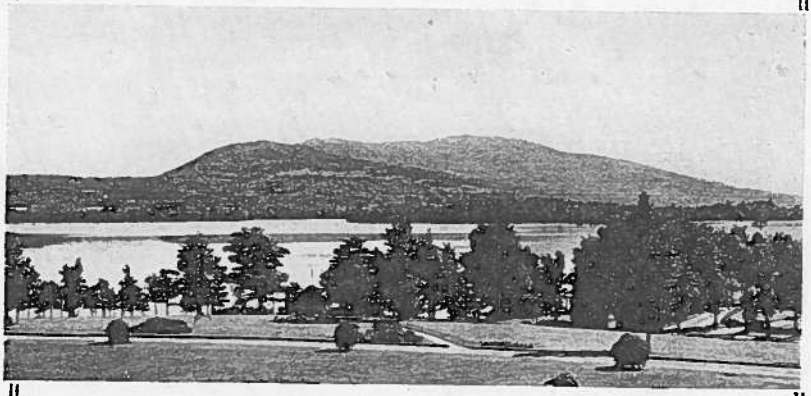
VOLUME XV NUMBER 1

The Monadnock of the CLARK UNIVERSITY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

DECEMBER, 1940



"Here Nature has given much by withholding much. Here man found his birthright, the privilege of struggle."

—*Semple*

STUDENTS AND FACULTY 1940-1941

CLARK UNIVERSITY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
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THE
MONADNOCK
OF THE
CLARK UNIVERSITY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

VOL. XV DECEMBER, 1940 No. 1

TO MEMBERS OF THE ALUMNI:

We have all appreciated that it has been necessary to work as pioneers in the introduction of geography into higher education in this country. Today I am more confident than ever that we have made remarkably good progress; not only the institutions of higher learning but the general public has become conscious of the significance of a knowledge of geography. The unfortunate situation in international affairs has helped to call attention to the importance of location, climate, topography, the distribution of strategic mineral resources, and population studies. Most people are becoming more world conscious. I think the spirit of isolation is disappearing. We are coming to recognize the absolute necessity of cooperation and, in the end, we must develop a fair and equitable plan of exchange of products between the people living on this planet. There is plenty of land for all; plenty of oil, gold and diamonds for all. Our problem is one of equitable exchange so that the people in each nation may have what they need.

Take every opportunity you have to sell geography to the general public as well as to those in the academic world. The work which you do will have an important bearing on this great movement for breaking down provincialism and the narrow-mindedness of the isolationist.

Wallace W. Atwood

FIELD CAMP—1940

As related by Sampan

It was 9:00 by the tower clock when, after much scurrying and commotion, the Clark Geographers climbed in and around their luggage, and we were away in a cloud of dust. I followed closely on the Zephyr's breeze, my chauffeur, his red cap pulled closely over his ears, struggling against the chill air to keep Dr. Wally in sight. Nor can one who has not experienced the ordeal appreciate the rapid pace to which I was put. Although I rolled off Mr. Ford's assembly line in 1933, as proud a touring model as ever graced a highway, I am now rather old, my joints noisy and my bones rheumatic. The name Sampan (Chinese for junk) which has been attached to me in recent years, carries with it no lost affection, judging from the groans which greeted the announcement of groups assigned to me for the day.

An ideal spot had been chosen for field headquarters, that of Camp Frederic Edwards, on Pontoosic Road near Westfield, Massachusetts. Not only was the location convenient to the area we studied, but its situation on a pine and birch clad knoll above the road, in view of the trap ridge, lent additional attractiveness to the fine facilities afforded by the camp itself. There were gray wooden buildings, well equipped with modern conveniences, even to hot showers; a large main room with long dining tables, ample space for study, map-work, and after-dinner discussions; and a huge stone fireplace, favorite spot for campers reluctant to brave the rigorous climate of the "barracks" at the inevitable hour of bedtime! Sleeping quarters were spacious, well-aired dormitories, (replete with mattress-covered cots!) built on either side of the main hall.

