

about
St. John's



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about
St. John's

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In this issue . . .

The Clerk's Tale: Faith and Justice by Donald J. Schell '68	1
Homecoming, 1966	5
Counseling and Placement Program by Jack L. Carr '50	8
Campaign Dinner—Santa Fe	10
With the Alumni	12

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The Bulletin of St. John's College is published four times a year, in April, July, September, and December. Entered as Second-Class matter, February 18, 1949, at the Post Office at Annapolis, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

The favorable response to the first issue of this new magazine has led to a decision to make it at least a semi-annual publication. Whether the same format and general content are retained will depend upon the needs of the College at the particular time. This issue therefore resembles the first, but contains more news items. It is hoped that these will be of interest to both alumni and other friends of the College.

The subject of Faith seems to run through this issue. The article which begins on the opposite page deals with that subject directly. Faith of another sort was implicit in the event reported in *Campaign Dinner*, faith on the part of many people in the enterprise upon which St. John's College is embarked. (And it has been pointed out that St. John's Western Consolidation Campaign was opened formally in the City of the Holy Faith.) Even the recent development in alumni relations which Jack L. Carr discusses has certain overtones of faith on the part of many alumni.

Mr. Schell's article, here presented in somewhat condensed form, was last year's Sophomore Prize Essay in Santa Fe. The author states in his introduction that the paper is an interpretation of Chaucer's *Clerk's Tale* as a myth on the subject of faith. The paper resulted from concurrent reading of Chaucer, Luther, and Kierkegaard; the "... very passionate unison ..." with which those three men seemed to speak about faith impressed Mr. Schell. While he chose to study closely the voice of Chaucer, the other two could not be ignored. For this reason he occasionally draws upon Luther in his commentary, with Kierkegaard remaining a background influence.

As he read Chaucer's tale, Mr. Schell was struck by certain differences between it and an earlier version by Boccaccio. The additions or modifications, he was convinced, bore more than an accidental resemblance to certain Biblical writings, particularly the remarks concerning Abraham in *Hebrews*. Indeed, these changes seemed to point to a possible purpose in Chaucer's recasting of Boccaccio's tale. A primary effort of Mr. Schell's paper, then, is to compare Griselda of the *Clerk's Tale* with Abraham as presented in *Hebrews* and *Genesis*. "This effort will be a means to an understanding of faith as the subject of the *Clerk's Tale*."

THE CLERK'S TALE:
FAITH AND JUSTICE

Donald J. Schell '68

The action of the tale begins with the demand by his people that the marquis marry. The marquis agrees, but with an important reservation:

"Leave then to me the choosing of my wife;
I take that burden on my back alone;
And this I pray and charge you on your life—
The wife that I shall take to share my throne,
While ye may live, honor her, everyone,
In word and work alike, as much or more
As she were daughter of an emperor."

He reserves for himself a total freedom of choice. He alone will choose his wife. The crisis presented in the marriage proposal is initiated solely by the marquis.

The marquis knows at this point who his bride will be; he commands the people to honor his choice, "as much or more? As she were daughter of an emperor." That his choice is not of the nobility seems to be an inherent part of his command.

With this speech Chaucer's tale begins to speak on the subject of faith. In good *New Testament* fashion it places the burden of the choice solely on the marquis; God chooses whom he will. His choice is a peasant girl; God's choice is "foolish" by the standards of the world, a thing "rejected."

Chaucer very carefully presents a differentiation between Griselda as seen by most people and Griselda as seen by the Marquis. The description most men would give of Griselda is "fair y-nough to sighte." In Boccaccio's version *the marquis* makes essentially the same observation:

(the marquis) who had long noted with approval the mien of a poor girl that dwelt on a farm nearby his house, and found her fair enough, deemed that with her he might pass a tolerably happy life.

As opposed to this superficial understanding of Griselda held by ordinary men or Boccaccio's marquis, Chaucer says this of his marquis:

Upon Griselda, this poor maid and lowly
The marquis oftentimes had set his eye
When riding to the hunt, and saw her wholly

On these occasions when he passed her by—
Not with a wanton look, but with a high
And grave regard. Often with such a glance
He fixed his eyes upon her countenance;

And of her virtue thought with satisfaction,
And of her womanhood, that they were great
In one so young, as well in look as action;
For though most people have no delicate
Insight in virtue, yet he saw each trait
That she possessed, and to himself he said
That he would wed her only, if he wed.

When the need for him to marry arises, the marquis acts consciously. It is Griselda he will marry. His act contradicts the opinions of other men on the subject of nobility, but he knows his reason for acting as he does.

The second important aspect to the marquis' choice of Griselda is the state in which she lived prior to the crisis of the proposal. She is not a Cinderella type, working at her menial tasks and weeping for something better. Griselda is happy; when she accepts the proposal it is not as an escape. Understood outside of the context of faith, she lacks ambition. If early men had been like Griselda, there would be no civilization, no progress from the most primitive state. (But that is a digression, and the relation of faith to revolution is not our concern in this paper.) Her departure from the village is not a rejection of her simple life; part of the reason she can leave the palace without weeping in her final trial is that she is returning to her father whom she still loves and to a life she never rejected. She accepts her life as a continuous whole; Griselda does not forget.

Chaucer's account of how the marquis made his intentions known to Griselda and her father also differs from Boccaccio's. In Boccaccio's version there is a private conference with the father a few days before the proposal; the promises Griselda makes are the promises of a bride already given by her father. In Chaucer's version Griselda's will and specifically her answer to the marquis' demands determines whether or not Gri-

selda shall be his bride. The request for the daughter's hand and the proposal to the daughter happen at the same time. No one but the marquis knows of his intention before.

What the marquis presents to Griselda and her father is a *crisis*, a break in the normal time sequence of events naturally following one another. It is a moment of choice between a pair of clearly distinguished, mutually exclusive alternatives.

At this point the tale begins to sound like Abraham. The story of Abraham commences with crisis. The LORD speaks:

Now the Lord said to Abram, "Go from your country and your kindred and your father's house to the land that I will show you. And I will make of you a great nation, and I will bless you, and make your name great, so that you will be a blessing. I will bless those who bless you, and him who curses you I will curse; and by you all the families of the earth will be blessed." So Abram went, as the LORD had told him . . .

"Now the LORD said . . .," so it begins. Aside from identification of his father, his wife, and the place of his home, this is the first we are told of Abraham. Since any previous divine monologue of this sort that Abraham had heard would affect his reception of this one, and since several other such monologues and conversions are recorded later in the story of Abraham, I think we are meant to read this as God's first words to Abraham. God speaks to Abraham and destroys the world as it stands. The first word is "Go." God speaks destruction and promise, "no" to the world that is and "yes" to world that is not. God speaks, Abraham goes; crisis is followed by immediate action.

Chaucer's version of the Griselda tale differs from Boccaccio's precisely by the addition of the element of this same sort of crisis to the proposal. Boccaccio's marquis makes a brief and routine demand of subjection:

He then asked her, whether if he took her to wife she would comply with his wishes, and be not wroth, no matter what he might say or do, and be obedient, with not a few other questions of like sort: to all of which she answered, ay.

The marquis expects her as a good wife to humor him when he is out of sorts and tolerate his muddy boots on the clean terrazzo. The demands are ordinary and she answers in an ordinary way, "ay." If these demands come to mean more later, this additional retrospective meaning will be an addition to the marquis' intent as well as to Griselda's understanding.

Chaucer's version of the marquis' demand is lengthier and carries an undertone of conscious purpose and necessity that is lacking in Boccaccio;

"... are ye well prepared, I ask again,
To do my will, and promise that I may—
"... are ye well prepared, I ask again,

And ye will not resent it, night or day,
And when I say a 'Yea,' not answer 'Nay,'
Neither by word, or frown, or mute defiance?
Swear this, and here I swear my firm alliance."

