Stuart Wells Jackson, 
Doctor of Humane Letters

All of our members will be delighted to learn that on June 14th Lafayette College honored our founder and former president with the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters. Conferring the degree upon Mr. Jackson, Dr. Hutchinson said: "It is fitting and appropriate that we welcome to Lafayette College one who has given much of his life in a study of the life and letters of General Lafayette. I present to you Mr. Stuart Wells Jackson, graduate of Yale University, founder of the society known as the American Friends of Lafayette and an enthusiastic leader in the development of Franco-American affairs. . . . The culture of France has been of inestimable value to American thinking. The relations of France and America have been significant and of strategic importance to the world, both politically and culturally. Your lifetime of scholarly work in the promotion of those relations, your eminent work on the life and letters of Lafayette, in whose honor this college was named, your unique contribution in the founding of the American Friends of Lafayette, all these achievements establish you in our hearts at Lafayette College."

* * *

We have had word from M. Henry Kahn, an active member of the American Friends of Lafayette, and founder and president of the Comité Francais du Souvenir de Lafayette. He reports on Lafayette memorial services in Paris on May 20th. In the morning a military review of French and American forces was held at the Carrousel and a mass said for Lafayette at the Church of the Assumption. In the afternoon a wreath was laid on Lafayette’s grave at Picpus Cemetery.

* * *

"I read, I study, I examine, I listen, I reflect, and the result of all is the endeavour at forming an opinion, into which I infuse as much common sense as possible."

LAFAYETTE

Lieutenant-Commander

Curtis F. Columbia, U.S.N.R.

With profound regret, announcement is made of the death of Lieutenant-Commander Curtis F. Columbia, a member of the Executive Council of this Society. Mr. Columbia, who traces his ancestry back to Louis de la Colombe, aide de camp to the Marquis de Lafayette, died on August 9th at his home in Port Washington, New York, where he had lived for the past twenty-five years. He was born fifty-seven years ago in New York City, son of a noted physician. He graduated from Princeton University in 1911. He was an advertising executive and a noted student of the functions of municipal government, an authority upon that subject.

He was a veteran of both World Wars; in the first he served as a Captain in the Coast Guard Artillery of the U. S. Army and was an instructor at the Saumur Artillery School in Saumur, France. Wounded in action, he was awarded the Purple Heart. At the outbreak of World War II, he enlisted in the Navy and was attached to the Bureau of Inspection, War II, he enlisted in the Navy and was attached to the Bureau of Inspection, New York Third Naval District. He was in charge of the work at the Aluminum Company of America, at Edgewater, New Jersey. For service above and beyond the call of duty Lieutenant Columbia was given the Navy Commendation Medal.

He had recently returned from a long rest and health check-up at St. Alban’s Hospital and was apparently feeling well when he retired. War strain is believed to have caused a heart condition. He is survived by his wife and young son, Curtis, Jr., a senior at Dwight School. Curtis is survived by his wife and young son, Curtis, Jr., a senior at Dwight School.

The statue had been seized by the Germans in 1943 to be melted down because of the precious bronze. However, the valiant Maquis contrived to hide the statue in a cow barn. There it remained for over two years. It was finally brought back in triumph and rededicated this year at the ceremony on Bastille Day.

Mr. Nolan attended the Nuremberg trials before his return home. He heard Justice Jackson deliver his historic indictment against the German war criminals.

* * *

"The one goal of my life — the well-being of all, and liberty everywhere."

LAFAYETTE

* * *

George Washington on war:

"My first wish is to see this plague to mankind banished from off the earth, and the sons and daughters of this world employed in more pleasing and innocent amusements, than in preparing implements and exercising them for the destruction of mankind."
Notes on Two Meetings

The fourteenth annual meeting was held at the Metropolitan Club in New York City on May 20th, 1946. Some fifty members and guests were present to hear addresses by M. Henri Bonnet, French Ambassador to the United States. Professor Gilbert Chinard of Princeton University and Dr. Orton of International Business Machines Corporation. At the business meeting Messrs. Columbia, Cruse, Ford, Gilmer, Gough, Monaghan and Tinsman were elected to three-year terms on the Executive Council and Messrs. Nolan, Gough and Norton were re-elected to the offices of President, Vice-President and Secretary.

