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VOLUME V

NUMBER 1

The
M o n a d n o c k
of the
CLARK GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Plan to attend the meetings of the
NATIONAL
COUNCIL OF GEOGRAPHY TEACHERS
and the
ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHERS

SEND YOUR DOLLAR

The work of editing the *MONADNOCK* falls to the students in the Graduate School of Geography who are in residence.

Each year the people who have gone out from Clark have responded in a most satisfactory way. Some, in fact, have contributed beyond the actual dues required by your organization. You who are not here can best assist in the work by being prompt in paying your dues and in sending in contributions of interest to former students. The *MONADNOCK* is for you and we need your help to put it over. Be prompt in remitting your annual fee; help us to make this the best year yet.

A HISTORY OF THE FIRST TEN YEARS

The staff of the School of Geography have laid out a plan for a volume which will mark the closing of the tenth year in the history of our School of Geography. This volume will contain as full a record as possible of the fields of activities of the staff and the alumni. You will receive requests for information and prompt and accurate replies will be appreciated so that this publication may be issued at the commencement period next June. The first ten graduate groups from the School of Geography will be included in the records.

Plans for an album. A plan has been approved and work has been

begun on a School of Geography album in which pictures of all who have attended the school will be placed. Photographs taken on field trips or in the workroom will be appropriate. Clippings or special announcements may be included.

Guy Burnham will have charge of this album. If you have not given to the School of Geography a picture of yourself duly autographed, please do so at the first possible moment. If you have any photographs which illustrate events or characters in the history of the school, please present to us a copy of each with full legends or descriptions.

The *MONADNOCK*

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VOLUME V

DECEMBER, 1930

NO. 1

THE HIGH SIERRAS AND THE REDWOOD HIGHWAY

BY WALLACE W. ATWOOD

President of the National Parks Association

Nowhere else in North America are there so many bold, rugged, rocky groups of sharp mountain peaks as in the High Sierras. Nowhere are there more beautiful mountain lakes or more picturesque stream courses. Nowhere in North America, except in the High Sierras, is there a canyon 8,000 feet deep.

Riding in a saddle through these high mountains during the cool, clear days of the summer, furnishes a delightful series of experiences to the lover of the out-of-doors. To rise higher and higher on the Muir Trail to points 12,000 and even 13,600 feet above the sea; to look out over a landscape in which scores of mountain lakes may be seen; to cross the great amphitheatres where ancient glaciers formed, where they scoured the bed rock surfaces, smoothed and polished the rocks and upon retreat left their tools strewn over the floor of the basins; to look down an escarpment 11,000 feet to the floor of the Great Basin to the east of the range and meditate on the differential movements that have taken place in the crustal portion of the earth during the remaking of the Sierras; to descend thousands of feet into canyons carved by the persistent work of running

water and later modified by gigantic tongues of ice; all force one to stretch his imagination in an attempt to appreciate the great forces of nature which have been operative in the history of the Sierra Nevada range. They force one to stretch his imagination in an effort to appreciate the time that has elapsed in the preparation of the present landscape.

The region is a wilderness. Much of it is without good grasslands and without forests. From many points an outlook over a score of square miles may be had where not a tree can be seen. The high mountain landscape equals in extent many areas like those of the European Alps put together. It cannot be matched unless we turn to the Himalayas, the Caucasus, or the Andes. It is a land where few wild animals live. It is a region primarily valuable as a great natural wonderland to look upon and to think about.

Northward from the Golden Gate to the Oregon State line, there is a highway not far from the Pacific Ocean more beautiful than any other drive in the world. Along that route one winds through grove after grove of the mighty Redwood trees. Those trees rise to heights of nearly 300

feet. They form, with their branches, huge Gothic arches which reach ever higher and higher toward the heavens. They so interfere with the direct rays of the sun that in the depths of the forest the light is subdued and like that of twilight. On the floor at many places in the midst of these wonderful groves, there are soft carpets of dark brown needles or of the deep green leaves of the growing oxalis.

