studied law. Entering the political life of Eastern Shore Virginia, in 1912 he was elected to the state senate where he served continuously until 1923. He was twice a candidate for governor of Virginia but was defeated in 1925 by Harry Flood Byrd and in 1929 by John Garland Pollard. He has been chairman of the Democratic Party of Accomack County and has been delegate-at-large and delegate from the first congressional district to the National Democratic Conventions. In 1938 he was appointed chairman of the State Commission of Fisheries which position he now holds.

He was first appointed to the Board of Visitors of the College in 1922 by Governor E. Lee Trinkle and shortly afterward was elected vice-rector, a position he relinquished in 1926 to John Stewart Bryan who was appointed to the board. When Mr. Bryan became President of the College, Mapp was reelected vice-rector. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha of Virginia, in 1898 and is a member of Kappa Alpha fraternity. He delivered the alumni oration in 1922 and received the alumni medallion in 1934.



*Rector Mapp and Vice Rector Foreman*

Mr. Foreman, likewise, has long been connected with the College. Entering in 1895, he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1899 and graduated in law at the University of Virginia. He is a practicing attorney in Norfolk. He was first appointed to the Board of Visitors by Governor Trinkle in 1924 and has served ever since. He was president of the Alumni Association for the year 1919-20, and received the alumni medallion in 1934. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha of Virginia in 1905.

Mr. Foreman is one of the most active alumni in college affairs today. In addition to his interests in Williamsburg, particularly in the new athletic program, he has also devoted much of his time and energy to the Norfolk Division of the College.

## Behind Japanese Barricades

*(Continued on page 11)*

place to find the spokesman was at the skating rink, so through the snow and slush we went in rickshaws to the edge of the Japanese Concession where we found Colonel Nagai cutting graceful figure eights and knocking down a minimum of little boys and girls. He denied any connection between the re-electricification of the wires with the treaty abrogation or the then extremely tense foreign relations. But, however that may be, the wires again began to take their toll of Chinese lives for such crimes as attempting to pass into the outside areas to purchase vegetables at a fifty per cent discount.

Traffic regulations and suppression of anti-Japanese elements became the reason for the maintenance of the barriers and it was denied that the settlement of the silver and currency and policing issues would necessarily result in the removal of

the blockade. Rumors came and went, but the barriers stayed. They stayed for more than a year.

And then while France was licked and Britain had her hands full elsewhere, Japan squeezed out compliance with most of her Tientsin demands and on June 19 the barriers came down as suddenly as they had been erected, although examinations by the armed sentries continued at the point where the barriers had been and Tientsinners felt little change in their lives. But Japan is not through: She wants the Concessions retroceded and extraterritoriality relinquished. The developments in Europe will win or lose that battle for her.

But in the meantime, Wang and Wu are being feted as they have rejoined, at last, their wives and children and honored parents, and all the uncles and cousins and kinfolk that make up a Chinese family household. To Wang and Wu, helpless among all the powers in their own China, it is a good thing.

# Alumni News

Classification of an alumnus is indicated by letters following the name and class of the alumnus as follows:

A—Academy (only)	H—Honorary Degree
Ba—Bachelor of Arts	L—Law Degree
Bc—Bachelor of Chemistry	M—Master Degree
Bs—Bachelor of Science	S—Special Student
G—Graduate Student	X—Non-Graduate
PBK—Phi Beta Kappa	

1895—

Thomas Lomax Hunter, '95x, "The Cavalier" columnist of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* and a former member of the State Legislature, spoke at the Patrons night of the J. E. B. Stuart School in Richmond recently using as his subject, "Better Americans Through Better Education."

1905—

James Noah Hillman, '05Ba-'09M-'31H, PBK, president of Emory and Henry College, has been elected grand master of the first veil of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Virginia Masons.

1912—

Thomas Henley Geddy, '12Ba, is substitute trial justice for Warwick and York Counties, Virginia.

Frederick Dean Goodwin, '12Ba-'12M-'15Bs, PBK, Bishop Coadjutor of Virginia, celebrated two anniversaries on October 16th—the 23rd of his marriage and the 10th of his consecration as bishop.

1916—

Arthur Peoples Tucker, '16Ba, who has been in China for 24 years, is now with the Yee Tsoony Tobacco Distributors, Ltd. at Nanking.

1919—

Nathaniel J. Webb, chairman of the Virginia milk commission, was one of the speakers on the program of the national milk control board's annual convention in New York last October. He talked on "The Effect of Milk Control on Consumption in Virginia and Adjacent Areas."

1920—

Herbert Gray Chandler, '20Ba, United States Navy Reserve, is liaison officer in connection with Governor Price's staff and recruiting offices in the fifth naval district. Lieutenant Chandler was graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1922 and has served as a naval reserve officer for the past seven years.

1925—

James Malcolm Bridges, '25Bs, executive secretary of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, is one of five men in the United States named as directors of the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries at the annual convention of the organization in Boston last October.

Selection of Joseph M. Hatchett, '25x, acting city manager since February, 1939, and city engineer since 1934, as city manager of Petersburg, Virginia, has been formally approved by the City Council. He graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in 1925. Mr. Hatchett's record as acting manager resulted in the post being unanimously tendered him although he was not an applicant for the position.

The National Guard Bureau has extended federal recogni-

tion to John Buxton Todd, '25Bs, first lieutenant dental corps, attached to the 111th Field Artillery.

1928—

On November first, Willard Newbill James, 28Bs, became secretary to the Board of Trustees of Hollins College, a newly created office. After graduating from William and Mary, Mr. James became affiliated with the *Baltimore Morning Sun*. In 1929 he went to Carnegie Institute of Technology as manager of the news bureau, handling publicity for the third international conference on bituminous coal. Following the conference in 1931, he remained as publicity manager at Carnegie. Mrs. James was formerly Lucille Ladow Parker, '29Ba.

1929—

James M. Robertson, '29Bs, PBK, announces the formation of a partnership with William C. Pender, under the name of Pender and Robertson, for the general practice of law with offices at 619-628 Western Union Building, Norfolk, Virginia.

1930—

Geraldine Rowe, '30Ba, PBK, is on leave of absence from the Matthew Whaley School in Williamsburg to complete her Master's degree at William and Mary and to continue her work in Southern study. The months of November and December will be spent doing supervisory work in schools in New Orleans, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Kentucky.

William J. Sturgis, Jr., '30Ba, has opened offices at 11 East Chase Street, Baltimore Maryland, for the practice of gynecology and female urology.

1931—

Charles E. Hagberg, '31Ba-'38M, is principal of the Dan River High School, Route No. 2, Ringgold, Virginia.

William A. Trombley, Jr., '31x, is assistant treasurer of the B.C.S. Corporation, a subsidiary of Bankers Commercial Corporation, at New Haven, Connecticut.

1932—

Ellyson Godwyn Outten, '32Bs, is field assistant of the Equitable Life Assurance Society to cover the Virginia territory under the Washington agency.

Ida Lance Reilly, '32Bs, is chief medical technologist with the Roanoke (Virginia) Hospital Association.

Henry B. Weaver, Jr., '32Ba, is a member of the firm of Shirley, Wilson & Weaver, patent attorneys, in Washington, D. C.

1933—

Barton Travers Hulse is with the Curtiss Aeroplane Division of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Buffalo, New York. He has just returned from a trip to China, Burma, Straits Settlement, Manila and Hongkong.

Eleanor Knighton (Pritchard), '33Bs, is teaching at the Roser Park Elementary School, St. Petersburg, Florida.

Anne Elizabeth Shawen (Rand), '33Ba, national secretary, Alpha Chi Omega, attended the National Pan-hellenic regional conference for District V at the University of Tennessee.

Ellen Lamar Thomas, '33Ba, is teaching at the St. Petersburg (Florida) High School and writing for national publications.

J. Peterfield Trent, Jr., '33x, is assistant manager of the State Theatre at Farmville, Virginia. In 1934 he received the B.S. degree from Hampden-Sydney College.