I surely wish you could have witnessed the procedures of the ten teams as I did during those three weeks. Each team of two was assigned a strip section (approximately two miles in width) across the valley, either westward from the Connecticut River to the Berkshires, or eastward from the river to the New England upland. Equipped with hammers, shovels, maps, pencils, knives, compasses and various other impedimenta, each morning at 8:00 sharp the teams set out for their respective areas in me or one of my fellow vehicles. Many and diverse were the discoveries made on these daily excursions, and many was the night when we returned heavily laden with generous "samples" of trap rock, slices of varved clays, or sections of a marble quarry!

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PERSONALS ON GEOGRAPHY GROUP

The workroom group this year numbers twenty-four strong. There are nine students who were here last year and fifteen newcomers. A high degree of unity which has carried over from field camp belies the widespread geographic distribution of the homes of the geographers.

The neophytes have come from far and wide to sit at the feet of the Clark Staff and absorb geographical lore. Adventuring from Tacoma, Washington, is Gertrude "Mac" McKean, a student of Phil E. Church at the University of Washington. "Mac" is preparing for her doctor's orals in spite of the "miserable" New England weather. The male occupants of alcove four are doing their best to temper the climate and up to the present seem to have been successful.

Another distant traveller is Celeste "Tess" Budd, a disciple of Edwin J. Foscue at Southern Methodist University, who hails from Dallas, Texas, and is confronted with the weather problem also. Her sunny smile and effervescent spirit have aided in alleviating this difficulty. Tess's naïve remarks and inspired responses to professor's questions have charmed all of us.

Moving north and east we stop at Newbern, Tenn., to pick up Merle Prunty. As one of the married members of the group, he displays a well-fed appearance foreign to sandwich-eating geographers. Merle had the rather dubious pleasure of being the only student in the graduate section of the geography department at the University of Missouri, where he obtained his M.A. in June. We hope he will be as outstanding here as he was while at Missouri.

From Nickerson, Minn., comes Louis Leipold, who has not been troubled by the weather. Encouraged by George Primmer and George Corfield at Duluth State Teachers to carry forward the Minn. tradition, Lou has come to Clark to obtain his M.A. For the past six years he has been principal of a school, constituting the male quota of the staff. He attributes his skill with the skillet to "living alone and liking it."

Farther east we pass through the homes of Konrad "Ernie" Ebisch and James Lee who make up the Ill. representation. Both Jim and Ernie worked under J. H. Burgy and J. L. Page at the University of Illinois. Ernie has seen much of the country via the "thumb" method. He visited Calif. in the winter of 1934-35 and the Ozarks this past summer after receiving his M.S. Ernie's knowledge of

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FACULTY SUMMER ACTIVITIES

President Atwood spent the summer on the seashore at Annisquam, Mass., near Gloucester. The major portion of his "vacation" was devoted to the preparation of manuscript. "Geography and the Great Human Dramas", will appear soon in the *Journal of Geography;* a brief article on "The Protection of Nature in the Americas" was published in the July, 1940, issue of the *National Parks Association Bulletin.* In addition, a rather full report on "The Protection of Nature in the Americas", an official committee report for the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, left the desk of the President and is now being published in Mexico City. This report describes parks and reservations in the American nations and includes illustrations of several of them.

Dr. Jones devoted a considerable portion of the past summer to the completion of the manuscript for his new college economic geography text. The manuscript now is in the hands of the printing division of his publishers. During the summer session at Clark, Dr. Jones offered courses in economic geography and in South America. Following the summer session, Dr. Jones journeyed to the family homestead in Illinois, where he divided his time between working on the farm and bringing the manuscript to its final stages.

Dr. Ekblaw offered courses in cultural geography and in land utilization during the Clark summer session. He, too, devoted considerable attention to manuscript, which will appear as a series of five articles in *Business Education World* as "The Relation of Geographic Factors to Cultural Geography". Dr. Ekblaw's spare time was devoted in large measure to repairs on his home necessitated by the fire of last May. He reports that eighty per cent of the apple trees in his orchard damaged by the 1938 hurricane have responded to treatment and are thriving.