The trees are tall, stately, and majestic. The atmosphere in the forest is quiet. Occasionally a bird may be heard but the impressiveness of the quiet is most profound. It is a place where one cannot but feel an inspiration and a reverence for the beautiful, the old, and the patient. These trees

EKBLAW MAKES EUROPEAN TRIP

Dr. Ekblaw, accompanied by his family, left Boston last April for a European tour. They spent some six weeks seeing Ireland, England, Wales and Scotland. The beauty of the Irish landscape was particularly impressing and the great tricolored stones at Stonehenge, reminders of a forgotten civilization, were memorable.

Passing onward to Dr. Ekblaw's ancestral homeland, Sweden, where the family remained while Dr. Ekblaw went to Russia, impressions are hard to summarize. Chief among them were the scientific management and cropping of the forest; its incomparable mineral wealth and its culture and progress, equalling, even surpassing, those of America in many respects.

As delegate to the International Congress of Soils, Dr. Ekblaw traveled with some 200 other delegates, studying agricultural, industrial, and economic developments of the Question Mark of the nations. The Soviet government gave the party complete freedom of movement, provided them with food and transportation, opened the archives, fortresses, the factories and the offices for whatever use they might be in solving for the outside

have withstood the storms of centuries. They are 1500 to 2000 years old. They carry the scars of many a forest fire. Through some mysterious power they have the ability to withstand the attacks of insects that destroy many other forms of forest life.

California is fortunate in these great assets, but she is most gracious in planning to share her wonderlands with all the people of the world. It is her hope and her ambition that these trees that grow nowhere else in the world may never be killed by man. She invites all the world to come and see them. Where are there two such wonderlands so near together and with so much of meaning and inspiration?

world this mighty enigma. It is possible to give only a brief resume of the trip here.

Only about five and one-half percent of the entire country is in cultivation because of climatic conditions, and this small portion is already overpopulated.

Support of Communism is still strong for the people realize that it is one step better than any alternative now possible.

The men in power, although sincere and with wide vision, are attacking an almost impossible task in trying to educate the people, industrialize a naturally agricultural and pastoral land and substitute materialism for their religion, all in five years.

The difficulty in securing adequate food, clothing, raw materials, and the basis of modern industry in Russia today is unbelievable to the outside world.

Rejoining his family in Sweden, Dr. Ekblaw then journeyed southward through central Europe, pausing to see the Passion Play at Oberammergau and to visit the American battlefields of the Great War. The party arrived in Worcester the middle of October after a very successful trip.

THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY FIELD WORK

One of the most distinctive features of the School of Geography has come to be the field work at the opening of the fall term when all of the student body and the faculty spend three weeks in camp. For four years the areas selected have been in the Connecticut valley of Massachusetts, starting near the northern border of the state and this year centering around Springfield. The camp this year was particularly fortunate in having its headquarters in the Potter Mansion of the New England Colonial Village. What was once a large summer kitchen and woodshed in this Eighteenth Century home served admirably as a dining and work room. The huge fireplace was quite a center of attraction and the many relics of yesteryear served to remind the group of the cultural evolution which has

taken place in the area. The women were accommodated in the upper floors of the house, while the men slept in a nearby building. It was thus unnecessary to use tents in camp as has been the rule in previous years.

