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Bryn Mawr Alumnae Bulletin, 1931

Bryn Mawr College. Alumnae Association

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THE COUNCIL AT INDIANAPOLIS

January, 1931
OFFICERS OF THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION
EXECUTIVE BOARD

President ...................................................... Anne Kidder Wilson, 1903
Vice-President ............................................... Mary Hardy, 1920
Recording Secretary ........................................ Gertrude Hearne Myers, 1919
Corresponding Secretary .............................. May Egan Stokes, 1911
Treasurer ........................................................ Margaret E. Bruenstar, 1903
Chairman of the Finance Committee .............. Caroline Florence Lexow, 1908
Chairman of the Publicity Committee .......... Caroline Morrow Chadwick-Collins, 1905

ALUMNAE SECRETARY AND BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE BULLETIN
Alice M. Hawkins, 1907

EDITOR OF THE BULLETIN
Marjorie L. Thompson, 1912

DISTRICT COUNCILLORS

District I .................................................. Helen Evans Lewis, 1913
District II .................................................. Jeanne Kerr Fleischmann, 1910
District III .................................................. Alletta Van Reypen Korff, 1908
District IV .................................................. Katharine Holliday Daniels, 1918
District V .................................................. Anna Dunham Reilly, 1908
District VI .................................................. Edna Warkentin Alden, 1900
District VII .................................................. Helen Brayton Barendt, 1903

ALUMNAE DIRECTORS

Mary Peirce, 1912                         Elizabeth Lewis Otey, 1901
Margaret Reever Cary, 1907                 Virginia Kneeland Franz, 1918
Margaret Reever Cary, 1907                 Virginia McKenney Claiborne, 1908

CHAIRMAN OF THE ALUMNAE FUND
Caroline Florence Lexow, 1908

CHAIRMAN OF THE ACADEMIC COMMITTEE
Pauline Goldmark, 1896

CHAIRMAN OF THE SCHOLARSHIPS AND LOAN FUND COMMITTEE
Margaret Gilman, 1919

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION
Dr. Marjorie F. Murray, 1913

CHAIRMAN OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE
Eleanor Little Aldrich, 1905

Form of Bequest

I give and bequeath to the ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION
OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania,
the sum of..................dollars.
President Hopkins, of Dartmouth, in a speech to the American Alumni Council discussed the relation of the college and the alumni to each other. . . . "while the college is the alma mater to the undergraduates, it stands perhaps in the position of favorite child to the alumni, and each alumnus who concerns himself with an expression of opinion regards the college as something distinctly his own." One has only to read alumnae for alumni, and the one has the attitude of most of us in a nutshell. We feel a really maternal concern, and we are convinced, as most parents are about a child, that it cannot order its life without our advice and counsel. He goes on to say, "... serious letters begin to pour in to college officials only when alumni believe that changes in policy or administration are concerned. . . . These letters for the most part show the greatest concern in the really vital things of college—the curriculum, the health of the students, the maintenance of worthy traditions—and the tone of all letters is the tone of an anxious father solicitous for the welfare of a child." In this day and generation, a child who has reached what even approximates years of discretion knows very well what he is about and prefers to order his life as he thinks best, because he feels that he is the one who is most concerned. We won't push the analogy too far, but it does throw a certain light on the quality of the almost passionate interest with which authentic news of the college is always received, and enables one to analyse a little more closely the peculiar and friendly charm of the Council meeting at Indianapolis. We who were members of the Council were made welcome in the way that those are who bring tidings of some one who is dear and about whom there is an affectionate concern, but from whom there has come all too little news. The value of the Council as an institution is even at this moment being weighed pro and con, and will be stated at the Annual Meeting, but no one who was at the meeting this fall can forget her own pleasure in having some share in bringing tidings that were received with such quick and stimulating interest. Whatever the Council may have meant to District IV., District IV. certainly meant a great deal to the Council.
THE COUNCIL MEETING IN INDIANAPOLIS

It has been a number of years since the Council ventured so far afield, and for many of the present Council members, who for practical reasons are drawn so largely from the eastern seaboard, the journey to Indianapolis partook of the nature of an adventure. This naive attitude, with its underlying abysmal ignorance of geography, must have been at times a little trying for the hostesses, who nevertheless hid their feelings, and from first to last extended a welcome that bids fair to live long in the tradition of Bryn Mawr hospitality.

With the smoothness and ease which came only as a result of long and careful planning on the part of Katharine Holliday Daniels, 1918, Councillor for District IV, and her able lieutenants, the Council members were detained, dusted and delivered at the pleasant Propylaeum Club, where, after a delightful luncheon as guests of Julia Haines MacDonald, 1912, the business of the tenth annual Council of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College began. The meeting was called to order at 2.10 P. M. on Thursday, November 13, 1930, by Anne Kidder Wilson, 1903, President of the Alumnae Association and Chairman of the Council. Genevieve Pickrell, 1925, President of the Bryn Mawr Club of Indiana, welcomed the Council to Indianapolis in the name of the alumnae of the district. Mrs. Wilson in reply thanked the Indiana alumnae for their hospitality, and added a word of explanation as to the nature of the Council, reminding the group that the Council's function is not legislative, but merely advisory, and that opinions offered, although valuable as a guide to later action, are not to be considered as final decisions. Subjects are presented at the Council for purposes of discussion, and all motions made are to be interpreted as formal recommendations, but all authority to make decisions and to act upon them rests with the association as a whole, which expresses itself in the annual meeting.

Gertrude Hearne Myers, 1919, Recording Secretary of the Association, called the roll. Twenty-four of the twenty-eight regular Council members were present, and as many more alumnae from the District came to some of the meetings and took part in the discussion.

The finances of the Association were first brought up for discussion. Margaret Brusstar, 1903, Treasurer of the Association, said: "We have sufficient funds on hand to cover the budget needs of the Association, and to furnish about $3,000 of the $7,000 pledged to President Park for academic purposes."

In answer to a question, Miss Brusstar said she estimated that if about $2,500 more is received in contributions to the Undesignated Alumnae Fund before the end of the year, all the obligations of the Association can be met, since a certain amount can be counted on from regular sources of income, and from pledges due for payment now. Florence Lexow, 1908, Chairman of the Finance Committee and of the Alumnae Fund, told of the meeting of the Class Collectors held recently at which the general feeling of the Collectors was that the necessary sums could be raised in spite of the widespread financial depression.

Miss Brusstar spoke of the tentative budget for 1931 which amounts to $16,520, as compared with $17,720 for 1930. The principal reason for this decrease, she explained, comes from the fact that it is not necessary to include for 1931 the item of $1,000 allowed in 1930 for the deficit on the Alumnae Register. Also the amount
allowed for expenses of local organizations has been omitted because in recent years these organizations in general finance themselves, and it seemed to the Finance Committee that assistance in the case of the few demands of this nature could be met out of the Emergency Fund. The Treasurer called the attention of the Council to the fact that at the end of 1930 all those who have not paid dues for two successive years, i. e., for 1929 and 1930, will be dropped from the Association.

Miss Lexow presented no formal report, but brought up for discussion the questions of bequests and of annuities. She mentioned that it had been decided to carry a Form of Bequest in the Bulletin each month. Great interest was shown in the matter of annuities, and the experience of other colleges, notably of Vassar and of Wabash College, was cited. Miss Brusstar said that this movement was in accord with the wave of sentiment in favor of annuities, which had resulted in greatly increased sales by the Life Insurance Companies. In the case of annuities of the kind proposed here, the College instead of the Life Insurance Company would receive the principal from its alumnae, and would pay to the donor a certain income for life, depending on the age of the individual. It was reported that the usual rate of income is seven per cent or eight per cent in such organizations as have adopted this method of money raising. In view of the interest shown it was

**Moved, seconded and carried that the Council is interested in the idea of developing a plan of annuities.**

Dr. Marjorie Murray, Chairman of the Committee on Health and Physical Education, was unable to be present, but was represented by Mary Hardy, 1920, Vice-President of the Association and a member of the Committee. In view of the interest shown at the Council last year in the full report given by Dr. Wagoner, the College Physician, the Committee was glad to report that a distinct step toward academic recognition of the importance of Hygiene has been taken by the requirement of an examination at the end of the one-hour-a-week course on Hygiene given to Sophomores by Dr. Wagoner and by specialists of note. Because of practical difficulties it has not yet been possible to conduct the investigation into the nature and cure of the Common Cold which had been suggested by Johns Hopkins last year.

Some of the problems confronting the Bulletin Board were presented by Marjorie Thompson, 1912, Editor of the Alumnae Bulletin. The many books written by alumnae are eagerly sought for purposes of review and as additions to the Alumnae Book Shelves in the Library, but it is not easy to obtain copies of these in all cases. Miss Thompson asked for advice and co-operation. The Council expressed approval of the plan of the Bulletin Board to engage the services of an undergraduate to contribute a page of campus news for each issue of the Bulletin, paying her $100 a year. Miss Thompson made a spirited plea that the Bulletin be used as a sort of forum of alumnae opinion, and said that she would welcome controversial letters. Among the topics mentioned were the raise in tuition, changes in entrance requirements and in the curriculum and opinions about the value of the Council. Mrs. Otey suggested that certain individuals might be asked to write such letters for publication. Margaret Friend Lowe, 1911, said that she had always wished to see more discussion of academic subjects. In reply to this, it was said that, in general, such subjects would be a matter for faculty consideration, and that if letters along these lines were received, members of the faculty might be asked to answer them. Class Notes were discussed at some length. It was the sense of the meeting that the
Association as a whole prefers to keep them as they are, although it was admitted that the general tone is quite different from that of Class Notes in other alumnae magazines. Miss Thompson said that the Bulletin Board considers that Class Notes have a double function:

1. To keep the members of each class in touch with each other.
2. To give to the members of the Association in general a cross-section of the activities of the alumnae of all periods.

At the close of this first session Louise Congdon Francis, 1900, Councillor-at-large, and Chairman of the Committee to Evaluate the Council, gave a preliminary report of her committee. This aroused a lively discussion which was continued at the last session of the Council, when Mrs. Francis re-read the summary of her report with the recommendations of the committee. She read also a letter received from Pauline Goldmark, 1896, who is a member of the committee but who was unable to be present, and a letter from Louise Hyman Pollak, 1908, the original Chairman of the Committee, who had been obliged to resign because of ill health, presenting their views as to the function of the Council, particularly in relation to the Annual Meeting. Mrs. Francis said that her committee expected to meet again to consider the recommendations of the Council, including the motion that some representative of the former Graduate Students meet with the Council each year, and would embody these in the report before it is formally presented at the Annual Meeting, after which it will be printed in the Bulletin. There was some questioning of the wisdom of reporting the Council in the Bulletin because of the likelihood of duplicating the report of the Annual Meeting. It was shown, however that at most only about 10% of the members of the Association ever attend the Annual Meeting, and that it seemed scarcely fair to the other 90% to wait for three months before printing anything about the Council proceedings in order that the 10% may have the news fresh at the Annual Meeting. A vote of thanks was extended to Mrs. Francis and her Committee.

As always, a great deal of the Council’s time was spent on problems connected with scholarships. On the evening of November 12th, a conference was held, presided over by Margaret Gilman, 1919, Chairman of the Scholarship and Loan Fund Committee, and attended by all members of the local Regional Scholarships Committees, the District Councillors, and the few other members of the Council whose work is concerned with scholarships. Among the matters discussed at this time was the advisability of awarding the Regional Scholarships early in the spring instead of waiting until after the result of the College Board examinations is known. This is being done now by several other colleges, and in several cases Bryn Mawr has lost desirable candidates who had accepted the scholarships offered earlier. Another subject on which different opinions were expressed was that of accepting as candidates for Regional Scholarships students who are transferring from another college. The question of the extra-curricular activity of the Regional Scholars and of keeping the Regional committees informed in this respect brought forth many differing views. No definite decision was reached in any of these matters, but each local committee was asked to consider them carefully and to report later to the Central Scholarships Committee. Miss Gilman spoke especially of the needs of the Loan Fund.

The most distinguished events of the Council, President Park’s two speeches, took place on the following day. Her first speech was given at 9.30 Friday morning
at the Tudor Hall School for Girls, after which the regular session of the Council was held at the home of Elizabeth Holliday Hitz, 1916, in Brendonwood, beginning about 11.15 and continuing, with intermission for luncheon, until 5.30 P. M. First on the program were the reports of the District Councillors, which are printed in part in this issue. Interesting discussions followed reports on methods of organization and of money raising in different localities, and of the difficulties of obtaining adequate preparation for the College Board examination in the case of candidates prepared by Public Schools and by Progressive Schools. Miss Lexow said that she had been much impressed with the number of contributions received from former graduate students who are not Bryn Mawr A.B.’s. Through Miss Cornelia Coulter, Collector for the Ph.D.’s, contributions had come in from this group during the year and a number of others had been received from the M.A.’s and from the group (numbering about 50) of former graduate students who took no degree at Bryn Mawr, and yet who are sufficiently interested to be members of the Alumnae Association. The opinion was expressed that the point of view of the non-Bryn Mawr graduate student should be represented at the Council, and it was

_Moved, seconded and carried that some representative of the Graduate Students meet with the Council each year._

After the Councillors had all reported Miss Gilman gave a short account of the activities of the Scholarships and Loan Fund Committee, reserving her actual report for the Annual Meeting after which it will be printed in the Bulletin. She made a special plea for the Loan Fund at this time, going into some detail about the present situation. Miss Gilman said that the calls on the Loan Fund have been steadily increasing for the last few years and that the re-payments due cannot meet the needs. “During the period from January 1st to November 1st (1930) we have made loans to 20 students, amounting to $4,568.50, so that our balance on November 1st was $236.69—a melancholy figure in itself, but still more so when one adds that we have on hand requests for loans from six students, amounting to $1,275, and that we have been obliged to say to these students that the Fund is practically empty and that we can make these loans only if more money comes in. It is all too evident that we are in a lamentable state, and the Central Committee feels that it needs the help and co-operation of the Council in finding a way out. . . . It seems to me (though one cannot, of course, speak with any certainty) that the increase has about reached its peak, and that in another five years or so the re-payments and loans should very nearly balance again. The immediate question is to find a plan which will take us through the next five years, when there seems no chance of the re-payments balancing the loans. . . . At a meeting of the Central Committee . . . a suggestion was brought up which had been made some time ago, and which seems to me a very happy one: namely that alumnae might be found who would be willing to _lend_ money to the Loan Fund; . . . to ask for volunteers who will lend to the Loan Fund $200, which we will repay, without interest, in two years. . . . If we could get ten people to lend $200 to the Loan Fund in each of the next five years, I believe that it would set us on our feet. It is imperative that something be done, unless the Loan Fund is simply to lie down on the job and say to students that it has no more money to lend.”

After Miss Gilman had spoken there were a good many questions about the history of the Loan Fund, and about details in connection with this proposed scheme.
It was stated that outstanding students’ loans now amount to $16,943, and that the repayments on these would be the security for loans made to the Loan Fund, and that the latter would have the first call on the resources of the Loan Fund two years hence. Great interest was shown in the matter, and some offers of assistance were made immediately. It was

**Moved, seconded and carried, that the Council approve of the recommendation of the Scholarships and Loan Fund Committee in regard to the present emergency in the Loan Fund.**

Following the discussion on the Loan Fund, Miss Julia Ward, Assistant to the Dean, spoke informally on the present careful method of advising Freshmen, which she said had much to do with the fact that the percentage of failures in Freshmen work is less than in former days.

Frances Fincke Hand, 1897, retiring Alumnae Director, spoke briefly for the Alumnae Directors. A formal report will be made at the Annual Meeting. In reply to a question about the attitude of the College toward the Comprehensive Examinations for entrance, it was said that, although no definite statement could be made, it is the general impression that, since there have been so many changes in entrance requirements during the last few years, the faculty would prefer to wait to see the result of these before making any such radical change as admission according to the Comprehensives would involve. Miss Gilman told of an experiment made by the College Board examiners in comparing the results of the two types of examination, and said that an agreement of 93% had been found.

Mrs. Chadwick-Collins gave an account of the plans for the publication of an Alumnae Address Book in which all information is to be found with the married name. It was the sense of the meeting that the names of those who had died should not be carried in the body of the book, but simply in the Class lists, in italics, as heretofore; and that a list of those whose addresses are unknown should be printed at the back of the book.

At the close of this session samples of memorial plates made by the Wedgwood Company for several colleges and schools were shown, and there was discussion of the advisability of having a similar set made for Bryn Mawr to sell at about $15 a dozen for the benefit of the Alumnae Fund.

**Moved, seconded and carried, that the Alumnae Secretary ascertain how this could be done, and that designs be submitted, and that an effort be made to circularize the alumnae through the Bulletin and with the notices at the Annual Meeting.**

The final session of the Council was held at 9.30 Saturday morning, November 15th, at the home of Ella Malott Evans, 1895. The program opened with papers by Virginia Loomis, 1930, and Helen Bell, 1931, on “Undergraduate Problems,” which are printed in this issue. Miss Loomis and Miss Bell then answered questions and talked informally on the attitude of the student body toward such matters as the admission of negro students to residence; interest in world affairs; religious life among the undergraduates; and present manifestations of college spirit.

In the absence of Pauline Goldmark, 1896, Chairman of the Academic Committee, a brief statement of the committee’s work for the year was read by Mrs. Otey, a member of the committee. The formal report will be presented by the Chairman at the Annual Meeting.
Eleanor Little Aldrich, 1905, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, gave a report telling of the activities of the committee during the last year, resulting in the ballot presented for the consideration of the Association in the November issue of the Bulletin. She then brought up for discussion the shortening of the term of office of the members of the committee, especially that of the Chairman, whose duties are "harassing and haunting." The suggestion was made that the Chairman might continue as a lay member of the committee for a year after she ceased to be Chairman. One reason for reducing the term of office of members of this committee arises from the wish to avoid having too many Alumnae Directors selected by the same group. There was criticism of this when nominations were made by the Executive Board, which may now be equally well applied to the Nominating Committee. After further discussion it was

Moved, seconded and carried, that the term of office of the Chairman of the Nominating Committee be two years, and that further details of the make-up of the committee be left to a committee to be appointed by the Chair; that this committee be given power to act, and that it report at the Annual Meeting.

Mrs. Hand then told something of the work of the Alumnae Committee of the Seven Colleges. She spoke of the successful dinners and luncheons which have been given during the last year in New York, Chicago, and Boston, and said that a dinner is planned for Detroit in the near future. She mentioned the excellent contacts which have been established between this committee and the editors of magazines, with the result that it is possible to have articles written answering promptly criticisms of the women's colleges.

The rest of the morning was spent in some further discussion of the finances of the Association and of the College, and in the postponed discussion of the Evaluation of the Council. Before the close of the meeting, Miss Hardy said that she would like to present a resolution on the death of Dr. de Laguna. By a rising vote it was

Moved, seconded and carried, that the following resolution be put on record:

BE IT RESOLVED: That we, the Executive Board and the Council of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College, express for the Association our sorrow at the death of Theodore de Laguna, Professor of Philosophy at Bryn Mawr College, and that we record our appreciation of his great service to the College, and of the inspiration he gave his students.

BE IT ALSO RESOLVED: That a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. de Laguna, and that a copy be sent to President Park to be read at the Memorial Service to be held on November 16th.

Before the motion to adjourn was in order, Mrs. Stokes asked that a vote of thanks be extended to all the Indianapolis hostesses, mentioning especially Mrs. Daniels, Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. Hitz, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Kackley, Miss Pickrell, Mrs. Owen, and all the other members of the Bryn Mawr Club of Indianapolis, and the administration of Tudor Hall. She said that she desired to express our pleasure at this visit, which would always be considered a bright spot in Council history. This motion was seconded and carried unanimously. The Council then adjourned at 1.00 P. M.
COUNCILLORS' REPORTS

(The Reports are for the most part being carried in full except for some omissions of names and specific personal information about the holders of the Regional Scholarships.)

REPORT OF DISTRICT I.

* * * *

This year the New England Regional Scholarship Committee has two new problems to report; after years of smooth sailing one of our special scholars did very badly in her mid-years and one of our most promising candidates for this year's Scholarship was a colored girl. You all know how it is in families,—everything will go peacefully along for months and even years and suddenly the floods will descend. However, in spite of the difficulties revolving around these two problems the Committee feels that its head is well above water and is delighted to make the following report of its activities since the last Council meeting.

* * * *

One of our Freshman Scholars was fourteen years and three months old when she took her preliminaries and only one year older when she took her finals. She has, however, been waiting a year before entering and had a job last winter in Scribner's. One most interesting and perplexing problem was a clever and attractive colored girl at the Girls' Latin School. Her preliminary marks were not very high and although all of the committee were impressed with her appearance and manner at the spring tea at Mrs. Aldrich's to meet the candidates we rather hoped that we would be spared making a decision that would involve many difficulties for the College and for the girl herself. However, when the final marks came in only one other girl had an average higher than hers and between those two and the next there was a very decided drop. The Committee debated whether or not to send only one scholar, but felt that the experiment of sending several good girls rather than one very excellent girl had not been tried long enough. In the face of the marks we certainly could not send a girl with an average of 77.59 and not send one with an average of 81.1. I did not feel that Bryn Mawr was the best college for a colored girl nor do I yet feel that it is the happiest place for her to be for her own sake. However, the Committee went more thoroughly into the question with her family. Mrs. Aldrich and Mrs. FitzGerald had an interview of an hour and a half with her father and mother and set forth with great frankness every disadvantage of Bryn Mawr for their daughter. In spite of their winged words she still wanted to go to Bryn Mawr and she is there and we are enormously interested.

We have paid in November to the College, for the expenses of our scholars, $3,600.00, collected from the following sources:

Boston Bryn Mawr Club .................................................. $800.00
New Haven Bryn Mawr Club ........................................... 200.00
Providence Bryn Mawr Club ........................................... 75.00

$1,075.00

Individual New England Alumnae through printed appeal .............. 662.00
Outside Donors .................................................................. 1,785.00

$3,522.00
We carried forward a balance from last year and have also a reserve fund of $500. We have had enough in interest on our deposits to cover the expenses of our scholarship committee work and hope henceforth to be able to meet all such expenses from the interest. Isabel Goodnow Gillett, 1909, again raised $500 last June among people in Norfolk, Conn., for a special girl, $300 of which we are using this year and $200 of which she asked us to put away for next year.

For the future we have six applicants of whom four are for next year. Three of these are from Massachusetts and one is from Rhode Island.

Now for our constituents. First there is that indeterminate creature, the New England Association of Bryn Mawr Alumnae. It has officers but no dues and its two meetings a year have this year been held in conjunction with the Boston Bryn Mawr Club and will be reported with that club's meetings. In theory the organization is excellent, every New England Alumna ipso facto belongs to it without any conscious act on her part. In practice with very few exceptions only those alumnae who live in and around Boston are able to come to its meetings. Now I have lived in New England long enough to know that one not born there should not suggest changes in its existing institutions. But for all that it would seem to me advisable to do away with the New England Association, and to have the Councillor (instead of the President of the New England Association as now) appoint the Chairman of the Scholarship Committee and also a Regional Treasurer to whom should be sent all money from New England for the Regional Scholarships, and who should in turn send it to the College. This is, of course, a district problem, but having boldly stated it in Indiana, I shall hope to have the courage to repeat it in New England. It is a peculiarly auspicious moment while the President of the New England Association and the incoming and outgoing Councillors are classmates and friends.

The Boston Club boasts twenty-five new members and has had five varied meetings during the season, in December an evening meeting with Miriam O'Brien, 1920, who showed wonderful pictures and told of her Alpine climbs. In January there was a purely social meeting in honor of Mrs. Slade, tea from four to six, and in February a late afternoon meeting followed by a buffet supper. The annual meeting in April was held with the New England Association, followed by a luncheon at the Statler and an eye-opening speech by Millicent Carey on the New Curriculum. Another meeting in co-operation with the New England Association was held in November, followed by a tea to meet the class of 1930, the Bryn Mawr headmistresses of local schools, Katherine Lord, of the Winsor School; Ellen Faulkner, of Milton Academy; Kate du Val Pitts, Brushwood School; Margaret Augur, Bradford Academy, and several others who are not Bryn Mawr Alumnae. (I do not recall names.) The club raised $599.59 from a song recital and an informal talk about her father, Mark Twain, by Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch, who generously gave her services because of her fondness for Bryn Mawr and her pleasant memories of her sister's year there. The annual flower sale at Easter brough in $365.70.

New Haven has had an unexciting but pleasant year of monthly lunches at the Yale Faculty Club. The club decided that for this year they preferred the charms of their own conversation to the eloquence, however great, of an outside speaker. The one great feature of the year was the lecture on Boswell which Professor Chauncey Brewster Tinker, of the English Department at Yale, gave us for the benefit of the Scholarship Fund. Mr. Tinker refused to charge us anything for the
lecture and Yale gave us the use of Sprague Hall in which it was held. We made $450 and incidentally told New Haven that its brilliant and distinguished professor once taught at Bryn Mawr.

This is my last Councillor's report and I should like to recommend in it something that has been in my mind ever since I have been Councillor—that whoever the properly constituted body is consider a readjustment of the District line between District I. and District II. The entire southern part of Connecticut is made up of those whose connections are entirely with New York and who have only the remotest connection with Boston. The commuting line has gone further and further north year by year—I venture to say that as far up as Bridgeport there are a great many people whose faces are turned daily toward New York. As the situation exists now they fall between the upper and the nether millstone; they do not belong to New York and they are too far away from Boston which by virtue of its situation, tradition and very large group of alumnae must always be the center of District I. New Haven is entirely New England, but southern Connecticut is metropolitan. I feel sure that such a change would be of advantage to the Alumnae Association.

HELEN EVANS LEWIS, 1913, Councillor.

REPORT OF DISTRICT II.

As a new Councillor I meant to give a very short report, but I am sorry to say the shortness has remained as a good intention.

District II. is so ably managed by its Scholarship Chairmen and its State Alumnae Associations that my report is best expressed by allowing each group to speak for itself.

The New York Scholarship Committee has as one of its members the President of the Bryn Mawr Club, who is also the President of the New York Alumnae Association and the meetings are held at the Bryn Mawr Club; thus the New York Alumnae Association is kept in touch with the Scholarship Committee.

Mrs. Binger, our Scholarship Chairman for New York, reports as follows: "The New York Scholarship Committee sent three scholars to Bryn Mawr this autumn. One had an average of 75.07, one of 85.33 and received honorable mention, and the third won the Matriculation Scholarship for her district with an average of 86.53.

"About $2,000 has been raised by sending out the usual appeal to the New York Alumnae. Because of their generosity the Committee was able to give each of the scholars an extra $100 over the usual $500 scholarship and thus cover the increase in the tuition. The Council meeting held in New York undoubtedly quickened the local interest in the scholarships. Our last year’s scholar graduated cum laude and our Junior scholar is maintaining a credit average in all her work, standing twenty-first in a class of 103.

"Several applications are already in for the next two years, some of which come from New York public high schools."

The experiment of northern New Jersey as an independent unit has been a great success, and Mrs. Loomis and I cannot sufficiently express our thanks to its efficient chairman, Mrs. Shaw. We all felt a great loss at her resignation; but consider ourselves most fortunate in having as able a successor as Mrs. Fouilhoux. Mrs. Fouilhoux reports as follow: "Our Junior year scholar stands fortieth in a class of
We Jersey decided her to having in with 103.

Western Pennsylvania has also made a change this year and again Mrs. Loomis joins me in appreciation of the work done by Mrs. Henry. We are fortunate in having Mrs. Huff, our new Chairman. The problems of this group are more akin to that of other sections of the country, and I am hoping to carry back some useful suggestions from this meeting. Mrs. Huff reports: “Our regional scholar completed her Freshman year with three hours of high credit, five hours of credit and eight hours of merit, and is adjusting herself to college life very well. She is twenty-third in a class of 114.

“Our new scholar who entered this year came from Scotland three years ago, with quite a record for scholastic prizes, and finished public high school here with very high grades and passed the entrance examinations easily with an average of 82 plus. Our plans for raising funds are still in rather an experimental stage. A third of what was needed was netted through the medium of a form letter last year, so I have now sent out a personal letter to every alumna and former student living in this region, and I am waiting hopefully for results. If this plan does not prove successful, we shall probably have to resort to benefits. We do this reluctantly because the alumnæ in this region are so scattered.”

Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware associates its scholarship work closely with its Alumnae Association activities, and Miss Maguire, Miss Justice, and Miss Pharo have made my work as Councillor most pleasant as well as very easy. Miss Maguire made the following report: “We have six scholars at Bryn Mawr; two Seniors, one of whom has maintained a high average throughout her course; and the other, a good credit standing. Our Sophomore and Junior have an excellent average; one Freshman entered with an average of 80.87. This student came from Bethlehem, Pa., and a special fund of $200 was collected by an alumna in that city. The other Freshman entered with the highest average in the Freshman class, 89.27, and was awarded the Matriculation Scholarship for Pennsylvania.

“We tried an experiment in financing this year and sent out a form letter to certain alumnae in the District. . . . As a result of this letter we have on hand half of the amount asked for guaranteed for four years. The balance we will hope to raise by flower sales and benefits, as heretofore. We have paid $2,200 to the Scholarship Fund this year.”

These reports express the hopes and difficulties of our committees, and I trust I have conveyed to you the sense of unity and co-operation which I, as Councillor, have experienced in my work with them.

JEANNE KERR FLEISCHMANN, 1910, Councillor.

REPORT OF DISTRICT III.

The fact that southern colleges and universities are improving very rapidly, are easily accessible, socially attractive, and also offer scholarships to students of real
promise accounts in large measure for the fact that we have very few southern applicants from the District at large, though, of course, the difficulty of getting what Bryn Mawr considers really adequate preparation for College is the fundamental cause. . . . It has been suggested that it might perhaps be a wiser policy to offer a somewhat larger scholarship in alternate years.

We feel that a certain percentage of southern representation in the student body is quite as valuable to Bryn Mawr as an appreciation of Bryn Mawr ideals and academic standards is to the South.

Our District comprises eleven states and our membership is so widely scattered that except in Baltimore, Washington, and Richmond, scarcely any two Bryn Mawrers can easily foregather. That makes the raising of money a difficult problem, but I am happy to say that we have in the bank the $500 necessary for our scholarship for 1931-32, thanks to the generous gift of the Richmond group of ten alumnae who have contributed $100 which they had at first intended to use as the nucleus of a fund which was to be a memorial to Virginia Randolph Ellett.

The Baltimore Club offers a $500 scholarship for Freshman year and a $300 scholarship for Sophomore year every alternate year.

The Washington Club offers a $500 scholarship for each of the four years unless such aid proves unnecessary.

Last spring copies of the April Bulletin were distributed to all non-members of the Alumnae Association resident in District III.

Alletta Korf, 1900, Councillor.

REPORT OF DISTRICT IV.

The most important thing to be reported for District IV. this year is the very actual and present fact that we are having the great pleasure and the great privilege of entertaining the Alumnae Council. I am very proud that we have been able to accomplish this, and very hopeful that we, as a District, shall derive all possible benefit from the unique opportunity the Council meeting offers of entering into close and immediate touch with the affairs of the College. I am more delighted than I can say that there are present today representatives from three of the five principal cities in the region outside of Indianapolis—Louisville, Cincinnati, and Columbus; they will report the activities of their clubs so that I shall speak in more general terms. We are very greatly disappointed that at the last moment no one was able to come from Detroit, for until Wednesday night we expected one, and perhaps more, delegates. It is a matter of great regret that Cleveland has sent no representative; no word has been received from them in response to the invitation to attend this meeting.

Like so many individuals and organizations in this year of grace, District IV. needs, above all things, money. We now have three entirely satisfactory scholars in college; one from Cleveland, a Senior, who spent her Junior year in France and made a creditable showing; two Sophomores from Indianapolis, both of whose records were so good as to leave no doubt that their scholarships should be continued. The $900 required for these three scholars has been paid this year partly by genuine contributions and partly by borrowing on hopes of future payments. We shall probably be responsible for the two Sophomores for two more years—and for next year we have three candidates.
It is interesting to note that these candidates come from widely scattered parts of the District; Cleveland, Chillicothe, Ohio, and Morgantown, West Virginia, with a possible fourth from Flint, Michigan. It may be a difficult and disheartening task, involving a loss to the college of most excellent material, to reject some of these girls, and yet it seems now as though the burden of even one Freshman scholarship will be a heavy one unless the whole District responds more generously to the need than it has in the past. It is even truer now than a year ago that we are no longer suffering from a lack of candidates. We are in a position to do the very thing the College wants and needs, that is, to send students from the middle west prepared by public high schools; what we might be doing for the girls themselves is unpredictable, but certainly of the highest value, and yet the financial problem is hampering us. For this reason the very best thing that could have happened to us has taken place in our having this Council meeting in our midst. Information must precede enthusiasm and enthusiasm must infuse and inspire the co-ordinated effort necessary to raise money. How fortunate we are to be connected with a cause of which we are certain that the fuller the information, the greater the enthusiasm! Without doubt Bryn Mawr is doing great things and maintaining fully its high reputation, so that we have no need to call only on old loyalty to stimulate us but on present admiration. The College is well worth working for, and I hope and believe that all parts of the District represented here will feel a new impetus, in spite of small numbers and difficult circumstances, to put forth more work and more money so that we shall be able to take advantage of the promising candidates presenting themselves for scholarships.

Katharine Holliday Daniels, 1918, Councillor.

REPORT OF DISTRICT V.

A year ago the Scholarship Committee of District V. was in debt to its alumnae for $875. This fall the Scholarship Committee has already several hundred dollars on hand for next year's scholars. . . . The debt was paid off partly by the result of an entertainment, partly by gifts. Then the task remained of raising between $1,200 and $1,400 for the ensuing year which was done by subscription from alumnae in the district. . . . We have sent the College $1,300 and expect to send soon the $100 still due. The former sum was raised by the proceeds of a concert given by the Kedroff Quartet at the High School Auditorium in Winnetka. Next spring, again, we shall have no scholar graduating and unless the College is able to relieve us of the support of one of our present scholars, we believe it would be unwise to send another Freshman. Our four scholars all have records of high scholarship.

Nancy Porter Straus, 1921,
Chairman of Scholarships.

(Presented by Anna Dunham Reilly, 1908, now Councillor.)

REPORT OF DISTRICT VI.

The Executive Board has appointed me as Alternate to represent District VI. I do hope that our Councillor, Mrs. Maurice L. Alden, of Kansas City, who has resigned because of illness in her family, and who has been most able and conscientious, can be persuaded to serve as Councillor until her term expires in 1932.

We of District VI. feel very sad to have no scholars at Bryn Mawr this year,
having had two scholars at Bryn Mawr the last two years. Our Regional Scholar has asked for a year's leave of absence and at present is doing secretarial work. She will return to Bryn Mawr next year as a Junior.

The Emily Westwood Lewis Memorial Scholar has been dropped because her scholastic record was unsatisfactory. She was the only girl, in all my years as Scholarship Chairman, prepared by a Western public school to pass the Bryn Mawr entrance examinations. Her average was 73 and the College recommended her as a scholar.

We have one applicant for 1931-32, from Omaha, Nebraska, a student at the South High School in Omaha.

Having been Chairman of Scholarships for so many years, I know the difficulties and problems of this District, comprising as it does eight states—Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. The only organized group in all eight states is the Bryn Mawr Club of St. Louis.

We meet when there is any business to consider and it has always devolved upon us to raise the major part of the funds required for our scholars. We were able to have two scholars at Bryn Mawr the last two years because of the Rice Fund. Mr. Rice paid twice the amount due for his daughter and designated the extra amount was to be used for the Emily Westwood Lewis Memorial Scholar.

* * *

ELSIE K. RAUH, 1904, Chairman of Scholarships.

REPORT OF DISTRICT VII.

District VII. this year has doubled the number of its regional scholars. Last year we had one, this year we have two. We felt very pleased, and hope that we have before us many years when we will always have two scholars, and preferably more at College.

Last year we sent a scholar from La Jolla. Both the northern and southern California Alumnae groups joined in providing the five hundred for the scholarship. This year the task of raising the money was left entirely in the hands of the Los Angeles group, and they succeeded in getting the required sum through private subscriptions from alumnae.

* * *

The northern California group were happy in finding a very promising scholar who entered college with an average of 82.73. She was awarded the Matriculation Scholarship for the western states, as well as our Regional Scholarship. She has had the excellent preparation given by the Katharine Branson School at Ross.

* * *

The two groups, the one in southern and the other in northern California, are now well organized and should have no difficulty in carrying each a scholar. There are five other states in our district, but only one other place where there is any center and that is the Portland and Seattle district. We have never asked them to contribute to our scholarship because we thought that they should first be educated to look for a promising candidate in their own schools. That section is further away from San Francisco than Indianapolis is from New York. They have no local Bryn Mawr group. It will be some time probably before there are enough alumnae there to form a club. I will leave the problem of Seattle and Portland to my successor in the Councillorship of District VII.

HELEN BRAYTON BARENDT, 1903, Councillor.
THE COUNCIL IN INDIANAPOLIS: AN IMPRESSION AND AN APPRECIATION

Each Council meeting has to a marked degree a personality of its own. Certainly each of the four that the present writer has attended stands out as curiously distinct. As one thinks back over the meetings in Indianapolis one immediately thinks of the warm and friendly interest with which everything that one could tell about the college or the Alumnae Association was received. It gave a fresh significance to what sometimes seems, through familiarity, almost a commonplace, and one saw details assume their proper significance in a general scheme. The members of the Council instantly felt their share in this, and the meetings were all marked by a spirit of friendliness that is singularly pleasant to remember. This is the place, I think, to express, for each member of the Council, her appreciation of the thoughtfulness and charm of the hospitality, and the smoothness and pleasantness with which everything moved.

Julia Haines MacDonald, 1912, was hostess at the delightful luncheon at the Propylaeum Club which really marked the opening of the Council. Immediately one realized that the District as a whole was represented and that the representation was not limited merely to the city in which the meetings were held. Alumnae had come from Columbus, Louisville, Youngstown, and Cincinnati, and up to the last moment were expected from Cleveland and Detroit as well. After lunch every one adjourned to the pleasant drawing room at the club, and Genevieve Pickrell, President of the Bryn Mawr Club of Indiana, put into words the spirit of gracious hospitality of which we had all been conscious. The presence of so many members of the District brought a fresh interest to the discussions that followed, and brought out new and often significant points of view. It is this intimate participation of a group outside the Council itself that gives a real value to all the deliberations. To many of the members of the Council the material presented contained matter with which they were fairly familiar, but its reception by a group, eager and sympathetic, bringing out by intelligent questioning certain less familiar angles, gave it the charm of novelty.

Our respective hostesses bore us off then for tea and talk and a little leisure before we met again in small groups for dinner at the hospitable houses of various of the Indianapolis alumnae. The people who were concerned with scholarship problems had a conference on the subject that evening. Delightful as the informal evenings are, among the small groups, the question arose in the mind of some of the Council whether it might not be of general interest, since the regional scholars have become so pre-eminent an interest of the Association as a whole, to have the members of the Council come to that Scholarship Conference after dinner. There may be very adequate reasons why this would not be advisable, but if it could be worked out it would be extremely interesting. The number of regional scholars has increased so significantly, and the educational problems that are connected with choosing them are so in line with the problems that everyone who is interested in education is thinking about, that there are very few of us who do not want to hear more than there is time for the Councillors to give in their reports.

This same interest in educational problems was very alive the next morning when President Park spoke at Tudor Hall, one of the most important girls' prepara-
tory schools in Indianapolis, on "A Lady and a Scholar." She analysed with great charm and humour the changes in the world about us that have made scholarship as necessary as the feminine arts and graces, if the girls of this generation are to cope adequately with this complicated world in which they find themselves. It was pleasant to be part of the audience and to see with what attention and interest even the youngest children followed what she said, and to hear the genuine enthusiasm in their applause afterwards.

The business meetings of the Council were held that day at the house of Elizabeth Holliday Hitz, 1916, out at Brendonwood, a delightful suburb. We finally collected, fifty strong, turning our backs reluctantly on the soft Indian summer day, to hear the Councillors' reports, themselves the point of focus of the Council meetings. They are carried in part elsewhere in the Bulletin.

The informal discussions that took place when the meeting adjourned for the delicious buffet lunch that Mrs. Hitz gave us, and eager groups collected here and there, in the study or the drawing room or by the wide open windows, certainly form a very distinct part of one's impressions of the Council as a whole. Miss Park herself was the center of the merriest and yet the most intent group of all. Everyone talked and everyone expressed, not an opinion, but all of her opinions on every subject. It was good talk and worth hearing because point met point with a nicety, and according to one of the rules of good conversation which Miss Park had suggested earlier in the morning in her address at Tudor Hall, no one felt it necessary to arrive at definite conclusions. It was discussion, and so an end in itself.

One of the high points of the Council is always the dinner given for Miss Park and at which she speaks with a frankness and intimacy that is the highest honour that she can pay the Council group. She may have herself been stirred by the fact that in a District where the alumnae are supposed to be rather scattered, fifty-four gathered at the Woodstock Club that evening. Certainly the sympathetic interest and the desire to know truly how things are with the College, and whether it is faring well or ill, must have created the atmosphere that made it possible for President Park to speak as unreservedly as she did on the subject, "The Heart of the College." The heart of the college, the source of its life, is obviously the academic side, the intellectual as opposed to the material. The material part, however, the question of funds, the question of housing, whether for books or people, must be taken into consideration, when it affects, as it undoubtedly does, the academic side. She presented very clearly the picture of the faculty, the curriculum, the students, with all of their interrelations. The discussion of the new curriculum was perhaps the most absorbing aspect of her speech. Quite aside from its being the salient thing in the picture of the essential college, it has a very real bearing on the type of girl who should be chosen as regional scholar.

Miss Ward, who is to be in effect a liaison officer between the schools and the college, and by going to the schools is to help to interest the right type of girl in coming to Bryn Mawr, had spoken at the afternoon session the day before on "Advising Freshmen." In her discussion of the technique of the Dean's office she filled in a few more lines of the picture of the College as it is today. So many of us remember an attitude of laissez-faire under which we throve that it will be perhaps of general interest to quote her speech at some length.
“This year Mrs. Manning and I together saw each Freshman for her first interview. At this time the Freshman arranged her course and we tried to find out something about her definite tastes—her likes and dislikes. And after the first formal interview any Freshman could see me to talk about her course or to discuss changes in it. There were very few actual changes made this year, which means, I hope, that most of the Freshmen are temporarily satisfied with their work. During the third week of college the warden in each hall sees all her Freshmen and writes up a definite report of the interview for the Dean’s office. In this way one knows fairly definitely if a student is having any serious difficulty with her work—or with general adjustment to college life. The wardens have an opportunity then to tell the Freshmen rather informally what is expected of them in the way of work, and to give them some idea of the difference between college and school work if they have not already discovered it for themselves. They can also give them some idea of Bryn Mawr standards, and can often help them with minor difficulties such as the difficulty which Freshmen often have when they first start taking notes. On the whole one can’t help feeling that these rather informal interviews early in the year are extremely valuable both for the Freshmen and for the Dean’s office. We learn a great deal more about the Freshmen and the Freshmen learns a great deal more, we hope, about college courses, college methods, and standards of work.

“After the mid-semester quizzes have started some more machinery is set in motion to get further data about the Freshmen. Lists of Freshmen in their courses are sent to all the professors asking them to mark each Freshman either satisfactory or unsatisfactory. Satisfactory is merit or above. The reports often come back with further information—such as—a student was unsatisfactory at the beginning but is improving rapidly. When these reports come back the information is sent to each warden about all the Freshmen in her hall. She will see any Freshmen who have been reported as unsatisfactory; she may not have a formal interview this time but she will take steps to find out why the Freshman is doing badly in one particular course or in many courses as the case may be, and if there is anything that can be done to help her improve her work. The Freshman is then left in comparative peace until mid-year examinations when she finds out for herself just how satisfactory her work has been. The same kind of supervision and advice is carried on into the second semester but to a much smaller extent. The information about the work of the Freshmen comes to the Dean’s office and is given to the wardens—but far less or almost no unsolicited advise is meted out to the Freshmen. She is rapidly becoming an upperclassman.”

The final session of the Council at which Undergraduate Problems are discussed by a member of the last year’s graduating class and by a present undergraduate, always does more than anything else to draw together and to make clear cut the picture of the college as it now exists. The old jibe that used to be hurled at alumnae, by themselves as much as by any one, that at the news of change they lifted voices of lamentation and cried, “It was not so in our day,” has lost its sting. The cry one hears is, “What is it like now?” Miss Loomis discussed what seemed to her, and to others of the class of 1930 with whom she had talked, the disputable value of required work. One felt that a number of the objections which she brought forward had already been met by Miss Park in her discussion of the new curriculum at dinner the night before, but that in no way lessened the interest of being given a very exact idea of what some of the Undergraduates thought about it.

Miss Bell, of the class of 1931, discussed all aspects of undergraduate life and because this is what every alumna asks about, whether she lives a stone’s throw from the college, or half across the world, it is being reprinted in full. Various other discussions occupied the rest of the time until the luncheon which Mrs. Evans,
in whose house we were meeting that morning, was giving to the Council. It sent them on their various ways with grateful memories of very gracious hospitality. Those of us who were hurrying to catch trains regretted not being able to linger a little to discuss more at length general impressions after the final meeting was over. The impression that stood out for everyone, however, is that while many important subjects came before the group, the paramount importance of the Council was not in the actual business so much as in the fact that we each one of us, both informally and officially, were able to share with a group, eager to hear and to discuss, recent and vital news about the one subject which coloured their interests,—news of the College itself.

THE UNDERGRADUATE POINT OF VIEW

I feel that I should begin by describing a student body so torn into factions over the soul-rending questions of smoking or week-ends or required athletics that bosom friends are divided and eyes scratched out—a student body, in fact, that feels and acts as a group and as a group resents or accepts changes and innovations. But this would be a description of a “collegiate” group, and would therefore not be the Bryn Mawr of 1930. For the “collegiateness” that we and the older eastern colleges sponsored for so long has now been passed on for the most part to the western universities. The “College News” reprinted last week a letter written to the editor fifteen years ago and signed “Deafened.” The writer objected strongly to all the cheering and yelling, the singing and shouting which served to put the capital “e” in Enthusiasm. She said that every election, every victory of the hall hockey team, every new dessert at dinner was greeted by an outburst of noise. This, I think, is illustrative of the “collegiateness” of fifteen years ago. Since then it has changed its form so as to affect the visual rather than the auditory senses. Mad and exotic costumes flourished on the campus. An everyday working dress usually combined the elements of the costumes of Bavaria, Russia, the Alps, and East Side New York. This was unnaturalness in the same degree but in a different medium than noise. But even this form of “collegiateness” is dying out. Its place is being taken by something which a friend of mine has called “thoughtful individualism."

We are not forced into any activities nor do we participate in them because of a sense of duty, but because we are interested in them. Where there is no real interest, activities are ignored, and insincere demonstrations are discouraged. We do not, for instance, feel that we are sinning against “the college spirit” by not going to the Sophomore-Senior reception if we happen to loathe dancing, nor do we scorn girls who go to the movies in a frank effort to escape Banner Night and similar traditional functions. The things that we do participate in we do because we like them, and our tastes seem at present to run more to extra-curricular activities such as dramatics than to social things as, for instance, the Sophomore-Senior reception.

The editorial board of the “College News” is small, but interested and hard-working, and it puts out a good paper. The resumés of lectures and events are well written, and the editorials are intelligent, though the editors are, like all editors, anxious for “Controversy.”

The per capita interest, so to speak, in athletics must have increased since the ranks have been stripped of those who were trotting down to the hockey field twice a week merely because of required athletics. With regular exercise required of
Freshmen and Sophomores only, there is a greater feeling of energy in the various teams than when they were composed of slightly lethargic young things—athletes by compulsion.

Varsity dramatics have taken a huge step forward in the past two years by co-operating with Princeton, and this year they are planning to give a production with Haverford in the middle of December. The fact that a great many girls are going out for acting may be attributed by some to the fact that there is something indefinable about the influx of young men on the campus. It is undeniable, however, that the more men we have taking men’s parts, the better the plays will be. And the better the plays are, the more experience the aspiring actresses will have.

There is a large amount of interest—somewhat selfish, if you like—which does take the place of “collegiateness” as an incentive to do things at college.

As far as academic work is concerned, the curriculum committee, composed of both faculty and students has done its hard work last year in organizing the Unit System and will take up the question of cutting down the required work this winter. In connection with academic work, I think it is notable that at Bryn Mawr there is none of the feeling that one should not be caught studying. We expect to study and to have our friends study. I do not think that this is true, by any means, of all colleges, and I think that it is significant for this reason among others: that the undergraduate conception of college life is different from what it used to be in that where it used to be considered an entire life, it is now the intellectual side; and the social side, whether at Bryn Mawr or away, should be reserved for the week-ends.

There is a group at college which cannot be ignored, to whom it is a question of every man for himself, who are interested where the good of the college and its reputation are concerned; but who are not interested so much in the college as a whole and as a working organization as they are in what it can give them personally—its intellectual and social advantages. This group is probably always present in the college. It is hard to say when it is preponderant, but it seems to me probable that now, as “collegiateness” is fast leaving us, this attitude may be taking its place.

Upon such a group as this “problems of the college” have comparatively little effect. Our freedom of living is as great if not greater than it is at home. Our social revolutions now limit themselves to complaints, as the “News” of a week ago adequately illustrates. The entire editorial column was given over to pleas of “Mayn’t we have the library open on Sunday morning?” and “Mayn’t we have more than ten minutes for our milk lunch?”

The real problem, that of whether or not this is the time for the negro students to become residents of the halls is as yet not a general one, as it has been largely in the hands of the alumnae and the directors. It was recently taken up in the College Council and all those who spoke seemed to approve the change. However, the Council is not representative of the actual feeling of the college on this subject and it is a matter which needs more general discussion among the students before any action may be taken.

This, however, is a problem presented to the undergraduates by the college. The absence of problems which they themselves present is perhaps what marks the difference between the undergraduates of this day and another.

Helen Bell, 1931.
UNDERGRADUATE PROBLEMS

When I first thought of speaking as an alumna to the Alumnae on Undergraduate Problems, I thought it would be useful to attack that part of the four years' work which seemed least worth while, i. e., required work.

It seems to me that the value of required work is disputable. The present arrangement, as you probably all know, five units out of the sixteen necessary for a B.A. are spent on required work; that is approximately one-third of the college work of four years.

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But in the case of Latin and Science some knowledge of each is necessary in order to enter the college. And practically the entire required Sophomore English course from the Cynewulf cycle through the 19th century has generally been studied in preparatory schools.

Suppose that one has discovered in school that one has an aptitude for Science and great difficulty and no interest in English, Latin or Philosophy. It is exactly the same situation which existed in school, after having to take certain subjects for the two admirable reasons of mental training and of getting into college one finds that one is still urged to take courses which one doesn't want to take. The number of units for studying what interests the undergraduate is reduced.

Probably the three drawbacks to complete elimination of required work are these:

1. In the case of those courses which have not been previously studied (Psychology and Philosophy) a student may not realize how greatly these could interest her.
2. The standard is lowered because there are no definite requirements to be met.
3. That the work of four years becomes too specialized.

Each of these objections can, I think, be answered. It does not seem possible that with the informal conversation among the undergraduates about the courses a student can not hear enough about any course to know whether or not she would be interested in it.

The standard cannot be lowered because an equal number of units would be demanded and one would be working the stipulated amount of hours at what interested one rather than at what did not interest one.

Overspecialization could be avoided by demanding a greater number of allies for the major. In this way an undergraduate would be working, not as she does now with her major and unassociated requireds, but with a major and more courses allied to it which interested her.

It is perhaps obvious to say that because we of the class of 1930 are all so newly graduated we may have the wrong slant on what we owe to Bryn Mawr. At the moment, however, those four years of intensive cultural study, probably the last that the majority of us will ever have, are very precious. In my opinion their value could be heightened only by working not on what holds no interest for us, but by studying what we most affect.

Virginia L. Loomis, 1930.
Monsieur Hazard: An Appreciation

As the readers of the Bulletin already know, the third distinguished scholar to visit Bryn Mawr through the generosity of the Mary Flexner Lectureship was Monsieur Paul Hazard, Professor of Comparative Literature at the Collège de France, who recently spent five weeks on the campus. During the visit of its brilliant guest, the French Department of the College acquired an increased prestige, startling even to those of us most alive to its merits.

M. Hazard was unsparing of his time. Each week he gave two evening lectures which were open to the public, he conducted Dean Schenck’s graduate seminar, and he devoted many hours and much thought to personal interviews with both graduate and undergraduate students, often seeing the same student several times. He lectured also at Princeton, at Haverford, at the University of Pennsylvania, and at the Alliance Française of Philadelphia. Everywhere that he appeared his personality, at once gentle, disarming and scintillating, roused such instant enthusiasm that he was besieged by invitations unacademic in nature; but his loyalty to the claims of the student body kept him closely at the College. The French department now seems quiet and lonely without his magnetic presence.

In his ten evening lectures, M. Hazard discussed French poetry from 1815 to 1914. The announcement of this choice of subject was at first not too warmly received, because of the widespread conviction that prose rather than poetry is the best vehicle for the literary genius of the French and a certain disappointment that a great contemporary critic was not going to deal with the finest literary expression of his people. But M. Hazard’s treatment of French poetry of the nineteenth century was so fascinating, and the response so eager, that it became necessary to move his lectures to the main auditorium of Goodhart Hall. There each evening more and more people came to hear his reading of French poetry, in itself an ample reward, and his criticism, incisive, merry, penetrating, fearless but never ruthless, profound without loss of simplicity. Those who listened to M. Hazard were privileged to hear a master’s use of the beautiful tour de phrase of the French, for which our wistful admiration ever continues, untempered by hope of attainment.

In his five graduate lectures on French Pre-romanticism, M. Hazard’s treatment was more intensive and more profound. But here the novice, dazzled and even discouraged by the range and depth of his learning, found herself suddenly comforted by the intimacy of his examples and the crystal clarity of his conclusions. He limited his field to a few subjects for reflection, a few transverse sections of Eighteenth Century thought in France, and preceded his consideration of pre-romantic tendencies found in the literature by a review of the philosophic and religious currents of the century in France, and of the foreign influence at play in all three. These five lectures, each one a critical essay of distinction, are to be published by the College, and will thus be available to the many who wish to read them.

The five weeks passed all too quickly. M. Hazard has returned to Paris, after renewing his promise of counsel and aid to all Bryn Mawr students who may come to seek it there, a promise already redeemed many times in the past. His disciples, left behind, turn their thoughts even more eagerly than before towards French horizons, and in awaiting the realization of their dreams wish their great teacher fresh achievements and fresh honors, if any remain unattained.

May Egan Stokes, 1911, Graduate Student in French.
DEPARTMENTAL NEEDS: THE DEPARTMENTS OF ART AND OF ARCHEOLOGY

(The Bulletin plans to carry from time to time lists of books urgently needed by various departments, that the departments cannot buy out of their regular appropriations. A glance at some of the prices will explain why. When such lists have been carried in the past, it has happened that individuals or groups have been interested, and have played fairy god-mother. It is worth while remembering that Miss Reed can buy books more advantageously than can a private individual. Certainly such lists make more vivid the statement: "There is an urgent need of books.")

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ART

Adolfo Venturi: Giovanni Pisano, His Life and Work. The Pegasus Press, New York, 1930. $42.00.

Yukio Yashiro: Sandro Botticelli and the Florentine Renaissance. Hale, Cushman and Flint, New York and Boston, 1929. $15.00.

Aldo de Rinaldis: The Baroque Painting of Southern Italy. The Pegasus Press, New York, 1929. $31.50.


J. A. Gotch: Early Renaissance Architecture in England. Scribner's, New York, 1901. (Out of print—to be sought for.)

A. E. Richardson: Monumental Architecture in Great Britain and Ireland During the XVIII and XIX Centuries. Scribner's, New York, 1914. (Out of print—to be sought for.)


Sir Aurel Stein: Serindia, 5 vols. Oxford University Press, 1921. 252 shillings. The Kokka, an illustrated monthly journal of the fine and applied arts of Japan and other eastern countries. The Kokka Company, Tokyo, Japan. (To be acquired insofar as its numbers are available.) Brentano's, New York.


DEPARTMENT OF ARCHEOLOGY

E. Pridik: Rostovtzeff, Skythien und der Bosporus Bd. I, 1930. 70 M.

C. Hulsen: Das Skizzenbuch des Giovanni Antonio Dosio, 1930. 100 M. (Collection of drawings of antiques in Rome in 16th C.)

A. von Gerkan: Der Altar des Artemis-Tempels in Magnesia am Maander, 1929. 12 M.

W. Andrae: Das Gotteshaus und die Urformen des Buens im alten Orient, 1930. 30 M.
K. Regling: *Die Antike Munze als Kunstwerk*, 1924. 12 M.
B. Schroeder: *Der Sport in Altertum*, 1927. 15 M.
F. Kreschen: *Ein Festtag am Hofe des Minos*, 1921. 100 M.
Stephanos, Theodor Wiegand: *Als Festgabe Zum 60 Geburstage*, 1924. 100 M. Pls.
K. Regling: *Die Munzen von Priene*, 1927. 95 M.
A. von Massow: *Katalog der Archaischen Skulpturen* (Berlin), 1931. 60 M.
Carl Blumel: *Katalog der Griechischen Skulpturen des funfter und vierten Jahr. vor chr.*, 1928. 60 M.
Carl Blumel: *Katalog der Kopien nach Griech Originalen*, 1930. 60 M.
W. Hege, G. Rodenwoldt, *Die Akropolis*, 1929. 28 M.
M. delle Corte: *Pompeii, I, Nuovi Scavi e l’Anfiteatro*, 1930. $2.50.
M. delle Corte: *The New Excavations*, 1927. $2.50.
Th. Wiegand: *Die Mosaiken von Pergamon*. $140.00.

**DR. KINGSBURY SUGGESTS SOME BOOKS ON RUSSIA**

As a result of the general interest aroused by Dr. Kingsbury’s and Dr. Fairchild’s lectures on Russia, where they spent the greater part of last year, President Park asked them to suggest a list of books for her own reading. She now very generously shares with the Alumnae the letter Dr. Kingsbury wrote her.

“I have not forgotten your suggestion that Dr. Fairchild and I make out a list of reliable writers on Russia, but it has been a question of trying to make it complete. However, I shall not wait longer to send you a few names, and then the list can be completed later.


“Two very good general books have come out: *Russia Today*, by Dr. E. J. Dillon (Publisher: Doubleday, Doran Company), is an excellent presentation. Dr. Dillon was for many years a correspondent under the old regime, and we think his presentation is very good and very reliable. *Humanity Uprooted*, by Maurice G. Hindus (Publishers: Jonathan Cape & Harrison Smith), is good, but much more superficial. Although it impresses us as being a clear and satisfactory presentation of impressions, it does not have the reliability of the former books mentioned.

“A new book has just appeared, *The Soviets in World Affairs*, by Louis Fischer (Publishers: Jonathan Cape & Harrison Smith). This is said to be a very reliable statement of fact. The *New York Times* accuses Mr. Fischer of being biased, but admits that his facts and figures are reliable even when prejudicial to the Soviet cause. Mr. Bogdanov, the director of Amtorg (the American trading organization in New York), considers it an excellent presentation of fact, and very reliable.

“Saul G. Bron, former chief executive of Amtorg, has published a very good small summary called *Soviet Economic Development and American Business* (Publisher: Horace Liveright). This is, I believe, thoroughly reliable. It is a little book of facts and figures.

“There is an older book on economic affairs in Russia under the Soviet entitled
Economic Development of Soviet Russia, by Maurice Dobb. It is excellent and presents much information of great value, although it is two years old.

"Two press correspondents whom we consider very dependable are Walter Duranty, in the New York Times, and W. H. Chamberlin, in the Christian Science Monitor and Manchester Guardian. Also Mr. Lyons, who writes, I think, for the United Press, impresses us very favorably. Among the many correspondents, we felt that these three were especially good.

"The book of charts by Albert A. Johnson, called "The Soviet Union at Work, Past, Present and Future, contains thoroughly reliable material in graphic form. A publication by the Soviet Government called U. S. S. R. in Construction, appearing in English as well as in Russian and French, and perhaps German, constitutes a pictorial statement of many industrial accomplishments in Russia. Having ourselves seen many of these industrial developments, we are ready to affirm their accuracy.

"Three publications appear in the United States that are of value for information on Russia, the first and second including much statistical material and the most recent reports: (1) Economic Review of the Soviet Union, published semi-monthly by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 261 Fifth Avenue, New York City; (2) Russian Economic Notes, issued weekly by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., being prepared from official Russian publications by the Division of Regional Information; (3) Soviet Union Review, published monthly by the Soviet Union Information Bureau, 1637 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

"In addition, a new publication in English has just been undertaken entitled The Moscow News, issued in Moscow every fifth day ("The Five-Day Weekly"). The managing editor is Miss Anna Louise Strong.

"A library of the most recent and valuable material on Russia published in English is being built up by the American Russian Institute (Executive Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Clark), 131 East Sixtieth Street, New York City. (This was formerly the American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia.)

"The American Russian Institute also has valuable illustrative material in the form of charts, placards and posters used in Russia for education and propaganda. We ourselves brought to the Institute fifty of these charts showing the industrial and agricultural development and life in Russia.

"Information on Russia may also be obtained from Miss Elizabeth Clark."

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Alumnae Association will take place on Saturday, January 31, 1931. The morning session will be held in the Music Room, Goodhart Hall, beginning at 10 o'clock. At 1 o'clock the meeting will adjourn for luncheon in Pembroke Hall, when the members of the Association will be the guests of the College. President Park will speak, after which the Association business will be continued in Pembroke dining-room. President Emeritus Thomas will be at home at the Deanery after the meeting.

On Friday evening, January 30th, there will be an informal dinner in Rockefeller Hall at 7 o'clock. Professor Susan Kingsbury of the Social Economy Department will make an address about her experiences in Russia last year. Tickets for the dinner at $1.50 may be obtained from the Alumnae Office. Cheques should be made payable to Margaret E. Brusstar, Treasurer.
ALUMNAE BOOKS


The Greeks, who set great store by the influences surrounding youth, would not begrudge me a moment for remembering the classrooms of Bryn Mawr in which Edith Hamilton and I, during the same years, read Plato and Thucydides, Aeschylus and Sophocles. Inspired by Dr. Shorey, disciplined by Dr. Smyth, perplexed by Dr. Hopkins, we were guided by all three scholars into the knowledge that there is no easy entrance to an understanding of the Greeks.

Graduate study only confirmed this. "When I was a girl studying at a German university," Miss Hamilton tells us in her Preface, "the great scholar, Williamovitz-Möllendorff gave a lecture on Greek poetry in which he recalled the passage where the ghosts will not speak to Odysseus until he has given them blood to drink, and he continued: 'So, too, the dear ghosts of that great departed world of Greek poetry will not speak to us unless we give them of our heart's blood to drink.'"

It is this dedication of both mental and spiritual capacity to the understanding of the Greeks which has greatly impressed me in "The Greek Way." Evidently the book issues from the brooding of imagination on knowledge. Therefore, I have been intensely interested to find out how Miss Hamilton thinks and feels about the people who not only in their own time stood "alone immeasurably advanced at the head of the civilization of the world," but continue—imperial spirits—to "rule the present from the past."

In this book she is concerned with their genius in their own generation rather than in their definite legacy to us in democracy, in the arts, in scientific inquiry, in philosophy. But the reason is her belief that the Greek way of bringing a new world to birth out of the dark confusions of an old world is full of meaning for us today who face the same sort of task.

It is the way the Greek genius was realized in literature and in art that Miss Hamilton has chosen to explore. The form it took in political or social conditions she leaves on one side—deliberately, I have no doubt. This choice makes inevitable the emphasis on the Athenians and the omission of the Spartans, whose civilization decidedly influenced Plato and produced in Athens many "Laconomaniacs." But the Spartans wrote no philosophy and no dramas. Nor did they leave beautiful temples and statues for modern eyes to see. And it is especially in the Platonic dialogues, in the comedies of Aristophanes, in the tragedies of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides (with corollaries drawn from architecture and sculpture) that Miss Hamilton seeks the rich, clear, harmonious life of the Greeks. Her discoveries she transmits to us in clear, thoughtful, dignified, reposeful English prose. Especially fine is the chapter in which the nature of Tragedy is discussed.

I have chosen in the space at my command to try to indicate the general purpose and quality of "The Greek Way" rather than to treat meagrely the abundant and treasurable details. But what is the author's conclusion? What, in her opinion, was the Greek Way? Briefly, it was to strike the balance between the mind and the spirit, between the love of fact and the love of beauty, between the things that are seen and the things that are not seen. "The Greeks did not abstract away the outside world to prefer the claims of the world within; neither did they deny the spirit in favor of its incarnation." For one little century of history "the great spiritual forces that war in men's minds flowed along together in peace." The same balance we can never have—but a new balance—aye, there's the dream.

Anne C. E. Allison, 1892.
LETTERS FROM ALUMNAE

Marion Park writes, "My year was as nearly without flaw as anything human can be—we were neither of us ill for an hour or lost so much as a ticket or trunk key. Our first plan changed itself a little as the months went on because each place tempted us to stay a little longer than we had meant to do; we had ten days in Cairo and about three weeks on the Nile with a long stay at Luxor and a longer at Assouan and a journey down through the Nubian Desert between the two. This was with our own little caravan of eight camels including an 18-months-old-infant. We rode eight hours a day, saw mines worked in the early dynasties, palaeolithic drawings, hieroglyphic inscriptions on lonely rocks, mirages, gazelles come to a well, camped for eight nights in eight different places, and read the Old Testament with great excitement for as long as we could keep awake after dinner. At the end of our ten weeks in Egypt we came back to Cairo for another visit, then sailed to Rhodes for a two-days' visit which stretched into a week because it was more beautiful than any one could believe, and we could not tear ourselves away. From Rhodes to Morea for six weeks of spring with much motoring over bad roads to see many beautiful places, and with our first walking expeditions. Much of the country I had seen years ago, but there were new places too, the great monastery of Megaspathaeon for instance, and the dead Byzantine city of Mistra perched on the mountain above Sparta. In Athens we saw many Bryn Mawr friends as well as those from other of my incarnations, and we made a famous journey to Santorini with Hetty Goldman and were marooned there for five days. Sicily we abandoned at this point and went instead along the Dalmatian Coast in a succession of wild thunderstorms; then landed and motored for a week. From Spalato we took a boat directly for Venice and stayed on in Italy until the middle of June with Venice and Florence and later Varennna on Como as headquarters, with several longish motor trips, two or three with Anne Lawther and Virginia Stoddard. I have always bemoaned the fact that I could never reach the Alps in time to see the flowers in the high valleys, so we set our minds on doing it in this year, and brought it to pass. I was in Switzerland from the middle of June until the end of August, and walked for long days from Lauterbrunnen as a center, then Zermatt, and finally Saas-Fee. Katharine Lord came home in early August and Ellen Faulkner joined me for my last month. We had fairly good weather though the summer ended in a walk through pouring rain over the Gemmi Pass, both of us carrying umbrellas, and I the harassed bearer of four hats in a black silk bag! Even the extraordinary Swiss postal service could not cope with that piece of luggage."

Phyllis Anderson, 1904, writes of her visit to Harriet Butler Wright and her husband who was our ambassador to Hungary.