1934—

Frances Bates, '34Ba, received the M.A. degree from Teachers' College in June, 1939. Her address is 3200 Duke Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

Sara Iobst (Reed), '34Bs, is with the Germantown Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

James Radcliffe, Jr., '34Bs, graduated from Yale Medical School in 1938 and served a two year internship at Abington Memorial Hospital, Abington, Pennsylvania, ending June 1,



1940. In October, 1940, he commenced a three year fellowship in internal medicine at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota. Mrs. Radcliffe was Elizabeth Lawrie Gordon, '36x. Their home address is 417 Third Street, S.W., Rochester, Minnesota.

1935—

Thomas Brantley Henderson, Jr., '35x, is district forester for Tidewater Virginia, embracing 35 counties, with headquarters in Richmond. Brantley graduated from the North Carolina State Forest School. His address is 6 Federal Street, Sandston, Virginia.

Theodore B. Kingsbury III (Ted Walker Coleman), '35 Ba, PBK, has located in the law office of his cousin, the late C. Harding Walker, at Heathsville, Virginia, to practice law. He was a member of the 1940 graduating class of the University of Pennsylvania Law School and passed the Virginia State Bar examinations last June.

Helen Virginia Marston, '35x, is assistant dietitian in University Hospital, Augusta, Georgia. She received a B.S. degree from Madison College and trained in dietetics at Watts Hospital, Durham, North Carolina.

James Weaver Reed, '35Ba, received the degree of D.D.S. from the Medical College of Virginia in 1939. He is a lieutenant in the dental reserve and is stationed at Langley Field, Virginia.

1936—

A note from Karin Serbell (Malmstrom), '36Ba, reads: "Best bicycling conditions one could have wished for this summer—very little rain and almost no automobiles to bother one on the road—drought and gasoline deficiency. We buy sugar, soap, flour, hard bread, coffee, tea and margarine with ration cards. Even so still like living in Sweden better than in the U.S.A.—otherwise would have returned long ago." Her new address is Naltrerist vogen 6, Stockholm, Sweden.

1937—

Alice Edna Allen (Buck), '37Ba, is secretary to the Employment Division Director W.P.A., District No. 4, Wilmington, North Carolina. She is living at 206 South Fifth Street, Wilmington.

George P. Glauner, '37x, received the D.D.S. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1939; interned at the Metropolitan Hospital in New York City, and now has opened offices in The Mermont, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, for the practice of dentistry.

Alberta Lohden, '37x, is one of the secretaries of Malcolm Muir, president and publisher of *Newsweek*.

Charles Stevens, '37x, is with the Senate Coffee Company, Tampa, Florida.

Augusta Porter, '37Ba-'40M, is teaching Latin at the Woodrow Wilson High School, Portsmouth, Virginia.

1938—

Herbert G. Cobb, '38Ba, is employed by Chesapeake-Camp Corporation, Franklin, Virginia, as company surveyor.

Mamie Estelle Kidd, '38x, is assistant night supervisor in the hospital where she trained as a nurse. Her address is McKim Hall, University Hospital, University, Virginia.

1939—

Only two days after election day I received a little notice reminding me again that an alumni letter was due. I can hear all of you who gave me bits of information at Homecoming grumbling under your breath and deciding that I'm a thoroughly unreliable "P.S."

Armina Elizabeth Crosby, '39Ba, thank you very much for your newsy letter. "Trudy" is assistant librarian in the West Side High School, Newark, New Jersey. She was librarian last year at the Oceana High School in Oceana, Virginia. The poor soul slaves from 10:30 A.M. to 5:15 P.M. every day but Saturday. Trudy tells me that Cynthia Hamm, '39Ba, is librarian in her home town high school at Paulsboro, New Jersey. Maurine Stuart, '39Ba, was married to William Dulin on October

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5th in St. Paul's Rock Creek Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C. Beal Sale (Thomas), '39Bs, was matron of honor; Jean Warren, '39Ba, Frances Eels, '39Ba, Evelyn Robinson, '40Ba, and Mildred Heineman, '37Ba, were bridesmaids. "Reenie" and her husband are living at 4500 Chase Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland. Jean Baker, '39Ba, is working in the china and glassware department of Higbee's Department Store in Cleveland. I believe that you all know that Jane Baker, '39Ba, is at the Cleveland Institute of Music.

"Pinky" (Margaret W.) Palmer, '39Ba, my best wishes to you. Pinky's engagement to Truman W. Read has been announced. They are planning to be married next spring. Pinky writes that Janet Murray, '39Bs, has announced her engagement. Janet is doing research work in New York this winter. For your information, Pinky, Monongahela is a small city twenty-five miles south of Pittsburgh.

Betty Roberts, '39x, is living in Miami, Florida. She was graduated from the University of Alabama in 1939 and spent last year teaching first year French at the University. She has a job tutoring in private school in Miami. Betty's address is "Castlereagh," 1005 Brishell Avenue, Miami.

Barbara Wastcoat's, '39Bs, engagement to Richard Serbeck was announced in September. "Barbie's" fiancé is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Homecoming was fine. I was a little dubious about seeing all the "new faces" and a little fearful that I wouldn't "know a soul," but there were so many people back that Williamsburg seemed like the same place. To top off such a perfect Homecoming we defeated the University of Virginia 13-6. Fortunately there was a play that week-end and, as usual, the production (You Can't Take It With You) and the sets were excellent.

"Pru" Searle, '39Bs, is teaching at Wytheville, Virginia. Aletha Ward, '39Ba, was married in August to Harold Eaton. (Beebe, where are you living now? How about a card?)

The information about Jean Warren, '39Ba, is as follows: After receiving her M.A. at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (Medford, Mass.) in June, 1940, she was appointed to do research and statistics with the Advisory Commission to National Defense in Washington, D. C. Her home address is 2200 19th Street.

Lucille Haynes, '39Ba, is receptionist for the *New Yorker* magazine; Ruth Davis, '39Ba, is teaching at Matthew Whaley School in Williamsburg; Lura Goddin, '39Ba, is teaching at Columbia, South Carolina.

Dorothy Dickie, '39Ba, received the degree of Bachelor of Library Science from Columbia University in June, 1940. Powell F. Wartel, '39Ba, is in the second year class at the Cornell Law School.

President Bryan recently received a letter from Claude Gaston R. J. Hartog, '39Ba, former French exchange student, then in camp at Montpelier, advising that although he had been bombarded while retreating had happily suffered but little from the war. He stated his family home was badly pillaged by the Germans when his parents were evacuated and that his brother who was at Dunkirk had the good luck to come through safely and with the *croix de guerre*.

Everybody please write me—and to those of you I saw at Homecoming, how about repeating the news to me?

Sincerely yours,

FRANCES GRODECOEUR,  
Permanent Secretary, Class of 1939,  
810 Howard Street,  
Monongahela, Pennsylvania.

1940—

First and foremost, will everyone of you who has written me a letter telling me of your doings and whereabouts consider this a genuine thanks from the whole class. You can expect a letter from me (but not a very prompt reply). Your letters are the meat of these summaries . . . thanks!

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A shorter time has elapsed between this issue of THE GAZETTE and the last than elapsed between graduation and the October edition, but the news, though more scarce, is just as interesting.

Marriages that have come to our attention are, first, one that took place way back last March in Miami, Florida, Dorothy (Wendy) Burrage, '40x, to George G. Labdell IV. They are living in Coral Gables, Florida. John Dillard, '40Ba, and Evelyn Lengnick, '40Ba, were married October 26, in Westfield, New Jersey, and are living at 311 South Boulevard, Richmond, Virginia. Johnnie is working for the American Tobacco Company and also has a tackle post on the "Arrows" football team. Minor Wine Thomas, '39Bs, and Annabel Brubaker (Thomas), '40Bs, are living in Williamsburg. Walter Zabel, '37Bs, and Betty Carter (Zabel), '40Ba, are living at Rivermont, Newport News, Virginia. Walt is with the Shipyard.

Engagements include Betty Wood, '40Ba, and Daniel Burr Bradley, '40x; Aura Schroeder, '41x, and Carlton Laing, '40Ba; Mary Boyce Gwaltney, '39Ba, and Robert James Tilden, '40Ba.