Dr. Van Valkenburg offered four-week courses in political geography and in weather during the past summer session at Clark, and spent two weeks as a member of the summer faculty at Columbia University. An article, "Structure and Value of European Agriculture", which is scheduled for the April issue of *Economic Geography,* left his desk during the summer. In July, on the invitation of Carl Stotz, he delivered a series of lectures at the University of Pittsburgh. A considerable portion of his time was devoted to work on

Dutch war relief, especially in connection with his responsibilities as secretary-treasurer of the Society of Dutch Scholars in America.

Dr. Atwood, Jr., claims that his closest approach to a vacation was the field camp following the opening of the fall semester. His summer was divided between supervision of the crew preparing the physiographic relief model of the United States at Babson Institute and the preparation of a manual to accompany the President's "Physiographic Provinces of North America." The manual is near the final form and should be out soon after the first of the year.

Merle Prunty

CLARK STRESSES INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

In view of the growing emphasis on international relations and the need for national defense, Clark University has been quick to respond and has created a new division, a new course, and a seminar dealing with these problems.

To meet the need for graduate work which will synthesize courses from all of the social sciences in order better to prepare workers to meet world conditions today, the Graduate Division of International Affairs has been established by the Departments of Geography, History and International Relations, and Economics and Sociology. Courses leading both to the M.A. and to the Ph.D. degrees are offered. This Division, which is directed by a committee consisting of Dr. G. H. Blakeslee, Dr. Samuel J. Brandenburg, and Dr. Samuel Van Valkenburg, will group together appropriate courses and seminars from each of these departments and will present a well balanced program designed to prepare graduate students for the United States foreign service, for college and university professorships in international affairs, positions in corporations and banks doing foreign business, and research and administrative appointments in organizations in the field of world affairs. Included among the courses will be offerings in political, regional, and economic geography; foreign trade, commerce, and finance; international law, modern and diplomatic history of Europe, Asia, and Latin America, and the foreign policy and international relations of the United States.

Because of the great importance of the world conditions and the national defense program to students, an undergraduate course in "The Geography of National Defense" is being offered by the staff

of the School of Geography. The purpose is to acquaint students with some of the fundamental physical and economic bases of national defense, and the chief problems facing the nation in these troubled times. Among the topics to be discussed are location and boundary problems, relief and military strategy, the distribution and composition of population, strategic raw materials, agricultural policies, trade problems, and possessions and naval bases.

In the graduate geography seminar under President Atwood the national defense program and the strategy of raw materials are also being discussed, with the aid of world maps showing the war time sources of raw materials. Both economic and political phases are being included, and a program of topics vital to every American has been outlined.

Gertrude McKeam

ENGLAND

In our last edition of the MONADNOCK we printed a letter received from Dr. C. B. Fawcett telling us of conditions in London and the changes that were made when the University College of London moved to Wales. Again this fall we have received news from England in a letter from Mrs. I. J. Thomas (Irene Curnow), who was for a while at Clark. The letter is too long for complete publication, but we feel that portions of it will be interesting to our readers and friends of Mrs. Thomas.

ENGLAND
SEPTEMBER 9th, 1940

. . . It suddenly occurred to me I may have news for you. My life has seemed too un-geographical recently to be of interest, but, after all, I am living through the Battle of Britain and am intrigued to the limit in reactions, geographical or otherwise, that this epic throws across our home, our ways of living and our outlook.

. . . We have all the food we need and more. Except for the sugar I find our rations liberal, in fact the bacon ration is in excess of what my particular family eats. Our civilian population will not stir unless ordered to do so. In a few weeks we have become a fortress. We have had a continental winter followed by a Mediterranean summer, but already this week the weather is at the change. The Southwesters are threatening. I wonder if Hitler will issue seasick pills before his armies sail.

. . . I always thought the coast towns, east or south, were far more vulnerable than places like this and never understood why the children were dispersed to the south coast. The evacuation of children is one of the biggest social experiments made, and I do hope the advantages will outweigh disadvantages and be used to counter the excessive geographical urbanization in industrial regions.

. . . There is nothing to fear and everything to hope for. In the meantime our job is to carry on!

My remembrances to those I knew.