"If you want to go to a fascinating city, go to Budapest. Of course I saw it under ideal conditions; just the same it's a beautiful city and a fascinating one, and the Hungarians are a splendid race. Their language is outlandish but rather intriguing and their food is simply gorgeous—their sauces are beyond compare. Luckily Butler loved golf, and so we played several times each week and thus kept the pounds in their place. By the way, the golf course was on top of a mountain and the view off across the Danube to the Great Plains of Hungary was simply beautiful, and the caddies were the cutest little ragged gypsies, with beautiful bronze coloring and lovely dark eyes."
"This is all topsy turvy, for I meant to start properly with the house, occupants, and so on, so I'll begin again. It was a lovely villa set in a small park with lovely trees and a view off across the city to the hills beyond; it was up in Buda, which is by far the nicest part to live in—the grounds were surrounded by a high iron fence and a soldier (Hungarian) stood on guard day and night, at the gateway. Not that we needed a guard, but all the embassies had them. "What with two chefs, two butlers, two maids, two dogs, a gardener and a chauffeur, one managed to do quite well and they are marvelous servants, such nice manners, in German or Hungarian, if you prefer it, and wait on you hand and foot. I wasn't even allowed to carry a letter out to the car; I never put on my coat by myself, that was one of the butler's pleasant attentions, in fact the servants did practically everything for me but brush my teeth, and I just managed to do that myself. "I went out to grand dinners where we spoke in French (when we had to); luckily I always had a person on one side who could speak English, but after dinner we played cards, always in French, and it was a mixture of plafond and the Hungarian idea of Contract; the scoring was something that no two people agreed on, and as the score keeper invariably cancelled anything and everything, you could never tell just where you were. "I went to the opera many times; they have it every night but Monday, all during the winter and spring, and heard some lovely ones; Jeritza came down from Vienna for several of them, and was a great favorite there. "I went to a reception at the Prime Minister's where everyone was resplendent in uniforms and medals! I never saw so many—when they had hung all they could across their manly chests, they hung the extras out of their pants' pockets. It was most amusing! "I went to the Regent's garden party in the beautiful gardens of the Royal Palace and that was a gorgeous sight. The Regent himself, Admiral Horthy is a fine-looking naval officer and Countess Horthy is a very beautiful woman. "Harriet and Butler had some grand dinners, too, where twenty-four would sit down to table and it was interesting to meet Greeks, Turks, Roumanians, French and Hungarians, not to mention a few Archdukes and Archduchesses. "And then the restaurants where they play their gypsy music. There's nothing to equal it and no one knows how fascinating that type of Hungarian music is, until they've heard the real gypsies play it. "I stayed a month in Budapest and the time just flew. You probably read that the Wrights have been transferred to Montevideo, Uruguay, and are probably in Washington right now, on their way to South America." 

MEMBER OF THE FACULTY HONORED

Dr. Mary Hamilton Swindler has been elected to a corresponding membership in the German Archeological Institute at Berlin. She is the third American woman to receive that honor, which was accorded her in recognition of her book, "Ancient Painting." Dr. Swindler is Acting Head of the archeological department at the College.
PH.D. NOTES

Editor: Mary Alice Parrish
(Mrs. J. C. Parrish),
Vandalia, Missouri.

Mary Alice Parrish herself writes to the Bulletin Editor:

“One of the most interesting projects that I have undertaken has been the establishment of a University center here in Vandalia. Last year I conducted the first University Extension course ever given here. The interest which this has awakened in the community makes one feel that very little has yet been done compared with what could be done by college women in their own towns.”

Eleanor Lord writes that she retired from her professional work in 1928, and now, rather unexpectedly, finds herself settled in Haverford with her friend, Mary Garrett Williams (ex-B.M.). She is doing some historical research and book reviewing, and is Student Secretary and member of the Board of the Pennsylvania Medical Missionary Society. She is largely responsible for the administration of eighteen scholarships for medical students.

Cornelia Coulter sends this news:

“This fall I have been down to New York twice—one for a College Board committee meeting, and once for the meeting of Bryn Mawr class collectors—and I also went to Vassar for part of their celebration of the Virgil Bimillennium. Our Virgil celebration here at Mount Holyoke was a lecture a week ago by Professor McDaniel, of the University of Pennsylvania, which went off very successfully.”

1901

Class Editor: Helen Converse Thorpe
(Mrs. Warren Thorpe),
15 East 64th St., New York City

Nominations for class secretary have been received as follows: Fannie Sinclair Woods, Marion Parris Smith, Mary Ayer Rousmaniere, Helen Converse Thorpe.

Marion, Mary, and Helen, however, find it impossible to accept the nomination.

Please send your vote to the Class Editor at once if you cannot attend the class meeting on Saturday, February seventh, at four o’clock, at the house of Marion Parris Smith, Radnor Road, Bryn Mawr.

Louise Thomas took her two nieces and a friend of theirs abroad this summer, and had a successful and enjoyable trip.

Katharine Lord writes:

“I took my sabbatical with Marion Park last year. We managed to have a flawless eight months. We went to Egypt, south to the second cataract, east into the Arabian desert, and spent in all about two months there. We found the ways of the desert and Mohammedan Cairo as fascinating as ancient Egypt. We stopped for a week in Rhodes on our way to Greece. Rhodes, I am sure, is one of the very beautiful and romantic places of the world. Ancient Greece is still there on the acropolis at Lindos and on hill-tops back from the sea. The Crusaders’ wall around the city of Rhodes is complete, the old city has beautiful old Crusaders’ buildings and also Turkish mosques, plane trees, cemeteries. The countryside is rocky and fresh-feeling and flower-strewn, and a fine-looking peasantry dwell thereon. Across the water rises the wild coast of Anatolia with snow-capped mountains. In Greece we met Hetty Goldman, motored in the Peloponnes and went off with her on a small Greek boat to Santorini, which is far more scenic than comfortable. We went over to Constantinople also. Western Europe, even Italy seemed tame afterward. I should like to travel endlessly in the East. Any news of Samarcand would be gratefully received.”

1904

Class Editor: Emma O. Thompson,
320 South 42nd St., Phila., Pa.

It is with deep regret that we learn of the passing of Eleanor Bliss Knopf’s father, General Tasker H. Bliss. We of the Class extend to Eleanor our sympathy.

Amy Clapp, formerly Department Head at the South Philadelphia High School for Girls, has been appointed Head of the Department of Mathematics in the West Philadelphia High School.

Leslie Clark writes with unabated enthusiasm about her trip around the world last year—you will all remember her letter about her Chinese experiences. She adds now “Iraq and Syria proved an interesting route to Constantinople where I spent a delightful month in an old Turkish house overlooking the Bosphorous and the Sweet Waters of Asia. One night I dined with some charming people by the name of Edwards and discovered afterwards that they were Clara Case Edwards’ brother and sister-in-law. Then
to Greece, and the Delphic festival so marvelously staged by Eva Palmer Sik- lianos and her husband. No wonder that on the last day at the end of the play all of the 3,000 people, mostly Greeks of course, rose spontaneously and shouted, "Eva, Eva, Eva."

After that a summer in France and now Weston again where I hope anyone motoring past will stop and see me.

1906

1906, get ready to come to the 25th Reunion.

The Reunion Committee is getting ready for you. Louise Fleischmann Maclay gave a luncheon on November 23rd and there were present Mary Richardson Walcott, Beth Harrington Brooks, Ruth Archbald Little, Augusta French Wallace, Mariam Coffin Canady, and Laura Boyer. Adelaide Neall and Ethel Bullock Beecher are members of the Committee, but unfortunately could not be there. All sorts of plans were discussed and costumes thought over. You will hear shortly from Louise who is to be the Reunion Manager. Mark the dates now on your New Year's calendars and plan to come.

1907

Class Editor: ALICE HAWKINS,
Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr, Penna.

Begin now to make your plans for Reunion. Class Supper will be held on Saturday, May 30, 1931, and all sorts of gatherings will be in order from that time until Commencement, which is held nowadays on Wednesday. Old timers, please take notice of this change of date, which means that all the other events are moved up a day. Garden Party is on Tuesday, for instance. 1905, 1906, and 1908 will all be having reunions also, so that the campus will be full of familiar faces if not shapes. More specific information will reach you soon (not about your classmates' figures, as that sounds), but meantime, please concentrate on being able to get away from your families and your jobs for three or four days. Exposure to spring on the Bryn Mawr campus is something you all know is worth the effort it will take. Any suggestions about costumes, entertainments and activities in general—or lack of these—may be sent either to Esther Williams Apthorp (Mrs. R. E. Apthorp, 8 Carpenter Street, Salem, Mass.) or to the Class Editor. Of course, we make no promise to act on them, but the reunion committee sometimes welcomes a point of departure.

1911

Class Editor: MARY CASE PeVEAR
(Mrs. C. K. Pevear),
355 East 50th St., New York City.

The class extends its deepest sympathy to Margaret Dulles Friend who lost her father this fall.

Through Catherine Delano Grant, we hear that Marion Scott Soames is living in Chicago, somewhere near Amy Walker Field. Amy has been east, putting her son in Milton Academy and collecting data for her late husband's book on population, which will be published shortly.

1916

Class Editor: CATHERINE S. GODLEY,
768 Ridgeway Avenue,
Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Rebecca Fordyce Gayton and Adeline Werner Vorys went to Indianapolis in November for the meeting of the Alumnae Council. Ad's older son drove to Indianapolis with her and then, up-to-date mother that she is, she put him in an airplane for the return trip to Columbus. Ad and For and Elizabeth Holliday Hitz had a 1916 reunion in the midst of business. Betty opened her home for some of the meetings and reports of her hospitality are still current.

1919

Class Editor: MARJORIE REMINGTON TWITCHELL
(Mrs. Pierrepont Twitchell),
Setauket, Long Island.

Two new baby boys augment '19's children's roster: Raymond Wheeler Jackson of Carnforth, Lancashire, England, born October twenty-fourth; and Bronson Binger, born October seventeenth. Beatrice Sorchan Binger also writes of a "glorious trip to Europe" one year ago, when, leaving the two little girls with their grandmother in Marienberg, she and her husband "went to Germany and all through Central Europe, coming back to Paris by way of Venice and a motor trip through the Dolomites. The children thrived on Czecho-Slovakian food and the general lack of American hygiene."

Dr. Margaret Janeway spent a month last summer "partly in the Adirondacks and partly on a motor trip around the upper part of New York State, and partly with Eleanor Marquand at Martha's Vineyard."

Dorothea Hering has been with the American Geographical Society, New
York, for the past nine years. Mornings, she is "Publication Department;" after-
noons, Secretary to the Research Editor. "My latest pastime is taking what I term 'week-end trips to Europe.' Not as bad as that, though. With the help of the Bremen and Europa I can very nicely spend my month's vacation abroad. . . . 
This summer I spent one week in Bay-
reuth attending the performances of Wagner's 'Der Nibelungen Ring' and the Passion Play in Oberammergau. . . . We lost our mother last March, and my sister (B.M. '25) and I live alone at 600 West 113th Street."

The Class extends its sympathy to Dor-
othy.

K. T. Wessells spent the summer having operations. "I am feeling splendidly now and gaining strength every day. . . . I have not accomplished much musically during the last year—partly because I undertook some civic work for San Francisco. . . . I only played once last year—a Rimsky-Korsakov Concerto with Alda Astori, in a program she gave here in San Francisco. . . . I have one talented pupil and enjoy teaching her very much . . . My husband is an engineer with the California Railroad Commission. . . . It is remarkable how many similarities there are between music and engineering. . . . He has given me the most wonderful steel filing cabinet indexed alphabetically and also by composers to hold my musical library. . . . Now if he had been a musician he would never have thought of that. . . . We live in an apartment perched high on a steep hill . . . Most lovely view of the Golden Gate."

1921

Class Editor: Katherine Walker

Bradford (Mrs. Lindsay Bradford),
47 East 88th Street, New York City.

Lydia Beckwith Lee and Betty Scott Well have recently opened a shop in Chicago entitled Antiques and Decorat-
ing, Lydia Lee, Inc. Lydia has also had her third son, born last summer.

Dorothy Walters Baruch is on the fac-
ulty of the Broad Oaks School of Progres-
sive Education. Katharine Cowan is back in New York doing work at the Medical Centre.

Eleanor Donnelly Erdman has re-
turned to Pasadena from Folly Ranch to watch over the progress of her new house.

Clarinda Garrison Binger and Ellen Jay Garrison are dividing a full-time job at the Dalton School in New York.

Barbara Schurman's mother died in

Bedford Hills, the latter part of Novem-
ber. We all send our deepest sympathy.

Frances Jones Tytus' husband was killed by an explosion while inspecting his coal mine near Columbus, Ohio. We send our deepest sympathy to her and to her three children.

1922

Class Editor: Serena Hand Savage

(Mrs. William L. Savage),
106 E. 85th St., New York City.

Custis Bennett McGrory is the mother of a son. His name is John R. Mc-
Grory, Jr., and he was born on the 14th of November.

Harriet Gibbs is now Mrs. George Bowdoin, and she and her husband have forsaken Baltimore for New York. They live at 35 West 9th Street.

Nancy Jay Harvey has a husband who travels on business, and she has just been to California with him.

Katherine Peek is in London this winter working on her thesis for her doc-
tor's degree.

Cornelia Skinner Blodget's son is named Otis Skinner. He has red hair and is a very superior boy. She has to tear herself away from him to go on monologue tours from time to time.

Prue Smith Rockwell has been in America for a visit. Her husband has published a book about his war experi-
ence. She and he and their small son return to Paris the first of December.

Marnie Speer is home from China for the winter. She is studying at Columbia for an M.A. degree, and is living at 24 Gramercy Park.

1923

Class Editor: Ruth McAneny Loud,
325 East 72nd St., New York City.

Esther Rhoads Houghton writes "My only feeling about England is that Rupert Brook's poems must have been composed in the spring, if you know what I mean." She and her husband have been in Lon-
don working on his thesis and "taking a fling at philosophy," and from there they go to Paris, where Esther will continue with her work on Balzac. c/o Morgan et Cie, Place Vendome, after the first of the year.

Elizabeth Philbrick has been working with her aunt in Interior Decoration, and has had one commission on her own.

Mary Adams has finished her intern-
ship at Johns Hopkins, and will be working in New York after January the first.

Laura Crease Bunch has emphatically changed the lily for the lamb. She has
given up Wall Street for Contract Bridge, which she now teaches as assistant to Mrs. Lelia Hattersley.

1924

Class Editor: Beth Tuttle Wilbur
(Mrs. Donald Wilbur),
15 Shaler Lane, Cambridge, Mass.

The fact that we had to get very disagreeable in the October Bulletin was apparently a very good thing. We got so much news as a result that we’re afraid that the Editor won’t have room for it all. A long letter from Kitty Gallwey Holt contained much interesting news:

“Jean Palmer is working in the National Junior League in New York and she and Emily Anderson, ’22, seem to be running the place.

“Betty Ives has been working on Fortune, looking up people’s past histories, I gather, and general information on this that and the other thing. A swell job, she says.

“Lesta Ford married George Albert Clay on Oct. 20th and is going to live at 115 E. 90th St. (We also learn from Lesta that she has a job in the New York Academy of Medicine as Librarian. Lesta notified us most promptly of her wedding but we couldn’t publish the news sooner because she failed to sign her letter!)

“Martha Cooke Steadman has a son born in Honolulu this summer.

“Sully (Eleanor Sullivan Hendrick) is waiting for the painters to move out in order to move into a thirteen-room maisonette on the East River. Pretty swank! She has two children, Arthur Pomeroy and Alice—both with curly hair.

“Estelle Neville married an Englishman, Cyprian Bridge, last spring, and they are living temporarily in New York before settling in the old home country.

“Eugenia Meneely ran a most successful and chic dress shop in Troy last year which has been taken over by the Junior League and she is now among the great unemployed.

“Bee Constant Dorsay is living in Denver and having a swell time running the town.

“Mary Minott Holt has a beautiful house in Lake Forest, and according to Jean brings up her young step-son in the way he should go.

“Plum Fountain is our rising young architect and has been holding her job while men to the right of her, men to the left of her have been fired.

“As for me, I have two offsprings—Mary Kathleen and Philetus Havens (no kidding), aged three and two. They have begun their education, and their enthusiasm over the higher learning of circle games and block construction is remarkable. Bob is a general exporter, exporting to South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand whatever they (or he) think they need.”

Now, doesn’t a letter like that inspire some of you to go and do likewise?

We also got an interesting letter from Peggy Connelly Snyder. “I divide my time managing a stock brokerage office for women, running my house, and last but not least, bringing up a lively young son, aged four and a half. If you think that that leaves me many idle moments, I assure you, you’re mistaken!”

“I hear that Ethel Tefft MacAfee has a second daughter born within the last few months.”

Rebecca Tatham, with some of her family and friends, has invested in a farm and inn, The Silver Swan, a few miles from Poughkeepsie. They plan to have as part of the Inn, among other things, a tree nursery, dog breeding kennel, pheasant farm, hot dog stand, gasoline station, apple orchard, riding stables, and a ski jump.

Louise Sanford plans to spend the winter in New York and exercise her talents at writing.

Felice Begg is studying medicine at the University of Vienna. She will return to New York at Christmas time to finish her internship.

1926

Class Editor: Harriot Hopkinson,
Manchester, Mass.

Betty Burroughs, after a most interesting and varied summer, is back again teaching at Miss Madeira’s in Washington. Last spring she had the honor of being by far the youngest of the readers in English for the College Board Examinations, and the extra distinction, combined with luck, of correcting one of the two papers (out of a total of 12,000) that fetched a mark of 100%! Later in the summer, she went to the Bay of Fundy with a painting class—and even now finds time to keep up with her artistic work.

Ann Adams was married on June 4 to Karl Zener, a brilliant young psychologist, professor at Duke University. Polly Kincaid and Cloyd Quinn were bridesmaids. Mr. and Mrs. Zener’s address is Box 4742, Duke Station, Durham, N. C.
Polly Kincaid, after spending last winter studying library science at Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, now has a job as Reference Assistant in the Akron Public Library.

Ann Kiesewetter has announced her engagement to Mr. Lee Harwood.

Harriot Hopkinson has now returned from some eight months in Europe, chiefly Italy, with a slight smattering of Italian and several theories about Fascism, and not much else. Is now sitting quietly at home ready to welcome all the news fit to print regarding 1926.

1927

Class Editor: Ellenor Morris, Berwyn, Penna.

The class wishes to extend its deepest sympathy to Jessie Hendrick and to Eleanor Henschel both of whom lost their mothers this summer.

Barbara Schieffelin has announced her engagement to Mr. Charles Ian Kerr Bosanquet, an Englishman as the name implies. No really official information has reached my ear, but I believe he was in the Class of 1925 at Cambridge, and lives at Alnwick in Northumberland.

Ginny Newbold Gibbon is living in Chestnut Hill, and had the honor of being the bride patroness at Philadelphia's Assembly ball this year.

Jan Secley is still Warden of Pen West and a member of the Athletic Department.

Elizabeth Norton is at College with a very noble position in the Art Department, as she not only reads Miss King's papers, but also gives the class in major painting all by herself. She is living in Low Buildings.

Sara Pinkerton writes all sorts of news. She is taking classes in cooking and sewing preparatory to her wedding in June, and also a class in Vergil at the University of Pennsylvania.

To her owe thanks for the following bits of news: Hazel Fitz has charge of a library in Upper Darby, which is near Philadelphia.

Eleanor Waddell has a son, further data unknown.

Lucy Shoe is in Greece taking profiles of architectural mouldings, and working awfully hard, going from place to place. Agnes Newhall is in Corinth apparently examining and identifying excavations. Limited space in this number of the Bulletin prevents further details.

Of our other archaeologists, Mary Zelia Pease is back at Bryn Mawr as a graduate student.

1928

Class Editor: Cornelia B. Rose, Jr., 333 East 68th St., New York City.

Frances Bethel Rowan, Jr., arrived safely on October 28th and is already looking forward to her journey to Berlin in January. Her mother thinks she will make good Bryn Mawr material. Congratulations, Frances, Sr.

Ginny Atmore and Eleanor Amram vacationed in New Mexico and discovered that Caroline Asplund has become Mrs. Monroe Kuntz Ruch. She is living at 4942½ Echo Street, Los Angeles, Cal. Since her return from the West, Ginny has taken up her pursuit of the minece and plum again.

Nancy Mitchell in company with Deidre O'Shea, '26, and Algy Linn, '27, attended Alice Good, '27, in her recent marriage in Brooklyn.

Real talent has been at last rewarded! Sara Walker Allen carried off a $1,000 prize for submitting the greatest number of nearest correct solutions in a newspaper mystery contest. Margaret Morgan sends us the account from the Philadelphia Record in which Sara, when interviewed, confessed that she didn't know what she was going to do with the money but admitted that she might use it for a trip to Europe. Can't you give us the secret of success, Sara? We have any number of uses for $1,000.

Peggy Hess has a job with the Paris Herald and her address for the winter is care of R. H. Macy & Co., 3 Cité Paradis, Paris, France. And speaking of Macy's reminds us that that errant female, Mat Fowler is once more to be found at Macy's in New York, this time as Senior Assistant buyer in the hosiery department. She is living at 45 East 49 with a Margaret Hess, no relation to ours.

Sukey Armstrong, ex-'28, is engaged to Samuel E. M. Crocker, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Crocker of Lenox, Mass. Although no definite date for the wedding has yet been set, they plan to be married in New York where they will live.

Mary Adams is living at 43 West 8th Street in New York again this year with her brother who is studying in the Columbia Architectural School and says that Nina Perera is one of two intrepid girls also there in an otherwise masculine class. Mary confirms what we have heard rumored, that Palache is recovering from a spinal fusion operation at the Baker Memorial Hospital in Boston. When she has recovered she will return
to her former job with the investment counsellors, Scudder, Stevens and Clark in what, according to Mary, seems to be an increasingly important capacity. Mary has seen Yildiz Phillipps van Hulsteyn who is very busy with her son who is now more than a year old.

C. Smith and Helen McKelvey inaugurated the holiday season in the Week-End Book Service shop with a tea for Margaret Ayer Barnes, ’07, as everyone knows, the author of “Years of Grace” among other things. Business for the shop held up well this summer and Puppy and C. seem to be thriving in their venture and finding time to do some outside writing as well.

1930
Class Editor: OLIVIA PHELPS STOKES,
2408 Massachusetts Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

Ruth Lawrence is engaged to Edward Ogden Wittmer, Princeton ’30, and now associated with A. H. Bickmore and Co. of New York. According to the Times he was a prominent football and basketball player at college. We hear that Ruthie met her fate on a North Cape cruise this summer.

Again we have proof that brains and matrimony are not incompatible, for our second Summa, Connie Hand, is engaged. Connie’s fiancé is Robert Anson Jordan, Jr., Harvard ’26, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Jordan, of Boston.

We were much surprised the other night when attending the Professional Players’ performance of “As You Desire Me” to find Charlotte Orr, ex-’30, playing the part of the maid.

Hazel Seligman writes that she spent the Summer at Lake Placid acting as secretary for her father in his work as editor of the new Encyclopedia of Social Sciences; now she is working for a M.A. in economics at Columbia, while also keeping up her hobbies of fencing and music.

Another serious student is Eleanor Smith who is studying history at the Sorbonne. She is living with Louise West, ex-’30, and hopes to join Frenaye and Skidmore in Rome for Easter.

Content Peckham writes from the Alps Maritime some of the news she has gathered in Europe in the course of the summer and from the (alas) few who answered her appeal for the class funds. Gertie Bancroft is settled in Bloomsbury while studying at the London School of Economics. Marty Gelhorn and Audrey Lewisohn, both ex-’30, have a house in Paris for the Winter.

Harriet Ropes is student secretary of a Volunteer Service Bureau and her job is placing college students as volunteer social workers in various settlements around Cambridge and Boston.

O. Stokes is devoting most of her time to an employment bureau the Junior League has opened in an attempt to find jobs, even if only temporary ones, for some of Washington’s 10,000 unemployed. Edith Grant and she have found that by going together they can almost enjoy the teas that are a penalty attached to life in Washington. They have both also enjoyed seeing Miss Mitchelson and Mrs. Craven who have already endeared themselves to the National Cathedral School for Girls.

(Notes from 1894, 1896, 1898, 1903, 1905, 1909, 1911, 1912, 1914, and 1925 because of lack of space are being held for the next issue.)

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Next day the party scatters far and wide. It is a great trout country and a hundred trout for the day is not uncommon. The non-fishers go five miles up to Cedar Lake or over to a famous deer pond or loaf about the camp. By nine o’clock all are once more gathered for supper before the camp fire, tired out, probably, but happy. Short evenings are the rule in such a life and by ten all are stretched for what sleep they can get from a hard bed.

And the next day home. It’s a great life if you don’t weaken.

Letters of inquiry should be addressed to

Mrs. Bertha Brown Lambert (Bryn Mawr, 1904)
272 Park Avenue
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Other references

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Form of Bequest

I give and bequeath to the ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, the sum of........................................dollars.
In this issue of the Bulletin there appears a new Department, *On the Campus.* The Board has always been conscious of the fact that it is almost impossible to give anything that really approached an exact picture of the college at any given moment. Gusts of feeling,—or of apathy,—of which we know nothing, sweep over it. Interests wax and wane, reactions to changes are hard to gauge and many of our generalizations are based on incorrect conceptions. From time to time when Miss Park takes us generously into her confidence we are able to correct the picture in our own minds, but there are many of the Alumnae who never have a chance to hear her. And once a year at the Council one of the members of the class which graduated the preceding June and one of the present undergraduates present very vividly the college as they see it. One is conscious of a sudden quickening of interest, always, at the time of these speeches. For some of the members of the Council it is the high point of the meetings. It is in an effort to meet this interest that the Board is trying the present experiment of having each month an undergraduate contributor who, we hope, will be conscious of the interest of her scattered audience and realize that Alumnae half across the world are reading eagerly what she has to say, and because of that sympathetic interest, will feel that she can talk to us frankly and confidently. More exact and clearer understanding will help to bridge that strange abyss that exists between the state of being an undergraduate and that of being an alumna. The undergraduate is likely to feel that she has to undergo a species of sea change to pass from the one state to the other. This is partly the fault of the alumnae who look on the undergraduate as something very delightful but strange and puzzling and seen from a great distance. The very question, "What are the undergraduates like now?" implies distance, actual as well as figurative. It is a real compliment to the alumnae to have the undergraduate contributor attempt to diminish this distance for us, and the best way that we can repay her is by increased sympathy and understanding.
CLEAN AND WELL-MANNERED CHILDREN?

By Mary Scott Spiller, 1920

I was in London spending my husband's sabbatical year when I received a letter asking me to teach in the newly organized "School in Rose Valley." An efficient and kindly nannie had just brought my boy and girl in for tea. For nearly a year I had enjoyed the daily, I might say hourly, spectacle of clean and well-mannered children.

The prospectus of the school presented several ideas for me to ponder over. "If a child is happy, eager, and unself-conscious, he is being properly educated," it said. "If he is bored, listless, and self-conscious, he is not being educated, no matter how much skill and information he may be acquiring." And further it said, "The school is founded on the fundamental principle that education comes through experience, that vigor of mind and sincerity of spirit are best achieved through an active program." The school was to be located in a small building on a three-acre tract of orchard, meadow, swamp, and wood.

My mind was instantly filled with pictures of youngsters in overalls hanging upside-down from apple trees and rubbing their noses in the dirt. I had occasionally become a little weary of smartly pressed trousers and dresses, of neatly polished shoes, and of dignified walks in the park or rides in the pram. How must the children have felt about it? How must all upper-class English children feel about it? I promptly enrolled my own two good American hoodlums in the school and agreed to supervise the children under six.

The parents' association of the School in Rose Valley existed before the school was even conceived of. A group of people living in Rose Valley and Media had been discussing progressive education in theory for some time, and early in 1929 they decided that they would like to send their own children to a genuinely progressive school. The local schools, both public and private, had all been slightly influenced by the newer and more joyous methods of education, and, as schools go, they were good, but this particular group felt that to achieve their ideal they must start afresh. They turned to nearby Swarthmore College for advice and received its hearty cooperation through President Aydelotte and Dr. W. Carson Ryan, Jr., head of the Department of Education, who became director of the school.

One pair of parents gave the land and house for the experiment. Others agreed to underwrite the inevitable deficit. Anne Walton Pennell, Bryn Mawr, 1909, contributed her long experience with children's books, as well as her gift for "smelling out" book bargains, in the building of an unusual and excellent school library. Still others offered special services such as managing transportation of pupils, and supervising janitor service. Slight changes were made in the building, but it was considered important that the physical equipment should be as informal and homelike as possible.

If people of real vision had set out to design an ideal school plant, it would have been hard for them to match this outgrown home. The house had started as a one-room workshop, built by a boy and his friends. The same boy had added two bedrooms, a kitchen, a bath, and an attic study when he had married, and later a nursery and sun-porch. "The Little Chestnut," as it has come to be known, stands on a hill which slopes down to a stream and woods, and on the other side faces an apple orchard. It is far from the road, yet accessible. A playhouse on the lot was turned into a workshop.
Thirty pupils were enrolled when the school opened in September, 1929. They ranged in age from three to ten years. There were four group teachers and one special teacher in charge of shop work. The next step was to allow, and to help, our school to grow, in the true sense of growth.

The first thing we did was to establish a few working principles. We decided that the children were to be grouped according to age rather than grades. If we were to provide an environment in which children could develop, they must not be forced. We recognized that although many six-year-olds have the mentality of some eight-year-olds, many of them also have the social attitude of four-year-olds. Hence it seemed that a child would be most likely to develop as a whole if he were kept with children of his own age.

Further, we decided that there was to be no distinction in activities between boys and girls. They were all to have shop-work, all to have cooking, all to have folk dancing. Another of our principles was that accuracy and thoroughness of learning were to be our criteria rather than amounts of material covered. We realized that no school can be entirely independent of other schools; that for the children's sake there should be a minimum standard of achievement, so that we might avoid complications when our children left us for other schools. Physical exercise was to be accomplished through free play in free time on the apparatus and in spontaneous games, and in folk-dancing and rhythms. Singing was to be concerned with folk and other songs of integral worth and musical values.

Four groups were formed: the eight and nine-year-olds, the six and seven-year-olds, the five-year-olds, and the three and four-year-olds. The relative emphasis on mental and physical development and on social adjustment varied, but we all were to use the same materials: clay, wood, paint, books, and the world around us.

Once our school was in operation, it did not take long for starched dresses and the modern survivals of the Fauntleroy suit to disappear. Children often came dressed simply in overalls. Common courtesy was our only rule of behaviour. No arbitrary respect for teachers was imposed. Before long we had become the kind of enlarged family that is found in summer camps. Each group had its own pursuits, but a spontaneous school assembly was likely to be held at any moment by the side of the brook, in the cellar, or wherever a center of interest happened to be at the time. The continued interest of parents found expression in an endless series of gifts. A list of necessary and desirable articles was posted in the school, and microscopes, saucepans, victrolas, rags, old magazines, new curtains, scales, began to arrive. Attics yielded up all kinds of things, scorned by their former owners but welcomed by us as educative material. But we insisted upon the right of discrimination. (Some quite charming things were gently but firmly returned to their donors.)

Our curriculum, informal as it was, included a plan for each group, and it was my responsibility to work out that for the two groups of children under six, with the help of an assistant who had been trained at the Merrill Palmer School, and in consultation with the other members of the faculty. For these children it seemed best to try to provide an environment which would be like a home in that they would feel secure and at ease in it; like a school in that it would provide mental and social stimulation.

The simplicity of our quarters helped materially. We were given two rooms and the sun porch for our fourteen children. At first we were sad because our space was cut up and we had not one of those very large rooms which are the latest fashion
in expensive private schools. But we soon discovered that the children naturally divided themselves into smaller groups and that free activity was encouraged by what we had thought a handicap. One room was equipped with blocks, another with a piano and books, and the sun porch was fitted up as a shop with work benches, saw-horses, and tools.

Outdoors there was a large sand-box, and the limbs of an apple tree supported a swing, a trapeze, and a pair of swinging rings. Soon we designed a piece of play apparatus and built it of three ladders, two upright and one horizontal, with a modified "junglegym" attached. The woods provided natural apparatus in the form of tree stumps and fallen trunks, and there was a strong vine on an oak tree which made a very superior swing. Some piles of hay had been left in the meadow. Toys were excluded in favor of plenty of accessible raw material such as clay, paint, paper, blocks, wood, sand, and water. It is difficult to create anything with a fragile wind-up tin automobile; but hollow blocks, a foot square and six inches wide, can be sawed, fitted, and painted by the older children, and used by the younger for houses, walls, chairs, see-saw horses, and an infinite number of other things. Similarly, planks and packing boxes have uses as houses, automobiles, and bridges.

The experience of each day, we decided, should include: shop-work, music, language experience, creative expression in some form, vigorous outdoor exercise, complete relaxation for a short period, contact with living things, and care of equipment. This was our curriculum, and we have found it quite easy to live up to. At the four-year level our main stress has been on social adaptation. At first each child presented at least one difficulty which prevented him from functioning either as an individual or as a unit in a social body. Most of such maladjustments soon corrected themselves through the influence of an environment in which the interplay of child upon child and of materials upon people was constantly studied and directed. The five-year-olds were more ready to work together as a group. They have done a lot of spontaneous dramatization of stories and songs. They have made and illustrated their own books, and they have originated stories and poems of their own, which they have dictated to their teacher. They have baked bread and churned butter, they have mixed batter and cut out gingerbread boys, they have dipped candles and built a house for white rats. Book-ends, small tables, wagons, bird-houses, stations for electric trains, and furniture for doll houses have come in great quantities from the shop.

Rose Valley is a place of great natural beauty, and we have spent much time in exploiting it. Ridley Creek and its small tributaries provide us with many living things for our aquarium indoors and our home-made cement pool in the field. We have followed the marked trail of the Lenape Indians as well as the tracks of rabbit, bird, and pheasant in the snow. We have tried to know our neighborhood well.

Once we visited the flour mill at Paoli and again the blacksmith shop at the Rose Tree Hunt, and we have occasionally gone shopping in Media as a group. The morning that Paul seemed a bit confused as to which was the original source of milk, the milkman or the cow, we visited Billy's farm nearby and the farmer obligingly milked a cow for demonstration purposes at eleven o'clock in the morning. Our curriculum is routine except when something important happens. We recognize, of course, that such experiences are superficial and scattered, but we also realize that the beginning of learning is inquiry, and that intellectual curiosity is not developed either by dismissal or by complete satisfaction. No child of four or five is ready for a really consistent and thorough study of anything. These more or less isolated ex-
periences are to an alert child the basis of his understanding of the laws of nature and of materials. It is here that education must begin.

The music period for these children consists of singing, playing singing games, dramatizing Mother Goose and other songs, spontaneous rhythmic exercises such as skipping, running, jumping, etc., to musical accompaniment, and playing on simple instruments such as triangles and bells.

Wood and clay work is undirected except for elementary techniques. We were fortunate in having Boris Blai, the sculptor, spend a day with us not long ago and work with each group of children, showing them, and incidentally their teachers, how to handle their tools and materials. Clay is used to make specific things such as bowls, cups, and candlestick holders; but it is also a dramatic medium. Wanda Gag's children's best-seller of last year, "The Funny Thing," was told in clay by two four-year-olds.

Little pieces of colored paper were characteristic of the kindergarten of twenty years ago, but paint is the symbol of the nursery school of today, as Margaret Price has said. There is a ubiquitous quality about colors in oil and in water which makes them fascinating to children even though a trial to the adults who must get them clean afterwards. Equipped with a large sheet of paper on an easel, fist-filling brushes, and jelly-glasses of bright paint we send them forth to explore with no restrictions other than the suggestion that they wipe their brushes on the edge of the glass and use the tips only. Even these hints are superfluous, for experience will soon teach such elementary matters. The real trial of patience is for teacher or parent. A child will paint day after day what seem just splotches of color—sometimes only one color. He may painstakingly cover a whole sheet, twenty by thirty inches, with a monotone. Sometimes he will paint a square or a circle in the lower or upper left-hand corner. If you ask him what it is he may tell you a good story about it, or he may not paint any more for a long time. But some day by accident or by intention the thing he has painted will represent something. He will have found a new medium for expressing his ideas, whatever the excellence or crudity of his workmanship.

Blocks are perhaps the most social material we use. Sometimes children work alone with them but usually two or three co-operate to make a larger whole: a city street with houses, stores, and churches needs many minds and hands. The fairy ship, "whose captain was a duck, a duck," has been built over and over again by a group of eight four-year-olds so that it covers the entire floor of one room and will hold them all.

Among the gifts that parents have given us was one of a thousand bricks. For several weeks these were used as a kind of outdoor building block. The children laid brick walks in all the muddy spots around the grounds; they built small houses by piling the bricks on each other; then they put them together with mortar, so carelessly and unevenly at first that their walls toppled. Finally they concentrated on a real brick playhouse which was to be eight feet high, six feet wide, and six feet high at the peak of the roof. We learned the essentials of brick-laying from our versatile shop-teacher and from a bricklayer of forty years experience who happened to visit the school one day. After several more weeks of work, the walls reached a height of two feet or more and they are waiting now for warmer weather and a new burst of enthusiasm to carry them up. One four-and-a-half-year-old who was rarely if ever known to obey a straight command was heard to say to another child, "You've got to do just what they say or the walls won't stay up." Only mortar mixed in
the right proportions of one to three of cement and sand will hold, and bricks saturated with water stick better than dry ones. Even if the job is never finished these children will be a lot wiser than most of their parents as far as bricks are concerned.

Of course we have gardens and animals. We have had several generations of white rats; a hen who hatched out eight chicks the day before school closed last year; land and water turtles; and many kinds of fish, tadpoles among them; guppi, supplied by a friend in Media. Last spring we heard and saw many different kinds of birds in our own trees. The mother of one of our children, who knows a great deal about them and their nests, helped us with their identification; and Grace Rotzel, our principal, is a licensed bird bander. The only difficulty is that tender hearts stand in the way of scientific knowledge. When a bird is in the trap, the children usually want to let it go before she has had a chance to band it, and they constantly urge her to be gentle with it.

No attempt is made to teach reading, number work, or writing before the age of six. Any sincere interest that the children show is encouraged and directed, and most of them become familiar with the alphabet and numbers up to twenty. They can print their own names and recognize those of the other members of the group. But there are too many more interesting things to do when one is only five years old.

The second division of the school starts with the six-year-olds, and it is here that more definite experience with letters and numbers as such is undertaken. Even so, most of this experience is still incidental to other activities, but there is enough drill to make original conceptions and methods clear and concise. The children enjoy such exercise because it is presented in answer to intellectual curiosity, and no resentments or bored attitudes are developed. Each child makes and keeps his own note-book dictionary, and his interest in spelling develops from his initials to the other letters. Norman, aged six, refused to go on to some other activity one day because he knew so many more words than he had time to write down. Activities are thus sustained or cut short largely according to the degree of natural and spontaneous interest. The result seems to be a developing capacity for concentration.

Sometimes this second division works as one group, sometimes as two with a separation of the sixes and sevens. At the beginning of the day they are held together by work on a group project. At present the topic is toys, and the project an elaborate bean-bag game. Several of the children sewed and filled bean-bags; others made a number board with pockets in it during their shop periods. The whole process of dividing into teams, taking turns, and keeping score on the blackboard provides many forms of activities and many disciplines.

After the first period the group divides, the six-year-olds having a half hour in the shop and the sevens devoting the same period to what might be called academic work. This may be drill in reading, writing, or numbers; or it may be further activities which demand the use of figures and letters. The two groups then interchange, the seven-year-olds going to the shop and the sixes having their academic work. There follows a fifteen-minute period of German under a native of that country who is the mother of three of the children in the school. Games, songs and handwork are the materials of her very original methods of teaching.

A recess period of a half hour follows the German. Sometimes this is used for walks, but it is generally an opportunity for free play, with occasional learning of new games at the teacher's instigation. After recess there is a forty-minute period for free activity, during which time each child decides for himself what he wishes
to do, but must devote himself to his elected activity. Paint, clay, and pastels are the usual choices, but occasionally something else is originated. The morning ends with a music period of twenty minutes which consists in singing, doing English country dances, or playing singing games.

The six year old children, like the younger ones, go home at noon, but the sevens stay, with the older group, until three o’clock. They have a hot lunch and a forty-five minute rest, outdoors whenever possible. Folk dancing, handwork, cooking, hiking, or other special activities which vary from day to day, fill most of the afternoon. Cooking is done with the idea of becoming familiar with the properties and sources of raw materials rather than with that of acquiring skill or technique. The hikes are for the most part centered about natural interests.

The children from eight to ten years of age form the oldest division of the school, but they are also divided into two groups for most of their work. History and geography now emerge from the realm of more or less undefined experience and become distinct subjects, as arithmetic, reading, and writing had defined themselves in the second division. History is often incidental to geography, and geography to history. The study of both starts simultaneously with the nearest and the furthest in human experience, with Rose Valley now and with primitive man in the pre-historic ages. Dinosaurs and Indians have also lived in Rose Valley, and a map of the glacial epoch was made to show that although Pennsylvania had in part been a field of ice, Rose Valley had escaped.

Anything of an historical or geographical interest which is found in the news of the day serves as the starting point for much looking up and experimenting. An entire planetary system, in relative scale of size and distance, has been laid out in the neighborhood, with balls and balloons to represent the planets, when the discovery of the new planet Pluto required a long walk into the country in order to place it where the newspapers said it belonged. Admiral Byrd’s activities in the antarctic were followed through the Russell Owen articles in the New York Times and a relief map of Little America was made as the news of discovered mountains was reported. The excavations of the city of Ur led to the making of a time chart covering the interval between 8000 B. C. and 1930 A. D. so that historical data could be assigned its proper place in the world’s chronology.

All of this reading, discussing, drawing, and planning is supplemented by visits to such museums as the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, and recorded in the diary of each child. Thus history and geography lead back to the root studies of spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation by way of dictation and original composition. The stories of the early settlers and of the Indians lead to more map-making and story telling, more writing and reading. The larger outlines of knowledge are defined, the mental powers are challenged and tested, the details are filled in as they are discovered. Both teacher and children are well aware of the gaps in such survey study, but where the bricks are fitted into the structural steelwork, the fitting is done with all possible accuracy, and no gap once discovered is left unfilled if there is time and the needed resources for completing the problem at hand.

Nature study with these children likewise becomes more detailed and exact, and at the same time more comprehensive. Its primary aim is the development of an understanding of the world in which we live. A natural history museum in the class-room already has in it the bones of mice taken from owl pellets, and the leaves, seeds, or bark of a dozen or more trees which have been identified and studied. An
aquarium boasts snail’s eggs, brook tadpoles, and salamanders. A pair of guppi were observed until they were ready to spawn, but the female inconveniently died during spring vacation. Caddice worms, mosquito larvae, saw bugs, water asels, back swimmers, and minnows were brought from the brook. Garnets and several kinds of quartz are among the rocks which have been found, identified, and catalogued. Mould has been studied under the microscope and single-celled animals have been found in the brook and in the aquarium. A barometer is in constant use, and weather charts and flags keep the rest of the school posted on this important matter. Experiments have been made to show the moisture in the air, that flame needs oxygen, that plants give off water, that air has pressure, that the rate of evaporation makes a difference in the size of salt crystals. Again, although there are obvious gaps in the study, the foundations of scientific investigation are laid in an alertness of attitude, a knowledge of the very great ignorance of man, and a discrimination between fact and opinion.

Arithmetic in this group becomes a definite study also. It is taught by the use of a text-book which is supplied with drills, summaries, and self-testings so that each child may progress at his own rate of speed. Aside from this, there is much practical arithmetic in the shop. By measuring and sawing boards, the children learn to know the meaning of a fraction long before they ever see one on paper. And the tables of measure are learned in the same way, in practice first, in theory afterwards.

Far from dropping out of the picture, the shop-work becomes increasingly important and the older children seem to have no limits to their ambitions. From tables and bird-houses, they proceed to desks, and express wagons, and boats. Wood carving, under Grace Rotzel’s direction, provides an additional outlet in creative art, and plaques and figures grow naturally from the familiar medium. Finally, as the climax of the year, the older boys and girls last spring decided upon building a new building for their group.

The executive board promised the necessary funds and the shop-teacher, Edward B. Rawson, and his gang set to work. As soon as the first frost was out of the ground, they started; and nearly every day until five o’clock at least a few of the nine and ten-year-old boys could be seen working. Most of spring vacation was spent at the school, and all the work on the building, except a deep trench for the plumbing, was done as a part of shop. Mr. Rawson was the architect and the boss workman, but his gang believed in union labor. When he suggested asking some of the fathers to help put up the uprights, the children objected on the score that he didn’t know whether they could do it themselves or not because he had not let them try. As one of the aims of the shop-work is the development of initiative, there was only one thing to do. He had to let them try; and they did the job.

The building was called the “Mushroom” because of its rapid growth, but it has now been in use long enough for a thorough test under most conditions and it has been found to be sound and adequate. It has one large and one small room, with cloak-rooms and lavatories. It is the possession of those who made it and study in it.

It was felt from the start that there should be some sort of modern language study throughout the school, taught by someone to the language born, but practical considerations prevented that the first year. This fall Irmgard Taylor joined the staff and introduced her native language in a natural and creative way which was harmonious with the other principles and methods of the school. The three and four-year-olds—the former being newcomers this year also—look at German picture books and through talking with the teacher, pick up the names of simple objects and the
most common words in ordinary conversation. The five-year-olds sing German songs and play German games. The games for the sixes and sevens are slightly more complicated, and in addition these children make scrap-books which build up vocabulary. The older children are more conscious of German as a foreign tongue, and hence find it a little more difficult to learn without the process of natural growth into it which the younger ones will have had, but they learn through conversation and through the telling of stories like that of Siegfried, first in English, then in German. All of the children learned Stille Nacht and O Tannenbaum, and when we all went caroling through Rose Valley the day before school closed for the Christmas vacation, we sang them to the parents and friends of the school along with the old English carols which we had learned last year.

Once a week, on Friday mornings, the whole school meets together. Any of the groups having a play or something else of interest, presents it to the rest. Sometimes one of the teachers tells a story, or we sing, or a visitor comes to talk to us. A group of forty children ranging from three to ten years is a large family to live together harmoniously, but there is a sympathy and understanding which comes from these assembles that is a fundamental quality in human experience. When the oldest group gave a dramatization of how the first water clock was made, the youngest looked on with interest and tolerance even though they did not understand it. A nine-year-old who played a violin considerably off key was genuinely appreciated.

The School in Rose Valley, as originally planned, was to be a two-year experiment and the two years are nearly over. The experimental stage has passed and the school will continue. Changes in administration and detail have been necessary; no fundamental changes in ideals and policy have been seriously considered. It has been criticized, both harshly and gently. Some parents think that the children cannot possibly be learning anything because they are having a good time. When one boy had to leave for a three-week trip with his parents to Bermuda, his only comment was, "Aw, gee, why couldn't they go in vacation?" Other parents have found their children difficult to manage when they come home, too full of ideas, too independent. One father of a ten-year-old girl complained that as soon as his daughter started to go to that school she wanted to choose her own clothes. Tom Sawyer would have liked the School in Rose Valley but Elsie Dinsmore would have wept.

The children have been criticized for their manners. It takes a longer time to build the manners that come from within than those that are put on from without. We have tried not to raise a barrier between the children and the teachers by enforcing respect. The children do not rise when older people come into the room; they generally are too busy to notice visitors. They are likely to be in such a hurry to get to shop or to dancing that they run; and when they run down a narrow hallway they sound noisy and look disorderly.

Some parents are given to worries about what will happen to the children when they have to go to a "real" school. "After all, health is the most important thing," said the mother of one boy who had gained pounds and much red blood during his first year, "and I suppose we have to make some sacrifices for it. I hope he won't be too far behind."

Naturally there is a period of adjustment when such a transfer is made, and the School in Rose Valley is too young to be able to point to many cases of success—or of failure, but such periods come to any child who changes schools, regardless of their kind. Following the practice of the best of the progressive schools, standard
achievement tests are given annually to make sure that the children are at least up to the normal level of their age in the tool subjects. Beyond that we do not use a quantitative measure; there are no grades or promotions. The problem of college entrance does not immediately concern us as yet, but the experience of other similar schools seems to indicate that the newer method has more assets than liabilities in the matter.

Perhaps the most persistent criticism is that we do not emphasize drill in the three R’s and make reading a regular part of the work of the five-year-olds. Although the public schools do not do so, there are private schools which start reading at five, and there are many children who are capable of reading at that age. We are convinced, however, that the child who starts at five, reads no better by the time he is seven than the one who starts at six, and he may read much worse because of eye strain or undue nervous tension.

Most of the academic criticisms can, however, be met satisfactorily by reference to the reports of tests and other writings on educational problems. The question of manners, because it is more personal, is sometimes more difficult to meet. If a parent wants a happy, eager, unself-conscious child and is willing to tolerate a little dirt and noise and exuberant roughness during the process of learning, such a school is the place for his boy or girl. If he wants a little lady or gentleman—a clean and well-mannered child—he will probably get one in time, but it may take more than several years to build such a one from the inside out, and parents are not always patient.

**SOUVENIRS DE BRYN MAWR**

M. Doumic, an old friend of the college and editor of the *Rêve des Deux Mondes*, sent the following letter to President Park:

“Mademoiselle et chère présidente,

“Paul Hazard m’a apporté le bel album que vous avez eu la grande amabilité de m’envoyer. J’ai pris à regarder longuement chaque aspect de Bryn Mawr, et à le contrôler avec mes souvenirs, un bien vif intérêt.

“Ces souvenirs datent de trente deux ans. Mais ils sont d’hier! Je n’ai rien oublié de toutes les choses belles, charmantes, brillantes que j’ai vues à Bryn Mawr. Croiriez-vous que, chaque fois que ma pensée s’y reporte, j’ai—je dirai même physiquement—une sensation lumineuse. C’est la belle lumière qui entre à flots dans votre maison, celle dans laquelle j’ai vu se dérouler la magnifique partie de basket ball que vous aviez organisée pour me faire honneur et plaisir. Et c’est aussi la lumière de la haute culture intellectuelle que dispense votre maison. A l’hospitalière table de Miss Thomas j’étais à côté d’une de vos jeunes filles qui me disait être venue chez vous pour y apprendre à lire Eschyle dans le texte. C’est un exemple que j’ai souvent cité à nos collégiens.

“Paul Hazard m’a longuement parlé de son séjour à Bryn Mawr. En l’appelant à vous, vous avez été bien inspirée, nul ne représente mieux l’enseignement des lettres à la manière française. Et je suis bien reconnaissant à Bryn Mawr et à sa présidente de rester si hautement attachés à notre culture.

“Veuillez, Mademoiselle la présidente, trouver ici l’expression de mon respectueux dévouement.

René Doumic.”
THE DALTON PLAN IN THE COLUMBUS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

By Grace Latimer Jones McClure, 1900, Head-Mistress

(Reprinted from The Ohio Teacher, June, 1930)

During the last decade, the Columbus School for Girls has been actively introducing into its classrooms various features of progressive education. We have had an open mind to the challenge of the new methods; and while we have believed that our former ways of work have been good, we have not clung to them merely because they have been comfortably established at Parsons Place.

The School itself is in no sense experimental, but looks to radically progressive secondary schools and to schools of education, for methods that have elsewhere proved useful and effective. Our experience with the widely discussed Dalton Plan may be interesting to other schools—especially to those which have our particular problems. As nearly all of our graduates enter college after leaving us, we must lay special emphasis on a thorough knowledge of fundamentals as the necessary basis of their later education. Therefore we are wary of any educational scheme that menaces thoroughness.

We have been trying out various features of the Dalton Plan since 1921. This scheme of school management is now well understood in Ohio. Miss Helen Parkhurst, who developed the plan, has often spoken in the state, and for the past two years her course in the Summer School of Education has been especially emphasized at the Ohio State University.

Probably we were the first school in Ohio to introduce some aspects of this plan. We were interested in the ideas of Miss Parkhurst on account of the importance which they put on individual education, and the unusually great opportunity that they offer for the development of superior children.

In a form considerably modified from that originally developed and set forth by Miss Parkhurst, we have for the past seven years used the Dalton Plan in the fourth, fifth, and sixth years of the School. Undoubtedly this has allowed the superior children of the visual type to proceed at their own pace, unhampered by the average of the class. It has proved valuable in encouraging independence, and in throwing on the children the responsibility both of reading their assignments understandingly, and of completing their tasks within the allotted time. It has made clear to the individual pupil that it is her own responsibility, not the teacher’s, that she gets things done.

The power of many girls has greatly increased, because they have learned to apply themselves to one subject through long periods of consecutive study, uninterrupted by any change of periods. All the children have directly faced the need of budgeting their time; and nearly all have learned by experience that it pays to make a plan of work and to follow that plan. By getting work done ahead of time, many have won coveted leisure to spend reading in the library.

Since we introduced the Dalton Plan into these grades, the pupils have found it impossible to slip along through the days without thinking; they have not followed a set programme laid out by the School and punctuated by bells. There were no bells, and there was no general programme to follow! At the end of the sixth year, when they enter the Upper School, our pupils have usually been competent to arrange and carry through a daily and weekly programme of their own building.
We have found, however, that under the Dalton Plan both superior and average children have suffered somewhat from lack of group stimulus and competition. Superior children have not always felt the urge to do additional and supplementary work; slower and more irresponsible children have sometimes been content to fall further and further behind their own and the class standard. Failure to complete work on the appointed day has been a sharp reminder to most—but by no means to all, while to some it has acted as a genuine discouragement. So there are instances in which the Dalton Plan has not acted as a stimulus to individual development; and the old need of coercion has arisen about as frequently as formerly, to prevent some from falling below their standard. With a small percentage of the children, inertia and lack of ambition have still remained.

It is our feeling that the Dalton emphasis on visual work—and most individual work must of necessity be visual—causes the ear learner to suffer unduly. Throughout every educational system the ear learner is at a disadvantage, and the smaller amount of group work in the Dalton scheme, increases the handicap under which he works. For this type of child, the old-fashioned, often monotonous oral drill, and the question-and-answer recitation, are a real means of learning. We have found, also, that unless we take special care, the child who absorbs quickly and is therefore often impatient of repetitions, fails to get sufficient review to fix permanently what she thinks she has acquired. This situation has forced us to provide an unusually large amount of interesting, self-corrective drill material.

We had hoped that most of the evils of grading would disappear with the use of the Dalton work charts, which indicate to both pupils and parents the exact accomplishment of a pupil on any given date; and during the first years that we used the charts, they did all we expected. Latterly we have found that in some children the interest in seeing the lines lengthen from day to day has tended to become greater than in the work itself. In other words, the charts may easily grow to have the same drawback as grade cards by becoming an end in themselves. Possibly this danger must be guarded against in any scheme that indicates progress and success.

This year in Forms IV., V. and VI. we are giving up departmental work and laboratories—the corner stone of the Dalton Plan—and shall have one teacher doing all the essential subjects in each grade. We shall, however, continue to have partly unscheduled days, and we are retaining the assignment sheets, and such other features of the Dalton Plan as have proved of definite value to us.

In the Upper School we have been able to use many fewer features of the Dalton Plan. A very limited number of schools have introduced into their high school years any radical changes of a progressive type; and like other new methods, the Dalton Plan is much less applicable to upper grades than to lower.

The "unscheduled day" has a great lure for enthusiastic teachers and learners in all grades. Bells breaking time into short periods, interrupting study and class discussions when they are at the height of interest, are a real irritant and hindrance, and make the school day a kind of lockstep advance; but when we tried the unscheduled day in the upper school it did not prove feasible. Neither teachers nor pupils were ready for an innovation so radical. A subsequent outgrowth of the trial, however, was the introduction in many classes of the double period, lasting eighty minutes. Especially in advanced subjects the longer meeting has proved valuable; and even with pupils of junior high school age, some of the teachers have thought this brought decided gains. As a result of longer recitations, there are on alternate
days correspondingly longer study periods for the pupils. These tend to develop in
the girls a longer study span, and to teach them the effective budgeting of time.

It is a common complaint of colleges and universities that on account of the rigid
short period schedules of secondary schools, students come to them unable to plan and
use effectively days in which there are few or no appointments. In a school where the
classes meet in double periods on alternate days, pupils frequently have each week two
entire mornings or afternoons which may be devoted to continuous study. We feel
that in adopting the double periods, we have gone far in getting away from the
checker-board day, and that we are much more effectively preparing our pupils to meet
college conditions of work. So, though the Dalton Plan did not prove feasible as
regards the unscheduled day, through our experiment in introducing it we arrived at
a schedule far more satisfactory than the one we had formerly.

For the past seven years, the Dalton Plan of assignment has been used in all
classes in the Upper School (VII. through XII.). The essential feature of this is that
instead of making daily assignments in her classes, the teacher at stated intervals gives
each pupil the work of a considerable period, set forth in the form of a “job”, on
mimeograph sheets. The pupil thus looks forward to a goal much broader than a
day’s accomplishment, and she gets a more comprehensive view of her subject, and
comes much nearer to understanding its ultimate purpose, than if she is told at the
end of the recitation to “read on to paragraph 3 on page 217.” Also, the time given
by some teachers to the dictation or copying of long assignments, is freed for more
productive work; and in the course of a year, this counts! Different subjects demand
widely different types of assignment; but there is no subject in which there is not a
real gain when both pupils and teacher have constantly before them the aim of a
week’s or a month’s study and effort. Although this method of assigning lessons is
costly in the office budget, the expenditure is justified by the greater comprehensiveness
and breadth of accomplishment.

In the Upper School, as in the Lower, it has furthered in pupils the power to
grasp and accomplish a task of considerable duration and magnitude; and it develops
individual responsibility in carrying tasks to their conclusion. From the assignments,
our pupils have often got the impetus to work through a large block of work at a
sitting—as was not possible with the fragmentary daily assignment. Pupils who are
absent can do their work at home promptly, without the delay of waiting for directions
telephoned or sent from the School. And in correlating the subject matter of different
classes, teachers can through the assignments get accurate and intimate knowledge
of the procedure and aims of their colleagues.

Our experience with the Dalton Plan is, I believe, typical of that which any
school will have in trying out modern methods. The spirit and philosophy of the
“new” education are applicable to the work of any school, whatever its scope and
purpose—for in the words of the Progressive Education Association, “Progressive
education is not a plan; it is a spirit.” But special methods that have been developed
and that have proved highly successful in one school, are not likely to be immediately
applicable in another.

The present wealth of educational suggestion is at times a bit bewildering; but
the widespread experimentation in the educational field, and the discussion of education
in newspaper and magazine, by parent and teacher, by layman and expert, have taken
teaching out of its former obscure rut, and have given to the teacher a joy of ad-
venture that in the past she has seldom enjoyed.
ON THE CAMPUS

By Betty Young, 1932

Would that the undergraduates might enter your columns "with flourish" as the immortal Shakespeare said. After reading that article in the Christmas Harper's entitled "Men in Women's Colleges" one would think that college women flourish only on week-ends. But that doesn't hold for Bryn Mawrtys. Certainly the most interesting things in our life go on here throughout the week.

The academic work began in October under a new plan which has since caused much discontent. Instead of carrying an average of fifteen hours a semester each student must carry four units. The required work for each course has been divided up accordingly (discordingly in some cases). This latter feeling among the undergraduates has brought forth from Mrs. Manning chapel talks on the immaturity of the American undergraduate student who has not been trained in preparatory schools to study in an adult way, and who spends too much time on extra-curricular activities. However, undaunted, the undergraduate curriculum committee recommended that the number of required units be reduced from five to three, that is, First Year English, Science, and a choice between Philosophy and Psychology; also, that the old mid-year examination schedule be reinstalled. The new one allows only one week and is therefore too short, since extra work will be given in those courses which do not require exams. The faculty will make its final decision in January about this.

There is no doubt that extra-curricular activities increase every year and demand more and more of one's time. This fall for the first time two of us went down to Haverford to act in the First Quarto Version of "Hamlet" given by the English Club. Mr. Christopher Morley said he had often wondered why Bryn Mawr and Haverford had remained so aloof; that whenever a Bryn Mawr girl treated him with condescension he reminded her that Bryn Mawr was given birth to in the old Hall at Haverford. He did not come to the play but a telegram with regrets, signed "William Shakespeare," suggested that he was thinking of it. The two performances went off quite smoothly except for my missing a cue in the afternoon. Later I received a clipping sent anonymously, entitled "First Quarto" which read: "They called it in the first quarto, we imagine, because the first four (quarto) hours are the hardest,—Having gotten that off our chests, we heard they had a tough time locating the queen for one of the scenes in the afternoon show. Sorry we missed that bit of regal by-play when the king stuck his head through the back drop and announced: 'We are waiting for the queen.' We've seen the king since and he said that isn't what he was thinking."

The following week the Bryn Mawr "Varsity Players" and the Haverford "Cap and Bells" presented "The Devil's Disciple", under the direction of Jasper Deeter. Though the play is difficult as an acting vehicle and the direction caused Dr. Herben to call the performance "uneven" in his criticism of it in the College News, yet the individual actors and actresses were justly very highly commended, and the sets were extremely beautiful. We hope that collaboration with Haverford will become a custom.

Sports, of course, have for a long time been recognized as a necessary extra-curricular activity. Indeed, M. Paul Hazard, the Flexner lecturer this year, says he intends to write an article about Bryn Mawr for the Revue des Deux Mondes.
whose manager, M. Doumic paid a visit to Bryn Mawr in 1898. One of the things M. Doumic told M. Hazard about when he returned to France was a basketball game, organized in his honor, by none other than Miss Marion Park, since in France at that time there were no girls' schools and very few boys' schools where any provision for sports was made. Now, however, in spite of having fine hockey, basketball, lacrosse, and tennis teams loyalty to them has lost its hold. We are no longer collegiate enough to cheer them on, and one finds the idea growing among the students of pursuing sports that one can use after college such as tennis, fencing, and dancing.

This very same lack of collegiate spirit took another form this year in our not supporting the Bryn Mawr Series. When the series was inaugurated in 1921 concerts were given in Taylor Hall which was filled to capacity by students and friends, in the ratio of six students to one guest. Now when we have a Goodhart Hall to accommodate the outsiders the students are no longer supporting the Series, and the ratio is three guests to one student. Is this just a momentary display of temperament or does it mean that the undergraduates no longer care about having the finest musicians brought to Bryn Mawr?

The lecturer this year on the Mary Flexner Lectureship was M. Paul Hazard. I quote from the College News, "For five weeks, in spite of uncomplimentary behavior on the part of Goodhart Auditorium, Mr. Hazard has conducted us delightfully through the intricacies of 'La Poésie Française entre 1815 et 1914' and we emerge charmed and considerably the wiser. Again the Mary Flexner Lectureship has brought us unique experiences and invaluable contacts." That "uncomplimentary behavior" was not only the poor acoustics with which Goodhart greets every lecturer, but a vicious fire which broke out in the engine room one night just after Mr. Hazard came and made it necessary that he speak several times in the gymnasium.

Bryn Mawr is not behind in the world-wide attention paid to Russia. Two very interesting talks were given here this fall, one by Professor Susan Kingsbury, director of the Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Department of Social Economy and Social Research on "A New Industrial Order in Russia"; a second on "A New Social Order in Russia" by Dr. Mildred Fairchild, Associate in Social Economy and Social Research. There have been also several informal discussions on this subject.

Chapel this year has been extremely entertaining for Miss Park has been sharing the experiences of her trip with us. The slight attendance is probably accounted for by the fact that chapel hour has been changed from the middle of the morning to 8:40, and classes don't begin until nine. "Here (this thought undoubtedly exists) is perfectly good time for sleep."

One of the most original events this fall was the party given by the Sophomores to the Freshmen. The Gym was decorated as a ship and as the Class of '34 entered they received their dance programs representing passports, and holding their pictures snapped Freshman week. There was just a tiny tremor as they saw themselves as the publication office sees them.

Something very strange has been happening all fall to the campus. One never sees the shrubbery in the same place more than two days in succession. All manner of suppositions have been floating around as to the cause of this phenomenon. Is the person in charge of the grounds impatient and always desirous of change? Or is this Bryn Mawr's solution of the unemployment problem: When in doubt shift shrubs?
NEWS OF ALUMNAE

From Evelyn Shaw McCutcheon, 1914, comes the following letter:

"I remember telling the Class, at the last reunion, what I intended as a joke,—that as his next variation from our peaceful Nassau holiday, my husband planned to fly over the Andes. If I had had any idea at the time that his intentions were serious, I shouldn't have been nearly so jocose about it!

Scarcely a year later I found myself parking my three boys on my long-suffering mother, and starting off on just that jaunt. We went first to LaPaz, Lake Titicaca and Cuzco. We climbed 2000 feet straight up from the canyon of the raging Urubamba, to the astounding Inca ruins of Machu Picchu.

After an interesting visit at the American Embassy in Lima (during the Tacna-Arica settlement negotiations) the main trip commenced,—first by cog-railway up over the High Cordillera, from sea-level up nearly 16,000 feet in six hours, with oxygen tanks for emergencies in every car. Then 70 miles by motor on the Tarma road, reported the most dangerous road in the world, where we were delayed by a dreadful landslide.

From San Ramon, practically the end of civilization, we had expected to take the ancient Pichis Trail,—two weeks by mule,—over the remaining ranges of the Andes. But we found the Trail completely washed out, so we had to take a tiny single-motored land-plane. On our first attempt we couldn't make the highest pass on account of storms and fog, and had to return to San Ramon. So actually we flew over the Andes not only once but twice.

The chief difference between this and other dangerous air routes without intermediate landing fields, was the happy thought that,—had we been forced down (and landed alive) even a little off our course, we might easily have found ourselves among the tribe who had recently massacred all the men of a small white settlement and carried off the women and children. Often after flying too low, our pilot said he had found poisoned arrows in his wings.

At Masisea, a tiny clearing on the upper Ucayali, we transferred to a sea-plane and flew along the axis of that river to Iquitos on the Amazon, crossing directly over the junction of the Maranon and the Ucayali forming the Amazon proper,—a thrilling moment.

As a matter of incidental interest, mainly to myself, I was the first American woman to make this flight from San Ramon to Iquitos.

In Iquitos we were atmospherically entertained by the few English-speaking residents, and then we took a Brazilian river steamer down the Amazon,—2300 miles to Para, loading curious cargo by the way,—rubber, vegetable, ivory, jungle beasts, birds, and fruits, jaguar hides, etc. A marvelous trip of about two weeks.

From Para we took a freighter, loaded with Brazil nuts, north to Barbados and Trinidad, where we once more became civilized and came home on an elegant Canadian steamer, stopping at ten or eleven Windward and Leeward and other West Indian islands en route.

It was a magnificent trip, and believe it or not, I did quite a lecture business on my return.

Last winter we went as usual to Treasure Island, where for one superb week we had Laura, Nan, Knick and our four respective husbands all together. Later Helen Shaw came down.
In May of this year we had a minor jaunt, also a tremendous success. General Dawes, being an old friend of John's, was kind enough to ask us to visit at the Embassy in London, where even my presentation at Court (an eye-full!) was an incident compared to the memorable ride of my 12-year-old son with the Lord Mayor of London, in his historic coach and four and all the trappings, while his mud-splashed parents stood gaping on the curb. Other high spots were two good hours with Marian Camp Newberry, and finding Frank Capel and her husband on the Mauretania coming home.

Since then we have been ultra-domestically at home, summer and winter, until March when we expect to leave for the Island once more."

Vaung Tsien Bang, 1930, writes:

"The tenth day after I came back found me working on a Chinese weekly, published in English, called The China Critic. But it was not until four weeks ago that I was made an associate editor. I am very much pleased with the fact!

As the work on The Critic did not keep me busy enough, I looked for other jobs elsewhere. The result is my teaching English at two Chinese Universities in Shanghai. I declined a third offer, because I was afraid to carry on too much. Now, I have plenty to keep me busy—in fact, I am working seven days a week.

I found China greatly changed during the five years of my absence. In spite of warfare, constructive work has been going on, the chief of which is the building of roads. Take Soochow, my native city, for instance. The so-called Venetian streets have been widened. More gates on the city wall have been opened so that communications from outside the city, chiefly from the railroad station, might be easier. Public parks are established, and so are free schools. In industrial cities like Wusih and Hangchow, power plants and factories are 'being built. Everywhere there are encouraging signs of reconstruction. The city of Shanghai is, of course, one of them. But I have more complaints for Shanghai than I have praises for it. Shanghai is like New York without its cultural advantages. Its commonness, or vulgarity, has reached the saturation point. Of all the new establishments within the last five years, there is not a single library, museum, or other cultural center. To be sure, there are schools, colleges, and universities—but that is about all Shanghai has to offer to its intellectual people. As to its foreign population, I do not see how I can ever like them (with exceptions, of course) after the people I have seen and met in America and the friends I have made there. Why, the Russians in Shanghai are just like the Chinese in America's Chinatowns! And yet they look down on us natives.

Please excuse my vehement utterance. I cannot help it; this is the way I feel.

The war about which you must have read a great deal in the papers, but of which you probably understand nothing, is drawing to a close. The North, under two generals, Yen and Feng, has been defeated. The Nanking Government is again triumphant. The people are glad. For, in spite of the fact that Nanking's policy of party government is disliked, the Nationalist Government still enjoys the confidence of the majority of the people.