The marquis demands that she drop all protections, that she hold no security except in his will, whether this offers joy or pain. Like Abraham she must leave everything behind. The marquis' offer sounds like an offer of the dangerous insecurity of a capricious will except that it is qualified; the negation will be tempered by the affirmation of promise, his sworn "firm alliance." The contract is packed with both fear and promise. God calls Abraham to leave everything and journey through the desert, but the call is made with the promise of blessing.

Griselda's response in Chaucer is not drawn from the Abraham story simply, but makes an addition from other Biblical accounts of responses to similar crises. Griselda is afraid:

Trembling for fear, and wondering at his word,
She answered: "Both in worth and dignity
I am unfit for what ye ask me, lord;
But what he will, that same is will to me.
And here I swear that never willingly
Though I should die, will I by act or breath
Fail you, though I were loath to suffer death."

When the angel appeared to Mary with words of fear and promise, she too was afraid.

Griselda sees the power of the marquis. She understands him to demand complete submission to the workings of his power. The context of her verbal response is fear, dread. The marquis is not "safe," rather he is quite dangerous. In this initial encounter he is all the more dangerous in that he is unknown; it is a virtual stranger saying, "Trust me completely," with the addition of his revealing the great and perhaps painful power he claims and intends to use.

In accepting his proposal, Griselda must act, not through her fear, but in the context of promise. Never again are we told that Griselda feared.

The proposal is closed when the marquis binds the promise. In response to Griselda's promise, her binding herself, the marquis binds himself with, "That is enough, Griselda mine." The next words he speaks are the announcement:

This is my wife . . . that standeth here
Honor her then, and love her well, I pray
Who so loves me; there is no more to say.

The marquis has accepted Griselda as his wife. There follows one of the strangest, most difficult events in the tale: Griselda becomes a marchioness. Chaucer alters this in a very important way from Boccaccio. In Boccaccio's tale Griselda becomes a marchioness, the mistress of the household. Her responsibility is the charge of the household servants. The change from her life

in the village is of about the same order as moving a housewife from a small house with no appliances to a large one with many. This element of housewifely duty is present in Chaucer, but it does not receive nearly the emphasis placed on another, rather astounding change from her life as a peasant girl.

Chaucer's Griselda is capable not only of ruling the house, but when the need arises, ruling the kingdom:

Nor was it only that by natural wit
She could accomplish all a woman should
In homely ways, for, were there call for it,
She also could advance the public good;
There was no rancour, nor discordant mood
In all that country that she did not ease
Or use her grace and wisdom to appease.

She, in her husband's absence, did not cease
Her labours; if the nobles of the land
Fell into enmity she made their peace.
So wise and ripe the words at her command,
Her heart so equitable and her hand
So just, they thought that Heaven had sent her down
To right all wrongs and protect the town.

This happy peasant girl, so completely satisfied with her life as a peasant, was sufficient in "grace and wisdom," in eloquence and political understanding to rule the kingdom well. With this variation on Boccaccio it would seem that Chaucer strains his tale to the breaking. He adds tension to his source in presenting the marriage proposal as crisis shattering everyday kind of living; he has Griselda accept that crisis; now he would have us accept either that the crisis itself changed Griselda radically, or that this happy peasant girl was a potential philosopher king.

Griselda lives by faith. She could live no other way in the continuing present crisis of the threat in the good marquis. Existing in her present situation without faith, she would not live, but either be conscious, but in a total fear, or be totally unconscious in a dazed acceptance of the situation, trying to forget the crisis and hence herself. But Griselda does live by faith, and with her faith come the fits of a total present tense living. This is not the present of eating and drinking in *fear* of a momentary impending doom; that is the present tense crisis without living by faith, an attempt to forget. Rather, Griselda's present is a total existence since it claims the past and future as contained in the same faith and promise by virtue of which the present has its only real being.

The trials [of Griselda's faith] begin. There is no sound justification offered in either Chaucer's or Boccaccio's version of the tale. Chaucer's version calls them "needless" since, "She had been tested quite enough before,/And he had proved her good."

The marquis comes at night, the time of fear and insecurity, the time of darkness. He comes, not with the

tenderness and warmth of a loving husband, but "with a stern, troubled face, and full of doubt." He comes as a stranger, his goodness hidden behind the wall of inscrutability. This is the "dark night of the soul," this is the face of God to which Christ cried "forsaken" from the cross.

"Take your son, your only son Isaac, whom you love, and go . . ." The LORD demands the sacrifice, the promise seems to crumble; it is "your only son," not Ishmael who is not the son of the promise, but the very son through whom the blessing was to come. It is Isaac, "laughter," the son whose very name speaks of men and the wise foolishness of God. The marquis begins, "Griselda mine"; the promise is restated in each case before the trial begins. God says to the man whose wife was barren, "Take your son." The marquis says to the peasant girl, "Griselda mine."

Griselda does not weep. The possibility of her weeping is suggested twice, once from within the tale by the henchman, and once from outside the tale by the raconteur. She does not weep; she *cannot* weep. As mother she may weep, but that mother's weeping would be the weeping of a widow. To weep would be to deny the promise by virtue of which she is wife and mother and will continue to be so.

She does not weep and so remains wife of the marquis, but she also remains mother to her daughter. The last mention she makes of her daughter, the plea that the body be buried, is not a final gesture before renouncing her love for her daughter. The ending of the tale denies this. If she had renounced love for her daughter she could never weep for joy at her daughter's return. If she had renounced love for her daughter she would no longer be able to love the marquis as the same man. She does continue as his loving wife, and she does continue to love her daughter who is dead; these two can be because she lives by faith in the promise of the marquis. He is good, he has pledged his love; whatever he does will be from goodness and love. It cannot be understood, but it can *be*.

The event of the taking of her son is identical to the taking of her daughter in action. It differs primarily in being a repetition, a tenser, more paradoxical version of the previous event. This is the son, the child of promise, the child who could be heir. It is through this child that she can be everything that the marquis had promised, the real marchioness, mother to the future ruler. If the daughter is taken as Ishmael, Abraham's first child, but one not acceptable as the vehicle of promise, then the son is Isaac. Isaac and the son can rightly be heirs.

The taking of the son from Griselda is Abraham completing the sacrifice of Isaac. The marquis' plan to take a new wife is Abraham returning from Mt.

Moriah with the ashes of Isaac. The LORD called Abraham from the land of his fathers with the promise:

"I will make of you a great nation, and I will bless you, and make your name great, so that you will be a blessing . . . by you all the families of the earth will be blessed."

Abraham has been told that this promise is to be fulfilled through Isaac. Isaac is dead. To anyone but the man who lives by faith the promise is shattered.

Abraham begins the long trip back, back to Sarah who will ask, "Where is Isaac?" back to Sarah who will know from Abraham's face that Isaac is dead, back to Sarah to whom he must say, "The LORD demanded back the son he had given and whom we loved. I have sacrificed him. The promise and Isaac still will be ours." Sarah will attack him as a tiger in her grief. "You killed my son!" Sarah will lie in the dust and weep, having lost both Isaac and Abraham to Abraham's wild-eyed madness. Abraham walks slowly back through the wilderness unmourning, carrying the ashes of Isaac, and holding fiercely to the promise that he will be father of a great nation and blessing to all the earth through this same son he carries in ashes.

