Harvard Alumni Bulletin

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The Governor Visits his Harvard Son

The Godkin Lectures: A Troubled World
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Cover: Borden Stevenson '55 and Adlai E. Stevenson, Godkin Lecturer, agree that Harvard is a happy scene. Photograph by John Loengard.

Frontispiece: The Harvard Forest, over one-fourth of its area, consists of hardwood growth which crowded in after the hurricane of 1938 had leveled the pines. Photograph by Werner Wolff, Black Star.

Maria Riva, stage and TV star who has crossed the Atlantic 29 times, says:

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Note: This is Holy Marian Year. There's no better time to visit Europe's shrines.

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The University

SOME past years there has been a shadow of doubt whether the current Godkin lecturer, eminent though he always was, would attract an audience of the size he deserved. This was not one of those years. Everyone wanted to hear Adlai E. Stevenson. Governor Stevenson delivered the first of the three lectures at 8 P.M., Wednesday, March 17. One young lady had arrived with a sleeping bag on the steps of Memorial Hall late Tuesday afternoon prepared, she said, to spend the night there to assure herself of a place at the head of the line. She was so easily dissuaded by the Yard Police that there is some question as to her sincerity of purpose. But the line began to form in earnest not long after noon, Wednesday, and hour by hour it grew. There were Harvard students, Cambridge dowagers, Democratic politicians, collegians from far and near—with pillows, box lunches, camp stools, and assorted time-killers. The line, several abreast, reached from the south door of Memorial Hall, almost completely round the building.

Shortly after 7 the doors of Sanders Theater were opened, with admission on a first-come, first-served basis except for about 200 reserved seats for which tickets had been distributed by the School of Public Administration. Some 1,400 people gained admission to Sanders; about as many more listened over loudspeakers in Memorial Hall and New Lecture Hall. Nobody estimated how many gave up and went home when they discovered they couldn't get into Sanders, nor does anyone know how many listened locally over WHRB and WGBH. The lectures were also broadcast by WAMF, Amherst College.

The Governor received an enthusiastic ovation when he was introduced by Dean Edward S. Mason. Indeed, he received four ovations each of the three evenings—one when he entered the hall, one when he rose to speak, one when he finished, and another when he left the hall. His lectures, running to some 25,000 words, were largely an exposition of the historical forces that have produced the problems which the world faces, together with a plea for approaching these problems with intelligence, patience, and Christian humility. They will be published in book form.

The second evening Mr. Stevenson was in considerable pain from a sprained ankle and omitted several passages from his prepared speech. At the end of the lecture on the third evening he accepted questions from the audience. To one question, "Do you think the function of suppressing Senator McCarthy should be handled by the legislative or executive branch?" he replied, "I would not be so narrow as to limit that function to any one person or group."

Other flashes of Stevenson wit, such as the following, were a livening leaven to the 1954 Godkin Lectures:

"It may now be said that the sun never sets on an American commitment."

"Confronted, surrounded indeed, as I am here tonight by more highly literate fellow citizens than I have ever faced, and inadequately prepared, I am uncomfortably reminded of the abiding truth of those classic words that never occurred to Horace: *Via ovipitum dura est*, or, for the benefit of the engineers: 'The way of the egghead is hard.'"

"The West is besieged in body and mind; and burning books, scapegoats, strawmen—or even Democrats—will not lift the siege."

Excerpts from Governor Stevenson's three speeches will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Minority Report

In an unfixed and uncoagulated society, acquiescence is a danger signal. Something must be very wrong when the established order, or any significant part of it, is generally agreed to be perfect. Essential to the health and happiness of political parties, religious organizations, social groups, and educational clusters is an articulate minority, a loyal opposition. Thus it is a pleasure to record a pot-shot at General Education at Harvard, launched March 18 in New York at a panel discussion sponsored by the Radcliffe Clubs. And some return volleys.

When *General Education in a Free Society* was published nine years ago, its authors were under no illusions that it contained all the last words on the subject. As a matter of fact, it was an exposition in print of the Harvard committee's findings; 757 copies were printed for free distribution, and 2,000 for possible sale; few of the committee suspected that the general sale would reach the present figure of 46,252 copies.
THE HARVARD FOREST, founded in 1907, is better known to professional foresters than to most alumni. Reputedly the only forestry school in America actually in the woods, the Harvard Forest, operating under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, enrolls but a few regular graduate students each year. They attend no formal classes or lectures, but enjoy real Mary Hopkins instruction, out where the logs are plentiful.

The Forest’s endowment was originally held to be its ten million board feet of white pine; this and the six million expected to be available in the next twenty years it was hoped would pay the Forest’s way. But by the 1920’s suspicions of the “sustained yield principle” were aroused; the pine was not regenerating. Then, when the remaining five to six million feet of marketable pine were almost all wiped out in half an hour in the 1938 hurricane, attention perforce became even more closely centered on research.

On one of the three tracts of the Forest in Petersham (totaling 2,300 acres) stand the new fireproof buildings which house staff and students, a library of 10,000 volumes, laboratories, and an herbarium. There is also accommodation for small conferences such as that held in October, 1953.

Photographs by Werner Wolff (Black Star)
"ERNIE" GOULD
Forest Economist at the Harvard Forest

HUGH M. RAUP
Professor of Botany, Director of the Forest

A DISCUSSION OF TIMBER QUALITY AT THE FOREST SAWMILL
The Harvard Conference on Forest Production

The Harvard Forest has experimented extensively with the pines, spruces, and other kinds of conifers, trying them out in mixtures and in pure stands. A continuing project is laboratory and field work against the harmful and persistent scourge of white pine weevil. Experimental pruning also divulges much useful data.

The Forest has lost most of its original endowment of old field white pine, one of New England’s finest timber trees. Although pine grows well on dryer outwash soils, even intensive effort has failed to regenerate pine on the upland loam soils that cover most of the Harvard Forest. Vigorous hardwood competition has held back the slower growing pine seedlings.

The visiting specialists of the 1953 Conference, having appraised the past, then went on to relate forest history to the formulation of future policy.

Conferees (opposite page):

Richard V. Ashton (back to)
Champion International Paper Co.

Elmer G. Kelso (half hidden)
Hollingsworth & Whitney

Arthur L. Bennett
Armstrong Forest Co.

Donald F. Strout
International Paper Co.

Ernest M. Gould Jr.
Forest Economist

Thomas H. Schubert (in cap)
Harvard 1 Grad.

Winfred N. Hayes
Union Bag & Paper

Royce O. Cornelius
Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.

John Fedkiw
N. Y. State College of Forestry

James B. Millar
Kimberly-Clark Corp.

Stanton G. V. Hart
St. Regis Paper Co.

John H. Lambert
Mass. Dept. of Conservation

Edwin L. Giddings
Penobscot Purchasing Co.

Shelley Potter (foreground)
Research Associate
SESSION IN THE FOREST OF THE CONFERENCE ON FOREST PRODUCTION

Unposed Foresters:

LAMBERT      BENNETT
ASHTON       MILLER
and CORNELIUS
Red pine and white are the objects of continual research and demonstration at Petersham. Extensive experiments with hardwoods, some of them underway for forty years, are carried on not only at Petersham but at the Harvard Black Rock Forest, a tract of 3,700 acres near Cornwall, N. Y.
Visitors to the Forest find the history of New England woodlands from pre-colonial times to today graphically demonstrated by the series of 23 Harvard Forest Dioramas made by Theodore B. Pitman '14. Mr. Giddings views nostalgically one that portrays the old white pine, so abundant locally in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

After a day in the Forest, the Conference returns to compare notes.