Ambassador Bonnet expressed deep gratitude for America’s help in the liberation of France and begged for our cooperation in the titanic burden of reconstruction. He stressed the fact that, contrary to an impression prevailing at the war’s end, the French people had far from lost their determination to work, to help themselves, but they were handicapped tremendously by lack of tools, food and materials. It will be years before certain districts recover from the pains-taking plundering. But morale is high notwithstanding. Better than pre-war conditions are today replacing the destruction of war with amazing rapidity. The glory of France is unextinguished. But France needs America; and America needs France.

On September 13 an informal gathering of members and guests was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. President Nolan reported on observances honoring Lafayette in France during the past summer, particularly the re-erection of the statue of Lafayette at Le Puy.

At both the May and the September meetings, the informal discussion revolved largely around two topics, the membership and the publication program. The membership discussion took the form, as it has at previous meetings, of projecting membership numbers in our Society would seem to be closely related to a publication program. Excepting the du Perron Map of Yorktown, which was financed by private contributions, the several issues of the Gazette have been our only publication. It was at one time thought that a good deal of the unpublished manuscript material on Lafayette and French Participation could and should be issued over our imprint but so far the projects which have been examined by the Publications Committee have been found beyond our purse. One reassuring note has been expressed: As soon as Mr. Jackson gets his new house in Virginia completed and his library installed, our publications program is going to start moving.

T. E. Norton

News of the Executive Council

Mr. Messmore Kendall is the author of a fascinating autobiography just published, entitled Never Let Weather Interfere.

Mr. Howard R. Cruse was this spring appointed a Commissioner of the Port of New York Authority.

The following are wanted for the Collection of the American Friends of Lafayette:

American Society French Legion of Honor
v. 10, no. 2, October, 1939.
Franco-American Pamphlet Series, no. 3, 1934(?)
Same, 2d series, nos. 8, 9, 10.

T. E. N.

On 5 December, 1946, The American Friends of Lafayette was recognized by the United States Office of the Commission of Internal Revenue as “organized and operated exclusively for educational purposes.” The decision carries the stipulation that “Contributions made to you are deductible by the donors in arriving at their taxable net income in the manner and to the extent provided by section 23 (a) and (q) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts.”

Commendations Awarded

AAF Historians’ Committee

Existence of one of the most interesting secret reports of World War II was revealed for the first time in June with announcement by AAF Headquarters of War Department awards of commendation for meritorious and patriotic services to members of General H. H. Arnold’s Committee of Historians for the Study of Germany’s War Potential.

During a critical period of the war, General Arnold, then commanding the Army Air Forces, borrowed Major Frank Monaghan, a member of the Executive Council of this Society and a former history professor at Yale, from the War Department Bureau of Public Relations, to choose and direct a group of civilian historians in a study of the effects of the war upon Germany and the ability of the Nazi war machine to hold up under increasing Allied pressure.

When the committee was first assembled, in October, 1943, General Arnold told the historians all available information, including secret and confidential, on the state of affairs within Germany would be placed at their disposal. “I want you to study all these materials,” the General said, “so that you can give me your estimate of the present situation in German-occupied Europe. Then I ask you to reverse some of your usual procedures. Instead of telling us what has happened in the past, I want you to tell me what is going to happen in the future. We shall tell you something of our plans. You give me your predictions of the results.”

With wide and effective authority to cut red tape and circumvent the usual channels of delay, the committee at once went to work. Night and day throughout the week, members of the committee studied important classified documents from every relevant government agency. They interrogated the heads of operations and planning divisions. They utilized the testimony of scores of witnesses who had not yet been called in on any War Department studies. Their report, classified as secret, was presented in January, 1944. It was a remarkably accurate forecast of the things that ultimately came to pass.

Among eight Certificates of Appreciation, signed by Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, was that awarded to Professor Louis Gottschalk of the University
of Chicago, also a member of our Executive Council. The certificate read: "The War Department expressed its appreciation for patriotic services in a position of trust and responsibility; as a member of the Army Air Forces' Secret Committee of Historical Techniques, you provided a penetrating, objective evaluation of a problem important to the prosecution of the war."

In a personal citation of Monaghan, General Arnold said: "It is desired to commend Major Frank Monaghan for his skillful and successful work in assembling an outstanding group of historians for a special project of importance for the effective prosecution of the war. Major Monaghan was charged with making all arrangements, of planning and directing the work of the historians, and with the preparation of their report. These duties were executed in an exceptionally skillful, diplomatic and effective manner." He received an Oak Leaf Cluster to the Army Commendation Ribbon.