Communist influence is gaining in the country, although it is mostly among the young people. I do not see how their influence can be unfelt in politics, say twenty years hence."
The Hartford Daily Courant gives the following account of Katharine Hepburn, 1928:

"In the new 'Art and Mrs. Bottle' that Jane Cowl produced in New York last week, Miss Katharine Hepburn, formerly of Hartford, had a prominent part and got some good notices of her excellent playing. I was in New York the night the play opened and if I had realized what an important part in the play Miss Hepburn was to have I would have tried to attend the opening.

Miss Hepburn in the new play is the daughter of Miss Cowl who left her home responsibilities twenty years before the play begins and comes back to take them up so that there may be a play. And it is with the greatest pleasure that I take the press notices that are before me in alphabetical order and report to you—in case you haven't already seen them—the New York comments on Miss Hepburn's work.

The American cites her work in two passages, first in speaking of the production, saying 'Furthermore it uncovers a young actress whose performance last night ordinarily would raise her to stardom. The young lady is Katharine Hepburn'; and later 'But it is to the actors that the chief laurels should be given. Miss Hepburn makes of Judy Bottle a young artist with a precocious sense of humor, a fine courage and a beautiful capacity for love. Endowed with a striking presence, she brought conviction to a difficult role not only by what she did, but by the restraint which, at all times, added depth to her performance.'

Mr. Howard Barnes in the Herald Tribune says: 'Katharine Hepburn, whose acting has, unfortunately, not been noticed particularly by this reviewer in the past, is splendid as Mrs. Bottle's daughter, staunch and single defender of love and beauty in the terrific beating they receive. She is agreeable to look at, assured, and altogether a proficient actress.'

The Sun's review speaks of Miss Hepburn's interpretation as 'excellent' and goes on: 'Vivacious, natural and girlishly idealistic and naive, she reflected in every gesture the inherent courage that made her mother fly from her twenty years before.'

The Times, with apparently two new plays being covered by the same reviewer in one evening, speaks of Miss Hepburn's 'decisive ability' and Alison Smith in the World says: 'An uncommonly refreshing performance was given by Katharine Hepburn as the young daughter, in a role which, though no fault of hers, exploded towards the end, through the sudden collapse of art.'"

DO WE EXIST?

One of the leading women's magazines lately wrote to the Bulletin: "The enclosed article from the forthcoming issue contains an interesting discussion of a subject in your field. Your readers would perhaps find it of value." The article is entitled "Speaking of Ladies!" It goes on to discuss "When is a lady not a lady?" and adds not too reassuringly that "Ideal ladies exist in masculine minds and if we do not please their fancy we do not exist for them." Does this present a new problem for The Seven Women's Colleges?
1894

Class Editor: Abby Braxton Durfee
(Mrs. Randall Durfee),
19 Highland Ave., Fall River, Mass.

In October, the Class Editor motored to Lakeville, Conn., to attend the wedding of Constance Speer, '30, daughter of Emma Bailey Speer. There she saw Margaret Shearman, who had come from Germantown. On the way we spent the night in Hartford with Ethel Walker Smith.

Edna Bowman Kuhn has been in New Haven visiting her son at Yale.

A fine long letter from Martha LaPorte tells of her trip to Europe last summer and her journey on the Virginian Cruise.

Katherine Porter's address is "El Cortez Apartments, Winter Park, Florida."

1896

Class Editor: Abigail Camp Dimon,
1411 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

Clara Farr writes: "For about five years I have had a part-time position as Secretary of the All-Philadelphia Conference on Social Work which has a two-day meeting in the early spring. Within the last year through the efforts of the Conference a Community Council has been organized to start work on October first. I shall be connected with that in some way—Information Secretary probably—and shall still remain as Secretary of the Conference.

My sister and I spend our summers—almost four months—in the White Mountains. We are eleven miles south of the Profile and look over our flower garden into the Franconia Range. We have really most beautiful views, our very special one being up the Pemigewasset River with an old covered bridge in the middle distance and Mt. Kinsman beyond.

Edith Wyatt was Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Amelia Sears Independent Committee, organized in support of Miss Sears' candidacy for the office of County Commissioner in Cook County, Illinois. Amelia Sears has been for twenty years an executive of the United Charities and was nominated on the Democratic Ticket. Edith gave up her time from the middle of September until election day to her committee, and Ruth Porter worked two afternoons a week during the primary campaign in Amelia Sears's interest.

'96 held an informal reunion in New York on December 13th, being entered by Mary Hill Swope at dinner at her home on Park Avenue. Twenty-six members of the class answered to the call and after a delicious dinner gave an account of themselves, their families, and most of the absent members. Ruth Underhill White and Elizabeth Hosford Yandell were there, celebrating their first appearance at a class meeting since our graduation. Ruth Furness Porter from Chicago, Rebecca Mattson Darlington from Boston, and Abba Dimon from Utica were the most distant travellers for the occasion. This is the second time '96 has had a December meeting in New York and all who were there hoped it might become an annual affair.

Rebecca Mattson Darlington spent the summer in Italy with her daughter Celia, now a senior at Bryn Mawr. The high spot of their trip was a visit to Mrs. Gies, Ellen's mother, who lives in Sassari, Sardinia, and has almost completed a book on the Sardinian traditions and customs, carrying on a work in which Ellen was much interested at the time of her death. Despite her advanced age, Rebecca reports that Mrs. Gies outdid herself and Celia in Sardinian sight-seeing during their week's visit and showed astonishing vigor in her work.

Leonie Gilmour has moved her studio of Japanese Art and Jewelry to 119 East 17th Street, New York City.

Anna Scattergood Hoag has gone back to her Haverford home this winter. Her only child at home is John, who, after a year in France is completing his undergraduate course in Haverford.

Hilda Justice sailed on December 6th for another extended trip with her friend, Miss Ketchum. This time they plan to take a motor trip in North Africa, go up the Nile, and visit Persia, with open minds to several other possibilities.

Georgiana King spent the summer in Hollywood with her sister and stepmother and drove back in the fall with her sister.

Eleanor Lattimore is in New York this winter translating French and German for a private foundation in Psychology.

Ida Ogilvie has bought an old Livingstone homestead with an old one-story house and 660 acres of farm in Columbia County, not far from Hudson. When, in the future, she retires from Columbia University, she plans to move there with Miss Marble, the cows, the farmerettes, and the fifty coltives. The purchase was made through May Jewett, who reports..."
the real estate business is active in her office.

Clara Colton Worthington has moved from Salt Lake City to Wilmington, Delaware, where she has an apartment with her son, Hood.

1898

Class Editor: Edith Schoff Boericke (Mrs. John J. Boericke), 326 Brookway, Merion Station, Pa.

Dr. Edgar Buckingham, in a letter describing Elizabeth Holstein Buckingham's tragic and heroic last months, adds:

"Stephen is still at Harvard, working for his Ph.D., and Katharine is on the point of opening an office here as an architect."

Alice Gannett writes from Cleveland, "We are in the midst of the bad unemployment conditions here as everywhere else. Our settlement did its bit in helping to gather material for the settlement study of unemployment just published under the title 'Some Folks Won't Work', and the Consumers' League here, of which I am president, is to introduce a bill for unemployment insurance in the next legislature. My favorite niece, Muriel Gannett, who lived with me for two years, was happily married last summer, so I have a little the feeling of you mothers-in-law."

Alice Hood sent a little picture of the grand and colossal apartment house in which she now lives, "London Terrace in Old Chelsea", 445 W. 23rd St., New York, Apartment 10-E. Instead of cruising this year to South America and Africa, she and her sister find an interest in watching the steamers on the Hudson.

Florence Wardwell is another of our class travellers. She travels six months every year, so can only hold down casual jobs the half year in U. S. A.—chiefly politics and Child Welfare Committees. She was Delegate-at-large to the Convention that nominated Hoover in 1928, and always goes as delegate to the State Conventions of the G. O. P.—is also Okego Co. member of the N. Y. State Republican Committee. She is sailing January 15th for Egypt, and is studying hieroglyphics furiously.

Elizabeth Nields Bancroft's daughter, Gertrude, B.M. '30, is now in London studying at the London School of Economics.

Helen Williams Woodall and her husband spent 9 weeks last summer motorizing in England and Scotland. They have also bought a farm on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, nine miles from Easton on Plain Dealing Creek, and expect to enjoy many week-end visits there.

Caroline Archer writes, "At last I have achieved an official position. My long devotion to the Guernsey cow has rewarded me. On Nov. 15, last, there was organized the Berks County Guernsey Breeders Association, and I am the Secretary and Treasurer. Just privately, I am doing most of the organizing, but feel well rewarded in the unexpected interest aroused in the former apathetic owners of those pleasant and useful animals, the yellow and white Guernsey cows. It is quite fitting, is it not, that a Bryn Mawr A.B. should be interested in yellow and white? If I make a success of this, my first public appearance I will report again, though whether this is usable material for your department, I do not know. I won't be a bit disappointed if you decide that cows have nothing to do with college."

Katharine Loose writes that she leads the quietest of lives with nothing to interest anybody. If even she does anything that could possibly be submitted, she would probably broadcast it unasked.

May Bookstaver Knoblauch says, "I wish I could tell you that we were about to start for a try at Everest, or a trip to Mars or even to the Moon, but alas! we must stay right here and endeavor to absorb the iceman, the coal man, the orchestra men, and all the others thrown out of employment by the machines to the disturbing if not permanent distress of all of us."

Mary Bright had a trip abroad, but had to cut it short on account of illness.

Mary Githens Calvert's second daughter Marian is a Freshman at Vassar.

I had a wonderful trip with my husband and daughter through the Canadian Rockies. Then on to Jasper Park in Canada where my college son joined us, and where we spent a glorious month, walking and motoring and loafing and enjoying nature while the two young people rode and swam and dove and took pack trips through those wonderful Canadian mountains and glacier-fed valleys.

1900

Class Editor: Louise Condon Francis (Mrs. Richard S. Francis) Haverford, Penna.

Kate Williams and Edna Gellhorn were both in Washington in November, as delegates to the President's Conference on Child Welfare. Unfortunately they did not meet. But Plain Kate saw Daisy Browne and Alletta Korff. Kate then
went to her brother's in Orange and then to New York where she visited Maud Jenks. In New York Kate was a great lion and Maud collected many of 1900 to see her, Cornelia Kellogg, Johanna Mosenthal, Clara St. John, Louise Francis, besides many other Bryn Mawr friends. Kate went to the Bryn Mawr Club dinner and now knows much more about the present-day Bryn Mawr than many others who live much nearer the campus.

Grace Babson writes about her busy life as follows: "I'm hopeless. I just can't help being mixed up in things. I thought with all the children away I'd have so much leisure and I'm just as busy! The packing crew left yesterday. But I start off hot lunches next week and this week Church Bazaar. It sounds Victorian. But people can't see that if the ten women who do most, just gave twenty dollars each, we'd all be no poorer and the church would have $200. Still some of the helpers count on the social side.

"Had such a nice visit in Portland with Jessie McBride. Just the same! Such a nice husband. So glad you told about her in the class notes." The editor puts in the last sentence to point a moral. If Jessie had not written to the class editor about her proposed trip, she and Grace would not have met in the far north-west.

In a letter to the class collector Lotta Emery Dudley writes as follows: "For 'Auld lang syne' I enclose a small contribution to the class collection. I often recall Bryn Mawr and our years there, although I have not seen any Bryn Mawr-tyrs recently, save Miss Browne, the director of the Model School. We lunched together one day at Prague while we were both guests of the National Council of Women of Czechoslovakia, for I attended the International Congress of Women at Vienna in May and represented the United States on the Committee of Letters and was at the preliminary meeting at Budapest and the later conferences elsewhere.

"Since the end of June I have been visiting my old friend, the Duchess of Somerset, at Maiden Bradley."

Margaret Lyders, the elder daughter of Elizabeth Perkins Lyders, is a junior at the University of California.

1901

Class Editor: Helen Converse Thorpe
(Mrs. Warren Thorpe),
15 East 64th St., New York City.

From Caro Buxton Edwards: "As you know, Mr. Edwards, Betty and I went to Europe immediately after our reunion in June and remained until September 1st in London with the Edwards family, and then in Southern France around Biarritz. Betty is back in college, rooming in Pembroke West with Betsy Jackson and seems very happy."

Fannie Sinclair Woods is chairman of International Relations in the Iowa A. A. U. W.

Add the name of Bertha Laws to the list of nominations for Class Secretary.

1902

Class Editor: Anne Rotan Howe
(Mrs. Thordndike Howe),
77 Revere St., Boston, Mass.

Cornelia Bruère Rose writes she is "still of New York City," but has recently opened a week-end and vacation place, called Holiday House, at Purdy's, New York, for her toiling young friends in town.

Elinor Dodge Miller sends a new address, 2540 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

1903

Class Editor: Gertrude Dietrich Smith
(Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith),
Farmington, Conn.

A letter to me from Florence Wattson Hay gave such a vivid description of her present dwelling place in San Pedro, California, that I am giving it to you. "The house we have at present is right on the ocean bluff, fifty feet above the sandy beach and also at the very mouth of the harbor entrance, so all the vast shipping passes on under my eyes, and we could throw the figurative stone upon the decks of the battle fleet at anchor inside the breakwater."

Glorious sea bathing goes with this picture, a nice setting for Florence in her sun-back bathing suit. And Florence is continuing her work with brush, pencil and charcoal. She is not the only one, however, who can qualify as an artist. Marjory Cheney is another such.

Which is her vocation and which her avocation I do not know. She paints and she is legislator. Marjory will represent her town in the State Legislature again this year.

I know of at least two successful Realtors in our class—May Montague Guild and Margrettia Stewart Dietrich.

May is still in the midst of all the excitement which buying, selling, renting and managing property in Los Angeles can afford. That there can be excitement I learned when I visited our other Realtor this summer.
Margretta has done some remarkable work in the way of salvaging old houses in Santa Fé, New Mexico. Incidentally one of her houses won a prize of $100 in the first annual architectural competition held in 1930, for the best examples of correct building in the “Santa Fé Style” during the years 1928 and 1930. The prize was offered by Cyrus McCormick.

While I was in Santa Fé I saw Martha White in two new roles, cook and trick horse-back rider.

I had always heard for years about Martha’s skill as a cook. The minute I saw her I asked for a test. She met the challenge, All the servants were sent off on a holiday. Martha cooked the most delicious lunch, including the best French brioche—which, if you know anything about the art of cooking, you will recognize as a real accomplishment.

I did not actually see Martha leaping upon the horse, riding him bareback and reaching to pick things from the ground—but I talked with those who did.

Then there were Martha and Margretta as members of the Garden Club!

The work which they are doing for the Indians of the Southwest took on a new value as I went about among the Indians. I realized the possibilities of stimulating the Indians to weave blankets, mold pottery and hammer silver according to the truly beautiful old textures and designs seen in the Museums.

The high spot of my visit in Santa Fé was the party which Margretta had at El Zaguan—once a hacienda, now made over into a series of apartments—the corral laid out in gardens—a fountain in the center.

The party was a Mexican Fiesta—carried out in every detail—bright decorations, musicians, Mexican food served by men in gay Mexican costumes, burros, gaily caparisoned horses—one of them ridden by Elizabeth White—moonlight, a roulette wheel, Mayan dances, a trick performer who swallowed fire, and last of all bandits.

Everyone voted it one of the most perfect parties ever given in Santa Fé.

From all this gaiety I flew away reluctantly, I took a plane at Albuquerque—arriving in Kansas City just seven hours later.

Now I am back at my old jobs of adult education in government and politics which I carry on through the League of Women Voters, and child education in Bible and square dealing which I carry on in the Sunday School.

Rachel Brewer Huntington and her family are once more in New Haven after a very successful year abroad. This summer the three children were in a Swiss school while Rachel and her husband motored all over the map of Europe. They did actually visit every country but three—Russia, Portugal and Lithuania. Rachel seemed particularly disappointed to miss the last of these for she wanted to compare it with Latvia! She confesses to a regret that the lack of time everywhere cut short her aspirations for sight-seeing but they were travelling more on business than pleasure as Professor Huntington was gathering geographical and sociological data for his writing.

We hear that Helen Griffith’s house is finished and that it is charming. It is on the edge of South Hadley with a beautiful view over the Connecticut Valley. Her two sisters have come from Minneapolis to live with her.

Jane Ward will be again this winter at 135 East 52nd Street, New York—instead of in China—and her friends will find a warm welcome there.

Alice Day McLaren and her husband have rented a house for a year at 14 La Vuelta Road, Santa Barbara, California. It is on the Coast Highway with a garden and right of way to a private bathing beach and altogether sounds enchanting.

Inquiries have elicited the following letter from Edith Longstreth Wood: “Coopie” joined me when I felt that I had to go to La Jolla, California, in September, to look into the status of my two little houses there. We managed to see a few classmates en route—Helen Jackson Paxson came from Madison to spend the day in Chicago with us. Her daughter Jane is doing brilliant work in the medical school of the University of Wisconsin. In Denver, where we had only one break-of-dawn hour, Carla, Freddy and Fred Eva gave us the happiest birthday party. In San Francisco, we lunched with Agnes Downer Holland and Madge McEwen Schmidt. Agnes lives permanently in Oakland with her son and is always glad to see class-mates. . . . On the way back East I carried out a long-time desire and stopped for a week in New Orleans to paint. The court-yards, narrow streets, beautiful grilles and balconies, the stately plantation houses and the powerful incurbed Mississippi wind-
ing through, seem full of romance and portent. . . . My largest news is that the picture I had in last spring's exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts was purchased by the Lambert Fund of the Academy. I am not sure whether they show the Lambert Fund pictures all the time but I shall not inquire too closely into that!"

Nan Hill has a job in a landscape architect's office in Boston and is living at 21 Joy Street.

1909

Class Editor: Helen Bond Crane

257 State St., Albany, N. Y.

This address is explained by the fact that the editor has a job in the New York State Library; we hope it will also explain (though less obviously) why there have been no class notes for two months. Suffice it to say that the exigencies or depression and drought, moving and settling, made it impossible to include little diversions like class notes in our monthly time budget. And we shouldn't have any now except for the generosity of the Class Collector, Lillian Laser Strauss, who sent us some of the replies to her letter.

Helen Gilroy writes from Cornell, where she has gone for "intellectual refreshment and research. To be more specific, I am doing research in spectroscopy and find it fascinating. Any attempts, however, to explain this to any who have not tried it for themselves usually leads to such pained expressions that I shall not take advantage of an uninterested public."

Billy Miller Smith says, "I lead such a thoroughly domestic existence that I never seem to have news worthy of sending to the Class Editor. A year ago we moved from Auburn to Brunswick, Maine (76 Federal Street), where we have an interesting old house. My two daughters are both in school, and they manage to keep me thoroughly occupied. It is a very happy existence but not one that enlivens the class notes." (But a change of address is real news; besides, if we had known she was in Brunswick last summer we might have seen her, as we spent the night there in the course of a motor trip.)

Florence Ballin is one of our peripherals. "I still play lots of tennis, though I no longer go in for tournaments. But three years ago, in trying to get rid of a rather persistent neuritis, I started working with Grace Christie, who is a wonderful rhythmic dancer. . . . It cured me in no time, and I feel younger physically than I did in college. It is quite marvelous—all done through stretching and relaxing exercises, to music, with a feeling of rhythm. It is the series of technique which leads to exquisite interpretative dancing, but in the meantime it is the royal road to health. For the past two summers I have been going up to her camp in Maine, assisting her. My job is to correlate the work on the dance floor with every-day life, tying it up with sports as well. I tried to make the women realize that they should utilize the principles of proper posture and rhythmic movement in everything they did. . . . One woman was quite frank in saying that she thought we were all crazy! But after I had proved that to get the best results out of our physical instrument, the body, we did have to 'stand that way all the time,' she began to get a lot out of the work, for her mind had opened up; she is keeping up the work this winter." And a lot more we'd like to print. We see the makings of a new stunt for our next reunion dinner.

By way of transition—we had a glimpse of Lacy on our way up here. She had made a swift trip over, mostly for the purpose of renting her apartment. She made successful arrangements two days before sailing on her return trip; "It took me five weeks to learn how to rent an apartment; now I should give a course in it." She is on her way to Rome, but her address is still c/o Morgan et Cie, Paris.

The class wishes to express its sympathy with Dorothy North, whose brother died recently. Dorothy is at Northcroft, Deerfield, Ill., and writes (referring to the financial depression), "It seems a dreadful state of affairs, and I feel so blest that I can live on my own little farm among my happy if squawking ducks and geese and moo-y cows and placid horses, and breathe up the good old country air. . . . A year ago I was deep in the fascinations of Dalmatia, with its clean little stone seashore towns and Turkish mosques hidden away among the mountains; a month on the Nile and an auto flight across Italy and France. . . . Don't you ever come west? I'm a little less than an hour out of Chicago, on a little one-car electric line, with a pink Spanish station almost at our gate. Come try our hand-fed chickens!"

A Christmas card from Judith Sprenger says that she and her family are living in Paris, and that her daughter is in school there. She gives her address as c/o Guaranty Trust Co., Paris, but doesn't say how long she will be there.
We haven't a great deal to say for ourselves. We have a title, Assistant in Book Selection, which means that we (and some others) read most of the new books from all of the publishers and write brief reviews of them, indicating their suitability for public libraries, schools, prisons, insane hospitals, and their fitness for preferred lists; interesting but indis- greetible. We are impressed with the kinds of stuff that can and do get into print; also we have discovered that English authors have a most vocal and persistent admiration for Americans' teeth! Any more finds regarding current literature we shall be glad to pass on to the BULLETIN. Meanwhile we hope to do better by the class and hope that the class will reciprocate.

Shirley Putnam O'Hara, her husband, Eliot, and their small son and daughter, are back after two years and a half in Europe and are spending the winter at 11 Hamilton Road, Scarsdale, N. Y. Des- mond is in the Kindergarten of the Edge- wood Grade School from which were graduated all the children of Beth Caldwell Fountain, '97. Shirley's husband has just been awarded the Irving Brokaw prize at the combined exhibition of the New York Water Colour Club and the American Water Colour Society.

1911

Class Editor: Mary Case Pevear
(Mrs. C. K. Pevear),
355 East 50th St., New York City.

On December 6th, several of your class- mates had an educational as well as jovial trip. There were Louise Russell, Nor- velle Browne, Elsie Funkhauser, Alpine Parker Filbert, Willa Alexander Brown- ing and your editor. We took a bus, which was thrilling from the last-minute arrival of Elsie, to the moment we re- quested the conductor to stop at Mayor Coombe's in Ridgeway, in other words at Harriet Couch's. Margaret Dulles Ed- wards met us there and she and Harriet gave us a thorough tour of the model village of Radburn, where Margaret lives with her model husband and her charming model children. After meeting Harriet's family with the exception of the two older boys who were scouting, we consumed much tea, etc. Thus fortified, we were ready to inspect the menagerie which consists of a monkey, a kinkajou (better look it up) and three large snakes. Be- lieve it or not, the two year old baby, Garth, snuggled two large and active snakes in his arms as lovingly as though they were soft little kittens. Harriet has taught her two older boys at home until they entered the sixth grade and is now teaching the next two. It was a fine party.

Norvelle Brown had to have her appen- dix removed the day before Christmas but she is recovering nicely now. Her ad- dress is 799 Lexington Avenue, New York.

Ruth Vickery Holmes has been in En- gland with her eldest daughter enjoying the Lord Mayor's Show, hearing Lloyd George and week-ending in Surrey, and is now in Paris where her address is c/o Barclay's Bank, 33 Rue du Quatre Sep- tembre.

Ethel Richardson Allen is boasting about her son, Harry C. Allen, III, who was born June 14th.

Anita Stearns Stevens gave a tea- dance November 8th, at the New York Junior League for her daughter Alice, who is a debutante.

Ruth Wells was in New York for Thanksgiving and, in spite of a serious operation a short time ago, looks very well and will resume her work in New Bedford shortly.

Teaching her three lively children, while her small son careers around and nurturing a babe seem to be nothing to Margaret Hobart Meyers.

Elizabeth Taylor Russell is chairman of the Children's Theatre. In January they will give Maeterlinck's "Blue Bird."

1912

Class Editor: Elizabeth Pinney Hunt
(Mrs. Andrew D. Hunt),
Haverford, Pa.

Mary McKelvey Barber has moved from Spuyten Duyvil to Fieldston, where she has bought a house. Into the new house went a new baby, who is now a year old and named Hugh. Mary's other children are twelve and eight, and like all other good offspring of 1912 are shining in their respective schools. Mary is apparently very domestic and an im- portant member of the local school Par- ents' Association.

Marjorie Thompson and Mary Peirce attended the Bryn Mawr Council meeting in Indianapolis in November, and stopped off in Chicago for visits on the way East.

Carlotta Briggs writes in November from Paris: "The telephone rang the other day and it was Lorle Stecher. She and her husband came and had tea with me. They were here only a couple of days or so." Lorle lives in Honolulu.

Mary Fendall is in Baltimore and evi- dently in a mild mood. The editor's ef- forts to draw forth something spicy met
with: "Even with your good opening for an argument, I am not going to say a word, beyond that I disagree with your provocative statements."

Isabel Vincent Harper and her husband, and Maysie Morgan Lee went for a walking trip in France and Germany early in the fall.

1914

Class Editor: Elizabeth Ayer Inches
(Mrs. Henderson Inches),
41 Middlesex Rd., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Edwina Warren Wise is the proud possessor of a small boy, Daniel Parker Wise, who was born in Boston, November 19th. Edwina is living in New York this winter at 17 East 87th Street, and is very anxious to see her classmates. Her telephone number is Atwater 5682.

1916

Class Editor: Catherine S. Godley,
768 Ridgeway Avenue,
Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mary Lee Hickman Blakely and her family are still at Fort Bragg, N. C., and still like it immensely. Mary Lee writes that she and her husband have a two-hour canter every morning before breakfast. Their oldest daughter, aged ten, is learning to ride, and the little girls, aged five and three, think they know how already and are always mounted on the best hearts brooms or on Colonel Blakely's pet golf stick.

Mildred McCay Jordan has a third son, Buckner, born November 30th. Milly and her family are still living in Redlands, California.

Lois Goodnow MacMurray has bought a house in Green Valley, twelve miles from Baltimore, and expects to move in in February. Her address for the present is Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

1918

Class Editor: Helen Edward Walker,
5516 Everett Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Ruth Cheney Streeter has been doing the class credit as this message evidences: "The chief excitement was my appointment last summer as one of the seven members of the New Jersey State Board of Children's Guardians, with 22,000 children to look after. I was also invited by President Hoover to be a delegate to the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection last week, but decided that I was needed at home to keep an eye on my four huskies. I've also had my tonsils out!"

Evelyn Babbitt Hastings has moved to 107 Buckingham Road, Upper Montclair, New Jersey.

Consuelo Eastwick Andoga says she has "no news fit to print. Still a buyer for The White House of San Francisco. Haven't moved from New York since last 1918 class meeting."

Katherine Dufourcq Kelley keeps busy "with Bobby's school activities and my club's work. I am Finance Chairman this year in our local Woman's Club and because of the tremendous amount of philanthropic work unemployment has given I am hard put, raising funds. I am 'teacher' of our small French club in which we read wicked French novels with gusto. I am also teaching the Sunday School's Bible Class, and have my fingers in a couple of other sociological pies."

Mary Allen Sherman says, "What finds you women are for news! A walking vacation this year to Merced Lake above Yosemite. My husband caught many fish! It is a beautiful country. I could recommend that some of you who wish to see the Sierras take the tour through the High Sierra hikers' camps. My family are well—and that says a lot."

Molly Cordingley Stevens says, "The past few months have been much occupied with the organization of a nursery school on one farm attended by eleven children under five, including our Bobby. The development of the children is very fascinating to watch."

Helen Butterfield Williams remarks, "Having just finished Margaret Ayer Barnes' "Years of Grace," I've decided she has the suburban mid-thirties down cold. A little bridge, dancing, dramatics, children to and from school and music and dentist; nothing accomplished at which to point with pride and every day crowded full. Had a fleeting visit with K. Holliday last week."

Peg Bacon Carey's two eldest children are now in school, so she has been "trying to discover the relative merits of co-educational and separate schools, and find that most people feel but do not think on that subject."

1919

Class Editor: Marjorie Remington Twitchell (Mrs. P. E. Twitchell), Setauket, N. Y.

The class extends its deepest sympathy to Chuck Coombs on the passing on of her husband, Kelvin Evans, on September 20, after only five days' illness with pneumonia. His lungs had been injured by gas in the war so there was little hope
from the first. He entered the British army in 1914 at the age of 16, received the Military Cross and was a major at 19, probably the youngest major there has ever been in the British army. Chuck has gone abroad for the winter with his mother and two children, Anna Hilda, aged four, and David Kelvin, aged two. Her address at present is Banco di Taormina, Taormina, Sicily. Just a month before his death he and Chuck had been on a trip to Canada with Buster Ramsay Phelps and her husband.

Beccy Reinhardt Craighill’s daughter, Margaret, arrived April 28th. She took her mother, father and brother to see her grandmother Reinhardt in Wilmington at Christmastime.

There was a Junior League Conference in Wilmington in November, at which 1919 was represented by Buster Ramsay Phelps and Georgia Bailey Seelye.

Tip Thurman Fletcher is settled in her own house at Roberts Road and Montgomery Avenue, Bryn Mawr. Captain Fletcher returned home for Christmas. Their children, Mary and Dugald, are reported by an eye witness to be “absolutely beautiful.” Of course the children of 1919’s president would be!

Henry Stambaugh Richner is very busy studying Interior Decoration at school this winter. She is also an excellent cook and homemaker.

Buster Ramsay Phelps is a very busy lady with her job as president, bookkeeper and perennial raiser for the Guyencourt nurseries, besides little jobs with Garden Club and Junior League, too. She and her husband went to South Carolina for Christmas and January.

Your editor’s own winter seems to be very full, for besides taking courses at the Metropolitan Museum on Egyptian art, and Italian art, being active in our Garden Club and doing secretarial work for my husband who is also editor for his class at Princeton, she is first reader in the little Christian Science Church at Port Jefferson, Long Island.

1921
Class Editor: Katharine Walker
Bradford (Mrs. Lindsay Bradford), 47 East 88th St., New York City.

Elizabeth Kales Straus had a second son born last July. She is teaching five girls Physical Diagnosis in the Medical School in Chicago.

Jane Brown is in Chicago for the winter, working at the Institute for Juvenile Research.

Margaret Ladd is in New York this winter, studying psychology at Columbia, and living at International House. She has been doing psychological testing of problem children for the past several years.

Jane Lattimer Stevens has two sons, four and a half and two, and is living in Columbus, Ohio.

Mabel Smith Cowles went to the Concord School of Music last summer and is teaching music in New Haven at a small school run by Martha Jenkins Foote, ’02. She lives at 134 Cold Spring Street, New Haven.

Helen Farrell has been studying at the New York School of Photography this fall and leaves for California in January for three months, motorizing and taking pictures. Her address will be Route 2, Box 512, Santa Rosa, California.

Dorothy Walter Baruch is director of Nursery School and instructor of Children’s Literature at Broadaoks School in Pasadena. She also serves on the Board of the Progressive School in Los Angeles. She has published five Children’s books, A Day With Betty Ann (Harper, 1927), In and Out with Betty Ann (Harper, 1928), Big Fellow (Harper, 1929), Big Fellow at Work (Harper 1930), The Two Bobby’s (John Day, 1930), the last her favorite. She will get her Master’s Degree next June. She has also written several magazine articles, the last one in the December issue of Childhood Education, called A Nursery School Christmas. Besides all this she has a husband and two children.

Helen Bennett is finishing her second year as head of the Recreation Department of the Congress of Clubs in Pittsburgh. This includes managing dancing classes, staging plays, and playing nursemaid to the young “Terpsichores.” She also teaches dancing at the College Club, does dancing and musical pantomimes professionally, with sketching and painting on the side. This has caused her to gain thirty-five pounds.

Mary Cushing Howard Niles is living at 188 Sullivan Street, New York City. She has two children, a son, Cushing, aged four and a half, and a daughter, Alice Lee, born July 20th. She follows her hobby of studying International Relations and assists her husband who is consultant for life insurance companies.

Eleanor Bliss is investigating the “common cold.” To do this properly she requires “a profound knowledge of child psychology, Behaviorism and Emmet Holt.
and at least an acquaintance with Freud. I am not doing it properly."

Ruth Karns Chapman has a new son, Guy Frederick, born on December 13th. She also has a daughter, Coreene. She lives in Wellsville, New York.

Bertha Ferguson Wheeler has accomplished "Three beautiful daughters, a dash to Europe, a gorgeous voice and a lovely figure."

Kathleen Johnston Morrison is living at 18 Farwell Place, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and has a son named Robert Henry, born on December 8th.

Eleanor Collins runs the Wesley community center in Wilmington; this consists of ten boys' clubs, eight girls' clubs, a circulating library, a kindergarten, a social room and a discussion group.

On October 15th, Margaret Taylor MacIntosh had a son, John Alexander MacIntosh.

In August, Nancy Porter Straus had a son, Michael.

I have lots more news on hand but must wait until the next issue.

1922

Class Editor: SERENA HAND SAVAGE
(Mrs. William Savage),
29 W. 12th St., New York City.

Dot Dessau is doing social work with the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

Dorothy Ferguson spent the summer in Italy.

Jean Gowing took her vacation in her Ford, first to "Cleveland and then along the lakes to Toronto and eighty miles north into Ontario. I went about 1,500 miles with no difficulty except flooding the engine in a blinding rainstorm."

Mary Douglas Hay writes that she has bought "half an aeroplane."

Mable Meng spent the summer in Europe; most of the time she was in Germany.

1923

Class Editor: RUTH MCANENY LOUD
(Mrs. Sherman Loud),
325 E. 72nd St., New York City.

Polly von Hofsten (1661 La Cresta Drive, Pasadena, Calif.) is being married in the spring to Arthur Sterling Wiley, Harvard, '22, of Boston. Mr. Wiley has been professor of Romance Languages at Occidental College, in Los Angeles, and is now working for his Ph.D. at the University of Southern California.

Katherine Goldsmith Lowenstein has a second son, Hugh Price, born on November 11th, 1930.

Star McDaniel Heimsath also has a son, Clovis Banton, born on October 25, 1930.

1924

Class Editor: BETH TUTTLE WILBUR
(Mrs. Donald Wilbur),
15 Shaler Lane, Cambridge, Mass.

The Class of 1924 wishes to extend to the family of Mary Platt Hall its most sincere sympathy in her death on May 18, 1930. To all of those who knew Mary the news of her death will bring a deep sense of personal loss.

Betty Howe, having finished her internship and spent the summer in Europe, will begin to practice medicine in Philadelphia after January 1st.

Katharine Van Bibber is head of the Mathematics Department at the Brearley School.

Mary Woodworth is back in Bryn Mawr, after having spent fourteen months in England ferreting out material for her Ph.D. in English literature. She confesses that anything in the nature of a fog makes her homesick. She is now the terror of Bryn Mawr undergraduates, being Instructor in Freshman and Sophomore English.

Pamela Coyne Taylor has a daughter, Pamela, born in August. She and her family are living in Philadelphia, and Pamela, Sr., still writes articles on fashions for the Ladies' Home Journal.

Priscilla Fansler Hiss is living in Cambridge, where her charming son, Timothy, goes to nursery school. Her husband is with a Boston law firm, and when last seen, Priscilla was job-hunting, we don't know how successfully.

Sara Wood is working at the University of Pennsylvania for a Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology. She spent the summer touring the West and Middle West with her family.

Alling Armstrong Arnold has been on a South Sea Island with her astronomer husband since August taking pictures of an eclipse, but will shortly return to New York.

Bess Pearson was at the Bar B C Ranch all summer and is now back at her job as assistant curator of prints at the Pennsylvania Museum.

We hear that Mary Palache Gregory has a child of a gender which we don't seem to be able to check up on, but rumor has it that it is a boy.

Doris Hawkins Baldwin is now living in New York where her husband has been transferred as manager of the Albert Hotel, Tenth and University Place. Her young son, Gordon, is reported thriving.
1925

Class Editor: ELIZABETH MALLET CONGER
(Mrs. Frederic Conger),
325 E. 72nd St., New York City.

The class sends its very deepest sympa-
thy to Brigg and Clarence Leuba who
lost their little boy, Roger, very suddenly
a few days before Christmas. He was
their second son—just about two years
old. Clarence and Brigg live in Yellow
Springs, Ohio, where Clarence teaches at
Antioch College.

Jean Gregory is in New York this win-
ter, living with Virginia Lomas at 165
East 60th Street.

Crit Coney's address is 15½ Chamber
Street, Princeton, N. J. Mrs. Edward
Francis D'Arms, by the way.

Again Betty Smith has sent items about
all the really good girls who have gone
ahead and paid their dues. (Now you see
how worthwhile it is to pay up when
you're told to.)

Baldie (Eleanor Baldwin) spent five
months in Europe this summer, three of
them as clinical clerk at the National
Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic
at Queen Square, London. The rest of
the time she dashed about the continent,
some of it with Kay Fowler Lunn. Now
she is back for her fourth year at P. and S.
and complains bitterly of sleepless-
ness. New Yorkers are too prolific for
the harried students.

Kay Fowler Lunn and her husband
plan to sail from London on November
fifth, bound for the West coast of
Africa. Kay is taking her Tudor Ford
sedan plus full camp equipment and is
going off at Freetown, Sierra Leone,
where she expects "to tour all around
where roads permit, and pick up a geo-
logical problem there. It is a little bet-
ter climate than the Gold Coast, with
more untouched Geology. Jock will go
to the Gold Coast, and I may join him
in two or three months if he isn't in too
impossible a place. He is only two days
off by boat. I can always return to
Sierra Leone and continue work there
if the Gold Coast doesn't prove worth-
while. The climate isn't too good, ap-
parently. The Sierra Leone Geological
Survey broke up because of lack of
funds, so I have free swing of the whole
country with lots of good problems. I
even have wild ideas of going to Nigeria
some day.

"Have been in and out of England this
summer. Went to Switzerland where I
did some geologizing; then met Baldie
who brought the flivver over to Holland,
and we went through Holland and Ger-
many. At present I'm trying to sub-let
the flat and buying tropical clothes, all
having red linings, also taking lessons on
the insides of the flivver, plus a course in
"Health in the Tropics" at the London
School for Tropical Diseases."

Marion Nagle Hulin gave up her job
last month and now devotes all her time
to keeping house. Present address is 48
Cleveland Lane, Princeton.

Dodie Pantzer sends lots of news:
"The Indiana Bryn Mawr Club, under
the capable leadership of Genevieve Pick-
rell (president 1929-30 and 1930-31) is
continuing the good work started by for-
mer presidents. Through lectures, musi-
cals, etc., we raised enough money last
year to pay our share of district scholar-
ships for both last year and this year.
Katharine Daniels, Julia MacDonald, and
others have done a great deal to put the
club on a promotive basis.

"Gen is at home this winter. In the
past year or so she continued her globe
trotting—to Europe, the East, etc. She
is active in many civic organizations in
Indianapolis, Civic Theatre, Church
work, social service committees. I'm
proud she is a B.M. 1925.

"As for me, I am, we trust, in more
than a temporary job now. I am em-
ployed by Pfaff and Hughel, Investment
Securities, as a salesman for the North
American Trust Shares. Outside of
office hours, I do only one other 'worth-
while' thing—take an art course in life
and anatomy under Elmer Taflinger."

Doro Shipley is living in Radnor, the
graduate hall now, taking her last semi-
ary for her Ph.D. She spent the sum-
er in France and Spain, and went to
Tibby Lawrence's wedding, which she
said was lovely.

Nana Bonnell Davenport and family
are lost. They may know where they are
but we don't and the suspense is awful.
There were three of them—Nana, Steve
and little son. They spent the summer
at Silvermine, Connecticut, and throve.
Then they suddenly moved to New York
this fall and got lost—just like any magis-
trate.

1928

Class Editor: CORNELIA B. ROSE, JR.
333 E. 68th St., New York City.

Megs Merrill Watkins' son, Peter Mer-
rill, was born on December 28th, at the
Doctors Hospital which Nanette Chester
Smith has just left with her son, born on
December 4.

Margaret Coss is back in this country
for a fleeting visit before she returns to
England, taking her family with her for
her wedding on February 2nd to Desmond Flower. They already have a house at 2 Gordon Place, London, W. 8, near Kensington Gardens. Cossey spent part of the summer in France and at one time was called upon to act as interpreter at the marriage of two Australians. She read off the whole service from French into English and then translated the Cure's questions. She says that "it was a pretty solemn occasion, and I was fairly frightened."

Margaret Gregson has at last come out of retirement to reveal that she has a grand job as statistician for Mr. Insull's Chicago gas company. She expects to have a study of gas sales and the effect of daily temperature published in the American Gas Association magazine. Her leisure goes into working in the Women's City Club, a civic organization which at present is studying racial groups in the city. Next year, if all goes well, she will take her Fellowship and go abroad.

Lenore Hollander has just passed her "prelims" and expects to get her Ph.D. in June. Reports are that she has been doing very brilliant work.

More information has reached us concerning Caroline Asplund Ruch. After leaving college, she went to Santa Fé and learned stenography while enjoying her leisure. After that she taught in a little high school in a mining camp in New Mexico and had an exciting year but hopes she will never have to teach again. At present she has a job as technician in the Genetics Department of the California Institute of Technology where she is very happy. Her husband, Mike, goes to the U. S. C. Medical School.

Helen Hook Richardson is established in an apartment on Townley Road (no number given) in Radburn, Fairlawn, N. J., the model development near Paterson.

Peggy Hess has just announced her engagement at Jan DeGraaf of the Hague, Holland, where he is in business with his father. They plan to be married in February.

Eleanor Speiden, ex-'28, was married to Count Corrado Davico di Quittengo in Westminster Cathedral, England, on January 1st. Her husband is a nephew of Vittorio Cerruti, Italian Ambassador to Brazil. After a trip on the Continent they will live in Milan where Count Davico is connected with a branch of the National City Bank of New York.

To satisfy those who demand news of the editor, she is still with the Irving Trust Company in the Economics Conditions Division of the Statistics and Research Department (sounds horribly imposing, doesn't it? It really isn't half so bad as it sounds) where she has been ever since October, 1928. In odd moments she takes a course here and there, the present one being in Foreign Exchange at Columbia, and is also reading manuscript for a professor who is writing a book on the New York Money Market.

1929

Class Editor: Elizabeth Linn
1357 E. 56th St., Chicago, Ill.

Harriet Barth Sloss, first and only daughter of Jane Barth Sloss, was born on September 9th, 1930, weight six pounds, four ounces, in San Francisco, California. So far as we know, this infant is the class baby, and isn't it splendid it's a girl? We have heard rumors about Becky Wills' child (we don't even know her present name) but we have not been supplied with particulars, and, until these are forthcoming, Harriet is our candidate. We have a picture of her, with which we wish we could illustrate this column, as it gives unmistakable evidence of charm and intelligence.

Amélie Vauclain Tatnall came to this city, months ago, we must confess, with her husband, to a steel treaters' convention. In the intervals of being shown Chicago far more thoroughly than we shall ever see it, she described in glowing terms her new house outside of Chestnut Hill, her cookery, and her dog. She also gave us a good deal of desultory gossip about members of the class, which we neglected to write down, and so forgot.

Still longer ago, we talked with Louisa Jay's mother and father, who reported that K. Adams, '27, was sharing the Jay apartment with Louisa, and both were working, Louisa at a job which she inherited from Mary Lambert, who was reported to be in search of another. But we do not pretend to be up-to-date on the situation.

Betty Fry, after settling her family in their new domicile in Oakmont, Pa., just outside Pittsburgh, was casting about for a teaching job, when last heard from, and remarking on the changes in this country since she left it in June, 1929.

Nineteen Thirty appears to have taken over Hilda Wright, and we wish to state that as long as she is properly taken care of, this is perfectly satisfactory to us.

Catherine Rea is doing Library work in Detroit, instead of traveling in Spain. But she seems to be getting a lot out of it, and Spain is reserved for the happy future.
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Kindly mention Bryn Mawr Bulletin
Deer!

THERE are probably more deer in the Adirondacks now than there were a hundred years ago. Many are killed each year in the hunting season, but still they increase. Not every Back Logger is so lucky as to see one of these tawny creatures, but many are seen in the course of the summer. Occasionally a deer strolls out in the full glow of the sunset light on the shore opposite the Camp; their curious snort has been heard in the Camp itself more than once. A favorite evening adventure is a four mile paddle to the head waters of John Mack bay; its secluded inlet is a favorite feeding ground for the deer. At any moment during the many walks through the woods we are likely to scare one up and see its white tail bounding up and down in hasty flight. Sometimes a fawn and doe together are seen on one of the sandy curves of the upper Jessup. And for some years now those who go to Cedar River have been visited by a deer that comes right down into the Camp and stays there for ten or fifteen minutes. On certain trips to very wild places it is not uncommon to see at least a dozen, sometimes even more, in a single day.

And yet, wild as is the surrounding country, the Camp itself provides a very comfortable life.

Letters of inquiry should be addressed to
Mrs. Bertha Brown Lambert (Bryn Mawr, 1904)
272 Park Avenue
Takoma Park, D.C.

Other references
Dr. Henry J. Cadbury
Haverford, Penna.
Mrs. Anna Hartshorne Brown (Bryn Mawr, 1912)
Westtown, Penna.

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Kindly mention Bryn Mawr Bulletin
THE ANNUAL MEETING

March, 1931
OFFICERS OF THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

President ......................................................... Anne Kidder Wilson, 1903
Vice-President .................................................... Mary Hardy, 1920
Recording Secretary ............................................ Gertrude Hearne Myers, 1919
Corresponding Secretary ...................................... May Edgar Stokes, 1911
Treasurer .......................................................... Margaret E. Brustab, 1903
Chairman of the Finance Committee ......................... Caroline Florence Lexow, 1908
Chairman of the Publicity Committee ....................... Caroline Morrow Chadwick-Collins, 1905

ALUMNAE SECRETARY AND BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE BULLETIN
Alice M. Hawkins, 1907

EDITOR OF THE BULLETIN
Marjorie L. Thompson, 1912

DISTRICT COUNCILLORS

District I ......................................................... Marguerite Mellen Dewey, 1913
District II ......................................................... Jeanne Kerr Fleischmann, 1910
District III ....................................................... Alletta Van Heyven Kooff, 1900
District IV ......................................................... Adeline Weaver Votey, 1916
District V .......................................................... Anna Dunham Reilly, 1908
District VI .......................................................... Edna Warkentin Alden, 1900
District VII ......................................................... Jere Bensberg Johnson, 1924

ALUMNAE DIRECTORS

Mary Peirce, 1912 Margaret Reeve Cary, 1907
Elizabeth Lewis Otey, 1901 Virginia Kneeland Frantz, 1918
Virginia Mckeny Claiborne, 1908

CHAIRMAN OF THE ALUMNAE FUND
Caroline Florence Lexow, 1908

CHAIRMAN OF THE ACADEMIC COMMITTEE
Pauline Goldmark, 1896

CHAIRMAN OF THE SCHOLARSHIPS AND LOAN FUND COMMITTEE
Margaret Gilman, 1919

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION
Dr. Marjorie Straus Knauth, 1918

CHAIRMAN OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE
Eleanor Little Aldrich, 1905

Form of Bequest

I give and bequeath to the ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION
OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania,
the sum of.............................................dollars.
With the consideration of ways and means pressing closer and closer, and the response to the appeals of the Seven Women's Colleges not being as immediate as we had all hoped it might be, our interest is instantly focused on the preliminary report of the Special Committee which was inaugurated just a year ago to formulate a financial policy for the College over a period of years. The report that was presented was full of suggestions that opened up all sorts of possibilities and yet had after all nothing startling or revolutionary in it. We have always known that the college authorities have had in mind the possibility of building another dormitory—the plan originally was to join it to Rockefeller in some way—that they have long planned another wing for the Library, and we knew that sometime there would have to be another Science building. It is a crystallization of what has always been more or less in the air. What the Committee says in effect is: the time has now come to do these things. The plan is so interlocking,—we can't have more students unless we have these new buildings, and we can't have these new buildings unless we have more students—that it has to be thought of as a whole, but mercifully it can be thought of over a period of time and does not mean a Drive in order to get the money to do everything at once. And it should be remembered, too, that any discussion of it at the present time is of necessity rather vague because it has yet to be passed on by the Directors of the College. We merely know what the Alumnae Committee felt that they could present as a preliminary report—the Committee has asked to be continued another year—and what President Park thinks of it. The Report will be carried in full in the Bulletin after it has been presented to the Directors, with any changes or amendments that they may choose to make. The fact that the College takes the Alumnae so fully into its confidence and into its councils is the greatest compliment that it can pay it, and presupposes on the part of the Alumnae both open-mindedness and constructive criticism, as well as the generosity and loyalty that it knows it can take for granted.
PRESIDENT PARK'S STATEMENT TO THE ALUMNAE

(At the luncheon President Park spoke without notes, but prepared for the Bulletin this more condensed statement.)

The report of the Committee of the Board of Directors on the Financial Plan for the future of the College, made in consultation with the committee of the Alumnae Association, is to be presented to the Board at its March meeting and will appear in a later number of the Bulletin. To draw up such a plan has been a slow process for it is designed not to meet a single imperative need like the 1920 Endowment Fund for the increase of faculty salaries, but a complicated and interlocking group of needs—again increases in faculty salaries of course, but also opportunities for honours work, construction and renewal of buildings, pensions for faculty and scholarships for students, and finally all the varied changes needed to allow of a radical increase in the number of undergraduates studying in the college!

The report deals in figures and does not lend itself easily to a summary. Briefly, it provides for a college of the present hundred graduate students and of five hundred undergraduates, that is of a hundred more than now, with the accompanying increase of instructors to teach them, of scholarships, large and small, to provide for them, and of a new hall for them to live in. If a tuition fee of $600 paid by five hundred students replaces the present tuition fee of $500 paid by 400 students, Bryn Mawr can pull itself up by its own bootstraps. The increased income will provide for increased expenditures in faculty salaries and honours courses, if not the ideal salaries and courses at least a great advance on the present arrangement, and it will carry for five years a large annual expenditure for major repairs, dropping to a smaller one as the older buildings are gradually put into condition again.

The present Bryn Mawr is demanding two buildings, a new science building, and a new wing for the library. Dalton Hall is entirely out of date, overcrowded and dilapidated enough to be almost dangerous. The present library offers no further space for books and already 15,000 have had to be stored in the third floor of Taylor Hall; professors are using the dark basement offices and classes are being held in small and musty rooms. It is clear that what is the crying need of the present college will turn into a necessity when 100 students are added who must have more laboratory and library space and extra class rooms and it is clear, too, that for their housing there must be provided a third building, a residence hall in addition. The sums needed for the erection of these three buildings are too large to be taken from college income, even a very much larger income than five hundred undergraduates and an increased tuition would give us. They must be capital sums. The costs of these three buildings seem to the joint committee at the present moment the key to the Bryn Mawr which its alumnae wish to see, well manned as to faculty, adequately equipped for advanced work and ready for interesting and interested students.

The network of detail which lies back of these needs and possibilities each alumna will shortly see for herself in the committee report.

(2)
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION
OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE
SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1931

(There is on file in the Alumnae Office a stenographic report of the Annual Meeting, giving in detail the discussion, motions carried and lost, amendments, etc. The following minutes are condensed.)

The morning session was held in the Music Room, Goodhart Hall, where the meeting was called to order at 10.20 A. M. by Anne Kidder Wilson, 1903, President of the Association. It is estimated that about 175 members attended the meeting during the course of the day.

Mrs. Wilson said that the minutes and the reports of the Annual Meeting of the previous year were on hand if any question should arise, but by motion it was agreed to omit the reading of the minutes. Mrs. Wilson then presented the report of the Executive Board for the year 1930. (See page 7.)

Next on the program were the reports of the Treasurer, Margaret E. Brusstar, 1903, and of Caroline Florence Lexow, 1908, Chairman of the Finance Committee and of the Alumnae Fund, and the presentation of the budget for the year 1931. These were all accepted and placed on file. (Pages 10 to 21.)

Included in Miss Lexow’s report was a letter from Martha Thomas, 1889, telling of the completion of the Harriet Randolph Fund and also a statement from Marion Parris Smith, 1901, of the present status of the Marion Reilly Memorial Fund. The following recommendations of the Finance Committee were presented to the meeting:

Moved, seconded and carried that the Treasurer be authorized to pay over to the College the $7,000 promised for academic purposes.

Moved, seconded and carried that the objects of the Alumnae Fund for 1931 be:

1. Increase in Academic Salaries.
2. Extension of Honours Work.

Moved, seconded and carried that the Association pledge itself to raise $7,000 for academic purposes in 1931, over and above the budget.

Moved, seconded and carried that the Special Committee on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the College be granted another year to complete its report.

In the absence of Pauline Goldmark, 1896, Chairman, the report of the Academic Committee was read by May Egan Stokes, 1911, Corresponding Secretary of the Association. The report will be printed in the April issue of the Bulletin.

Margaret Gilman, 1919, Chairman, then presented the report of the Scholarships and Loan Fund Committee, which will be printed in the April Bulletin. A short discussion in connection with the Loan Fund followed. Dr. Mary Mason, 1892, asked whether it would not be possible to increase the funds available for loans by asking the banks to advance the money, relying on the recommendation of the President or some other official of the College for security. It was the general feeling that the banks would not be willing to do this, and that the interest charges involved in such procedure would be too heavy to make the scheme desirable.

Marjorie Thompson, 1912, Editor of the Alumnae Bulletin, next gave a report on the Bulletin, telling of the activity of the members of the editorial board and of their efforts to co-operate with the Class Editors in putting before the
Association matters of interest to the whole group. Mary Hardy, 1920, Vice-President of the Association, was unable to be present, but had sent a report of the meeting of the Council in Indianapolis which was read by Mrs. Stokes.

Following this, a detailed and interesting report of the Special Committee to evaluate the Council was presented by Louise Congdon Francis, 1900, Chairman. A vote of thanks was offered to the committee for its painstaking work. The report will be printed in the April Bulletin.

As the business of the meeting had gone ahead quickly and smoothly, at the request of the President, it was

Moved, seconded and carried that the business schedule for the afternoon session be taken up immediately, and the meeting continued.

Mary Peirce, 1912, Senior Alumnae Director, gave a report on behalf of the Alumnae Directors, which will be printed in the April Bulletin. Two points in this report aroused especial discussion, the announcement of the decision to close the Phebe Anna Thorne School and the suggestion that the term of the Alumnae Directors be increased to ten years, making them equal to the term of the Directors-at-large. Mrs. Chadwick-Collins spoke of the devoted efforts of the Parents' Association of the Thorne School to meet the various deficits. Recently sixteen fathers of the pupils had met and had promised as much as $15,000, but it was decided that even this substantial sum would be insufficient to do more than carry the school for a year or two, and that without a considerable increase in endowment it would not be possible to continue. Margaret Reeve Cary, 1907, who as the Alumnae Director has been on the Board of Directors of the Thorne School, said that the decision to close the school had been reached with the greatest reluctance, but that there had been no dissenting opinion. Mrs. Cary said that the greatest difficulty had been to hold good teachers when the finances allowed no scheme for definite salary advancement, and since the space of the school is distinctly limited it was impossible to attempt to increase the revenue by enlarging the number of pupils. In concluding, Mrs. Cary summed up the situation, reminding the alumnae of the real contribution which the Thorne School had made to Progressive Education: "It must be remembered that there are seven good schools in Bryn Mawr and vicinity, and one more was added this year. The Phebe Anna Thorne School was a delightful educational experiment and the presence of the school in this neighborhood has had great effect upon other schools. Many parents were anxious that it should be a primary and intermediate school only, and not a college preparatory, but this was impossible under the terms of the will. The school has made a real contribution to the community, and it is with the deepest regret that we have decided that it cannot be carried on financially."

In connection with Miss Peirce's suggestion about the term of the Alumnae Directors, Josephine Goldmark, 1898, said that she would like more information as to the qualifications as well as the length of the term of office of Alumnae Trustees at other colleges. She asked also for an expression of opinion as to the working of the single ballot for Alumnae Director. Miss Hawkins, Alumnae Secretary, said that in actual numbers more ballots had been received this year than had been received in 1928, and exactly the same number as in 1929, although there had been two nominees in both those years. Although it must be remembered that the number of individuals qualified to vote for Alumnae Director is much larger this year than ever before, since the new By-Laws removed the restriction which confined those eligible to vote to
holders of degrees who had been at least five years out of college, the fact still remains that more members have this year gone on record as approving the choice of the Nominating Committee than have ever before voted for any one candidate. After further discussion it was

Moved, seconded and carried that a special committee be appointed by the Executive Board to study the whole question of Alumnae representation on the boards of trustees or governing boards of colleges with special reference to the length of office.

Miss Goldmark said that she wished it understood that a study of the methods of election was included in her motion. This committee will report to the next Annual Meeting.

Eleanor Little Aldrich, 1905, Chairman, then presented the report of the Nominating Committee. (Page 23). At the conclusion of the report Mrs. Aldrich read the proposed amendment to Article XI, Section 8 (a), of the By-laws in regard to the term of office of the members of the Nominating Committee.

Moved, seconded and carried that this now read: "The Nominating Committee shall consist of five members, three of whom shall hold office for three years, or until the appointment and qualification of their successors, and two for two years, or until the appointment and qualification of their successors."

Louise Fleischmann Maclay, 1906, Chairman, presented the report of the Special Committee on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the College (see page 22). In connection with the motion to accept this report, Mrs. Wilson said: "The report of this committee is necessarily incomplete. There are many things which Mrs. Maclay has not touched on since President Park is going to speak to us about them after luncheon."

Before adjourning for luncheon at one o'clock, announcement was made of the result of the elections just held by ballot sent to all members of the Association.

ALUMNAE DIRECTOR

FLORANCE WATERBURY, 1905, of New York City and Morristown, New Jersey, has been nominated to the Board of Directors of the College as the choice of the Association for Alumnae Director for the term of years 1931-36. (Miss Waterbury will not take office until December, after the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of the College.)

COUNCILLORS

District I.—(New England.)
MARGUERITE MELLEN DEWEY, 1913 (Mrs. Bradley Dewey),
Cambridge, Mass.

District IV.—(Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, West Virginia, Michigan.)
ADELINE WERNER VORYS, 1916 (Mrs. Webb I. Vorys),
Columbus, Ohio.

District VII.—(Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico.)
JERE BENSBERG JOHNSON, 1924 (Mrs. Arthur Johnson),
Hollywood, California.

(Elected for term of years 1931-34, to take office immediately.)

After luncheon in Pembroke dining room President Park spoke very fully about the plans for development of the College. A summary of her speech is the leading article of this BULLETIN. (Page 2.) A number of questions were asked in connection
with the suggestion for the proposed new buildings, but President Park explained that nothing had yet been definitely decided by the Board of Directors of the College.

At the conclusion of this discussion Mrs. Wilson asked Miss Hawkins to speak about the Bryn Mawr plates made by the Wedgwood Company, similar to those made for Harvard, Princeton, Vassar and a number of other colleges and schools. The tentative sketch for the border and samples of the style of plates were shown. It is estimated that these would sell for $15 a dozen, and that on all sales over and above the first two hundred dozen there would be a considerable profit for the Alumnae Fund.

Before the close of the meeting Jean Crawford, 1902, moved that a rising vote of thanks be extended to Miss Park for her speech and for the hospitality offered to the alumnae. Margaret Reeve Cary, 1907, also offered a resolution of thanks to Miss Kingsbury for her very illuminating talk on Russia on the preceding evening. A vote of thanks was then offered to the officers and committees of the Association.

The meeting formally adjourned at 4 P. M.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Although there had been a false Spring all the preceding week, by the night of Friday, January thirtieth, the thermometer had dropped so perceptibly that one realized that it was really the eve of the Annual Meeting. At no other time all year is the campus so cold or does the wind blow so shrewdly. Eighty or ninety of us gathered that night in Rockefeller Hall for dinner and to hear Miss Kingsbury tell of her experiences in Russia. She discussed in great detail the social and economic status of woman in Soviet Russia, and after her address very generously answered the innumerable questions that people eagerly asked.

The next morning the sessions were held in the Music Room in Goodhart. The Reports themselves were singularly interesting, even more so than usual this year, and with quite new material,—the report on the evaluation of the Council, and the very stimulating report of the 50th Anniversary Committee which Miss Park discussed at much greater length after the Luncheon. None of the reports, however, for some reason, aroused the discussion that they deserved. One wished that a much greater proportion of the Alumnae had been there to hear them, and that those who were there had taken a more active part in the proceedings. Perhaps because of the lack of discussion a surprising amount of business was finished at the morning session, before we all adjourned to Pembroke for President Park’s luncheon. Chairs were pulled into friendly groups and classes gravitated together and everywhere one saw informal and very delightful reunions. At the close of the lunch, when Miss Park rose to speak, one was conscious of the usual rustle and stir of interest which almost instantly became the silence of close attention, as she discussed and supplemented with figures the report of the Committee and demonstrated just what it would mean to the College if its recommendations were carried out. One realizes very clearly at such a time that only because the Alumnae group is still such a small and corporate one, is it possible for the President of the College to share so frankly with us all her hopes and plans.

At the close of the afternoon, following the pleasant precedent of last year, nearly everyone went over to the Deanery to tea with President Emeritus Thomas. The charm of those familiar rooms and the graciousness of Miss Thomas’s welcome made a delightful finish to an annual meeting that was unusually interesting and significant.
REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

There is in the possession of the presidents of the Alumnae Association a large filing cabinet, the compartments of which are bursting with reports and correspondence. When first I beheld it I confess that my heart sank, but I have since come to regard it with pride as a symbol of our growing range of activity. Every month brings fresh contributions to its files. During the last year they have been swollen by the records of two important new committees, which will duly report to you, and they recorded, early last spring, the closing of the books of the committee appointed four years ago to furnish Goodhart Hall. Under Mrs. Borie’s chairmanship this committee has triumphantly completed its work.

It is interesting to consider the changes that have occurred in the numbers of our membership during 1930. Our total membership today is 2795. We received into the fold 121 new members during 1930; of these 92 are from the Class of 1930, 7 are graduate students, 4 are additional alumnae, and 18 are former members of 1930. We also received 31 new life members. We have lost 149 members; 128 were dropped for non-payment of dues, in accordance with the new two-year ruling, 5 resigned and 16 members have died.

This meeting gives me a welcome opportunity to be the mouthpiece for the association in voicing its appreciation of our devoted officers and chairmen. The pleasure of working with the Executive Board is a tribute to the personality of each of its members. Every one of our eleven meetings, whether it took place in our own tranquil Alumnae Room, or in New York City, or in the swaying compartment of a west-bound train, has its vivid and arresting memories.

The Alumnae Secretary is the right hand of the association. In preparation for the council meeting at Indianapolis, it was Miss Hawkins’ wise planning that ensured its success. Nothing has more deeply impressed the new president than the continual and varied calls that are made upon the alumnae office and the competence with which they are answered. The office staff has not been without its vicissitudes, but Miss Broome is happily still with us, our competent assistant to the secretary, and Miss Franke is proving a valuable addition to the treasurer’s office.

The Vice-President has been always at hand with her clear judgment to rely upon; the Recording Secretary also, with her clever pencil. The Corresponding Secretary has placed at our service her gift for graceful and tactful letters of formality. She is filling both offices today, for Mrs. Myers was obliged to be absent and Mrs. Stokes is kindly taking her place.

The Treasurer and Chairman of Finance are the bulwark of the association, and the peace of mind it brings to the President to know that their experience is in charge of our finances, especially during the stress of these uncertain times, is indescribable. They will report that the Association comes before you today, having met all its obligations.

The Chairman of Publicity means so much to Bryn Mawr that it seems presuming for the Executive Board to claim her as our own and to say how valuable she is to us in herself and not only as a liaison officer with the college.

The Bulletin staff has remained intact, with Miss Thompson as its able editor-in-chief and with the stimulating addition which she has made to her staff of an undergraduate editor. Attentively as we all scan the columns of the Bulletin, it
remains for the alumnae officers to understand what a gold mine of information it provides for us. My copies of the 1930 Bulletin are all dog-eared and I have a personal debt of gratitude to express.

There are a few changes to record in the standing committees. In the Finance Committee, the terms of office have ended of Cornelia Halsey Kellogg, '00, and of Cora Baird Jeanes, '96, who will both be greatly missed, but we have two members of tested ability to replace them, Lilian Davis Philip, '20, and Josephine Stetson, '28. The Nominating Committee have Nathalie Swift, '13, as a new and valuable aid, to fill the place of Margaret Corwin, '12. In the Scholarships and Loan Fund Margaret Gilman, after two years of remarkable work that endeared her to every regional committee, is obliged to resign as Chairman, and Elizabeth Maguire, '13, who has proved her value on the local regional scholarship committee, will take her place in the spring and will act for the present as a guest-member of the central committee. On the Committee of Health and Hygiene, Dr. Marjorie Murray's service as Chairman has terminated, and Dr. Marjorie Strauss Knauth, '18, another of the distinguished physicians whose names adorn our alumn delegation, will replace her.

After the last Annual Meeting, as the new By-Laws in regard to elections did not go into effect immediately, and the terms of Councillors of Districts II. and V. and of Mrs. Hand as Alumnae Director, expired in the meantime, the Executive Board made appointments to fill these vacancies. Virginia McKenney Claiborne, '08, who has also been reappointed member of the Academic Committee, will take the vacated post of Frances Fincke Hand, '97, as Alumnae Director, while Mrs. Hand, since the Directors could not spare her from their councils for even a month, was appointed by them in December, as Director-at-Large.

Having lost our mainstay, Julia Langdon Loomis, '95, from the New York District, we were fortunate enough to secure instead the vivid interest of Jeanne Kerr Fleischmann, '10, and the well remembered helpfulness of Isabel Lynde Dam-mann, '05, for Chicago. Later she was forced to resign because of ill health, to our sorrow, but happily we could persuade Anna Dunham Reilly, '08, who has worked so ably in that district, to fill the place. Both Mrs. Fleischmann and Mrs. Reilly were present at the Indianapolis Council meetings and made their value felt.

The Committee on Health and Hygiene sends an informal report. They have no formal meetings but through their chairman they discuss with President Park and Dr. Wagoner various problems of health and provide them with the very real advantage of a group of medically trained alumnas upon whom they feel they can call, if need arises.

The Chairmen of other standing committees will make their reports in due course. I must include, however, a word of tribute to the Nominating Committee whose task is perhaps the most difficult of all.

We have on our books the records of a significant committee with which the alumnas are directly concerned. Eight years ago the Alumnae Association created a Foundation of $25,000 to be held in trust by the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College, the interest to be used for prizes to be awarded at intervals to American women in recognition of eminent achievement. This award was to be known as the M. Carey Thomas Prize in honor of our former president, and a permanent committee was formed to nominate the candidates for the prize. Although this committee does not often assemble, it is singularly interesting to meet with. Today it is composed of President Park, President Emeritus Thomas, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss
Cecilia Beaux, and the Alumnae President. The sixth member, Dorothy Shipley White, '17, has completed her five-year term of office, during which she has acted as the efficient secretary of the committee, and Constance Cameron Ludington, '22, has agreed to fill her place. Instead of Mrs. Leonard Elmhirst, the seventh member, whose term also expired, Miss Rosamond Gilder of New York, daughter of Richard Watson Gilder and herself a writer, is the member we are fortunate enough to secure.

Two important special committees have come into being during 1930, both of which will report to you today. The Council, after nine years' experience, had reached a stage in its development when it was valuable to take stock of its usefulness and decide whether it should be continued in its present form. Mrs. Pollak took the chairmanship of a committee to evaluate the Council, but unfortunately, when the work of the committee was well under way, last spring, ill health forced her to resign and Mrs. Francis most kindly and ably stepped in to fill her place.

The last Alumnae Meeting authorized the appointment of a committee to study the financial policy of the college, in conference with a special committee appointed from the Board of Directors of the College, with a view to the commemoration of our 50th anniversary, in 1935. This committee is a new departure for the Alumnae Association and looking as it does towards the future and the possible shaping of the policy of the college, it is the most important single task upon which we are engaged. We are very fortunate that Mrs. Maclay, our former president, consented to take the chairmanship.

What I have outlined is the shadow of our year's work. You will presently be offered the substance of it in the individual reports of the chairmen.

Before we proceed to the business of the day I will ask you to rise and to remain standing while I read the list of the members of the Alumnae Association who have died during the past year.