I. J. Thomas (I. J. Curnow)

PHYSIOGRAPHY FIELD REPORT

This article is published for the purpose of introducing in the MONADNOCK a geographical series written by students studying in the various fields at Clark. It will give the Alumni an opportunity to see what the students are doing and to embody a geographical significance in the MONADNOCK. Succeeding articles may, at times, consist of briefs on the different theses and dissertations being prepared by the different candidates. (*Note*: The first to appear is written as a result of the fall field camp. No definite conclusions can be arrived at as additional work on the problem is impossible due to the regular schedule of work.)

As this article has evolved from the efforts of all the students connected with the 1940 Field Camp, it might be interesting to recall your earliest attempts at field work. For the sake of recollection we will relate some of the mechanics and methods of this year's field camp.

The area selected for study was one that has been used during two previous field studies, the Connecticut River Valley. This area was reworked, in the main, because of the new U.S.G.S. top sheets that have just recently been released. These maps are on the scale of 1/31,680 and have a contour interval of 10 feet. The accuracy of the maps alone brought out detail that was missed when the first Clark party worked the region.

The matter of teaming the group was somewhat different this year than in previous seasons. Formerly, the new students were paired with students who had had some experience in the field. This year, however, there were teams composed of: experienced and inexperienced students, new students alone, and seasoned workers. All new members of the party were required to do a regional study and report while the older students were given the opportunity to choose a problem and do a special study.

The first two days of camp were used in orientation. The entire group traveled over the major portion of the area for a general survey. On this reconnaissance trip methods of mapping the different features of land utilization, physiography, and industrial sites were shown. Because of the number of students who go to field camp without a knowledge of reading topographic maps, this introductory work seems quite necessary.

Before going into their larger sectors, the groups mapped inten-

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German has been the source of exclamations of delight from Dr. Van.

Jim is working for his Master's and has already secured some ground work here by attending summer school during the past session. His geographical background had been enriched earlier by spending his childhood in Washington, D. C. Jim is still corresponding with friends made during a two years' stay in England, who are now serving in the R.A.F. and the Royal Navy. Jim and Ernie cooperate to form half of the Clark Quartet.

Nearer New England we find three men from Pennsylvania. Graham Matheson, who obtained his M.A. at Princeton, has the unique distinction of being the first graduate student in the new Department of International Affairs. Graham reached the decision to change his major interest prior to field camp and therefore did not leave with us. He is, however, doing some work in geography, and we hope to keep sight of him.

A fellow Pennsylvanian, a student of Carl Stotz's at the University of Pittsburgh, a resident of Coverdale, Penna., well read, Dr. Van's Political Geography "expert", improviser for the "Quartet" and co-partner in the field camp's notorious "undercover activities" is Louis Kostanick, who carries his cloak of many colors well.

The third in the Pennsylvania triumvirate is Stephen Tutko, from Allentown, a graduate of Muhlenberg College. After 10 years in the teaching field, four years as supervising principal, "Steve" has come to Clark to fulfill a persistent desire to further his geographical study. Although married, he is "batching" it until after Christmas, when his wife will join him. An industrious and hard worker, Steve is a true "workroomer".

Moving northward we stop at "little old Syracuse", the home of Herbert Morey. He is adding lustre to the tradition fostered by George B. Cressey and nourished by Eleanor Hanlon. Herb obtained his M.S. at Syracuse in June of this year. Several years on the Syracuse lacrosse squad stood Herb in good stead at field camp. His partner claimed he could sleep in any position at any time of the day. His tenor voice is the keynote of the "Quartet".

Mary Frances Williamson and Seymour West are both New Jersey residents and proteges of Harley Milstead at Montclair State Teachers College. They are the first students at Clark from that institution and they vow it will be heard from. "Murph" is a lover of horses and a skilled equestrienne. Her popularity in the group is evidenced by her election as secretary-treasurer of C.U.G.S.

New York born and bred, New Jerseyan by choice, "Si" has an ability for keeping many irons in the fire at one time. His wide range of interests is seen in the variety of books on his shelf from the library. It is rumored he is starting a branch in his alcove.

Three students call Worcester home.

Rita Kelly is a graduate of Worcester State Teachers College and worked under Earl Shaw. Rita credits Therese McQueeny for stimulating her to an early interest in geography. Although close to home, we see a lot of Rita, as she works late each night and is a regular member of the "ten o'clock coffee group".