The field party of 1930 included nineteen students and Professors Atwood, Brooks and Jones. The students were grouped in teams of two, each of whom mapped the physiography, land use and economic features of a 5-minute quadrangle. The area studied extended entirely across the Connecticut valley lowland from the Central Highlands to the Berkshires, and was twenty miles wide by twelve miles from north to south. These distances made the use of automobiles particularly valuable. There were seven cars in camp, several of which were run over 1500 miles dur-



THE FIELD CAMP GROUP

Standing, left to right: Harley P. Milstead, A. K. Botts, Dr. C. F. Brooks, Dr. C. F. Jones, Dr. G. B. Cressey, G. R. Means. Middle Row: Rebecca Taliaferro, Catherine Roberts, Grace Muse, Eunice Gronvold, Mrs. Edwin Foscue, Minnie Lemaire, Celia Kingman, Harriet Atwood, Edna Fay Campbell. Front Row: Victor Pitkin, Elizabeth Merriman, Guilbert Graham, Earl B. Shaw, Jefferson C. Bynum, Keith Allan, Phil E. Church. Picture by E. J. Foscue.

ing the three weeks, and the total mileage of all the cars exceeded 12,000 miles. Even so, enough walking was done to tire a good many feet. Unfortunately not all of the tobacco fields or terraces or power lines were near the roads, and every team had stories to relate of scrambling through the brush and getting mixed up in the woods.

The most interesting problems were those concerned with the evidences of glaciation. The Connecticut river is bordered by a series of terraces which, in the regions to the north, had been mapped in earlier years as river and lake terraces. This year the evidence often suggested that the fronts of these terraces were contact slopes formed by stagnant ice. Many apparent contact slopes were found, but in other cases there was clear evidence of recessional features rather than of dissipation in situ.

In addition to the map work in the individual quadrangles, detailed industrial studies were carried on in Springfield and Westfield. The various phases of urban land use were plotted on small scale maps, and all the industries of certain selected classes were studied in detail.

A regular cooperative weather station was conducted at the camp with one member of the party taking charge each day. In addition to the routine observations numerous special studies were made, such as simultaneous readings throughout the area and early morning temperature profiles.

Perhaps the most valuable feature of the camp was the opportunity for personal contacts with the members of the faculty. Their assistance in the field was very real, but even more helpful was the opportunity of beginning the year's work with their cooperation and not merely under their direction. The evening discussions served to bring together the experiences of the various parties and furnished the opportunity of seeing geography as it actually is.

G. B. C.

Since the last issue of the *MONADNOCK*, Dr. Jones' new book on South America has come from the press. The volume has 798 pages, 334 illustrations, and a large colored map. The reports that are coming in indicate that the volume is being well received. Many reviews indicate that it is a monumental work on the continent, having been based on seven years of research work and the better part of two years of field work in all the South American republics, including British Guiana. Nearly three-fourths of the pictures in the volume are by the author.

Dr. Jones has been appointed visiting professor for the autumn semester at Wellesley College. He has a group of advanced students in a seminar course on South America. In addition to two courses in the Graduate School, he is offering an extension class to ninety teachers of Worcester and vicinity on Caribbean America.

The latter part of October, Dr. Jones spent nine days on a lecture tour in Connecticut, New Jersey and Virginia. In eight days he had seven different lectures, speaking to about 1'00 people. His talks were on South America and were illustrated.

"The Agricultural Regions of South America," articles which appeared in seven installments in *Economic Geography*, have been revised and are ready to be issued in book form. It is planned that this series of articles will appear with those of Dr. O. E. Baker on North America in Volume I of the "Agricultural Regions of the World."

George B. Cressey, Ph.D., University of Chicago, is assistant in Physiography at Clark this year in addition to completing his study of "The Geography of the Ordos Desert of Inner Mongolia." For six years, from 1923-1929, Dr. Cressey was on the faculty of Shanghai College, Shanghai, China.

WHITE MOUNTAIN TRIP

On October 12, members of the 1930 Field Camp left West Springfield for a three-day trip through the White Mountains, under the supervision of Dr. W. W. Atwood, Dr. C. F. Brooks, and Dr. C. F. Jones.