Griselda walks slowly back to the village and her father Janicula's hut, barefoot and unmourning. Chaucer calls this final test "the extremity," "the last proof he could find to press." There is no test more terrible than this because this last test contains the most persuasive, threatening negation of the promise possible. Here the defense of the promise comes under the most dangerous potential sabotage from within. The marquis is telling Griselda, the LORD is telling Abraham to die, to cease to be all that each one is through the promise. The nature of the promise is that it demands to be the only real existence of the one who holds to it. Now the promise is threatened severely and with it being.

This final test is the "extremity" because it is the test of solitude. "Go from me." Always before the marquis has been present as a living human being capable of putting to flight the masks and wraiths of him Griselda might unwillingly create and conjure up in her mind. Now she has no weapon against the impostors but the other mask, her deliberately good *mask* of the marquis, this mask and a promise which appears denied.

He will cease to be good and become the monster in the castle far away, or she will become *pathetic*, the abandoned peasant girl, robbed of her honor and happiness, but continuing to love the disdainful marquis. These are the reasonable alternatives. As a plain reasonable person she must cling to one of these two as her sanity. She rejects any reasonable sanity and holds fiercely to the promise. Perhaps it is the promise that holds fiercely to her. At this point it is her being. Rea-

sonable sanity would destroy the promise and with the promise destroy Griselda; her sanity, her being are in the promise; she continues to be Griselda.

* * * *

The day of the new wedding comes. In the people's attitude at this point we see a rationale for what the marquis has done. The people, the same people who were weeping at Griselda's mistreatment as she walked silent and barefoot from the palace a few days before, now go out to greet the arrival of the new marchioness and her brother:

And all the people ran to see the sight,
So rich to gaze upon, of their array;
And then at first among themselves they say,
No fool was Walter, it was manifest,
To change his wife, for it was for the best.

For fairer than Griselda was, indeed,
And younger she appeared, they all declare,
And therefore from these two there should proceed
Through better blood, a far more pleasing heir.
Also they found her brother's face so fair
That all the folk were glad, and with one voice
They now began to praise the marquis' choice.

Chaucer mocks the people. These people who were joyful and proud at the marquis' choice of Griselda and praised him for finding nobility in unexpected places now speak of "better blood" in this new bride. They look at Griselda's son and say that this boy's sister will surely give us a "far more pleasing heir." They have learned nothing of true nobility. There remained within the promise to Griselda the threat that these people could actually be incited to reject Griselda's son as offspring of a peasant and therefore unfit to rule them.

The marquis has deliberately recast the discovery of Griselda. In the previous discovery he alone found nobility in the peasant girl. The people were convinced by the transformation of Griselda. This time Griselda is "discovered" by the wedding guests, a strangely charming and gracious peasant woman serving them and managing the feast; this time her children are seen outside of the context of "fine, noble looking children, for a peasant mother." The "discovery" is made again, this time by everyone. They don't know what they are seeing, and so can see without their prejudices. When the marquis tells them who these children and this peasant really are, they have already *seen* the rightness of it.

The day of the wedding comes. Griselda has been asked to take charge of the preparations of the palace for the feast. She replies that she is "glad" to be able to do the marquis this service. She works very hard at preparing the palace for guests and festivities. She goes

(Continued on inside back cover)

HOME COMING

1966

Despite an unfortunate conflict with another Homecoming in the city of Annapolis, some 150 St. John's alumni and their guests registered in the lobby of Francis Scott Key Memorial Hall on Saturday, October 22. Forsaking football, hunting, fishing, sailing, and other sports normally pursued on bright, warm October days, they gathered for a day of good fellowship and reminiscing. Many were accompanied by wives or husbands, while some even brought sons and daughters.

Allen St. Clair of the class of 1909 represented the oldest class present, while 1966 made a fine showing with at least eight members on hand: Margaret Baroniak, Janet Huber, Dick Fielding, John Gottlieb, Carole Picardo Kelley, Judy Millspaugh, Larry Silverman, and John White. Others may also have been there, but they failed to register. There was a good cross-section of the intervening classes, but special mention must be made of the class of 1916: eleven of the seventeen living members were together for a fiftieth reunion dinner on Friday night at the Annapolis Yacht Club. Fred Bielaski came from Mexico City for the dinner; as far as we are aware, he was the alumnus who came the greatest distance for the week-end.

Food and drink again proved their popularity on Saturday: the luncheon, the cocktail party and the din-



From registration . . .

ner were well-attended. For whatever reasons, the Business Meeting, as is usually the case, was not as popular. A quorum was there, however, and the essential items of business were transacted. The election of J. S. Baker Middleton '38 and Myron L. Wolbarsht '50 to the Board of Visitors and Governors was announced. Since the officers of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association were elected last year for a two-year term, no other election was conducted. In a brief ceremony, John C. Donohue '35 received the Alumni Award of Merit. (See "With the Alumni" for details on Board representatives and the Award.)

In other business the Association voted to contribute \$2,000 to the Library Construction Fund of St. John's College in Santa Fe. This gift represents the first effort by the alumni organization on behalf of the new campus, and is certain to have a positive psychological effect upon the campaign just launched.

President Weigle reported on the new campaign and on the kick-off dinner held in Santa Fe on October 15. (See report elsewhere in this issue.) He also reported on the state of the College in both locations, covering



COUNSELING AND PLACEMENT PROGRAM

Jack L. Carr '50

In a move to integrate the Alumni Association more closely into the life of the College, the Board of the Association is sponsoring a series of Counseling and Placement meeting this year. During the series, selected alumni will discuss their professional careers with students at the College. I believe that this program will illuminate many paths which liberal arts graduates, particularly from St. John's, might choose to follow, but about which they know relatively little.

In a spate of simultaneous invention, Harrison Sasscer '44, Jeremy Tarcher '53, and John Gump, Assistant Dean, proposed to the Board of Directors last winter that the alumni be organized to advise the seniors on such matters as graduate schools and job placement, and to provide career counseling generally. Mr. Gump, whose job includes student counseling, has recognized a need for such a program. In his opinion a great deal of energy is lost by new liberal arts graduates attempting to find their ways in a highly specialized economy. Sasscer, who was a member of the Alumni Board from 1961 to 1965, and Tarcher, who joined the Board last year, have observed that most graduates are blind to the variety of opportunities facing them. The Board greeted the idea with enthusiasm, and all members volunteered to serve personally in the program. I believe that this project will provide an unprecedented opportunity to bring alumni and students into direct and continuing communication.

I announced the Counseling Program in a circular letter to all alumni in July of this year as the first step in what I expected to be a laborious recruiting drive. By Labor Day, however, a total of twenty alumni had volunteered to participate. (What was perhaps even more significant, the recent graduates particularly affirmed the need for such a program.) A project which had hardly been defined suddenly took form. A schedule for the first semester of the 1966-67 academic year was firmed up with the volunteers who will get the program underway. An outline of the second semester meetings has been prepared. There seem to be enough

volunteers for about three years of discussion sessions!

A broad range of vocations is represented by those who have written to me. Some of the fields are law, medicine, psychiatry, mathematics, theology, journalism, linguistics, music, industrial relations, engineering, social work, federal and local government, as well as teaching on all levels. One recent graduate wanted to discuss the trials and tribulations of St. Johnnies in the graduate schools. Two early "New Program" alumni will discuss the interaction of theology with medicine and social work.

For this academic year, two or three meetings will be held each semester. Each will consist of a short presentation by the guest alumnus, followed by a discussion period. Although the series was designed particularly for seniors and juniors, any interested student is welcome. In addition to participating in on-campus meetings, alumni will be available to counsel with individual students in their home areas.

Although most of the volunteers to date have been products of the "New Program," two of the most diverse fields, industrial relations and social work, will be discussed by graduates of the "Old Program." In fact, J. S. Baker Middleton, '38, Director of Industrial Relations for the Scott Paper Company, was invited to make the first presentation on October 18. The general topic for that session was the opportunity for liberal arts graduates in industry.