Newell Gillett is a seafaring man and a graduate of Bowdoin College, 1940. He cannot credit any one crucial turning point toward geography but his interest in sailing and three summers in the Bay of Fundy as a member of the Bowdoin Kents Island Expedition might have been factors in his coming to Clark. The strong, silent type!

Enthusiastic and "asker-of-pointed-questions" that keep the faculty on their toes is Clifton Hulbert, who worked with Anna Simmons and Marion Webster at the State Teachers College in Fitchburg, where he received his B.A. in 1940. An insatiable appetite for contract bridge and dancing is exceeded only by his interest in the teaching of geography.

An excellent indication of the close link that is binding us all together is the frequency with which the entire group gathers to sing, and rather harmoniously too. The "quartet" is an outgrowth of these moments, and no one knows to what heights—or depths—they may rise or fall. A "bunch" that hangs together!

Here, in essence, is a continental cross section of the student body of the School of Geography 1940-41. It shows evidence of complex structure, differential weathering, and is all in all an interesting formation.

Si West

NEW ENGLAND GEOGRAPHICAL CONFERENCE

The New England Geographical Conference will be held in Worcester again this year. The date for the meeting has not been set as yet but will be held some time during April. The meetings will be held at the Worcester State Teachers College. This conference is gaining in popularity each year and should prove invaluable to all who can attend. The dates for the meetings will be published in the Clark News Letter at a later date.

CHANGES IN THE GEOGRAPHY BUILDING

No major changes have occurred in the workroom proper, but the picture gallery of those who have received their Ph.D. degrees from the Department, an innovation of last year, is nearing completion. The gallery now lacks only four of the total of sixty-six pictures. The recently completed collection of photographs of former and present professors will shortly be displayed in a similar manner. Both galleries consist of display boards erected on top of map cases. The backs of the boards are equipped to serve as tracing tables, and the combined units serve the additional purpose of separating the first two alcoves on the left from the main hallway.

The Libbey Library, formerly occupied by book stacks, has been transformed considerably by the removal of the stacks and the addition of a large table and several chairs. The Library now forms a conference room where members of the Department assemble for teas, discussions, and C.U.G.S. meetings. It also functions as a reading room, its popularity in this respect having increased markedly since permission to smoke there was granted. Still further changes are at present being considered by the C.U.G.S. whose charge the Library now is, the major and only definite one as yet being the partitioning off of the Library from the adjoining room so that conferences may be held without fear of disturbing the occupants of the workroom.

Alterations amounting almost to complete metamorphism are taking place in the basement, and are going forward at a rate which would belittle that of the National Defense Program. These changes will be interesting to the alumni who have encouraged students to take work at Clark and those who have students that might plan to come in the future. We have a new cartographic room and workshop!

Upon the suggestions of two of the students, the basement has been completely rearranged. A partition of knotty pine has been built which divides this large area into two parts. The section to the back will be utilized by *Economic Geography* and the front portion is to be used by the students. The new room for student use will be arranged so that work in cartography, map-mounting, model making and photography can be carried on simultaneously.

The cartography section, which will be of special interest to the present students, will occupy about one-half of the room. It will be located along the left or west side of the room by the windows. Here we will have twenty new drawing tables, tracing tables, cupboards

and other equipment necessary for class work in cartography. Lighting fixtures will be the new fluorescent type.

The workshop will occupy that area to the front just inside the door to the basement. Workbenches, tables and mounting equipment have been installed. In this section students will have the opportunity of mounting their maps, making models or doing mechanical jobs that might arise. New plumbing has been put in to furnish water for this part.

To the left of the workshop is the dark-room. Painted a dull color and equipped with water and other supplies necessary for developing, finishing and enlarging, the students will have a place to do work connected with illustrating their theses, reports or papers.

The floor, throughout, has been treated so that cleaning will be at a minimum. Walls are now of a buff color, and the ceiling and pipes have been painted white. This change alone makes a wonderful improvement.

A christening of our new addition will take place early in December when the first class in cartography is to be held under the direction of Erwin Raisz of Harvard. This will be the first of his once-a-week classes to be given this year.

Rita Kelly

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sively the land utilization of a square mile, giving them the first "thrill" of actual mapping.