The route of the first day followed the Connecticut Lowland north to its narrowing at Greenfield, and thereafter followed the Vermont side of the valley where the Connecticut flows between that state and New Hampshire. The points of interest were historic Old Deerfield, the physiography of the lowland, and the mills of the valley towns, particularly those at Bellows Falls. The party left the valley at North Charleston to cross the lake section of New Hampshire as far as Lake Winnepesaukee. Making entrance to the White Mountains by the Penigewasset River, the group reached North Woodstock where the hospitality of Camp City was most acceptable. As the distance of approximately 202 miles was traveled, various notes were taken concerning changes recorded by the psychrometer, by the fading autumn coloring, and the land surface.

Morning of Columbus Day was spent at two of the parallel fault notches, Franconia and Crawford, which are remembered, respectively,

for the Old Man of the Mountain, of Hawthorne fame, and numerous slicken-sides. From Sugar Hill, the variation of the coloring was especially clear. The Presidential Range was the climax of the mountain scenery and particularly impressive to those who saw it for the first time. It would doubtless have been more so had the climb been attempted. Then, emerging rather breathless from the sheer walls of Crawford Notch, the party crossed the Maine boundary near Fryeburg, to proceed through the lake belt again and across the level piedmont to Portland. The harbor there was the last observation before the overnight stop at Portsmouth.

The route of the last day was a pleasing contrast to that of the first two. Some had their first taste of the ocean; some risked their ankles in the seaweed to study pelecypods and echinoderms. The majority were strangers to the various episodes in the death of the codfish, which are so well displayed at Gloucester. The final lap took the party from historic Lexington and Concord in the Boston Lowland, over the Central Highlands to familiar ground in the Connecticut Lowland.

E. S. M.

OUR FIRST BIG HOME-COMING

All members and graduates of the Clark School of Geography are to serve as hosts to the visiting geographers at the annual meetings to be held in the School of Geography building, December 26th to 31st, inclusive. This will be a wonderful opportunity for the Clark School of Geography to celebrate the tenth year of its work.

The National Council of Geography Teachers has an excellent program prepared for the 26th and 27th of December. On Sunday, the 28th, visitors will be free to make their own plans but certain opportunities for field excursions will be offered. President and Mrs. Atwood have invited all present to a reception at their home on the afternoon of Friday,

December 26th, and all in attendance at the meetings are invited to luncheon as the guests of the University on Saturday, December 27th.

The meetings of the Association of American Geographers come on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, December 29th to 31st. Monday afternoon President and Mrs. Atwood will hold a reception for that organization at their home and on Tuesday, at noon, all in attendance at the meetings will be the guests of the University at luncheon. Several on the Clark Staff and many of the alumni of the Clark School of Geography will make contribution to the programs.

FIELD TRIPS OF 1930

The third annual Clark University Transcontinental Field Trip by motor coach was conducted by Dr. Langdon White, Ph.D., Clark, head of the Geography Department of Randolph-Macon College, Lynchburg, Va. A party of twenty-eight from eight states traveled eight thousand five hundred miles during fifty-four days. They left Worcester on July second and ended their journey at New York on August twenty-fourth. The principal points of observation and study were Chicago, Yellowstone National Park, Salt Lake City, Yosemite National Park, Los Angeles, and the Grand Canyon of Arizona. In each of the three National Parks a park naturalist accompanied the party during the entire visit of the park. Harbor trips were provided by the Chambers of Commerce at Los Angeles and New Orleans. Members were so well pleased that they requested Dr. White to organize a somewhat different transcontinental trip for the summer of 1931 so that they might accompany him. This fourth annual transcontinental trip will leave Worcester by train Saturday, July fourth, proceed to Vancouver, making stops at Niagara Falls, Chicago, and Lake Louise. A

After publishing four Gulf Stream papers during the past six months, Dr. Brooks has temporarily laid this project aside. In cooperation with Professor R. DeC. Ward, of Harvard, he is now finishing the United States and West Indies portions of the Koeppen project. In this work, Miss Pitton is continuing as research assistant, and this year's climatology class is rendering effective aid. The Alaska chapter was sent to Austria early in the summer. Dr. John L. Page spent a month at Clark last summer working on the climatology of Yucatan for a report to be published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. He is doing the Mexican section for the Koeppen project this winter.

ten-day trip will be taken by boat to Alaska returning to Seattle. A motor coach trip will follow from Seattle to Los Angeles, visiting chief points of interest; from Los Angeles by boat through the Panama Canal with stops at Panama and Havana. The trip closes at New York, August 17th.