After concluding the report of the committee, Monaghan, then a Lieutenant Colonel, became, in February, 1944, Chief of the Analysis Branch of the Bureau of Public Relations. He is now a full Colonel (General Staff Corps) and Special Consultant to the Secretary of War. In January, 1947, he will be released from active duty.

***

"Admiral De Grasse and American Independence"

by Charles Lee Lewis, Professor
United States Naval Academy, Annapolis

From a Review by
John Francis Gough

This book, latest of the author's several volumes upon sea-warriors, is probably the most definitive contribution made to our understanding of Admiral De Grasse and of his aid to the American Revolution. Among general readers, it should have wider circulation than one thinks it will, for in this well illustrated and attractively printed volume is probably the best proportioned and most easily read account of the Virginia campaign (1781) which was the climax of the effective military and naval side from France to America (1778-1783). The outstanding quality of the volume is the admirable quiet emphasis Professor Lewis employs to demonstrate the relatively high importance of De Grasse's successful mastery of our Atlantic coast during the late summer and early fall of a fateful year in the history of North America.

Whether, as Professor Lewis hopes, public recognition commensurate with that long ago given to Lafayette and Rochambeau will ever be accorded the memory of De Grasse, is a hard question. Few Americans met this stalwart captain of the sea; thousands looked upon Lafayette and Rochambeau; it is not clear that De Grasse ever set foot upon American soil; Lafayette spent nearly three years here during the Revolution, and Rochambeau more than a year and a half.

Lafayette, traditionally and justifiably, is the symbol of French-American amity; he was an active major general (1777 ff) in the American army; he was the center of attraction when he visited us again in 1784; his fourth and final visit (1824-25) marked his America apotheosis; and, above all, he enjoyed the confidences of our first (perhaps eight) Presidents. It is difficult, therefore, to believe that in our affection De Grasse, though clearly a founder of our rising empire, will ever have as firm a place as Lafayette. But who can really say? De Grasse's name is still probably unknown to most Frenchmen. Happily, American historians have uniformly and graciously praised De Grasse's skill and courage as no less important than Washington's perseverance in a struggle which would have been lost if French aid had not told with timely effect. Probably, in the long run of time, history will divide honors for the French among Vergennes, De Grasse, Lafayette and Rochambeau.

Professor Lewis details the successful efforts (1763-1778) to reorganize the French Navy and restore its prestige. He notes young King Louis XVI (historians generally regard him as virtuous, but inept) was the first French monarch to recognize (1774 ff) the importance of this navy and the advantages it might reap. And there follows probably the best succinct account in English of the struggle (1778-1783) between France and England for mastery of the seas. Incidentally, we are led to conclude that although from the point of view of the United States, the American Revolution was a war in itself, another important fact is that the American Revolution was a prelude to the long conflict between England and France (1778-1815) ending with Waterloo. Professor Lewis makes it clear that De Grasse's fame was an early incident in that struggle, but very properly he does not permit the careful reader to forget that in 1781 the American Revolution would have ended ingloriously were it not for the ships, arms, supplies, men and gold — concentrated at the tidewater Virginia rendezvous by De Grasse, Barras and Rochambeau.

In Chapters IX to XVI are well drawn accounts of sea-fights (1777-1781) in the Atlantic; many meaty notes, drawn from naval compendia not generally available, make the English and French sea-kings of those years seem alive again. The English admirals are hit off particularly well: "Foul-weather Jack" Byron (his grandson later apostrophized the rolling dark blue ocean); "Old Vinegar" Sir Hyde Parker, of forbidding mein; "Little Kepkel" short bodied, whose radiant smile made one forget the broken nose, flattened in youth by the butt-end of a foot-pad's pistol; and Rodney, a gouty, elegant, supercilious gambler, who always evaded his creditors, but carried battle into the middle of French fleets. Hood, influential, jealous and petty minded, thought Rodney an unsteady commander, and he was almost openly contemptuous of Graves, whom he failed to support wholeheartedly in a crucial moment. Rodney unreasonably thought both Hood and Graves inefficient. What Graves thought of Rodney and Hood does not appear, but their criticism of him probably delayed his promotion.