Medical college has nabbed a large number of our men among whom we find the following: Jimmy Dill, '40Bs, at the University of Pennsylvania; Paul Makler, '40Bs, is also at the University of Pennsylvania. His address is 421 South 49th Street, Philadelphia. Otto T. Boysen, '40Bs, is at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. His address is 919 Clinton Street, Philadelphia. Ashton Carmines, '40Bs, is here in Richmond at the Medical College of Virginia. His address is 1107 East Clay Street, Richmond.

Paul Makler wrote in to tell us that Henry Kibel, '40Ba, is attending Yale Graduate School of Fine Arts and that Sy Shwiller, '40Bs, spent part of the summer working with Mr. Cheek at the Museum of Fine Arts in Baltimore.

Several of the girls are at the Richmond Professional Institute (William and Mary Extension). Janet Wood, '40Ba, is taking the Social Service course; Maisie Coggins, '40Ba, is in the Retailing School more correctly called Store Service, I believe; Joan Bowers, '40 Ba, is in the Art School.

Others who had the courage to continue their studies are: Hope Bitting, '40Ba, who is at Tobe Coburne School of Fashion in New York; Jane Groggins, '40Bs, who is studying at business school in Philadelphia; Dorothy Sease, '40Bs, is at Pan-American Business School in Richmond. Alfred Leneir Alley, '40Ba, and Paul H. Kratzig, '40Ba, are attending the Episcopal Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia; and Eric Oppenheimer, '40x, is at the Ryan School of Aeronautics, San Diego, California; Stanley Jack Ebb is attending Boston University Graduate School of Business Administration for his master's degree. His address is 1800 Commonwealth Street, Boston.

Still more of the class have begun to get settled in the

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business world: Harry Gebauer, '40Ba, is with Reynolds Metals; Anne Warriner, '40x, is with the Life Insurance Company of Virginia; Gerry Wallace, '40Ba, is the receptionist for Arthur Murray School of Dancing in Washington; Mec Douglas, '40Ba, has moved to Durham, North Carolina, with Cockran-Hill Company. His street address is 1013 Docian Avenue. Jack Garrett, '40Ba, is working for Whittet & Shepperson, printers, Richmond, Virginia; Sam Walker, '40Bs, is in the Naval Supply Corps; Carrie Massenburg, '40Ba, is working in Newport News in a State junior executive personnel position. Gus Hanna, '40Bs, is at South Hill High School as football coach and teacher of biology, general science, history and general jack-of-all-trades. Helen Strange, '40Bs, is teaching in Charles Town, West Virginia; Helen Jones, '40Bs, teaches at Nathaniel Bacon School, Richmond; Len Owen, '40Bs, is teaching and coaching at Drewryville, Va.; Charles Leon Hayden, '40Ba, is working for the duPont Company in the cost accounting department of the auditors office at Port St. Joe, Florida; Caldwell Cason, '40Ba, is with the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company in Boston. His address is 177 Newbury Street; Tommy Cartwright, '40Ba, is with the Marshall National Bank and Trust Company, Marshall, Virginia; Peg Duryear, '40Bs, is with the Credit Association, St. Petersburg, Florida, an organization operated by her father; Gerry Gorden, '40Ba, is teaching at Great Bridge High School, R.F.D. No. 3, Norfolk, Virginia; Dorothy Walling, '40Ba, is teaching at Churchland, Virginia; Virginia Garrett, '40Ba, is teacher-librarian at the Pleasant Hill High School, King and Queen County, Virginia; June Worley, '40Ba, has a teaching position in the Norfolk Public School system; Alice Heath Gates, '40Bs, and Carolyn Frances Moses, '40Ba, are teaching at the Disputanta (Virginia) High School. Vance Fowler, '40Ba, is with the Cockran-Hill Company of Baltimore, Maryland. And, now that Sally Hall, '39Ba, has married Jimmy Ryder, '39Ba, and has quit the business world of Richmond for that of Williamsburg, I have taken her place at the State Planters Bank & Trust Company in the advertising department. Robert Murphy Newton, Jr., '40Bs, joined the United States Navy last summer. He has just completed a cruise and is now taking special training in New York. Susie Vincent, '40x, is second medical technologist at the Roanoke Hospital Association, Roanoke, Virginia.

There must be many more of you who are working and studying. Please let me know where and what by dropping a card to me now.

Of interest to all of us is the fact that the class gift has been delivered to the College and only awaits installation.

ROSA ELLIS, '40Bs,  
Permanent Secretary,  
8 Overbrook Road,  
Richmond, Virginia.

1941—

Henry Evan Davis, III, '41x, is a member of the naval reserve and has been taking special training on the U.S.S. *Arkansas*.

Harry Raymond Craig, Jr., '41x, is with the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company at Memphis, Tennessee. Mrs. Craig was formerly Dorothy Swan, '40Ba. They live at 2150 Washington Boulevard, Memphis.

Miscellaneous—

Channing Moore Hall, '08Ba, *Phi Beta Kappa*, was reelected mayor of the City of Williamsburg; Henry Morris Stryker, '18x, is vice-mayor.

Henry Morris Stryker, '18x; John Randolph Tucker, '24x; Henry Evan Davis, '03x; Thomas Jefferson Stubbs, Jr., '99Ba, *Phi Beta Kappa*, and Bathurst Daingerfield Peachy, Jr., '14Ba, are members of the Williamsburg selective service board.

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# Transition

## Marriages

1924—

Carolyn Kelly (Berl), '24Ba, K A @, and Morris D. Brewster, February 17, 1940, Wilmington, Delaware. Address: 346 Delaware Avenue, Palmerton, Pennsylvania.

1925—

Litt Hardy Zehmer, '25x, @ Δ X, and Anna Ham (Jones), October 19, 1940, at McLean, Virginia. Address: 306 Hurley Avenue, Hilton Village, Virginia.

1927—

Caroline Marshall Ribble, '27Bs, K A @, and James Robert Green, September 12, 1940, Leeds Episcopal Church, Petersburg, Virginia. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Frederick Dean Goodwin Ribble, '16Ba, and the ceremony was performed by the Right Reverend Frederick Dean Goodwin, '12Ba-M, '15Bs, Φ B K. Address: Edgemont, Virginia.

1930—

Page Lee Prillaman, '30x, and Ruby Harris; September 21, 1940. Address: Rocky Mount, Virginia.

1931—

James Eldred Swartz, '31Ba, and Virginia Ruth Hornsby, '32Ba-'36M, Φ B K, November 2, 1940, First Methodist Church, Charlottesville, Virginia. Address: Mount Jackson, Virginia. Eldred is principal of the Triplett Agricultural High School.

1932—

Georgia Louise Anderson, '32Bs, A X Ω, and Samuel Ernst McCutcheon.

James Henry Stone, '32Bs, Σ II, and Constance Isabel Lindley, October 19, 1940; Bruton Parish Church, Williamsburg, Virginia. Address: Fairfax, Virginia. Jimmy received his M.A. degree from Yale University. He is engaged in public health work.

1933—

Thomas Harmon Ayers, '33Bs, K A, and Henrietta Fitzhugh Lathrop, October 12, 1940, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. Address: 905 Floyd Avenue, Richmond, Virginia.

Francis William Hull, '33Bs, II K A, and Miriam Agnes Cooney, October 19, 1940, St. Joseph's Church, New Haven, Connecticut. Address: 211 Fountain Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

1934—

Reba Clemmer, '34x, and Russell Leonard Dunlap; August 14, 1940, Middlebrook, Virginia. Address: Renfrew, Pennsylvania. After leaving William and Mary, Reba attended Mary Baldwin College at Staunton, Virginia, and graduated in 1938 with the A.B. degree.

Grace Elizabeth Michie, '34, A X Ω, and William Cabell, October 19, 1940, Ginter Park Baptist Church, Richmond, Virginia. Address: 1421 Greycourt Avenue, Richmond, Virginia.

Otis Crozier Southern, '34Ba, Σ N, and Zetta Louise Reid, September 12, 1940, First Presbyterian Church, St. Petersburg, Florida. Address: 2625 10th Street, North, St. Petersburg. Ocie is with the P. K. Smith & Company, which handles office supplies and equipment.