About ten students met with Mr. Middleton, Tom Parran and me after dinner in the College Dining Hall. Baker started by talking informally about many aspects of industry. He talked about job opportunities, highlighting this with an account of the number of liberal arts graduates in his company's top management positions. Scott Paper's equal opportunity policy was discussed at some length. In response to students' questions Baker talked briefly about starting salaries, training programs, and opportunities for women in industry.

From my point of view this was a very successful start for our program. We had hoped for somewhat

more student participation, but on the other hand we know how difficult it is to start any new activity at the College. On behalf of the Association I want to thank Baker Middleton again for taking time from his busy schedule, and the students for taking time from theirs.

The second session in the Counseling Program was held Saturday afternoon during Homecoming. This was a panel discussion involving alumni and faculty on the general subject of "St. John's and the Graduate Schools." The idea for this session came originally from George O. Kunkle, Jr. of the class of 1962, whose own graduate school examinations prevented him from being present. On the panel, however, were Neal O. Weiner '64, Thomas K. Simpson '50, and Myron L. Wolbarsht '50. I served as moderator, and called upon each member in turn to comment on some of his own experiences.

Neal Weiner started things off with some of his problems in entering graduate work in philosophy. He started at the University of Chicago, but soon found that he could not do the work he wanted and still meet the requirements of the department of philosophy there. After some investigation, he discovered that he could have considerably more freedom at the University of Texas, and so he has been there this past year. One of the critical points which he brought out was that graduate work is most political: the institution is more interested in many cases in what you can do for it than what it can do for you.

Neal's comments were echoed to some extent by Myron Wolbarsht, although the latter admitted that his experience—graduate work in bio-physics—was probably somewhat different from work in philosophy. Myron did remark that for technical work such as his, the St. John's education in many cases must be augmented before starting graduate work.

Tom Simpson, not only an alumnus but also a tutor and member of the Instruction Committee in Annapo-



lis, then discussed his own efforts toward a Ph.D. in science. His first desires were to study the history of science, but the sort of program he had in mind did not meet with the approval of the university where he applied. Eventually he had to accept a compromise, narrowing his field sufficiently to satisfy the university and at the same time permit him to complete his work in a reasonable period of time. In his remarks he also agreed with Neal Weiner about the importance of having a clear understanding with the graduate school about what you want and what it will permit you to do.

Tom also reminded the audience that St. John's does not purport to prepare one for graduate work, any more than it prepares one for a specific career. At the same time, the very breadth of the curriculum at the College gives one a wide choice of fields of endeavor. And lest they be overlooked, he called attention to programs of graduate study such as the M.A.T. programs; these are neither as demanding nor as restrictive as study for a doctorate, and prepare the graduate for teaching while permitting a fairly wide range of study.

After these brief presentations, the session was opened to comments and questions from alumni and students in the audience. A lively discussion followed, and it was obvious that the subject of graduate schools was of great interest to the students present. It was with genuine reluctance that I had to adjourn the meeting so that we could go on to other activities of the day.

It is far too early to say that this Program generally is a success. The first two meetings have certainly shown that there is interest on the part of both alumni and students in the project. The alumni themselves have confirmed the need for such counseling, and student interest is building. Let me conclude by saying this: from what we have seen thus far, we appear to be on the right track. We are off to an auspicious start. I believe personally that we have at last uncovered a significant way in which we alumni can serve the College.

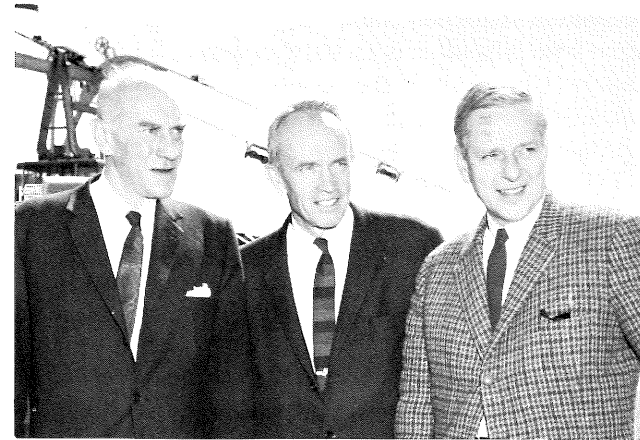


CAMPAIGN DINNER- SANTA FE

In his 1965 *Report of the President*, Mr. Weigle discussed the need for a major development program for St. John's College. In the 1966 *Report* he announced the inauguration this fall of A National Program for St. John's College—A Decade of Development, and specifically the first three-year phase, the Western Consolidation Campaign.

Since last fall, the Board of Visitors and Governors has turned much of its attention to this development program. Walter F. Evers of the class of 1935, Vice Chairman of the Board, accepted the position of Chairman of the Western Consolidation Campaign. Preliminary planning has gone on all during the past year. A National Committee for St. John's College has been named, major gifts committees of the Board have been formed, and Richard Pacini has been appointed Vice President for Development, with primary responsibility for supervision of the Campaign and the long-range Program.

The Western Consolidation Campaign, aimed at the particular needs of the new Santa Fe campus, was officially launched on Saturday, October 15, 1966, in Santa Fe. On that date the Board of Visitors and Gov-



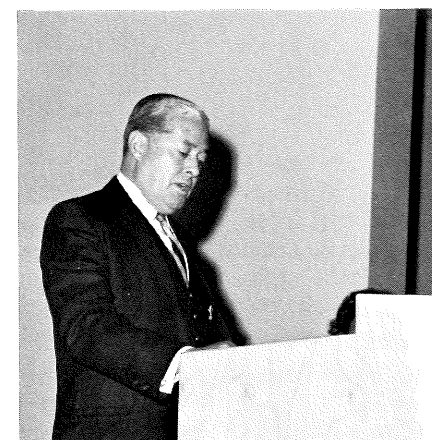
Walter C. Mylander, Jr., Mr. Weigle and Walter F. Evers on Sandia Mountain

ernors entertained members of the National Committee, together with other friends and members of the College community, at a dinner in the Student Center.

The dinner was the climax of an interesting two-day series of events. On Friday night Mark Van Doren, poet, author, teacher, and long-time friend of the College, lectured in the Great Hall. On Saturday, the Board members were engaged in the regular quarterly meeting for much of the day.

Saturday afternoon the Governor and Mrs. Jack M. Campbell entertained the Board, the National Committee and other friends of the College at a most gracious reception at the Executive Residence. Governor Campbell is an *ex officio* member of the St. John's Board.

Following the Governor's reception, the guests moved across town to the College and the beautiful dining hall in the Student Center. There William A. Lydgate, Chairman of the Board, served as master of ceremonies for the evening. He introduced the members of the



Senator Joseph Montoya

Board and of the National Committee, as well as tutors and staff members who were present. Senator Joseph Montoya of New Mexico and Governor Campbell each welcomed the assembled guests and expressed their own pleasure at being present.

Mr. Evers and Mr. Pacini then outlined the general goals and plans for the Campaign. The specific monetary goal of this first three-year phase of the National Program is \$6 million for completion of the Santa Fe campus. After Mr. Evers had spoken briefly about planning progress to date, Mr. Pacini discussed his role as Vice President for Development for both Annapolis and Santa Fe. He stated that his immediate task, and that confronting all who were at the dinner, was to realize the goals of the Campaign. Every effort is being turned toward that end.