Harriet Stevenson, 1892
(Mrs. Edward Guy Pinney)
Edith M. Peters, 1896
Gertrude Alice Goff, 1897
Myra Frank, 1900
(Mrs. Milton Rosenau)
Margaretta Levering, 1900
(Mrs. Theodore Brown)
Ethel Cantlin, 1901
(Mrs. Monroe Buckley)
Sophie Boucher, 1903
Bertha Pearson, 1904

Mary Sarah Lee, 1906
Leone Robinson, 1909
(Mrs. Herbert Morgan)
Mary C. Rand, 1909
(Mrs. Stephen Birch)
Bessie Cox, 1910
(Mrs. Hollis Wolstenholme)
Emily Yocum Brownback, 1914
(Mrs. Walter O. Smith)
Katherine Snodgrass, 1915
Mary Platt, 1924
(Mrs. Chauncy Hall)

Elizabeth C. Dean, 1925

The following names of members who died during the year 1929 were unreported at the time of the last Annual Meeting.

Ellen Ropes, 1902
(Mrs. Gottfried Horn)
 Gulielma Melton, 1922
(Mrs. Harry G. Kaminer)

Edith Lawrence, 1897
Alice Eichberg, 1911
(Mrs. Alfred T. Shohl)
REPORT OF THE TREASURER

To the Members at large a Treasurer’s report is generally very dead, but to us who follow the financial fortunes of the Association during the year, the figures are very much alive, and furnish a most eloquent expression of the sense of responsibility and devotion of the Alumnae to the College.

In spite of the business depression, financial results for the year were very satisfactory. The Auditors’ report will be published in the Bulletin, so I will give only a brief summary.

Income from the Life Membership Fund dues, and interest on bank balances all showed an increase, while only advertising from the Bulletin showed a decrease and that a slight one of less than $40.

The most gratifying increase was in the undesignated Alumnae Fund which amounted to the splendid total of $12,504.66, an increase of about $1,200 over last year. This is largely due to the fine efforts of the Class Collectors under the very able direction of the Chairman of the Finance Committee and the assistance of our efficient Executive Secretary.

Our expenses, too, were heavier, amounting to $16,164.13, an increase of $2,060.14 over last year.

Two items are chiefly responsible for this, the deficit of $1,000 on the Register and the expenses of the Meeting of the Council, which were $890.76 more than last year, due to the greater distances the majority of the members had to travel. Salaries and extra-clerical expenses together increased $360.64 and the questionnaire $170.21. More than ample provision for these amounts, however, has been made in our budget with the result that we had to draw on the undesignated alumnae fund for only $6,147.84 instead of the budgeted amount of $8,270. This left a balance of $6,238.82 in the undesignated fund, which is to be allocated by you today.

As, at the last Annual Meeting, we had more or less obligated ourselves for $7,000 for increase in professors’ salaries, and for honours work, and we realized in December that our balance in spite of the generosity of the alumnae, would not be quite adequate to cover our obligation, the Chairman of the Finance Committee sent a letter to the Class Collectors, asking them to urge their members to pay up their pledges promptly, and if possible to increase the amounts. The response was so overwhelming that the Chairman of the Finance Committee in her report will tell you about it in detail.

The principal of the Life Membership Fund during the year increased $1,560 from new life memberships, and $60 from the profit on a bond called for redemption. Two $1,000 bonds were purchased and at the end of the year there was an uninvested balance of $796.18.

As you may remember, with the beginning of this year all members who have failed to pay their dues for two successive years are to be dropped from the Association. On January first there were 51 members in arrears for three or more years, forty for two years and thirty-seven for one year,—128 in all, who cease to be members. This is not a large number compared with that of 1½ years ago, when a strenuous effort was made to reach these delinquent members. The response was most gratifying as the delay was for the most part due to negligence. Last year, too, the
results were good, but not quite so good as the year before, as many people in arrears were not in a financial condition to pay.

A final notice for the year was sent to these members and we hope they will respond as we are very loath to drop members. When extenuating circumstances have been brought to the notice of the Board, they have at times thought it wise to remit dues for a time to allow membership to be retained. In this connection, we should like to call your attention to the great help it is to the Association to have dues paid promptly. Delay means extra expense not only in postage and clerical work, but also in loss of interest on the funds. Life memberships too are very desirable from the point of view of the Association, as they are the only way in which the principal grows.

PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET

In drawing up the budget for 1931, we have made a number of changes which we wish to submit for your consideration today. We have tried to follow more closely the plan used by the auditors in the annual report, to state more clearly the purpose of the various expenditures, and to gauge more accurately the amounts involved, in order to have a clearer idea of our obligations for the ensuing year. This has involved the rearrangement of some items, and the elimination of others, as you see from the copies before you.

In estimating receipts from dues, no change was made, for while each year ought normally to yield a slight increase, this year may be an exception, as it will be the first one in which will be applied the new rule of dropping members who are two years in arrears.

The Life Membership also should show a continuous increase, and as funds already in hand are almost sufficient for the purchase of an additional bond, income from Life Membership Fund was raised $50 to $950.

As we receive $50 in income from the invested principal of the Rhoads Scholarship Fund, it seemed more intelligible to insert a special item for that income, and then increase the amount recorded under “Rhoads Scholarships” to $500, the amount we actually hand over to the College.

As the only miscellaneous income we have ever received has been in connection with the BULLETIN, it seemed advisable to include under the general heading “Bulletin” all income from that source and to omit the word advertising as well as the item “miscellaneous” further down.

Under disbursements, the item for salaries was raised to $7,050 to conform to the salaries now in effect. This represents an increase of $400 over last year.

There was no change made in the total amount budgeted for operations, but office equipment was reduced to $300, and the “miscellaneous” amount raised to $150 as those amounts seemed more in keeping with our actual expenditures.

Since many Alumnae are keenly interested in present-day campus life and point of view, it has been decided to devote a page to “Campus Notes” which would be contributed by an undergraduate. As it would not be fair to take an undergraduate’s time without remuneration, we have increased the item “Mailing and Miscellaneous” under “BULLETIN” to include this $100. In discussing this provision in the Board, the point was brought out that while we were diverting this amount from the College, a salary could serve somewhat the same purpose as a scholarship. This raises the budget for the BULLETIN from $3,125 to $3,225.
### BUDGET FOR 1931

#### Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dues</td>
<td>$6,650.00</td>
<td>$6,650.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulletin</td>
<td>1,600.00</td>
<td>1,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Life Membership Fund Investments</td>
<td>900.00</td>
<td>950.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Rhoads Scholarships Fund Investments</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td>250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Interest</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td></td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$9,450.00</td>
<td>$9,500.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Appropriation from Alumnae Fund
- 1930: 8,270.00
- 1931: 7,020.00
- Total: $17,720.00

#### Disbursements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>6,500.00</td>
<td>7,050.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>$400.00</td>
<td>$400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>175.00</td>
<td>175.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone &amp; Telegraph</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditors</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Equipment</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,825.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Bulletin

- Salary of Editor ($600.00 included in salaries above)
- Printing: 2,600.00
- Mailing & Miscellaneous: 525.00
- Total: 3,125.00

#### Expenses of Local Organizations
- 500.00

#### Other Expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Council</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executives</td>
<td>650.00</td>
<td>650.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committees</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues in other Associations</td>
<td>170.00</td>
<td>170.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve Fund for possible increase of salaries</td>
<td>150.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Questionnaire to keep up records</td>
<td>450.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing Rhoads Scholarships to $500 each</td>
<td>450.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President Park's Fund</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit on Register</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumnae Festivities</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$17,720.00</td>
<td>$16,520.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In previous budgets, under the heading, "Traveling," were the items—Council, Executives & Committees. The word, "traveling," was so inaccurate that it was dropped and the items placed under "Other Expenditures," the budget for executives and committees combined under one heading, and the amount reduced to $650 which is more than is usually expended.

You will notice that the item "Expenses of Local Organizations" has no amount assigned to it. We should like some discussion as to whether the item be retained. It is the general opinion of the Board, (and, I think, of the Council, as gathered from the discussion last year), that established branch organizations, so far as possible, finance themselves, and only when unable to do so, should appeal be made to the central organization.

This, too, has been the policy followed by the branches as only a nominal amount was asked for by the branches. It has therefore seemed desirable to the Board to omit the item, and to draw on the Emergency Fund in answer to any appeals made by the branch organizations.

As the deficit on the Register has been paid, there was no need for further appropriation.

In view of the several items added to those to be provided for by the Emergency Fund, that amount was raised from $500 to $750.

As there are always various expenses connected with the annual meetings, class reunions, etc., such as hiring a band, guests at dinner in February and June, flowers for decorations, stationery for invitations, etc., a new item, "Alumnae Festivities," was entered, to which $150 was assigned.

This makes the total budget $16,520, a reduction of $1,200 for this year, while the appropriation from the Alumnae Fund at $7,020 represents a decrease of $1,250.

Margaret E. Brusstar, 1903, Treasurer.

January 22, 1931.

REPORT UPON AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS

We have audited the accounts of The Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College for the calendar year 1930, and found them to be correct.

We verified the cash on hand by actual count, and that in the various funds on deposit at the banks by correspondence with the depositories. The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives & Granting Annuities confirmed the securities called for by the accounts as being in its custody, with the exception of $1,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Ref. & Genl. 5s, 1995, purchased December 16, 1930, which we examined at the office of the Association.

We verified the income from securities owned, and other receipts as recorded in the books were found to have been duly deposited in the banks.

Annexed we submit the following statements:
Balance Sheet, December 31, 1930.
General Income and Expense Account for the calendar year 1930.
Alumnae Fund for the calendar year 1930.
Loan Fund Receipts and Disbursements for the calendar year 1930.
Life Membership Fund Receipts and Disbursements for the calendar year 1930.
Life Membership Fund Securities Owned, December 31, 1930, at Cost.
Carola Woerishoffer Fund Securities Owned, December 31, 1930, at Book Values.

Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery.
BALANCE SHEET, December 31, 1930

ASSETS:

Loan Fund:
Loans to students:
   Class of 1925 and prior ........................................... $2,018.00
   Classes since 1925 ............................................... 15,729.94
   ________________________________________________________ 17,747.94
Cash ............................................................... 558.07
   ________________________________________________________ 18,306.01

Life Membership Fund:
   Investments at cost, as annexed .................................... 17,901.73
   Cash ............................................................... 796.18
   ________________________________________________________ 18,697.91

Carola Woerishoffer Fund:
   Investments at book values, as annexed ........................... 1,600.00
   Cash ............................................................... 570.76
   ________________________________________________________ 2,170.76

Alumnae Fund:
   $1,000 Missouri Pacific 1-5s, 1965 (Rhoads Fund) .............. 995.75
   Cash ............................................................... 12,699.01
   ________________________________________________________ 13,694.76

General Fund, cash .................................................. 500.00
   ________________________________________________________ 53,369.44

LIABILITIES:

Loan Fund:
   Balance, January 1, 1930 ......................................... $15,934.50
   Interest received during year .................................... 296.51
   Gifts from Parents’ Fund ......................................... 1,000.00
   Gifts from individuals and from Class of 1929 .................. 575.00
   ________________________________________________________ 17,806.01
Loans due individuals ............................................... 500.00
   ________________________________________________________ 18,306.01

Life Membership Fund:
   Balance, January 1, 1930 ......................................... 17,077.91
   Life memberships received during year ........................... 1,560.00
   Profit from redemption of bond ................................... 60.00
   ________________________________________________________ 18,697.91

Carola Woerishoffer Fund:
   Principal:
      Balance, January 1, 1930 ...................................... 1,950.00
   Interest:
      Balance, January 1, 1930 ...................................... $121.99
      Amount received during year ................................... 98.77
      ____________________________________________________ 220.76
   ________________________________________________________ 2,170.76
Alumnae Fund, as annexed ........................................... 13,694.76
General Fund .......................................................... 500.00
   ________________________________________________________ 53,369.44
# GENERAL INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT

## INCOME:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dues</td>
<td>$6,746.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumnae Contributions for the Association</td>
<td>6,147.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALUMNAE BULLETIN:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising</td>
<td>$1,681.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Income</td>
<td>15.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address Book</td>
<td>34.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Life Membership Fund</td>
<td>870.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Alumnae Fund Investment</td>
<td>49.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on Bank Accounts</td>
<td>619.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>$16,164.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## EXPENSES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BULLETIN:</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>$2,524.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary of Editor</td>
<td>600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mailing</td>
<td>296.37</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>$3,420.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Alumnae Secretary</td>
<td>2,866.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant to Alumnae Secretary</td>
<td>1,783.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookkeeper</td>
<td>1,476.70</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>6,126.58</td>
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<tr>
<td>Traveling:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Council</td>
<td>1,362.86</td>
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<tr>
<td>Executives</td>
<td>376.32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Committees</td>
<td>75.42</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>1,814.60</td>
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<td>Emergency Fund:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extra Clerical Assistance</td>
<td>96.91</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alumnae Festivities</td>
<td>144.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumnae Register Deficit</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>1,241.84</td>
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<tr>
<td>President’s Fund</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>James E. Rhoads Scholarships</td>
<td>500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alumnae Register and Questionnaire</td>
<td>267.71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>411.04</td>
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<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>623.74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office Supplies and Equipment</td>
<td>122.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telephone and Telegraph</td>
<td>56.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues in Other Associations</td>
<td>170.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Collectors’ Expenses</td>
<td>56.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>351.64</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>$16,164.13</td>
</tr>
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</table>
## ALUMNAE FUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Designated</th>
<th>Undesignated</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, January 1, 1930</td>
<td>$8,299.43</td>
<td>$7,037.45</td>
<td>$15,336.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer of Income, year 1929</td>
<td>24.50</td>
<td>24.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>24,487.40</td>
<td>12,504.66</td>
<td>36,992.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$32,762.33</strong></td>
<td><strong>$19,566.61</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$52,328.94</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Disbursements:

- **From Receipts and Transfers**
  - Alumnae Association, transferred to general income and expense account: $6,147.84
  - Bryn Mawr College for increases in academic salaries: 6,000.00
  - Bryn Mawr College for Library: 1,037.45
  - Furnishings for Goodhart Hall: $5,180.36
  - Regional Scholarships: 12,950.00
  - Auditorium of the Students’ Building: 314.23
  - Special Scholarships: 4,236.98
  - Latin Department: 10.00
  - French Department: 105.00
  - Faculty Endowment: 806.54
  - President’s Fund: 22.00
  - Class of 1893: 60.00
  - Gift of Class of 1896 to Miss King’s Department: 10.00
  - Radnor Dining Room: 15.00
  - Bench Fund: 8.78
  - Marion Reilly Fund: 130.00
  - Archaeology: 100.00
  - Harriet Randolph Memorial Fund: 1,500.00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Disbursements</th>
<th>$25,448.89</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Balances, December 31, 1930:

#### Designated:

- Furnishings for Goodhart Hall: $2,080.63
- James E. Rhoads:
  - $1,000 Missouri Pacific 1-5s, 1965: $995.75
  - Cash: 167.06
  - Total: 1,162.81
- Class of 1898, gift for Portrait of President Park: 4,070.00
- Undesignated Funds, subject to appropriation: 6,381.32

**Undesignated Funds, subject to appropriation:** $13,694.76
# LOAN FUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, January 1, 1930</td>
<td>$1,163.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repayment of Loans by Students</td>
<td>$2,491.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on Loans</td>
<td>267.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on Bank Balances</td>
<td>28.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gift from the Parents' Fund, Bryn Mawr College</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifts from Individuals and from Class of 1929</td>
<td>575.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans from Individuals</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
<td>4,863.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Disbursements:                                                             |          |
| Loans to Students                                                         | 5,468.50 |
| Balance in Girard Trust Co., December 31, 1930                            | $558.07  |
| **Total Disbursements**                                                   | 6,026.57 |

# LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance, January 1, 1930</td>
<td>$176.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Memberships</td>
<td>$1,560.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwestern Power &amp; Light 5s, 1943 called</td>
<td>1,050.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
<td>2,610.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Disbursements:                                                             |          |
| Purchases of Securities                                                   | 2,786.18 |
| Balance, December 31, 1930                                                 | $796.18  |

# LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Securities Owned, December 31, 1930, at Cost</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1,000 Allegheny Corp. Coll. Tr. 5s, 1944</td>
<td>$997.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 Allegheny Corp. Coll. Tr. 5s, 1950</td>
<td>980.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 American Gas &amp; Electric Co. 5s, 2028</td>
<td>964.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 Baltimore &amp; Ohio R. R. Ref. &amp; Gen. 5s, 1995</td>
<td>1,010.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 Georgia Power Co. 1-5s, 1967</td>
<td>972.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 Argentine Nation 6s, 1960</td>
<td>987.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 Public Service Electric &amp; Gas Co. 1-5s, 1965</td>
<td>1,029.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 Ohio Edison Co. 1-5s, 1957</td>
<td>990.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 Penna. R. R. Co. 5s, 1964</td>
<td>1,040.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 Baltimore &amp; Ohio R. R. Co. Genl. Mtge. 5s, 1995</td>
<td>1,029.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 Indianapolis Water Co. 1-5½s, 1953</td>
<td>480.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 Penna. Power Co. 1-5s, 1956</td>
<td>995.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135 shs. Lehigh Coal &amp; Navigation Co.</td>
<td>3,513.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,000 New York Power &amp; Light Corp. 4½s, 1967</td>
<td>1,912.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 Columbia Gas &amp; Electric 5s, 1952</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Securities Owned</strong></td>
<td>$17,901.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# CAROLA WOERISHOFFER FUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Securities Owned, December 31, 1930, at Book Values</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1,000 Ohio State Telephone Co. Con. &amp; Ref. 5s, 1944</td>
<td>$950.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 Chicago Railways Co. 1-5s, 1927</td>
<td>650.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Securities Owned</strong></td>
<td>$1,600.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

MADAM CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION:

The Finance Committee has, during the last year, been obliged to accept, with reluctance and regret, the resignation of two of its members, Cornelia Halsey Kellogg, 1900, and Eleanor Marquand Forsyth, 1919. Lillian Davis Philip, 1920, has been appointed by the Executive Committee to fill one of these vacancies. We extend to Cora Baird Jeans, 1896, our sincere thanks for the full term she has now served, and announce the appointment of Josephine Stetson, 1928, in her place.

This Association, at its last meeting, accepted the recommendation of the Finance Committee and pledged itself to raise $7,000 over and above the budgetary requirements, for the purpose of increasing academic salaries and of extending honours work, and it voted further to place the Marion Reilly Fund on its list of objectives.

The Class Collectors were accordingly called to meet in New York City in March and in November, to discuss with the Chairman of the Alumnae Fund the ways of raising this money. The importance of personal appeals is always stressed at these conferences, but the material prepared by the office and by our Publicity Director, and sent with the letters of the Collectors, is also of great value, and last Spring the little red and black maps of the campus were particularly much admired.

This year, our promise of $7,000 to President Park was $1,000 more than we had promised in 1929; our Association budget was also $1,000 more than in 1929, because of the deficit on the Alumnae Register, which we had taken over from the College. In December, we were faced with the possibility of a deficit in our Fund that would almost equal this $2,000; and both the Finance and the Executive Committees were agreed that we must call on the Class Collectors to help in completing our pledge. Immediately after the first of January, therefore, the Chairman appealed to the Collectors for assistance, and was overwhelmed by the results. Before it seemed possible that a letter could have reached the nearest destination, answers came rushing back, answers full of cheer and full of cheques. Within two weeks the problem was how to stop them. We had asked that the contributions be marked "for the 1930 Fund" lest the auditors insist on crediting everything that arrived after the first of January to the 1931 accounts; and it was thus impossible, though frightfully tempting, to hold the surplus money and count it in this year. There were 104 contributors to a total of $1,160, when we closed the Fund. My notes of thanks were necessarily hurried and brief, and I welcome this opportunity of expressing to the Class Collectors our admiration and our gratitude.

The Treasurer of the Marion Reilly Fund, who had already, when we adopted the Fund, collected a large amount of cash and pledges, asked that she be allowed to continue custodian of the sum raised before the last meeting of this Association. The policy of the Finance Committee, of holding all such funds in its own keeping, was at that time approved by your vote. But it was felt that the circumstances of the Marion Reilly Fund were unusual, and decided that all the Treasurer asked for, and further, all sums collected during the year for this objective, be turned over to her. We now ask your approval of our action. We submit the following report from Marion Parris Smith, Treasurer:
"An informal report of receipts, up to and including January 29, 1931.
Gifts and installments on pledges ............................................ $8,450.13
Interest on investments and savings account .................................. 506.84
Additional pledges due by June, 1935 ........................................ 11,370.00

Total ....................................................................................... $20,326.97
Amount still to be raised ......................................................... 4,673.03
Total ....................................................................................... $25,000.00

Of the cash received, $8,866.99 has been invested in nine $1,000 bonds bought
under or at par, at a price that averages 98. The annual income from these bonds
amounts to $437.50, the interest on the savings account for the past two years has
amounted to about $30 a year, bringing the present income from the Fund to $467.50,
which is at present being added to the principal of the Fund. . . .

"I hope very much to get gifts and pledges to complete the Fund by June of
this year. . . ."

The investments of the Alumnae Association have as in the past been entrusted
to a sub-committee of the Finance Committee, and I am filing their report herewith.
I am filing also the complete report of the Alumnae Fund, which will be printed
in the BULLETIN and in the pamphlet that we issue later.

With the payment of the final $3,000 due the College on the Yellin iron work
contract, at the time of the last Annual Meeting, our indebtedness to the College
for Goodhart Hall furnishings was cleared. From additional funds that have been
coming in on pledges not yet fully paid, $1,000 was given to the College to be used
for permanent stage lighting fixtures, in order to avoid the great expense involved in
renting them. There is still an unexpended balance of $2,188.63 awaiting the
decision of the College as to the most urgent needs for equipment. There is still
nearly $1,000 outstanding in unpaid pledges.

About $740 was paid for the illuminated book containing the list of class contribu-
tions and memorials to the furnishings; the book now rests, chained to the lectern, in
the lobby of Goodhart Hall.

As the academic necessities of the College continue this year much the same as
last, and as practically all those members of the Board of Directors of the College
and of the Alumnae Association, who act on the Joint Alumnae Fund Committee, are
at present meeting as members of the Special Committee on the Financial Policy of the
College, it was agreed that a meeting of the Joint Fund Committee might well be
omitted this year, and that the same recommendations as to the aims of the Alumnae
Fund, as were made last February, be submitted to this meeting. We recommend,
accordingly, that the objects of the Alumnae Fund for 1931 be:
1. Increases in academic salaries
2. Extension of Honours work
and that the amount to be raised be $7,000.

More than a year ago, the Chairman of the Eastern Pennsylvania Alumnae
Association wrote to the Finance Committee, requesting an opinion of their plan to
raise a guarantee fund for scholarships; this was, to ask groups of Alumnae to give
stated sums annually for a period of four years each. We appreciated very much being
consulted in the matter, and considered it very carefully, but we finally concluded that
we could approve of such a scheme only if pledges were to be obtained from non-
Bryn Mawr people. This has seemed, perhaps, a very difficult suggestion, and the Finance Chairman has met and corresponded with a number of the members of the Eastern Pennsylvania Association, and with their Councillor, Mrs. Fleischmann, to discuss it. We find ourselves, however, more assured of the validity of our stand than we were in the beginning. For not only is there the grave danger, long since conceded, of tiring out our own Alumnae by the multiplicity of our appeals, but the loss of an opportunity to interest a whole community in Bryn Mawr. For the Alumna, who as a member of a Scholarships Committee goes about in her own town to ask for help in sending a local girl of promise to Bryn Mawr, has a splendid chance to describe the college and to attract other young women to it. She must inform herself of our newest academic developments, she must keep vivid in her own heart a picture of the campus. Naturally, her attachment to the college as it was, is revived, and a new bond of interest in the college as it is now, is created. We should be very loath to give up these occasions of holding our own more closely and of gaining many new friends.

The Finance Committee is pleased to report that two of its members were invited to attend a meeting of the Central Scholarships and Loan Fund Committee, shortly before the Council in Indianapolis, to talk over a crisis in the affairs of the Loan Fund. We were heartily in favor of the plans proposed by Miss Gilman and carried out successfully, as you will hear from her report.

The Finance Committee has been represented on the special committee which it recommended to the Association last February, the Committee on the Financial Policy of the College. While Mrs. Maclay is not yet ready to hand in a final report, we do all of us feel that we have under her able guidance accomplished a great deal, and that it is important to grant this Committee another year of life.

The Bulletin Committee has been kind enough to print in each issue of the Bulletin a Form of Bequest that is simple but legal, to which we call the attention of all our members and friends. We brought to the Council a rather vague suggestion of annuities and feel so much encouraged by the interest shown in them that we propose to make a more careful study and bring to you some concrete plan.

The Council also expressed its interest in the rumor that the Collins property, on the Gulph Road, opposite Dalton and the Infirmary, was for sale, and asked the Finance Committee to make further inquiries. The matter has been discussed by the Special Committee of Directors and Alumnae, and while there is little doubt in our minds but that we could sell stock or bonds enough to buy these seven acres for the College, we do not yet see a way clear to paying the annual interest of some ten thousand dollars or more, or of eventually paying off the principal. We must ask a longer time to consider a matter so important to the College.

We have been requested to mention the fact that the Harriet Randolph Fund has been completed, and that the $5,000 which the class of 1889 and other Alumnae have contributed as our half of the Fund, has been paid over to Mr. Scattergood, Treasurer of the College.

We close this report with our accustomed plea: that contributions to the Alumnae Fund be sent in undesignated.

Respectfully submitted,

Caroline Florence Lexow, 1908,

For the Finance Committee and the Alumnae Fund.
REPORT OF THE ALUMNAE FUND FOR 1930

Funds contributed by Alumnae through the Alumnae Association

Designated:
Regional Scholarships ................................................................. $12,950.00
Special Scholarships ................................................................. 4,236.98
Faculty Endowment .................................................................... 800.00
Harriet Randolph Memorial ....................................................... 1,305.00
Books, French Department ......................................................... 105.00
Advanced for Class of 1897 ......................................................... 43.33
Books, Latin Department ............................................................ 10.00
Portrait Fund ........................................................................... 230.00
Goodhart Hall Furnishings ......................................................... 4,215.54
Archaeology Department ........................................................... 100.00
President's Fund ..................................................................... 22.00
Gift to Miss King's Department ................................................ 10.00
Marion Reilly Memorial .............................................................. 130.00

$24,157.85

Undesignated ........................................................................ 12,504.66

$36,662.51

Pledged in 1925—Collected, 1930:
Auditorium ................................................................................ $320.77
Bench Fund—Goodhart Hall ...................................................... 8.78

329.55

Total collected ........................................................................ $36,992.06 $36,992.06

Funds contributed by Alumnae sent direct to the College

Books ....................................................................................... $ 880.00
Art Department ........................................................................ 97.50
Grace Dodge Division Carola Woerishoffer Dept. ......................... 2,950.00
Regional Scholarships .............................................................. 350.00
Special Scholarships and Fellowships ...................................... 2,525.23
Special Honours ...................................................................... 2,000.00
Special Lectures ...................................................................... 375.00
Horace White Greek Literature Prize ......................................... 50.00
Charlotte Angas Scott Fund ...................................................... 60.00
Payments on Old Pledges:
Auditorium ............................................................................... 192.78
Bench Fund ............................................................................ 226.95

9,707.46

Estate of Edith Lawrence for Library ........................................ 1,300.00

11,007.46

Grand Total ............................................................................ $47,999.52
(In addition there are outstanding $488.75 on 1930 pledges.)

COMPARATIVE TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of</th>
<th>Alumnae Fund</th>
<th>Paid to College</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributors</td>
<td>Designated</td>
<td>Undesignated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>$24,157.85</td>
<td>$12,504.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>40,910.81</td>
<td>11,304.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Association paid to the College from its collections

1930 $32,110.84
1929 $37,163.67

1930 $47,999.52
1929 77,963.36
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE
COMMEMORATION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE FOUNDING OF THE COLLEGE

Madam President, Members of the Alumnae Association:

A year ago, you voted your approval of the appointment of a Committee of Alumnae to confer with a Committee of the Board of Directors of the College on a general financial policy, with a view to the commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the College, and you expected that Committee to bring you its findings at the next Annual Meeting. But though the appointments were speedily made, and the work begun, it was not found possible to bring you today more than an explanation and a request that if you approve of our purpose and procedure, as we shall outline it to you, you will allow us to continue for another year.

To plan a suitable recognition of Bryn Mawr's Fiftieth Anniversary meant, first of all, a careful analysis of college needs, which in itself, seemed a simple matter. Needs are usually obvious, but an interest in them fosters a curious mushroom-like growth, disproportionate to any quickly available funds. So, almost at the start, the idea was conceived, that if a ten-year program for the all-around development of the College could be planned with provision for raising additional revenue to balance increased expenditures, periodic crises would be avoided and great benefit to the College would accrue.

From such a program it would be a simple matter and a sound one, either to make a choice in the coming celebration or to adopt the entire plan; the preparation of it as you may well imagine, is a complicated affair involving much time and effort, especially on the part of the Committee of the Directors on whom the main brunt of the work has already fallen and who concur with us in the opinion that we are not yet ready to state conclusions which are final.

This Committee you will be interested to know, has Mr. Thomas Raeburn White as Chairman. Its members are President Park, Mr. Jones, Mr. Scattergood, Mr. Rhoads, Mr. Thomas, Mrs. Slade and Mrs. Otey.

Our own Committee started with seven members but Katharine Sergeant White, '14, soon found our work, added to her other responsibilities, too great a burden and much to our regret, offered her resignation. This left us a Committee of six at a crucial stage of our proceedings when we felt a new member would be at a disadvantage in sharing commitments in the endorsement of which she had no part. So we waited, and now are rewarded, as you will be glad to hear, by Millicent Carey's promise to join us. In the future also, Mrs. Slade, as liaison officer between the two Committees, will meet with us whenever possible.

We have had nine meetings—seven alone and two with the Committee of the Directors. After defining our purpose, we set to work studying the College finances as set forth in the Treasurer's comprehensive reports. Then we went to Bryn Mawr and spent some very productive hours with the Comptroller, Mr. Hurst, who not only explained much that we did not understand, but compiled and rearranged figures to illustrate his explanation.

We also toured the campus and saw the need of many vital repairs and changes that become necessary when buildings reach a certain age. Then as we creaked up the stairs of Dalton and saw the Biology Laboratory just as it was in the days of

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Dr. Morgan thirty years ago, when fireproof buildings and modern equipment were certainly the exception, we realized how friendly it all was—and how out of date. It did not take much imagination to see what a new Science Building would mean to the College in attracting a clever young scientist, both student and teacher—who might otherwise so easily be lured elsewhere.

We could not help thinking also of the Library and its greatly needed new wing. We pictured the halls, hygienic with new plumbing, with roofs that no longer leak, with sitting rooms that invite; the heel-catching boardwalks replaced by landscaped paths, and somewhere on the Campus a new dormitory for the new group of students who will make the College a better and more economical teaching unit.

But expenditures for the plant did not occupy the Committee to the exclusion of consideration of the Academic development of the College. On the basis of comparative studies made of our teaching staff and salary scales, with those of eleven other colleges—both women's and men's—we came to the conclusion that if a building program, such as has been touched on, can be carried out, and tuition increased, we can, by enlarging our student body approximately one hundred, still retain about the same academic overhead and yet provide from income, first, the necessary major repairs and replacements, and then salary increases.

This does not mean that when the beautiful scheme is completed, alumnae will be able to sit down with us in rapt admiration of it, for even if the College by searching economies and progressive business policies, helps itself to an easier financial position, and kind friends give us, as we hope, our buildings, there will still be many crying needs. Among these—the debt for Wyndham, housing for the faculty, pensions and scholarships loom most largely. If you wish us to give them our consideration—allow our committee to continue another year.

Louise Fleischmann Maclay, 1906, Chairman
Anne Kidder Wilson, 1903
Caroline Chadwick-Collins, 1905
Caroline Florence Lexow, 1908
Ruth Cheney Streeter, 1918
Josephine Young, 1928

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Nominating Committee at present consists of Elizabeth Nields Bancroft, 1898, Frances Childs, 1923, Kathleen Johnston Morrison, 1921, Eleanor Little Aldrich, 1905, and Natalie Swift, 1913, recently appointed to replace Margaret Corwin whose term of office had expired. Since the last annual meeting of the Association the following nominations have been made by this Committee:

For Alumnae Directors
Virginia McKenney Claiborne, 1908
Florance Waterbury, 1905

For District Councillors
District I. Marguerite Mellen Dewey, 1913
District II. Jeanne Kerr Fleischmann, 1910
District IV. Adeline Werner Vorys, 1916
District V. Isabel Lynde Dammann, 1905
District VII. Jere Bensberg Johnson, 1924
This is double the number of nominations which would be required on a normal year when there is no ballot of officers for the Executive Board to be prepared and is owing to the necessity of bridging a transition period between the old and new method of making nominations for Alumnae Directors and District Councillors. Until a year ago all these nominations were made by the Executive Board but at the meeting of the Association on February 1, 1930, an amendment to the By-Laws was passed giving all nominations into the hands of the Nominating Committee of the Association. It is obvious that this action has added greatly to the duties and responsibilities of the Committee. Hitherto a member during her four-year term of office has assisted in the selection of candidates to fill ten positions; now the number has jumped up to twenty-seven or twenty-eight. It is felt by many alumnae, and especially those who have had experience serving on the Committee or who are otherwise familiar with its work, that this four-year term is too long. In order to secure a wide representation of interests on the Committee it is advisable to have some range of geographical distribution in its personnel and that alone necessitates a vast amount of correspondence, especially on the part of the Chairman. Conscientious and exhaustive search of alumnae material cannot be carried on without much investigation and consultation in all directions by letter, wire, telephone and personal interview. The occasional meeting of the Committee is a complicated affair to arrange and attendance generally entails considerable effort and self-sacrifice by some of the members. It would be easier to secure interested, faithful workers if the term of office were shortened and this applies particularly to the Chairman. It would also be possible, by changing more frequently, to obtain greater variety in the geographical distribution of the Committee membership. There is another aspect of the matter even more important to the Association. The present system requires four consecutive nominations for Alumnae Directors to be made by one group which seems too many to leave to the judgment of so small a number of alumnae.

By the amendment which is to be voted upon at this meeting provision is made for shortening the term of office of all members of the Committee and for a change of two members each year. The proposal to have some of the Committee appointed for two years and others for three years is simply in order to make the rotation move smoothly. A good deal of thought was put into working out this arrangement and we hope it will meet with your approval.

ELEANOR LITTLE ALDRICH, 1905,
Chairman.

AMENDMENT TO THE BY-LAWS

PRESENT
ARTICLE XI.
Committees

SECTION 8. (a). The Nominating Committee shall consist of five members. Each member shall hold office for four years or until the appointment and qualification of her successor.

PROPOSED
ARTICLE XI.
Committees

SECTION 8. (a). The Nominating Committee shall consist of five members, three of whom shall hold office for three years, or until the appointment and qualification of their successors, and two for two years, or until the appointment and qualification of their successors.
(Note: The Executive Board shall make its appointment in such manner that the scheme shall go into operation in 1932.)
DR. FONGER DE HAAN

By the death of Dr. Fonger De Haan on December 21st, 1930, the field of Spanish studies loses a scholar of rare erudition and a figure of unusual individuality and picturesqueness. Born in Leeuwarden, Holland, of a family of marked intellectual interests, Dr. De Haan studied the classical and modern languages at the Universities of Leiden and Groningen from 1879-1885. According to his own account, his University career was varied by his interest in duelling and other reckless extra-curricular activities,—an interest which perhaps had some influence in his decision to leave home for the United States, as he did in 1885. In that year he obtained a position as Instructor in Modern Languages at Lehigh University, which he held for six years. Registered from 1891-1895 as graduate student in the Romance Department of the Johns Hopkins University, he spent the year 1892-1893 at the Universidad Central at Madrid, and on his return was appointed Assistant in the Romance Department at Johns Hopkins. During the summer of 1894 he studied with Don Marcelino Menéndez y Pelayo at Santander and under his direction began the investigations which he afterward embodied in his thesis presented for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Johns Hopkins: An Outline of the Novela Picaresca in Spain. This study, although its author was unable to rework it as he hoped to do before presenting it to the public, is recognized as fundamental to the study of picaresque literature in Spain. Dr. De Haan was granted the doctor's degree in 1895 and continued to teach at the Hopkins until 1897, when he was appointed Professor of Spanish at Bryn Mawr. His active connection with the College did not, however, begin until 1898, since he was appointed with the understanding that he should have a year of travel and study in Europe before entering upon his teaching. It was my good fortune to begin the study of Spanish with him in the fall of 1898 and to remain under his direction until 1902.

The range of Dr. Haan's learning was broad and deep. He had a thorough foundation in the classical languages and was widely read in English and French as well as in Dutch and German. His knowledge of Spanish literature embraced all periods from the earliest to the contemporary. But profound as was his interest in the literature of Spain, his enthusiasm for the Spanish language seems to me to have been even more deeply felt; and of all its aspects, the modern colloquial language had for him the strongest fascination. He never tired of seeking the origin and minutely correct interpretation of obscure Spanish idioms and figures of speech and he was a mine of recondite information about little known local customs. An involved construction or an abstruse allusion was an instant challenge to his imagination and his erudition.

As a teacher Dr. Haan was exacting, for his standards of excellence were high. Perfect clarity of thinking and absolute accuracy of expression were the unattainable goals which he set before his students. One of his methods of training in niceness of thinking and in meticulous observation was the detailed analysis of a given text. In this exercise his own highly developed sense of the fine shades of meaning of words or phrases was conspicuous. A page of Spanish text commented by Dr. De Haan looked like an interlinear translation. In spite of his strict requirements, however, he was quick to see a real effort for improvement on the part of his students and generous in co-operation with them to the limit of his time and energy.

(25)
Although he had both the gifts and the equipment of the investigator, Dr. De Haan published almost nothing. His mind was critical rather than creative, and he was, moreover, much more interested in accumulating knowledge for his private satisfaction and amusement, than for increasing his glory as a scholar in the eyes of the world. He may have been a little lazy as well, and loath to bestow upon any piece of work the time and care which his own sense of perfection so inescapably demanded of him.

As a friend Dr. De Haan was loyal and generous, but on the personal side his most engaging trait was his devotion to his mother. He always spent the summer vacation with her and from the middle of the winter to the close of the college year regularly refrained from cutting his hair because she preferred to see it long. Until her death, he sailed every year from New York with at least two inches of yellow hair about his collar.

No one who frequented the Bryn Mawr campus during the early days of his professorship can ever forget his picturesque figure, his cane, his wide-brimmed black felt hat and his sweeping bow. An ostrich plume upon his hat and a ruff about his neck, and he might have stepped out of some Dutch or Spanish canvas of the seventeenth century. He retired from Bryn Mawr in 1924 to spend his remaining years in his native village, where he lived almost as a recluse.

CAROLINE B. BOURLAND, Ph.D. 1905.

ON THE CAMPUS

by LUCY SANBORN, 1932

January on Campus is dedicated to the “Lib.” Chapels, speakers and organized athletics withdraw their claims, leaving the field to things of the intellect. The Undergraduate adopts her own little corner in the library and appears there before and after tea with a surprising degree of regularity. New acquaintances spring up across piles of notes and groups of books. Students wander vaguely up the aisles, trailing behind them the traditional atmosphere of mid-year melancholy. The glow of the fires—in the morning real comfort, in the evening subtle allies of drowsiness—seems the point around which this busy season centers. Pages flutter, leaves turn, logs crackle occasionally until quarter of ten brings the faint dingle of the warning bell and the cry of “Sandwiches,” and we gradually filter out into the cool damp air and walk across the soft muddy ground to our halls.

This year, as Miss Young hinted last month, has seen for the first time the shortening of the mid-year period by elimination of many examinations and the introduction of full-year courses with reports due early in February and examinations in May. The result has been much more successful than we expected, and the practical problems arising from preparation for examinations and reading for reports at the same time do not seem, at least at first glance—for it is hardly February—to have been difficult of solution. Many of those doing advanced work have two or three reports combined with perhaps one examination. The period thus gives the time for concentrated labor on one subject which was so rare under the old system and which is so essential to satisfactory scholarship. Those who have more examinations seem to find the shortened period a blessing, for individual schedules are scarcely more laborious than they were under the two-week schedule, and the terrible tragedy of examinations on the first and last days seems easier to bear. The formal expression of
Undergraduate opinion on the success of the new plans for mid-years rests with the Curriculum Committee and we venture to predict a favorable reaction, although the report previous to mid-years recommended a return to the old ways.

The matter of required subjects has at last passed beyond the point of recommendations. Beginning at once, we are allowed a choice between a unit of first-year Greek, first-year Latin and first-year English. A full unit of philosophy is required instead of half a unit of psychology and half a unit of philosophy. A unit of English composition and one of science are required, making four units in all. A certain freedom of choice is allowed those majoring in science. It is impossible at present to estimate the effects of such a change. Criticism of the new curriculum was hardly valid until the question of required work had been settled, for this second change constituted a major part of the intended reform. Whether or not the press of over-work and the general discontent will slowly subside remains to be seen. Already, however, students are making new adjustments under this new liberty, and are dropping work which they had carried for the first semester. A certain amount of dissatisfaction is involved, for some among us had systematically undertaken to finish our "requireds" early, and hence do not profit by the change, although we still have a year at College. The obvious solution, to enforce the old requirements for the classes now in College, presented great difficulties, for the present half-unit courses in psychology and philosophy will no longer be given. This final great change we hail as the beginning of a new time of stability and peace. The maladjustments of a period of flux are already subsiding.

But there is Before and After, and normal college interests cropped up in two important events previous to the mid-year period. Indeed, all activity did not cease during examinations, for were not the dials of Taylor Clock brightly gilded before our very eyes as we strolled past to the "Lib"? On January 6th, the Undergraduate Association presented Lewis Browne, author of This Believing World, who spoke on "A Morality for the Intelligent," discussing the moral attitude of the savage, the average man and the intelligent minority. In spite of amusing references to unemployment and apples in the garden of Eden, Mr. Browne ended with a pessimistic view of the hard-fought and laborious nature of a new morality. On January 14th, the third concert of the Bryn Mawr Series was given by Harold Bauer. Playing to the rather small audience which has attended the concerts this year, Mr. Bauer gave a delightful program including Ravel, Chopin, Bach and Beethoven.

Consideration of what Comes After becomes imperative as the new semester approaches, and Miss Shaughnessy and Mr. Willoughby have gathered together their forces and are considering the difficult matter of the Mikado. Again the old question of male co-operation has been settled in favor of strictly campus activity. The doughty second altos are quite adequate to the part and are indispensable to the morale of the Glee Club.

Male collaboration in general is an interesting issue at present, and we incline on the whole to accept the artistic function of the male while keeping his official social function at a minimum. Varsity dramatics took the first step two years ago by asking Princeton to join in the production of The Admirable Crichton, which was accompanied by a tea dance. Last year The Constant Nymph owed much of its success to men from Princeton, and two tea dances were given, one in connection with the Glee Club production. This year, Varsity Dramatics relieved the strain of rehearsals by turning to Harverford for the masculine element in The Devil's Disciple. The
proffered tea dance, however, fell through owing to lack of support. Even the choir is seriously considering arrangements with the Princeton Choir for concerts in the second semester.

The eve of Christmas vacation saw the first number of the *Lantern*, appropriately clad in red. The review by Mrs. Wakeman in the *News* suggests a preponderance of mood and a scarcity of definite ideas. The "lyric tone" appears to be the chief gift of the authors, perhaps to the detriment of the *Lantern* as representative of literary forms.

On the passing of Thanksgiving, fall hockey and tennis gave place to winter lacrosse and basketball, and those who creep, sleepy-eyed from bed at 8.30 may see a buxom band of Bryn Mawrstys "cradling" in an enormous circle on the Merion Green. The interest shown by upper-classmen in sports, although they are not required, indicates that the "renaissance" commented on in the *News* is not limited to the mental. Indeed, the Juniors, both first and second teams, won the hockey championship this year, and are turning out enthusiastically for basketball. Natural dancing is increasingly sought as a mode of relaxation, mental as well as physical. Although, as Miss Young indicated, Varsity teams are waking as little interest at usual, a large number of Undergraduates are in active touch with the Athletic Department.

The Campus has shown decided French tendencies this year. Besides Monsieur Paul Hazard, the speaker on the Mary Flexner Lectureship, Monsieur André Maurois has come to College. His subject was "The Novel and Biography." A long letter from the present Juniors in France and the announcement that Sylvia Markley and Louise Howland won first and third places in last year's Junior group at Nancy and at the Sorbonne show that at least a few of the Undergraduates are able to cope with these lectures. All our information from these gentlemen was on literary subjects, except for the charming revelations of their personalities at teas and informal gatherings.

But if France has absorbed much of our interest, Russia has been even more present. Since the two formal lectures and the informal discussions mentioned by Miss Young, there have been two chapel talks by Miss Park, one on Technical Education, and the other on Mental Hygiene in Russia. The great experiments taking place along such thorough-going lines in Russia have commanded the imagination and deep interest of the Campus.

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1893

Class Editor: S. F. Van Kirk,
1333 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Susan Walker Fitzgerald sends greetings to all. "As for me," she writes, "I have returned to domesticity. All three girls are at home. Nancy is working in the Fogg Museum and reading proof for an article to be published by the American Academy in Rome in the spring. Rebecca, back from Vienna with a Ph.D. in psychology, is doing private case work with school children needing special help. Susan, who tutored last winter in Bermuda, is teaching German at Milton Academy. I am still President of the B. M. Club of Boston and Treasurer of the New England Regional Scholarships Committee."

Lucy Lewis and a sister spent the summer in England and Scotland, with three very interesting weeks among the lakes of Ireland.

Lillian Moser writes: "My summer was a joy from beginning to end. I never before have had time enough in Bermuda, and to be there in June, in lovely Devon, was a delight. We spent one week at The New Inn in Gloucester, making it a center for trips. The New Inn, by the way, dates back to the 15th century. When we looked down into the old courtyard, it seemed as if we must see a coach and four drive in. We were in London for the opening service of the Lambeth Conference in St. Paul's and went to Ambassador Dawes' reception on July 4th. In August we visited Elizabeth Harrison Kipling in her summer home in Windermere and enjoyed her interesting family of five children. Now I am back, as busy as ever with clubs, church activities, etc."

Henrietta Palmer sends this word: "I am here in New York, trying to dispose of the stock of books published by the Purdy Press. This includes three plays by my mother, which have been printed in the form of Purdy Press Booklets." (Henrietta spent a part of the Christmas holidays with Sophy and Abby Kirk, and dropping into Philadelphia for a day, to look the city over, she would have Sophy and me take luncheon with her in a pleasant little French restaurant. We had a good time together. S. V. K.)

Grace Elder Saunders is hostess of the Holly Tree Inn, in Hampton, Virginia. In the holidays she arranged a Christmas party for some of the students of the Institute. "This was my chief joy," she writes, "because it passed off well." Her daughter, Margery, is enjoying her work with the West Chester Welfare Association.

Jane Brownell was in Philadelphia in December. As of course all her friends wanted to see her, she had to make out a schedule of dinners, luncheons and visits, but schedules are easy for Jane. She is still interested in the Foreign Policy Association and is on some of its committees. It leaked out that a part of her domestic policy is to go to the opera and to the theatre occasionally.

Margaret Johnson is in her home this winter, Valley View Farm, Whitford, Chester Co., Pa. Her son, Joseph, was married on December 31, 1930, to Catherine D. W. Abbot, of Lynchburg, Va., a niece of E. D. Lewis Otey, Bryn Mawr 1901.

Emma Atkins Davis, is living at Argyle Court, Ardmore, Pa. Her daughter, Emma Louise, who is with her, is an artist and is busy with several commissions.

Rachel L. Oliver has given up her library work in Tryon, N. C., and has gone to Saluda in the hope that the higher altitude will benefit her health. She writes that she feels like a "quitter," but we know she is a brave "sticker."

Harriet F. Seal helped in the Welfare Federation drive and is now doing other welfare work. Her address is Manheim Apartments, Germantown, Pa.

Helen Hopkins Thom's message is: "I shall be glad to get a little news of '39. I always look for it and miss it when there is none in the Bulletin. My recent work has been a biography of my great uncle, "Johns Hopkins, a Silhouette," published by the Johns Hopkins Press, and now in its second edition. I am living in a well-built, big, old house in Eutaw Place, Baltimore, which I bought last year; one of my married daughters is with me. My love to all '39's."

Bertha Putnam writes: "I am working steadily on the history of the justices of the peace in England in the 14th and 15th centuries, spending a large part of last summer in London delving in the Public Record Office. I have published recently two articles on certain phases of the subject. Just now I have several other studies in preparation for the press. I fear that the keepers and justices of the peace will occupy me all the rest of my life and that, therefore, I shall never have anything new to report."
Nell Neilson is another delver into the distant past: "I am publishing this year a volume of Year Books, 10 Edward IV, for the Selden Society, and am editing a later volume to be published two years hence. I am also collaborating in a cooperative study, under the sponsorship of Professor Willard, of the University of Colorado and the Mediaeval Academy, of the actual working of the English government, 1326-1337, my share being 'forests.'" Nell, too, has other writing in hand for publication.

Elizabeth F. Hopkins writes that in spite of hard times in and around Thomasville, "Santa Claus came out triumphant." A great-grandson was born into the family before the holidays. Elizabeth took her home and cared for his young brother "to clear the decks." Her usually wonderful crop of pecan nuts was destroyed in mid-summer by a hailstorm that cut off the tiny nuts.

"During the months last year when I was somewhat shut in at home, I compiled and sent to the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Georgia Division, a two-volume 'History of the Confederate Organization of Thomas County,' covering a period of seventy years. It was written as the contribution of our local chapter to the history of the organization. To my surprise, the delegates to the convention in October brought back to me a gold star banner, a special honor for the best historical work of the year. I tell this in all humility; it simply means to me that my time was not wasted in a period of limited activity, but that in it a permanent form was given to one phase of our history."

S. Frances Van Kirk: "It is easier to ask thirty-nine persons for news notes than to write one. A large house with only Edith and me in it keeps me occupied. To offset home duties I am taking a correspondence course in composition, from which I get much enjoyment. I am on two College Club committees and belong to a hospital auxiliary; membership in the latter entails, besides sewing, helping in a bazaar and at numerous bridge parties. Reading novels and detective stories and gathering in the class gift fill the rest of my time. An affectionate greeting to each one of you."

The class will be sad to learn of the death of Mary Jeffers, on February 14th, at Altadena, California, where she and Florence Peebles had made their home for the past few years.

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1898

**Class Editor:** Edith Schoff Boericke
(Mrs. John J. Boericke),
328 Brookway, Merion Station, Pa.

Sophie Olsen Bertelsen writes of two important events in her family; first, the arrival of her first grandchild on January 4th, the daughter of '98's class baby, Charlotte Bertelsen, and, second, Sophie's son finishing with credit his final examinations in law at the University of Copenhagen, on January 10th.

Grace Clarke Wright's son, Cyrus, was married on June 24th to Louise Ely Hannah, of Evanston, Ill. The young couple are living in Fergus Falls, Minnesota.

Anna Haas attended the Organ Guild Convention last June in Philadelphia, Germantown and Atlantic City, enjoying three organ recitals a day.

It was rather thrilling for '98 to read in the Philadelphia Sunday Ledger of January 25th about a conference of officers and members of twenty-eight college alumnae organizations, called for the purpose of establishing closer relations between young women students of other institutions and the hostess college, the new Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, and to see a picture of five college presidents or deans or trustees, four of whom were alumnae of Bryn Mawr and two of whom were members of the Class of '98. Dr. Martha Tracy, '98, Dean of Women at The Woman's Medical College; Dr. Marion E. Park, '98, President of Bryn Mawr College; Dr. Helen Taft Manning, Dean of Bryn Mawr; Miss Martha G. Thomas, of the Board of Corporators of the Woman's Medical College. Rather a wonderful record for '98 to read of Marion Park's and Martha Tracy's splendid achievements, and of Josephine Goldmark's authorship of the very interesting and well written book, "Pilgrims of '48." If you have not yet read it, be sure to do so soon—you have a treat in store for you.

1899

**Class Editor:** Ellen P. Kilpatrick,
1027 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

May Schoneman Sax's eldest son, Percy, Jr., was married on January 1st to Harriet Rosewater, Wellesley, 1926. May writes that she is a charming girl and they are all much pleased. By the way, the bride's father was formerly owner and editor of the Omaha Bee, and was Republican National Chairman at the presidential convention when President Taft was nominated.
The Blackwells (Katherine Middendorf) have sold their house in Trenton and hope soon to be able to move into the old house they have bought in Morrisville, just across the river from their present home.

Marion Ream Vonsiatsky and her husband are sailing on January 31st for France, to be gone until May. They are taking their car and expect to motor to the Riviera and then go via Italy to Czechoslovakia and Germany and then back to Paris. I know you will all be interested to know that Alec has started a school in Paris for the sons of Russian refugees. It only opened last autumn and has thirty-seven scholars. Marion says the boys love it.

Dorothy Fronheiser Meredith's daughter, Catherine, has a part in "Lysistrata" in the Chicago company.

1901

Class Editor: HELEN CONVERSE THORPE
(Mrs. Warren Thorpe),
15 E. 64th St., New York City.

Fannie Sinclair Woods was elected Chairman of the Class at the meeting on January 31st, when Marion Parris Smith entertained seven of us most pleasantly at tea. Marion is now Chairman of the Marion Reilly Memorial Fund.

1903

Class Editor: GERTRUDE DIETRICH SMITH
(Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith),
Farmington, Conn.

Eunice Follansbee Hale writes as follows: "This winter I am just immersed in working on the furnishings of our new Lying-in-Hospital which has been affiliated with the University of Chicago. Then I am one day a week at the North Shore Country Day School (where my four children are) working on the so-called 'office committee.' I am also involved with the Friday Club, which is a supposedly literary club in Chicago. Dot Day Watkins' life at Hampden Sidney, Virginia, sounds so full of satisfying activities. At night she coaches Caesar and works at algebra problems. She is responsible for the School League which can mean much in a country district where the level of living is low because of the drought.

Word has just been received of the death of Paul Johnston, the husband of Charlotte Moffit Johnston, 1903. The Class extends sincere sympathy to Charlotte.

Rosalie James is spending the winter at the Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Mary Williamson is at the Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City, for the winter.

Agnes Sinclair Vincent writes: "This year has been a new experience for the summer and winter have been spent in an old colonial house of 1790 which we had great fun restoring and making comfortable. This is a home to which we can come on furlough and in our old age, whether we return later to China to carry on a new work which Yenching University wishes my husband to undertake or wherever we are called. It is large enough to have happy family reunions as we proved last summer and to enjoy our friends. Try it—Bradford, N. H. We like the surprises some of you gave us last summer.

"My daughter Rea is enjoying Colby School, New London, just eleven miles away, and she and we all enjoy her week-ends at home."

Agnes Sinclair Vincent is doing what I wish more would do, stopping off for the night on her way from Boston to Bradford, New Hampshire. The "I" is Gertrude D. Smith; the place, Farmington, Conn.

With deep sympathy to Charlotte Morton Lanagan we note the death of her sister Lucretia, Mrs. Thomas Bancroft.

Eleanor Deming writes: "I sailed on the De Grasse for France on November 5th. The trip was to have been a leisurely automobile drive into Southern Spain but the friend with whom I was to go was laid low in Paris by gripe. So my time was divided between Paris, London, and Barcelona, except for five more peaceful days in Palma di Majorca. We visited Spain between strikes, getting back across the French border just fourteen hours before a Spanish order closed it!"

Myra Smartt Kruesi writes as follows: "My young son, youngest daughter and I motored out west for two months last summer. My objective was Seattle and the Garden Club of America Meeting there. We were so wonderfully entertained that I just caught a glimpse of Edith Dabney Ford and her very delightful husband.

"We had three delightful days visiting May Montague Guild in Los Angeles. I talked to Florence Watson there. Mabel Norton was not at home.

"My first grandchild arrived in November, a beautiful boy.

"I've been working on the committee for the unemployed, made one radio talk and have been having a bread route for nearly three months.

"As Chairman of the Program for the
National Council of State Garden Club Federations Meeting here April 28, 29, 30, I have my hands full these next three months.

1904

Class Editor: EMMA O. THOMPSON
320 So. 42nd St., Phila., Pa.

A letter from Michi Kawai says:

“Our tiny school, which began in April, 1929, is to move, by the blessing from above, into a bigger place in the suburb of Tokyo, from January, 1931. The address is as follows: 1900 Funabashi Chitose-Mura, Tokyo-fu, Japan. I shall, however, commute until next April, so my address is as before: 16 Nichome Kaguracho, Ushigome, Tokyo.”

Alice Schieltz Clarke’s daughter, Eunice, is a freshman at Radcliffe. Alice returned this September from a year and a half in Europe. She writes they all enjoyed the year; her husband, Paul Clarke, was able to spend two summers in Europe.

Daisy Ullman sends word of the death of her mother last summer. You recall Daisy was unable to come to the Reunion because of the critical illness of her mother. We extend to Daisy our deep sympathy.

A few days after Christmas Charles Lewis, father of Constance Lewis, died of pneumonia. The Class and Bryn Mawr have lost a very real friend. Though it has been so many years since Constance was with us, her father never lost his interest in her college. You recall his generous contribution to the Class Memorial Scholarship.

1905

Class Editor: ELEANOR LITTLE ALDRICH
(Mrs. Talbot Aldrich),
59 Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

We have heard, with sorrow, of the great loss that has come to Carrie Morrow in the passing of her mother. Our hearts go out to Carrie in deep and heartfelt sympathy.

Cheerio! 1905!

Do you realize that in June comes our 26th reunion? Ye gods, it has a hollow sound! Who can believe that twenty-six years have passed over our heads since we listened one bright June morning, in Taylor Hall, to Mr. Henry James, but it is so. Rumor has it that certain ones of us, such as Gozie Mason Truesdale, who have never been back to a reunion, are coming to this one, as well as many others who have been to one or all of our reunions. If every one makes a gallant effort to come this reunion should be the best 1905 ever had.

Our headquarters are to be in Pembroke, with me as the reunion manager. Florance Waterbury is to be the toastmistress at our Class Supper in Pembroke dining room on Saturday night and has gorgeous plans which should produce a really snappy party. The Alumnae Luncheon is to be held on Sunday which takes the place of the former Alumnae Supper, in order that more people can come. On Tuesday is the dear old Garden Party, followed (we hope) by a special entertainment in the Cloisters, and Wednesday is Commencement. The hours in between will be filled by pleasant parties with sufficient food and much conversation.

Do you remember how beautiful the campus is on a night in late May and how wonderfully it smells and how gay 1905 always is when it is gathered together? If you do, you’ll be there.

C. M. C.-C., Reunion Manager.

Eleanor Aldrich is very shy about my putting in the Class Notes this item about her son, Bailey, but it is too interesting to keep to myself. For his first year’s work in the Harvard Law School he tied for first place. Miss Park says this is one of the hardest things to do in any of the professional schools in the country. C. M. C.-C.

1907

Class Editor: ALICE HAWKINS,
Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Again let us remind you of the important points in connection with Reunion. Headquarters will be in Pembroke West, and Class Supper will be held Saturday evening, May 30th, in the Common Room of Goodhart Hall, which will add a touch of novelty. To make us feel at home, however, in this unfamiliar setting, Eunice Schenck will be toastmistress. On Sunday, the 31st, it is planned to hold an Alumnae Luncheon instead of the Alumnae Supper which usually takes place on Monday night, and we shall have the good fortune to hear Terry Helburn preside at that. Monday noon Anne and Myra Vauclain are inviting 1907 and 1908 to luncheon at the Sedgely Club in Fairmount Park, near the new Art Museum, which you will enjoy visiting. There will be a tea in the afternoon to meet the Seniors, and that evening a campus picnic is in order, to be attended by 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908. Tuesday, June 2nd, will be Garden
Party, and on Wednesday Commencement will be held in the morning. Our idea is to have plenty of things going on, but yet to allow plenty of time for sitting on the campus and reminiscing about the last quarter of a century.

1908

Class Editor: MARGARET COPELAND BLATCHFORD
(Mrs. Nathaniel H. Blatchford),
3 Kent Rd., Hubbard Woods, Ill.

1908—take notice! This spring is our 25th reunion, as near a 25th reunion as we will ever have. When we were in college, did we ever imagine that we would be tottering around the campus, having been out of college twenty-five long years? We must all come back just to laugh at our youthful idea of a 25th reunion, as we stride vigorously across the campus, feeling just as young as ever. Though we may secretly admit that some of our friends look just a touch middle-aged, we will feel particularly as if we were renewing our youth because we are reuniting with the same classes with which we were in college our freshman year, 1905, 1906, and 1907.

The reunion is to be in Rockefeller, and the dates are May 30th to June 3rd. Saturday, May 30th, Class Supper (informal, at the Inn); Sunday, May 31st, Alumnae Luncheon (new feature); Monday, June 1st, picnic with 1905, 1906, and 1907, Alumnae Tea to meet Seniors; Tuesday, June 2nd, Garden Party; Wednesday, June 3rd, Commencement.

We know that we can count on an especially fine reunion with Helen Cadbury as manager, and Myra Vauclain as chairman of arrangements.

Plan to come and please notify Helen Cadbury Bush, Haverford, Pa. Send history of yourself, covering years since our last reunion, to Marjorie Young Gifford.

Madeline Fauvre Wiles has turned her lovely old house at North Cohasset into a tea room. The house has some very beautiful and rare Jacobean panels and many fine antiques, and is very popular for the delicious teas and luncheons served there.

In a December edition of the New Yorker there is a very interesting and amusing article on that famous member of 1908, Terry Helburn. A very unflattering cartoon of Terry accompanies the article which traces her career with the Theatre Guild and blames any mistakes they think she may have made in choice of plays on her Bryn Mawr education.

Anna Dunham Reilly attended the Council meeting at Indianapolis as representative of the Scholarships Committee of District V. Anna is now Councillor of District V.

Linda Schaeffer Castle again made a hurried visit to Cambridge to spend Thanksgiving with her son, Alfred. Next fall she plans to bring her daughter, Gwendolyn, to college.

Marjorie Young Gifford last summer was both teaching a summer school and playing excellent golf.

Anna Carrère returned to Washington in December after spending four months in Pekin with Mrs. Calhoun. She and Mrs. Calhoun own a house there which used to be a temple.

Melanie Atherton Updegraff was supposed to be in this country this year, but so far no one seems to know where she is.

Ina Richter is in charge of a municipal Heart Clinic in San Francisco.

Margaret Washburn Hunt has built a beautiful new house on a lake near Minneapolis.

Fanny Passmore Lowe spent a few days in Chicago this fall. It is bad news to all of us that Lou Hyman Pollak has been ill for nine months with pleurisy and its after effects, and she says that chances of reunion are remote for her.

Alice Sachs Plaut has a son at Harvard and a daughter at Miss Baldwin’s. Helen Bernheim Roth’s daughter is at the University of Cincinnati, and her son is away at college.

Betty Foster has gone to Spain for a year in charge of a group of Smith College girls who are to spend the year studying at Madrid. She is starting this group which corresponds to the one which has gone to France to study. She hopes that her classmates will look her up at Residencia, para señoritas, Fortuny 53.

1909

Class Editor: HELEN BOND CRANE,
257 State St., Albany, N. Y.

We have been very fortunate during January in visitors who have come to town. Scrap Eob was in Albany for several days, at her business of organizing and developing Mental Hygiene Committees.

From her we learned that Anne Whitney has gone to Porto Rico to make a six weeks’ survey for the American Child Health Association.

Mary Allen was also in Albany for a few days.
Shirley Putnam O'Hara, her husband Eliot, and their small son and daughter are living this winter at 11 Hamilton Road, Scarsdale, New York, after two and a half years abroad. They spent the summer at an almost undiscovered Maine "resort," Goose Rocks Beach, near Kennebunkport, and hope to return there this year. Mr. O'Hara held exhibitions of his water colors in Washington and Boston in February. From March 2nd to 9th he has been invited to show a group of his paintings at the New York Bryn Mawr Club, and he holds his annual New York exhibition at the Argent Galleries from March 30th to April 18th. His subjects this year are mostly from Labrador, Spain and France. He won the Irving Brokaw Prize at the recent combined exhibition of the New York Water Color Club and American Water Color Society.

1910

Class Editor: Kate Rotan Drinker, (Mrs. Cecil K. Drinker),

Your Class Editor pro tem apologizes heartily for her late delinquencies in the matter of Class Notes. A second back operation in August—mentioned in a whisper because of the BULLETIN taboo on illness, and a prolonged convalescence this fall have not proved so conducive to the extracting of news as she had hoped, and the notes, instead of being voluminous, have been nil. Do please come to her assistance, with spontaneous date upon yourselves, and your affairs—sampling, thus, the fruits of virtue!

Emily Storer: "I spent the summer with my sister and small nieces and nephew on the Lazy K Bar Ranch in Montana. We lived in log cabins up in a beautiful high canyon at the foot of the Crazy Mountains and had a wonderful time." The winter months, as usual, Emily is spending in Washington.

And via Emily we hear that Susanne Allinson Wulsin is settled in Teheran ("in Persia, I suppose," Emily adds—which we find it to be).

Betty Tenney Cheney says little of herself, but writes that her oldest daughter, Eleanor, expects to enter Bryn Mawr next year.

Mabel Ashley: "I wish I had some more startling news to send but I work with ever increasing interest as Assistant Secretary of the New York School of Social Work, and play as any middle-aged, conservative and quiet spinster does, and this does not make exciting reading."

Lillie James has been appointed Head Mistress of the Hill School of Middleburg, Virginia, a school founded in 1926 by a group of parents for the purpose of meeting the educational needs not only of their own children but also of the children of visitors to this section of the South.

Charlotte Simonds Sage spent part of last summer at Squam Lake with her children and wrote that she had a very quiet, peaceful life, and got much stronger.

Catherine Souther Buttrick writes that she lives in a tiny house in a pretty place in Watertown, Conn.; that she has two sons, aged 17 and 12.

Madeline Edison Sloan has a fourth son, born early in January.

1912

Class Editor: Elizabeth Pinney Hunt (Mrs. Andrew D. Hunt), Havertford, Pa.

Helen Lautz and her sister spent Christmas in Phoenix, Arizona.

Beatrice Howson writes: "We are more than snowed under with relief work at the plant," which refers to her work in the Atlantic Refining Company in Philadelphia.

Gladys Jones Marke has sent her two older boys away to the Fay School this year, aged twelve and ten. The baby, two and a half, is a little girl.

Mary Brown has moved her family to Sante Fé where her husband has gone because of illness. Her address is 408 Camino del Monte Sol.

The Class extends sincere sympathy to Rachel Marshall, whose father died in December, and to Margaret Peck McEwan, whose mother died January 16th.

1914

Class Editor: Elizabeth Ayer Inches (Mrs. Henderson Inches), 41 Middlesex Road, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Already there are two new babies in the Class this year, both in New York: Joel McCoomb White, son of Katharine Sergeant White, and Helen Louise Knickerbocker Simpson, daughter of Helen Porter.

Madeline Fleisher Wolf was married on January 7th to Louis Julius Ellinger. They are living at 59 East 75th St., New York City.

Leah Cadbury has left Keene, N. H., and is opening a shop for woven goods at 419 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. She hopes her classmates will call even though they do not intend to buy.
Mary Coolidge is still in the Philosophy Department of Vassar and this year has her own classes, mostly for Seniors.

1916

Class Editor: Catherine S. Godley, 768 Ridgeway Avenue, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Elizabeth Brakeley is doctor for the public school and Normal College in Montclair, N. J., and in addition is building up a private practice, specializing in pediatrics. Her shingle is out at 21 Trinity Place, Montclair.

Caroline Crowell, another of our M. D.'s, is physician to the women students at the University of Texas in Austin.

Joanna Ross Chism is president of the Parent-Teachers' Association of the schools her two sons attend in Webster Groves, Mo.

1917

Editor: Bertha Clark Greenough, 203 Blackstone, Blvd., Providence, R. I.

The Baltimore papers on the 2nd January carried the following announcement:

"Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Hall have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Constance Sidney Hall, and Mr. Thomas White Proctor, of Boston.

"Mr. Proctor is a graduate of Dartmouth University and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"No date has been set for the wedding."

In sending me the clipping Con merely stated that it was "a bit personal" and that she was thrilled. She made no further comments about Mr. Proctor nor did she divulge her plans; that will have to come in a future issue!