Margaret Anna Turner, '34x, and Frank Richard Heller,

November 6, 1940, All Saints Episcopal Church, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

1935—

David Watson Agnew, '35Bs, Φ K T, and Jane Biggs, October 19, 1940, Norfolk, Virginia.

Woodrow Wilson Bralley, '35Bs, and Esther MacDonald Dick, November 2, 1940, Nassawaddox, Virginia. Address: Exmore, Virginia. Woodrow is principal of the Exmore-Willis Wharf School.

Melzer Forrest Diggs, Jr., '35Bs, II K A, and Eliza Aldridge, August 23, 1940. Address: St. Charles Apartments, 533 Mountain Avenue, S.W., Roanoke, Virginia.

Roland Booth Hall, '35Bs, Φ Δ X, and Laurita Elizabeth Johnson, September 14, 1940, Easton, Pennsylvania.

Lucy Warren Marston, '35x, and William Fred Blackmon, October 19, 1940, Olive Branch Christian Church, Toano, Virginia. Lucy graduated from Madison College, and was dietitian at the University Hospital, Augusta, Georgia. Address: Monticello, Georgia.

Kathryn Letitia Powell, '35x, and John Bailey Myers, October 5, 1940, Saint James Episcopal Church, Richmond, Virginia. Address: 506 South Davis Avenue, Richmond, Virginia.

Wilson Butler Riggan, '35x, and Louise Floss Gurkin, October 12, 1940, Christ and St. Luke's Church, Norfolk, Virginia.

Curtis Terrell Roach, '35x, and Eleanor Stratton Davidson, October 5, 1940. Address: Emporia, Virginia. Curtis is connected with the Farm Security Administration.

1936—

Jean Evelyn Berry, '36Ba, and Clinton Waddell Gary, October 12, 1940, Main Street, Baptist Church, Luray, Virginia. Address: Kecoughtan Court Apartments, Hampton, Virginia.

Eleana Lois Burr, '36Ba, Φ B K, and William Robert Tuthill, September 15, 1940, Round Hill Community Church, Greenwich, Connecticut. Address: 724 Broadview Terrace, Hartford, Connecticut.

Hester Ash Carter, '36Ba, and James Curran Carey, September 21, 1940, Church of Saint James the Less, Falls of Schuylkill, Pennsylvania.

Woodrow Claiborne Henderson, '36x, and Mary Elizabeth Goodwin, October 5, 1940, Second Baptist Church, Richmond, Virginia. Address: 617 Roseneath Road, Richmond, Virginia. Alexander George Russell, '34x, was one of the groomsmen. Dr. Henderson received his degree from the Medical College of Virginia. He is a member of Psi Omega dental fraternity.

Rachel Ann Perry, '36x, and William Edward Williams, October 23, 1940, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

J. Gayle Sanford, '36x, Σ A E, and Elizabeth Marshall, November 6, 1940, Montgomery, Alabama. Miss Marshall graduated from the University of Alabama, where she was a member of Alpha Gamma Delta, and has done graduate work at Tulane University. Address: Woodfin Avenue, Rivermont, Newport News, Virginia.

Elvie Adele Stephenson, '36Ba, K Δ, and Ralph Edwin Burgess, October 5, 1940, Bruton Parish Church, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Dora Terrell, '36x, X Ω, and Ernest Howard Williams, Jr., November 1, 1940, Saint Thomas Episcopal Church, Richmond, Virginia. Among the attendants were Frances Terrell (Garrett), '40Ba; Eleanor Hooker (Boisseau), '36x; Annie Murray Hooker, '37Ba, and Robert Vaughan Terrell, '34Bs.

1937—

Helen Jeannette Wallace, '37Ba, Δ Δ Δ, and John Clayton Ashton, Jr., December 30, 1939. Address: 1524 Monroe Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. Mr. Ashton graduated from the University of Maryland in 1935 and is an auditor with the Farm Security Administration.

Edith Rose Laughon, '37x, and Edward Matthew Schaaf, Jr., October 18, 1940, Barton Heights Methodist Church, Richmond, Virginia.

Ann Sutherland Price, '37Ba, Δ Δ Δ, Φ Β Κ, and William F. Saunders, October 26, 1940. Mr. Saunders, who graduated from Washington & Lee Law School in 1940, is a member of the firm of Dunnington, Bartholow & Miller, No. 1 Wall Street, New York City.

1938—

Robert William Adams, '38Bs, Σ Ν, and Lillian Halsey Robinson, '41x, Κ Κ Γ, September 20, 1940, in New York.

George Emund Anner, '38Bs, Θ Δ Χ, Φ Β Κ, and Berenice Bragdon, Maple Street Congregational Church, Danvers, Connecticut. In 1939 George received the M.A. degree from Harvard University and spent a year at Ohio State University working on his Ph.D. He is teaching electric engineering in the communications department of the New York University. He is also a second lieutenant in the United States Marine reserve. The bride was graduated from Radcliffe College in 1938. Address: Webb Avenue, Bronx, New York.

Rosa Lucille Vince, '38x, and Benjamin Franklin Rowe, October 5, 1940, Grafton Episcopal Church, Grafton, Virginia. Address: South England Street, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Francois J. Was, '38x, Θ Δ Χ, and Natalie Hand. Address: Wyckoff, New Jersey.

1939—

May Richmond Carruth, '38Ba, Κ Κ Γ, and T. Cornell Berry, September 14, 1940, Fort Belvoir, Virginia. Address: 911 Spottswood Avenue, Norfolk, Virginia.

Benjamin Franklin Crowson, Jr., '39Ba, Σ Ν, and Martha Selden Anderson, '40Ba, Κ Δ, September 19, 1940. Ben has an office at 204 Colorado Building, 14th and G Streets, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Eliza Craddock East, '39Bs, Χ Ω, and John S. Fitch, July 28, 1940, Waynesboro, Virginia.

Sarah Louise Hall, '39Ba, Κ Α Θ, Φ Β Κ, and Franklin Pierce Ryder, II, '39Ba, Κ Α, November 9, 1940, Chapel of the Sir Christopher Wren Building, College of William and Mary. "Jimmy" is with Williamsburg Restoration, Inc.

Mary Allen Kearney, '39Ba, Α Χ Ω, and Leo Mitkevich, '39Bs, October 17, 1940, St. Bede's Chapel, Williamsburg, Virginia. Address: 2503 Orcutt Avenue, Newport News, Virginia. Leo is with the Shipyard.

Alma Van Blarcom, '39Ba, and George Lorimer Walker, '39Bs, June 12, 1940. Address: Middletown, Virginia. George is teaching at Stephens City.

Phyllis Maurine Stuart, '39Ba, Φ Β Κ, and William Dulin, October 5, 1940, St. Paul's Rock Creek Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C. Address: 4500 Chase Avenue, Bethesda, Maryland.

Aletha Winston Ward, '39Ba, Α Χ Ω, and Harold Irving Eaton, Jr., August 22, 1940, Church of the Epiphany, Ventnor, New Jersey. Address: Chelsea Village Apartment No. 14, Hartford Court, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Sarah Jane White, '39Bs, Δ Δ Δ, and James Rutledge Peake, Jr., October 12, 1940, First Baptist Church, Norfolk, Virginia.

1940—

Dorothy Burrage, '40x, and George G. Labdell, IV, March 1940 in Miami, Florida. Address: Coral Gables, Florida.

Mildred Carole Creasy, '40x, and Joseph Henry Godwin, September 14, 1940. Address: 120 du Pont Circle, Norfolk, Virginia.

Lucie Lorraine Dreyer, '40Ba, and Raymond Butterfield Hitchcock, October 5, 1940. Address: 9 Litchfield Street, Springfield, Vermont.

Enid Frances Edgerly, '40x, and James William Johnstone, May 27, 1939. Address: 210—22nd Avenue, North East, St. Petersburg, Florida.

Lucy Maxine Hines, '40Ba, and Royall Beverly Watkins,

November 26, 1940, Chapel of the Sir Christopher Wren Building, College of William and Mary. Mr. Watkins was graduated from Randolph-Macon College with the B.A. degree and received his Bachelor of Divinity degree from Emory University.