After the induction to the field methods each team started mapping its specified area. As the work progressed and the field notes were transferred onto the office copies, there gradually appeared physiographic stories, land utilization and industrial patterns. During the evenings short discussions were led by the staff members when hypotheses were postulated with each team supporting this or that theory by the findings in its area.

As only one third of the anticipated three-year study of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts was completed this year, no definite conclusions could be drawn. With the data that did accumulate, however, we present one theory of the physiographic story of that area studied.

INTRODUCTION—When the ice advanced over this section of the Connecticut Valley relief was slightly greater than it is today. Although the Connecticut River and its tributaries had developed mature valleys, numerous bedrock hills rose from these flood plains. The advancing ice smoothed and polished the bedrock in places and plucked out boulders in others, removed much of the soil, and de-

posited unassorted material in the form of ground moraine and drumlins.

The story of the retreat of the ice front is well indicated by numerous depositional forms created at that time. On both sides of the valley, kames, kame terraces, eskers, and pitted outwash plains form strips of varying widths. Also along the trap rock ridge, which divides this part of the valley into two sections of unequal width, kames and pitted outwash are found. After the ice had melted from the hills these features were deposited at or near the edge of the ice while the main lobe still filled most of the valley. Melt water from the ice and streams from the uplands were forced to find channels along the edges, and one of these is easily traced southeastward from the gap where the Westfield River leaves the Berkshires, to the Connecticut River near the Massachusetts-Connecticut boundary.

A lake formed south of the receding ice front and spread northward as the ice melted back in that direction. When the lobe had completely disappeared from this section of the Connecticut Valley the lake extended from the highlands on the east to those on the west, and from the ice front south into Connecticut.

Into this body of water enormous quantities of material were deposited by streams from the upland and from the ice itself. The section west of the trap ridge was soon filled above the lake level, but the region east of the ridge remained under water for a considerably longer time.

DELTA-FAN—The Westfield and Little Rivers built a feature into the valley which we have called a "delta-fan." The surface of this "delta-fan" slopes from 240 feet above sea level at the trap rock ridge to 280 feet at the edge of the Berkshires. Exposures in this fan show its texture to be gravels and sands which have been intricately cross bedded. In places deltaic structure suggests that the material was laid down in water while in others the gravels preclude deposition other than subaerial. The Westfield River was an anastamosing stream which crossed the "delta-fan" and built a delta just east of the gap in the trap ridge. North and south of the "delta-fan" extended outwash plains consisting of sands and gravels.

LAKE STORY—Where does the lake fit into this picture?

It is with regret that the MONADNOCK publishes the death of E. Ray Casto during the past summer. He received his Ph.D. from Clark in 1926, and until his death was teaching at Emory and Henry College in West Virginia.

Numerous exposures of varve clays from near the Connecticut-Massachusetts boundary to the northern boundary of the field area show that standing water covered the section east of the trap ridge for a considerable period. The top surfaces of these clays range from 90 feet above sea level to 200 feet above mean tide. On the clays deposited around Springfield and Chicopee are fine sands which in many places have been formed into dunes by the wind. Much evidence concerning this lake has been removed by subsequent erosion until definite shorelines cannot be drawn. East of the trap ridge shore line features, or change from outwash to ground moraine, range in elevation from 230 feet above mean tide near the southern Massachusetts boundary to 280 just south of the Connecticut River gap in the trap ridge. This change in elevation has been attributed to isostatic adjustment since Pleistocene times. The gradation of these shoreline features from north to south indicates a flexing of the shoreline rather than different stages of the lake. Subsequent deposition and erosion has removed all traces of a lake on the west side of the trap ridge except for: (a) deltaic formations and lenses of fine sands in the "delta-fan" and outwash plains, and (b) a small deposit of varved clays at East Farms, Mass. Generally there is a change between outwash and ground moraine in this section just above or below the 250-foot elevation, excepting the head of the "delta-fan". Again, the outwash deposited near 240 feet in the Westfield River gap of the trap ridge leads one to believe the lake was approximately that level. Also the top of the delta of fine sand just east of this gap in the ridge is at 230 feet. Since the delta would be below water level this points to a lake near the 250 foot elevation.