A line from Nats McFaden Blanton, the middle of January, stated that her family was slowly working its way through an epidemic of mumps—four cases! Nats' chief consolation seems to be that now they have "almost graduated from the contagious disease class."

Thalia Smith Dole stole away from her farm and family the 20th of January for almost a week's visit to your Class Editor. She looks scarcely a day older than she did in college.

1918

Class Editor: Helen E. Walker 5516 Everett Ave., Chicago, Ill.


Mr. Knauth was a member of the class of 1918 at Harvard and served overseas as a lieutenant of artillery in the Twenty-sixth Division. He was in newspaper work for a number of years, some of the time as Moscow correspondent of the United Press. They will live at 37 Washington Sq. West."—The New York Sun.

1919

Class Editor: Marjorie Remington Twitchell (Mrs. Pierrepont Twitchell), Setauket, Long Island.

Freddy Howell Williams has a daughter with red hair. Frederica Gilchrist was born on October 27, 1930. They plan to call her Teddy.

Helen Tappan is "now a wage slave working for J. P. Morgan and Co., and poor but happy in a tiny place of her own." Her address is 313 West 4th Street, New York City.

Peggy Rhoads spent last summer at Southwest Harbor, Me., and learned to drive a Ford. During October and November she acted as manager for Mrs. Toki Tomiylama, Principal of Friends' Girls Schools, Tokyo, who was visiting schools and making speeches near Philadelphia.

Betty Yarnall and Mary Spiller came to lunch with her and Mary entertained us with tales of the very modern little school in which she is teaching but which she, like Mrs. Tomiylama, also firmly refuses to designate "progressive."

Beany Dubach has moved to a new home at 850 12th Street, Boulder, Colo. She is studying Organic Chemistry. She says "Jinkie Holmes Alexander spent August and September in Europe with her husband."

1920

Class Editor: Mary Lorritt Green (Mrs. Valentine J. Green), 433 E. 51st St., New York City.

Phoebe Helmer Wadsworth has a second daughter, Ellen Armistead Wadsworth, born December 2nd.

Helen Zinsser Loening has a son, born sometime in November or December. (M. Eilers wasn't very specific in details and could not spell his name.)

Katherine Townsend is now an instructor in the department of physical education at the Winsor School in Boston.

Madeline Brown is at the City Hospital in Boston. According to K. Townsend she is doing experiments on the brains of cats.
Doris Pitkin Buck has recently moved in Columbus to 47 Frambes Avenue.

Louise Sloan came through New York on December 31st on her way home from a short visit to Bermuda.

The class wishes to extend its deepest sympathy to Lois Parsons MacLaughlin whose mother died on January 16th.

As far as the Class Editor can make out the vital statistics of the Class are: Married, 67; died, 1; divorced, 3; children, 91. If anybody has any additions or corrections to these they would be welcome.

From Mary Hoag Lawrence: "I imagine you don't often get entirely unsolicited news for your Bulletin notes, so I trust you are duly appreciative. Certainly no one ever has from me, for we have lived so quiet an existence since our marriage seven years ago that nothing has happened which could by the widest stretch of imagination be called news. But now it has, and news with a capital N. We have a daughter—none of your puny wailing newborns, but a healthy cherub of ten weeks who can already smile at us, a "made to order" child. We have had her a week, so you see she was nine weeks old upon her arrival here. We have, of course, every intention of adopting her at the earliest opportunity, and with that in view, have given her a real family name, Mary Scattergood Lawrence. Please broadcast this, and we are very proud of her and recommend the system. No chances involved—pick the qualities and appearance you desire."

1921

Editor: Katharine Walker Bradford
(Mrs. Lindsay Bradford),
47 E. 88th St., New York City.

Helen Hill Miller's new and permanent address is Pickens Hill, Fairfax, Virginia. She and her husband have written and published a book entitled "The Giant of the Western World." Helen is now writing a second book—reviewing books for "The Saturday Review" and "Books Abroad" and is about to lecture on International Economic Affairs at some of the Virginia colleges.

Elizabeth Cecil Scott has taken her two little boys abroad for a year—she was in Paris for two months and is now in Switzerland.

Louise Cadot Catterall is looking up material for a History of Medicine in Virginia which Natalie McFaden Blanton's husband is writing. Volume I, has been published and Volume II, is under way. She spends extra time in working for the local Foreign Policy Association.

Grace Lubin moved a year ago from Lansing to New York. She had been working as head of the gerological division of the Michigan Department of Health. She is now at the Harlem Hospital studying problems of atmosphere control in pneumonia.

Evelyn Von Mawr Campbell is now living at 119 Stonehouse Road, Glen Ridge, New Jersey.

Margaretta Archbold has given up her position in New York with the J. Walter Thompson Advertising Co., and is spending the winter at home in Pottsville, Pa. She expects to go abroad later on.

Julia Peyton Phillips has moved to a new address—it being Grove Lane, Greenwich.

Nancy Porter Straus had a son born August 11th named Michael. Last winter she and her husband went to Mexico and witnessed the shooting of the President. They mistook it "for local gang warfare being used to Chicago." Nancy is busy raising money and finding scholars for the regional scholarships.

Aileen Weston spent last summer in Europe. She stayed six weeks in Italy, and two weeks "sitting in" on the sessions of the eleventh assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva. She is now in New York doing educational work for the Greater New York Branch of the League of Nations Association.

Dorothy Lubin Heller has two sons, David, four, and George, 3 weeks old. She is living at 292 Audubon Road, Englewood, New Jersey.

1925

Class Editor: Blit Mallett Conger
(Mrs. Frederic Conger),
325 E. 72nd St., New York City.

This is a month of pure rumor and surmise, so maybe you had better discredit everything at the start, or stop reading right here and just pretend that nothing was written at all and that we didn't waste all those hours telephoning about town for gossip.

Elaine Lomas has just sailed to Brussels to join her mother for a few months abroad. (There must be a grain of truth in that. It doesn't sound like our style of invention, does it?)

May Morrill Dunn is at home this winter in Detroit and she has some sort of position.
Smithy (Helen Lord Smith) is doing psychology work in New York and lives at the International House.

Maris Constant is still with Pisa Brothers’ Travel Bureau. She sits at her desk and moves red pegs over the map and practically simultaneously hundreds of our countrymen jump from the Blue Grotto to the Ponte Vecchio or the Grand Canal.

Via Saunders lives in Cambridge this winter, studying English and sharing an apartment with Mary Lou White.

Edith Walton is forging ahead in the upper reaches of the Forum and on the side writing book reviews for the Times and other publications.

Chisy and Calvin Tomkins have just tacked down their last carpet and so they are consulting sailings again. They leave on February 14th for London and eight days of the Persian Exhibition, then on to Paris and points south—Morocco and Spain! (Never mind, don’t think about it. Just tell yourself you love your job and you don’t mind our climate in February and March, that you’re used to grippe and rather like it.)

1928

Class Editor: Cornelia B. Rose, Jr., 333 E. 68th St., New York City.

It seems to be impossible to keep that Fowler woman out of the news. Matty now has gone and gotten herself married. Mrs. A. Reading Van Doren is still with Macy’s (in the intervals of apartment hunting). While they are getting settled, they are staying at the Van Doren mansion, Springfield Road, Westfield, N. J. Mr. Van Doren is of Yale and the International Business Machines Co. He likes to raise chickens.

Mailie Hopkinson is engaged to Dr. John H. Gibbon, Jr., from Philadelphia.

A graduate of Princeton University, he is now a research fellow in surgery at the Harvard Medical School. They expect to be married in March.

Jo Stetson is gracing this city with her presence after a lengthy sojourn in Georgia. From the pages of the New Yorker we learned (a long time ago, we regret to state) that Kate Hepburn Smith was then filling a part in “Art and Mrs. Bottle” with great success.

Errata: The numerals ’27 should have succeeded Nannette Chester Smith’s name in the last notes, and Jan de Graaf is the person to whom Peggy Hess is engaged, not the spot where the event occurred. We hear they are to live in the West, fruit farming.

1930

Class Editor: Olivia Phelps Stokes, 2408 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

It is with great pleasure that we announce the birth, on December 18th, of Clarisse Silence MacVeagh. We only regret that Adele Merrill, Clarisse’s mother, is ex’30, so that the child cannot be the real class baby.

Henrietta Wickes writes from the Virgin Islands that her occupations can only be described as “varied.” She makes the following comments on the December notes: “The grass skirt industry has gone into a decline here lately, due, I suppose, to the latest news from Paris which sponsors the silhouette dress. The natives here have given them up and gone in for perfume instead. I will be glad to start an agency for V. I. native costumes if you will please correct the rumors about the grass skirts.”

Margaret Hines writes that she is a prominent member of the Social Parasites Club, an illness this summer preventing her from doing any work this year. She, however, intends to get into the atmosphere of it by spending the Spring term at Oxford, staying there with Canon Cook, of Christ Church, with whom Vic Wesson and M. Dean, ex’30, have both been.

M. Hulse is in New York working for three months in a law firm as file clerk. As the firm is moving its office the work so far has consisted of tying up bundles of records.

The information about Hulse was given us by Betty Wilson who is in Washington this winter and has been looking after her ill mother; we have hopes, however, of also getting her to assist with the Unemployed.

Imagine our surprise at seeing Darall Riely at the theater here a while ago. She was en route from Oklahoma to Europe where she hopes to meet most of Denbigh, i. e., Frenaye, Skidmore, Smith and Howell.

Anne Wood seems to be spending an ideal winter in generally touring about Italy and the Riviera in a Packard touring car. In Rome, where she spent some time, she was privileged to attend a special audience with the Pope. What impressed her most was the simplicity of the Pope himself as contrasted with the pomp and magnificence of his entourage.

Tommy Hancock writes from Cincinnati where she has been taking courses in archaeology and history of music, and doing Junior League work.
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Kindly mention Bryn Mawr Bulletin
Porcupines!

Everybody knows Shakespeare's "Like quills upon the fretful porpentine." But the porcupines of the Adirondacks are in no modern sense fretful. They have no natural enemies; they are lords of all they survey. They calmly spread devastation wherever they go. Nihil humani do they think foreign to them. They chew through the tool-house floor to get at the painty boards; they eat off the hand-grips of paddles saturated with tasty human sweat; they browse upon blankets left at Cedar River, perhaps distinctly in need of being laundered; they think nothing of climbing a tent pole and chewing the ridge pole seam to tatters, or systematically destroying the backs of our outlying tents. Nor do they hesitate to rip a seam the whole length of a canoe for love of the canvas filler or the oil-soaked wood beneath.

Of course in the main Camp they are not so often seen; a few are killed each summer. They must be treated gingerly. A dog's nose makes an admirable pin cushion for their quills and we have seen a human leg punctured with two dozen of these barbed spears. Altogether the porcupine furnishes a troublesome but interesting item in the wild life that is one of the most attractive features of life at Back Log Camp.

Letters of inquiry should be addressed to

Mrs. Bertha Brown Lambert (Bryn Mawr, 1904)
272 Park Avenue
Takoma Park, D. C.

Other references

Dr. Henry J. Cadbury
Haverford, Penna.

Mrs. Anna Hartshorne Brown (Bryn Mawr, 1912)
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Kindly mention Bryn Mawr Bulletin
SCHOLARSHIPS AND LOAN FUND REPORT

April, 1931
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Form of Bequest

I give and bequeath to the ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION
of BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania,
the sum of........................................dollars.
In this issue of the Bulletin appears the Report of the Scholarships and Loan Fund Committee. It is the last report which Margaret Gilman, 1919, the retiring chairman, will present for that committee. Under her steady interest and extraordinarily constructive planning the Committee has steadily grown in significance and importance. Now that it is absolutely woven into the fabric of the College organization, as so often happens when a thing is indispensable, we take it for granted. However, one has only to read the report with a fresh eye, and to scrutinize the facts closely to realize that little short of a miracle has been wrought in the few years since the first Regional Scholars came bringing added variety and very real distinction to the Undergraduate body. The Central Committee obviously depends for its very life on the Regional Committees who supplied these scholars and to whom it gives unstinted praise; but it has co-ordinated efforts and formulated policies and clarified issues in a way that has been invaluable. Miss Gilman has had an extraordinary gift for seeing her problem as a whole. Again and again she has stressed the fact that the Scholars, once in college, must be able not only to stay there but to lead a life sufficiently free from financial worry to be able to do their best work and to take their part in extra-curricular activities and so make their contribution to the college life. With this in mind she has worked untiringly to build up the Loan Fund. Each year, with increasing living costs, the demands on it have grown heavier and heavier.

Miss Gilman always stressed the desirability for the student of loans rather than grants because she felt the loan gave a greater sense of independence and self-reliance, and has administered the Fund so that it has done precisely that for the students availing themselves of it. By this wise advocacy of the Loan Fund she has brought home to the Alumnae its significance. Her work in connection with this alone would have been a great contribution, but no one who has come into the slightest contact with the work of the Committee can fail to realize the devotion, the limitless time and interest, the wisdom and imagination that she has given not only to the work as a whole but to the problems of each individual scholar.
REPORT OF THE
SCHOLARSHIPS AND LOAN FUND COMMITTEE

The Scholarships Committee, like most of the world, has had brought home to it the fact that the past year has been a difficult one financially. There have been more applications for scholarships and grants, more demands on the Loan Fund, than ever before, and we have been hard put to it to look out for all our "deserving cases."

We have found a tower of strength, as always, in the Regional Committees, who have redoubled their efforts and (it seems almost miraculous in this year) have not diminished the number of their scholars nor the amount of their contributions. The details of the scholarships work in each district are to be found in the Councillors' reports published in the January Bulletin, and I will only summarize them here. We have thirty-four Regional Scholars in college this year, thirteen of them freshmen. For the support of these scholars the Regional Committees are contributing a total of $13,150.

Four members of the graduating class of last June had entered as Regional Scholars, and two of these had been continued through their four years. One of these two received her degree magna cum laude, with distinction in Chemistry, the other cum laude, with distinction in German. The Regional Scholars now in college are keeping up this high standard. Eight of them were awarded college scholarships last spring in addition to their Regional Scholarships, and three were among the seven students who were offered the opportunity of spending their Junior year in France. The freshman Regional Scholars carried off three of the four matriculation scholarships, and the first of Eastern Pennsylvania's two freshman scholars had the highest entrance average in the freshman class. Eight of the thirteen freshman scholars had entrance averages above 80. The Regional Scholars seem to be steadily increasing in excellence, and along with this they continue to take an active and normal part in extra-curricular activities. All in all, we cannot thank the Regional Committees too warmly for the splendid students they send to the college and for the generosity with which they have given their money, their time, their thought.

During the past year the Central Committee has had three separate meetings and two meetings with the Regional Chairmen, at which questions of regional policy and procedure were discussed. The April meeting was, as usual, an all-day one, spent in preparing the recommendations to the faculty committee on undergraduate scholarships. Before this meeting the usual questionnaires had been sent out to the faculty, and the Acting Dean and the Chairman of the Central Committee had interviewed a large number of the candidates. Sixty-five students (eighteen Juniors, twenty-four Sophomores and twenty-three Freshmen) applied for aid, and awards of some kind were made to all but five of these. In addition several emergency requests for aid came in both during the summer and after college had opened in the autumn. Adding the holders of scholarships which are automatically renewed, and the freshman scholars, there are 104 students (26% of the undergraduate body) who are receiving financial aid of some kind this year. $20,475 was awarded in scholarships, making with the regional contribution of $13,150 a scholarships total of $33,625. $3,050 was awarded in grants from the Parents Fund, and $7,100 was used for remissions of the $100 increase in tuition. $5,443.50 was awarded in loans, making a total of $49,218.50 given as financial aid for the present academic year—nearly ten thousand dollars more than last year.
Included in the general scholarships total are many special scholarships given by alumnae. And I should like to speak with special appreciation of the two Paul Hazard scholarships of $350 each, given by alumnae in honor of Professor Paul Hazard, the Flexner Lecturer for 1930-31. These scholarships enabled the French Department to add two excellent students to the group working under Professor Hazard's direction. I should like to think that this may create a precedent, and that similar gifts may enable us in each year to add to the fortunate group which has the privilege of working under the guidance of the Flexner Lecturer.

The great preoccupation of the Central Committee in recent months has been the Loan Fund, and it is the Loan Fund that I want particularly to discuss today. For some time it had been evident that the Loan Fund was becoming more and more inadequate, and on November 1 our balance was $136.69—a melancholy figure in itself, but still more so when one adds that we had on hand requests for loans from six students, amounting to $1,275, and that we had been obliged to say to these students that the fund was practically empty, and that we could make these loans only if more money came in.

The Central Committee invited Miss Brusstar, the Treasurer of the Alumnae Association, and Miss Lexow, the chairman of the Finance Committee, to attend our autumn meeting, and they were good enough to come and give us the benefit of their expert financial advice. At that meeting we all agreed that the difficulty did not arise from failures to repay loans. There were only nine loans past due, amounting in all to $1,283. Of these nine, only five look uncollectible, i.e., no payments at all have been made, and no answers received to the numerous letters sent. On the whole this seems an excellent record, considering that these over-due loans date back as far as 1909. Furthermore, under the New Plan, begun in 1926, repayments are coming in better than before. Of the twenty-three people who have now left college who made loans under the New Plan, only three have made no payment so far. It seems as if the repayments were coming in as well as could possibly be expected, and that there is no reason to change our methods in the hope of increasing our revenue in that way.

The fundamental difficulty is that the number and amount of loans have greatly increased during the last five years. In 1925 the amount awarded in loans was $1,250, in 1930 $5,443.50. That is, even if every cent borrowed five years ago were repaid this year, we should still be in much the same state. This increase is due in large measure, as I said last year, to an increasing willingness to borrow and a realization that it is often the wisest thing to do. The demands from graduate students, especially, have increased very noticeably, because, I believe, of the general tendency to urge the graduate student to go on to her higher degree as soon as possible, without constantly interrupting her years of study by teaching or other work. In addition to this natural increase, we have the additional factor this year of a financial depression which has brought a large number of emergency demands on the Loan Fund. It is interesting to note that the same situation exists in other colleges. An editorial in the Cornell Alumni News for January 15, 1931, entitled "The Loan Funds Exhausted," reads as follows:

"An endowed university does not feel the pinch of hard times quite so much as does an institution supported from some sort of current receipts. This is one of the relatively few compensations to it for the drab coloring of good times. Its stability eliminates the low spots along with the high spots."
"One group in a university does not enjoy immunity against financial depression. The students are supported from incomes that feel the national business pulse.

"As a result the various loan funds available to students are exhausted this year earlier than at any previous period in their history.

"Student loan funds are of inestimable value to the student body. Every year dozens of undergraduates are enabled to remain to finish their educations where without them they would have to leave and would probably not return. The funds are dispensed to students of proved worth. In most cases the loans are repaid. They have been a wonderful incidental help although they are not intended in any sense to replace parental support nor to eliminate the necessity of economy or labor on the part of the under-supported student. In the face of a national economic situation such as the one from which we hope we are now emerging, any fund that is practically adequate for normal times must be expected to become exhausted. The loan funds are no exception to the rule."

At the meeting of the Central Committee the question was then raised as to whether applications for loans should sometimes be refused, and for what reasons. Loans have generally been made to assist students in meeting actual college expenses, but of recent years a number of requests have been made for assistance to meet summer expenses, etc. The committee felt that students practically never apply for a loan unless they are in real need, that every attempt should be made to help deserving students, and that it would be most unfortunate for us to attempt to retrench by refusing loans.

So we were still left with the question of what could be done. At this point a suggestion was brought up which had been made some time before, and which seemed a very happy one: namely, that alumnae might be found who would be willing to lend money to the Loan Fund. We discussed this at some length, and it was the sense of the meeting that an attempt be made to put this plan into operation in the following way; to ask for volunteers who will lend to the Loan Fund $200 (or more if they can and will), which we will repay, without interest, in two years. If the lender were then willing to lend it for another two years, we should be most grateful, but there would be no obligation.

This plan was laid before the Council in Indianapolis in November, and it was

Moved, seconded and carried, that the Council approve of the recommendation of the Scholarships and Loan Fund Committee in regard to the present emergency in the Loan Fund.

The approval was immediately and most hearteningly followed by something more tangible. Within twenty-four hours members of the Council and Indianapolis alumnae who were present at the meeting had made offers of "loans to the Loan Fund," for this year or next, amounting to $2,300. The Scholarships Committee wishes to express its very deep and heart-felt thanks to all those who so promptly and generously came to our rescue and made it possible for the Loan Fund to carry on.

By taking up $500 of these offered loans, and further helped by gifts amounting to $325 which came as a direct result of the Council, the Loan Fund was able to grant all the applications for loans which it had on hand, and to close the year with a small balance. The statement for 1930 is as follows:
Balance, January 1, 1930 .............................................. $1,163.48
Receipts:
Payments of Loans ....................................................... $2,466.58
Interest on Loans ....................................................... 260.05
Interest on Bank Balances ........................................... 36.46
Donations ............................................................... 1,575.00
Loans to Loan Fund .................................................... 500.00
.................................................................................. 4,838.09
Loans to Students ......................................................... $6,001.57
Balance, January 1, 1931 ............................................... 5,443.50
.................................................................................. $558.07

Since January 1 the Loan Fund has had several further requests for loans, and in order to meet them has taken up another loan of $200. We still have $1600 of offered loans to draw upon, which will take us through the rest of this year and leave us, we hope, with a comfortable nest-egg towards the heavy demands of next autumn. But in these difficult times there is every possibility that on the one hand the demands on the Loan Fund will be as heavy this year as last, if not indeed heavier; and that on the other hand the repayments may well fall off. To face next year with any sort of equanimity the Loan Fund needs further help. The Committee would be very grateful for further offers of loans, under the conditions I have outlined, and, I need hardly add, even more grateful for gifts, however small, to the Loan Fund. (Cheques should be made payable to Students Loan Fund, and sent to the Chairman of the Scholarships and Loan Fund Committee, Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr.) The Loan Fund, founded by alumnae, is, I believe, very dear to the hearts of Alumnae, and we are presenting its situation to the Alumnae Association in the hope and confidence of a speedy and generous response.

MARGARET GILMAN, 1919,
Chairman.

THE BRYN MAWR ROOM IN THE AMERICAN HOUSE OF THE CÎTE UNIVERSITAIRE, PARIS

One of the most interesting gifts that the College has received recently became known at Commencement last year with the announcement that Anne Vauclain (ex-1907) had endowed, in memory of her mother, Annie K. Vauclain, a Bryn Mawr Room in the new American House of the Cité Universitaire in Paris. During the summer, Mary Vauclain Abbott, 1904, visited the house with Dr. Horatio Krans, the Head of the American University Union in Paris, and selected the room. The time has now come for the appointment of the first occupant for the academic year 1931-32.

The American House is part of the great international system of student houses being established on the site of the old fortifications of Paris opposite the Parc Monceouris. It can accommodate two hundred and sixty students, one hundred and thirty men and one hundred and thirty women in separate wings. There are large common living-rooms and libraries, an auditorium and seventeen studios for students of art and music.
The endowment of a room like the Bryn Mawr room gives to a college the right to nominate each year the occupant who shall profit by the very low rate of expenses made possible by the general endowment of the House. The right to occupy a room really amounts, then, to a generous grant for living expenses in Paris.

The Director of the House, Professor John R. Bacher, has sent the following communication regarding the privileges that Bryn Mawr has acquired in the American House, thanks to Anne Vauclain’s gift:

“(1) A candidate recommended by Bryn Mawr in the spring for the following academic year will be given the Bryn Mawr room, provided she complies with the general requirements for admission. I should prefer that the recommendation be made no later than June 1; but the room will be held at the disposition of Bryn Mawr for the academic year until August 1.

(2) The Bryn Mawr room rents at 250 francs monthly, plus 5 per cent for service. Breakfast and tea are served in the building on the cafeteria plan; and the tea has developed into a light supper, served until 7.30. Lunch and dinner may be obtained at a low rate at the Restaurant Provisoire of the Cité Universitaire. I judge that the minimum expenditure for food is 15 francs daily, and the average between 20 and 25. In other words, the minimum cost of food and lodging is $28 monthly, and the average between $34 and $40.

(3) The French Foundation (dormitories for French students) accepts our students on exchange; but the success of the plan depends on the number of French students desiring to come to us, as well as on the number of our students wishing to live in the French Foundation. The Americans who go to the French Foundation on exchange continue to pay the same rent that they have been paying in our building.

(4) In the summer, while preference is given to students actually following courses or doing research work in Paris, we admit students and teachers who are merely traveling, if there is room for them. The rates for periods of a month or more are the same as in the winter; but for shorter periods we charge a weekly rate of 100 francs and up, depending on the room. We should be glad to have Bryn Mawr designate a candidate for the Bryn Mawr room for the summer or part of it.

Let me add that in addition to the candidates for the Bryn Mawr room, other applicants recommended by Bryn Mawr, whether for the academic year or for the summer months, will always receive friendly consideration.”

The following classes of applicants will be considered in nominating the occupants of the Bryn Mawr room:

(1) Holders of Bryn Mawr degrees (A.B., M.A., Ph.D.).

(2) Other present and former students of the Bryn Mawr Graduate School.

Application for the French academic year, November 15th to July 1st, should be made on or before May 1st to President Park, Bryn Mawr College. A careful plan for the year’s work should be submitted, and if the candidate is not at the time of application a student at Bryn Mawr College, at least three people competent to estimate her work should be referred to.*

Preference will be given to candidates who give promise of deriving the greatest possible benefit from the special facilities offered by the libraries and the University of Paris.

* Application may also be made before May 1st to President Park, for the use of the Bryn Mawr room for a period of not less than two months during the summer. This application should be accompanied by a plan of work and academic references.
REPORT OF THE ALUMNAE DIRECTORS

In October, 1930, the Board of Bryn Mawr College completed its first year of work under the new By-Laws. Instead of eight meetings as formerly it had only four, two of these being held in Philadelphia, two at Bryn Mawr. The work of the Board between meetings was carried on by the various committees. The Executive Committee met monthly except during the summer, the other committees on call of their respective chairmen. Minutes of the meetings are sent to all members of the Board. In accordance with the new plan a committee was appointed at the March meeting to make the nomination for Mr. Huston's successor on the Board of Trustees. Mr. J. Stogdell Stokes was nominated and elected to this position in May. In the fall the Board suffered great loss through the death of Mr. Arthur Perry, a Trustee since 1916. I should like to quote from the minute adopted by the Board at the time of his death: "We wish especially to take note of the breadth of his interests and the charm of his spirit. His presence in our meetings always added something to the quality of the atmosphere in which our discussions were carried on."

Virginia McKenney Claiborne succeeded Frances Fincke Hand as Alumnae Director in December. Alumnae Director for two terms, a member of the Executive Committee and of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, representative for Bryn Mawr on the Committee for the Seven Women's Colleges, Mrs. Hand rendered incalculable service to the College. In recognition of this work, and in justice to itself, since it could ill afford to spare from its councils her knowledge and understanding of the College, the Board at its December meeting elected Mrs. Hand a Director-at-large to serve for ten years.

The officers of the Board for 1930-31 are: President, Rufus M. Jones; Vice-Presidents, Charles J. Rhoads and Thomas Raeburn White; Treasurer, J. Henry Scattergood; Secretary, Agnes Brown Leach; Assistant Secretary, Richard M. Gummere. The Chairmen of the Standing Committees are: Executive Committee, Thomas Raeburn White; Buildings and Grounds Committee, Samuel Emlen; Library Committee, Richard M. Gummere; Religious Life Committee, Rufus M. Jones; Finance Committee, Charles J. Rhoads. The Alumnae are represented as follows on the Committees: Executive Committee, Caroline M. Slade (Vice-Chairman), Marion Edwards Park, Frances F. Hand, Elizabeth L. Otey, Virginia Kneeland Frantz; Buildings and Grounds Committee, Marion Edwards Park, Frances F. Hand, Mary Peirce, Susan F. Hibbard; Library Committee, Marion Edwards Park, Margaret R. Cary, Mary Peirce; Finance Committee, Caroline F. Slade and Susan F. Hibbard; Religious Life Committee, Marion Edwards Park, Margaret R. Cary, Mary Peirce; Thorne School Committee, Marion Edwards Park and Margaret R. Cary.

In the spring a special committee was appointed "to make a study of the present financial conditions of the College, its needs as well as possible economies, and to consider, in conjunction with the Alumnae Committee, the future financing of the College." The members of this committee are Thomas Raeburn White, Chairman, Arthur H. Thomas, J. Henry Scattergood, Marion Edwards Park, Caroline M. Slade, Elizabeth L. Otey, Rufus M. Jones, ex-officio. The committee has not as yet reported.

The Board recorded with profound regret the death in September of Dr. Theodore de Leo de Laguna who for twenty-three years was connected with Bryn
Mawr College as Associate Professor and Professor of Philosophy. To fill the vacancy created by his death Provost Penniman of the University of Pennsylvania very kindly released Milton Charles Nahm whose work for the year had already started.

Dr. James Barnes, Professor of Physics has resigned after twenty-four years of service to take a position with the Franklin Institute. Dr. Franz Schrader resigned to go to Columbia, Dr. Louis Fieser to return to Harvard, and Mr. Prentice Duell to take charge of work under the Institute of Oriental Research.

A promotion to a Full Professorship has been awarded to Hornell Hart. T. R. S. Broughton and Margaret Gilman have been promoted to be Associate Professors and Caroline Robbins to be an Associate. Julia Ward has been appointed to the newly created office of Director of Scholarships and Assistant to the Dean. Dayton McKean has been appointed part time Instructor in Public Discussion, a new course made possible through a gift from Dr. George Woodward.

The American Council of Learned Societies made grants to two members of the Bryn Mawr faculty,—to Professor Charles Wendell David, $500, at assist his work in the edition of De Expugnacione Lysbonensi (1147), and to Professor Joseph E. Gillet, $400, to assist his work on a new edition of The Works of Bartolome de Torres Naharro.

The Alumnae will, I am sure, be interested in the complete list of the Full Professors to whom the grants of $1000 have been given,—to Henry J. Cadbury, Rufus M. Jones Grant; Samuel M. Chew, Mary Hill Swope Grant; Lucy M. Donnelly, Lucy Martin Donnelly Grant; Howard L. Gray, Marjorie Walter Goodhart Grant; William B. Huff, Marion Reilly Grant; Georgiana G. King, Special Grant; James H. Leuba, Julius and Sarah Goldman Grant; Eunice M. Schenck, Special Grant; David H. Tennent, Constance Guyot Cameron Ludington Grant.

The salary of the President has been increased to $12,500, and of the Dean of the College to $6,250.

To meet the increased costs of tuition, fellowships and scholarships have been increased as follows: 1. "Free tuition" scholarships automatically increased to cover the cost of tuition; 2. departmental graduate scholarships increased from $350 to $400; 3. resident fellowships increased from $810 to $860. At the time that the increase in the cost of tuition was announced it was stated that if necessary this would be remitted for the students then in college. Remission has been made for seventy-three students.

The Operating Statement for the year ending June 30, 1930, showed a deficit of only $144.48. The debt of the Corporation which was decreased in the fiscal year 1929-'30 by $29,938.73, now amounts to $496,508.21. The two largest items in this deficit are $154,938.67 on Goodhart Hall and $288,100 on Wyndham.

The regular appropriation to the Library Committee has been increased this year from $12,000 to $13,000.

Extraordinary expenditures during 1930 were made as follows: For fire protection in Low Buildings, Yarrow East and West, Pembroke Tower, $4,000, of which sum $1,000 was refunded to the College by the Low Buildings Association; for renewal of heating, lighting and plumbing, gas ranges and refrigeration in Radnor Hall, $12,000; for electric refrigeration in Pembroke and Denbigh, $3,925; for making and equipping a new bathroom in Merion for the Manager, $750; for stacks in the third floor of Taylor Hall to take care of the Library surplus, $1,500. The removal of 15,000 books from the Library to the loft of Taylor where there is still
room for about 5,000 more volumes will solve the problem of library congestion for possibly five years. The Class of 1930 in Pembroke West provided funds for the redecoration of the hall smoking room. The smoking room in Pembroke East is at present undergoing the same process of rejuvenation, the funds being largely provided by the students.

On October 7, a fire which started under the stage of Goodhart Hall caused serious damage. The cost of the repairs and replacements which were speedily made was $13,089.73. This sum, which includes the cost of a new curtain, was entirely covered by the insurance. To guard against such an occurrence in the future, the Board authorized the installation of an automatic sprinkler system and three automatic doors at an additional cost of $3,600. Mr. Goodhart sent $150 as a gift to the Bryn Mawr Fire Company in recognition of the efficient service rendered by its members. The Board added an equal amount to the gift.

Gifts to the College reported in each meeting reveal great interest in the varied college activities. Time and space allow only a partial report here:

Scholarships (figures taken from Treasurer's Report, June, 1930), $12,600 from Regional Scholarships are included........ $28,525.09

Books (figures from Treasurer's Report of June, 1930), $1,037.45 from the Alumnae Association is included............. 2,538.95

For Goodhart Hall from Howard L. Goodhart, in addition to the $100,000 originally pledged......................................... 25,000.00

The Alice Day Jackson Scholarship Fund was established by Mr. Percy Jackson with a gift (not included above) of.................... 10,000.00

A legacy from the estate of Edith Lawrence (Class of 1897). This will to be used for the Library........................................... 1,300.00

For the establishment of a course in Public Discussion, a gift from Dr. George Woodward of.............................................. 900.00

The Harriet Randolph Memorial Fund of $5,000 was completed (The income from this fund is to be used for the purchase of books for the Department of Biology) by the turning over to the College of the sum of................................. 1,500.00

Gifts to the Grace Dodge Division of the Carola Woerishoffer Department ............................................................... 5,200.00

For Shower Baths in Pembroke West, an anonymous gift of...... 1,000.00

For Electric Refrigeration in Pembroke, an anonymous gift of... 2,000.00

The Committee for the Katrina Ely Tiffany Memorial Garden reported gifts amounting to $9,318.43, interest $444.24, a total of $9,762.69. $2,622.35 has been expended on the garden. The Committee paid to the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College for the establishment of The Katrina Ely Tiffany Memorial Garden Fund.............................................................. 5,000.00

"When the garden is completed the unexpended balance will be paid to the Trustees to be added to the principal.

"The attorneys representing the estate of Alice Day Jackson reported that the net value of the Residuary Estate would probably be about $500,000. Bryn Mawr College will receive two-thirds of this residuary estate upon the death of Mr. Jackson."
The Mathematics Department decided that the $1,000 bequest from Marion Reilly "should be invested so that the income should be used for the department." The Marion Reilly Mathematical Fund was accordingly established. Last year this income was used for a prize.

For some time the Buildings and Grounds Committee has had under consideration the improvement of the acoustics in Goodhart Hall. On the advice of several experts who consider him best qualified in the field of acoustics Dr. Dayton C. Miller of the Case School of Applied Science was called in consultation. Dr. Miller came to Bryn Mawr and made a thorough study of the problem. He reported in words largely unintelligible to the majority of the Board, making it clear, however, that the fault was not one of construction, but was due entirely to reverberation caused by the large uncovered surfaces of the walls and ceiling. He recommended various changes, all having to do with the covering of exposed surfaces with sound absorbent material. At the same time he warned of the danger of too much sound absorption. The first of his suggestions, which called for the covering, with an acoustic tile, of the ceiling boards in the last three bays of the auditorium is now being followed and will be finished by February 4th. It is interesting to know that this acoustic covering was in the original specifications of Goodhart Hall and was omitted when it was pronounced unnecessary by Mr. Cram, the consulting architect of the College and by the representative of the firm who was estimating for the contract.

The Board voted with extreme reluctance for the closing of the Phebe Anna Thorne Model School at the close of this academic year, the endowment of the school having proved insufficient and increased funds for continuing the school having been unsuccessfully sought.

In closing I have one thing to present to the Association for its consideration, namely the advisability of increasing the term of Alumnae Director to ten years. While I make this suggestion as an individual I know that I am not alone in my opinion that this change should be made. The work of the Board is such that it is difficult for a Director to take a full share in it under two or three years. This is particularly true since the Board Meetings have been reduced from eight to four a year. At present, the time they serve on the Board is so short that it is very improbable that Alumnae Directors would be made Chairmen of committees, though in many cases they are eminently qualified for those positions. I feel strongly that the terms of the Alumnae Directors should be made equal to those of the Directors-at-large, which under the new By-Laws are ten years.

Respectfully submitted,
Mary Peirce, 1912.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Next Council Meeting
The next meeting of the Council will be held in Baltimore early in November.

New Councillor
The Executive Board announces with pleasure the appointment of Erna Rice, 1930, of St. Louis, as Councillor for District V1. Miss Rice takes the place of Edna Warkentin Alden, 1900, who has resigned.
TWO OPEN LETTERS

Paris, France,
February 7, 1931.

My dear Miss Park:

This is the first time since my graduation in 1922 that I have felt sufficiently stirred by the doings at college to write a letter about it. I have watched the progress and changes that have gone on on the campus with the greatest interest and as best I could at this distance, and on the whole have approved and applauded. Since graduating, I have made two short visits to college while it was in session, too short to give me anything but a superficial glance at the undergraduates and to admire Goodhart Hall which was only a dream in my day and ardently longed for by all of us who carried on our backs scenery from Rockefeller basement to the gymnasium.

I now read in the ALUMNAE BULLETIN that the question of taking colored students into the dormitories has arisen. I feel I must oppose with all my vigor such a course of action. Perhaps the opinion of the alumnae will not be solicited but in case it is, I should like to go on record as being against it, as I shall not be there to put in my bit. I realize that the question is far too deep and intricate to deal with by letter and I shall not attempt to put down my arguments. My sentiments do not arise from any blind prejudice against the colored race. In fact I think we have shirked, so far, in dealing squarely with the negro problem in America. It is something that must be faced eventually—the sooner the better—and by the most competent and intelligent persons possible. On the other hand, I do not feel that Bryn Mawr would be serving the best interests of the negro by admitting her to the college as a resident student, nor do I think it fair to the white students already there.

Please do not put me down as a reactionary alumna. I realize, even more keenly than in my student days, that an institute of learning to be of any use, must not only be abreast of the times, but as far ahead of them as possible. There is always, however, that nice distinction between radicalism and progress.

I have been somewhat doubtful whether to write this letter to you or to the editor of the ALUMNAE BULLETIN. If it is something with which she should deal, perhaps you will have the kindness to hand it over to her.

Very sincerely yours,

Prue Smith Rockwell (1922).

My dear Mrs. Rockwell:

February 24, 1931.

Thank you very much for your letter, which I am sending to Miss Thompson, the editor of the BULLETIN, along with this answer. Personally, I agree with all the premises of your letter and arrive at the opposite conclusion as to Bryn Mawr's responsibility, but officially I shall not bring up the matter of the residence of negro students this year. There is much difference of opinion, I think, in all groups connected with the college. I think perhaps no group alone should have the final decision in the matter, although it was the Directors who passed the resolution as it now stands; but I shall be unwilling to propose that a negro student should come into residence while there is strong undergraduate feeling against it, even although the feeling, as I believe it is, is actually on the part of a minority. I have special deference for undergraduate opinion because, while the undergraduates are no more interested in the college than the faculty or alumnae, they would have the practical problem to deal with in direct form.

Very sincerely yours,

Marion Edwards Park.

(11)
REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO EVALUATE THE COUNCIL

A Committee to evaluate the Council was appointed after the Council meeting in New York in 1929. The Council had then been ten years in existence and it was thought that we should now take account of stock. Louise Hyman Pollak, 1908, of Cincinnati, was made Chairman and the preliminary survey of the Council meetings of the past was made by her. Unfortunately, Mrs. Pollak has been ill and has had to resign the Chairmanship. The other members of the Committee are Pauline Goldmark, 1896, Evelyn Holt Lowry, 1909, Mary Peirce, 1912, Josephine Young, 1928, and Anne Kidder Wilson, 1903, ex-officio.

The procedure of the Committee has been as follows: A careful survey was first made of all the minutes of Council Meetings, next a questionnaire was sent out to a number of representative alumnae, most of whom had attended one or more Council meetings, asking their opinion as to the working of the Council. Replies were received from 45 of these alumnae. Many diverse opinions were expressed on minor points, but the consensus of opinion was that the Council organization or something similar is invaluable. Not a single alumna has expressed the opinion that the Council organization should be abandoned.

During the endowment campaign in 1919-20 we were very much handicapped by our lack of organization. We had an Executive Board and an embryo Alumnae Office in Taylor Hall, but no district organization whatever. During the campaign we formed an organization by states and cities and we all worked enthusiastically and successfully. We raised our $2,000,000 but we all knew that we could have done it more easily if we had had an organization ready made.

So as soon as the Endowment Campaign was over we took our Alumnae Association in hand and considered its reorganization. A preliminary study of the alumnae organizations of other colleges was made by Abba Dimon and Bertha Ehlers and in November, 1920, a meeting was held in Merion of a small group of alumnae from various parts of the country to draw up a plan of organization. The Alumnae Council as functioning in several other women's colleges seemed the best type of organization for us.

As a result of the campaign the scattered alumnae groups in different parts of the country had combined into a functioning organization. The Trustees of the College, in recognition of the achievements and interests of the Alumnae at this time increased the number of alumnae directors from two to five. At this time came the first expression of the need at the College of freshman scholarships as a means of enriching and varying the student body.

The Council was created that the Alumnae Directors and the Executive Board might feel the pulse of the Alumnae body. The local organizations in turn were formed to perpetuate the organization and spirit of the campaign and as a means of spreading information about the College through the District Councillors to the local groups.

As boiled down in the By-Laws we have it this way:

"There shall be an Alumnae Council which shall coordinate Alumnae activities and further the understanding between the Alumnae and the College."

The district lines were drawn at that first informal meeting when we decided

(12)
to follow the lines already laid down by the League of Women Voters. With one or two slight modifications these are the divisions now in use.

So much for the object of the Council. Has it fulfilled its purpose? That is what our Committee has to show.

We have had now ten meetings of the Council, in Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Richmond, New Haven, New York and Indianapolis. As a result of these meetings have our alumnae activities been better coordinated and has the understanding been improved between Bryn Mawr College and those cities in which the Council has met? Let us take these two items separately:

1. Coordinating of Alumnae Activities.

Every year the amount of important business to be transacted increases. Large sums of money are raised and appropriated. It is essential that a small, well-informed group should discuss with deliberation all these things. The general opinion of alumnae as expressed to this Committee was that the Council is a clearinghouse and a very live organization offering as it does a contact between the administration of the Alumnae Association as represented by the officers and committee chairmen on the one hand and the constituents as represented by District Councillors on the other. No amount of correspondence or even traveling on the part of officers or the Alumnae Secretary could keep alive consciousness of a unified body with a common aim.

Our Alumnae activities are not very diverse or numerous, but in the one field of scholarships by districts has had great effect in distributing information, unifying organization and stimulating effort.

At the Council meeting in Cincinnati the whole question of the relation of the Regional Scholarships to the Alumnae Fund was threshed out and a satisfactory method was worked out of crediting to the Fund alumnae contributions to scholarships. This was long a vexed question and if the Cincinnati meeting had done nothing else, this achievement would have made it worth while.

The Regional Scholarships have been the chief means of keeping up interest in the local organizations. These scholarships are increasing steadily and so the local committees are becoming more efficient. It is only ten years since the need for freshman scholarships was realized and we have now fifteen freshmen on Regional Scholarships from ten different states. With all this development, more scholars, (34 in all, this year) more money to be handled, the machinery has become more complicated and the need for uniform procedure for Regional Committees has made itself felt. Regional Committees last year contributed $13,400 for scholarships alone. As to money raising in general the machine is there to function when needed, just as a fire engine is ready when there is no fire.

In normal times our collection of funds is in the hands of Class Collectors, but we have the machinery for a campaign always set up in our district organization.

The position might well be taken that all this is true, that our Council organization has created a valuable machine, but that the machine might now go on without these annual meetings. It might be said that if the Council were done away with there would still be the necessity of an annual conference of local scholarships chairmen, the cost of which would not be negligible and the interest and stimulus of which would be confined to limits much too small. At the Council Meeting, scholarships are only one of the many subjects of interest discussed, and Scholarships
Committees exist in only a comparatively few centers. Certainly for money raising a nation-wide organization is essential and we are fortunate to have the framework of one available.

(2) *Furthering the Understanding Between the Alumnae and the College.*

I have said so much about the Council and the coordinating of alumnae activities; how about the second point, furthering the understanding between the alumnae and the college? This is more complicated and there is more difference of opinion here about our success.

I should like to quote from an alumna who says that she has been at Bryn Mawr only once in twenty years: "When our Councillors have returned and given us lively accounts of an alumnae or Council meeting, I have thought that our group seemed much alive and waked up." One Councillor, speaking of meetings she has attended, wrote as follows: "I feel strongly that the Council meetings do further the understanding of the alumnae and the College. I am sure everyone who attends must come home as bursting with information and interest as I have and must find as ready listeners. At meetings where I have reported about the Council meetings the greatest interest has been shown by older and younger alumnae. No written means of spreading such information could be so effective." Another alumna says: "From my point of view, that of an interested alumna in a distant city, one of the most valuable contributions of the Council has been the quickening of interest in our local Bryn Mawr group each year when the District Councillor returns with her report of the meeting of the Council." In other words, the Council is potentially a very valuable asset to the localities from which the Councillor comes. She can give much or little, and doubtless she can give more when there is a group large enough to form an interested meeting.

Everything I have said so far refers to the Council as a small and carefully selected body of informed alumnae, meeting annually to confer on matters of importance to the Alumnae Association and to the College, and to digest the material to be submitted to the Annual Meeting for decision. Granted that it is true that this meeting is essential, is it essential that it should meet at widely separated places, involving expense to the Alumnae Association and, to local groups, great effort as well as expense? The annual appropriation for the Council Meeting is $1,000, and the average cost $936—the maximum being $1,710 in Chicago, and the minimum $405 in New Haven. We have no geographical record of gifts to the Alumnae Fund, but I am sure the contributions from each district increase after a Council Meeting in the locality. It would probably be hard to find a place on which the Council could make less impression than on New York. We could hardly look there for far-reaching social and educational contacts and yet our Scholarships Chairman there writes as follows: "The Council Meeting had an extraordinary effect on raising the money for the Regional Scholarships in New York. It gave the work great publicity and seemed to revive the interest of the Alumnae. Not only did more money come in for scholarships in 1929 than ever before, but came in earlier—came in fact immediately after the Council Meeting."

Many alumnae have expressed regret that so few local alumnae attend Council meetings. Some alumnae on the other hand deprecate the presence at the meetings of alumnae who are not members of the Council, feeling that the small meeting is better for deliberation. Our committee feels that this is too valuable an opportunity to lose—that an effort should be made to get the local alumnae to Council meetings
and to interest them. In Indianapolis the local Alumnae attended the meetings in large numbers. They were interested in the business and made a real contribution to the meetings as well as to the social functions.

As a committee, we feel that Scholarships Chairmen and alumnae directors should give in their reports only matters on which there is need of discussion on policies. We realize that there are details as to scholarships and change as to College policies which need preliminary discussion before being presented to the Annual Meeting.

As to social and educational contacts in the community, here we have great differences of opinion. Undoubtedly we have not always made the most of these opportunities. There are a few alumnae who believe that the President of the College alone or some other informed and prepossessing College or Alumnae Association official could do as much in making valuable contacts as the whole Council can do. Dinners and luncheons of local clubs such as those given annually in New York and Boston are cited. So far as interesting local Alumnae in the College is concerned this may be true, but we believe that there is value in having the President and the Council both together.

There is today in all colleges a feeling that the administration of the college and the alumnae should work together. More and more the graduates are turned to for help, and it is essential that there be very close cooperation. At Bryn Mawr we are particularly fortunate that the President of the College is herself an alumna and as the Council and the President go from place to place we show the world and our own alumnae how close is our cooperation. We show the world that we are holding up the hands of the President and she shows her confidence in us.

As to all the social activities, this Committee would stress the need for simplicity. Rich food does not help to clear thinking. Programs are necessarily full but a little time for rest or exercise could be managed if its importance were realized. No one who has worked through a Council Meeting can consider it a mere junket. The Committee realizes that for purposes of local publicity, large entertainments are valuable, but we urge simplicity upon everyone and a leisurely pace. The Indianapolis alumnae were particularly successful in their arrangements. There was never a sense of hurry and many opportunities were given the members of the Council to stretch their legs and to draw long breaths of fresh air.

The great difference of opinion among alumnae is in regard to the public meeting. Many feel that this is the raison d' être of a peripatetic Council; others that it is too difficult to manage, but our committee believes that it is potentially very valuable.

Local committees have a great responsibility and programs for public meetings should be prepared in co-operation with the College authorities to avoid putting the President or other officials on the defensive for College policies. It is not a function of the Council to provide a forum for discussion of topics outside the sphere of the alumnae activity.

The time has come now when we shall have to consider a second visit to cities where the Council has been held. Shall we be welcome? Shall we be effective? We are convinced that meetings can be held only where there are fairly large groups of alumnae and these large groups are not in many cities. It has been suggested that we plan for a Council meeting in Baltimore in the near future and even Philadelphia has been considered. Both of these would be comparatively inexpensive and in both
cities we have larger groups of alumnae. Before, or by, 1935 we suggest that another meeting be held in Chicago, and possibly one in St. Louis, or Boston. The comparison of two Council meetings ten or more years apart should be very illuminating. Would the Council meeting make more or less impression at the second meeting?

One thing we considered was the increase of applications from students from districts in which a Council has been held. We did not consider New York, Chicago or Boston, as there was already a large, steady flow of students from those places. There was a very noticeable increase in inquiries at the College office after meetings in St. Louis, Washington and Pittsburgh. The number of applicants from Cincinnati and Richmond were much the same, yet the feeling in general is that in Richmond, particularly, Bryn Mawr made warm friends, so that there will be a steady if small stream to Bryn Mawr.

After it has been said that the meetings of the Council have been valuable to Bryn Mawr College, we must consider whether or not the local alumnae have made too great an effort; if the Alumnae Association has accepted too much from them. Our hostesses have always been so generous and so polite that the guests have felt that they were warmly welcomed. I can only quote what some of our hostesses say:

"Of course it costs something in time and money, but I believe it all comes back to you immediately in the satisfaction in the increased prestige that Bryn Mawr gains when she goes visiting. The College had simply not been known in Richmond before the Council meeting to any large group. It had probably been much misjudged by many who knew it more or less well. I know of persons who thought it a hot-bed of atheism and advanced feminine notions, distinctly arbitrary in dealing with applications for admission when it wanted to be. The Council brought to Richmond women of charm and attainment and position, and the people who matter in Richmond were impressed."

Another alumna writes this: "I cannot see that entertaining the Council falls as a burden on a particular group. While Bryn Mawr alumnae are not notoriously wealthy, there are always a few in each community who now and then can entertain two or three dozen persons without putting a second mortgage on their homes. Keeping one or two extra persons for two days in your house could not be an enormous burden on any ordinary family unless there is no guest room, and then that particular family could not be asked to house any visitors. As for the large luncheon or dinner, which is usually given, a general assessment could not, I believe, overtax the group."

Still another, "The only functions to which I went were purely social and very delightful. I don't know how much trouble the entertainment was to the residents—the assessment for members was certainly extraordinarily low."

And again, "When the Council met here it did more to unite the alumnae and to center the attention of the community on the College than anything else could possibly have done. It would give us great pleasure to have the Council come again soon. "The expense connected with the meeting seemed negligible and we are not a strong group here."

Our Committee feels that the most delightful feature of the Council meetings and perhaps the most valuable is the dinner at which our President speaks to us and brings us fresh and authentic news of the College. Public meetings must change from place to place, but we hope that the dinner will never lose its intimacy and delight."
We realize that our debt to President Park is a heavy one, that she more than any one else makes the Council invaluable. Gratefully we accept what she so cheerfully gives.

To summarize the recommendations of the Committee: We believe that the Council has proved very valuable and we approve its composition. We believe that it should be a body for discussion and formulation of policies, avoiding an air of finality since actual decisions rest with the Alumnae Association.

We have two suggestions to make, however; that the incoming, rather than the outgoing Alumnae Director attend the meetings and that the faculty be represented whenever possible.

The suggestion was made at the last Council that the Graduate Students be represented. This committee would deprecate adding to the size of the Council body, but should there be a graduate student of outstanding position in the community, the committee suggests that she be invited to attend the meetings. The committee also suggests that such a graduate student might be appointed Councillor-at-large for the meeting.

As to social entertainments, we believe that above all things they should be kept simple, that the guests may not be killed with kindness.

Finally, with a campaign in view for 1935 it would seem to our committee unwise to make any radical change in the Council and in our district organization.

LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS, 1900,
Chairman.

ON THE CAMPUS

BETTY YOUNG, 1932

What I am most thankful to Bryn Mawr for, the month of February, is the German dancer, Mary Wigman.

Bryn Mawr has paid the dance its due recognition as the oldest of the arts this month. Two dancers we have seen—La Argentina, and Isabel Cooper. A program of Spanish dances by La Argentina, assisted by Miguel Berdion, was given for the benefit of the Bryn Mawr Summer School at the Academy of Music, February 4.

Just as La Argentina differs utterly from Mary Wigman, so Miss Cooper's dancing is completely withdrawn from both. She studied with the Elizabeth Duncan School at Salzburg and is very capable of illustrating their technique. On February 12, in the Gymnasium, Miss Petts, who is head of the Physical Education here, introduced her, with a few pertinent exclamations about how few of us walk with direction, and how many of us think weight is to be carried by our feet. Miss Cooper moves beautifully; with every cadence in the music her body is like a piece of sculpture.

The Princeton Glee Club stopped in Bryn Mawr long enough to give a very delightful concert on Saturday evening, February 7, and to enjoy one of Mrs. Collins' inimitable buffet suppers in the Commons Room.

The following Monday evening saw the fourth concert of the Bryn Mawr Series. The New York String Quartet and Lawrence Strauss, tenor, were the performers. The program included compositions by Dvorak, Schumann, Brahms, Schubert, Debussy, and three songs by Vaughan Williams.

The Chinese Scholarship Committee gave the college an invaluable experience by bringing Mrs. Florence Ayscough here on February 3. It was Mrs. Ayscough who
collaborated with Amy Lowell in translating the book of poems, "Fir Flower Tablets." She spoke on "Court Life in the T'ang Dynasty," as described in the poetry of Tu Fu. Her lecture was illustrated by exquisite colored slides.

From China to France and French stage settings our minds jumped Wednesday night, February 4, when Monsieur Charles Marichian Beaupré spoke on "La Décoration Théâtrale Française du Dix-septième Siècle à nos Jours." On Thursday evening, February 12, Vachel Lindsay, the modern troubadour, made Goodhart Hall echo with his chants.

President Emeritus Thomas held a reception at the Deanery for the Summer School on Tuesday evening, February 10th. She said in her address that Bryn Mawr was the pioneer in this movement to share with industrial workers the three cardinal virtues, Wisdom, Knowledge, and Understanding. Perhaps this will be the solution of the great problem of justice to everyone. Since Bryn Mawr began its Summer School in 1921 three other women's colleges have followed suit. Miss Thomas finds great pleasure in the Summer School for it reminds her of the early days of the college when she had to urge the girls not to overwork!

With much climbing up into attics and down into cellars to rehearse the animal song, the Class of '34 managed to keep the animal's identity undisclosed. It is known that the author of the show sustained two Sophomores under her bed for several nights without divulging the secret in her sleep even though her dreams must have been troubled. The Freshman Show presented on February 14, was called the "Road to Mars." The scene was Rwam Nyrb College for Women, Mars; time, 2031 A. D. The settings were elaborate and extremely imaginative. The musical numbers were written by Miriam Cornish who also charmed the audience with her specialty dances. The whole play including fourteen lyrics was written by Maria Coxe whom '34 may well be proud of. Incidentally, she has just published a book of poems.

The Liberal Club were honored in having Mr. Morris Leeds, an inventor and manufacturer, speak to them on "The New Capitalism," Thursday night, February 19. Mr. Leeds believes that depressing conditions can be eliminated without changing our present economic system. He stressed the need of education in economics and politics for everyone.

At the beginning of the year each undergraduate was given a card to fill out, stating what vocations she was interested in. The Undergraduate Association and the College have been bringing speakers to tell us about opportunities in those fields. On Tuesday night, February 17, Dr. Janet Howell Clark, 1910, discussed the field of Public Health. She said that the opportunities for women in that field are numerous and that there is little competition with men.

Through the generosity and graciousness of Mrs. Mary Louise Curtis Bok the Curtis Symphony Orchestra gave the College and friends a concert in Goodhart Hall, Monday evening, February 23. The program of Nineteenth Century Music was beautifully played and directed.

In the sports world activity has gained impetus. The Basketball season started with a victory for Bryn Mawr over the Saturday Evening Club (local basketball club). An interclass swimming meet revealed the Freshmen champion swimmers. The fencing team had two meets—one with the Salle d'Armes de Vince of New York in which Miss Engle of Bryn Mawr beat the National Junior Champion, gaining for the college the only two points in a score of 14-2. The second match was with the Philadelphia Sword Club in which we won 16-9.
An innovation at Bryn Mawr is the Shakespeare Club which a number of English students, inspired by Miss Garvin and Miss Glen of the English Department, have formed and which reads aloud Saturday afternoons in the Commons Room.

Finally, a change has taken place in the real business of the college. The required subjects have been reduced from six subjects and two years of English Diction with Mr. King, to one year of a laboratory science, one year of English, Latin, or Greek literature, one year of Philosophy, and one year of English composition and one of Diction. Furthermore, the number of units required for the degree will be reduced from sixteen to fifteen. This will make opportunity for more elective work in special fields. During the week of February 16th all the undergraduates were requested to fill in a blank with the number of hours’ work spent on each subject. The Faculty Committee expects, by means of these surveys, to apportion the work of the various departments more equally.

**DR. DE HAAN AND THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION**

It is with deep grief that I learn of the death of my old associate, Dr. Fonger De Haan. Vividly I remember the beginning of my acquaintance with him. It was in June of 1896. For two or three weeks already I had been busy at The Hague in the service of President Cleveland’s Commission charged with the puzzling duty of finding the true boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana, and I was quite prepared, I assure you, to welcome the aid of a scholar whose knowledge of Dutch and of Spanish was less extemporized than mine. Then arrived Dr. De Haan, on his way to spend his summer vacation at his boyhood home in Leeuwarden. He bore a letter from Dr. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University and a member of President Cleveland’s Commission, suggesting to me that Dr. De Haan, then a member of the instructing staff at Johns Hopkins, might be of use in my research. So indeed he was. Born to Dutch as his mother tongue, he had made Spanish his life study. The archivist in charge of the West India papers at The Hague (the papers with which I was chiefly busied) was his old schoolmate. Happily, Dr. De Haan was content to spend but a few days at home before returning to The Hague as my assistant, and a precious assistant he proved. When in September, I crossed to London for the completion of my task I took Dr. De Haan with me; for there, too, the documents of chief importance to our research were Dutch or Spanish. At the end of that month he went back with me to Holland, and there we again labored together till on October 21st he sailed from Rotterdam for America, whither next day I followed him from Queenstown.

To me it was a sad disappointment that I could not have the help of Dr. De Haan till our reports were in print, in the summer of 1897; but, as it was, his aid was invaluable and I can never forget the loyal colleagueship of those months of fellow work. Just when, in the early winter of 1896-7, he left Washington to return to his teaching at Johns Hopkins, I cannot remember; but, though it must now be more than four and thirty years since last I saw him, his frank and sturdy personality are still vivid in my memory, and his meticulous scholarship has been to me through all these years a joy.

**George L. Burr,**

*Professor of European History, Cornell University.*
THE RÜBEL FELLOWSHIP DISCONTINUED

Miss Helen Rubel of the Class of 1921 offered to the college in 1920 a Traveling Fellowship of the value of $1,500, established under peculiarly generous terms as regards the nature of work, the place where the fellowship was to be held and the use to be made of the year by the student herself. This fellowship has been made available every year until 1931 and it is with great regret on the part of everyone connected with Bryn Mawr that following Miss Rubel's request the college has announced that the fellowship is to be discontinued after this year. The Dean of the Graduate School has obtained from the students who have held the Rübel Fellowships statements, formal and informal, of their varied years, and she feels that the alumnae will be interested in reading the series of reports. The loss not only to the Bryn Mawr Graduate School but to all women graduate students in the discontinuance of so generous an annual fellowship is hardly to be measured, for such opportunities for women are still sadly few anywhere.

Marion Edwards Park.

Of the eleven women who have held the Rübel fellowship, two were Bachelors of Arts of Bryn Mawr College and the remaining nine received the bachelor's degree from nine different colleges and universities:

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<tr>
<th>College</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boston University</td>
<td>Oberlin College</td>
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<tr>
<td>University of California</td>
<td>Randolph-Macon Woman's College</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cornell University</td>
<td>Syracuse University</td>
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<tr>
<td>McGill University</td>
<td>Vassar College</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mount Holyoke College</td>
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Of these, one had also received the Ph.D. degree from Bryn Mawr College before holding the Rübel Fellowship.

The fellowship was twice used for a year of further graduate study at Bryn Mawr College. In the other cases, holders of the fellowship have worked at: Universities of London (Bedford College, University College, Imperial Institute of Historical Research, School of Slavonic Studies), Munich, Madrid and The American Academy at Rome; Libraries of British Museum, Oxford, Paris, Madrid, Bruges, etc.; Archives of Madrid, Simancas, Seville; Public Record Office, London.

The following table shows the fields in which these women studied, the colleges at which they took their first degrees, the degrees they have won since holding the fellowship and their present occupations. The last three holders and one other are still working on their doctor's dissertations.

Eunice Morgan Schenck, 1907,
Dean of the Graduate School.

It is impossible to print here the long and distinguished list of publications brought out by the Fellows after the Fellowship awards, but as one glances through it one realizes what the withdrawal of the Fellowship means, not only to the graduate student who each year was fortunate enough to receive it, but also to the cause of scholarship.—Editor.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Award and Department of Study</th>
<th>Name of Holder with Degrees at Time of Award</th>
<th>Degrees taken since Award</th>
<th>Present Occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920-1921 History</td>
<td>Leona C. Gabel A.B., Syracuse University, 1915</td>
<td>Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1928</td>
<td>Assistant Professor and Associate Professor Elect of History, Smith College and Dean of the Class of 1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921-1922 English</td>
<td>Esther Cloudman Dunn A.B., Cornell University, 1913</td>
<td>Litt.D., University of London, 1922</td>
<td>Professor of English, Smith College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922-1923 Greek</td>
<td>Edith Marion Smith A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1918 M.A., Bryn Mawr College, 1919</td>
<td>Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1924</td>
<td>Professor of Greek and Latin, Hollins College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923-1924 History</td>
<td>Vera Lee Brown A.B., McGill University, 1912 M.A., McGill University, 1913 Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1922</td>
<td></td>
<td>Associate Professor of History, Smith College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924-1925 English</td>
<td>Eleanor Grace Clark A.B., Oberlin College, 1918 M.A., Oberlin College, 1921</td>
<td>Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1928</td>
<td>Assistant Professor of English, Hunter College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925-1926 Classical Archaeology</td>
<td>Dorothy Burr A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1923</td>
<td></td>
<td>Candidate for the Ph.D. Degree at Bryn Mawr College and Fellow-Elect of the Agora Commission under the Archaeological Institute of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926-1927 Romance Languages</td>
<td>Florence Whyte A.B., Univ. of California, 1915 M.A., Univ. of Oregon, 1924</td>
<td>Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, 1930</td>
<td>Associate Professor of Modern Languages, State Teachers' College, Nebraska. Instructor Elect in Spanish, Mount Holyoke College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928-1929 English</td>
<td>Helen Muchnic A.B., Vassar College, 1925</td>
<td></td>
<td>Instructor in English, Smith College. Candidate for the Ph.D. degree at Bryn Mawr College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929-1930 Latin</td>
<td>Ruth Fairman A.B., Mount Holyoke College, 1927 M.A., Bryn Mawr College, 1928</td>
<td></td>
<td>Instructor in Latin and Candidate for the Ph.D. degree at Bryn Mawr College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930-1931 Romance Languages</td>
<td>Edith Fishtine A.B., Boston University, 1925</td>
<td></td>
<td>Studying under the Fellowship in Madrid</td>
</tr>
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</table>
DOINGS OF ALUMNAE

KAY FOWLER LUNN, 1925, writes from Sierra Leone, Life is pretty complicated. At the moment, I've lost my cook and ten loads which were sent around by train, since I had in the Ford one personal boy, one native police or 'messenger' as he is called, one large Airedale I've adopted while his master is away on leave, plus three gasoline cans, my bed, bath, table, chair, cook box, food box, hat box, knapsacks, and bed roll, plus other sundry odds and ends tied on at every angle! Trains run every three days, so I expect to get the rest of my belongings later. Really to get one's water properly boiled, and food collected, plus doing geology, takes up every minute. I'm taking on a government job of mapping some iron ores, so am leaving my car and am really hitting out into the blue for a month or so. I don't expect to see a white man from the time I leave on trek till my return. I'm going into a 'closed area' where no one is allowed to prospect, since the discovery of iron last year. Now the government wants to find out how much iron there is—that's my job. It's most difficult working here, because unless there is a trail, every inch of the jungle has to be chopped down in front of you. Where I have been last week there was grass; that sounds easier than jungle, but the grass was twenty feet high and two inches in diameter! I had six boys in front of me forcing the grass down and cutting it—slow progress to see a rock! Also, one finds the tops of hills covered with a decayed, hardened soil called laterite. The rocks are largely in the beds of streams, and it's no joke floundering about in these streams. Most of the time, when you have to cross, the natives carry you pig-a-back. One dropped me in one day!

I find the climate bearable, but one gets soaked in the early morning. I always leave camp at six A. M., and the dew runs off like water. The hottest time is between twelve and four; but if one has to keep going, one doesn't really mind it so much as sitting still. I can walk eighteen miles a day with ease on the trails.

The natives are really wonderful to one up-country. They are so curious about me that whole villages troop after me till my guard has to drive them back. I manage to talk to them via interpreters; mine always explains first that I am a woman, because shorts, helmet and spine-padded shirt make me difficult to figure out. Luckily they respect women here. They even have some women chiefs.

So far I've seen very little wild life aside from donkeys and a few deadly snakes, which have made off for the bush as fast as possible. I think things are being killed off here much more than in Central Africa.

ALICE GODDARD WALDO, 1904, writes of her experiences as an exchange teacher:

It is rather late to be telling about my year as exchange teacher in England, in 1928-29; but it may be that looking back now I shall see things in truer proportion than when I was still shivering from the experience. Two things stand out among the multitude of impressions left from that year: first, the miserable physical discomfort from September to June, because of the low temperature of the class-rooms; and second, the infinite kindness and courtesy and consideration with which I was treated by everyone—head teachers, girls, parents, and residents of Altrinham, and last but not least, our jewel of a landlady. (The latter, by the way, sent us a Christmas cake this year, made by her own hands, and so beautifully packed that it arrived with the icing
not even cracked!) As time goes on, and I get warmed up again after a year and a half in America, of course the memory of the kindness grows brighter, and the cold falls back into its proper place as a rather interesting experience.

It really was cold, though. The first Sunday, I was invited to tea at the home of the Head. During the course of the conversation, she happened to say—not to me—"I mean to keep the school at 56°; if the rooms get higher than that, I can tell it at once, because the girls look so flushed and uncomfortable." So then I knew what I was up against. As a matter of fact, the average temperature was about 52° and during the "Great Frost" there were a few days when the rooms ranged from 42° to 47°. No amount of clothes—and I wore more than anyone ever heard of—could keep you warm under those conditions!

The school in which I taught is a County High School for Girls, under partial Government control. To my astonishment, however, children are admitted at the age of seven. It appears that a High School is such, not because it deals with older children, but because it is better housed, equipped, and staffed than an "Elementary School," and offers a more varied and advanced course of study. There is something of a social line drawn, too; you must not call a teacher in a High School a teacher—she is a mistress, and very particular about it. She is almost always a University woman, which I judge the Elementary School teacher never is. Seventy-five per cent of the girls in my school paid tuition; the other twenty-five per cent were "free-placers," coming up from the Elementary Schools on scholarships given for examinations taken at about the age of ten. The legal school-leaving age in the Elementary Schools is fourteen; but when a girl enters a High School, her parents sign a contract to send her until she is sixteen. Parents are sometimes released from such a contract when unforeseen family circumstances arise, but there is a good deal of red tape about it, and most of the girls stay out their full time.