The New England field trip for the two weeks following summer school was conducted by Mrs. Isabelle K. Hart. There was a party of twenty-nine who took this trip by motor coach. The party started at Oswego and was made up mainly of New York State teachers. In 1931 Mrs. Hart will conduct a Canadian Field Trip, starting at Oswego. The party will proceed down the St. Lawrence Valley, visit Halifax, and return through northern New England and northern New York to Oswego.

Professor George F. Howe, New Britain, Conn., conducted a third field trip. The party visited the maritime provinces of Canada, followed the northeastern coast to the Bay of Fundy, visited Evangeline's Land, Halifax, and Quebec. They returned through the White Mountains. This trip will be repeated in 1931.

At the 1930 June Commencement, Mrs. Mary E. Libbey, who presented to our School of Geography the scientific library of her husband, the late Professor William Libbey, gave to the School of Geography a check for \$1,000 which she wished to have used as a special fellowship fund to be known as the William Libbey Fellowship in Geography. The staff has not yet announced definite plans for an assignment of this fund.

Miss Annette G. Anderson, a member of the editorial staff of *Economic Geography*, and secretary to Dr. W. Elmer Ekblaw, recently announced her engagement to Irving E. Schultz, Clark, 1924, and Harvard Business School, 1926.

Dr. C. B. Fawcett, Professor of Geography of London and a Counselor of the Royal Geographical Society, is our visiting professor this semester. He was graduated from the Universities of Oxford and London, receiving his M.Sc. degree in physical geography, although his work now consists mainly in political geography and population distribution. Dr. Fawcett is also the British member of the Commission of the International Union for the study of population. He has traveled extensively



in Europe and South Africa. His most recent work is an article in the Royal Geographical Society Centenary Celebration entitled, "The Extent of the Cultivable Land."

Dr. Fawcett is offering courses on the Geography of the British Empire and on the Geography of Continental Europe. He is one of the most eminent of the younger men in Geography in the British Universities and will make special contributions to the meetings of the national societies of geographers at their sessions late in December.

Sir George Young, an eminent scholar of political science, who has served as British ambassador to several of the leading countries in the world, is in residence during the present semester, giving regular work

in the Department of History and International Relations.

GEOGRAPHY FORUM MEETINGS

One of the special features to be enjoyed by the members of the Clark Geographical Society this year is the Forum which will occur once a month.

At these meetings the leader will present an important topic and discussion will follow. The first session of the Forum will occur on the evening of December 12, 1930, when Dr. Ekblaw, recently returned from Europe, will give an interesting talk on "Russia of Today." During the year we shall hear Sir George Young on "International Relations"; Dr. C. B. Fawcett on "England"; Dr. C. F. Jones on "From the Caribbean to the Argentine"; Dr. Brooks on "The Gulf Stream"; Dr. Ridgley on "World Tour"; and President Atwood on "National Parks."

Dr. E. C. Semple has been working since spring on her book dealing with the Geography of the Mediterranean Region. The final revision of the manuscript is well advanced so that the book will be ready to go to press in the early summer. Dr. Ruth Baugh of the University of California in Los Angeles spent August with Dr. Semple, assisting her in the listing and testing of authorities.

The new book will be dedicated to Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, in appreciation of his notable services in the interest of Geography.

Dr. Wallace R. Atwood has accepted a position in the National Parks Service. He is first assistant in directing the educational and scientific work which is being undertaken by the National Parks Service. His headquarters are now in Washington.