Cornelia Womble Hoge, '40x, Κ Α Θ, and Pinkham Smith, June 11, 1940. Connie was graduated in June from the University of Hawaii. In her second year she became a member of "Hai Pookela," the women's honorary society. Lieutenant Smith is with the United States Army Air Corps at Wheeler Field, Hawaii.

Evelyn Ruth Lengnick, '40Ba, Κ Δ, and John Edward Dillard, '40Ba, Σ Α Ε, October 26, 1940. Address: 311 South Boulevard, Richmond, Virginia.

Janet Rhodes Rosenson, '40Ba, and Jerome Schloss, September 12, 1940, at the New York Supreme Court by Judge Eder. Address: Fifth Avenue Hotel, 24 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Ruth Florence Struminger, '40Ba, and Martin L. Greenberg, October 12, 1940. Address: 1601 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, New York.

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1942—

Virginia Charlotte Henderson, '42x, and Thomas Goree Little, September 28, 1940, Chapel of the Sir Christopher Wren Building, College of William and Mary. Address: Williamsburg, Virginia.

1943—

Henry Haskins Dodge, '43x, and Emily Hill, September 7, 1940, Colonial Heights Methodist Church, Petersburg, Virginia. Henry is studying at the University of Virginia at Meadowbrook Heights, Charlottesville, Virginia. Carl Marvin Voyles, Jr., '43x, was best man, Dyckman Ware Vermilye, '43x, was one of the ushers, and Alfred Leneir Alley, '40Ba, sang.

*Correction—*

The GAZETTE for October, 1940, announced the marriage of George Henry Bunch, Jr., '38Ba, Σ A E, and Mercedes Allen, '39Ba, K Δ. The editors have learned that the GAZETTE was unintentionally misinformed and therefore wish to correct the announcement and express apology for any embarrassment that such an announcement might have caused.

↑ ↑ ↑

### Births

1923—

A son, James Sidney Jenkins, Jr., September 13, 1940, to James Sidney Jenkins, '23Ba, and Dorning Prideaux (Jenkins).

1930—

A daughter, Sally Lees Norton, May 5, 1940, to Paul W. Norton, '30Ba, and Mrs. Norton.

1931—

A daughter, Ann Carol Lorentzen, September 22, 1940, to Herbert Turner Lorentzen, '31Bs, and Mrs. Lorentzen.

A daughter, September 22, 1940, to William Leary Scott, '31Ba, and Hallie Haxall King (Scott), '25x.

1932—

A son, James G. Meehan, Jr., October 5, 1939, to James G. Meehan and Anne Lewis Croxton (Meehan), '32Bs.

1933—

A son, Kurt Alan Hanson, March 13, 1940, to Roy Alan Hanson and Rhoda Pratt (Hanson), '33Ba.

A son, William St. Clair Jaffee, March 25, 1940, to Mortimer Gerard Jaffee, '33Bs, and Sarah W. St. Clair (Jaffee), '36x.

A son, George Errett Miley, III, September 28, 1940, to G. E. Miley, Jr. and Elizabeth Clyde Britton (Miley), '33Ba.

A son, Charles J. Rodarmor, January 30, 1940, to Charles J. Rodarmor and Virginia Bruce Bucktrout Haughwout (Rodarmor), '33Ba.

1935—

A son, October 9, 1940, to Cameron Earl Ogden, '35Bs, and Pauline Stanley (Ogden), '35Ba.

A son, T. Brantley Henderson, III, September 22, 1940, to T. Brantley Henderson, Jr., '35x, and Linda Cowles (Henderson).

1936—

A daughter, Mershon Hilliard Brownlee, June 13, 1940, to Laurence Hilliard Brownlee and Mary Mershon Kessler (Brownlee), '36Ba.

1938—

A daughter, October 3, 1940, to Ted Hugh McGowan, '38Ba, and Muriel Vandeweghe (McGowan).

↑ ↑ ↑

### Deaths

Walter Evans Myrick, '93x, on August 17, 1940, at his

home near Newsoms, Virginia. Among his survivors is a son, Leon Stanley, '23x.

Rufus Walter Powell, '94x, on October 5, 1940, in Newport News. Mr. Powell had been in the U. S. customs office for forty-one years and became deputy collector in 1929, following the death of Edloe Morecock, '92x. He attended the College for two years and then went to the Medical College of Virginia where he graduated from the School of Pharmacy. He is survived by a son, Meredith Hudson, '31x.

Frederick Southgate Taylor, Jr., '96x, recently, at his home in Norfolk. He was a member of Kappa Alpha fraternity.

Benjamin Dorsey Shreve, '04x, on August 13, 1940, at his home in Arlington.

Lee Massie Dade, '05x, on June 1, 1940, at Abingdon, Virginia. He had been a U. S. mail clerk on the Norfolk and Western Railroad for the past thirty-two years. He is survived by a brother, Robert Beverley, '06Ba. He was a member of Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity.

Annie Laurie Rives, '32x, on October 17, 1940, at Winchester. Miss Rives had been a teacher-librarian in the Stephens City High School. She is survived by a brother, Robert Carroll, '19Ba.

Colin Stokes Neal, Jr., '33x, on October 20, 1940, in Washington, D. C. Mr. Neal was a native of Emporia, Virginia.

Birdie Cox Davidson, on October 19, 1940, in Williamsburg. Mrs. Davidson was housemother at the Kappa Delta Sorority house from 1930 to June, 1939.

Josephine Henley, October 22, 1940, in Richmond. Miss Henley had been housemother for the Phi Mu Sorority.

### Law at William and Mary

*(Continued from page 7)*

students in a manner quite impossible in large law schools. According to the College records (which unfortunately are not complete) one hundred and eighty-five law degrees were conferred from 1779 to 1861. During some of these years, in fact, the only degrees granted by the College were law degrees. From 1861 to 1924, the date of the first degree granted following the revival of the law school by Dr. Chandler, three law degrees were conferred. From 1924 to the present thirty-six law degrees have been conferred. Of the two hundred and twenty-four recorded degrees, therefore, conferred over a period of one hundred and sixty-one years, more than sixteen per cent have been conferred during the last sixteen years.

Not only fortunate in its founder, the law school also was fortunate in its first professor. George Wythe, "the American Aristides," was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and Chancellor of Virginia. When, in 1790, official duties in Richmond necessitated his residing there he resigned his professorship and was succeeded by St. George Tucker, distinguished jurist and author of several of the earliest American legal classics. From Judge Tucker the line of law professorships descends: Judge William Nelson (1804), Robert Nelson (1811), Judge James Semple (1820), Judge Nathaniel Beverly Tucker, son of St. George Tucker, (1833), Judge George P. Scarborough (1852), Lucian Minor, brother of the great John B. Minor of the University of Virginia (1855), and Charles Morris (1859).<sup>10</sup> In

<sup>10</sup>The dates are those of appointment.



1920 Frederick Juchhoff,<sup>11</sup> who aided in the revival of the law school at William and Mary, taught the first courses. Among others who taught law courses from 1920 to 1927 were Professor R. L. Morton, Professor J. R. Geiger, Judge Frank Armistead, Oscar L. Shewmake, and Governor John Garland Pollard. In 1921 Dr. William Angus Hamilton joined the faculty, and in 1922 became the occupant of Wythe's historic chair of "Law and Police."

By 1927 the law faculty had been stabilized as to personnel. It consisted of William Angus Hamilton, Peter Paul Peebles,<sup>12</sup> and Dudley Warner Woodbridge. Dr. Hamilton died in 1929, and in 1930 was succeeded by Theodore Sullivan Cox, who, in 1932, was appointed Dean, the first to hold this rank.<sup>13</sup> The present faculty consists of four professors, Theodore Sullivan Cox, Dudley Warner Woodbridge, Edgar Maria Foltin, and Frederick Keating Beutel,<sup>14</sup> a law librarian John Latané Lewis, Jr., who is also an instructor,<sup>15</sup> one part-time instructor Walter Edward Hoffman, a practicing attorney in Norfolk, a special lecturer Charles P. Sherman, LL.D., D.C.L. (one of the world's authorities on Roman Law), and a graduate assistant Paul H. Gans.<sup>16</sup> The courses conducted by these gentlemen are:

Mr. Cox—Constitutional Law, International Law, Legal Ethics, Introduction to Law.<sup>17</sup>

Mr. Woodbridge—Contracts, Torts, Property, Evidence.