My school is in the northern Midlands, a few miles from Manchester; and while I was rather sorry at the time, I am glad now, for I saw an aspect of English life that I had never seen before. It was as different from London as my old home in La Fayette, Indiana, is from New York. Mother and I were entertained by all classes of people, from the Earl of Stamford to the brother-in-law of our landlady; and everywhere we found the same friendliness and desire to make us comfortable (by the fire!) and happy, combined with great interest in, but with varying degrees of dense ignorance of, the United States. Lord Stamford knew a good deal about it, and so did one or two people who had been here; but the rest. . . .!

In June I had the thrill of being presented to Princess Mary, who came to visit the school; but that is not the brightest memory of the year. As long as I live, I am sure, I shall always be overwhelmed, in April and May, with a longing for the heavenly English spring. No wonder Browning wrote: "O to be in England, now that April's here!" The pure white drifts of the hawthorn blossom on hedges and trees, the golden rain of the laburnum, the dancing daffodils in every tiny garden, the carpet of blue-bells in the woods at Kew—the poets have not told half of it. And of course it is all the lovelier because of the discomforts and gloom of the damp, grey winter.

It was all a most interesting experience, though frightfully strenuous at the time. Had I known what was before me, I might not have had the courage to face it; but having lived through it, I am very glad I did it.
Elizabeth Stark, 1916, has an unusual job, according to the Elmira Advertiser. Miss Elizabeth Stark, of New York, is probably the only woman in the world who has the job of looking into people's eyes and deciding their aerial careers.

After she has examined a pair of eyes for anywhere from thirty to sixty minutes, she is able to tell the applicant whether "taking the air" in his particular case is going to mean picking up his hat and going home, or proceeding to the flying field.

Miss Stark calls herself an assistant in physiological optics. She has to have some name to describe her unusual position.

All over the country the department of commerce has appointed certain medical examiners to inspect the eyes as well as the general physical condition of all people who want to enroll in an aviation school, or continue to hold licenses they already have.

For three years she was associated with the School of Aviation Medicine at Mitchel Field, now at Brooks, where she did research, instructing, and routine examining.

"Flying at high altitude under low oxygen has developed a special technique in aviation medicine," Miss Stark explained, seated at the desk in the office which contains the aviation inspection equipment. "Doctors connected with this branch of service have been trained to be air surgeons."

And since she had studied right along with them she was given the task in her particular office of doing part of the examining of every candidate.

The New York Times gives the following item about Mary Lowell Coolidge, 1914.

Dean Alice Vinton Waite will retire from active work at Wellesley College at the end of the present academic year and will be succeeded by Dr. Mary Lowell Coolidge of Concord, now Assistant Professor of Philosophy at Vassar, President Pendleton announced today.

Dr. Coolidge was graduated from Bryn Mawr in 1914 and from 1922 to 1924 was a warden there. She was appointed an instructor at Vassar in 1929.

The great honor won by Agnes Kirsopp Lake, 1930, is the subject of a paragraph in the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Agnes Kirsopp Lake, graduate student at Bryn Mawr College and candidate for a master of arts degree, was the only girl to be awarded one of the fellowships in classical studies at the American Academy in Rome this year, it was announced yesterday by the jury of award in New York.

Miss Lake is a daughter of Prof. Kirsopp Lake, theologian of Harvard University and Winn professor of Ecclesiastical History. The award, based upon competitive examinations, was made by a jury of nine classical professors headed by Prof. John C. Rolfe, of the University of Pennsylvania.
The death of Mary Jeffers will be felt as a loss to Bryn Mawrers of many generations, friends and pupils. With Miss Florence Peebles, she lived for years in Bryn Mawr, teaching at Miss Wright’s, conducting German classes in College, and tutoring for examinations. She was an inspiring teacher, not only imparting the subject but bringing out the best in the pupil. An overflow of energy went to the founding of a Business Women’s Club, before the days of the Community Center, and for three years the two friends lived on a farm inspiring country boys and girls to go to college. The last few years were spent by them in California, teaching and lecturing. Mary died at Altaadena February fourteenth, after long illness borne with rare courage and sweetness.

The Class of ’97 extends its loving sympathy to Anne Thomas, whose sister Julia, Mrs. George B. Taylor, died on January 22nd at her home in Haverford, where she had been ill but a few days with pneumonia. A few years ago Mrs. Taylor succeeded in accomplishing the gigantic task of moving the beautiful old Thomas mansion, Whitby Hall, from the congested district in West Philadephia to Haverford. Not being able to find a contractor who would make an estimate for the work, Mrs. Taylor herself superintended the workmen and every stone and hinge, every window frame and all the panelling was carted out to Haverford and put back in its original place. Upon an elevated site near the golf course it stands as a beautiful monument.

Frances Arnold, who retired in June from the Brearley School, where for the last two years she had been acting as co-head, is enjoying winter life in, and outside of, her little house in Cornish, N. H. She writes with regret about missing a blizzard while away on a trip to New York and Washington.

At the alumnae luncheon at mid-years, President Park mentioned a bequest of $1300 from Edith Lawrence which is to be used to buy books for the library.

Bessie Sedgwick Shaw and Margaret Nichols Smith came on for the Alumnae meeting and put the little group of ’97 Main Liners who gathered for the dinner in Rockefeller and for the President’s luncheon, in touch with the outside world.

Edith Edwards writes that she has recently been made president of the famous old Castilian Club of Boston.

The class is proud to have on the Board of Directors of the college two of its members, Susan Hibbard, who was made Director-at-Large last spring, and Frances Hand, who also was made Director-at-large at the expiration of her five-year term of office at Christmas time. After her years of valuable service the Board refused to let her go.
During the Christmas vacation Sue Blake, Rebekah Chickering and Gertrude Frost Packer, with her two daughters, had a little luncheon reunion in Boston with Elizabeth Higginson Jackson and her two daughters. Gertrude's older daughter has just become engaged to an Englishman who lives in Constantinople.

The first of October Emma Cadbury came back from Vienna, where she is in charge of the American Friends' Service Center, and spent two months with her family and friends. She was speedily booked by various groups in this vicinity and gave numerous talks about her absorbing work. Her field of operations is stretching out to the Balkans and she expects to go to Bavaria this spring. She is a great force working for friendly international relations. She is now a woman of the world—but she is still "Little Emma."

Friedrika Heyl, after a year's absence at home, is back at Bryn Mawr as warden of Merion Hall. Her sister, Clara Heyl Harrison, is with her as hall manager. There will be a very warm welcome in Merion for returning alumnae. There will also be a very warm welcome for any items of news for the Bulletin.

Clara Vail Brooks writes from Triangle T Ranch, Dragoon, Arizona, that she and her husband have been there in the Dragoon Mountains, the old Apache country, for a month and are expecting Peggy to join them very shortly. She says: "We went over to the Cochise stronghold where old man Cochise held off the U. S. Army for about two years until they finally made a treaty with him. He never surrendered. I climbed in riding boots 3000 feet up to the cave Cochise is said to have occupied, a hot rattlesnakey place, but probably a welcome retreat when it snowed. All this country is pioneer land; young men marry at nineteen, gather a few head of cattle, raise families, educate them and grow old comfortably."

Alice Cilly Weist sailed on February 20th for Greece where she will visit her son, Edward, who, on a scholarship from Harvard, is studying this winter at the American School for Classical Studies. From Athens she will go to Paris to be with her older son, Jack, and his wife and little daughter. Jack, we are interested to hear, is making a success of selling Vogue patterns in Paris! Alice may stay in Paris for a year. Her address is care of J. R. Weist, Vogue, 65 Avenue des Champs Elysées. Helen Weist, our class baby, is very happy in her work in Boston.

Class Editor: Ellen P. Kilpatrick
1027 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

This month we have some real news to pass on to the class! As much of it was gotten from the public press it may be stale for some of you, but there are always some who do not read their papers thoroughly every day, and so we give it to you.

Katherine Houghton Hepburn is legislative chairman of the National Committee on Federal Legislation for Birth Control. On February 13th she opened the hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate with an address, and then presented Mrs. Sanger and the other witnesses in favour of repealing the present law.

Emma Guffey Miller is vice-chairman of the Pennsylvania division of the Women's Organization for Prohibition Reform and is kept very busy, not only speaking, but, as a result of said speeches, writing well-worded (the adjective is your editor's) replies to the many letters she receives from annoying dry gentlemen.

We have all kept more or less in touch with Kate and Guffey, but here is some real news. We wonder if the class realizes what a distinguished member we have in Frances Keay Ballard? We have been hearing wonderful things about her. She was "written up" not long since in the Sunday magazine of the Brooklyn Eagle as one of the outstanding women of Brooklyn, where she has made her home for the past twelve years. To quote from this article: "She has been associated with some leading New York City law firms and trust companies, has acted as receiver and trustee in Brooklyn and Manhattan bankruptcy cases, and has given a series of lectures on "Laws Affecting Women" at the request of President Thwing, of Western Reserve University, before the women students of that university." She is giving a similar course of lectures this winter in Brooklyn. For the past year Frances has been associated with the New Business Department of the Midwood Trust Company. The folder issued by the company says she will help you in any business problem and will also "advise you how to plan your estate in order to save much expense and delay and to project your wishes long into the future." If you want to make your will and don't know how to go about it, Frances is the person to consult. By the way, her address is Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.
Sara Stites writes: "I have built a house in Wayland, Mass., and am living there now. My house, with lots of land and trees and a beautiful view of the hills, is within sight of Ethel Hooper Edwards' home." Sara is still Professor of Economics at Simmons College.

Ethel Levering Motley is an enthusiastic gardener and is much interested in Garden Club activities. She has a very lovely garden and every autumn we read in the papers about the prices it takes, both city-wide and garden club prizes.

No '99 notes would be complete without some mention of the younger generation, so here is one item: Marion Curtis Whitman's son, Herbert, was married on October 11th to Miss Muriel Hedges, of Westbury, Long Island.

1903

Class Editor: GERTRUDE DIETRICH SMITH
(Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith)
Farmington, Conn.

Elsie Sergeant gives us news of the "class baby" and of her own interesting study:

"Twice I had the pleasure of dining with the class baby and her husband in Paris not long ago, at the apartment they have taken for the winter. The class baby seemed to have grown another foot (or was she always so tall?). She was a most delightful hostess, played beautifully upon the cello and seemed as happy in her new estate as the fond maternal hearts of 1903 could possibly desire.

"I myself have been in Europe since November, 1929, most of the time in Zurich, working in analytical psychology with Mr. C. G. Jung. Mr. Jung has said somewhere that schools and colleges educate for youth, and that there should be schools to prepare people for the second half of life. His Seminar in Zurich is in a sense such a school. If the class wants an incomplete impression of it and of him, they might read a paper I have written for Harper's Magazine.

"Since I speak up so rarely, I will add that in the intervals of my work I have renewed old connections in France, which I had not visited since the war and paid a visit to friends in London. I have begun another book and am in German Switzerland trying at last to recall the German too swiftly forgotten after the orals and a fearful cram in the baby German class of the year 1902!"

Margaret Brusstar says: "We have had several gatherings of the 1903 group living near Philadelphia. Last Saturday Carrie Wagner had a theatre party, and Agnes Sinclair was there. She stopped in Philadelphia on her way south. We hope to keep up the gatherings—hold them—three or four times a winter, as they quite renew our youth!"

Maude Spencer Corbett writes as follows: "One of my sons is in Gibraltar or Algiers at present. The other is learning French at Lausanne. We took our usual motor tour this summer but this time got as far as Vienna (which place we love). I'm on the Bench still (it's for life)."

Agatha Laughlin writes as follows: "I have moved from Pennsylvania to California, and am building a small house in the country about twenty miles east of San Diego. My mail address is El Cajon, California, and I hope any of 1903 who come to Southern California will look me up. I expect the house to be finished by April 1st and will be glad to welcome any of my friends."

Constance Todd writes: "My really absorbing news is that I have just finished writing a book which is due to appear in March. It is my first book, and the unholy haste of this fruition from Descriptive English classes of twenty-eight years ago will fill my classmates with terror and dismay I am sure. And such a title! It is on obstetrics. Under the title of Easier Motherhood it tells of a recent development in pain relief which women will be perhaps even more interested in than doctors. It represents months of research in medical libraries, and much cruising about the country to see doctors and hospitals. Grandchildren of 1903, en avance!

"I took my sons, now twelve and fourteen, to the Pacific Coast last summer for a series of visits with their father's and my families. We ran into so many Bryn Mawters necessitating clean faces and slicked up hair that the favorite refrain got to be, 'Gosh, Mom, is this another one of those ginks that was a classmate of yours back in the gay nineties'? We saw Eunice Hale in Chicago, who mitigated the rigors of a rainy afternoon by providing tea and cake and a garden; Mabel Norton for a too-brief minute or so in Pasadena; we missed May Montague by what I like to think was Mabel's mismanagement if it was not the pressure of the Los Angeles real estate market; saw Doris Burrell in Pebble Beach and Helen Brayton in San Francisco, and then missed Edith Dabney in Seattle by twenty-four hours, to my deep regret.

"We ended up in the Yellowstone Park, where a bear tried to walk into our cabin and was repulsed by my youngest with a piece of kindling wood. To anyone who
wishes to know what real fatigue is, I recommend traveling 7,000 miles with two active youngsters making family visits in hot weather. Our good-will tour was voted a huge success, none the less, by all concerned. My love to the class!

Alice Lovell Kellogg writes: "We moved in the fall from the Stanford campus to Palo Alto—don’t like the location so well but like the house better and have taken a three-year lease so as not to move again until the children have finished High School. Jack hopes then to go to Stanford; the girls, we don’t know. They and I had looked longingly towards Bryn Mawr, but aside from the distance the four years of preparatory Latin were a great stumbling block. Their father strongly disapproved and the twins and I mourned the desired subjects which would have to be crowded out.

"I have joined the Palo Alto branch of the A. A. U. W. and am trying to keep up with four sections. It takes a lot of time but keeps me happily busy or busily happy, perhaps I should say. I’m working at a hooked rug, too, in my scraps of spare time.

"Summers this family goes camping, though this coming one may be the last for the family as a whole, as Jack is getting too big and wants to be working. Two years ago we did some of the National Parks, Grand Canyon, Zion, Bryce, Cedar Breaks and the Yellowstone. Last summer we spent in the lake region of northeastern California, the Feather River country and Modoc County. We were three months out and not one night under formal roof—could hardly sleep indoors when we first got back. This summer it is to be Glacier Park and adjacent country."

1904

Class Editor: Emma O. Thompson
320 S. 42nd St., Phila., Pa.

Nannie Adaire, formerly Head of the English Department at Kensington High School, has been appointed Head of the English Department at the Overbrook High School.

The class desires to express its sympathy to two classmates who lost their parents during February, Anna Jonas, whose mother died in early February, and Amy Clapp, whose father died on February 22nd.

Kathrine Van Wagenen Bugge writes from the Lutheran Theological Seminary, at Shekow, Hupek, China: "The printed bunch of letters reached me while we were on our vacation in the mountains at Kuling. This year the children were big enough to take long walks and enjoy the swimming pool, and we all had a fine time together for about seven weeks. Then suddenly the Communist menace in that province became so threatening that the Consuls began to order their various nationals out. We hung on until August 6th, but the suspense was anything but restful, so it was decided that the children and I should go to Shanghai for a month while my husband came back to Hankow, to be near the Seminary which is only ten miles from the city. Shanghai was terribly hot and uncomfortable after our good mountain air and freedom, but we managed to pull through, and were glad when my husband wrote that we could safely come back here for the opening of the Seminary in September. In spite of the terrible conditions in other parts of China, we have been quite safe and quiet here, and the work is going on well with 30 students this year preparing for the ministry. My husband is president of the Seminary now and is tremendously interested in his work. My share of it is very small—only a few hours of English teaching, and playing the organ for services, but even that has been very much interrupted this autumn by sickness.

"My children seem to me to be growing up very fast. Margrethe will be 8 in February, and Christian Conrad, our only boy, will be 6 in February. The two latter have good Norwegian names you see, but are always called by their Chinese nicknames of "Mei mei" and "Didi," which mean "little sister" and "little brother." When we came back to China last fall, we brought with us a Norwegian governess for the children, so the two girls have their work all in Norwegian, and Didi will begin next autumn. They speak both languages equally well, and read both, though they find English spelling pretty difficult, as Norwegian is largely phonetic. They had forgotten all their Chinese after three and a half years at home in the west, but are gradually picking up a little again. I have hopes, of course, that the girls may go to Bryn Mawr, but that time is quite far off yet, and they will probably go through the Norwegian ‘gymnasium’ first."

1905

Class Editor: Eleanor Little Aldrich
(Mrs. Talbot Aldrich)
59 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

Julia Gardner sends this item: "Edith Longstreth certainly did not tell the whole story in the February Bulletin. A picture of hers was hung in the Biennial Ex-
hition in Washington this winter and I
am told that only a little more than ten
per cent of the canvases submitted were
so honored."

Nan Hill left Boston early in February
and went to Tucson, Arizona, with Clara
Herrick Havemeyer to see the latter's lit-
tle boy at his school. From there she
went on to Ross, California, to visit Leslie
and Ned Hill for about a month. The
Boston office in which she works will re-
open the end of March.

Margaret Fulton Spencer writes as fol-
lows: "I am a registered Architect in both
New Jersey and Pennsylvania and enjoy-
ing my work to the utmost. We are back
from a year and a quarter in France,
where we had a house in Paris for nine
months and spent the rest of the time on
the Riviera and motoring. The children
were in school in Switzerland trying to
improve on their Ma's Bryn Mawr French
accent! My eldest is just the age I was
when I went to B. M., but she is musical
and the younger shows signs of a voice
and artistic talent, so I imagine there will
be no college for either. I keep on with
my painting in the intervals between jobs,
had a wonderful time painting the
Riviera flowers. I enjoy doing figures of
children, but my husband being the real
painter of this family, I think of my own
more as an avocation and amusement than
a serious occupation. . . . Brenda
Biddle and I were talking of going to
reunion this year. We are so near Phila-
delphia, I wish some or all of 1905 could
run out to see me; by bus or motor it is
only an hour's run. New Hope Colony is
forever being 'done' by sightseeing busses,
it might be amusing for some of you and
it would be a pleasure to me to see you."

Isabel Lynde Dammann hopes to get to
reunion for a day but probably not much
longer, as her son is graduating from
school at the same time. She says:
"Nathalie's daughter is in the same class
so she is up against the same situation.
Nathalie is off now on a short trip to
Guatemala."

The Class extends its sympathy to Avis
Putnam Dethier, whose father died on
March 12th.

1907

Class Editor: ALICE HAWKINS
Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

From now on the policy of the Class
Editor will be to suppress all news until
reunion in order that everyone may feel
free to talk about herself when she ar-
vives on the campus without having her
classmates put on that "Oh-yes-I've-heard-
that-before" expression. Since some peo-
ple are louder and longer talkers than
others, however, it has seemed best to
plan a written record of the last few
years. Please condense the history of
your lives since last reunion into a few
well-chosen words, and send the net re-
sult as soon as possible to Esther (Mrs.
R. E. Athorp, 8 Carpenter St., Salem,
Mass.). She will see to having these
biographies printed in a handy and eco-
nomical form. Search around and collect
the best pictures you can find of your-
selves and your families. We shall have
at our disposal an excellent magic lantern
of sorts, which will take practically any
size picture, and which can be used by
any one. It might be amusing to bring
some old pictures to contrast with our
present day appearance. As it is still
early in the year, work over your budget
and see how much you can possibly
squeeze out toward our reunion gift. Let
us make a worthy gesture in honor of our
25th anniversary. Yes, I know 1907 from
1931 is 24, but anyhow we shall begin our
celebration on May 30th, and any kind
of offering, silver, gold, greenbacks,
cheques, money orders, or securities will
be acceptable.

1908

Editor: MARGARET COPELAND BLATCHFORD
(Mrs. Nathaniel Blatchford, Jr.)
3 Kent Rd., Hubbard Woods, Ill.

Nineteen eight is eagerly preparing for
its reunion with 1905, 1906, and 1907. It
will be like Freshman year all over again
(with a difference) and we shall probably
resume our naive self-effacing attitude
without a thought. What fun it will be to
see "them" all after the passage of years
and years, a kind of comfortable reincarna-
tion without any of the supernatural
features.

We begin with a class meeting and tea
on Saturday, May 30th, followed by Class
Supper at the College Inn. Alumnae
Luncheon (not Breakfast or Supper as in
other years) comes on Sunday noon. Our
Terry is toastmistress. Sunday afternoon
we shall have an opportunity of meeting
our faculty members at tea. On Monday
Anne Vauclain and Myra entertain 1907
and 1908 at luncheon at the Sedgley Club
in Fairmount Park. That evening 1905,
1906, 1907 and 1908 have a joint picnic.
What could be more thrilling?

There will be the usual events ar-
anged by the College for Commence-
ment Week, about which you will hear
more later.

Do you remember how the Deanery
Garden looks in moonlight and lantern
light? Can you hear Taylor bell striking
ten? Can you smell the sweet May fragrance of the dell and Senior row? Do you recall the clop-clopping of the station horses trotting through Pembroke arch? Well, the horses won’t be there, but the usual architectural and geographical features remain, and there are a few new ones we should inspect. In addition there are a thousand social and spiritual experiences waiting around the corner until 1908 re-unes.

Sincere and loving sympathy is extended to Marjorie Young Gifford, who lost her father on February 14th.

1909

Class Editor: Helen Crane
257 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

Janet Van Hise died very suddenly at her home in Madison, Wisconsin, in the first week in March. She was ill only a few hours. Many members of the class will mourn her loss deeply.

1912

Editor: Elizabeth Pinney Hunt
(Mrs. Andrew D. Hunt)
Haverford, Pa.

Elizabeth Johnson Sneed has a second daughter, Sara, born in November in Pulaski, Virginia, where Elizabeth is still living. Her husband is engaged in engineering construction work in the vicinity.

Catherine Thompson declares “a whole Bulletin about Bryn Mawr authors and not one peep in 1912 notes about my story —just because Bryn Mawr doesn’t read Liberty.” But how can the editor peep without something to peep about? This is the first inkling she has had of Cath’s new fame?

Lorle Stecher’s few days in Paris came toward the end of a trip around the world with her husband, which ended in Honolulu early in December.

1916

Class Editor: Catherine S. Godley
768 Ridgeway Avenue
Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Georgette Moses Gell moved her household from Zagreb, Jugoslavia, to Vienna in the fall and her address is now Kohlergrasse 20, Vienna XVIII, Austria. Her husband has been made director of all the work that the Fox Film Corporation is doing in South Central Europe. They are enjoying a house with a garden and all the comforts they lacked in Zagreb, one that has the added interest of a secret passage from the cellar to Türkenschanz Park which was a Turkish fortress when Vienna was besieged by the Turks in 1683. Georgette’s son, Jonathan, is now a year and a half old and most satisfactory in every way.

Freda Kellogg Jouett’s new address is 1838 Jefferson Avenue, New Orleans, La.

Ruth Lautz is selling Brookmire Investors, an investment trust under the supervision of the Brookmire Economic Service.

Margaret Chase Locke has moved from Coatesville to Middletown, Pa., where her husband’s business has taken them to live.

Emilie Strauss is assistant to the head of the Field Work Department at the New York School of Social Work.

1917

Class Editor: Bertha Clark Greenough
203 Blackstone Blvd., Providence, R. I.

Dor Shpley White writes that Con Hall is going to be married in the spring, but that she does not yet know where she is going to live. Dor herself is very busy, as they are rebuilding their country house. One of her children will be in nursery school next year and the other in “real” school.

Nats McFaden Blanton had a busy time after Christmas making paper dolls and drawing cows for her children, who were laid up with gripe and mumps. She says that her twelve-year-old son is now a Scout, and “enjoys nothing better than a night on the hillside with his troop. It seems to do him no harm, even when it is cold enough to freeze their pots and pans to the ground. I watch him go each time with a sinking heart, not made lighter by the knives and hatchets that adorn his belt and fill his heart with pride.”

A telephone conversation with Lucia Chase Ewing the last day of January gave your editor lots of news! Lucia has been Chairman of the Junior League Players of New York this winter, and they have had a very successful season, needless to state. Their final production of the season was Maeterlinck’s Bluebird in January.

Libby Granger Brown has moved to New York, although I don’t know just what her address there is.

Jody Ranlet Holmes has a daughter, born in November. She is living in Pittsburgh.

Betty Seelye Crandall has also gone to Pittsburgh to live. As for me, I finally broke away from Budgets, Income Taxes, Foundry and Machine Shop Costs, for a three-day week-end in New York, which
turned out to be a glorious spree from beginning to end. I was sorry, though, not to get out to Manhasset to see Lovey Brown Lamarche. I had to be satisfied with a telephone conversation in which she told me that she and family were thriving and that her son got to be more of a handful all the time!

1919

**Class Editor:** Marjorie Remington Twitchell
(Mrs. Pierrepont Twitchell), Setauket, New York.

We thank the *Alumnae Bulletin* for the new Address Book, for through it alone we learn that 1919 has two more married members. Augusta Blue is now Mrs. T. J. Randolph, V, of Fort Riley, Kansas. Catherine Taussig is now Mrs. Redvers Opie. Her address is care of The Department of Economics, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Twenty-one changed addresses were also discovered: the life of a class editor is not all cinnamon and cake!

From Paris comes a most fascinating account of Helene Johnson’s travels since June, 1919. She says she fears she has no news for the *Bulletin*: judge for yourselves. Her address is 25 Rue Jean Goujon, Paris VIIIe, France.

“I should love to have the class know that I am in Paris and that I have gone into business here, in the sort of business that might prove helpful to any of them that may be coming to Paris, and that I should be delighted to do anything I could to be of some assistance as well as to have the pleasure of seeing them again. . . . My associate Mlle. Riviere de Grand Boulogne (Mlle. Riviere for short) and I have a tiny but very chic office on the Rue Jean Goujon which is near the Grand Palais on one side and the Place de l’Alma on the other, in the house where her cousin, the Marquis de Veyrac, who is an architect, has his offices. We will and can do anything—arrange tours, hire motor cars, buy theatre tickets, take people shopping, to museums, on walks through the old quarters of Paris, find them apartments, places at the seashore, and of course, answer any question under the sun. We even married off two youngsters of nineteen and twenty respectively, so you can see that there is literally nothing that we can not do. Also, I have to show for the last twelve years, the passport visas of twenty countries.

“I came over here in 1919 after I graduated and had a wonderful three months—was in Paris for the Victory Parade, and little thought when I was watching Maréchal Joffre ride by on his horse that day, that twelve years afterward I would be looking at his funeral procession and be seeing that same horse, stiff with rheumatism, being led along before his coffin. At that same time, I went all over the English front while it was still occupied by French and English troops, with a friend of mine who was painting the battlefields for the records of the French Government, and I could hardly believe my eyes when I went through that same country last year, on my way to Sweden, and saw the fields and fields of grain, the peaceful farms and tried to recall the horror and desolation which twelve short years have hidden away from all but the memories of those who have seen it.

“After I went back to America I spent four years jumping about from one thing to another. I worked in a bank in New York, did some interior decorating, was private secretary, ran a children’s library in a kindergarten school and finally lost all my friends trying to sell them life insurance! My older sister, at this time, was living in Persia where her husband was one of the heads of the American Financial Mission which the Persian Government had invited to come to Persia to balance their budget and to put them on their feet financially, a task which, strange to say, the Americans after five years, did accomplish much to the surprise of everyone, especially the Persians! My sister and brother-in-law were living in Meshed which is in the Northeast of Persia near the Russian and Afghanistan frontiers and wanted me to come out to see them. To go there, I found that the best route was through India, by way of Bombay and Karrachi, at the head of the Persian Gulf, and then through Quetta in the North West Frontier country and finally Baluchistan to Duz-dap which is on the border between Persia and Baluchistan. My brother-in-law’s mother went out with me and my sister and her husband met us at Duz-dap and took us by car through the 1300 miles of extraordinary country which lies between Duz-dap and Meshed. We were two months on the road, my brother-in-law was taking this opportunity to make an inspection trip and some day I should like to try to write about what I saw and did, but now it seems like a far-off dream.”

Last spring Mabel Lafferty (Sister Mary Norbert) took Miss Donnelly’s seminar in Shelley and Keats.

Dorothy Chambers Blaisdell writes: “Our trip, undertaken to present young Nesbitt Chambers Blaisdell to his cousins,
is doing clinic work at the Portland City dispensary and at Children's Hospital.

Helen Riggs is teaching neurology in the Graduate School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. She is also working in the neurological dispensary at a hospital in Philadelphia, and has served as assistant neurologist to the Philadelphia General Hospital for the past three years. She and Winifred Stewart Grayson, ex-'22, are the only women practising neurology in Philadelphia.

Elizabeth Cope Aub has a second daughter, Frances, born on September 13th. She went to California before Christmas for two weeks as her husband lectured there. She dined with Eleanor Donnelley Erdman in Pasadena.

Maria Thompson gave up her job in Newark in August and has been travelling since. She has been in Tacoma, Washington, since October and plans to go home the end of the winter to get a new job.

Ann Taylor is in the Women's Department of Graham Parsons Co., 48 Wall Street, Investment Bankers, working in conjunction with their investment counsel.

Elizabeth Matteson Farnsworth has a second child Alys, born March 26th, 1930. Her son, Billy, is three. Her husband directs Alumni activities at Brown College, and Libby is planning a new garden for her place at Bristol, R. I.

Marjorie Warren Whitman writes from San Raphael, French Riviera, where she is spending the winter. She spent last summer in Ireland and plans to return home next summer. Her husband is writing a novel, and she has three children.

Dorothy Klenke is practising neurosurgery operating at Bellevue Hospital and at the Neurological Institute in New York.

1922

*Class Editor: Serena Hand Savage, 106 East 85th Street, New York.*

Emily Anderson was married to Mr. James Farr, 3rd, on Tuesday, February 17th, in New York. Phoebe Norcross Bentley came from Chicago, and Nancy Jay Harvey, Cornelia Baird Voorhis, Alice Nicoll, and Serena Hand Savage, were all on hand for the ceremony. Em is keeping her job as Executive Secretary of the National Association of Junior Leagues of America.

Barbara Clarke and Missy Crosby have been skiing together in New Hampshire. Missy is working in Archeology at Yale.
Nancy Jay Harvey visited Emily Burns Brown in California, and tells us that Emily is one of the ranking women golfers of the state.

Edith Finch is on a Sabbatical in Egypt with Miss Donnelly.

While walking in the Wissahickon on Washington's Birthday, whom should I meet as I rounded a rock but Mabel Meng and Dot Ferguson! They told me that Jean Gowing has a flourishing practice, and that Emily Stevenson is teaching History at the North Philadelphia High School. Mabel is also teaching History, at the Germantown High School.

Josie Fisher is again warden of Pem East. She is doing graduate work in History. She says Katherine Peek is working at the British Museum, searching for data on Wordsworth. Her younger sister, who is now an undergraduate, further reported that she had been to a dinner with the Prince of Wales.

Katherine Gardner is in England.

Virginia Grace is in Athens. She received a foreign fellowship last year at Bryn Mawr.

Dougie Hay has deserted Springfield for a month in Bermuda with her family.

Henrietta Jennings is again teaching at Wilson College at Chambersburg, Pa.

Alice Lee Walker has a son, Timothy, born January 19th.

Cornelia Skinner Blodget gave a Monologue Recital in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia in January, and all of 1922 in the environs enthusiastically attended.

Margie Tyler Paul has been in Chicago at an Occupational Therapy Conference.

1923

Class Editor: Ruth McAneny Loud
(Mrs. Sherman Loud),
325 East 72nd St., New York City.

To the Class: I should like, with your permission, to enlarge the scope and interest of this column by occasional changes in content. It occurs to me that we have been out of College long enough to be more than casually interested in our classmates' relations to the world which some of them, at least, are helping to move. The class notes to which we are accustomed merely indicate the direction; they do not give an adequate nor an illuminating picture of such of our work or play as is of interest or importance.

My hope, if you agree that the idea holds any promise, is to publish the autobiographical accounts, from time to time, of those of us who are being adventurous. May I have your reactions to this plan?

1924

Class Editor: Beth Tuttle Wilbur
(Mrs. Donald Wilbur),
15 Shaler Lane, Cambridge, Mass.

Doris Hawkins Baldwin writes from her latest post in Detroit: "We've been transferred to Detroit, now, after spending three months in New York, managing the Albert Hotel, and are now managing the Detroiter here. Gordon is a year and a half old and I spend most of my time separating him and the impish little dog we brought with us from New York."

Anna Pratt Abbott is now living at 1073 Lincoln Place, Boulder, Colorado. She writes: "Here is my annual piece of news, we have a daughter, Agnes Ann, born on Dec. 28th. You can see by our new address that she is a little Westerner, having come to light quite literally at the feet of the Rockies. We moved out here last summer since Charles was unable to stand the climate of Buffalo any longer. He is now teaching at the University of Colorado."

Bobby Murray Fansler has a second daughter, Cynthia, born on February 3rd.

Louise Howitz has given up her position as teacher of English in the Junior High School in Scranton, and is now a very successful dramatic coach of the Senior High School, where she is turning to account all the valuable information learned at May Day and in Glee Club!

The editor would like to receive any accounts of summer plans available. Do not let your fear of being quoted deter you from writing as we promise to be impersonal if you would rather not have us use quotation marks!

1925

Class Editor: Blit Mallett Conger
(Mrs. Frederic Conger),
325 East 72nd St., New York City.

See how it pays to advertise! Nana Bonnell Davenport has come to light again. With great astuteness we looked her up ourselves in the telephone book and there she was. She says she wasn't really lost anyway. In the end of January Stephen Davenport, Jr., arrived—a fine little boy weighing nine pounds. And this reminds us—did you know that great arctic bears, who weigh something like four to fourteen tons, always hibernate and have their babies just before time to sally forth in the spring. And the babies only weigh nine ounces! So Stephen Davenport, Jr., is sixteen times bigger
than a bear, but not so furry. And Mamma Bear in the spring is doubtless a hundred times bigger and hungrier than Nana. Well, it's all very interesting.

To go back—Elizabeth Bradley Holbrook is building a "New England Colonial House with a picket fence" in Wellsville, N. Y.

Chisy Tomkins and her husband, fired by the exhibition in London, are making tracks for Persia.

1926

Class Editor: Harriot Hopkinson,
Manchester, Mass.

To begin with, let no one forget that this spring there will take place our fifth reunion! Molly Parker will be sending us further particulars very shortly, and do let's all, even the most desiccated isolationists of us, prepare our minds to meet in June. Haven't we all enough curiosity?

As to news. Millicent Pierce, whose name recently has been in our minds closely connected with Wall Street, High Finance and the like, announced her engagement to David Kemp, of Great Neck, Long Island. He is a Princeton graduate, studied law at Columbia and Oxford, and they are to be married in June.

Franny Jay is at present Registrar at the Dalton School in New York, a modern school for modern children.

Winnie Dodd, on the other hand, is taking a temporary rest from schools, though Brearley is never far off. She went to Italy last autumn, but is back now, keeping house for her family and a very attractive young pup.

Helen Brown Hale—have these columns ever divulged that she is the mother of two children?—is living in Toledo. One hears that she is taking various courses, and at the same time making clothes for the family.

Sophie Sturm Brown is living in New York, and daily plies the length of Manhattan, to learn French and still more French, at Columbia.

Delia Johnston is in Narbeth this year, and teaching school, after having spent last year abroad, studying.

Charis Denison, who usually is to be found in Persia, South Africa or California depending on whether it is Monday, Wednesday or Friday, is at the moment to be discovered in Cambridge, Mass., fairly settled in an apartment with her brother, and studying at Radcliffe—anthropology—we hear, in preparation for further expeditions.

And another Radcliffe student is Via Saunders—(we can claim her, can't we, or is she the technical property of '25?) who is living with Mary Lou White and going in for English poetry.

Tommy Tomkins Villard continues her excellent job as Business Manager of the Junior League Magazine in New York.

1927

Class Editor: Ellenor Morris,
Berwyn, Pa.

Mary Sherman was married on July 24th to Mr. Thomas Beverley Harper, Lieutenant, United States Army. They are now living in the Philippines.

On September 19th Mary Robinson was married to the Reverend George Gordon Campbell, in Bennington, Vermont.

Louise Blair de Daura has a daughter, Martha Randolph Daura Y Balir, born on September 24th. The address on the card is St. Cirq, La-Popie, Lot, France.

Bobs Mercer, '29, very kindly sends word of Elizabeth Pillsbury. She was married on August 29th to Mr. Warren Phelps Baxter, and they are living at 1472 University Avenue, Berkeley, California. He is a Ph.D. in Chemistry, and has a research job with the Oakland Shell Company. She is going on with her work for a Ph.D., and has doubtless finished it by now.

Mad Pierce Lemmon writes a very newsy letter, for which may she be forever blessed. Her twin girls have reached that cute stage of being big enough to get into everything and keep her very busy.

The girls are going strong and are just as popular as ever with this Class.

Billy Holcombe Trotter has a little girl, Margaret Romaine, born December 1st, and Gertrude Richman Hopman has also a daughter, Toby.

On January 6th Dot Irwin Headley had a daughter, and we think her name is Betsy Ann. Perhaps Dot will clear up this point.

Florence Day was going to be married in February, but we don't know to whom.

Liz Nelson Tate had an interesting summer with her husband at the Geneva School of International Relations, and this winter has a job at the Library of Congress in the Bibliography Division.

Nanette Chester Smith has a son, born December 4th. As we haven't got many boys we would like a little more information.

That wretch, Ellenor Morris, who never writes up her Class Notes, has
been pretty busy. She is a whipper-in to the Tredyffrin Beagles, of which pack her cousin is joint master. Hounds go out regularly once a week, and the job of whip involves a great deal of running about, and is most exhausting. For the past six weeks she has been hard at work rehearsing for the Junior League play "The Bluebird." And now to steal a little thunder from the other editors! Sophie Yarnall Jacobs and Emily Kimbrough Wrench, of '21, had the leading parts, and were a huge success. Dot Lee Haslam and Carrie Remak, of '25, had stellar roles also.

1929

Class Editor: Elizabeth H. Linn
1357 E. 56th St., Chicago, Ill.

Two of the best sciences in the Class of 1929 have been smitten with remorse, and as a result I have quite a bit of news to report. As long as Roz Cross and Becky Wills Hetzel are willing to do the dirty work, this editor need have no anxieties.

Becky Wills Hetzel writes that Frederic Valerius Hetzel, II, born August 5th, 1930, and now six months old, weighs at present 17 pounds 11 1/2 ounces, has blue-gray-brown-greenish eyes, and creeps backwards. He is called Fritzie. He, and housekeeping, monopolize most of his mother's attention, but he looked in on a number of hockey games, and watched her play with the Buccaneers. The Hetzel family is now residing in one-half of a semi-detached house at 708 Aubrey Avenue, Ardmore, Pa., but in the middle of July they will ship all cargo to Munich to spend a year, as Ted expects to get a degree, architectural, I think, from the Technische Hochschule there.

Becky also sent me the following items:

E. Ufford is doing research work as assistant to a doctor at the Rockefeller Institute, and living at home, the address of which is known to all members of the class, to their cost.

Ruth Biddle is working as the Secretary of the Philadelphia Young Friends, and is also connected, in what capacity I know not, with the Pendle Hill School, at Media, Pa.

Patty Speer married Dr. Robert Free-land Barbour in October, and is living at 2 Glencarrn Court, Edinburgh, Scotland, in an apartment that juts out over some beautiful firth—we hope it's the Firth of Forth, as we never heard of any other.

Roz Cross wrote an even longer letter (and longer ago, I am ashamed to say). She is teaching history at the Concord Academy, in Concord, Mass. She says she loves teaching the young. She also says a good deal more, including the following:

Marion Park was married in October to Mr. Elliot P. Cogswell.

Hilda Wright and Elizabeth Packard are teaching at Oldfield School, Baltimore, I suppose. They are both teaching English, and Packard is also teaching history of art.

Pat Humphrey is in New York this winter, after a visit to Bett Perkins in Cambridge in the fall.

Alex Dalziel Kirk has a daughter, Emily Lucy, born August 27th. She has gone abroad for the winter, perhaps to visit her in-laws.

Laura Richardson is in France looking after some children of an American family.

Eliza Boyd planned to go abroad with Frances Blayney after Christmas and has probably done so. Betty Fry wrote that she had seen Eliza at a Bryn Mawr luncheon in Pittsburgh, and several times afterwards.

Carla Swan is still doing mental testing in the Denver Public Schools.

K. Balch is spending the winter at the Margaret Baylor Inn in Santa Barbara, which sounds pleasant.

B. Shipley is secretary of a Y. W. C. A. in New Jersey.

Doris Blumenthal is working in the laboratory of a New York hospital.

Sally Bradley was married in August to the Rev. Norman Schwab, and is living at 61 Gramercy Park, New York.

Bettie Freeman is taking some courses at Johns Hopkins, and is doing secretarial work for her father.

Grace DeRoo is teaching mathematics at Rosemary Hall.

Julie Garrett was married to Thomas R. Hughes and is living in Dongan Hills, Staten Island.

Jean Becket is working in a New York publishing house.

Susan FitzGerald is teaching at Milton Academy for Girls.

Doris Blumenthal is working in the laboratory of a New York hospital.

Mary Lou Williams is at home in New York this winter, studying music.

Joyce Porter, who is Mrs. J. R. Arnelle, has a son.

That is about all. My advisers and councillors urge me to print fictitious items, in order to rouse a storm of replies, but I have no yearning for a "succes de scandale." But I wish a few more people would tell me about themselves, because we would so like to know. The
class as a whole sounds very busy. So am I. I am still working for Lee, Higgins & Co., writing letters now, in the Correspondence Department, and helping with the advertising. I do not know what is a good stock to buy for the rise. In May, unless plans change, I am going down to Bryn Mawr for a few days. I hope the cherry trees will be in bloom.

1930

Class Editor: Olivia Phelps Stokes
2408 Massachusetts Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

Edith Baxter is thrilled with the family case work she is doing in the Bowery as a fellow of the Charity Organization Society and also with the study she does at the New York School of Social Work.

Connie Cole has a job with the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

We had the pleasure of calling on Charlotte Farquhar Wing in her charming apartment in New Haven the other day. Charlotte seems to be kept busy with the musical and literary interests of her husband, but she also manages to find time to go antiquing with Jean Parks, ex '30, who lives with her husband (whose name is Donald A. Davis) in Danbury, where he carries on Jean's father's business.

Joan Prentice, also ex '30, really is teaching English to little Siamese boys and seems to love it. She also writes thrilling tales of elephant herds.

Silvine Slingluff, ex '30, is engaged to Mr. Charles Chauncey Savage, a Philadelphia laywer, who graduated from Princeton in 1911. After her engagement was announced Silvine left college to visit Henrietta Wickes in the Virgin Islands. Wickes, we hear, will soon be back in the U. S. owing to the recent change in the form of administration of the islands.

In recent visits to Boston, New York and Bryn Mawr we have gleaned a few bits of information.

Betty Bigelow will have, by now, sailed to Italy with her sister.

Nancy Williams is working very hard at a most comprehensive business course which will not finish before August.

Marjorie Park is one of three women students at the Boston Tech Architectural School, where she is doing very well.

"Tootie" Johnson finished college at mid-year and went up to Placid taking with her Connie Jones, who there recovered completely from three attacks of grip.

Marie Salant is doing some statistical work in a broker's office in New York.

Janet Wise is secretary at the Ethical Culture School at which she prepared for college.

Content Peckham is living at home in New Rochelle where she has the position of Associate Editor of the Westchester Home Life.

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Beaver!

_E come là tra i Tedeschi lurchi_
_Lo bevero s'assetta a far sua guerra._

_Inferno_ 17:21-22

THE particular war which Dante fancied the beaver used to wage among the gluttonous Germans was to sit on the river bank with its tail in the water, scooping up and eating the fish attracted by an oil exuding from its steering gear.

This is not the habit of the Adirondack beaver, so far as our experience goes; but beaver are very common and Back Loggers are constantly having opportunity to study their habits. By the natives they are considered a nuisance, for they flood roads and meadows and dam up nearly all the small streams. They are very shy and it would be rash to promise a sight of one. Trout fishermen in distant waters often see them. For a few summers one swam past the Camp several times a week. They are one more among the many wild creatures that make life in an isolated camp like Back Log so enjoyable.

Letters of inquiry should be addressed to

Mrs. Bertha Brown Lambert (Bryn Mawr, 1904)  
272 Park Avenue  
Takoma Park, D. C.

Other references

Dr. Henry J. Cadbury  
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I give and bequeath to the Alumnae Association
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the sum of.........................dollars.
The Alumnae are more and more realizing what interesting and delightful people they are as a group. In fact, judging from recent letters that have come to the Editor they are forming a fatal taste for hearing about their fellows in other than domestic walks in life. The Bulletin has never lacked for news of babies and gardens and new houses and visits and chance encounters, and these in a large measure will always form the bulk of the Notes, but bit by bit people here and there are awakening to the fact that ideas are what really give us a sense of contact, and that reactions are more interesting than a catalog raisonné of the daily round. A number of Alumnae books have come into the office in the course of the winter, either from the authors themselves or from their publishers direct, and one author was heard urging another to send a copy of one of her older books, so that it might make the Alumnae Book Shelf in Miss Reed's office in the Library more complete. (All other authors please note.) Then this last month the millennium occurred. An article in The Bulletin actually evoked another article. Progressive education is the thing that apparently can work the charm. Is it too much to hope that once the thing is started it will go on, and other Alumnae will find that they have things to say on other subjects? Here and there through the Class Notes are delightful trails that could be followed up. Articles sponsored by the Seven Colleges, such as Mary Lee's "College Graduates and Civilization" in the May Harper's, or the forthcoming article in the June McCall's, "The College Doctor Looks at the College Girl," might well call forth some response or discussion in the pages of The Bulletin. It is not necessary to save all of your intellectual ammunition for the endless delightful discussions of reunion, and does not this particular number point the moral that even if you can't catch giraffes you can at least catch rabbits?
ADVENTURE IN THE AFRICAN JUNGLE

By MARY L. JOBE AKELEY, A.M., Litt.D. (Mrs. Carl Akeley)

One of the most intensely interesting and thrilling experiences of my thirteen months in the African jungle as a member of the Akeley-Eastman-Pomeroy African Hall Expedition for the American Museum of Natural History was in the study of the giraffe. We collected a group of rare Northern or Reticulated Giraffe which in order to accomplish required five weeks of intensive study and effort. Our experience with the Southern Giraffe which is far more common and plentiful was almost equally interesting because at that time it was not necessary for us to do any hunting except with the camera. We were thus able to get unusually fine close-up views of this always extraordinary animal.

Our hunt for the Northern Giraffe occurred in an area about forty miles square beyond the palm-fringed waters of the Northern Eusso (Uaso) Nyiro in the desert of the Northern Frontier of Kenya Colony.

To the north, twenty days' trek by slow-moving caravan, was the Abyssinian border. Spread before us, to be reproduced on canvas as the background for the Water Hole Group for African Hall, was the scene, historic in landmark and primitive associations, which the old-timers frequently refer to as "The Gateway to the Northern Frontier." Beyond a water pan shadowed by big acacia trees the gray veldt stretched out to a horizon line, built up of spectacular mountains; one with a great rampart, sheer and impressive, another cathedral-shaped, and all extending back into a great blue mysterious beyond. Through this gateway Somali herders and trading caravans have come and gone for generations, in intermittent contact with the south. Beyond the mountain wall even today Abyssinian bandits plunder and kill. In this desert country, with alkaline water holes from twenty to sixty miles apart and with nothing but thorn vegetation, where toward the middle of the dry season many of these water holes and pans become only sun-baked clay, white men have not been lured to investigate, to remain long and to despoil. Native wandering herders, the Samburu, of splendid physique and gentle manner and with the suggestion of the Egyptian in physiognomy, are the only inhabitants of the section.

In this region the desert has protected a few remaining herds of game which still persist in a domain for the most part untouched by white men. This condition is amazingly and unfortunately rare in Africa today.

To reach this section we traveled by motor, which means of transportation has taken away much of the romance of the long foot or camel trek to the Northern Frontier. However, our cars made quickly accessible the remote regions not yet spoiled by the great influx of men. Our way led from our expedition base in Nairobi across the foothills of Mt. Kenya, through the reserve of the Kikuyu natives where they cultivate great fields of maize and beans and bananas, through Nyeri and thence on through a strip of the dense Kenya forest, to the little settlement of Nanyuki surrounded by golden meadows of tall-growing grass over which floated thousands of Jackson's dancing birds—dark, velvety, iridescent birds, with long graceful tails. The so-called roads took us through swamps and through the dense Meru forest where elephants stampeded, trumpeting loudly as we entered their feeding grounds. A band of monkeys—I counted sixty—swung from limb to limb along the roadside. Gray parrots with splotches of red fluttered in and out among them. At the foot of
the long slope leading into Meru hundreds of natives awaited the arrival of our party. The women had painted their faces white and were dressed in dark-colored skins adorned with chains of beads and shells. The men wore scant draperies of skins or blankets and carried beautifully fashioned spears.

But it was beyond the ramparts of Mt. Kenya that we first glimpsed the giraffe country. We were traveling down the long sloping hills from Meru to the Northern Eusso Nyiro. The sun, dipping low over the far-away blue mountains, reddened all the land. Trees and bushes, withered and brown in the dusty heat of noon, now glowed like burnished copper. Far down in the gray valley the twisting river had become a rope of gold. It was the hour of hours—the glorious finale of the day—before the swift-falling curtain of the tropic night.

I had stopped enchanted at the radiant beauty of the scene. All at once, a dozen rods away, a herd of giraffe appeared, twelve of them silhouetted against the brilliant sky. Standing on a little rise of ground, they were beautiful indeed. Their tawny coats, crisscrossed with creamy white, shone resplendent in the roseate light. The giraffe were looking down into the valley. Then, becoming aware of our nearness, one after another, in quick succession they turned their long sinuous necks and gazed intently at us with wondering eyes. Evidently they were curious but they showed no nervous fear. It was thus I had my first close-range of this, to me, the most singular of quadrupeds.

Ranging side by side with the giraffe were oryx, and Grevy's and Grant's zebra, all of which had distinct charm. Occasionally you see them as isolated animals standing in the shade of some large, over-spreading acacia tree, but more frequently you find them in herds ranging from fifteen or twenty to fifty to one hundred. It was our task to collect all of these species as well as the giraffe. We found the undertaking as easy as any work in the African field can be. It was, however, infinitely more difficult to collect a giraffe specimen of proper size.

To the sportsman who may be permitted a giraffe, I am sure any giraffe will look big. He takes one of the first he sees and consequently pronounces his hunt both easy and successful; but when a naturalist is looking for the very finest specimen of its kind, it is indeed another story. For sixteen days my husband studied the northern giraffe. We often saw small herds and his methods were invariably the same. A grand old bull, a large, mature female, and a calf were the specimens desired, and so he studied the herds from the standpoint of these requirements. Are the bulls and the cows really of suitable size or are they large only in relation to the smaller members of the herd? This was the absorbing question. Often we would see a bull that had every indication of measuring at least sixteen feet, but my husband was unwilling to shoot it without actually knowing its height. He would not kill one of these rare animals needlessly. His method was to locate an animal feeding on an acacia tree, then to stalk him, and after the giraffe had moved on, to measure the limb on which he had been feeding. This he did by means of a string and a weight attached to the end of his gun barrel.

It was not long before we obtained a rather large calf for our group and within

the next week we secured a beautiful female. She was a superb animal of exquisite color, gaudily marked and with the deep scar of a lion’s claws the entire width of her beautiful flank, a scar considered by my husband to add untold value to the specimen.
During the next week we saw giraffe in considerable numbers but they were always females and calves with only an occasional young bull not at all suitable as a dominant specimen for the giraffe group. For days we hunted from before the early dawn until past noon when we were compelled to give up the hunt because at such an hour all the animals of the veldt became distorted and exaggerated in size. With the hot sun of the meridian radiating from our helmets and with our eyes actually bulging from studying the dazzling landscape with our field glasses we were glad for a two hours' rest before starting out again to hunt until the twilight shut out our gun-sights as well as the landscape.

The Northern Giraffe was never difficult for us to locate because his tawny, deep liver-red or dark brown coat is covered with a coarse network of white lines set in beautiful patterns. Before the sun is high, and when they are out in the open, they are spectacular indeed. It is only when they are partly obscured by trees, or stand in splotches of bright sun and dark shadow, that they are protected by their coloring. Of course, when out on the veldt, in the white light of noon, they become blurred and blended with the landscape, which is the case with all the other animals.

We were continually surprised at the calmness with which the giraffe herd inspected us. They often fed only a few rods from camp when it was possible for us to creep out quietly and watch them closely. I used to try to find two that resembled each other in the patterns of their coats, but invariably they were marked with different designs, not all like the similar markings seen in domestic animals of the same family or breed. Often the herds came so near our camp that they could hear the cook's tattoo on his frying pan—the breakfast call. But they never stampeded at this sound nor at the general commotion and noise of the camp. Time and again we would see them stock still, staring in our direction, just as if they wished we might tell them who we were and what we wanted. I was ever impressed by their steady gaze, their gentle inquisitive aspect, their apparent shy friendliness.

Sometimes we could go quite near to them, and they would nibble away at the thorn trees without even noticing us. And then, when we actually crowded on them, they would give ground slowly, often stopping in their tracks to watch us as we approached.

I found myself wondering whether my husband would ever find an acceptable specimen. Finally, one evening half an hour before sunset, as Carl and I were coming along across the open veldt with one of our boys, we sighted a lone giraffe feeding on a large, isolated acacia tree. He looked enormous, and was unusually dark. In fact, as he stood against the western light, he looked almost black across his withers. My heart raced. Much as I hated the thought of killing, I found myself wishing that my husband might be convinced that here was the specimen he was looking for, and have done with the long strain of hunting and waiting and disappointment. The bull was alone. A small bush was near-by and consequently he was in an excellent position for stalking. He looked at us in wonder and then continued to enjoy his evening meal from the top of the acacia tree. But how high is the tree? The eternal question. That tree may look high, but how high? And a giraffe of less than sixteen feet was not even to be dreamed of as a member of this, perhaps the most important group of African Hall. We said little.

"He looks big," cautiously from Carl.
"Yes, and he is very dark," I added, warily and still hopefully.
"Well, I think I'll go up and measure that tree." My husband stalked to within thirty feet of the tree and the giraffe continued to feed. When he came out into the low vegetation the giraffe stopped eating and took a few steps in his direction. It looked as if he were going to wait to be measured and then fall victim to our need. He turned his long graceful neck from side to side, watching silently. Then as my husband moved slowly toward him he gave ground leisurely and walked out of sight. He was obviously a most gloriously dark animal and almost pure white underneath—a very individual marking and wholly different from anything we had hitherto seen at close range. How huge he looked under the tree and how increasingly huge and dignified as he walked away with head high up in the air! I wondered if on close approach Carl could resist shooting; but he did and I next saw him with gun and cord measuring the limb the bull had been feeding on. He came back presently.

"He was a big giraffe—that branch he was feeding on was more than seventeen feet above the ground," he reported. Of course, we were both depressed at the lost opportunity but thrilled at having seen so closely such a splendid animal.

Our quest continued for days. We were constantly near large herds but never once did they contain the specimen we desired. One day we had the opportunity to photograph a fine young bull. He stood by the track our motors had made across the veldt. We photographed him at one hundred yards. Then we approached nearer and he continued to eat from the tree top. We moved slowly up to him and he walked even more slowly away, allowing us to gain a little on him. Then we finally photographed him at fifty paces. He posed for us, as we hoped he would, looking straight at us. It was an exceptional opportunity to study his every line and motion.

Another morning, fifteen giraffe, chiefly mothers and little ones, were out in the open a mile from camp. It was just before sunrise. The adults were not even grazing. They were standing quietly in a long line as if waiting for the warming sun, always grateful after the coolness of the night. Only the little ones frisked and jumped about, nibbling a leaf here and there and playing hide and seek among the grown-ups' legs. Two of the smallest were vigorously enjoying their breakfasts of mother's milk. We went close enough to get an excellent view of the herd and they did not stampede.

Such experiences made us wish it were not necessary for us to kill another specimen.

"If a man ever kills a giraffe, he never can forget the look in the dying animal's eyes," my husband once told me. "It is a look that will haunt you for weeks—a look of pathos and reproach."

It always seemed to me that the expression in their eyes was quite different from that of any other animal; that they wanted to tell us something or to learn something of us; that we were no doubt as amazing to them as they were fascinating to us.

Our task finally assumed a serious aspect. The water holes in the country were drying up and we were forced to realize that the giraffe were traveling seven or eight miles farther afield where they could drink at the river.

My husband now conceived of a brilliantly original idea—he would reconstruct the water hole near our camp where all of the herd had been wont to drink. Perhaps they would return. Taking with us a dozen natives, each bearing sharp pangas (knives), he set them to work scooping out the hole to a depth of eighteen inches. In the excavation Carl placed a large linen tarpaulin, covering the edge carefully
with some of the clay that had been removed in the digging. Then he filled the freshly dug pan with water from an old saline well near our camp after making sure that it was safe to do so. The chief of Samburu—native herders who grazed their flocks nearby—told us the well had an inexhaustible supply of water but, to prevent all possibility of cutting short the amount required for our daily use, we tested his statement by bailing out a quantity of water and then watching to see whether it would come again to normal level. The well filled so quickly that it must have tapped an underground stream far below the earth’s surface. Satisfied that it would flow sufficiently to satisfy our needs, and also supply enough for the experiment, we carried to our improvised water hole more than a hundred gallons of the precious liquid.

My husband’s experiment worked. The antelope and zebra soon returned and later came the giraffe. We spent a night in a thorn blind built beside this newly constructed water hole and there watched the herds come in and cool their dusty throats. The experiment undoubtedly held the giraffe herd.

After another week of strenuous hunting we finally sighted a splendid herd of giraffe and in it we saw a fine big bull. He was unmistakably large. A half-dozen females ranged around him feeding on the lower branches of the trees. He towered among them and fed from the tree tops. I was thrilled almost past breathing. I knew Carl’s heart had been set on the big, dark bull—this one was dark indeed. He seemed strangely like the solitary bull that we had seen previously and that he had so carefully measured the week before.

At last my husband’s painstaking efforts were rewarded. The big bull, now at close range, appeared colossal in contrast with the young bulls and females. He actually stood for us. Two shots, a short run of five hundred yards, and the old monarch’s reign was finished forever.

The rest of the herd stampeded for a short distance only, and then traveled slowly away, stopping frequently to look back for their missing chief. Distress, dejection, amazement that this thing could have happened, were all depicted in their movements as they reluctantly left the spot where their leader had fallen. I doubt not but that they came again and again at nightfall to look for him.

A day of intensive effort followed. To have complete taxidermic records, it was necessary to make photographic studies of every detail of the giraffe’s anatomy; to secure exact measurements and then to begin the difficult task of skinning this splendid animal. He was more than sixteen feet in height and it required the effort of three white men and a dozen natives before the skin was safe from the danger of rapid disintegration. As soon as a square foot of skin was removed salt was rubbed on both sides for the extraction of water. The work went on under a tarpaulin which excluded a portion of the sun’s rays but by no means shut out the shimmering, blazing heat.

Hundreds of vultures hunting high in the heavens had descended almost the moment the giraffe had fallen and were now grouped in the trees and on the ground, awaiting their turn. So the native Samburu with an instinct equally uncanny, had suddenly foregathered in scores and were now standing or squatting in a circle eager for their share of tivaga (giraffe), the meat “that makes them strong.” I commandeered a half dozen of them to cut and carry in loads of grass for the protection of the skin while it was being removed and for a cushion and cover for it in its
transit back to camp. They complied with my request after much coaxing and urging, and I had to stand over them to keep them on the job. Their fires were already kindled and the moment the redolent flesh was removed they charred it a little until it became more odorous. Then, singing and laughing and squabbling they ate enormously.

In such an environment and in the sickening heat of high noon, Carl and his two men had little appetite for the tea I brewed for them, but with it and the biscuits and cooling tinned pineapple they were refreshed and sustained in the worst hours of the day. After eleven hours in the field and six hours of grilling, back-breaking preparatory work, the specimen was loaded in the truck at four o'clock and taken into camp for the completion of the skinning of hoofs and horns and for the resalting of the skin.

Until far into that night and all the following day the work went on. Finally the giraffe skeleton was clean and hoisted high in a big acacia tree out of reach of marauding hyenas; and that night we all gathered silently around the work-fly where, by the light of half a dozen lanterns, Carl and Rockwell and Raddatz were still doing yeoman service in making the big bull giraffe skin into the nearest possible approach to a piece of velvet; and Kambi, tall, handsome Wanyamwezi, sang, in a childish voice, a hunting song to the minor accompaniment of a one-stringed guitar—a requiem for the fallen prehistoric giant.

With the securing of this fine big bull our most difficult work for the collection of the Water Hole Group was finished. From that time on we had great joy in studying the giraffe herds on the Northern Frontier. Later we spent five weeks in Western Tanganyika. Here we were photographing the lion-spearing of the native Lumbwa—the age-old contest in which a naked savage, armed only with his soft iron spear and shield of buffalo hide, attacks the King of Beasts. That in itself is another story.

On the fringes of this lion country were large herds of Southern Giraffe. These we were able to photograph and to enjoy to our hearts' content. Often we came so close to them that we could see them wink their eyes and could count the tick birds feeding on neck and nostril.

I was always fascinated by the way in which a herd of giraffe move on when disturbed. Then they seem geared like a peculiar mechanical toy. They switch their long tails to and fro. Next the heavy brush, which ordinarily almost touches the ground, is looped over their backs and off they go. They push through obstructing bushes while they stretch and bend their long graceful necks almost to the ground in order to avoid overhanging, horizontal branches. As they gallop, the "near" legs and then the "off" legs coordinate; that is, they move one side at a time. Their hind legs straddle out at each step and then advance one on each side in front of the fore legs. When you look at a giraffe from behind, he appears to move along without making any great effort whatsoever; but as you see him from the side his long neck swings back and forth as if on a big hinge. As he dashes off you wish with all your heart that he had been given a more dignified manner of locomotion. Unusual, stylish, almost regal in repose or at attention, he becomes ludicrous in his awkward gallop. However, he covers the ground at a great speed. It is said that only a very fat giraffe becomes winded quickly.

The young giraffe always keep pace with the adults. Occasionally you will see a female giraffe with two or three little ones in her train. Naturalists who have observed giraffe over a long period of time declare that certain females act as nurse-
maids to the *totos*. They watch them while they feed and as they romp and play, and finally round them up in time of danger or alarm.

When the giraffe herd is on the gallop it seems to move off with a single purpose as if its members were cavalry trained to respond to command. One or two may be on the alert—the rest feeding—but when they are alarmed and the stampede occurs, eighteen or twenty animals fall into close order and dash off as a perfect phalanx. A clatter of hoofs and a cloud of dust and the veldt is suddenly lifeless.

The giraffe has a decided advantage not possessed by other African animals. He is able to remain concealed behind the vegetation and to sight the enemy from over the tree tops. In a race with his greatest enemy, the lion, it is a question whether the speed of the giraffe usually permits him to escape. It must depend on whether or not the giraffe gets any handicap. When a lion springs from ambush, he is swift as an arrow and on the start he has a terrific get-away. But although he can charge home with almost the velocity and accuracy of lightning, yet he is quickly winded in a long race.

One of the most amusing sights in all Africa is to watch a giraffe drink. It seems to occasion the animal much trouble to get his nose down to the water. I often watched them at a water hole near our camp. First the leader would approach cautiously, looking the landscape over all about him. Then, very gingerly, he would step out into the “hole” or water pan. Next came a bending of his forelegs at the knees. His feet were wide apart and his head was lowered slowly. This action threw the whole body of the animal so far back on his hind legs that he looked as though about to “squat” on his hind quarters. At last he was in position to drink, which he usually did for some time. Having slaked his thirst, he then began to “pull himself together,” finally lurching into an upright position.

The Samburú natives, who were our neighbors in this camp, told us that giraffe drink only once in three days. However, I have heard white men say that giraffe drink every day in the dry season when all the forage is parched, but less frequently when the leaves are soaked with rain and dew.

To watch a giraffe eat is almost as amusing as to watch him drink. His tongue is remarkable for its great length, often measuring seventeen inches in a lifeless animal. It has great elasticity and power of muscular contraction in the living animal, and it is covered with many large *papillae*. Just as the elephant uses his trunk for the examination and grasping of food, so the giraffe uses his tongue for the same processes. He is most skillful in picking out tender green leaves from among the countless thorns ever present in the vegetation on which he feeds.

Although the giraffe is frequently supposed to be voiceless, we have several well-authenticated records that a giraffe’s voice has been heard. It has been described as a most curious cry similar to the bleating of a sheep but infinitely softer and the instances on record have apparently occurred only at times of some great emotional stress.

We constantly found our natives intensely interested in the giraffe. Never did they take even the sight of a giraffe herd casually. After our old bull had been collected for the Water Hole Group he soon began to assume a real personality. His skin had been thinned, and softened, his skeleton cleaned and dried and all the bones numbered for identification and reassembling when later the construction of the clay model in the museum workshop would occur. When the time came to break
camp we had to accomplish the difficult ford of the Northern Eusso Nyiro. We had to unload the motors and drag and haul them through the deep waters. Every load had to be carried across on the heads of natives.

Now a great discussion soon began as to which black boy should have the honor of portering the giraffe skin across the river. Cured, and thereby greatly lightened in bulk though it was, it still weighed a full hundred pounds. Now here is where the native is absurdly surprising. Often lazy and shirking small matters, they were all eager to carry the old bull giraffe skin—the finest trophy of our hunt—over the ford. It was not an easy task. The water was waist deep in places and the boys knew that the "crocs" were near by on their job of watchful waiting. And yet for days the palaver went on. Finally, the boys threw lots and the chance fell to the big Wanyamwezi, Kambi. Grinning all over his handsome face, he stepped up for the load. Certainly the giraffe must be the first to go across. He twisted up his big callous toes pointing to them and to the water and chuckling and whispering Ngwena (crocodile). Then, after two boys had helped him lift the load to his woolly head, he plunged into the river, chanting his "Hi-yi-yi, Hi-yi-yi" softly to himself in rhythm with his measured powerful stride. Without stop or hesitation, the precious burden rode high and safe and dry across the ford. And as Kambi reached the farther shore the watching natives and the white men, too, gave him the cheer he had earned.

Note: Acknowledgment is made of the courtesy of Dodd, Mead & Co. for privilege to reproduce herewith certain paragraphs from CARL AKELEY'S AFRICA by Mary L. Jobe Akeley (1929) and ADVENTURES IN THE AFRICAN JUNGLE by Carl and Mary L. Jobe Akeley (1930).

American Museum of Natural History, New York. April 1, 1931.

THE M. CAREY THOMAS PRIZE AWARD

The Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College in 1922 raised the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars in honour of President M. Carey Thomas, this sum to be held in trust and the interest used for a prize of the value of five thousand dollars to be awarded at intervals to an American woman in recognition of eminent achievement. The prize was awarded for the first time in June, 1922, to M. Carey Thomas, Ph.D., LL.D., L.H.D., Dean of Bryn Mawr College from December, 1884, to October, 1894, and President from 1894 until 1922 when she reached the age of retirement. The prize is being awarded this year for the second time. The Committee has selected Miss Jane Addams.

The committee in charge of the award is as follows: Miss Cecelia Beaux, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Rosamond Gilder, Mrs. C. Townsend Ludington, Miss M. Carey Thomas, Mrs. Thomas Raeburn White, Mrs. Edmund Beecher Wilson, Miss Marion Edwards Park, Chairman.