During the fall Dr. Ridgley has attended two important educational conferences. October 17 and 18 he met with the Committee on the Yearbook of Geography which is now under preparation to be published by the National Society for the Study of Education. The Committee consists of A. E. Parkins, Chairman, Wm. C. Bagley, Miss Edith Parker, Robert M. Brown, DeForest Stull, E. E. Lackey, and Dr. Ridgley. This Yearbook of Geography is to be published in February, 1933. It will be a volume of 500 to 700 pages. Topics have been assigned to many persons interested in the publication. Contributions for the Yearbook are sought from those who are interested in the problem of geography teaching. Readers of the *MONADNOCK* are invited to write to Dr. Ridgley concerning contributions which they wish to offer. The Yearbook is published for special benefit of superintendents, supervisors, and teachers in the elementary school and the high school, while certain problems of interest will be treated with reference to teachers' colleges and junior colleges.

On October 24 and 25 Dr. Ridgley attended the meetings of the Association of Summer School Directors and Deans held at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. About thirty universities were represented and the problems of summer school sessions were discussed from many angles of interest.

During the fall two work books have been published. One, by Dr. Ridgley and Dr. Koeppe, on "Weather and Climate," contains 128 pages and is designed for college classes to supplement text work and lectures in a course in Weather and Climate.

Another work is entitled "Studies in the Geography of Ohio and North America," and is designed for use in the elementary schools of Ohio. Dr. Ridgley has associated with him in this publication Miss Marion Forsythe, Dr. Clarence E. Koeppe, and Dr. Eugene Van Cleef.

SUMMER SCHOOL

The eleventh session of the Clark University Summer School will be held for six weeks from June 29th to August 7th. The courses will be centered entirely in Geography, Geology, History, and Economics, as during the past two years. This method of concentration in a few related departments has met with favor.

The Saturday field trips have grown to be one of the attractive features of the Summer School. During recent years they have required one large motor coach for the Geography field trips and another for the History field trips. The Summer School *Bulletin* describing all courses in full will be distributed in February.

This fall Mr. Guy H. Burnham has compiled a large map showing the distribution of Clark Alumni all over the world. Some of the interesting facts brought out by the map are:

There is at least one Clark Alumnus in every state of the Union except Idaho, Utah, New Mexico, and Tennessee.

The great centers of Clark Alumni are Worcester, Boston, New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, D. C., Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Baltimore, and Los Angeles.

There are a dozen alumni in Europe, three in South America, forty-two in Asia (mostly in China and Japan), one alumnus each in Africa and Australasia.

Every continent is represented. It is only natural that the great centers of Alumni should be in northeastern United States, but year by year most arms of the distribution are extending to all parts of the globe.

This is one of a series of maps that have been compiled to show the distribution of Clark Alumni, and which will be presented in Dr. Atwood's report to the trustees.

THE STUDENT GROUP, 1930-1931

Harriet Atwood, A.B., Vassar College, 1930, is doing special work in geography this year.

Keith B. Allen, A.M., Colorado Teachers College, 1927, and formerly instructor in geography in White-water Normal School, Whitewater, Wisconsin, is doing advanced work at Clark this year.

Jefferson C. Bynum, M.S., University of North Carolina, has a leave of absence from his teaching position in the University of North Carolina to study at Clark. He is interested in problems of economic geography.

A. K. Botts, A.B., State Teachers College, Valley City, North Dakota, is working on the problem, "The Industrial and Agricultural Geography of the Town of Spencer, Mass."

Edna Fay Campbell, M.S., University of Chicago, has returned to complete her study at Clark of "The Port of New Orleans."

Phil E. Church, B.S., University of Chicago, has chosen for his thesis subject, "Temperatures of New England."

George S. Corfield, B.E., Clark University, has returned to Clark this year after having spent the summer in field work in Aruba, Dutch West Indies, and expects to complete his study this year.

Sigismund R. Dietrich, a graduate of the Economic University of Budapest, is continuing his work on "The Historical Geography of the Thames River Valley of Connecticut."