Mr. Van Doren, speaking as Honorary Co-Chairman of the National Committee, described his long association with St. John's College, and his deep and continuing belief in the sort of liberal education which St. John's



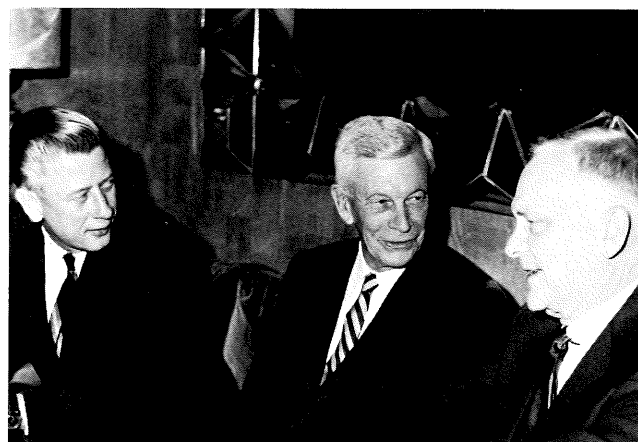
Mr. Evers and Mrs. Van Doren

offers. Although he admitted that fund-raising was not a field in which he was much experienced, he said that he was happy to help in the Campaign because he felt so strongly the importance of what St. John's was doing.

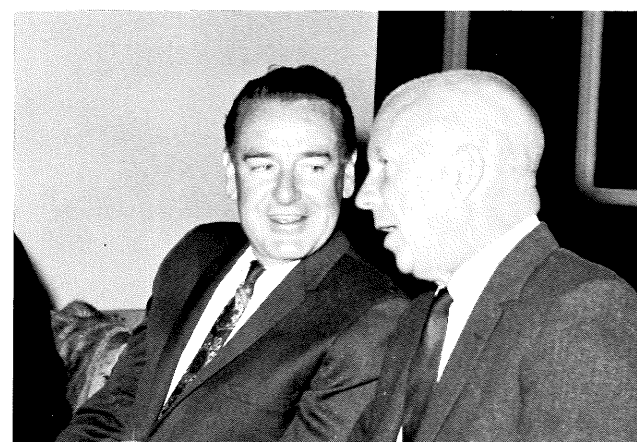
The concluding remarks of the evening were made by Mr. Weigle, as he underlined the needs of the College both in Santa Fe and in Annapolis. He reminded his audience that the Campaign was specifically for Santa Fe because that was where the needs were most pressing. He expressed his pleasure at progress being made on the Campaign, and thanked the members of the Board and of the National Committee for their support at this critical time in the life of the College.

On Sunday morning, the members of the Board and the Committee were entertained at brunch by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nordhaus of Albuquerque. Mr. Nordhaus, a member of the National Committee, transported his guests by aerial tramway to a restaurant atop Sandia Mountain. This beautiful vantage-point was a fitting scene for this final event in the week-end activities.

Dean Kramer, Mark Van Doren and Dean Kieffer



Governor Campbell and Dr. Norris Bradbury of Los Alamos



Greer Garson, National Committee member



Mrs. Everett H. Jones, Board member, and Mr. Van Doren



With the ALUMNI

MID-WINTER DINNER

This year's Mid-Winter Dinner was held on March 4th at the Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel in Baltimore. Co-chairmen of the Dinner Committee were Ned Lathrop '38 and Julius Rosenberg '38; their arrangements were excellent and were appreciated by all who attended.

The turn-out was somewhat disappointing; although more than 100 persons were present, only about 60% of these were alumni. Perhaps the weather, which was not at its best, had something to do with the attendance. For whatever reasons, far fewer showed up than had been anticipated.

Again this year certain members of the College faculty were invited as guests of the Association. These included President Weigle, Dean and Mrs. John S. Kieffer, Miss Deborah Traynor, Mr. & Mrs. John Gump, and Messers. Ford K. Brown and John Sarkissian.

Jack L. Carr, presiding at his first formal function since assuming the presidency of the Association, introduced the guests named above, as well as the guest speaker, William A. Lydgate. Mr. Lydgate is Chairman of the Board of Visitors and Governors of the College, has been a member of the Board since 1955, and is a director of the firm of Earl Newsom & Company of New York City.

Mr. Lydgate's topic for the evening was "A View from the Top," a discussion of how the Board views the College and its future. Since a great deal of that future is concerned with the long-range development program which Mr. Weigle announced at Homecoming last year, Mr. Lydgate spoke at length of that program. He made it clear that implicit in any successful development is the maximum support of the alumni body, as well as the support of parents, friends, and corpora-

tions and foundations. He urged the alumni to be ready to help in all ways when called upon.

SENIOR PICNIC

Again this year the Directors of the Alumni Association were hosts to the Senior Class at a Boathouse picnic. This method of entertaining the seniors and of welcoming them into the Association had been tried in 1965; while attendance was small, that event was enjoyed by those present. This year the Board felt that the affair was worth repeating, and this proved a good decision.

A majority of the seniors turned out, and a goodly number of Directors were able to attend. On the menu this year were steamed hard crabs, and while many seniors were unfamiliar with this delicacy, before the evening was over they were cracking and picking like natives. And the differences in ages and programs rapidly disappeared as alumni and seniors, elbow to elbow, attacked the mounds of crabs.

This picnic was successful—everyone agreed to that. In a relaxed, very informal atmosphere, a great deal of the misunderstanding between undergraduate and alumnus disappeared. In its place has been planted the seed of mutual understanding and respect between old and new. The future of the Alumni Association as a contributing factor in the life of the College depends upon the development of that understanding and respect. Certainly continuation of the Senior Picnic is a step in that direction.

COMMENCEMENT 1966

The Class of 1966 joined the ranks of St. John's Alumni at Commencement exercises on June 12, 1966. Forty-three members of the class received their diplomas and hoods from President Richard D.

Weigle at ceremonies held under the Liberty Tree. Jacob Klein, tutor and former Dean of the College, delivered the address to the graduating class. Rabbi Morris D. Rosenblatt of Annapolis gave both the Invocation and the Benediction.

Alumni of three anniversary classes were present at the invitation of President Weigle and marched in the academic procession: 1906, the sixty-year class; 1916, the fifty-year class; and 1941, the twenty-five-year class. President Weigle introduced the members of these classes during the ceremonies. The names of those attending are listed under their respective classes in CLASS NOTES.

The customary presentation of annual awards was made by Mr. Weigle prior to the presentation of diplomas. A silver medal, awarded by the Board of Visitors and Governors to the senior having the highest academic standing, went to PHEME PERKINS. Susan Irene Roberts won the prize for the best senior thesis.

Other awards went to David L. Levine for the best junior essay, to Thomas R. Webb for the best sophomore essay, and to Avron S. Alberts for the best freshman essay. Anthony J. Snively '69 and Byron E. Wall '69 were co-winners of a prize for the most elegant solution of a mathematical problem by a member of the freshman or sophomore class. The prize was established by the late Brig. Gen. Amos W. W. Woodcock, a graduate of the class of 1903 and former president of the College.

Seven members of the senior class were graduated *Magna Cum Laude*: Kay Randolph Back, Falls Church, Va.; Jonathan Daniel Korshin, Whitestone, N. Y.; PHEME PERKINS, Boston, Mass.; Susan Irene Roberts, Ridgewood, N. J.; Margaret Winter Rottner, Accokeek, Md.; Cynthia Jane Siehler, Cumberland,

Md.; and Alfreda Leona Verratti, Camp Hill, Pa.

Graduated *Cum Laude* were Constance Jane Bell, Concord, Mass.; Janet Ellis Huber, Douglaston, N. Y.; David Zundel Londow, Washington, D. C.; Allen Hoch Reid, Annapolis, Md.; and Larry Joel Silverman, Philadelphia, Pa.