AN ALUMNA BEQUEST TO BRYN MAWR

Sophie Boucher, 1903, who died in August, 1930, willed to Bryn Mawr, unconditionally, the sum of $65,000. The fact that the gift can be used in the way that the college thinks most advisable makes the bequest particularly gracious and welcome.
PRESIDENT PARK DISCUSES FELLOWSHIP AWARDS

From Bryn Mawr's Victorian days up to 1931 the College has made steady and deliberate efforts to induce its students, Americans as they are and as they will remain, to know Europe at close quarters. I have chosen the word "deliberate" deliberately. To this end many of its faculty have been themselves Europeans and of European training. Dr. Scott, Professor of Mathematics for forty years, in her scarlet gown at Commencement; Dr. DeHaan, walking slowly across the campus, hands behind his back, looking like a Dutch portrait; Dr. Foulet, springing impetuously from the Commencement platform at an imagined insult to France, will suggest themselves to many a Bryn Mawr student of old days. Many more, Americans themselves, had their training under the scholars of European universities or have done their research in European libraries or museums or laboratories. Again, since 1892, there have always been European students at work here on college stipends, invariably a British scholar, almost always a French and a German, and with almost every other country of Europe represented sooner or later. But the most direct move of the college towards its end has been the official sending of its own students abroad for study in European universities or research centers. Each March five students (four graduates and a Senior) have been chosen in solemn faculty conclave to live outside America, to dig in Greece, to congeal slowly in the London Record Office, to bury themselves in the Bibliothèque Nationale, or in the libraries of Berlin or Madrid or Rome, but also to be startled by new sights, to eat new food, to be irritated by an insistence on values different from their own, to learn new languages, spiritual as well as lingual, to be shaken a little out of complacency and easy-going ways, to learn something of the industry, the thoroughness, the maturity, of the European scholar. It is to announce the selection of four of these pilgrims that I am here this morning. From now on the selection of the Senior European Fellow will be made with more experience to back it than in the past, and only after eight full semesters in college and a flier in honours work have given the gimlet eye of the faculty a sharper estimate of her power of doing solid and independent work. The holder of the European Fellowship for the next year will therefore be announced at her Commencement. Matched with the real gain of this change in a fair choice among the most advanced and the most able undergraduates is a real loss in two annual sporting events—maintained without fail since 1889—the attempt of the students to intercept the faculty mail, the attempt of the President to prolong her announcement to the length of a senatorial filibuster. I earnestly hope we can each find a substitute.

Alas! Around one graduate traveling fellowship hangs the romance of an approaching end. The Helene and Cecil Rubel Foundation Fellowship, of the value of $1500, is to be given for the last time today. The generous terms of its award—to be used anywhere, in America or Europe, either in a direct attack on a doctor's degree or as a reward for a professional career well begun, for settled work or for profitable travel—have made it one of the most interesting fellowships open to women in America. I cannot but hope that some one will take up the gift where its first generous giver has been obliged to lay it down, and continue the stimulus of its opportunities to many successive graduate generations. * * *

It is awarded this year to Ruth Mulford Collins, of Piedmont, Calif., A.B., Mills College, 1927; M.A., University of California, 1929; M.A., Bryn Mawr, 1930; Fellow in English, Bryn Mawr College, 1929-30; Instructor in English, Bryn Mawr College, 1930-31.
She will work in England, on the poetry of Charles Doughty, the author of *Arabia Deserta*, on manuscripts placed at her disposal by his wife, a friend of Dr. Chew's, as well as on other less direct sources. * * *

The Fanny Bullock Workman Fellowship, also of the value of $1500, was founded five years ago by a bequest from Mrs. Workman, made available at once by the generosity of her husband. Mrs. Workman was herself a scientist, a great traveler, and a mountain climber whose books are excellent reading in a dull college day. The fellowship named for her must be held by a student of proved ability who is working toward the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and who could not have the advantages of such a year without assistance. * * *

Following the recommendations of the committee, reached after long agonies of indecision, the Workman Fellowship is this year to be divided and given to two Fellows—Charlotte E. Goodfellow, of Coatesville, Pa., and Anne Lea Nicholson, of Morristown, N. J.

Miss Goodfellow received the A.B. degree, *magna cum laude*, from Mount Holyoke College in 1929; and the M.A. is to be conferred on her by Bryn Mawr College in 1931. * * * Her principal subject is Roman History, and her thesis subject "The Spread of Roman Citizenship in Empires." She plans to work in Munich under Professor Otto, with autumn in Rome and spring in Greece. * * *

Miss Nicholson received the Bachelor's degree from Bryn Mawr College in 1930, and is to receive the Master's degree in 1931. She plans to work at the University of Copenhagen under Professor Börsten in Physical Chemistry. * * *

The Mary E. Garrett European Fellowship, of the value of $1000, is awarded annually on the ground of excellence in scholarship to a student still in residence who has completed at least three semesters in graduate studies at Bryn Mawr College. The fellowship is to be applied towards the expenses of one year's study and residence at some foreign university, English or continental. The choice of a university may be determined by the holder's own preference, subject to the approval of the Faculty.

It is awarded to Edna Caroline Frederick, of South Hadley Falls, Mass., A.B.; Mount Holyoke College, 1927; M.A., Bryn Mawr College, 1930. Miss Frederick has chosen a thesis subject which demands time in French libraries—"The Development of the Plot in Comedy between Molière and Beaumarchais." She has been promised the friendly guidance of M. Hazard. * * *

The Anna M. Ottendorfer Fellowship in Teutonic Philology, to be held at a German university, has been held six times since 1922. The Faculty nominates for 1931-32: Marie Helene Schnieders, A.B., Barnard College, 1927; Candidate for M.A., Bryn Mawr, 1931. * * * Fellow in German, Bryn Mawr, 1930-31.

The Helen Schaeffer Huff Fellowship, of the value of $1200, for research in physics or chemistry here or elsewhere, will be held in 1931-32 at Bryn Mawr by N. Galli Shohat, Ph.D., University of Gottingen, *magna cum laude*. Meteorological Observatory, Ekaterineburg, 1915-17; Professor and Chairman of Department, Ural University, Ekaterineburg, 1917-22; State Optical Institute, University of Petrograd, 1922-23; Gaertner Scientific Corporation, Chicago, 1923-24; Assistant, University of Michigan, 1925-28; Instructor, Mount Holyoke College, 1929-31. Mme. Shohat is a scholar of reputation; she is working on an important problem, and her coming presence at Bryn Mawr gives us much pride.

A second Helen Schaeffer Huff Fellowship has been awarded to Mabel Katherine Frehafer, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1908; M.A., University of Wisconsin, 1909,
and Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1919. * * * She will work on a problem already begun under the general direction of Professor Richtmyer, of Cornell University, Ithaca.

On May Day will be announced the resident graduate fellowships and scholarships, which have been so often mentioned as preceding or succeeding these appointments to the flying squadron which I have just finished. The applications have risen this year from 61 to 90, so that the waiting list is, from the point of view of the would-be Fellow, regretfully long. From the point of view of the Graduate School the chance to choose the best students from an increasing number makes us look toward a year of discreet academic excitement where the qualities of industry and energy so often praised in their students will need to appear in the Faculty as well.

I am going to add to these announcements made by our own Faculty a few more which concern our pride no less:

Mary Lowell Coolidge, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1914, has been appointed Dean of Wellesley College. Miss Coolidge writes me that this was the only secular news in the *Sunday Times* page headed "Sermons by City Pastors." Incidentally, her place at Vassar is to be taken by Margaret Bell Rawlings, now Fellow in English at Bryn Mawr, and a weighty candidate for one of the traveling fellowships until this position was suddenly offered her.

By a similarly neat arrangement, Louise Dillingham, Bryn Mawr 1916, Ph.D., 1926, Warden of Merion Hall and Assistant to the Dean, who has finished her three-year term as Assistant Director of the University of Delaware Foreign Study Section in Paris, and returns, is to be succeeded by Helen Patch, Assistant Professor of Romance Languages at Mount Holyoke College, Bryn Mawr Ph.D., 1921.

Melanie Guillemont, A.B., Elmira, 1929; M.A., Cornell, 1930; Fellow in Philosophy at Bryn Mawr College, 1930-31, has been awarded a scholarship in the Sage School of Philosophy at Cornell University.

Agnes E. Newhall, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1927, has been made Research Fellow of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens for 1931-32.

Margaret Jeffrey, A.B., Wellesley College, 1927; M.A., Bryn Mawr College, 1929; Anna Ottendorfer Memorial Research Fellow in Germany, 1930-31; has been awarded the Alice Freeman Palmer Fellowship for Study Abroad, of the value of $1600, from Wellesley College for next year.

Agnes Kirsopp Lake, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1930, *magna cum laude*, Scholar in Biblical Literature, Bryn Mawr, 1930-31, has been awarded a Fellowship in Classical Studies, of the value of $1750, in the American Academy in Rome for a period of two years. This is a competitive fellowship. Of the sixteen women who have held fellowships at the Academy at Rome, Miss Lake is the sixth Bryn Mawr graduate student.

Charlotte Elizabeth Goodfellow, the new Workman Fellow, has been awarded the Frances Mary Hazen Fellowship, given by Mount Holyoke College to Alumnae Students of the Classics. This fellowship was also held by Miss Goodfellow in 1929-30.

Frederica de Laguna, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1927, and holder of the European Fellowship, has been during the present year holder of the University Fellowship in Anthropology at Columbia University. Last summer the University of Pennsylvania Museum sent Frederica de Laguna, together with her brother, on a recon-
noitering expedition to Alaska to locate sites for later excavation. She spent the summer with her brother exploring the coast of Prince William Sound and of Cook Inlet, and found a number of promising sites. Those on Prince William Sound she hopes to be able to excavate in co-operation with Dr. Bircket-Smith in 1932. This summer the University of Pennsylvania Museum is sending her with a small party to Cook Inlet, where she plans to excavate systematically two very promising sites she located last summer. The region is important because it is a meeting ground of Eskimo and Indian cultures, and she hopes to find material which will throw light on the historical relations of the two peoples.

Dorothy Burr, who is completing the work for her Ph.D. in the Department of Archaeology, has been appointed Fellow of the Agora Commission under the Archaeological Institute of America.

An article in a position of honor in the last number of the American Journal of Archaeology is by Agnes Newhall, Bryn Mawr, 1927, on her pottery findings at the excavation of the American School in Corinth.

Another publication is particularly interesting to Bryn Mawr graduates. The first two students doing Honours work as such in the Department of Biology were Miss Ufford and Miss DeRoo in 1928-29. The work they did under Dr. Tennent’s direction as undergraduate students was published in The Anatomical Record, vol. 46, No. 3, August 25, 1930, under the title, “An Investigation of the Staining Reactions of Erythrocytes of the Leopard Frog to Nile-Blue Sulphate, With Special Reference to the Segregation Apparatus and the Golgi Substance.”—Grace I. DeRoo and Elizabeth H. Ufford.

Dr. Widder is leaving at the end of the present year to accept an appointment at Harvard University, and Dr. Wheeler, who has been giving us only part of her time during the last few years, will again head the Mathematics Department next year.

Professor Barnes has resigned to accept the position of Director of the Physics Section of the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, and Dr. Jane Dewey has been appointed Associate in Physics. Dr. Dewey is a graduate of Barnard and a Ph.D. of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She studied for two years at Copenhagen under the direction of Professor Neils Bohr, as International Fellow from Barnard College in 1925-26, and as Fellow of the Rask-Orsted Foundation in 1926-27. For two years she held a National Research Council Fellowship, working with Professor Karl Compton at Princeton University, and since 1929 she has been Research Fellow at the University of Rochester.

With the new requirement in Philosophy, an additional appointment has been made for next year. Dr. Paul Weiss, Ph.D., Harvard University, at present Instructor in Philosophy at Harvard, has been appointed Associate in Philosophy. He will give one section of the required philosophy, the second-year course in Logic throughout the year, an advanced course during the second semester in Recent or Contemporary Philosophy, and a Seminar in Logical Theory.

An additional part-time appointment has been made in the Department of History of Art. Mr. Edward Warburg, a graduate of Harvard University, will be Lecturer in the department, giving two courses, one in Sculpture in the Renaissance and Since, and one in Modern Art.

I have said that Bryn Mawr has always tried to prepare its students wherever and however it could to be intellectually at home in Europe.
This, to come down to daily routine, has made the College always require the most unwilling Senior or Junior to study enough French and German to be able to know directly something of the mind of the great continental nations. It has actually kept a kind of sobriety in the curriculum, necessary if Bryn Mawr students were to interlock their courses with European universities. It has made advanced undergraduate work important and made the recent emphasis on it easy to arrange with relatively little readjustment of old schedules. As a result of these very things we are in the small company of those who are praised austerely, it is true, by Dr. Flexner in his book on American universities, and because of these very things Bryn Mawr seems not too unfamiliar to Professor Hazard as he reflects on us delightfully and humorously in the March Revue des deux Mondes.

Back of the ritual of today and the new form which we must set up for the awarding of the Senior Fellowship in June lies then a general principle, which I believe makes of us all, even the ninety and nine who are not wandering Fellows, something less provincially minded, something more far-seeing and understanding than if we rested contented with one mental continent and one mental civilization.

**GUGGENHEIM FELLOWSHIP AWARDS OF INTEREST TO BRYN MAWR**

Fellowships have been awarded to:

Helen Huss Parkhurst, Assistant Professor of Philosophy, Barnard College, Columbia University: To write a book on the aesthetics of architecture abroad. Dr. Parkhurst holds the following degrees: Bryn Mawr College, A.B., 1911; A.M., Ph.D. She has also attended Johns Hopkins University, the University of Cambridge and the Sorbonne. She is the author of “Beauty: An Interpretation of Art and the Imaginative Life.”

And to

Dr. Vera Lee Brown, Professor of History, Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts: A study in the archives of England, Spain and Mexico of the relations of England and Spain as colonial powers in the 18th century. Miss Brown is the author of “Anglo-Spanish Relations in the Closing Years of the Colonial Era.” She received the Ph.D. degree from Bryn Mawr College, and was Rubel Fellow, 1923-24.

**MEETING OF CLASS COLLECTORS**

**HELD AT THE BRYN MAWR CLUB, NEW YORK CITY**

**SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1931, AT 11 A. M.**

Present: Helen Lowengrund Jacoby for the M.A.’s; Edith Wetherill Ives, 1892, Mary Minor, 1894; Elizabeth Kirkbride, 1896; Florence King, 1896; Mary Hoyt, 1899; Maud Lowrey Jenks, 1900; Helen Converse Thorpe, 1901; Anne Kidder Wilson, 1903; Helen Sturgis, 1905; Alice Hawkins, 1907; Florence Lexow, 1908; Lilian Laser Strauss, 1909; Frances Stewart Rhodes, 1910; Helen Riegel Oliver, 1916; Marguerite Eilers, 1920; Marie Willcox, 1922; Helen Rice, 1923; Florence B. Green, 1926; Jessie Hendrick, 1927; Virginia Atmore, 1928; Imogene Richards, 1930.
ALUMNAE BOOKS


In the introduction to Adventures in the African Jungle, Mrs. Akeley states that she and her husband had intended to collaborate in an account of the 1926 expedition to the Belgian Congo, the fatal journey on which Carl Akeley lost his life. The present volume fulfills that intention. Four of the chapters were written by Carl Akeley, six by his wife, and one is a joint production. She also adds that these stories of African adventures were ones which her husband delighted to tell to young people, and that the book is intended for "boys and girls still in their teens." But there is no age limit for the readers who will enjoy Mrs. Akeley's vivid accounts of life on Safari, or Mr. Akeley's descriptions of animals. As all readers of In Brightest Africa and Carl Akeley's Africa know, Mr. Akeley's African expeditions were undertaken to observe the more interesting and rare animals (many of which are now threatened with extinction), to photograph them in characteristic attitudes and movements, and to obtain specimens and models for the splendid animal groups, both mounted and sculptured, in the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago and in the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

The chapters written by Mr. Akeley recount "adventures" with elephants, rhinoceros, and with the very rare animals in British Somaliland. Mrs. Akeley has contributed delightful accounts of giraffe, monkeys and baboons, and of a thrilling night spent behind a thorn shelter watching a whole circus outfit of animals drinking at an improvised water-hole. Not the least interesting parts of her narrative are the answers she gives to the innumerable practical questions which every stay-at-home traveller longs to ask of those who venture outside the bounds of civilization. In "Camping in Africa" and in "Chakula" (which means food), she gives graphic accounts of Safari, the making and breaking of camp, the organization and discipline of servants and porters, and the all-important problems of food and drink. Each of the authors has given a charming and intimate sketch of a personal servant. Bill, the Kikuyu gun-boy, of Mr. Akeley's Brightest Africa, now a grown man with a "shamba, a wife and three babies," accompanied them to Gorilla-land, and lived up to his fine record of personal devotion in the long journey back from Karisimbi after his master's death. A little Baganda boy, Mihigo, who for convenience answered to the name Bob, attached himself to Mrs. Akeley before she left the Belgian Congo, and accompanied her back to Nairobi. He proved a miracle of endurance and fidelity and promises to be another Bill in resourcefulness.

The book is a delightful blend of thrilling narrative, close observation, insight into the ways of man and animal, and anecdotes of big game hunters, past and present. But the Akeleys never killed except for Museum specimens or for absolutely necessary food. They did their most expert hunting with the camera and not with the rifle. And the theme continually recurs that the supposedly most ferocious animals are only dangerously aggressive when man, the most ferocious of all animals, attacks them with deadly weapons, and forces upon them a tactic of aggressive defense. The leopard seems to be the only exception to this rule. He represents man in the animal world and kills for the love of slaughter. But the lion, the rhinoceros and the gorilla are cleared of much slander that has attached to their names and shine in an almost amiable light. The book should be taken as an appetizer for African travel. If you have never been, you will want to go; if you have been, you will
want to go back. And for these latter readers, an Arab proverb has this consoling prophecy:

"He that hath drunk of Africa's fountains, will drink again."  

M. P. S.


This book on the Latin Writers of the fifth century is a valuable contribution to the study of early medieval Latin literature. It is the result of two years of research in England where Miss Duckett held the Ottilie Hancock Fellowship for Literary Research.

Her previous works, *Studies in Ennius*, presented at Bryn Mawr College as a thesis for the Ph.D. and published in the Bryn Mawr College Monographs, *Hellenistic Influence on the Aeneid and Catullus in English Poetry*, published in the Smith College Classical Studies, are all in the classical field. Miss Duckett's new book shows that she is also a medieval scholar, remarkably well acquainted with the history and literature of the fifth century. The book fills a great need, for there is no adequate survey in English of the fifth century literature. Not very important artistically, it is interesting for the light it throws upon political and historical events. and also for its influence on the Middle Ages.

After a brief summary of the background of fifth century writings, Miss Duckett studies the writers of secular poetry, then the poets of Biblical History, in whom we are chiefly interested on account of their possible influence on Milton. Passages in Milton show striking parallels with lines in Avitus, Caedmon and Dracontius. Although it is impossible to prove that Milton actually used them, we know that his scholarship was broad enough for him to be acquainted with these authors.

In the two chapters on Christian prose, Miss Duckett shows the twofold results of the struggles and wars of the age on contemporary literature. On the one hand they inspired bitter attacks against the Christian religion from those who thought that the present calamities were due to the wrath of the old gods, and advocated a return to the Roman religion. On the other hand they caused a number of Christian apologists to justify the new religion. Augustine, Orosius and others do so in a negative way, by demonstrating either that the new religion is not responsible for present catastrophes or that the former centuries had suffered more disasters than the Christian era and that the present time was enjoying at least relative peace. Salvian vindicates his religion in a positive and constructive way, by showing that the present afflictions are the deserved punishment inflicted by God upon men for their wickedness and crimes.

In another chapter Miss Duckett studies the monastic writings of the West, and she devotes the last chapter to secular prose, especially to Martianus Capella and his *Nuptials of Mercury and Philology*, which she studies in detail "as no one save determined students of Latin is likely to read it in the original and there is no English translation."

A great deal of the charm of the book lies in the translations many of them metrical, which are Miss Duckett's own. The bibliography is full and up-to-date, and the notes are valuable although Miss Duckett was unluckily prevented by the size of the volume from giving the quotations in Latin. The lucidity of her style and her clearness in the exposition of complicated points of doctrine or in the relation of intricate events make it a very readable book. It will be of interest for the general reader and for the student who may later specialize in medieval literature, as well as for the scholar.
When you read the Progressive Education number of the Alumnae Bulletin, didn’t you feel excited and hopeful about that delicately vague idea, experimental education? What could be more absorbing than the critical, yet constructive present-day approach to the age-old problem of what we learn and why?

At the Manumit School we have been devoting years of time (and energy) to various aspects of educational experimentation, and frankly, console ourselves that not all of our time and energy has been wasted.

At the moment, however, our activities have been expanded to include participation in a new and, it seems to us, thoroughly sound plan of a progressive education experience for teachers in progressive schools. Teachers need regret no longer that they have missed out on the chances for creative work and unified interests offered to the younger generation! Probably you have heard of the Bureau of Educational Experiments in New York City, through its research work, publications, or Nursery School. The Bureau has harkened to the loud demands of progressive schools for trained teachers, and has allied to itself eight schools to help plan the best training for students, and to offer openings for class room participation to students. The result is the Co-operative School for Student Teachers—which has been organized largely through the enterprising genius of Mrs. Lucy Sprague Mitchell, long identified with modern education.

The philosophy of this training school is almost as unique as its administrative set-up. It proposes to stimulate students to both a scientific and an artistic attitude towards their work and towards life. A complex plan, you say—of course it is, but modern life, educational and otherwise, is complex. The type of experience offered almost necessitates a college background, as you can imagine. The scientific attitude, as defined by the Co-operative School, is “one of eager, alert observation, a constant questioning of old procedure in the light of new observations, a use of the world as well as of books as source material, an experimental open-mindedness, and an effort to keep as reliable records as possible in order to base the future upon actual knowledge of the past.” The artistic attitude is “one of relish, of emotional drive, a genuine participation in some creative phase of work, and a sense that joy and beauty are legitimate possessions of all human beings, young and old.”

If more of our teachers could have such attitudes, the quality of education possible for children would be rare and vivifying!

The Co-operative School plans to alternate class room observation and participation with seminar and studio work at its headquarters, 69 Bank Street, New York City. The seminar, studio and field work will be directly applicable to the students’ class room experience and personal growth through studies of Environment, Language, Curriculum, Building, Teaching Techniques, Modern New York, Dancing, Applications of Child Psychology and art or craft work.

Bryn Mawr is represented in this training venture by three of us who are associated with the Co-operating Schools: Phoebe Crosby Allnutt, 1906; Mabel Foster Spinney, 1907, and Nellie M. Seeds, 1908. Mrs. Allnutt is with Carson College for Orphan Girls in Flourtown, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Spinney is Director of Spring Hill School at Litchfield, Conn. The Manumit School with which Miss Seeds is associated is in Pawling, New York. The six other Co-operating Schools are as different (17)
in situation and set-up as Carson College is from Manumit. We are similar only in our interest in studying and applying the best methods and attitudes known to progressive educational thinking. Elisabeth Irwin's Little Red Schoolhouse, (the experimental classes in P S 41 in Manhattan); the Livingston School, Staten Island; the Mount Kemble School, Morristown, New Jersey; the Nursery School of the Bureau of Educational Experiments, New York City; Rosemary Junior School, Greenwich, Conn.; and Spring Hill School, Litchfield, Conn., complete the list.

Although the Co-operative School will not be open to students until September, 1931, some seminar work and the co-operative features have been realities during the past year. About eighty-four teachers from various progressive schools have taken the courses which were offered. Their bubbling response bodes well for the students' interest.

It has been necessary to repress some fascinating facts and restrain enthusiasm in this short account. But if you, or any of your vigorous-minded friends, want to be in on the ground floor of a forward-looking plan, do write to me, or direct to the Co-operative School for Student Teachers.

Nellie M. Seeds, 1908.

For a middle-western manufacturing town busy with bridge, charities, and again bridge, the public schools were adequate. They had been successful for the present adult generation and would in like manner be sufficient for their progeny. The words "progressive education" had never been voiced nor heard. The word "private school" was anathema, breeder of snobs and prigs. With this background the Erie Day School had its beginning. In the fall of 1928 it was an idea with no pupils, no teachers, no money, its sole asset, two determined mothers. In the fall of 1929 the Erie Day School opened in a modern stucco building, built for the purpose, and completely equipped, on a four-acre piece of property, with fifty pupils, six teachers and $500 less than no money. In the fall of 1931 we shall have added to our present building and shall have over seventy pupils, ranging from kindergarten through the sixth grade.

The school is a corporation, not for profit, and is run by a board of directors made up of interested parents. In the two years of its existence it has paid expenses, we are proud to say, which seems to be one of its most famous accomplishments.

Through the Stanford Achievement Tests the children have been showing satisfactory educational growth in the three Rs, in spite of a curriculum which some parents think has too many trips and unacademic activities. These are demonstrated by the two following paragraphs written in the children's own words.

*Our Favorite Committee:* "Everybody likes to be on the lunch committee. At twelve-fifteen we start for the lunch room. We put up the chairs and tables, then we spread the sandwiches. Two people butter and one fills. The ones that put up the tables also set them. The tables look very pretty with their green and yellow plaid covers and green bowls and plates. We put four milk bottles in the center of each table. Then we ring the gong.

"We have three courses. Special people serve. Sometimes we have concerts. The music students play their selections."
"We gather the dishes on a blue tea wagon and wash them and put them away. A group tidies the lunch room and we are ready for our rest."

Catching Rabbits for the Game Warden: "The rabbits were destroying the school's shrubbery, so we called the state game warden for help. He sent us three bushels of speckled apples for the season. The next morning there were no apples left.

"Then the game warden said he would show us how to make some traps. One of the boys had a trap already, so he brought his along. I made a trap. First we catch and then we lose the rabbits. But we manage to hold on to some. Every evening we set the traps and every morning we have a rush to see if there are any rabbits. When we catch three rabbits, the game warden comes and takes them to places where rabbits are scarce."

The parents are being educated too. Called upon to furnish transportation for many of the excursions, they see the educational value of a trip to the Railroad Station or to the Post Office. Even dinner table conversation has become educational, pro and con the Erie Day School.

First, we influenced the children, then the parents, now the public schools, shown by the request of the public school kindergarten teachers to have their annual meeting at our school and the State Normal School's request that student teachers be allowed practice teaching there. Last year the school was thought "sissy," now it is "They do it that way at the Day School."


REUNION PLANS

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All Class Suppers are to be held Saturday evening, May 30th. On Sunday, May 31st, there will be an Alumnae Luncheon at which Theresa Helburn, 1908, will be toastmistress. (This will take the place of the Alumnae Supper usually held on Monday evening in Commencement Week.) The Baccalaureate Sermon will be preached on Sunday evening by the Reverend Robert Johnston, D.D., Rector of St. John's Church, Washington, D. C.

On Monday and Tuesday, June 1st and 2nd, the various alumnae athletic events will take place. The Alumnae Association will have a tea to meet the Class of 1931. The Classes of 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908 are having a picnic supper together Monday evening. Garden Party will be held on Tuesday, followed by an entertainment in the Library Cloister. The Commencement address will be delivered on Wednesday, June 3rd by Ralph Adams Cram.
ON THE CAMPUS
by Lucy C. Sanborn, 1932

The routine of classes and quizzes is likely to deprive even the most sane-minded student of her sense of proportions and values, and leave her hypercritical and grudging of the labor expended on her work. Hence any event which displays the curriculum in its broader aspects and in its relations to the total field of education is of great service in maintaining an intelligent attitude among the students. Such an event was the Chapel of March 20, when Miss Park announced the Graduate European Fellows, together with various appointments for next year and honors which have fallen on Bryn Mawr students. Much as we missed the announcement of the Undergraduate Fellow, who is henceforth to be chosen on the basis of eight semesters of work, we found in the occasion its traditional significance and dignity.

The News this winter has been the field for lively discussions of numerical marks, the Curriculum Committee, and Sunday mornings in the Library. March has seen activity along all three lines. We have neglected to mention in “On the Campus” that the Faculty voted to change from the system of High Credit, Credit and so forth, to numerical marks, an arrangement which went into effect at Mid Years. A flood of opposition at once burst forth from the Undergraduates, headed by a lengthy editorial in the News. The point of view of the Faculty was developed in turn in an article by Dean Manning and Dr. Crenshaw. The pros see an advantage in distinguishing more finely between the various grades of Merit, for instance, which at present includes indiscriminately the almost P students and the almost C students, and in recognizing the exceptional student “who appears perhaps once in two or three years.” The cons object warmly to an arrangement under which they feel marks are given undue prominence, and to a discrimination so fine that an all-night cram or a heavy examination program has even greater value in differentiating one student from another than at present. Where one group sees virtue in numerical precision, the other sees it in our former vagueness. According to the News of March 18, student “agitation” has been referred to the Undergraduate Curriculum Committee for clearer formulation and consideration.

The Curriculum Committee itself has been the center of much student interest, and its defects were clearly pointed out by Harriet Moore, ’32, in a letter to the News. Not only are the members appointed rather than elected by the class they represent, but the members of this year show a limited distribution as far as halls and major subjects are concerned. The experience thus available to the Committee can hardly be broad enough to include contact with the majority of curriculum problems. An article, contributed by the Committee itself to the News of March 25, reviewed these defects and suggested a plan by which the advantages of elected and appointed members might be combined. It comprises the election of a member by each hall and the appointment of others by the elected members, such that the classes and the principal courses of study shall be represented. A meeting of the Undergraduate Association directly after Easter has been called to consider this revision.

The third center of “agitation” has been the Library on Sunday mornings. Since an editorial which appeared in the News this fall, there have been sporadic letters on the subject, the most illuminating from an Undergraduate who posted a box in Taylor where over fifty students left their names as desiring the Library open on Sunday
mornings. Sunday morning, the logical time for those not taking week-ends to do hard work and make up for the pleasures of Vanity Fair on Saturday, is a noisy time in the halls, and work is at best intermittent. Inconvenience is entailed, too, in transporting to the halls for four hours on Sunday morning the books which one has accumulated during the past week on one’s reserve desk. The matter was referred to the Board of Directors by the College Council, and the News of March 25 contains a notice from the secretary of the Council stating that the Reading Room and Reserve Book room will be open on Sunday mornings as an experiment during the rest of the year.

Several minor changes of interest have occurred during the past month. First, the final adjustment has been made concerning Chapel. After progressively decreasing from five days a week to three and then two, the meetings have now been made subject to a summons from the administration. From now on, Chapel will occur only on special occasions, announced previously in the halls.

The Senate, in response to a suggestion of the Undergraduate Curriculum Committee, has voted to release Senior Honours Students from compulsory attendance in classes. Thus a certain freedom compatible with the greater maturity of those doing advanced work is secured.

Announcement has been made that the Series, this year under the auspices of the Music Department, will not be given next year because of the congestion occasioned by Big May Day. In this connection it is interesting to note a meeting of the Class of ’32, the Seniors-to-be on whom the brunt of May Day will fall, at which Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Collins described the adjustments involved in making Big May Day a success. Enthusiasm for May Day ran high.

The Physical Education Department has reached the end of its winter term. The Basket Ball season was a victorious one, and the squad has elected Harriet Moore, ’32, to be its captain next year. The Swarthmore swimming meet resulted in a victory for Bryn Mawr, for the first time since 1927-28. The Freshmen were indispensable to the team, doing more than their share of the scoring. Jane Bronson, ’33, is captain for 1931-32. The work of the natural dancing classes found most adequate expression in the recital of March 17 in which beginners, advanced class, the graduate students and Dance Club participated. That such a large number of students have taken up dancing shows an interesting development in the desire for individual relaxation and spontaneity.

The New York Times Current Event Contest, which Dr. Fenwick has so ardently urged on us in recent years, was won this time by Elizabeth Lawson Cook, ’31. The announcement was made at one of the regular Tuesday nights, sacred to Dr. Fenwick. We accompanied the contestants over hurdles and into ditches until Miss Cook emerged victorious.

The ferment which characterizes the spring has produced three excellent one-act plays which were cast and produced by their authors, Sidney Sullivan, ’31; Leta Clews, ’33, and Janet Marshall, ’33, and Les Femmes Savantes, this year’s offering of the French Club. Even the News has caught the French spirit this year. The issue of March 25 contains the first part of a charming article on life at Bryn Mawr by Monsieur Hazard, reprinted in French from La Revue des Deux Mondes.
1894

Class Editor: Abby Brayton Durfee
(Mrs. Randall N. Durfee),
19 Highland Ave., Fall River, Mass.

Elizabeth Hench is deeply interested in the Pine Mountain Settlement School, Laurel, Mississippi.

Sarah Darlington Hamilton sends her greetings from Yuma, Arizona.

Marie Minor attended the meeting of Class Collectors in New York in March. Your class editor is planning to sail with her daughter, Mary, '30, on the "Carinithia" April 14th, on a Mediterranean cruise. Marie Minor is taking the job of Class Collector for this year.

1897

Class Editor: Friedrika Heyl,
Merion Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Two pert young ash trees, scions of an old English family, motored down to Bryn Mawr after vacation, on the running board of a car belonging to a student from Montclair. These young mountain ash trees were raised by Bessie Sedgwick Shaw, who brought their ancestor from her husband's home in England, and presented them to the College. They are now in the tree nursery below the President's house awaiting the arrival of Mrs. Bailie who will decide just where on the campus they will add the most beauty.

The results of Margaret Henderson Bailie's interest in Bryn Mawr, and her great skill in gardening are becoming more apparent every day. The forsythia bushes which she has espaliered against the south side of Pembroke West and Rockefeller Hall, have climbed almost to the second story, and against the gray stone, are unbelievably lovely and sun-shiny.

In Katrina's Garden, spring is already here. The squills pale and dark blue, with pansies scattered among them are coming up everywhere. Little honeysuckles are already humming around the bush-honeysuckle whose fragrance greets you as you walk over the soft green grass and moss, down the slope to the garden.

The magnolia buds are shining like ivory balls. At present writing the cherry blossoms have not yet popped, but the Japanese Quince is covered with coral buds. The new barberry leaves have shoved the old berries off the bushes and are starting all over again. The soft maples, almost as red as in the fall are lighting up the country side, and the willows pale yellow-green, waving languidly in the afternoon sun, look like huge mimosa trees against the pale blue sky. Yes, spring is here. The robins are busy, the thrushes are back. They are not singing, but the meadow larks are calling.

Mabel Scarle whose interest in the garden planting is unceasing, and to whom the wardens are indebted for their picking garden in one corner of Wyndham, has arranged with Miss Park to have one of her ivy ideas made a permanent custom. This is to present to each Summer School student a little pot of ivy grown from cuttings from the college vines. Mabel carried out the idea last year and delighted the heart of each departing student.

1900

Class Editor: Louise Congdon Francis
(Mrs. Richard S. Francis),
Haverford, Pa.

Helen Hodge has bought a Ford and taken to touring the country. She recently visited Cornelia Kellogg and Helen MacCoy. It has been a great joy to her friends to see her. For many years Hodgey has been called "the Elusive Hodgey" by her friends. Incidentally she has acquired a new residence as well as a new car. Her address is Wayland, Mass. There she lives with Sarah Stites, '99, and the adopted son.

At the meeting of Class Collectors in New York on March 28th, Maud Lowrey Jenks was the 1900 representative.

While Helen Hodge was in New York in March, Johanna Mosenthal gave a 1900 luncheon. Those present were Helena Emerson, Elizabeth White, Renee Righter, Clara St. John, and Maud Jenks. They all thought Clara very sporting as she was sailing that afternoon with one son and her husband for five weeks in Europe with another son who is at school there.

The Class Collector's letters are about to go out. Please be prepared to contribute generously—both money and news.

1902

Class Editor: Anne Rotan Howe
(Mrs. Thorndike Howe),
77 Revere St., Boston, Mass.

The sympathy of the Class goes out to Paxton Boyd Day, whose husband, Richard Day, died recently in Denver, after a long illness. Paxton expects to be in around New York this summer according to her present plans.
Frances Allen Hackett has just returned from a silver wedding trip abroad, where she and her husband went to see some English private schools, afterwards visiting friends in Brussels, Rome, Florence and Paris, and sightseeing generally. She writes they were nearly blown off the top of Mt. Vesuvius and didn't miss a tower or dungeon in range.

Grace Douglas Johnston has a wedding imminent in the family, if not, indeed, fait accompli when this reaches the subscribers. We go no further with the news, which properly belongs to the Class of 1926, of which Angela Johnston is a shining member.

1905

Class Editor: Eleanor Little Aldrich
(Mrs. Talbot Aldrich),
59 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

Helen Garrett Smith writes from Staten Island: "You don't hear from me because there is generally nothing to tell, but with our oldest boy, Keith, engaged to a nice Hartford girl, Sally Conklin, I'll break the silence. Susan White is expecting to be flunked out of Smith any minute, Fan is slaving to pass College Boards, and Tommy is at Moses Brown doing his best to raise the family scholarship average. My husband and I ran off to England early in January and visited his sister in Wiltshire. We had a lovely time motoring in all directions to lovely abbeys and cathedrals and enjoying everything in that green and friendly country."

Gladys Seligman van Heukelom writes from her Paris home: "My elder daughter, since her marriage, lives in England. My younger daughter is a professional trained nurse specializing in surgery and has been second in command of one of the largest Paris hospitals, called Boncicaul. All her spare hours are used for social service work in the homes of the poor. I am very much interested in Rosicrucian Philosophy and have helped start a centre here which is doing very well. I should love to see you all again and am sorry I cannot be in America for the Class reunion."

Freddy Le Fevre Bellamy writes: "When I wrote Marjorie Thompson to congratulate her on the Bulletin issue which gave some accounting of our Bryn Mawr authors, she wrote back to say she would be most grateful to hear from yet other of our literary workers and asked if I could urge other alumnae to let her have their output. Our class notes do get themselves read, so suppose you just insert a line written by me to say how I loved finding out what my fellow alumnae were doing with their brains and typewriters. It is a strange thing that nobody hesitates to send in accounts of husbands, children, journeys, new homes, and such personal matters we love to hear. But they are strangely reticent about their actual vocations or avocations. Isn't it respectable or modest to mention one's actual steady grind, in letters to class editors? For I know very well there are a great many of us who work steadily at jobs obscure and otherwise which would interest classmates, if not the whole run of alumnae.

"Personally, I have a job that never lets up. There just aren't any vacations. This probably comes from having a little hole-in-the-corner specialty like church drama. Once at it, there is no getting away from it. The parish wants a production either for its children in the church proper or its young people in the parish hall. As each production must meet certain conditions and be put on with a minimum of work on the part of participants and with practically no funds, a diligent search must be made for suitable material. That means reading vast quantities of the religious drama output. It usually ends in having to rewrite somebody else's prepared play or pageant or in writing an original. Then if your efforts are successful and practical you are supposed to get publishers to issue your production. The better publishing houses are much more interested in literary and dramatic value than in the humble qualifications that make things actually useful to the poor churches. So there are very few of the simple little useful things the churches really want that publishers can handle, and of course adapted and rewritten things they can't use at all. This means that publishers can take about every other one of our laborious effusions."

1908

Class Editor: Margaret Copeland Blatchford
(Mrs. N. H. Blatchford),
3 Kent Rd., Hubbard Woods, Ill.

1908's reunion will open with a Class Meeting in Rockefeller on Saturday afternoon, May 30th. As soon as enough people have arrived the business will begin, and later tea will be served. The Class extends its sympathy to Anne Jackson Bird, whose husband, Rev. Benjamin N. Bird, the rector of St. Asaph's Church, Bala, Penna., died very suddenly in March.
1907

Class Editor: Alice Hawkins.

Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr, Penna.

1907's Reunion Headquarters will be in Pembroke West, and some one will be on duty there most of the time, beginning Saturday, May 30th. It has been suggested that we plan to have tea together informally on the terrace of the Cottage Inn that afternoon to help us last until our Class Supper, which will be held in the Common Room, Goodhart Hall, at 8 P. M. When sufficiently fortified, we can then adjourn to our headquarters for Class Meeting.

Elma Daw writes that she is driving down to Reunion in a perfectly good car, and would like a companion or two. She is starting from Troy, New York, and will make connections with any one, provided that she does not have to drive into New York City. Her address is 595 Fifth Avenue, North Troy, N. Y. Make your arrangements directly with Elma.

1909

Class Editor: Helen Bond Crane,
257 State St., Albany, N. Y.

We had hoped to get some news of our Chicago contingent via D. I. Smith Chamberlin, but apparently she has had one of those periods of flu and whooping cough that besiege the best regulated families, and emerged only to attend a meeting to raise money for a Bryn Mawr scholarship. She saw Alta and Grace Woolbridge Dewes, but didn't tell us any more about them.

Mildred Satterlee Wetmore finds life "terribly interesting, even when nothing much happens," largely because of her two boys, six and nine years old, "who are more fun all the time." ... "I have been on a Bryn Mawr Summer School Committee for years, and we have sent some very fine girls to the summer school. I often see Emilie Packard Harrison, who is doing splendid work as the president of the Rochester Y. W. C. A."

Paula Henze is head of the mathematics department in the Eastern High School, Detroit. "There isn't much to tell about my job, except that it involves planning the work in a four-year high school for about three thousand students, all housed in a building designed to accommodate twelve hundred. The great problem twice a year is to find enough rooms for the necessary classes. Last month the National Education Association met in Detroit, and I had the pleasant surprise of a brief visit with D. Child and her mother."

Georgina Biddle is busily engaged with Total Disarmament and other good causes that help to reform the world. Her pet amusement in the home is "a device on the stairs that folds like a card table flat against the wall, but when open carries my mother or any lazy daughter upstairs by electricity—at a cost of forty cents a month."

Mary Nearing Spring has been laid low by a 'bug' most of the winter. "I have just returned from Pleasance's home town in Florida, whither I was sent to absorb the sun's rays; while I was there they made their record for all time for rain and cold. The oranges and grapefruit were good, though, and there was a mocking bird and everyone told us that last year or next year would have been perfect. ... We have taken a house at Ipswich, Mass., for the summer, and if you are up this way please let me know. ... Bertha Ehlers dashes up for a day now and then and Barbara Spofford Morgan has a daughter at Milton Academy and I am always hoping to see her."

Barbara Spofford Morgan's husband is now vice-president of the Chase National Bank.

1911

Class Editor: Mary Case Pevear,
355 East 50th St., New York City.

Dear 1911:

Are you more interested in someone's nice picket fence in the Class of 1925 or in Margaret Hobart Myers' lovely home in Sewanee and her five sweet children?

Does a trip of an alumna (that does sound queer, though correct) that you never knew thrill you more than a trip of Norville Browne's through the South to regain her old vigor after her illness?

Is the news that someone's twins have reached the cute stage of more importance to you than that Catherine Delano Grant's one daughter is more complicated than her five boys?

Do you prefer to read about some 1927's beagles than Mary Minor Taylor's satisfying cat William?

If I have read your attitude correctly, let's give up the 1911 class notes and enjoy the doings, sometimes great, more often small, of the other classes.

However, I may be wrong, you may adore to hear all about your old classmates and in that case you will inundate me with letters, postals, wires or radio-grams bursting with gists about yourselves and all other 1911 news.

Hopefully yours,

Mary Case Pevear.
1912

Class Editor: Elizabeth Pinney Hunt
(Mrs. Andrew D. Hunt), Haverford, Pa.

Gladys Spry Augur is still in Santa Fé, and enthusiastic about that part of the world. Her husband is recuperating at "Sunmount."

Rebecca Lewis is living in New Haven where she has a "part-time job," Margaret Fabian, with her small son, Billy, visited her at Thanksgiving time. Rebecca's new address is 675 Orange St., New Haven.

From Margaret Thackeray Weems comes the news that she is back in Annapolis at 252 King George St., after a fall of many moves between Coronado and Washington, where they were settled for a short time. She writes: "I haven't done a thing since September except family moving and settling. Four schools since September for the youngsters. Adding them to and subtracting them from their classes has been no small time user." Such is navy life!

The class extends its deepest sympathy to Mary Brown, whose eldest daughter, Margareta, died the first week of April. Mary is living at 408 Camino del Monte Sol, Santa Fé, N. M.

1914

Class Editor: Elizabeth Ayer Inches
(Mrs. Henderson Inches), 41 Middlesex Road, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Evelyn has promised to edit the next class bulletin and is very anxious that every member of the class send in her history of the past five years as soon as possible. The address is Mrs. John T. McCutcheon, 2450 Lake View Ave., Chicago.

Mary Coolidge has just been appointed dean of Wellesley College.

Eugenia Jackson Comey is engaged to Philip Sharples of Cambridge. They are to be married early in April.

1916

Class Editor: Catherine S. Godley, 768 Ridgeway Avenue.
Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Margaret Russell Kellen and her family are eager to get acquainted with the farm they bought last fall at Conway, N. H. It has the intriguing name of "Crown Hill Farm." They plan to spend as much time there as the six-hour trip from Plymouth and Mr. Kellen's work will permit. Russ has three children, all in school and all musical.

Lois Goodnow MacMurray's new address is Pen-y-Bryn, Garrison, Baltimore County, Md.

Mary Laura Comer, two-and-a-half-year-old daughter of Lucretia Garfield Comer, died of pneumonia at Portofoino, Italy, on January 8th. Professor Comer is on sabbatical leave for the present academic year, and he and Lucretia, with their two children, were spending the winter in Italy at the time of little Mary Laura's death.

1917

Class Editor: Bertha Clark Greenough, 203 Blackstone Blvd., Providence, R. I.

Hattie Allport Haskell has a second daughter born on the 7th of January. She also has a two-and-a-half-year-old son.

Giddle Bryant writes that she has been spending this winter at home, studying shorthand and typewriting against a job in the summer. "Shall it be medical or personal?"

Lucia Chase Ewing has a second son, Alexander Cochran Ewing, born February 25th.

Anne Davis Swift, who has three children, the youngest born last June, writes that in view of her family, her chief "interest at the present time is Nursery Schools, a fascinating subject."

Hel Harris has been in New York for about a year now as Head worker of the Union Settlement.

Erika Zimmerman is at the Brearley School this year and living with her grandmother. Margaret Hoff Zimmerman spent six months in Europe last year with her husband and children. This winter she has been very busy helping her husband with his book on "World Resources."

Ken Simboli's second child and first son was born in December.

Mathilde Loeb was married to Morton Gerstle on January 22, 1931. She was divorced from her first husband two years ago, has three children ranging in ages from seven to twelve years.

Julia Mayer Bloomfield has a son, Arthur John, born January 3rd. She has two daughters, ten and seven and a half.

The class extends its sympathy to Lyd Steuart whose mother died on the ninth of February.

Marian Tuttle is at Cornell this year working for a Ph.D. in English.

Dr. Louise Wagner Szukalski and her husband, Dr. Joseph P. Szukalski, are now in Vienna traveling and studying. They will return about June.
Helen Zimmerman is "still teaching mathematics, though sometimes it is difficult to convince the younger generation that 2 and 2 still make 4."

Ilse Knauth Dunbar writes that she has two sons and three daughters between the ages of five and thirteen. She says that "looking after those five doesn't leave me much time for other things, but I do sing semi-professionally and I have been doing quite a bit of sculpture, which interests me a lot."

1919

Class Editor: Marjorie Remington Twitchell
(Mrs. P. E. Twitchell),
Setauket, N. Y.

Jane Hall Hunter writes that she has "a small news item, but I have been so busy taking care of him that I haven't had time to write about him. He is Kent Wisher Hunter and was born March 31st, 1930. Alice Van Hise Davidson's address is Hycliff, Stamford, Conn. She does not write letters. She has a little girl about seven. They lived in Cambridge several winters while her husband took courses in Landscape Gardening. Alice, when I last saw her, was writing."

1920

Class Editor: Mary Porritt Green
(Mrs. Valentine J. Green),
433 East 15th Street, New York City.

From Zella Boynton Selden: "I have little news to relate you have not probably had all ready. My father died last August while we were all together at Bay Head. Maybe you didn't know that. "I have no new babies or any in the offing. The school is progressing famously and we are adding an addition to our building this summer. I saw Marian Gregg King at the Progressive Education Conference in Detroit. She is very interested in a building project for the Community School in St. Louis. I wonder what we will do when our children outgrow the school age. Some other hideous cause will attract our pioneer spirits. "We are planning to spend the summer again on the New Jersey coast. Is that boring news any help?" (It certainly is, and many thanks for sending it.)

Alice Harrison Scott, her husband, John Scott, and two young daughters, Leigh and Caroline (the former so lovely looking that she astonishes even her mother) arrived in New York from Sao Paulo, Brazil, in summer regalia, on perhaps the coldest day of New York's winter, February 14th. (The class editor speaks with conviction as she waited over an hour for the boat to dock.) The children were on American soil much less than an hour before they were whisked to Bests and clad for this climate. Alice stayed in Baltimore and in New York for a few days and then they all started to Vancouver with a week's visit to Lexington, Kentucky. On the 14th of March they sailed to Japan where John is to be the Secretary of the Nippon Corn Products Company. Her address there is care of that Company, Kitahama, Nomura Building, Osaka, Japan.

When Phoebe Helmer Wadsworth was last heard of, she and Seymour had just returned from winter sports somewhere in Canada, and were about to start to Florida.

We gather that Margaret Ballou Hitchcock has been visiting in New York.

Alice Rood Van Deussen writes "I am absolutely bursting and exploding with the news of a daughter, two weeks old today (March 30th). Any one and an unprejudiced observer could see at once that she is a wholly new pattern in brains and beauty. And she really has immense dimples in her cheeks. Who would ever believe that a hoary old relic like myself could produce a pink cherub with dimples! We have named her Isabel Ivan for my mother. But my husband insists on calling her 'Ph.D.'. After all she is the alternative to a Ph.D. thesis on the County Jail, and lots more fun. I hope there will be more of the same."

Caroline Lynch Byers—"I suppose you are always glad to get news for the B. M. Bulletin so I will send you a bit. The most important bit is eight months old now and I am quite ashamed of myself for not having announced her long ago—our first infant, Barbara Caroline, arrived the thirty-first of July. We have just bought a house in Villa Nova—Montgomery Avenue and Spring Mill Road—and plan to move about the end of April. I do hope that when any member of 1920 comes back to college she will let me know and come to Villa Nova to see us."

Jean Justice was married to Mr. George Deakyne Collins on Saturday, October the eleventh, in Narberth. They are now living at 526 Bellevue Avenue, Hammon-ton, New Jersey.

Catherine Robinson writes—"Sorry I haven't anything stupendous to report for the glory of the Bulletin. I am still running around madly at Bryn Mawr endeavoring to be secretary to the Dean of the Graduate School, Senior Resident at Radnor Hall and Graduate student all at
the same time. It really is lots of fun. I spent last summer in the north of Spain and south of France and expect to see a bit of England and Switzerland this summer.

Polly Harshorne Noonan now has one daughter, Mary Ellen, in Class D in the Brearley and Peggy entering in Sub A in the fall. Her son Bobby is going to school in Tucson, Arizona.

Helen Kingsbury Zirkle writes—"My life has been eventful this past year but not very newsworthy. Instead of going abroad last summer, as planned for months, I had a major operation. Then in September we moved from Boston here (4619 Sansom St., Phila.) where my spouse is 'professing' in the Botany Dept. at the U. of Penna. Instead of resuming graduate work in American Lit. this second semester here, I had another major operation. I have given up planning anything more as is not the mystic number three? I've no news of any 1920 except that B. Bromell Hersey has three sons and M. Frost Willard three daughters which tends to answer my query."

1921

Class Editor: Katherine Walker Bradford
(Mrs. Lindsay Bradford),
47 E. 88th St., New York City.

Helen Stone McColl's mother, Mrs. Harriette Osborne McCalmont Stone, died suddenly on March eighth. We all send Helen our deep sympathy.

Mary Southall Hall still lives in Hoosick Falls where she interests herself in producing plays and her husband's local newspaper. She flew to New York for a brief stay last fall and again came more conservatively by train after Christmas.

Clarissa Donnelley Haffner is all settled now in her very grand new house in Lake Forest.

Taliaferro Ford Thomas moved to Philadelphia on February first. Her husband has been appointed manager of the Philadelphia Office of Ford Bacon and Davis, Inc. They are living at "The Drake," 1512 Spruce Street.

Dorothy Klenke is practicing neurosurgery, operating at Bellevue Hospital and at the Neurological Institute.

Out of the forty answers that I have had from my urgent appeal for news in the fall, nine members of our class are actively engaged in medical work, and this doesn't count Marynia Foot who did not answer but who is a practicing doctor as we all know.

Eleanor Donnelley Erdman writes further about Elizabeth Cope Aub that besides managing her two daughters, she "architected" her own house in Belmont, Mass., and has been running a flourishing house model business "which grew so that she had to hire a studio and a crew."

Mary Baldwin Goddard has moved into a house at 33 East 50th Street, New York City. She and her husband are expert skiers and spent several weeks this winter in Canada pursuing the sport.

Let's have some news from the other ninety members of our class. They have been set a good example by the better forty.

1922

Class Editor: Serena Hand Savage
(Mrs. William Savage),
106 E. 85th St., New York City.

Em Anderson Farr has a new job in the Junior League. From now on she is to be Assistant Editor of the Junior League Magazine.

Cornelia Skinner Blodget has signed a contract with the Cosmopolitan Book Corporation for a book of humorous sketches.

Polly Willcox is living in New York and is helping a friend to write a book on the care of children.

1923

Class Editor: Ruth McAneny Loud,
325 East 72nd St., New York City.

Celestine Goddard Mott has a second child, a daughter this time, born during the first week in March. She is coming back to this country sometime in April.

Blandina Worcester is working at Bellevue Hospital.

I should be delighted if you would let me print your summer plans in June instead of in October. It would be much pleasanter for your fellow-travelers to find you a possibility rather than a might-have been.

1924

Class Editor: Beth Tuttle Wilbur
(Mrs. Donald Wilbur),
15 Shaler Lane, Cambridge, Mass.

Paula Coyne Taylor's husband has won a Guggenheim Fellowship for next year to carry on a study of the Romanesque Sculpture of the Roussillon, with special reference to the sculpture from Saint Genis des Fontaines and the origins of the style of the eleventh century.
1925

**Editor:** Elizabeth Mallett Conger
(Mrs. Frederic Conger),
325 E. 72nd St., New York City.

Doro Shipley brought honor to the class by reading a learned paper, "The Cloister of San Juan de la Pena" at the Metropolitan Museum on Wednesday evening, April second. The New York Times forecast it grandly under the heading "Authorities on Art Plan Sessions Here." Agnes Mongan "of Harvard" also read a paper, "A Sheet of Unpublished Studies by Veronese." Even though she was in another class we can all bask a little in her glory and Doro's.

And now for another matter. We are having a reunion this year, May thirtieth. Dot Lee Haslam and Brownie Vandeveer are sending notices, so plan now to come. Tell your husband he can count on a few days' rest, give your bosses notice and save the thirtieth. Hilda Cornish Coates is bringing our class baby and '26 is having a reunion, too. If those aren't inducements enough, we give up. But as a matter of fact, a chance to be real alumnae comes only once in five years. We can't miss it. We'll have grand old meetings on the floor of Denbigh sitting room where we'll ferret out the girls with kind hearts and executive ability; straggling picnics to the brook, eating bought mayonnaise and watching the cows. And we can look at our class tree—not the fine oak in front of Taylor; it turned out to be the little red thing caught in the brambles on the other side. They say it has the lowest I. Q. on the campus, except possibly—We must see whether '26 has taken down its fence yet. We always did think that tree was too young to leave its mother.

And then we can sing! We'll listen to the Seniors as long as we can bear it, then we'll take the steps and show them. We can sing all through the halls and scream nicknames back and forth, and we can find our old rooms and nearly die at the way they are fixed now (Oh to think that dear No. 36 should have fallen to the one person on earth who likes pink and orange together, or taffeta pillows and long-legged dolls!), and we'll ask the wardens for soap and extra towels. We'll be friendly to the undergraduates, tell them how daringly witty we were on Freshman night and borrow their can openers. We'll fill the water coolers with our ginger ale bottles just to show how we understand College life and we'll reminisce all night.

Come to class reunion and make the undergraduates feel superior!

1926

**Class Editor:** Harriot Hopkinson,
Manchester, Mass.

This is just to say we hope you're all coming to Reunion. Remember this is our first formal one and we want it to be a great success, and that means lots of people. Letters have been sent to all of you with the details and reply cards but if yours has gone astray don't feel neglected but plan to come to Bryn Mawr on Saturday, May thirtieth and write a card to Peg Harris West (Mrs. Nelson West, 3rd, Wynnewood, Pa.) and tell her when you're coming and how long you'll stay. Saturday and Sunday will be the big days, particularly since Alumnae Dinner is to be on Sunday at noon and Theresa Helburn will be the toastmistress.

1927

**Class Editor:** Ellenor Morris, Berwyn, Penna.

The great news of the month for us is a Reunion, our fourth no less, which will come off May 30th. Among those present will also be the Classes of 1924, '25, and '26; so maybe we won't feel so old after all, and we ought to realize that this is just another time when all freshmen are required to attend!

Notices will shortly be sent by the Reunion Manager, who is none other than the above mentioned editor, and the favor of an acceptance is urgently requested.

1928

**Class Editor:** Cornelia B. Rose, Jr.,
333 E. 68th St., New York City.

It must be the Spring air or something but rumors have been coming our way lately. And if people won't be kind and give us the full facts personally, they mustn't mind if we heed the ubiquitous Dame. Louise Wray and Bertha Alling are reported engaged, the former to an Italian, but beyond this bare statement not even rumor carries us. Martha Ferguson, we hear (at this late date) accompanied Miss Ely to Europe last summer but was turned back at the Russian border as "undesirable." Martha has been in New York this winter and was an attendant at Barbara Schiefflin's wedding.

Evelyn Wenrich Smadel, Sr., has been seen in New York looking for a job. The Class Baby is staying with her grandmother. F. Bethel Rowan is established in Berlin, trying out her college German on a nurse for Frances, Jr. Peggy Haley and her sister have been in New
York this winter, after a summer spent in the wilds of Venezuela. Conflicting reports reach us about the pleasure derived from their South American visit.

Among the weddings, Mailie Hopkinson was married on March 14th to Dr. John H. Gibbon, Jr., as announced previously in these notes. They will live in Philadelphia. Sukey Armstrong, ex-'28, will have been married by the time this is in print, to Samuel E. M. Crocker, Jr. (What a lot of Jr.'s we have) on April 21. Alita Davis, also ex-'28, will have been an attendant. Mr. Crocker attended Groton and Kent Schools and is with the firm of Abbott Hoppin & Co. Margaret Coss was married to Desmond Flower in London in February and at the wedding reception, Margot, Countess of Oxford and Asquith (we hope we have that accurately) proposed the toast to the bride.

Polly McElwain is now in Boston or Cambridge attending a school for teachers of children of pre-school age and carrying some sort of job. Since college she has taken a course in business school and held down a job with the Fisk Tire Company. Al Bruere (Lounsbury) is working in the Research Department of J. Walter Thompson where Evelyn Brooks has been for some time.

Gail Sampson writes that as chairman of the Drama Group of the Princeton University League this year she selected and cast the characters for "Cradle Song" which was given in March and in which she had the part of Teresa. Margery Saunders is living in Yonkers and doing social service work there.

Eleanor Speiden's name and address is Countess Eleanor Davico, in care of National City Bank of N. Y., Milan, Italy.

1930

Class Editor: OLIVIA STOKES,
2408 Massachusetts Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

Annie Leigh Hobson has announced her engagement to Mr. Thomas Robert Shannon Broughton, Associate Professor of Latin at Bryn Mawr College, Mr. Broughton graduated from Victoria College, University of Toronto in 1921, and took his M.A. there a year later. He studied at the University of Chicago and at Johns Hopkins, taking his Ph.D. at the latter in 1928. He taught at Amherst before coming to Bryn Mawr in the fall of 1928. They expect to be married in Richmond in September.

Mary Johnston is engaged to Conway Olmsted of Harrisburg, Pa. He was of the Class of 1929 at Harvard.

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Kindly mention Bryn Mawr Alumnae Bulletin
THE M. CAREY THOMAS AWARD

June, 1931
FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION
OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania,
the sum of .................................. dollars.
Miss Addams, President Park, and President-Emeritus Thomas
Miss Park, in her opening speech, struck very surely the note that made the whole occasion of the M. Carey Thomas award to Miss Addams so genuinely moving. In characterizing the type of woman whom the Committee had in mind, she said: "First, she should have the courage, imagination, wisdom, clear sight of the leader, and second, she should carry on her heart the welfare of women; she should have made life for them fuller of opportunity, of experience, of dignity." Every woman there on the platform had made her contribution generously, but it was the three older women who made one feel that it would have been fitting had battle flags hung from the great arches of Goodhart. They were of the glorious pioneering generation, when the very difficulties and hardships called out in these women struggling for other women, qualities which served to refute magnificently the arguments of the opposition. Many of us who were there remembered Mrs. Catt coming to Bryn Mawr to quicken our interest in the fight for suffrage, Miss Addams pointing out to us the campaigns to be waged in the cause of kindliness and justice, and Miss Thomas herself, speaking to us in Chapel some Spring morning, and kindling in even the least of us some spark of her own fire. To all of them to be a woman was an adventure, and they made even the most indifferent of us feel that we had an obligation toward other women because of the things that had been made possible for us. Miss Addams particularly made all of life an adventure and by embarking on it in the spirit in which she did, changed, in a measure, the habit of thought of a whole nation. That the first award, eight years ago, should have been made to Miss Thomas herself seemed to every one inevitable and fitting, since it was her own attributes that determined the conditions of the award, and again this second time, one had the feeling that the award was made with admiration and affection to a "woman of eminent achievement," and that once more it was inevitable and fitting.
PRESIDENT PARK'S TRIBUTE TO MISS ADDAMS

(For the first time in the history of Bryn Mawr the speeches were broadcast.)

In behalf of the Committee of Award of the M. Carey Thomas prize and in behalf of Bryn Mawr College, which delightedly offers itself as a background for the festivities of today, I have the honor of welcoming to the exercises connected with the giving of the prize—first of all, Miss Addams herself, then President Emeritus M. Carey Thomas, the speakers of the coming hour, and finally the friends and admirers of Miss Addams and Miss Thomas who have come from far and wide to Bryn Mawr today. In your honour we are swept and garnished, our flags are hung; for us it is a great occasion and one not to recur in a college generation.

The giving of the prize has taken place only once before. When Miss Thomas was about to retire from her thirty-eight years of deanship and presidency at Bryn Mawr, the Alumnae of the College with others in the College and out, who admired Miss Thomas, united to give a fund from which now and again a prize of $5,000, named in her honour, should be given to an American woman of eminence who, whatever her profession or her interests or her attainment might be, artist, statesman, writer, scientist, should possess two qualities which Miss Thomas herself had pre-eminently. First, she should have the courage, imagination, wisdom, clear sight of the leader, and second, she should carry on her heart the welfare of women; she should have made life for them fuller of opportunity, of experience, of dignity.

At the great dinner held in honour of Miss Thomas on the evening of Commencement Day in 1922, at the close of the announcement of the foundation of the fund, the prize was given to Miss Thomas herself.

Today the Committee is awarding the prize a second time, with unanimity, with enthusiasm, and with complete assurance. Yet sure as we are of the rightness of our choice we have asked the confirming words of four out of many eminent Americans, four who have not only known Miss Addams's work but Miss Addams herself and who in virtue of their own contribution to American life have proved their competence to estimate hers.

Frances Perkins, Industrial Commissioner of the State of New York, has introduced into the management of a great state department a new spirit of humanity and care for individuals. As head of the New York State Labor Department she is a member of Governor Roosevelt's official cabinet and thus in touch with the formulation of state policies. In her efficient management of one of the most important state departments she has so exemplified the spirit of co-operation that she has gained the confidence and support of all the classes with whom her office deals, that is, labor, employers and the general public.

Professor John Dewey came to the University of Chicago in 1894 when Hull House was five years old, and he brought the fresh wind into his classrooms. He came into close association and friendship with Miss Addams; he gave courses of lectures at Hull House, he was her consultant in many plans. Now, the dean of American philosophers, he remains as concerned as Miss Addams herself with education, with politics, with every problem of peace which Miss Addams reminds us "is not the absence of war but the nurture of human life."

To Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, herself a member of the Committee of Award, we turn at once for an estimate of those of her contemporaries who bore the heat

(4)
and burden of the day in the effort to obtain suffrage for women. She watched them all under the stress of vast indifference, of bitter opposition, and deliberate delay. And she watches Miss Addams now, too, in a not dissimilar crusade for peace and freedom and international understanding—"an attempt," to quote Ramsay Macdonald, "to transform the mentality of the people from a dependence upon military security to a dependence upon political security, rooted in public opinion and enforced by a sense of justice in a civilized world."

Miss Grace Abbott is a middle westerner from Nebraska, the child of Hull House both actually and spiritually. Nine years ago she succeeded another Hull House resident, Miss Julia Lathrop, as Chief of the United States Children's Bureau. In her conduct of this widely beloved government agency, which offers scientific leadership and co-operation to all the states in the care of childhood and maternity, she has been able to put to good account her first-hand knowledge of neighborhood life and the lives of immigrants from many lands. In this office she has shown the humanity and broad statesmanship which have always characterized Hull House.

Miss Addams:

In behalf of the Committee of Award I have the honour of giving to you the M. Carey Thomas Award. That you are a woman of eminent achievement, that you have made a fuller life possible for women needs no reiteration from me. But you have achieved a greater thing than this. You have not alone led us into a profession which you have half created, into wider opportunities, to more nearly commensurate rewards. You have, by walking in it yourself, shown to American women the hard path of democracy. For the helpless, young and old, for the poor, the unlearned, the stranger, the despised, you have urged understanding and then justice. We have not, alas! been eager followers. But you have laughed at us when we pled special privilege, you have awakened our courage when we pled incapacity, when we were indifferent you pricked us with your ordered facts. You have called yourself an incorrigible democrat. So by definition should we all be. Our hesitating steps toward real democracy are in your train.

With admiration and affection I give you this award.

MISS ADDAMS REPLIES

Miss Addams received the award with graciousness and humour, and then discussed very informally and in some detail the things for which she should like to use the money. She confessed that she had already spent it several times over in her mind, and that there were a number of things that tempted her.

"The things could be roughly divided into three groups. First: the unemployed; second, there are a great many places on the face of the earth today where a Peace Mission could do useful work. And there are other places where a mission could quell incipient conflict and prevent possible warfare. Third, there are the gifted young people who, at schools and colleges throughout the country, need occasional help to carry them through. Then there are the young people who are entering their first jobs and fail to find the important place in the world they feel is waiting for them. Something surely could be done with many of them if only a way of keeping them at the business of preparing for life could be found."
MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATION

The White House
Washington
April 22, 1931

My dear Miss Park,

I am glad to learn that the M. Carey Thomas Prize is to be awarded to Miss Jane Addams at Bryn Mawr College on May 2nd.

Miss Addams's distinguished achievements and her eminence in American life deserve every possible recognition, in addition to that which she already possesses in nation-wide admiration and affection.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER.

* * *

Praha via Radio
April 30, 1931

To the President of Bryn Mawr College,
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania

Ladies and Gentlemen at the meeting at Bryn Mawr College:

I heartily join you all assembled around Miss Jane Addams. I remember the days when I have been privileged to stay in her Settlement in Chicago. I could see her work, but what is more, I was under the influence of her moral personality, being able to appreciate her method of opening the way for a fuller life for all women. Her way I felt was educating and leading by gentleness, insight, and firmness of moral principles. Let me express my devotion to Miss Addams and my friendly feelings to all who understand her and continue and propagate her noble work.

PRESIDENT MASARYK.

* * *

10 Downing Street
Whitehall

If sincerity in belief and simplicity in life, devotion to one's fellows as persons and service to them as a community, an allegiance to a faith in the certain triumph of the good and a daily testing of that faith by work, an embodiment of charm and energy in the way one does things—if these are qualities which awaken affection in people's hearts and create memories which defy time, Miss Addams is one of the best beloved women in the world and her name and work will be known for many generations after she has gone.

J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.
ADDRESS BY MISS FRANCES PERKINS UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF THE M. CAREY THOMAS AWARD

The significance of the act which we are gathered to perform today lies not alone in the personal achievements of Jane Addams but in the peculiar quality of her leadership which has contributed so strikingly to the new conception of human relations in a democracy and has been perhaps the outstanding contribution. It is not mere coincidence that the span of Jane Addams’s adult life is identical with the period in our national life which has seen our progress from a highly individualistic conception to a service conception of these relations. There is a distinct causal relationship between these two circumstances, Miss Addams would not permit me to say nor would it be true in any strict historical sense that the one was the direct cause of the other. Profound economic changes and scientific discoveries were bringing the United States to a position where it was possible to produce more consumption goods than were needed to meet the bare necessities of life for the whole population; we had come into a period which Simon Patton described by the expressive term “a surplus civilization.” At last it was materially possible to raise the standard of living of a whole nation.