De Grasse ranks among the stalwart sea-fighters of history. Dominating in battle, he looked every inch and more of his six feet three; to all his tasks and trials he gave a frolic welcome; with vigor and courage he met surge and thunder, whether of opposing fleets or equinoctial storms. He was never dismayed. Against disobedient intriguing lieutenants, he stood alert and firm; and to him insolent officials were no more baffling than the trying erratic air currents of the mysterious Caribbean Sea.
Address by General of the Army
Dwight D. Eisenhower at
Lafayette College,
November 1, 1946

I FEEL a high sense of distinction in the great honor done me by your college. I accept it as a representative of the great Army that broke the Nazi stranglehold on Europe and, in the Pacific, redeemed our pledge to the heroes of Bataan and Corregidor. In the past year, that victorious Army has been largely demobilized and returned to civil life. At the same time there has been recruited a new Army intended for the maintenance of world peace and the effective execution of the international responsibilities assumed by the American people. We can now look back with satisfaction to the accomplishment of a demobilization second only in size to organizing for war and we look forward to the future with deep conviction that military weakness on our part must not again permit the fruits of victory to be lost.

Most of the problems encountered in the process of demobilization were previously met after the first World War. A distinguished alumnus of Lafayette College, General Peyton C. March, whose family for almost a century has been intimately associated with this school, blueprinted for us, then, the path to be followed and the mistakes to be avoided. He chartered our demobilization procedure in his report to the Secretary of War, and, in reviewing the lessons of that conflict, he drew a conclusion whose general acceptance in this country could have diminished the possibility of a second World War within our times.

In 1919, General March wrote: "The position of this country has, in many important respects, undergone marked changes of far-reaching effect. Its geographic position, upon which it has long relied largely for its military defense, may no longer be regarded as isolated from the military operations of any possible powerful enemy. Its present international position must be recognized as being attended by tremendously increased responsibilities."

Unfortunately, my generation chose to ignore this warning. We resumed our faith in geographic immunity behind the oceans that separated us from Europe and Asia, whittling the armed forces to a point one step removed from extinction. From the standpoint of national security, our choice was obviously hazardous and foolhardy. When war did come to us again, it took us two years to get our power mobilized while others bore the weight of battle.

But in the larger international sense, our impotence between the wars initiated our influence abroad and was understandably seen as a symbol of isolationism and indifference to any except local interests. It was a renunciation that embittered many friends of democracy.

This time, however, our government has announced its determination to maintain the ideals and the peace for which 300,000 of our men perished in battle. It is a principal duty of your generation to support that determination and make it effective — for if the fearful tragedy of global war should again engulf us, you will pay the major portion of the price.

The present strength of our armed forces, reduced though it has been to a fraction of its wartime peak, is nevertheless one of our substantial pledges that the United States is prepared to guard its victory. But military strength is only a part of — not even the most important part of — national strength in support of peace. If nations are to choose democracy voluntarily — they must see democracy work in its most prominent stronghold, with prosperity, security and justice for all, with respect for the will of the majority, but with the rights of every individual held sacred. These ends will be achieved only by essential unity among ourselves and with the people devoted to the nation’s cause. On this point there must be no misunderstanding: As a leader toward peace in a free world our influence is measured in the demonstrated health of our country — its moral, industrial, social health. Whoever, out of immediate self-interest, damages that health is failing his country — he is hurting himself. The time has come when every significant action that any individual or group of individuals proposes should be gauged and measured in the light of their earnest consideration of national welfare. The opportunist thinks of "me and today" — the statesman thinks of "us and tomorrow."

There is no short cut or easy way to lasting peace. A staunch will and the strength to enforce it are demanded. The weak have no assurance of peace. They can only accept the future without influence upon it. But those who are strong, both in the justice of their cause and their resolve to defend it, can assist the world to freedom from war.

The obstacles, numerous though they are and often even honored as the heritage of centuries, are not beyond conquest. Man-made they can be removed by man, given the time, the will and the leadership. It will take a fixity of purpose equal to the indomitable resolution and fervor in the great heart of Lafayette, lifelong champion of liberty among men and self-government among nations. That illustrious soldier-statesman, to whom this college is the noblest of memorials, witnessed, as a young man scarcely out of his teens, the birth of democratic self-government on this continent and fought for its survival through a long and often hopeless war. He was convinced that only in elective government could men find satisfaction of their political needs. Before he died, Lafayette saw democracy gradually extended through a slow and painful process in which three steps forward were followed by two steps backward. But he retained his youthful zeal and never lost hope or courage. The rightness of his principle and the greatness of his goal inspired him to untiring effort.