Mr. Foltin—Criminal Law, Roman Law, Legal History, Legal Philosophy, Criminology,<sup>17</sup> Penology,<sup>17</sup> Psychology of Evidence.<sup>17</sup>

Mr. Beutel—Business Associations, Negotiable Instruments, Conflict of Laws, Government Regulation of Business, Administrative Law, Bankruptcy.

Mr. Lewis—Legal Bibliography, Equity, Sales, Wills.

Mr. Hoffman—Procedure.

The institutions at which the members of the faculty of Jurisprudence have studied form a not unimpressive group. They are: William and Mary, University of Virginia, Washington and Lee, Harvard, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Chicago, Columbia, Georgetown, George Washington, Maryland, Stanford, Johns Hopkins, Washington, Cornell, Innsbruck, and Munich.

As a result of the ratio between faculty and students, a very intimate contact exists which has developed mutual understanding and respect and an unusually high morale.

<sup>11</sup>Mr. Juchhoff was Professor of Economics and Accounting and Director of the School of Business Administration.

<sup>12</sup>In 1924 Mr. Peebles received the first law degree granted by the College since 1869. He died in 1938 and was succeeded by Edgar M. Foltin, former Dean of the Faculty of Law of the University of Prague.

<sup>13</sup>Dr. Hamilton held the rank of Professor of Jurisprudence and Dean of the School of Economics and Business Administration, while Dr. Pollard was Professor of Government and Citizenship and Dean of the Marshall-Wythe School.

<sup>14</sup>Former Dean of the Law School of Louisiana State University.

<sup>15</sup>The Association of American Law Schools requires of its members a full-time faculty of at least four and a librarian who devotes the majority of his time to the law library.

<sup>16</sup>Mr. Gans (J.U.D. University of Vienna) is engaged in the study of American Law.

<sup>17</sup>Although these courses possess considerable legal content, they do not apply toward the law degree.

At the head of the list of illustrious Americans who studied law at William and Mary stands John Marshall. His law study was brief; may we hope that it was intensive. It is interesting, however, to speculate on the influence which the teacher George Wythe exerted on the student John Marshall, in developing the latter's concept of judicial review expressed so forcefully in the case of *Marbury vs. Madison*.<sup>18</sup> For in 1782, five years before the Constitutional Convention, Chancellor Wythe took occasion to say:

"Nay, more, if the whole legislature, an event to be depreciated, should attempt to overleap the bounds prescribed to them by the people, I, in administering the public justice of the country, will meet the united powers at my seat in this tribunal; and, pointing to the Constitution, will say to them, here is the limit of your authority; and hither shall you go but not further."<sup>19</sup>

Another eminent jurist who was one of Wythe's students at William and Mary was Spencer Roane, twenty-seven years a member of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia and the man who would have been Chief Justice of the United States if President Jefferson could have dislodged Chief Justice Marshall. Another justice of the Supreme Court of the United States who studied law at William and Mary was Philip Pendleton Barbour, who, before his elevation to the bench, was a member of Congress for fourteen years. Then there was John J. Crittenden, author of the "Crittenden Propositions" which in December, 1860 he introduced in the Senate as a compromise to avert civil war. And James Murray Mason, of "Mason and Slidell" fame, the grandson of the illustrious author of the Virginia Bill of Rights, also received his legal education at William and Mary. Among the law alumni of lesser prominence was Henry St. George Tucker, the son of William and Mary's second professor of law, who himself became the third to hold the professorship of law at Charlottesville. It was he who gave to the University of Virginia its proudest possession—the Honor System. The three greatest names, perhaps, connected with the teaching of law in Virginia are Wythe, Minor, and Tucker. To William and Mary alone belongs the Wythe tradition; the Minor tradition is shared with the University of Virginia; while the Tucker tradition embraces William and Mary, the University of Virginia, and Washington and Lee.<sup>20</sup>

While too few years have elapsed for the present alumni to become as distinguished as their predecessors, the recent graduates of the Department of Jurisprudence are to be found in private practice, in faculties of law, and in public service.

#### CLASSROOMS AND LIBRARY

The Department of Jurisprudence very appropriately is located in Marshall-Wythe Hall, which bears the

<sup>18</sup>1 Cranch 137 (1803).

<sup>19</sup>*Commonwealth vs. Caton* (4 Call 5).

<sup>20</sup>Washington and Lee's distinguished law professor and dean John Randolph Tucker was the son of Henry St. George Tucker and the grandson of St. George Tucker; Dean Tucker's son, Henry St. George Tucker also was professor and dean at Washington and Lee.

joint names of William and Mary's most distinguished law student and his great law teacher. In this building also are the Departments of Economics, Government, History, and Sociology which comprise the Marshall-Wythe School of Government and Citizenship. The classrooms devoted to Jurisprudence together with the offices of the law faculty are on the third floor.

Since 1931 the law library has occupied the third floor of the College library building. From an extremely meager and somewhat scattered collection it has been transformed, during the past ten years, into a well-rounded and reasonably complete library of some fifteen thousand volumes. Since 1932 it has been under the immediate supervision of the law librarian, Mr. Lewis. Well organized and ably administered it forms the living center of the scholarship of the Department of Jurisprudence while contributing in no small measure to that of the whole College.

#### CONCLUSION

The story of the law school is to a considerable degree the story of the College. Distinguished and great it declined and all but perished, only to rise again. Through bright days and dark days, good fortune and ill, through War and Reconstruction, economic and social upheaval, it has survived. And so today, despite past discouragements and uncertainties, the lamp of the law burns brightly at William and Mary.

#### 1940 State Champions

(Continued from page 1)

crowd ever to see a game in the William and Mary stadium—turned out in hopeful anticipation of seeing the Indians do what no other William and Mary football team had ever done—defeat a University of Virginia eleven. And 11,000 highly partisan fans saw the well-drilled Indians do just that. The final score was: William and Mary 13, Virginia 6. And with all due respects to the Virginia team, the Cavaliers got off lightly, at that.

True to advance notices, the game turned out to be a battle of Voyles' power plays versus Murray's razzle-dazzle. But as the coaching gentry would put it, the Indians were "ready" for this game, offensively and defensively. Harvey Johnson, William and Mary's big 210-pound fullback who is variously known as The Stud, The Horse, and The Bull, but who is called just plain "Luke" by his teammates, had a good day against the Cavaliers. He battered the big Virginia line to a pulp, scored both William and Mary touchdowns, and kicked the only extra point of the game.

He also failed to cover his man properly on a pass play midway the fourth quarter. The result: Bill Dudley passed over Johnson's head to Jim White, left end, and White outdistanced the field for 55 yards and a Virginia touchdown.

Hastily recapitulating from memory, we find that William and Mary wound up its 1940 campaign with a record identical with that of 1939. The Indians won six games, lost two, and tied one—which isn't at all bad when you consider that the William and Mary team

#### The Real Victory

(Continued from page 1)

Through nine games of which the Indians won six, tied one, and lost two, our team played the type of football that made its sponsors swell with pride and its opponents pay public tribute to the sportsmanship and clean playing of the entire team. Our greatest victories—Virginia and Richmond—were won the hard way charging through the line—the sort of football that the grandstands like to see. In an editorial following the Thanksgiving Game the *Richmond News Leader* had this to say:

"Once those wearers of the green got moving, they did not leave long in doubt the question of which was the better team. . . . Yes, the better of the two teams won, and won in a fashion so clean-cut that no room for argument was left. William and Mary deserves the State championship she has won. . . ."

William and Mary played clean football from beginning to end and that, more than anything else, makes the state title worthwhile. It is a tribute to the team that played the games—it is a tribute to the coaching staff that would have it no other way.