The lake then covered the whole of the Connecticut Valley up to an elevation of 250 feet above mean tide. Due to the small area and rapid deposition it was filled on the west side of the trap ridge. Numerous varved clays and well preserved remnants of lake plains attest its longer existence east of the ridge. Since the time of deglaciation isostatic adjustment has affected this region so the shoreline increases in elevation from 230 feet in the south to 280 feet in the north.

TERRACES—After the lake waters receded the Connecticut and Westfield rivers cut a series of terraces into lake plain and outwash. Correlation of the terraces along the Westfield reveals three and probably four distinct levels. No correlation has been attempted along the Connecticut. What sequence of events was responsible for the streams' forming the terraces has not been entirely deciphered.

But if isostatic adjustment has flexed the shoreline of the glacial lake, then why didn't this same movement cause the streams to cut into their own flood plains? If the movement since Pleistocene time has been in a series of uplifts then the larger streams would tend to meander after they had cut down to the new base level. Thus they would probably cut a series of terraces. Again, if the glacial lake extended into Connecticut and drained with a series of stationary levels, this too would cause the streams to form terraces.

Further study in this section coupled with field work in areas to the north and the south would help solve the problems raised by our work this fall.

Burton Adkinson
Van English

The giant relief model at Babson Park is now in the final stages of construction. Dr. Atwood, Jr., informs us that the map will be completed and officially opened to the public around the first of the year.

No date has been set as yet but plans are being made for a grand opening to be held either in January or early February. It is hoped that many geographers will be able to attend this gala occasion.

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Speaking of the daily work of the teams—you might be interested in a description of a typical day at camp, from which, allowing for a few exceptions, you may draw a picture of the entire three weeks. At 6:00 A.M. the K.P.'s (those on kitchen duty) shivered out of bed and hurried into the kitchen to help the cook prepare breakfast. Six-fifteen and the rest of the group groaned a bit as the rising gong broke the still cold air, then turned over for a last "five-minute" snooze! By seven the last stragglers were sleepily lacing boots before the blazing fire while the more ambitious members were "pitching into" steaming bowls of cereal, scrambled eggs and hot coffee! Eight o'clock saw the camp deserted. Between this hour and supper time was the serious period of the day, when partners settled down to real study of the problems in their particular section. There was usually a break at noon, however, when certain teams working in adjacent areas met to enjoy sandwiches and swap experiences of the morning. (There was occasionally a swapping of sandwiches, too, especially when a sleepy K.P. had mixed lettuce and mayonnaise with marshmallow and jam!) There were serious discussions here too, following discoveries of varved clays, sand dunes or deltas.

Various hypotheses were offered, many discarded at once, some "tabled" until they could be tested during the afternoon.

It was at dinner back at camp, however, when the real "yarns" were exchanged, since after a hard day in the field everyone was in excellent mood for an interlude of hilarity. (And judging from the amount of laughter at this hour, it is no wonder that most people noticed a decided plus factor in their avoirdupois by October sixteenth.) This is where the story seeped out of Louie Leipold's heroic rescue of Steve Tutko, when the latter individual took an unintentional and unpremeditated plunge into the Scantic River one day. While Jack Reith was being passed "seconds", they discovered too, how "Murph" Williamson and "Toots" Hanlon left Dr. Ekblaw awaiting them several hours under a railroad trestle, while they sat under a similar structure a mile away. Another tale which tickled me (you know I was parked right outside the windows) was the one they told on Tess Budd and Rita Kelly. Determined not to be outdone by the other teams, these fair ladies set out one day to discover varved clays within their area. They followed a brook to its headwaters—they found the varves—they ran amuck in some densely overgrown underbrush, and (this is loudly denied) were last seen later in the afternoon, south of the border, down Connecticut way!

Our lad from Missouri, Merle (I-Wish-I-Were-In-Tennessee) Prunty, occasionally lost his sunny smile at this time when what he had awaited impatiently all day failed to arrive—What? No "fan-mail" from that charming southern belle?

There were serious moments, too, when Dr. Wally, at the instigation of Merle Prunty, explained very thoroughly to Louie Kostanick the physiographic history of an "inverted esker", a most unusual relic of the age of ice discovered by Lou near the Chicopee River!