Many of you who are students here today have already given years of your life in our latest struggle against tyranny by the few and enslavement of the many. You in your youth, like Lafayette, bore your share of mankind’s burden and vindicated the faith that men, having enjoyed the freedom of self-government, will defend their liberty to the utmost. To you I bring my special greetings and assurance of my lasting gratitude.

In the wave of cynical reaction that follows every war, some will be inclined to belittle your military accomplishments, likening the universal service for defense we freely imposed upon ourselves to the universal servitude for aggression imposed on the Axis peoples by their masters. Be-
between the two, you will recognize a gulf as wide as that between liberty and bondage. Cynicism cannot debase the wartime record of American youth. But it can dull your zeal for the tasks that lie ahead unless you realize that the future of the world lies in the hands of youth. On you men, who are students today, depends the sort of world we shall have tomorrow, whether we shall continue to advance in the spirit of Lafayette, daring much and enduring much, that you and those who follow you may possess a better life.

Our present effort to effect another fundamental change in human relations by the liberation of our world from war and the fear of war is a natural extension of the democratic ideals. Equally worthy of every man’s devotion, it has already been advanced some distance toward fulfillment. To those who cite two world wars within one generation as proof of war’s inevitability, we need only remember that men of Lafayette’s day could recall the time when minor boundary disputes set armies in motion and a question of lineage or family dynasty could engulf the world in war. We have made definite progress, but we have not yet reached the millennium when arbitration and reason will entirely replace force.

As leader within the community of nations on whose strength and guidance countless millions depend, the United States must not shirk its responsibilities, however onerous they may be. To falter in the course we have chosen, or to isolate ourselves once again, can well be the prelude to another world conflict. No other sequel is possible, should the United States, the earth’s most powerful force for peace, abandon its present position. Into the vacuum will rush the same evil elements which nullified democracy’s triumph in the first World War.

General March’s warning 27 years ago is far more urgent today. Our geographical immunity has totally disappeared. Our responsibilities have multiplied. Both selfish interest and the world’s future press us to a firm resolve that we shall never again through our apathy or weakness permit aggression another chance. We must remain strong and I do not mean strong in the narrow military sense! I mean the mental, moral and material unity of a nation! If we are ever to build a world peace, the time is now.

“Le vrai visage De La Fayette”

We publish in this issue Professor Gottschalk’s review of Le vrai visage de La Fayette by G. Dansaert. The book was presented to the Society’s collection by Miss Mary-Margaret H. Barr, of East Orange, New Jersey, herself the author of Voltaire in America 1744-1800 (1941). We appreciate Miss Barr’s vigilance in looking out for Lafayette material, old or new. A definite Lafayette library must have everything on the subject, from the venal and vicious to the uncritically adoring.

T. E. NORTON


There is no indication anywhere in this book of the date of its publication. Only the references to a few relatively recent works and the sections on the later years of Lafayette kept the reviewer from believing it to be a new edition of some diatribe originally written around 1792 or 1850. It has all the earmarks of a political tract. The familiar name-calling, the ignorance of certain phases of Lafayette’s career, the respect for “a chief,” the pro-royalist tone, the sniping at America and democracy have a counter-revolutionary quality about them that is certainly anachronistic in these days.

The so-called “index documentaire” of the book refers to several works that appeared in the 1930’s but none that appeared in the 1940’s. That seems to rule out (unless, of course, ignorance alone accounts for the omissions) the possibility that the work was written during the Nazi occupation of Belgium by a collaborator. The only tenable conclusion appears to be that it was written in the 1930’s by someone who did not like any of the things for which Lafayette stood.

It is no crime, of course, for a Belgian monarchist to excoriate Lafayette for believing in revolution, liberty, and resistance to oppression. Lafayette was not impeccable, and there were certain oc-

T. E. NORTON
Death of Andreas Latzko

Mr. Jackson has received the letter printed below from Mme. Latzko Otazoff with its sad news that Andreas Latzko, author of a best-selling biography of Lafayette, died in Amsterdam on September 11, 1943.