When Carl Voyles became Athletic Director not two years ago, no one expected him to produce anything like a championship team for several years. He, more than any other, frowned upon any reference to miracles that alumni secretly hoped for. Nor does he, even now, look upon the accomplishments as miracles but as the direct result of hard work on the part of team and coaches. He promises nothing more for the future. He has brought to William and Mary alumni, students, and friends, quenching victories after a long siege of disappointing thirst. It would be unfortunate should we, in the grandstands, become so drunk with victory that we would lose sight of the fundamentals of the game. We shall not have championship teams every year and should not expect them. Win, lose, or draw, we should and shall be satisfied so long as Carl Voyles and his able assistants develop teams of the high caliber as that which won our first State Championship.

We salute Carl Voyles for what he has done for William and Mary but more important—we salute him for those things for which he stands.

was a marked one in every Big Six game it played. Mindful of the Indians' slightly sensational performance under Voyles in 1939, the five other Big Six schools were "laying" for William and Mary, as the boys would say.

The only two defeats administered the Indians came from N. C. State and Navy. N. C. State, the underdog in a night game at Norfolk before 17,000, caught the Tribesmen before they were ready and William and Mary, considering the dismal show it put on, was lucky to get away with a 16-0 lacing. Navy was the only other team to whip the Indians. The final was 19-7, but up until midway the final period it was 7-7—thanks to a 43-yard touchdown run in the second quarter by Johnny Korczowski, William and Mary fullback. However, despite the Indians' noble stand, it was generally agreed that Navy had the better team, or was it agreed?

Among William and Mary's victims over the course of the season was a 20-13 triumph over Virginia Tech (Tech scoring on two recovered fumbles deep in Indian territory); a 41-0 rout of Hampden-Sydney; a 32-0 whitewashing of the Apprentice School; and a 46-6 slaughter of Randolph-Macon. Too, there were Virginia and Richmond. The 0-0 tie played with V.M.I. at

Lexington was fairly satisfactory to both parties—particularly so to the Indians, who seem to have read too much psychology and simply knew that they must have a letdown on the Saturday following their humbling of Virginia.

William and Mary didn't have the "All-Americans" and the "All-So-And-Sos," but William and Mary did have a pretty fair country ball team. And we haven't heard anybody say that King Carl Voyles isn't tops in the coaching business in this neck of the woods.

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### Dr. William B. Newcomb, '06

(Continued from page 3)

Nor did Dr. Newcomb forget the tide-washed shores of Virginia's low country. He had a yen to return and Norfolk appeared to be a promising field for an internist. Finding it to his liking, he came. Not far away was his home in Sassafras, Gloucester County, where his life and education began, the one on July 28, 1886, and the latter at an early age under private tutors and at Old Gloucester Academy, where Mr. Tabb was headmaster.

At the age of sixteen, he was adjudged ready to enter William and Mary, following family footsteps.

No one in Williamsburg mistook the arriving sixty-pound freshman for a prospective fullback, but the name of Newcomb was known there, and he had other merits.

The college had no particular entrance requirements in this era, but it did have some "staying" rules. Sixty or seventy freshmen, Dr. Newcomb recalls, would thin out to a mere handful, a ninety per cent toll being nothing unusual.

The weight of the War Between the States had not lifted entirely and educational facilities of the first order were not available to many boys, especially in the outlying districts. Hence, so many came to college unprepared. The college, of course, took this into consideration and if a student showed promise, the faculty tried to fill in his lack of preparation.

"The old faculty was an inspiration," Dr. Newcomb reflects.

"There was a personal contact, a kindly interest that was possible in a small school.

"There was but little hazing. You might call it selective hazing, with only the freshest of the freshmen picked for initiation ceremonies. The upper classmen, it should be taken into account, weren't quite as numerous as the freshmen.

"One evening, early in the autumn of my freshman year, Fred Parrish, ever an organizer, up from Goochland County and now a lawyer in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, sent for me to come over to his room in Old Brafferton. He was a fellow classmate.

"Look here, he said, 'the freshman class will have to be organized. How would you like to be secretary?'

"I was rather amazed, but when the election was all over I was the class secretary and Parrish was the president. He could have gone far had he followed politics."

Among other classmates who have made their mark in the world are James N. Hillman, president of Emory and Henry College, and Robert E. Henley, vice president and general counsel of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia.

Sports activities among the Indians were just what the students made them. Once, in the 1902-06 period, Coach Blanchard, a Bowdoin (Maine) College star, gave the boys some much-needed coaching, with good results. Hubbard Lloyd, later a foreign missionary, was one of the outstanding athletes then.

Even tennis, which requires very little financing, had hard sledding. Fellow students remember that Billy Newcomb had much to do with inaugurating tennis at William and Mary.

He also was one of the editors of the annual, the *Colonial Echo*. His social fraternity is the Pi Kappa Alpha. Dances, he recalls, occupied a high place on the social calendar and name orchestras were brought in, just as they are today.

Love of horses Dr. Newcomb carries with him from his boyhood in Gloucester and the rise in interest in horses around Norfolk is, in part, due to him. When he arrived in Norfolk he found only a small group interested in riding, breeding and the ring. Now, while Norfolk does not pretend to rival Northern Virginia, it certainly would be included in any horse country map of the Old Dominion.

Dr. Newcomb is a member of the Princess Anne Hunt Club and also of the Princess Anne Country Club, as well as the Cavalier Beach Club and the Surf Beach Club.

He has watched, with keen interest, the renaissance of the College of William and Mary. One of his prized possessions in his home (he chooses to remain single) is a photograph of members of the William and Mary faculty as it was when he was a student. In the group are Professors Hall, Wharton, Stubbs and others, who were an inspiration in his undergraduate days, and an inspiration still to a man who continues in his quest of science that man may live longer and better.

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### Homecoming Attracts Record Crowd

(Continued from page 8)

liers. Chandler Hall received the fourth prize. Judges of the parade were: Andrew Edward Harvey, Graves Glenwood Clark, Kathleen Alsop, '25, Mrs. Joseph Roy Geiger, and The Reverend Thomas J. Walsh. Contributing to the color of the parade were the William and Mary and Virginia Bands.

Following the parade the Alumni Association met in special meeting to act upon a proposal to amend its by-laws. By unanimous vote of those present, Article VI was amended to read as follows:

The annual dues for membership in the Association shall be determined by the Board of Directors, and shall carry with it an annual subscription to such publication as the Board of Directors may determine

(Continued on page 26)

# Hockey Tourney Held Here

Because of the annual Thanksgiving football mania, heightened this year by William and Mary's smashing triumph over Richmond, not many folks (except dyed-in-the-wool fans) got around to seeing it, but records will show that on November 21, 22, and 23 there was held at the College a sporting event of national importance—the 19th annual United States women's field hockey tournament.

There were approximately 150 players and twelve teams entered in the three-day affair. Each team played three games, one on each day of the tournament, and after it was all over two United States, or "All-American," teams were chosen by the tournament selection committee. These two teams then played an exhibition game on Saturday afternoon, officially terminating the 1940 meeting.

A quite natural question to ask would be, "Who won the tournament?" but when you make any such query as that, you're just showing your field hockey ignorance. There isn't any winner. For reasons best known to themselves, the teams, chosen after local and sectional tournaments, hie themselves off to some distant point, play one hour of hockey each day, and then hie themselves back to wherever they came from. All this, mind you, without so much as a murmur of "championship," "title," and other terms familiar to masculine sport fans.

Aside from the scores of the six daily games, which, inasmuch as no championship is involved, really mean nothing, it doesn't seem as if much is accomplished at national field hockey tournaments. But the girls have a good time and, if they prove particularly adept at handling a hockey stick, they stand a chance of getting their names in the papers by dint of being selected on either the United States first or reserve team. It so happened that the Selection Committee last week was

somewhat embarrassed by the fact that the 1940 Reserve team put it on the regulars in Saturday afternoon's exhibition game, 2 to 1.

The best hockey in the tournament was played by the two teams from the Middle Atlantic area, most members of which were from Philadelphia or nearby towns. Neither of the two Middle Atlantic teams were beaten during the tournament, and, as a reward for their untiring efforts, eight members of the two Middle Atlantic elevens were named on the "All-American" first team. Six of the eight were holdovers from the 1939 All-American, which, for them, detracted somewhat from the novelty of the thing.