The "esker" problem had no more than been solved, when we heard the startling news that Ernie Ebisch and Lou Kostanick had been taken to the police station as "foreign spies operating from a completely equipped photographic truck"—a compliment, indeed, for our "flea-bitten" 1934 station wagon.

About seven the group would gather around the fire, to rest, listen to the "News" and smoke a corn cob pipe or a good five-cent cigar. "Si" West, my constant companion, was usually too worn with buffeting the elements while driving me all day to do more than settle back with his pipe and enjoy a much welcomed respite. "Dinty"

Moberg would spend much of the evening filling up the wood box and replenishing the fire so Cliff Hulbert could relax before it and toast his feet. Cliff was ever and consistently obliging in this part of his daily routine, and while in this somnolent state, unusually quiet.

Among other perennially drowsy persons were "Mac" McKean and Betty "T" Thibault. But then anyone who fills three large notebooks with complete geographic descriptions of every ten acres in the area, in short-hand to boot, has a right to appear weary now and then. (And, I might add, should suffer from writer's cramp!) Also noticeably and frequently weary, was "Newt" Gillett who practically had to tote a cow about all day for his partner's (Jim Lee) milk supply! Jim in return, I understand, allowed Newt to catch forty winks (or more) after lunch.

Of all the sleep "experts", however, none could rival Herb Morey. As I watched him, time after time, I was continually amazed at the accuracy he exhibited while in this dormant state, in piloting spoonfuls of hot soup, cereal, or even beef stew to their proper destination.

My knowledge of geography is very limited, so the lectures and discussions every night meant little to me, although the group within the gray walls seemed always intensely interested in the proceedings.

A far more interesting episode from my point of view was the cross-country temperature survey, for which campers were routed from warm beds at the eerie hour of 4:00 A.M. to walk a mile—not for a "Camel"—but to see how the temperature varied every few yards! Not even the early hour nor the bitter cold could dissuade Dr. Van and his crew from taking this trip.

I enjoyed the President's brithday party, too, especially the singing, when all the electric lights had been dimmed and only the faces of the group reflected the light from the hearth. Musical talent and melodious voices were plentiful among the geographers who never missed an opportunity to let anyone disregard that fact. Then, as the faces grew less distinguishable, the songs responded to dying embers, turning from noisy college airs to more dreamy melodies. At this point Herb Morey sang songs of the west in his typical cowboy manner.

Singing followed the C.U.G.S. party too—the most noisy affair of camp, by the way, with hilarious games, tumbling exhibits and a very undignified "Virginia Reel". On another night, there was singing in quite a different key (if one has heard alley cats, he knows

what I mean!) when the feminine geographers serenaded their comrades of the opposite sex shortly after midnight. All they received for their trouble was a salvo of shoes, (which fortunately were intercepted by Van English who was in direct line of fire).

This story of mine could go on until next September, and still there would be much to recount. But just one thought more I must leave with you: From all the knowledge gained and new experiences recorded, none will remain longer with the students at field camp than the spirit of good fellowship, the fun "of give and take", the thrill of working in the field, of discovering how and why things are where they are, of realizing (often for the first time) how limiting are the walls of a classroom, how stereotyped the examples in a text. Under the excellent guidance of President Atwood and the other professors of the staff, these experiences were doubly valuable.

Such advantages cannot be tangibly measured. They are like the mysterious flavors of spice in a delectable dish which defy definition and which are more delicious because they remain unknown.

Eleanor Haulon
Mary Frances Williamson

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CONVENTION AT BATON ROUGE

The meeting of The Association of American Geographers being held in Baton Rouge will be attended by at least two of the Clark staff. Dr. Atwood and Dr. Jones are planning to be at the meetings and possibly there will be others who will journey to Louisiana during the Christmas holidays. Because of conflicting meetings during that season, other members of the Staff will be unable to attend.

Dr. Atwood will be present as usual to greet the Clark alumni and friends when the Clark group gets together for its annual gathering.

The Clark reunion will probably be held on the second day of the meeting. For the exact details concerning the reunion inquire at the convention headquarters upon your arrival in Baton Rouge. It is hoped that all Clark alumni attending the convention will plan to be at this reunion.