Latzko’s Lafayette was written in German but first published in a French translation (Paris, B. Grasset, 1935). In the same year these editions were placed in the Collection of the American Friends of Lafayette by Mr. Jackson, the London and Bucharest issues carrying presentation inscriptions in Latzko’s hand.

All reviewers accepted it as a popular work of passionate sincerity. It was something of a novelty to have Lafayette presented to Europeans in the traditional American characterization as a knight without fear and without reproach. A glance through Latzko’s chapter on Lafayette in the crisis of 1791-1792, Downfall and Disaster, reminds one that Fayettists still await the definitive treatment of this period by Professor Gottschalk.

T. E. N.

Amsterdam 8-2-46
Waalstraat 37 II.

Dear Mr. Jackson:

Owing to the German occupation of this country and the consequences of the starvation time we had to pass through, I am only now able to communicate to you the sad news of the death of my husband, Andreas Latzko, occurred on September 11th, 1943, in Amsterdam. Miraculously the Germans did not harm him, apparently having forgotten him for some obscure reason. 1918 the military-mad Prussian officials did every effort to apprehend my husband for his book Men in War. “If the Teutonic military authorities ever get hold of the author of Men in War he will go straight to a firing squad,” said Christopher Morley in his review of the book in the Boston Transcript, 1918. You can imagine how anxious I have been during the German occupation 1940.

You cannot imagine how deeply affected I was and still am, especially as my husband has not had the chance of seeing the victory of the Allies, to which he was so longing for and which he always predicted even when things looked so dark in Europe. He, the hater of all kinds of suppression, a fighter for the rights of man, a lover of mankind, has left us just at the moment that he could have utilized his pen to fight for a better and juster world.

Provided that in other countries, where my husband was known, Lafayette will be published, I will be delighted to send it to you.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

S. Latzko-Otazoff

***

An American Visitor at La Grange in 1828

To pliff’s Travels, published by the Boston Atheneum in 1906, has recently been added to the Collection of the American Friends of Lafayette. The book’s Lafayette interest consists of several pages of Topliff’s notes on his visit at La Grange and subsequent meetings with Lafayette in Paris. As Topliff was not a particularly distinguished person his report on the La Grange household and the unbounded hospitality which Lafayette extended to every American who came his way is all the more impressive. There is an excellent lithograph view of La Grange and a facsimile reproduction of a letter from Lafayette to Topliff dated October 20, 1828, one of the very useful letters of introduction which Lafayette was always ready to provide.

T. E. N.

(Samuel Topliff, 1789-1864, son of a sea captain, was a native of Boston and a newsdealer and author in that city. He was a descendant of Samuel Topliff, who arrived in America about 1635.)

Lafayette’s Racial and Religious Tolerance

Today we quite rightly hear much of racial and religious tolerance. What more striking example of such tolerance exists than in Lafayette? Around the camp fires at Valley Forge shivered officers and men of many races — Scotch, Irish, Poles, Jews, Negroes, Dutch, French. The very young and very homesick Lafayette mingled with all, his good cheer, optimism and courage an inspiration to everyone from General Washington down to the lowliest soldier. And so it was throughout the Revolution. After the siege of Yorktown he argued long that the victory in no way benefited the status of the Negro, particularly those who had fought in that Virginia campaign. Lafayette returned to France determined to protest against slavery. He subsequently bought a plantation and slaves — to give himself the opportunity of setting them free. The closing days of his life were concerned with the problems and the safety of the oppressed Polish people.

He led influential Catholic thinkers in a successful movement to restore religious tolerance in France — and again, after the lapse of a century, Protestant ecclesiastics were received at Versailles. No one can read the life of Lafayette without being continually impressed by the breadth of outlook, the all-embracing humanitarianism, the utter kindliness of heart, the compassion, that went to make up the character of Lafayette. From first to last, he leaves us with this sublime example of tolerance — which is no more, no less than the Golden Rule, in these days perhaps as never before, a daily necessity.

Readers desirous of receiving the Gazette or of becoming active members of the American Friends of Lafayette, should communicate with the Secretary, Mr. Norton, at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions and to hear from anyone who has interesting material suitable for the Gazette.

Mrs. Alan MacIntire, Editor
627 Chestnut Street,
Waban 68, Mass.