Several of our William and Mary co-eds played in the tournament with a team known as the "Etceteras." These included Grace Flavell, Mary Moncure, Peggy Lebar, Cleo Tweedy, Peggy Allen, and Mary Ruth Black. Two other William and Mary undergraduates, Martha Snow and Gladys Jones, performed with the South East Reserve team.

The twelve competing teams came from all parts of the United States—from the northeast, the southeast, the midwest, the Pacific Coast, the Great Lakes, and the Middle Atlantic sector. Players from the Pacific Coast flew by plane to the tournament.

Present at the three-day affair were the following persons of prominence in the world of women's field hockey: Miss Cynthia Wesson, President of the U.S. F.H.A.; Miss Constance M. K. Applebee, the energetic English woman who first introduced field hockey into the United States in 1901; Miss Patricia Jarrett, former newspaper woman in Melbourne, Australia, and now connected with the Australian Legation in Washington; Miss Majorie Bouve, head of the Bouve School of Physical Education in Boston, Massachusetts.

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## Homecoming Attracts Record Crowd

*(Continued from page 25)*

upon. In no event, however, shall the annual dues be less than \$3.00.

There shall be no life memberships other than those existing as of October 26, 1940, except such honorary life memberships as shall be conferred by the Alumni Association from time to time.

A picnic luncheon was served to over eight hundred alumni and guests on Lake Matoaka, and shortly before game time festivities started in the Stadium. President Bryan, Vernon M. Geddy, and Dean Frederick D. G. Ribble, spoke briefly over the public address system, welcoming the high school students on behalf of the College, the Restoration, and the University of Virginia.

The game with the University of Virginia was the high point of the day's activities and will be long remembered by those in attendance as one of the hardest fought ever played by the Indians and the first time

that William and Mary defeated Virginia in football.

The game, followed by the alumni dance that night, ended the most colorful and successful Homecoming Day the College has yet seen.

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## California Looks at William and Mary

*(Continued from page 8)*

without taking into account the values that have been given to education through William and Mary throughout the years of its existence.

In California we like to think of the vast open spaces, a great country in the making, with a great day of development which has not yet arrived and like to expand our mental vision to embrace this new and greater day yet to come. We like to think of our boys and girls as being exposed to the finest and best the country has to provide in educational values. We believe William and Mary, along with four or five other great institutions of this country, most typifies this aspiration we too have in view.

## Enrollment Shows Little Change

(Continued from page 9)

VIRGINIA			
COUNTIES AND CITIES	WOMEN	MEN	TOTAL
Essex	1	1	2
Fairfax	4	1	5
Fauquier	4	0	4
Floyd	0	0	0
Fluvanna	0	0	0
Franklin	0	2	2
Frederick	1	2	3
Giles	0	0	0
Gloucester	1	3	4
Goochland	0	0	0
Grayson	0	0	0
Greene	0	0	0
Greensville	1	0	1
Halifax	0	1	1
Hanover	1	0	1
Henrico	1	1	2
Richmond	35	20	55
Henry	2	1	3
Highland	0	0	0
Isle of Wight	1	4	5
James City	2	3	5
Williamsburg	21	35	56
King and Queen	0	0	0
King George	2	1	3
King William	1	1	2
Lancaster	2	1	3
Lee	0	1	1
Loudoun	5	0	5
Louisa	0	0	0
Lunenburg	2	5	7
Madison	0	0	0
Mathews	2	0	2
Mecklenburg	0	3	3
Middlesex	2	1	3
Montgomery	0	0	0
Nansemond	7	7	14
Nelson	0	0	0
New Kent	1	1	2
Norfolk	3	2	5
Norfolk City	40	31	71
Portsmouth	9	19	28
Northampton	4	2	6
Northumberland	0	1	1
Nottoway	1	1	2
Orange	0	0	0
Page	1	0	1
Patrick	1	1	2
Pittsylvania	1	1	2
Danville	1	1	2
Powhatan	0	0	0
Prince Edward	1	0	1
Prince George	1	15	16
Prince William	3	3	6
Princess Anne	2	2	4
Pulaski	1	0	1

VIRGINIA			
COUNTIES AND CITIES	WOMEN	MEN	TOTAL
Rappahannock	0	0	0
Richmond	0	1	1
Roanoke	2	0	2
Roanoke City	8	5	13
Rockbridge	1	0	1
Rockingham	1	2	3
Russell	1	0	1
Scott	0	0	0
Shenandoah	1	3	4
Smyth	1	0	1
Southampton	1	6	7
Spotsylvania	0	0	0
Fredericksburg	1	1	2
Stafford	0	0	0
Surry	0	1	1
Sussex	3	1	4
Tazewell	1	0	1
Warren	1	0	1
Warwick	2	5	7
Newport News	7	14	21
Washington	1	1	2
Westmoreland	1	2	3
Wise	4	1	5
Wythe	2	0	2
York	4	4	8
	274	270	544

OUT OF STATE			
STATES AND COUNTIES	WOMEN	MEN	TOTAL
Alabama	0	2	2
Arizona	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0
California	5	5	10
Colorado	0	1	1
Connecticut	7	17	24
Delaware	7	3	10
District of Columbia	27	10	37
Florida	5	5	10
Georgia	10	0	10
Idaho	0	0	0
Illinois	13	9	22
Indiana	2	2	4
Iowa	1	0	1
Kansas	3	0	3
Kentucky	2	2	4
Louisiana	3	0	3
Maine	3	2	5
Maryland	11	8	19
Baltimore	12	4	16
Massachusetts	16	30	46
Michigan	2	9	11
Minnesota	1	2	3
Mississippi	0	2	2
Missouri	3	0	3
Montana	0	0	0
Nebraska	2	0	2

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### OUT OF STATE

STATES AND COUNTIES	WOMEN	MEN	TOTAL
Nevada . . . . .	0	0	0
New Hampshire . . . . .	1	1	2
New Jersey . . . . .	10	24	34
Bergen County . . . . .	17	10	27
Essex County . . . . .	18	10	28
Hudson County . . . . .	1	5	6
Union County . . . . .	11	6	17
New Mexico . . . . .	1	0	1
New York . . . . .	28	16	44
New York City . . . . .	10	13	23
Brooklyn . . . . .	3	9	12
Nassau County . . . . .	12	5	17
Queens County . . . . .	9	9	18
Suffolk County . . . . .	5	4	9
Westchester County . . . . .	18	10	28
North Carolina . . . . .	6	8	14
North Dakota . . . . .	0	0	0
Ohio . . . . .	23	7	30
Oklahoma . . . . .	2	0	2
Oregon . . . . .	0	0	0
Pennsylvania . . . . .	28	19	47
Philadelphia . . . . .	8	3	11
Allegheny County . . . . .	5	13	18
Delaware County . . . . .	9	10	19
Montgomery County . . . . .	7	3	10
Rhode Island . . . . .	1	1	2
South Carolina . . . . .	2	0	2
South Dakota . . . . .	0	0	0
Tennessee . . . . .	4	6	10
Texas . . . . .	4	2	6
Utah . . . . .	0	0	0
Vermont . . . . .	0	1	1
Washington . . . . .	1	0	1
West Virginia . . . . .	2	10	12
Wisconsin . . . . .	3	1	4
Wyoming . . . . .	0	0	0
Canal Zone . . . . .	1	0	1
Cuba . . . . .	0	1	1
France . . . . .	1	0	1
Haiti . . . . .	2	0	2
Hawaii . . . . .	1	0	1
Japan . . . . .	1	0	1
Philippine Islands . . . . .	1	2	3
Puerto Rico . . . . .	1	1	2
	392	323	715

### SUMMARY

Virginia Women . . . . .	274
Out-of-State Women . . . . .	392
Total Women . . . . .	666
Virginia Men . . . . .	270
Out-of-State Men . . . . .	323
Total Men . . . . .	593

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pleasure than anything else  
you can buy for the money.

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Carton that says

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