The graduates *Rite* were Eric Gunnar Back, Philadelphia, Pa.; Margaret Anna Maria Baroniak, Dameron, Md.; Sharon Louise Bishop, North Wales, Pa.; Frances Elizabeth Borst, Buffalo, N. Y.; Wayne Russell Brandow, Covina, Calif.; Mark Boyd Bromberg, Bedford Hills, N. Y.; Jaclyn Haruk Button, Santa Rosa, Calif.; Ellsworth Bingham Davis, Philadelphia, Pa.; Richard Redington Dewees, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Richard Franklin Fielding, Cohasset, Mass.; Robert Emmett Fields, Jr., Annapolis, Md.; Nancy Grace Hillis, Albany, N. Y.; John Francis Holland, III, Potomac, Md.; Jack Kapner, Hillside, N. J.; Melvin Kline, Philadelphia, Pa.; JoAnn Levy, New York, N. Y.

Also, David Ellis Long, Jr., Jackson Heights, N. Y.; Anne McNeill Lowry, Chevy Chase, Md.; Constance Roberta Merritt, Princeton, N. J.; Judy Millsbaugh, Annapolis, Md.; Susan Novak, Weston, Mass.;

Ethan Hallet Pavlo, Cambridge, Mass.; Carol Theresa Picardo, Philadelphia, Pa.; Bruce MacKelvie Preston, Annapolis, Md.; Douglas Carson Proctor, Baltimore, Md.; Adrian Stevens Rubin, Greensboro, N. C.; Irwin Leroy Schroeder, Jr., San Diego Calif.; Joel Shimberg, Pound Ridge, N. Y.; Veronica Pauline Soul, Baltimore, Md.; Pattie Bourne Turner, Baltimore, Md.; and Alexis duPont Valk, Wilmington, Dela.

BOARD REPRESENTATIVES

In an election conducted by mail ballot and announced at the Annual Business Meeting during Homecoming, the Alumni of St. John's College selected J. S. Baker Middleton '38 and Myron L. Wolbarsht '50 to represent them on the Board of Visitors and Governors of the College for the 1966-69 term. Mr. Middleton and Dr. Wolbarsht replace Gen. William C. Baxter '23 and Harrison Sasscer '44, both of whom have served for two consecutive terms.

Mr. Middleton is Director of Industrial Relations for the Scott Paper Company in Philadelphia. He makes his home in Swarthmore, Pa.

Dr. Wolbarsht is Chief of the Laboratory of Sensory Bio-Physics, Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, Md., and lives in Chevy Chase. From 1961-1963 he was president of the Alumni Association.

The Alumni Association is represented by a total of six members, two elected to the Board each year. The terms are for three years, and a member may serve only two consecutive terms. Other alumni representatives currently serving are John D. Alexander, Jr. '53, Joseph L. Bean '32, Edward A. Kimpel, Jr. '31, and Walter C. Mylander, Jr. '32. The terms of the first two of these expire in 1967, of the last two in 1968. None is eligible for reelection.

All alumni and other friends of the College were saddened by the sudden death of Walter C. Mylander, Jr., in October. In accordance with the Polity of the College, Cyril R. Murphy, Jr., '36, a Baltimore lawyer, has been elected to fill Mr. Mylander's unexpired term. Mr. Murphy is currently Secretary of the Alumni Association.

In Memoriam

1901—HARRY G. RULLMAN, Annapolis, Md., April 12, 1966.

1902—DR. W. O. LA MOTTE, Wilmington, Del., October 5, 1966.

O. TRUMAN PEARRE, Union Bridge, Md., July 16, 1966.

1907—WILLIAM F. CHILDS, JR., Baltimore, Md., March 17, 1966.

1908—ARTHUR GARTRELL, Middleburg, Virginia.

1909—JOHN N. WILKINSON, Havre de Grace, Md.

1910—L. FULLER PARSLY, Philadelphia, Pa., January 14, 1965.

1912—A. PATTERSON PENDLETON, Baltimore, Md.

COL. IRA E. RYDER, Winter Park, Fla., October 13, 1966.

1915—VERNOOY ELTINGE, Los Angeles, Calif.

1920—DAVID HALL, Wellesley Hills, Mass., April 18, 1966.

1921—T. MORRIS JOHNS, Baltimore, Md., October 30, 1966.

1923—DR. JOSEPH T. NELSON, Towson, Md., January 30, 1966.

1924—CHRISTIAN C. KRIEL, Baltimore, Md., June 26, 1966.

1927—CHARLES W. HASS, Baltimore, Md., September 25, 1966.

1931—GEORGE F. BENEZE, Baltimore, Md., July 1966.

HERBERT F. MYERS, JR., Hackensack, N. J., April 13, 1966.

1932—HENRY G. MILLER, Wayne, Pa.

PAUL E. CASASSA, Washington, D. C., November 11, 1966.

WALTER C. MYLANDER, JR., Stevensville, Md., October 30, 1966.

1934—DAVID R. STEELE, Luther-ville, Md., October 25, 1966.

1935—HARRY E. NELSON, Annapolis, Md., September 12, 1966.

1938—JOHN D. FRIEBELY, Plainfield, N. J., August 22, 1966.

1940—WALTER A. BARA, Lynnbrook, N. Y., March 15, 1966.

1963—OWEN RUNNER JONES, West Tisbury, Mass., September 6, 1966.

1950—GEORGE H. THANHARDT, Chicago, Ill., September 2, 1966.

1966—SUSAN IRENE ROBERTS LEVEN, Boston, Mass., November 6, 1966.

AWARD OF MERIT

John C. Donohue '35 was this year's recipient of the annual Alumni Award of Merit. Alumni Association President Jack L. Carr presented John with a suitably inscribed plaque at Homecoming. The annual Award is made to an alumnus for outstanding contribution to his profession, his college and his nation.

At St. John's Donohue was selected All-Maryland in football in 1933, and made the second-team All-Maryland in basketball in 1934 and 1935. His greatest success as a player in college, however, was in a sport he never played in high school, lacrosse. He played four years of varsity lacrosse, played in the International Lally Cup Series in 1934, and was selected All-Maryland and All-American in 1933 and 1934.

John coached at St. John's from 1935 until 1939, returned to his high school alma mater for a while, and then coached at the Naval Academy under his old mentor Dinty Moore until 1952. During that period he also took time out to serve in the Navy for three years. Early in his coaching career John showed an interest in officiating, and was actively engaged as an official in football, basketball and lacrosse until 1964. He was nationally known as a football referee, and worked in that capacity in the 1958 Orange Bowl game.

He has been with the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company since 1953, and in 1956 became the General Agent for the Company in Baltimore. John recently was cited by Penn Mutual for his outstanding work in training and developing young insurance underwriters.

He was a member of the Board of Visitors and Governors from 1953 to 1959, and served as secretary of that body. Long active as a member of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association, he was elected president in 1963 and re-elected in 1964. During his two years in office he was the guiding force in a genuine re-vitalization of alumni activities.

CLASS NOTES

1906

Representing the 60-Year Class at Commencement on June 12th were HERBERT C. FOOKES and E. EARL HEARN from Baltimore, and ELMER G. PARSELEY from New York City. Mrs. Amos F. Hutchins was also present, as was Dr. Arthur deTalma Valk, whose father was a member of the Class. Dr. Valk's son Alexis was a member of the graduating class.

1916

The 50-Year Class was well represented on June 12th: GEORGE DAVIDSON, JR., Annapolis; DUNLEAVY DOWNS, Washington; J. IRVING HEISE, Baltimore; COLONEL THOMAS W. LIGON, Gibson Island; HIRAM PLUMMER, Baltimore; COLONEL GUY D. THOMPSON, Annapolis; and JOHN WORTHINGTON, Ruxton, took part in the academic procession.