Guilbert R. Graham, B.S., Ohio University, is working on a subject in agricultural geography with es-

pecial reference to the apple industry of central Massachusetts.

Eunice C. Gronvold, B.S., University of North Dakota, 1930, is working on the problem, "The Industrial Development of the Upper French River Valley."

Celia C. Kingman, A.B., Vassar College, 1930, is doing special work in geography this year.

Minnie E. Lemaire, A.B., Wheaton College, is continuing her study this year in geography at Clark.

Grace L. Lee, formerly teacher of geography in the Junior High School in Sherrill, New York, is studying at Clark this year.

George R. Means, B.E., Illinois State Normal University, is working on the problem, "The Industrial Development of Webster, Massachusetts."

Elizabeth S. Merriman, A.B., Smith College, 1930, is continuing her study of geography at Clark this year.

Grace Muse, B.S., Tennessee State Teachers College, and formerly teacher of geography in the Junior High School at Johnson City, Tennessee, is working on a phase of economic geography.

Victor E. Pitkin, A.B., Clark University, 1930, is working on the problem, "The Geographic Factors in the Maple Sugar Industry with special reference to Vermont."

Edwin J. Foscue, Southern Methodist University, came to the Connecticut valley for the field camp and is now working on his thesis in the lower Rio Grande valley. He will return to Worcester for the second semester.

SIPS AND GOSSIPS

Where is better opportunity afforded for relaxation than the Libbey Library lounge? This spacious room offers diversity in types of relaxation. Those who have endured a sedentary occupation all day may reverse the process and occupy standing room—others may sink into thought (less) oblivion in the overstuffed furniture.

After the hurry and scurry and mad scramble after knowledge through the day, it is a delight to "gather 'round the board" and exchange bits of gossip. We are fortunate in having a moment to talk with members of the faculty on subjects other than "shop." We cannot but regard these tea moments as distinct social advantages.

By the time tea is over everyone has gained his second breath for the "last lap" of the day. Perhaps sipping tea is a fitting motivation for the British Isles hour.

We are indeed grateful to the efficient tea committees. We might not otherwise have realized how skilled some of our members are in the culinary arts.

G. L.

On Thursday, November 13th, Dr. A. V. Kidder, one of America's foremost anthropologists and archeologists, lectured to the Graduate School of Geography. In the afternoon he conducted a lecture-seminar period regarding his investigations in the Yucatan Peninsula. His lecture in the evening, which was open to towns people, was on the subject, "Cave Hunting in Northern Arizona." Dr. Kidder, formerly of Harvard University, is now connected with the Carnegie Institution.

M. Catherine Roberts, formerly teacher of geography in Lowville,

N. Y., is to receive her B.Ed. degree in 1931. Miss Roberts was in attendance at summer school of 1930.

Earl B. Shaw, M.S., Washington University, and formerly of the Geography Department of Washington University, is doing advanced work in phases of economic geography.

Fanny R. Smith, a former teacher in the Chicago City Schools, has returned to Clark again this year for further study.

Rebecca M. Taliaferro, A.B., Randolph-Macon Woman's College, is completing her thesis this semester on "The Banana Industry of the Caribbean."

During the summer, President Atwood with his entire family including the bride, Mrs. Rollin S. Atwood, visited a number of National Parks. Dr. Atwood had been asked by the National Parks Service to examine several high mountain areas that are under consideration for additions to the National Parks system. The party motored across the continent and back, completing 11,000 miles in the car.

The outstanding feature of the expedition, however, was a pack train trip from Giant Forest in Sequoia National Park over the Muir Trail to Yosemite National Park. They climbed to the summit of Mt. Whitney, the highest mountain in the United States proper, and there looked over a magnificent mountain panorama and down 11,000 feet into the basin region to the east. The pack train trip covered about 400 miles through the summit area of the Sierra Nevada range.