1918

CLYDE E. BOURKE, who retired from the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in 1959 after 40 years of service, was appointed to the Anne Arundel County Maryland Economic Development Commission in July. Clyde makes his home in nearby Severna Park.

1921

DR. THOMAS B. TURNER of the Johns Hopkins University Medical Faculty received an honorary degree from the University of Maryland on June 4th. Dr. Turner was cited for his outstanding contribution in the field of infectious diseases.

1923

S. PAUL SCHILLING is the author of *Contemporary Continental Theologians*, which was published in March. Dr. Schilling is professor of systematic theology and chairman of the division of theological studies at Boston University School of Theology.

1924

COLEMAN M. (ANDY) ANDERSON last Spring celebrated forty-one years on the athletic staff of Forest Park High School in Baltimore. His former players and friends honored him at a dinner on May 26th.

1927

EDWARD J. LUSH informs us that his advertising-public relations firm, E. J. Lush, Inc., began its 20th year of service on September 17th. The Hamden, Connecticut, firm serves clients as far south as Atlanta and as far west as Akron. For a number of years Ed has served as an Alumni Representative for the College, advising and interviewing prospective students for both campuses.

1931

PHILIP I. BOWMAN, chairman of Bristol Laboratories and chairman of international operations of Bristol-Myers Company, has assumed the additional position of senior vice president of the Company.

CHARLES M. WEST, JR., Centreville, Maryland, and his wife exhibited their paintings at the Easton, Maryland, Academy of the Arts in April. Since returning to Centreville in 1946, Mr. West has taught almost continually at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, at the College of Notre Dame in Baltimore, the Delaware Art Center in Wilmington, the Kent County public schools, Washington College, and at the Academy of the Arts in Easton.

1934

CAPTAIN CHARLES J. EASTMAN, USN, became Chief of Staff of the Eighth Naval District on March 23rd. Captain Eastman entered the Navy in 1935 as a naval aviation cadet.

RICHARD S. OLMSTED, president of the R. S. Olmsted Agency, Hartford, Connecticut, was elected a corporator of the Savings Bank of Manchester, Connecticut, earlier this year.

1935

F. MARION POWELL has joined the firm of Price-Keyes Company, Inc., of Florida, as vice-president of operations. He brings to the new firm some twenty-one years of fund-raising experience.

1936

RALPH M. SCHLEY has been director of the Community Action Council of Howard County, Maryland, since April of this year. Earlier he was with the Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Agency.

1937

BERTRAM E. SPRIGGS was elected to the Board of Directors of the Annapolis Banking and Trust Company in January. Bert is a partner in Bert Spriggs Motor Sales, Inc.

1938

EDWARD F. LATHROP, JR., who retired from the Navy on December 1, 1965, has been appointed to the faculty of the Landon School in Bethesda, Maryland. Ned will teach mathematics and physics.

1939

NELSON E. SHAWN, general public relations supervisor of Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, was recently appointed District of Columbia downtown business division chairman for the 1966 UGF campaign.

1941

The 25-Year Class honored at Commencement was represented by the following: H. DAVID CUBBAGE, Washington; DR. WILLIAM HATFIELD, Easton; GEORGE L. McDOWELL, Baltimore; and HENRY M. ROBERT, Annapolis.

1942

ALBERT A. POPPITI was appointed commissioner of Public Safety of the city of Wilmington, Delaware, in March. In this position, Al is boss of both the police and fire departments.

1943

DOUGLAS BUCHANAN is on the Greater Lawrence, Massachusetts, Guidance Center staff, as well as the staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinic. Doug's basic medical training was in internal medicine and he shifted to psychiatry in the 60's.

Recent visitors to the Annapolis campus were ROBERT HUNTER and his wife and DR. ADRIAN C. MAYER, his wife and two children. The Hunters live in Spring Hill, Mobile, Alabama, while the Mayers are from London, England. Adrian is a professor of anthropology in the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. He was teaching this summer on a special assignment at the University of New Mexico.

1944

VERNON E. DERR was awarded a prize last winter for a professional article published in 1965. The award

was from his employer, the Martin Company.

EDWARD M. GODSCHALK was appointed Admissions Officer in Annapolis effective October 1st. Ed will work under the direction of James M. Tolbert, Director of Admissions.

CARL S. HAMMEN writes that he ran in the Boston Marathon in April. He thought his classmates might like to know that at age forty-two, he finished 162 out of 415.

LAURENCE R. JOSEPHS, resident poet and member of the English Department at Skidmore College, is author of a drama presented at Skidmore on April 15th. Larry also holds degrees from New York University and Columbia University.

1945

GEORGE BRUNN was appointed as a municipal judge of the Berkeley-Albany California judicial district in February by Governor Edmund G. Brown.

1946

PHILIP A. CAMPONESCHI, who directed the St. John's College Peace Corps program last summer, and who organized this year's program, left the College in June to take charge of the Peace Corps training camp in Puerto Rico.

JOHN P. GILBERT was recently appointed staff statistician in the Harvard Computing Center. In addition to his degree from St. John's, John holds an M.S. and a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. During the past year he was L. L. Thurstone Distinguished Fellow at the Psychometric Laboratory, University of North Carolina. John's father, James I. Gilbert, is Artist in Residence on the Annapolis campus.

1947

THEODORE ERNST informs us that he is associate professor of Social Work and associate director of the School of Social Work of the University of Missouri, in charge of the University's Experimental Program in Kansas City. Ted has received a B.D. from Concordia Theological Seminary (St. Louis) and a M.S.W. from Washington University (St. Louis). He will receive his D.S.W. from Columbia University School of Social Work next Spring.

RICHARD S. HARRIS was the author of a series of articles on Medicare which appeared in the *New Yorker* magazine this summer.

PAUL G. SIFTON writes that he served from February to July as an officer of the newly-created Center for the Coordination of Foreign Manuscript Copying, Library of Congress. Paul's appointment to the Library staff was announced in the April issue.

1948

DR. JAMES GIBSON was appointed principal of the Furnace Woods Elementary School, Montrose, New York, in January last.

JULES O. PAGANO this past March was appointed director of the Division of Adult Education in the U. S. Office of Education. Prior to this appointment, Jules spent five years working for the Peace Corps, his last position being that of acting director of the training program.

1949

THE REVEREND FREDERICK P. DAVIS has accepted a position as Chaplain and mathematics teacher at the Casady School in Oklahoma City.

1950

JACK L. CARR, president of the Alumni Association, is the new director of Planning and Development for the Catholic Archdiocese of Baltimore. Director of Planning and Zoning for Annapolis since November of 1961, Jack assumed his new duties in September. Jack and his wife Lois will continue to live in Eastport, Annapolis.

W. BERNARD FLEISHMANN writes that he will be at Princeton University this year as visiting professor in the language-literature fields.

ROBERT A. GOLDWIN, until recently director of the Public Affairs Conference Center, University of Chicago, has been appointed associate professor of Political Science at Kenyon College. Bob will spend the academic year 1966-67 in England, on leave of absence from Kenyon, preparing a study of John Locke's political philosophy. He will be working under a research grant from the Reim Foundation and a Guggenheim fellowship.

GEORGE B. MILLER has accepted the position of librarian at St. John's College, Santa Fe.

BEN MOSKOWITZ writes that he has been appointed to the faculty of the Community College of Allegheny County in Pittsburgh. Ben will teach history.

MYRON L. WOLBARSH, Bio-physics Division, Naval Medical Research Institute, in Bethesda, Maryland, spoke on "The Possible Electrical Characteristics of a Primary Photoreceptor" at the Rockefeller University, New York City, on July 11th.

DR. WILLIAM YABROFF was recently appointed director of the Hillbrook School, Los Gatos, California.

DR. MARVIN ZETTERBAUM delivered the Friday night lecture on March 11th at St. John's College in Santa Fe. His topic was "The Relevance of Classical Democratic Theory." Dr. Zetterbaum is a member of the political science department of the University of California at Davis.

1951

L. DONALD KOONTZ has accepted a position as a teacher of mathematics and science at Cherry Creek West Junior High School, just outside Denver. Don says he has several summers of work remaining toward his M.A. in the teaching of mathematics. (See April issue.)

1952

MARTIN A. DYER, the first Negro student to enter the College, has been selected as a Congressional Fellow. He will participate in a nine-month program designed to provide twenty-two federal career administrators each year with a thorough understanding of congressional operations. Martin, who earned a LL.B. from the University of Maryland Law School in 1959, has been in government service since that time. He is currently a management analyst in the Bureau of Health Insurance, Social Security Administration.

DR. HARRY M. NEUMANN has been appointed associate professor of philosophy at Scripps College in California. (See April issue.)

ADAM A. PINSKER and Mrs. Judith Ann Blaumaris were married in New York City on May 22nd. In August, Adam was appointed manager of the Buffalo, New York, Philharmonic. He was previously the manager of the New Jersey Symphony Orchestra in Newark.

1953

ADDISON WORTHINGTON informs us that he is the supervisor of the Technical Training Group for Westinghouse in Baltimore.

1954

On July 8th, SYDNEY W. PORTER, JR. was awarded the Defense Department's Antarctica Service Medal in recognition of his contribution to radiation safety at the McMurdo Sound nuclear reactor facility in November of 1965. Sydney is head of the Radiological Safety Department, Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute in Bethesda, Maryland.

1956

DORIK MECHAU, according to a report from brother MICHAEL (St. John's '59), is in Athens, Greece, with his family. Dorik is a Project Administrator for the Smithsonian Observatory.

EVERETT H. WILSON, the first Negro student to win a Maryland Senatorial Scholarship to St. John's College, became director of the Anne Arundel County, Maryland, Office of Economic Opportunity. Everett holds an M.A. in social work from the University of Maryland. Since returning to the Annapolis area he has also become active in the Alumni Association.

1958

JOHN KINLOCH is on leave of absence from East Tennessee State University to complete work on his doctorate at Vanderbilt.

THOMAS H. POWELL, JR., received the degree of Master of Science in Electrical Engineering from Drexel Institute of Engineering in June. Tom also holds a B.E.S. from Johns Hopkins.

1960

JOHN LANE, now a regular Air Force officer, left for a special assignment in Vietnam. His wife GRACE, Class of '59, and their children, will live with her mother in Catonsville during John's absence.

1961

MICHAEL W. GOLD is Executive Assistant, Landmarks Preservation Commission, City of New York.

1962

DAVID W. BENFIELD received the M.A. in philosophy from Brown Uni-

versity in June. His thesis was on "Conventions and the Concept of Logical Form: A Dilemma in Wittgenstein's *Tractatus*."

BARRY L. FISHER received his M.D. from the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in June.

GEORGE O. KUNKLE, JR., received his M.A. in philosophy from Emory University in the late Spring. He is continuing his studies for his doctorate at Emory.

JOHN POUNDSTONE received his M.D. from the University of Kentucky in May and is now interning at Newton-Wellesley Hospital in Newton Lower Falls, Massachusetts. His wife, ANN, Class of '64, received an A.B. in Journalism from Kentucky in 1963 and a M.A. in Education from the same institution this past Spring.

1963

PAUL C. COCHRAN and Efthemia Papademetriou-Papatzikos were married on September 21st in Athens, Greece.

J. MORROW OTIS has accepted the position of Admissions Officer in Santa Fe starting on December 1st. Working under the direction of Theodore Smith, Director of Admissions in Santa Fe, Morrow will visit secondary schools on the West Coast for the next several months.

RONALD SILVER and Lesley Jessica Schmeer were married on January 30th. Mrs. Silver is a native of London, England. Ronald finished law school at the University of Virginia in June.

1964

JAMES NACH has been named as a Foreign Service Officer of the United States by President Johnson. Jim was one of approximately two hundred young men and women accepted out of some eight to ten thousand applicants. After graduation from St. John's College, Jim received his M.A. from Columbia University.

1965

THOMAS and FLORENCE EATON are in Waterville, Maine, where Tom teaches at Coburn Classical Institute. During the Spring term he was appointed assistant headmaster. He writes that Florence will join the Coburn staff this year to teach Greek.

JAY B. GINSBURG and SUSAN M. LIEBERSOHN were married in June. Susan writes that Jay is in the Army.

ABBY KLIGERMAN, who worked with the St. John's Peace Corps Program in the summer of '65, has married Patrick Cantlon who was a tutor on the staff of that program.

GERRY ZOLLARS writes that he and JUDY (see April issue) will be in Taipei until next summer. He is working

for the Chinese Government, writing English reports for the Industrial Development and Investment Center. Judy is teaching at the Taipei American School.

1966

PATTIE B. TURNER was married in

June to Robert Marshall Hall of St. Croix, Virgin Islands. The Halls make their home in Christiansted, St. Croix.

TONY KATZ and Walter M. Drew were married on October 23, 1965.

MELVIN KLINE writes that he is studying at the Student Center, Neve Schecter, in Jerusalem.

THE CLERK'S TALE (continued from page 4)

out to greet the guests with "glad" face. Her face was so "glad," her greetings so proper and gracious that the guests wondered who this fine lady dressed in rags might be. She demonstrates by her actions here that she *would* "gladly" die if dying be the marquis' good pleasure. That gladness she spoke of actually is present in this situation so much like dying.

After the guests have all arrived and everyone has seen the "new bride," the marquis asks Griselda how she likes his choice. This is the final statement of his feigned will that Griselda cease to be. He asks a question that could be the cruellest trial in the tale, and he asks it in a way that even adds to its surface cruelty by joking, making it a cutting scoff at their marriage which he appears to be destroying. A warning follows that, were it not Griselda speaking, would have to be taken as bitter and sarcastic:

He said, "Griselda," as it were in play,
"How seems the beauty of my wife to thee?"
"Right well, my lord, for by my faith I say
I never saw a fairer one than she.
I pray God give her all prosperity,
And hope that He to both of you will send
Pleasure enough until your days shall end.
"One thing I warn you of, and beg of you:
That ye will not torment with cruelty
This maiden, as with me ye used to do,
For she was fostered far more tenderly
In her upbringing, and it seems to me,
Could not the same adversity endure
As one whose fostering was mean and poor."

Even though Chaucer has established who and what Griselda is, he must reassure the reader that her advice is "free of malice." Chaucer is very insistent at this point that the reader is to believe what seems unbelievable:

And when he saw her stand so patiently,
Cheerful and free of malice through it all
Though he had often done her injury,
And staid and steadfast ever as a wall,
Still innocent whatever might befall,
Through Walter's sternness welled a deep emotion
Of pity for that wife, true devotion.

The word "cheerful" which I have put in italics, in the original is "gladde," a word that seems much stronger, both in itself and by Chaucer's repeated emphasis of it. Whatever the purpose the marquis had in trying Griselda is now fulfilled. With the same words that bound the promise on the day of his proposal he ends the trial, "This is enough, Griselda mine." The movement is complete.

Griselda has lived through all this by her faith in the marquis as known through his promise. Her faith has enabled her to continue to love him in spite of apparent lack of love for her in his actions. It has enabled her to continue to love her children in seeming contradiction to her love for the marquis. For renouncing everything but faith and the promise, Griselda gains everything.

"Griselda," said he, "by Him that died for us
You are my wife and I have none but you . . ."

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(signed) THOMAS PARRAN, JR., Managing Editor

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