* * * The old individualistic conceptions were perhaps never stronger than in the nineties when great wealth and great poverty began to make their concurrent appearance in American life. * * * Yet in many quarters there started a vague feeling that all was not right with the civilization that produced such contrasts and that some obligation rested somewhere to make the blessings of modern science available for easing the life of the underdogs of the world; vague, formless—this conception had slight effect upon American life until Jane Addams dramatized it and brought it to focus, gave it a philosophy, a program and a practical base of operations.

Always uninterested in organization for its own sake, and a true believer that the spirit speaks in divers ways and by divers tongues, she has contributed that important element, a point of view, to American civilization, a point of view which has permeated all classes of society until as a people we demand and expect of our government institutions and our educational institutions, our industries even, that they carry on a program which results in a social good. These conceptions have become relatively commonplace in American life today, but nevertheless found their chief impetus in the early nineties when Jane Addams went to Hull House to live. * * *

Programs of social reform, of public health improvement, of slum elimination, industrial changes in the interest of workers, modifications of our educational institutions to provide real equality of opportunity for different types and needs, and many programs which Miss Addams never heard of have nevertheless sprung from that simple and historic moving day—for her influence has extended far beyond the range of her personal contacts, and is for that reason of remarkable significance in American life. She gave to this service a combination of fine personal talents, plus a conscious and deliberate dedication of these talents to the service of the poor, of the outcast, the disinherited, the helpless. It was a self chosen task and never for an hour of her crowded life has she sought to escape the responsibilities and the implications of that choice! Her willingness to forego the minor pleasures and comforts of life and to find her complete satisfaction in the great happiness that comes from a well-conceived life completely realized has been not the least of her achievements.

She brought many talents and characteristics to play upon her problem of building a good social civilization in American life, integrity, intelligence, courage and
an adventurous spirit—but the most outstanding of her talents has been always, I think, the power of insight, an insight which has made it possible for her to associate herself in thinking and feeling with the lowliest, and to understand and experience their needs and temptations and their aspirations and beauty and their strength! Endowed with a wide emotional range, giving her a power to feel pain vicariously and to contribute a profound sympathy, she used these gifts creatively and constructively to build up for those whose sorrow she felt and understood, walls of protection, and to open pathways to sound solutions of their problems. In the use of this great gift, we see the operation of strength of character and intelligence, for these same gifts in the hands of those who turn them inwardly and fail to use them creatively have often resulted in sterility and disaster.

An outstanding contribution to our social and political life today has been her quick understanding of the use to which government might be put in a democracy. That every agency of government should be a social service activity was a new idea when Miss Addams first pointed it out but is now rather universally held. She made hundreds of thousands of American women want suffrage who had never thought of it before because under her stimulation they saw something real and good and socially valuable to be accomplished by it through government. She discerned and revealed the beauty of the cultural life and the spiritual value of the immigrant at the time when nothing was so despised and unconsidered in American life as the “foreigner.” Her simple and thoroughly honest appreciation of the cultural contributions of the immigrant have done perhaps as much as any one thing to make possible the spiritual basis of a democracy here in this melting pot which we are so proud to call our country. Out of her concrete efforts to solve the problems of Halstead Street neighbors we learned great human principles; it was she who taught us to take all elements of the community into conference for the solution of any human problem; the grasping landlord, the corner saloonkeeper, the policeman on the beat, the president of the university, the head of the great railroad, all co-operating to bring about a solution of some poor wretch’s problems, revealed to us as it did to her the profound truth that human beings have a power and a desire for association and co-operation which has never yet been completely realized and which when practised represents the nearest human approach to that which we call God. Jane Addams taught a whole generation to mobilize this good in mankind, this power of association and to give it outlet in social service. It is these universal qualities which make her life and achievement of universal significance. To the young people of today here is an example of an interesting, even a thrilling life, a life completely happy, a personality completely realized, and that largely because there never was any effort to serve or interest herself but only an effort to create and achieve a good life for others!

* * *

It is appropriate that this award should be made by a great institution devoted to enlarging the horizons of life for young women. Jane Addams has ceased to be a figure of mere local importance and has become universal in her significance—a symbol of a whole period of human history, a symbol of thousands of men and women who have shared with her in the past and in the present and who will continue to share for all time in a labor of service to humanity. It is fortunate for us of this generation who know her in the flesh, that she has been able to develop naturally into
this relationship to life and that she stands today without vanity and without bitterness from all of life's experience, one whom we have been able to love as well as to admire. That has been the good fortune of our generation and I take it that this award which is made today in the name of another great and distinguished citizen of America not only is an expression of academic appreciation of her scholarly and scientific achievements for social progress in American life, but is a deep expression of gratitude to her as a woman that she has been willing to make the sacrifice, to endure the burden, and permit herself to be used as an instrument for our common salvation.

THE PULITZER AWARD

Margaret Ayer Barnes received the Award for Years of Grace, the novel which to the minds of the judges best presented the American scene.

SPECIAL MEETING

There was an important Special Meeting of the Alumnae Association in the Auditorium of Goodhart Hall on Sunday, May 31, 1931, at 12 o'clock. The Committee on the Commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of the College, which at the last annual meeting requested an extension of time, presented its report. This report is the product of the study and discussion of the Alumnae Committee and a Committee of the Directors, who considered separately and jointly the needs of the College with a view to orderly and adequate financial development and concluded with a program which they believe promises a future of greater economic and academic security. The purpose of the meeting is the discussion and the ratification by the Alumnae of their proposed gift to the College in connection with the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary. The Report and a full account of the meeting will be carried in the July Bulletin.

NEXT COUNCIL MEETING

The next meeting of the Alumnae Council will be held in Baltimore on November 5th, 6th and 7th.
ON THE CAMPUS
LUCY C. SANBORN, ’32

Our column this month is written with warm gratitude to the Alumnae for an event as stirring as the presentation of the M. Carey Thomas prize award to Jane Addams. Our pride, already great in anticipation of the event, grew quite beyond bounds when we heard the radio announcer on the platform describe the proceedings to the hook-up of nine stations. The only drawback of such publicity was the partial disappearance of the speakers behind the microphones, but their well-amplified voices reconciled us to the invisible. As May 2 was an Alumnae day, many of you were present and others will read detailed descriptions of the award elsewhere in THE BULLETIN. The Undergraduates were humble and delighted spectators, whose one burst into prominence was the presentation of huge bouquets of yellow roses and white iris to Miss Addams and Miss Thomas as recipients of the award.

April on the Campus has brought warm days, pink and white cherry blossoms, and the film of delicate green which makes the veriest scholar emerge from her seclusion a bit more often than she plans. Sunburns have made their appearance as the inevitable adjuncts of shorts and overalls. The History of Art class “went a Maying” at Miss King’s invitation, and classes of less bulk transplant their professors to the cloisters or Senior row to hear the bird songs and munch the all too sparse grass. Tennis has reasserted its popularity, and the faculty may be discovered daily at singles or doubles on the Merion Court. And so we have proceeded, to the accompaniment of budding trees and bright sunshine, to May Day.

If last month I described the dignity and significance of the Graduate European Fellowship Chapel, this month I have to relate the “irrational” medley of Elizabethan, pure pagan, and academic which make up Little May Day. The weather was beautiful, without a suggestion of a shower, and the early carol of the Sophomores carrying May baskets to the Seniors found its fulfillment in a perfect May morning. The traditional coffee and rolls for the Seniors found their counterpart in the traditional strawberries and chipped beef for the rest of us. The crowning of Elizabeth Baer, president of ’31, as queen, was accomplished on the Rockefeller stairway, and we were shortly charmed with the appearance of Helen Bell, president of the Undergraduate Association, the band, and the Seniors, proceeding “One, Two, Three, Hop” to the Green. They were accompanied on the side by two woolly lambs, be-ribboned and be-leashed.

Merion Green, with its tents of Maypole streamers, was soon alive with dancers, whose formula was still the inevitable “One, Two, Three, Hop.” Chapel announcements this year were much as usual, the Senior class distinguishing itself by graduating a third of its members Cum Laude. We listened for an hour to the announcements of prizes, scholarships and fellowships, growing more and more self-congratulatory each minute, as is the custom on May Day. By 10 o’clock, however, even the hoop-rolling was over and we strove to calm our pagan spirits to the level of routine work.

This month has indeed been full of unwonted excitement and publicity for the Undergraduates. We were delighted to learn that Prince Takamatsu and his bride could find time between the Navy Yard of Philadelphia and Valley Forge to drive through our midst—literally, as the sacred posts were removed from the driveway to make the event possible. A goodly number of students lined up around Taylor
steps, on which Mrs. Manning and Elizabeth Baer were waiting to receive our guests. In a cloud of motorcycles and official cars they arrived, and twice we Bryn Mawrtyrs were excited into a Greek cheer. After a brief moment of greeting from Mrs. Manning, the royal couple drove away, bearing with them a huge bouquet of yellow roses and white lilacs, presented to the Princess by Miss Baer.

The fever of elections and competitions which marks the spring is over, and we emerge under the able leadership of Harriet Moore, A. Lee Hardenberg, Marjorie Field and Quita Woodward, all members of ’32, as presidents of the Undergraduate Association, the Self-Government Association, the League and the Athletic Association. Our congratulations were mixed with sympathy, for next year means Big May Day, and our “celebrities” will have their hands full.

Lectures and plays have been numerous since our spring vacation. Dr. Von der Osten, of the Oriental Institute, described the excavations in Hittite, Asia Minor; Norman Thomas spoke on “Socialism, a Program for Democracy”; Maurice Hindus discussed Russia for us, and Halide Edib developed the possibilities in “Turkey Faces West.” The interests of Bryn Mawrtyrs are varied! The Mallory Whiting Webster Memorial Lecture in History was given by Harold J. Laski, Labor Member of Parliament. The subject, “The Future of Parliamentary Government in England,” was such that embryo historians and political scientists were all urged—even bribed—by their departments to attend. They gained a great deal of amusement as well as real enlightenment from Professor Laski’s dry presentation of the defects of the present system and the necessities and possibilities of the future.

The Liberal Club activities reached a climax in the Conference on the Economic Status of Negroes, held in Goodhart Hall on April 25. Delegates from various outside colleges and from negro institutions attended. The speakers at the three sessions were largely negroes, and stress was laid on the inequalities of opportunity confronting the negro race.

Angna Enters and Sir Philip Ben Greet both visited Bryn Mawr this spring. Our chief interest in creative work continues to lie, however, in the activity of the Undergraduates. Varsity Dramatics presented The Enchanted April on April 25, inviting students from Haverford to take the men’s parts. This last production of Varsity Dramatics for the year marks the final work of Mary Drake and Ethel Dyer, both of whom have done splendid acting on several occasions in the past years. Miss Dyer has been the head of the Committee for two years.

Before the veil can be respectfully drawn over the last crowded weeks of study and examinations, the Mikado will have to join the events of the past. At present, costumes, sets and rehearsals of the cast and chorus of the Glee Club are upsetting the lives of Mr. Willoughby, Miss Shaughnessy, a goodly proportion of the Undergraduates, and the little boy imported for the occasion to bear the Snickersnee of the Lord High Executioner. The performance is planned for this week-end, however; so we predict the undisputed ascendancy of the Academic, beginning on May 10.
MAY DAY ANNOUNCEMENTS

May first dawned bright and windless, the pleasantest little May Day weather in the memory of an old campus dweller. There was real gaiety in the spirit of the students as they ran around breakfastless, hanging May baskets and singing to the sun, to President Park, and to a few lesser lights. The same mood lasted through the May-pole dance, and was continued in a hilarious dash across the campus ending in a festive entrance to Goodhart Hall, where the Seniors skipped down the aisles, with garlanded hoops slung over their shoulders, and hastily deposited their May baskets along the stage behind the footlights, concluding this improvised decoration just in time to take their seats as “Ancient of Days” began the chapel service.

Among the many announcements of Fellowships and Scholarships made that day certain ones are of especial interest to alumnae. Virginia Grace, 1923, now studying at the American Classical School at Athens under the Workman Fellowship, is to return to Bryn Mawr next year as Fellow in Greek. Mary Zelia Pease, 1927, has been awarded the Fellowship in Archaeology for the second time. Three members of the Class of 1931 have been given Graduate Scholarships for next year, Hilda Thomas and Emily Jane Low in English, and Ruth Unangst in Philosophy.

The Brooke Hall Memorial Scholarship, which is awarded annually to the member of the Junior Class holding the highest record, goes this year to Harriet Moore, daughter of Caroline Daniels Moore, 1901. Miss Moore has just been elected President of the Undergraduate Association. The Hinchman Scholarship, which is given to the student showing the greatest ability in her major subject, is this year divided between Rose Hatfield, 1932, working in English, and Lucy Sanborn, 1932, in Psychology. Miss Hatfield has just succeeded Miss Sanborn as Editor of the College News. Miss Sanborn, who was formerly a Regional Scholar from New England, was awarded also the Durfee Scholarship. The M. Carey Thomas Essay Prize has been won by Celia Darlington, 1931. Miss Darlington, who is a daughter of Rebecca Mattson, 1896, is the present Senior Regional Scholar from New England.

A number of the other Regional Scholars were given additional scholarships because of the excellence of their work. Among these in the Junior class are Alice Rider from New England who is to hold a special scholarship from the Society of New England Women in Pennsylvania, and Margaret Bradley, holder of the Regional Scholarship from Chicago, who has again been awarded one of the Hopkins Music Scholarships. Of the Sophomore Regional Scholars, Cecelia Candee from Chicago has been given the James E. Rhoads Junior Scholarship, and Jeannette Le Saulnier from Indianapolis, the Hayt Award.

The record of the Freshmen Regional Scholars deserves special mention. Four of the six highest records in the class are held by members of this group, Elizabeth Mackenzie from Pittsburgh ranking first, and Marianne Gateson from Eastern Pennsylvania tying for second place. Miss Mackenzie has been awarded the Sophomore Rhoads Scholarship and Miss Gateson the Longstreth Scholarship. Catherine Breit, also holding a Regional Scholarship from Eastern Pennsylvania, has been given one of the Hopkins Scholarships in Music; and Suzanne Halstead, one of the New England Scholars, has won one of the Maria Hopper Scholarships and also divides with Elizabeth Hannan, Regional Scholar from New York, the Freshman Kilroy Scholarship in English. Miss Breit and Miss Halstead are tied for fifth place in their class. Another of the Hopper Scholarships goes to Betti Goldwasser, Regional Scholar from New York.

(12)
MISS KINGSBURY ON PROHIBITION COUNCIL

Dr. Susan M. Kingsbury, director of the Graduate School of Social Economy and Social Research, at Bryn Mawr College, is to serve on the prohibition advisory research council organized by Colonel Amos W. W. Woodcock. The purpose of the council, which is composed of ten economists and sociologists from leading colleges and universities, is to study the effects of the dry law “along purely scientific lines.”

The research will be carried out as graduate study under the direction of the members of the council. Such subjects as “How has the operation of the Eighteenth Amendment affected child delinquency?” and “How has it affected juvenile drinking?” will be investigated.

Besides obtaining information on certain angles of the problem, it is hoped that the commission will stir up interest in prohibition enforcement among educators.

A SCHOLARSHIP IN APPRECIATION OF ABBY AND SOPHY KIRK

Three years ago, in a student’s room in Denbigh, gathered Edith Baxter, Rebecca Morton, Adele Nichols, and Gladys Brinker. These girls desired to find an expression of appreciation to the Misses Kirk on the School’s thirtieth anniversary. A Freshman Scholarship to Bryn Mawr was the outcome of this gathering. This Scholarship is competitive, although its monetary value is quite insignificant.

An Alumnae Association was necessary to raise the fund. The officers elected are all Bryn Mawr women; Helen Wilson Cresson is president; Edith Baxter, secretary, and Rebecca Morton, treasurer. The Misses Kirk are this month retiring as Head-mistresses, although they will continue as members of the Board of Trustees.

The Misses Kirk not only possess culture themselves but they have the rare gift of being able to impart a desire for it to the lives of their students.

Miss Thompson, the Associate Principal, will become Head-mistress, and the Alumnae hope that the spirit of Bryn Mawr will ever be dominant.

HELEN WILSON CRESSON, 1931.

WOMEN’S UNIVERSITY GLEE CLUB, NEW YORK

All former members of the Bryn Mawr Glee Club and choir, and others who have had practice in choral singing are cordially invited to join the Women’s University Glee Club in New York. The Club meets Monday evenings (October to May) in the Pan-Hellenic Building, 3 Mitchell Place, and gives two concerts a year, in December and May. Gerald Reynolds, Conductor. Dues, $15.

Application may be made to the membership chairman, Miss Catherine Pelton, 210 East 68th Street, New York.

Evelyn Holt Lowry, president of the New York Bryn Mawr Club, writes: “The restfulness of an evening’s singing after a hard day’s work can not be measured. I have been in the Women’s University Glee Club for four years and urge all Bryn Mawr women who have the opportunity to join it, both for the pleasure in the music and the interesting contacts with college women from all parts of the country.”
THE HAVERFORD PROGRAM

By W. W. Comfort, President of Haverford College

It is a coincidence that our centenary is contemporary with the deepest heart-searching that American education has undergone. * * * The most serious loss has been the passing of the precious intimate relation between teacher and pupil. * * * A determined effort is being made in some institutions to recapture the lost individual instruction and renew social homogeneity.

During Freshman year, which will not be actually very different from our present practice, a personal adviser will assist in making an individual program after learning the candidate's general intentions.

Before the end of Freshman year the student should be led to choose intelligently the general field in which he expects to exercise his major concentration, and throughout the Sophomore year one professor in the general division of his contemplated major concentration should guide the student in developing scholarly interests and habits. There will thus be arranged for Sophomores introductory courses in such fields as Economics, the natural sciences, English and foreign literature, etc., in which the student may test himself and prepare for the more exacting demands of the last two years. * * *

Throughout the Junior and Senior years we propose to provide, in the fields of major concentration, facilities for all students equal to those usually offered elsewhere only to Honor students. Individual treatment will replace lock-step methods. This we believe will be a novelty in a college of our type. It is the nucleus of our undergraduate plan. In effect, all upper classmen will be potential Honors students without special declaration on their part, and will be treated as such. Honors may be awarded at commencement to any student who has done distinguished work in his field of concentration as revealed in the general written and oral examinations to which he will submit at the end of the Senior year. This plan obligates the College to offer a large number of conference-group courses, comprising about five students each, in all our departments, and provides that each student shall carry to a conclusion some independent study or elementary research under the personal guidance of his Major Supervisor and exposed to the comment and criticism of his fellows. This plan for upper class concentration comes near to making each student an individual responsibility of some highly trained professor, and will restore, we hope, as a reality the familiar conception associated with Mark Hopkins and a thirsty but unidentified youth at opposite ends of a log, and the log must be short.

For a quarter of a century we have had provisions for our students to take special work in the Junior and Senior years and a special examination to qualify for honors in a single department at graduation. For a quarter of a century also individual Freshmen and Sophomores have been voluntarily working to secure honorable mention in an individual course of their own choice by deserving an A in the regular work of the class and in addition doing a large amount of extra work upon which they were separately examined. The habit of doing extra work is thus not strange to our students, and it is certain that this practice has been valuable in determining our better students to put forth their best efforts and to go the second mile. To it we may attribute much of the success our undergraduates have recently had in comparative tests of their intelligence with the students of many other colleges and universities.
Our undergraduates have contributed to the Centenary program a valuable study of campus conditions which deserves careful consideration. Without encouraging inappropriate luxury, we desire to provide such conditions in our dormitories and commons, and take such advantage of our open fields as shall be conducive to our students' health and result in the improvement of their conduct and deportment. Alongside of equipment for the intellectual requirements of the individual as already set forth, there must be provision for the gregarious instincts of our youth when at play or at leisure. So that beside the new library facilities we require for our intellectual power house, we shall need another modern dormitory and a large building for indoor games and swimming. * * *

A word now must be said in behalf of the Faculty. We feel at Haverford that the encouragement of research within appropriate limits is an essential condition for the maintenance of efficient collegiate teaching. Every man on our Faculty should feel the obligation to teach with inspiring power and also to maintain a modest program of research or other creative thinking which may express itself in divers ways. In cases where a contribution of notable value to the advancement of knowledge is promised, we expect to make adequate provision for the completion of such work under favorable circumstances. The kind of work expected from our Faculty and students under the new plan will necessitate a larger expenditure for books, for scientific apparatus and for proper accommodations in the library.

In conclusion, we have quite definite ideas concerning the future development of higher education in America, and with this development we wish to associate ourselves. They are as follows:

More care must be taken in the selection of human material for such a delicate, important and expensive process as higher education.

More thought must be given to the individual requirements of those who are once admitted and who prove themselves worthy. They must be exposed to the inspired teaching and example of strong men who are lovers of youth and dedicated to their profession.

Physical education must be reclaimed as part of the general educational plan, and college sport, far from being a mercantile excrescence, must be restored to Faculty control.

And finally, greater insistence must be laid upon the inculcation of spiritual values. Our education is seeking its satisfaction too exclusively in material triumphs, in clever techniques and skills rather than in those spiritual and moral values which, though not seen in the outward, are the eternal foundation of personal happiness and national righteousness and survival. If for the moment the ancient channels of religious influence are clogged with irrelevant dogmas and rites, the insistent demand of youth for the Christian virtues is unimpaired. Against certain virtues there is no law, either in the heart of youth or anywhere else. If the result cannot be obtained elsewhere, then in the example of good men on the campus, in the daily touch of older and younger brothers, in the common life we live here must succeeding generations of Haverfordians learn where to look for the way, the truth, and the life.

(In view of the fact that Haverford and Bryn Mawr are each about to celebrate an anniversary, Haverford its Hundredth and Bryn Mawr its Fiftieth; that they are comparable in size and location and tradition; and that they share a number of Directors in common, the Haverford Program, presented here much abridged, has a very real interest for Bryn Mawr Alumnae.)
This is a readable book on a subject on which we should be informed. The miners of this country with their families constitute a population as large as that of the city of Chicago. Because of war and post-war development of mines, introduction of mining machinery, fuel-saving devices, use of substitutes, etc., there are more mines and more miners in the world than present or prospective demands for coal seem likely to employ. Mining is a basic industry and here and in many other places it is conspicuously ill-organized.

The problems of the miners are therefore social problems which may call for public or quasi-public action before they are solved.

Miss Rochester's book presents the miners' problems in terms of the economic and financial condition of the industry, the material conditions of miners' lives and the struggle to better those conditions by organized action. It cites authority for statements adduced. The deplorable conditions described indubitably exist, the bitter struggles it records have taken place and the tyrannies and brutalities it stigmatizes have been more common than complaisant citizens readily believe or long remember.

It is well that we should know of these things and bear them in mind in view of the fact that public opinion may have a part to play in the reorganization of the coal industry.

But the book is not only an exposition of the miners' predicament. It is dedicated to "the militant workers who, in the face of overwhelming obstacles, are carrying on the fight against the strongly organized forces of the capitalist class." Its concluding chapter points out that "Liberals and Socialists offer plans for government regulation of production or for actual nationalization of mines—with compensation to the mine owners which for years to come would drain off more millions for the capitalist class from the product of the mine workers' labor" and points to Communism, on the Russian model, as the only remedy to the present intolerable conditions in the industry.

The intention to point this moral conditions the presentation throughout. There is no mention of specific abuses as subject to specific remedy but only such unimpeached demands as belong to the necessarily Utopian discussion of Communism for this country. Its voice is one of protest not yet within shouting distance of performance.

Chiefly zealous to pile up an indictment of the present system and all its incidentals, the author is lavish in imputation of unworthy motives, ready in condemnation of those who have accepted compromise, none too nice in the use of terms and careless of filling out those details of a story which have no part in proving her point.

Whether her treatment is the most effective one possible or even whether it is justifiable are not questions to be touched on by the reviewer. They will be answered, in the present, according to each reader's philosophy of social progress, and on their merits, only when many years which are now before us can be reviewed in retrospect.

What the reviewer may say is that the book will be read with interest and not without sympathy by those who come to quite different conclusions as to a probable solution. Those who know the industry at first hand will notice (in spite of the
practical experience of the author) the smell of the lamp and the petulance of the doctrinaire; but for most of us this study furnishes an account which, if not the whole truth and nothing but the truth, has enough of the truth in it to be worth attention.

Anyone who does not agree with its interpretations will be tempted to transfer the emotion roused in reading from a painful realization of the facts to a more tolerable annoyance with the author's somewhat biased aspersions of responsibility and inaccurate opprobrium; but such transfer can only amount to closing our eyes to conditions for which the community must accept responsibility and it cannot in any measure abate the challenge of the actual situation as it stands.

Alice T. Cheyney.


Medicine in Virginia in the Seventeenth Century is a scholarly study of the available sources of information for that period. Although this work is primarily of historical and medical interest, the lay public will find its pages well worth perusal, portraying as they do, generally in the quaint orthography of past centuries, the hardships, courage, human sufferings and high ambitions of days long past.

The author has handled his material admirably. From a mass of musty literature, he has made available information of value, and by judicious selection of quotations has made real to the reader the times he studied. The bibliography is extensive at the foot of the page. Of such value to those seeking such information is a biographical dictionary of 17th Century Virginia Physicians. John Banister's Catalogue of Seventeenth Century Virginia Plants is followed by a full and accurate index of the volume.

Probably the outstanding feature of the book is sustained interest in the human problems which never flags through a mass of detailed information. This is achieved by the author's ability to summarize from time to time the ground covered in a vivid paragraph, which gives unity to the whole. Such a paragraph may be quoted to suggest the flavor of the book.

"It does not require great imagination to see our Seventeenth Century doctor dressed in knee breeches and jerkin, perhaps adorned with periwig and cap; not given to church going, but fond of ale, horse-racing and cuss words; husband of a multiparous wife; owner of a log cabin home or at best a frame cottage which he guarded with gun, pistol and scimitar; his road a bridle path and his means of conveyance a horse or boat. We find him caring for his patients in his own house; tutoring apprentices; reading old Latin text books by candlelight, without spectacles; writing with a goose quill pen; sitting on a rough stool or bench; eating at a crude table from pewter dishes, without fork or table knife; having no knowledge of bath tubs; keeping his clothes in trunk or chest; sleeping, night-capped, on a flock bed in a bed room shared by others; dividing his time, which he measured with hour glass and sun-dial, among medicine, politics and farming; often in court, often a justice, member of Council or Assembly, and subject, like his neighbors, to military service."

Ethel Girdwood Peirce, 1903.

Miss Strong’s book, describing her journey by that most romantic of all overland routes, the route of Marco Polo, to that place designated by a title which has pure enchantment of both sound and connotation, the Roof of the World, is an amazing mixture of realism and accurate observation and pure romance. This is due perhaps to the fact that by her own confession she was a poor rider on a horse ill-suited to her purposes, studying an interesting economic transition period in a district where not only the place names, but the names of the common things of life have a magic evocative power, for those of us who travel far and free on old maps, or by the fire on a winter night. One has only to murmur the names of Tien Shan, Hindu Kush, Kabul and Kashgar, Samarkand and Bokhara, and the charm works. Although the reviewer has sat with eyes streaming from the acrid smoke of a camel dung fire in a Mongolian yurt, and has choked hour on end in the alkali dust of an ancient caravan road, and shivered miserably in the evening chill of the grass uplands, the whole great Central Asian plateau still beckons, and all the bitter discomfort is forgotten as one dreams with Miss Strong “Some day I shall go by the world’s highest mountains and most secret wastes, travelling with Nomads in the heart of Asia.”

As one reads her plans for the trip they sound extraordinarily casual, but one has to remember that she was in that part of the world where one announces, “I wish to go to such and such a place,” and presently one finds that a plan is being made. She came half across the world to Tashkent in Russian Turkestan on the strength of a casually spoken “Why not?” From there, after various false starts and disappointments, she started out with a Soviet geological expedition, on the road to the Grey Pamir.

Miss Strong’s knowledge of Russian and of Russian conditions make this book much more significant than any mere travel book. Anyone who has read Osendowski has some idea of the complete penetration of Central Asia by the Soviet, and has a picture of the way that both the World War and the Russian Revolution affected the whole course of life for the Nomad tribes that at first thought seem absolutely remote from European conflicts. The fact that the wandering tribes have been organized into separate republics, federated with the Soviet, and are as hagridden with commissions as the rest of the world, Commissions for Health and Education and the Status of Woman and a dozen minor things makes romance seem a will o’ the wisp, and then one discovers that all this organization is centered in “The Soviet of the High Pastures” and the magic of names again begins to work.

Therein lies the undeniable charm of the book, but its real and very particular interest lies in the accounts of the Soviet organization of the tribes. Miss Strong visits the silk weavers of Old Margelan, where the attempt is being made to introduce machines among the handicraftsmen and to teach new methods of dying so that under the Silk Makers’ Collective once more the silks of Old Margelan “would conquer the trade routes south towards India as of yore.” In “Osh, glamorous with history,” the author went to a meeting of the People’s Court of Southern Kirghizia, where one of the “People’s Co-sitters” at the trial of thirty bandits was a Kirghiz woman with a red kerchief on her head. On the caravan road across the hills to Gulcha an old Uzbek road patrol stopped to talk to her of the Five-Year Plan.
Weary and saddle-sore and almost exhausted even at the start, by the misadventures of the road, such as overtake any ill-organized pack train in rainy weather, Miss Strong pressed on with the geological expedition following "the trail to the high pastures... which has been followed from days immemorial by thousands of Kirghis, moving with the coming of spring from the drying valleys to their summer homes in the heights. ... It is known that when Genghis Khan swept Asia in the twelfth century he found Kirghis where they are today, and they welcomed him in alliance." And here it was in the Vale of Alai that Miss Strong found the peripetetic Soviet of the High Pastures with its People's Court, the School for Illiterates, Women's Organizer, and Medical Station and herself lived under the most primitive conditions, as did every one else, crowded with a number of other people, both men and women, in the doctor's yurt. With the coming of the troops, the author went on with them to her real objective, the High Pamir, the Roof of the World. It was at the commencement of this stage of her journey that there came the turning point both of the trip and of the book. Her horse Alai, throughout the book the villain of the piece, threw her and injured her hip so painfully that from that point on she becomes much more interested in her own adventures than in the political and economic reorganization which is taking place.

She gives us vivid and dramatic accounts of the high passes and of bitter heat and cold and of great physical privations until the troops reached Murghabi, "a score or more mud huts," the center of civil and military power in the High Pamir. There the opportunity to return to Osh with a Kirghiz Communist on his way to Samarkand offered itself and even Miss Strong herself admits that she ought to have known better than to take it. And when a horse thief is added to the caravan and she again starts forth on the horse Alai, in fine fettle from adequate pasturage, the mad adventure starts in earnest.

The book as a whole is excellent reading, written with vividness and humor and a strong sense of drama. Miss Strong's years of newspaper work show in her real flair for what is significant in her accounts of places, people, and things, and yet she in no way sacrifices to this her perception of beauty or her consciousness, when her horse Alai is not behaving too badly, of the romance of travelling into the Pamirs, from which even Marco Polo himself turned back.

Marjorie L. Thompson, 1912.


This book advocates with the ardor of an amateur one of the many available methods for the relief of the pains of childbirth. Its purpose is avowedly propaganda.

The author has had no medical training whatever and is therefore not equipped to evaluate medical evidence. To amass an array of papers on any subject and to tabulate their conclusions is not research. To quote conclusions in support of one's preconceived ideas is at best only special pleading. And to interpret as mere old-fogyism or callousness the conservatism of the medical profession is to demonstrate complete ignorance of the truly scientific attitude.

The book must therefore be considered merely as propaganda literature, dangerous because it purports to be the result of scientific research and is addressed to an audience with no standard by which to measure its worth.

Elizabeth D. Wilson, M. D., 1907.
The Diary of a Physician's Wife, by Mary Kinsley Best. Medical Economics, Rutherford, N. J.

The Diary of a Physician's Wife contains for so small a book a surprising amount of entertainment, shrewd observation and practical advice. The Physician's Wife begins her diary the day her husband nails his shingle to the wall, and ends it exactly a year later. She describes the waiting room, with shining new furniture arranged to the best advantage and wonders why it is not immediately thronged with patients. She fidgets through the days of waiting. She sends her husband briskly off with his black bag, hoping that the neighbors will think that he must visit a sufferer instead of a barber. She wishes that "Old Mr. H—— who still calls Bob, Robbie," were a real patient; and when a patient really comes, pretends that she is another one, receiving final instructions, so that the doctor will seem occupied and important.

Presently the door-bell begins to ring: once as the immediate result of a gory fight in the street outside, when the combatants come in arm-in-arm, and the victor pays the bill; once by a museum piece whose heart actually is where Sganarelle unexpectedly placed his patient's; but mostly to herald book-agents, motor-salesmen, or the bond-seller who was apparently so convinced of the value of his worthless American Combustion Stock that "he will be awfully ashamed when he learns how wrong he was in what he told us." So human a quality has the little book that the reader rages with the writer at the thought of scrubbing the pretty waiting room after a surgical case, or of brushing up the ashes and cigarette ends flung about by careless visitors, or of hurrying to door or telephone in the midst of cooking lunch or blacking the kitchen stove. What a waste of theatre tickets when "the gay old boy down the street ate lobster salad and ice cream at his golden wedding and sent a hurry call for the doctor"! What delight over the new little car, bought on the installment plan, and Bob's being able to change a rich patient's fifty-dollar bill on Monday morning! What excitement over the little daughter, born just in time to be described in the record.

Bob, one feels sure, is a sound man; he plays fair. When a patient dies, he suffers; when the baby across the street gets well, he takes his wife to the play, by way of celebration; before he goes to his Alumni Supper, the toastmaster warns him that he is to make an extempore speech. Bob's college friends like him just as his patients do. He has the courage to tell a boy that he has tuberculosis, and the pleasure of welcoming him back, entirely cured, from the sanatorium; he dares to suggest that thirty cigarettes a day are too many for a man with a cough; he asks a patient who announces that the surgeon must wait for his money why a perfect stranger should pay for the operation when the patient's father would cheerfully settle the bill.

Really, the book is a tract. So clearly and so pleasantly it shows the injustice of neglecting the doctor's claims and prescriptions that one feels the suitability of its appearance under the auspices of Medical Economics.

Beatrice McGeorge, 1901.


It is evident that Helen Hopkins Thom has written this little book about her great-uncle with genuine feeling and affection. That it was a personal feeling is
shown by the anecdote given in the foreword describing how, as a very little girl, she sat on her Uncle Johns’ knee and was given sips of his champagne, which she greatly enjoyed. To her father’s remonstrances her uncle replied heartily, “Oh, let the child have it.” “Perhaps he was wrong, but his understanding ways formed a bond between us. . . . I felt I knew him better than did the grown-ups.”

Johns Hopkins was born in 1795 on a tobacco plantation in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. He came of well-to-do Quaker stock, and was the second of eleven children. His father, Samuel Hopkins, and his mother, Hannah Janney Hopkins, both took a prominent part in the affairs of the Society of Friends, to which they belonged. Until Johns was about twelve, they lived the easy, pleasant life of the plantation. But in the year 1807, after much agonized meditation, Samuel Hopkins, in company with the other members of his Meeting, freed all his able-bodied slaves, keeping only those who, because of old age or youth, still needed care and protection. In this he had the sympathy and encouragement of his wife, although “they knew that if they took this momentous step it meant robbing their children of their full share of education. It meant great responsibility for themselves, self-denial and added burdens; and it meant very careful economy to make it possible to keep the plantation.” It is easy to see, from the fortitude with which Johns Hopkins’ parents lived up to their convictions in this matter, what sort of fiber went into his own sturdy character.

Years of labor followed for all the family, cheerfully and philosophically undertaken. As Johns could not be spared during the day, the schoolmaster came to dinner once a week, to hear him recite his lessons. He showed such promise that, when he was seventeen, his mother insisted that he must go to Baltimore to work in the wholesale grocery establishment of his uncle, Gerard Hopkins. “Thee has business ability,” she said, “and thee must go where the money is.” So Johns went, and promptly made a place for himself. Following an unhappy love affair with his uncle’s daughter Eliza-beth, whom he was not allowed to marry because of their close relationship, he left his uncle’s business and started a grocery business of his own, with his brothers. This prospered greatly, and was dissolved years afterwards only because of the untimely deaths of his brothers. As his wealth increased Johns Hopkins became more and more a power in the land. He had an unfailing business sense, always forward looking. It was he who sponsored, and largely promoted, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in its infancy. Repeatedly he saved the day when Baltimore was faced with serious financial situations, and his kindly, gruff assistance to young men just beginning to make their way was the starting point of many careers. He was keen and quick to detect deception, unsparing in rebuking it, as even his nieces and nephews discovered on the occasion when they angled for larger Christmas presents. It was a source of the greatest satisfaction to him that he was able to provide his mother, in her old age, with the comforts to which she had been accustomed in her earlier days, and she died in his house in Baltimore.

It was Johns Hopkins’ ambition to leave his money in such a way that other young men should be given, through it, a chance at the education he had missed. Repeated epidemics of infectious diseases in Baltimore had focused his attention also on the inadequacy of the medical and hospital care then available, and it was part of his idea to remedy this by the establishment of a hospital and medical school in connection with the university which he wished to found. Much of his time, during the last years of his life was given over to planning the two institutions which now
bear his name, and which have conferred so much benefit on the human race.* Believing, as he did, that he simply held his great fortune in trust, to be used for the good of humanity, it is certain that he proved himself a trustee both wise and kindly.

The strongest impression one gets from this little book is that of the intensely human quality of the man. His Quaker bluntness, which very likely sometimes approximated curtness, covered the most kindly and generous heart. He was a practical idealist, a dreamer of true dreams, and at the same time what old James Forsyte called "a very warm man." He could be penurious in little things while being open-handed in great things. Denied fulfillment of the one great love of his life, he directed his affections and interest more and more toward the lives of the young people, relatives and otherwise, with whom he came in contact, one would suppose to their considerable benefit. He is a great-uncle for whom one must frankly envy his great-niece, and her picture of him is one to delight the heart and the mind.

* The University opened its doors in October, 1876, three years after his death, and the Medical School in 1892, after the reception of a generous gift from Miss Mary Garrett.

Ida W. Pritchett, 1914.

CATALOGUE OF ALUMNAE BOOKS

Elisabeth Chandlee Forman, '02, has volunteered to work with Miss Reed to bring the catalogue books on the Alumnae Book Shelf up to date, and to make a list of the books that should be there, but that have never been contributed.

LOST ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Last Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Booth, Anna M.</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>2303 North 13th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conover, Helen</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Lowerre Summit, Yonkers, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henkle, Alice B.</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>37 E. Division Street, Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hinkle, Mrs. Walter Mills</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>214 East 17th Street, New York City</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Mary Ecroyd)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morgan, Mrs. John Junius</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>111 East 48th Street, New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Caroline McCook)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmer, Mrs. Morrow W.</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>3612 Hamilton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Wilhelmina Shaffer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruhl, Mrs. Hesser C.</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Huffing Christian College, Yochow, Hunan, China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Sophie Forster)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trotain, Marthe</td>
<td>Ph.D.</td>
<td>1921 134 Avenue Emile Zola, Paris XV, France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter, Mrs. Alfred</td>
<td>G.S. '24-'26</td>
<td>73 Darina Court, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Marjory Howland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wines, Emma</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>Mauch College of Music, Staunton, Va., and Beaufort, S. C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Helen Bartlett is living in Evanston, Illinois, where she has made her home for several years. Though unable to come to any Bryn Mawr functions for many years, she is one of the most loyal and interested of Alumnae.

The class will regret to learn that Alice Belin duPont has lost two of her brothers during the past year. Our sympathy goes to her and to Edith Hall, whose mother died in November. Edith and her sister are living together and are in Bryn Mawr for the present.

Nan Emery Allinson and her husband, Francis Greenleaf Allinson, have brought out a new travel edition of "Greek Lands and Letters."

Mary Mason and her sister Jane plan to spend the summer in Europe, Ireland, England, France, and perhaps elsewhere.

Kate Claghorn has given up all government work and is now very busy as one of the staff of the New York School of Social Work.

Lucy Chase Putnam writes that she has been moving from a house to an apartment in San Francisco on account of the sister with whom she lives. She drives her car with sufficient ease to negotiate mountain passes on a motor trip last summer.

Alice Belin duPont and her husband expect to spend six weeks in Europe this summer.

Grace Pinney Stewart has spent the winter with her son and his wife at Park Ridge, a suburb of Chicago.

Sophie and Abby Kirk will retire as heads of their school this June and go abroad for a year. The school will be incorporated under the same name and will be carried on by the late Associate Principal, Miss Mary Brewster Thompson, and Abby and her sister will be on the Board of Managers.

Edith Wetherill Ives and her husband expect to be at their farm near Brewster, N. Y., this summer, their weeks being divided between quiet "middles" and hectic "ends" when their children and friends come out from town.

Mary Sheppard's visit to Marion Park on February 21st was the occasion for a delightful little reunion of members of '98 who were fortunate enough to live nearby. We wish Mary would come more frequently.

Louise Warren has enjoyed the novel sensation of a winter at home, the first in eight years. She usually goes South.

Alice Hood, after giving some lovely impressions of her acquaintance with Elizabeth Holstein Buckingham, said that the cruise to South America and South Africa that she and her sister intended to take was given up because there were so few bookings.

Laura Wilkinson Tyler writes from Ventnor, N. J.: "It is good to feel that some one thinks of me at times at B. M. C., even though I am so negligent of my B. M. affiliations. I had not been in a hall of residence since I left in June, 1898, until I visited a young friend last year at Rockefeller. "Tempora mutatur" applies to B. M. C. as well as the world. My life is a very busy and anxious one, and sometimes I do not have the energy to breathe."

Frances Brooks Ackermann writes of an interesting post-graduate course that she took at Columbia with Dr. Alfred Adler, of Vienna, on Individual Psychology. '98 must all be interested in the news of Charly Mitchell's husband, Sir James Jeans, British astronomer, who takes his readers on personally conducted tours of the cosmos, and startles them by stating that the universe is a fragile bubble apt to blow up. He has just come to America with his wife, Lady Jeans, to confer with brother scientists in California, and to collect one more honor, the Franklin Medal, which he will receive on May 20th at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia. This is the highest award for physical sciences in the United States.

At last a letter from our beloved President, Mary Thurber Dennison. Mollie writes:
"My glory is all vicarious. My husband has just published 'Organization Engineering,' and my daughter has just been elected Vice-President of Student Government at Radcliffe. And all four of my children sang in the Bach B Minor Mass with the Harvard and Radcliffe Choral Societies and the Boston Symphony. It was the most overwhelming thing I have ever experienced. Also, all four grandchildren are flourishing. Oh, yes, we are all very, very dry—tell Guffey."

Guffey (Emma Guffey Miller) was written up in the Pittsburgh Post Gazette for March 13th in one of a series of articles on women "who are prominent in the civic, economic and cultural life of Pittsburgh." The interviewer "found Mrs. Miller that rare thing, a missionary with a sense of humor, although her friends incline to describe her as a revolutionary. They call her 'Red Emma.' If she is red, hers is a constructive revolutionism."

1900

Class Editor: Louise Congdon Francis (Mrs. Richard S. Francis), Haverford, Pa.

All the class joins in sympathizing with Jessie McBride Walsh in the death of her mother in January. Jessie and her husband are hard at work on a book.

Alletta Van Reyken Korff is planning to spend the summer in La Jolla, California, with her mother and her daughter, Barbara, Bryn Mawr, 1933. They will be joined in California by Alletta’s son, Serge, and her daughter-in-law Sylvia, Bryn Mawr ex-’31. Serge, who has been doing post-graduate work at Princeton, has won the National Research fellowship for physics, and will study next year at Mt. Wilson Observatory in Pasadena. He will take his Ph. D. at Princeton in June.

The following quotation is from the Paris New York Herald of April 19th, and comes to us from Lotta with greeting from her to the class:

"Miss Bertha Phillips, of New York and Paris, has just returned from a tour of Switzerland and Alsace, singing with a troupe from the Théâtre de L’Age d’Or." There is also a picture of Bertha in costume, looking about twenty years old. The caption is Singer-Painter.

Helena Emerson and her sister Julia have gone to their farm for seven months, where Helena does fresh-air work with city children.

Delia Avery Perkins and her husband have spent the winter in Florida. They enjoyed the winter there and the long drive home, spending Easter in Charleston, where they visited the gardens, and then they drove through Virginia, visiting relatives on the way.

Cornelia Halsey Kellogg and her husband and two daughters, Darcy, 1927, and Lottie Cornelia, have just returned from a beautiful trip to Nassau.

Margaret Dean Findley, Elise’s eldest daughter, is graduating from Bryn Mawr this June.

FRIENDSHIP

A Gift From Bryn Mawr

Back in the year of 1899, an intimate circle of college friends, one of whom was graduating, started a round-robin letter. One after another took her degree, started out into the world in various careers; most of us married, had children, and now are achieving our quota of grandchildren. Through the unfailing rounds of our college family letter, the nine of us have kept a friendship as close and tender as it was at the start. Scattered over the continent from Massachusetts to Oregon, meeting occasionally through visits in each others’ homes, or together at college for reunions, as widely differing in personalities as in external ways of living, of various creeds and persuasions—we have kept a bond of love, understanding and sympathy second only to that of our own family. Our common loyalty and devotion to Bryn Mawr made our friendship possible and has kept it intact through the years of a generation.

Death has now broken the first link of our letter with the taking away from us of Myra Frank Rosenau, of the class of 1900. Bryn Mawr has lost a loyal, devoted alumna, the summer school organization has lost a tireless, valuable worker, her class has lost a most inspiring member, but we, the members of her college letter, grieve for her as do those of her own family. We trust that her spirit of quick enthusiasm, of loveliness, of truthfulness, will abide with us in the continuance of our friendship.


1901

Class Editor: Mrs. Warren Thorpe, 15 East 64th St., New York City.

Caroline Daniels Moore writes:

"I don't know what news I would have for the ALUMNAE BULLETIN unless you would like to put in that we spend the summer at our ranch, the Horseshoe Ranch, at Dayton, Wyoming, about twenty miles from Sheridan; that Philip, Jr., graduates from Harvard this June;
that Harriet is a Junior at Bryn Mawr, and Francis enters Harvard this fall."

Fanny Sinclair Woods gave a delightful 1901 tea at the Bryn Mawr Club in New York on Tuesday, April 14th, on her way home from attending the A. A. U. W. conference in Boston.

Edith Houghton Hooker writes:
"My chief claim to glory appears to be the exploits of my sons and daughters, but I doubt if that would fit in very well in the BULLETIN. Our oldest, Donald Houghton, is Vice-President of his class at Princeton ('32) and captain of the Varsity wrestling team. The second, Houghton, is also Vice-President of his class ('34), and captain of the Freshman wrestling team at Princeton. One daughter, Elizabeth Houghton, is President of her class at the Bryn Mawr School. All three daughters, Edith, Elizabeth and Beatrice, are at the Bryn Mawr School, and plan to follow in our footsteps at Bryn Mawr College."

Eugenia Fowler Henry has been elected President of the Pittsburgh Bryn Mawr Club.

1902
Class Editor: Anne Rotton Howe
(Mrs. Thordike Howe),
77 Revere St., Boston, Mass.

Frances Allen Hackett, always an ornament to our class, now shines as hod-carrier as well, having sent the hapless editor many interesting items for this column. She would want to be last, but we are so grateful, we must say first that she and her husband, after months of foreign ramblings, are back in this country and attended the Annual Conference of the National Camp Directors’ Association in Washington in April. The oldest son, Allen, graduates from Union Theological Seminary this spring to enter the Congregational Ministry, having married Miss Dorothy Shuman, Wellesley, 1930, on May 27th. Robert, the second son, is an engineer at Princeton. Dan, the third son, stayed out of Williams for a year in the Arctic, where he has been helping in a medical mission in Fort Yukon, Alaska—shooting caribou for hospital meat supply, helping with operations, bringing patients on dog-sled, etc. Fred, number four, is going this summer to England to sing with the Riverdale Country School Glee Club at various English schools—a manifestation of school-boy friendship between the countries.

Ruth Miles Witherspoon’s son, Robert, was given a National Honor medal, one of the highest awards of the Boy Scouts of America, in April—we quote from the clipping Frances Hackett sent us:

"The award was in recognition of the youth’s heroism in assisting his older brother, Russell, in saving the lives of two men off Hilton Beach on June 30th, 1930.

"The men had been clinging several hours to an overturned boat before they were observed by the Witherspoon brothers. In their outboard motor-driven craft, the boys hurried through high seas to the rescue, bringing both nearly exhausted men to shore."

Marion Balch writes from California: "Last summer I went to a summer school at Poughkeepsie. The Institute for Progressive Education and the Euthenics Institute joined forces and you took courses in either one or both—as many as you wanted. One of Patty Jenkins Foote’s teachers was there and I learned from another angle what splendid work her school is doing and how much her teachers look up to her. Corinne Wright came and spent twenty-four hours with me and was so infatuated by the lectures that she dragged me to five in one day, and we both nearly fell asleep at the last one from sheer fatigue. This winter I have been in Santa Barbara and expect to be here through the summer. I have joined an outdoor sketching class and find it great fun. If any of 1902 come this way, I wish they would look me up—address Margaret Baylor Inn, Santa Barbara, California."

Jean Crawford spent two days in Boston at the meeting of the International Association of University Women in April.

Jane Brown is Assistant Dean in the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture for Women at Groton, Mass.

1903
Class Editor: Gertrude Dietrich Smith
(Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith),
Farmington, Conn.

Miss Marjory Cheney and Gertrude D. Smith have been appointed members of a State Child Welfare Commission in Connecticut.

Gertrude D. Smith has been elected a Burgess for the Borough of Farmington.

1907
Class Editor: Alice Hawkins.
Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

This should reach you just as our reunion festivities are in full swing, and you are advised to watch this column next month for an account of same, which we
promise you shall be written by some one
other than your Class Editor. At the
moment, it looks as if there would be
between forty and fifty of us back, which
will be doing well. We hope to have
original compositions recited by all our
gifted literary classmates, and much sing-
ing by our several excellent vocalists.
Any one who has so far failed to send
news of herself to our Class President,
or to contribute toward our reunion gift,
is hereby notified that it is not too late
to respond to both appeals.

Of course, the real excitement of the
month has been the award of the Pulitzer
Prize to Peggy Barnes for her novel,
"Years of Grace." Which one of us has
not felt a real increase in importance
because we know her? Elsewhere in this
issue will be found a more adequate ap-
preciation of her achievement, but our
own Family Corner of the paper must
go on record as expressing the enthusi-
astic approbation of that group who glea-
fully sang and spoke the lines composed
by Our Author a quarter of a century
ago, fully conscious then of having as
our Court Jester a wit who could toss
off with the most extraordinary facility
whatever the occasion demanded.

1909

Class Editor: HELEN BOND CRANE,
257 State St., Albany, N. Y.

In April, Caroline Kamm McKinnon,
looking incredibly youthful, came out of
the West and stopped off in Albany be-
fore sailing for England. She and her
husband expect to spend two months
there in leisurely travel, and especially
in visiting English gardens; for gardens
are still Caroline's successful hobby.

Scrap Ecob made another very brief
stop in Albany, during which we had time
for only a hasty lunch. She and Georgina
Biddle, with some friends, took a delight-
ful motor trip through part of Virginia
during the Easter vacation.

In answer to the clamoring post-card,
Edith Adair writes from California:
"Sorry to be so late in answering; you
see, I have a little winter home in Holly-
wood and the mail was re-sent slowly.
I ran into Eleanor Bartholomew Fogg
here, at a B. M. Club meeting, looking
just as pretty and lithe as she was in
1909; and that in spite of her having two
very handsome, almost grown-up chil-
dren."

Margaret Latta Gribbel has a lot to
account for. "We lead a hectic existence
here at Chestnut Hill, but not exciting.
With six children constantly on the move,
I am kept pretty busy. Douglas, our old-
est daughter, hopes to be graduated at
Radcliffe this June; then comes Betty,
who is at art school, and Kitty, a Fresh-
man at Bryn Mawr. She is so happy
there that it is a pleasure to drop in on
her at Wyndham, and I am glad to have
one girl go to my own college. Then
come the three boys, John, who expects
to go to Taft School next fall, and the
twins, nine years old. We usually spend
our summers in Camden, Maine . . .
I occasionally see Florence Ballin, but I
hear very little of 1909 except through the
Bulletin."

We move that everyone who is moved
to give us any information follow the
excellent example of two or three in giv-
ing summer addresses; for in this motor
age there is always a pleasant chance of
finding members of the class en route to
where we are going. If we personally
had any summer plans at the moment, we
should certainly publish them.

1912

Editor: MRS. ANDREW DICKSON HUNT,
Haverford, Penna.

Lorraine Mead Schwable's daughter
Polly is finishing her Junior year at the
Emma Willard School, and plans to enter
Vassar in the autumn of 1932.

Katherine Terry Ross has sent her
older boy to the Collegiate School in New
York this winter. He lives with Terry's
parents and spends week-ends at home
in Nyack. Terry had a serious operation
in the fall, but is in good health now.

Rather late news comes from Japan
that Ai Hoshino was appointed President
of Tsuda College in November, 1929. The
new college buildings are to be completed
this summer.

Cynthia Stevens enjoyed a Medi-
terranean cruise with her father this winter.
Furthermore, she has burst into print in a
magazine called Gardens, Houses, and
People. Two columns in the November
issue, entitled "Values," are entertaining.
Here is a sample:

"The Doctor lost everything in the
crash," said the Financier, across the
table. 'He has nothing left.'

The Doctor! I remembered those skil-
ful surgeon's fingers, his beautiful voice,
and his understanding, childlike heart—
his great brain and his simplicity. His
years of study and work.

'Nothing left?', I echoed. 'He has
nothing,' he repeated."

The class sends sympathy to Elizabeth
Johnston Sneed, whose mother died
March 30th, after an illness of several
years.
1915

Class Editor: EMILY NOYES KNIGHT
(Mrs. C. Prescott Knight, Jr.),
97 Angell St., Providence, R. I.

"Where are the songs of yesteryear?"
It turns out that they were "songs" and not "soups" that Katherine Brooks Norcross spent her time composing. Even an editor of The Hartford Courant has difficulty with artistic handwriting.

Perhaps not recent, but very pleasant, is the news from the Philadelphia Ledger of the first award at the Philadelphia Art Show to Dr. Isolde T. Zweckwer, "daughter of the noted musician, who is associate in Pathology at the university, for her group in oil studies."

"Goodhue" writes from "the land of strong verbs and sausages" of conversations with German officials, of attending meetings of the League council in Geneva, of discussions of Upper Silesia and the Polish Corridor, which "maddens most Germans like a horsefly around a hunter's ears."

Helen Irvin Bordman has a son, John Bordman, Jr., born September 12th, 1930.

In December—the year, I trust, being 1930—occurred the marriage of Mrs. Marjorie Meeker Wing, "poet and short story writer," and Adjutant General Vivien Collins, in Ormond, Florida. The clipping your editor received stated that the Adjutant General is 46 years old and his wife 33. There is something to be said for the snows of yesteryear.

1917

Class Editor: BERTHA CLARK GREENOUGH
203 Blackstone Blvd., Providence, R. L.

Doolas writes from Basle that she is "one of the oldest, longest surviving, foreign residents of Basle, Switzerland; that the only notable advantages of living here are that I have been in Berlin, Paris, Geneva, the Black Forest and Austria; and that I shall be here off and on for the next six months. I expect to go home for part of the summer. My work is very interesting, but not entirely easy. I am writing a book on the new Bank of International Settlements. The most important thing I have done is skiing, one of the best sports in the world. The other is Fallboating, which is going down rivers in a folding boat. That is how I spent all the time I could get off from work last summer, the Danube is probably the best river . . . honestly this boating is simply perfect . . . I'd recommend every one doing it, but I don't want my rivers crowded."

It was nice to get a letter from Ryu Sato Oyaizu in April in which she spoke of the fact that it was cherry-blossom time in Tokyo. This often made her think of beautiful Bryn Mawr and what a wonderful time she used to have there. She also said that she enjoyed her "three years in Sapporo very much, working in the chemistry laboratory there. Then I was married to Mr. Oyaizu in March last year and we live in Tokyo. My husband is very anxious for me to go on with my chemistry, so that I am planning to have a tiny, tiny laboratory somewhere in the corner of our house, which is a regular old Japanese house, very hard to take care of. We want to tear it down, and want to have a cozy and comfortable house some time soon. Just imagine me, wearing foreign clothes in a Japanese house."

More news from foreign lands comes from Eugenia Holcombe Baker from England. She is the proud possessor of two sons, Walker, who was five in March, and Thomas, who was four. She writes: "At the moment you catch me all peppeled up by new surroundings, so that I really have something to say for myself." The letter is dated March 14th. "My husband was assigned as American Consul at Bristol and came on from London the first part of February. I stayed on in London a few weeks, disposing of a lease we had on a flat there, and have been here just one week. We have taken a flat here which is being done over and expect to move in in a couple of weeks and begin the process of settling down again for the second time in two years as we were in London just under two years. While there we saw a lot of Louise Collins and her husband, Anne Davis' brother, of course. I should like all 1917'ers and other Bryn Mawters to note that Bristol is only two hours from London and I should enjoy being looked up by old friends."

I also received a nice note from Louise Collins Davis in which she mentioned that both she and Eugenia were presented at court last year. She also spoke of how much she and her husband were going to miss Eugenia and her husband now that they had moved away.

News from this side of the water covers a meeting of the A. A. U. W. Virginia Branch the end of March which brought together Elizabeth Lewis Otey, 1901, the President; Marion Smith, 1918, Treasurer; Jeanie Howard, 1901; Jean Wright, 1919; and Nats McFadden Blanton.

Incidentally, we hear that Nats is bursting into print. Her article is on how
to cut paper horses and boys, and is in the April number of John Martin's Book! Isn't it wonderful what a college education can do?

Thalia Smith Dole has a second daughter, born April 7th. Her older daughter, Diana, will be twelve in the fall.

1919

Class Editor: Marjorie Remington Twitchell
(Mrs. Pierrepoint Twitchell), Setauket, L. I.

Isabel Whittier is instructor in history at Brooklyn College and also teaches two evenings a week at Hunter College, Manhattan. She attended the meeting of the American Historical Association in Boston in December, but saw few from Bryn Mawr there.

Win Kaufmann Whitehead has a budding operatic star in her family. Her nine-year-old son is in the church choir, where he looks like a Fra Filippo Lippi cherub.

Edith Howes has accepted for next year a position as sixth-grade teacher with a chance to supervise the fourth and fifth grades in a very interesting progressive school in Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

1920

Class Editor: Mary Porritt Green
(Mrs. Valentine J. Green), 433 East 51st St., New York City.

Dorothy Allen Streichenberg writes: "Only one real news item from me. Yes, I took the fatal step last September and am now Mrs. Albert Steichenberg (N. B., I took it on the 13th, too, but all is good luck so far). Also, I am head of the French department in The Kimberley School in Montclair. My husband is Princeton, '19, and he hails from Glen Ridge. So we are both near our former homes." Dorothy's address is now 70 Park Avenue, Bloomfield, New Jersey.

The class sends love and sympathy to Mary Hardy whose father died May 8th in Baltimore.

Harriet Wolf Rosenau says: "There's very little to write. My third son, Milton, Jr., arrived on January 16th. To date he has kept me from joining the ranks of the unemployed. For the past three winters my cousin and I relieved the neighborhood mothers by conducting a play-school for pre-school age children. Can recommend this activity as an enlightening experience for any mother."

Dorothy Smith McAllister writes: "I have just returned from Boston, where I hoped to see some familiar faces from Bryn Mawr at the convention of the American Association of University Women, but I only saw Dean Manning—at a distance. I went because I am President of the Women's University Club in Grand Rapids. This has been my busiest year, finishing a three-year term as President of the Junior League as well, and taking part care of my two red-haired daughters—Mary Wonderly, aged 5½, and Claire Raiguel, aged 1 year, 5 months."

From Lauderdale, Florida, Martha Prewitt Breckenridge writes: "You flatter me that an account of my doings would enliven the BULLETIN—they wouldn't pep up the Congressional Record. I am putting most of my time in on my four-months-old daughter's early education—hardly unique—and I am Secretary-Treasurer to my husband's yacht storage business, still in its infancy; and besides these, I never miss a party. That's the sum total of my prosaic, albeit pleasurable life."

From Dorothy Rogers Lyman we hear that she is coming back to New York permanently in October, provided she can find a house, as she does not want to take the children back to an apartment.

Ann Sanford Werner has again moved. This time to Riverside Ave., Riverside, Connecticut.

The class extends its sympathy to Natalie Gookin, whose mother died the end of April.

1922

Class Editor: Serena Hand Savage
(Mrs. William Savage), 106 E. 85th St., New York City.

Dorothy Klenke is married to Charles B. Nash, of Pittsburgh. The wedding took place at noon on May 9th in St. Mary's Church at Greenwich. She is at present assistant surgeon at the Neurological Institute of New York, and adjunct assistant visiting surgeon, Neurological Department, Bellevue Hospital.

1923

Class Editor: Ruth McAneny Loud
325 East 72nd St., New York City.

I am grateful to Helen for having found time to send me this resume of an unusually outstanding seven years:

"My career since college days has been so doubtful and shady that I have done my best to keep it out of the BULLETIN, but Pick has instituted a system of black-mail which seems to be about as ruthless and inevitable as ανάγκη. My accumulation of M. A., B. D., M. D., and Ph. D. degrees has been in accord with a deep-laid plan which I trust may become intelligible to my colleagues in the course of the next few centuries. In the mean-
time I am laboring humbly in general medicine, endeavoring to put into practice the Hippocratic maxim that "we cannot understand the body without a knowledge of the whole of things." (I am at present on the staff at the Presbyterian Hospital in both Medicine and Psychiatry.) A week hence I am sailing for Vienna to talk about Symbolism and Weltanschauung at the First Congress of the Internationale Religionspsychologische Gesellschaft—a feat which would, of course, have been beyond the range of possibility had it not been for the Senior Orals."—Helen Flanders Dunbar.

The class wishes to extend its very great sympathy to the family of Helen Hagen Stagg, who died out West on April 9th, after a long illness.

Apparently professional pride must be denied and set aside and mortified, as it is only now that I am able to announce that Virginia Brokaw Collins' son, Morton Brokaw, is almost eleven months old—born on July 14, 1930. I could wish that you would write in about your jewels before they are old enough to read the date accompanying their first appearance.

1924

Class Editor: Beth Tuttle Wilbur
(Mrs. Donald Wilbur),
15 Shaler Lane, Cambridge, Mass.

Pamela Coyne's husband, Francis H. Taylor, for four years curator of medieval arts and editor of publications of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art and laterly curator of the Rodin Museum in Philadelphia, has accepted the directorship of the Worcester, Mass., Art Museum, effective June 1. Mr. Taylor recently received a Guggenheim fellowship.

1926

Class Editor: Harriet Hopkinson,
Manchester, Mass.

According to the New York Sun, Louise Adams was married on Friday, May 15th, to Rowe B. Metcalf, son of Manton B. Metcalf. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride.

The class sends warmest sympathy to Clare Hardy on the death of her father on May 18th.

1927

Editor: Ellenor Morris, Berwyn, Pa.

The class wishes to extend its deepest sympathy to Sylvia Walker Dillon on the death of her father last winter.

Florence Day was married on the 28th of March to Mr. William Arthur Booth. Her present address is 3616 North 16th Street, Philadelphia.

Nan Bowman writes that she takes her last exam in May, and on June 10th will receive her M. D. degree. She will then enter the Allegheny General Hospital in Pittsburgh as an intern.

1929

Class Editor: Elizabeth H. Linn,
1357 E. 56th St., Chicago, Ill.

Louise Wray was married May 6th to Cavaliere Ufficiale Alessandro Moro, of Padua, in the Basilica of Sant' Antonio in Padua.

Cavaliere Ufficiale Moro was graduated from the University of Padua and the Institute of Politics and Economics in Venice. He was an officer in the Italian army and a member of the Italian Military Mission in America. In 1928 he was a member of the Italian Delegation at the International Conference for Aeronautics in Washington.

1930

Class Editor: Olivia Phelps Stokes,
2408 Massachusetts Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

We wish to congratulate Elinor Latané Bissell on the birth recently of a son.

We are also very proud of Agnes Lake, who is the sixth Bryn Mawr graduate (out of a total of only sixteen women) to receive a fellowship at the Academy of Rome. Nan gets $1750 a year for two years.

Ruth Lawrence was married on Friday, May 8th, to Edward Ogden Wittmer. The wedding was a quiet one, held in her home owing to the recent death of Ruth's mother.

The following clipping from the Los Angeles Times of April 26th was very kindly sent me by Mrs. Richard Francis:

"A chic, youthful blond blew into town last week—Martha Gelhorn—gathering western stories for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, one of those jolly traveling assignments. Martha can't be more than 23 or so, but she has been a correspondent in Paris for the United Press, done North Africa and is generally one of those bright modern girls who are going to make future city editors much more respectful to female writers."

Henrietta Wickes has come to Washington with Colonel and Mrs. Sturdevant and will continue tutoring their daughter until July. Her address is 3006 “P” Street.

Betty Wilson has a temporary job doing library work at the Library of Congress.

Peggie Martin seems to be having a very gay time in California. She is coming East in the late summer to attend "Tootie" Johnston's wedding.
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BRYN MAWR
ALUMNAE
BULLETIN

REPORT OF
FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE

July, 1931

Vol. XI No. 7

Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1921, at the Post Office, Phila., Pa., under Act of March 3, 1879
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ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE
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Margaret Reeve Cary, 1907
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Margaret Reeve Cary, 1907

Elizabeth Lewis Otey, 1901
Virginia Kneeland Frantz, 1918

Virginia McKenney Claiborne, 1908

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Caroline Florence Lexow, 1908

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Pauline Goldmark, 1896

Chairman of the Scholarships and Loan Fund Committee
Margaret Gilman, 1919

Chairman of the Committee on Health and Physical Education
Dr. Marjorie Strauss Knauth, 1918

Chairman of the Nominating Committee
Eleanor Little Aldrich, 1905

Form of Bequest

I give and bequeath to the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, the sum of ........................................ dollars.
The report of the Special Committee on the Commemoration of the Founding of the College is now being put before us in its entirety. Rarely have the affairs of the college been discussed with the Alumnae in such detail, and the Alumnae have responded with a directness and practicality that make one realize very clearly the nature of the contribution that the Alumnae Committee and the Alumnae Directors have to make. When the plan as a whole was outlined to us by Miss Park, for the college, and by Louise Maclay, 1906, for the Alumnae, at the time of the Annual Meeting, we were all impressed by its statesmanlike quality and breadth of vision, and also by the fact that it was so ingeniously interlocking and the parts were so interdependent that there seemed to be no logical place to start. The Seven Year Plan, drawn up by the Alumnae, cut the knot. The proposal that the new dormitory be financed by college funds and so make it possible to increase the size of the student body, and consequently the college income, made a starting point for the whole scheme. The ratification of the plan as a whole by the Alumnae and their assumption of responsibility for the payment of the college debts, raising a fund for Scholarships, and building a new wing to the Library, mean that the Directors and the Alumnae by working so closely together are putting the college in a sound position that makes it possible for it to go to any of the great Foundations and say to them in asking for the gift of the science building, which is so pressingly necessary if the size of the student body is to be increased, that the requirements that they have made in the past have been met and that now we ask, to quote Miss Park, their "generous consideration of a gift to the college which will not only increase its efficiency along a line which is important both for the general training that it gives, and for the education of the specialist to which it not rarely contributes, but which will set in motion a plan to which the college and its graduates are committed, and which we hope will result in our increased usefulness in the education of the young women of America."
THE EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF BEAUTY

Commencement Address by Ralph Adams Cram

Again we confront a time, periodical in world-history, when all things become fluid, impermanent, insecure, so presaging the end of one era, the beginning of another, obedient to that mysterious law whereby, like the division of days, of the life of man, an era comes to birth, grows to maturity, crests in fulfillment of its natal promise, declines in slackening vigour and finally comes to an end. This seems to have been the undeviating course of history from the Old Kingdom of Egypt, Crete and Mesopotamia, through Greece, Rome, Byzantium, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, down to our modern age. By some equally inexplicable law, these "days" so to speak, of social vitality, run to about five centuries in length, though each national or social unit is granted a varying number from the eight of Egypt to the two or three of such as Greece or France or Spain. We ourselves, here in America, are finishing our first. Shall we go on to another, and yet another, or shall we join with those ephemeral states whose whole history lasts but five hundred years?

* * *

This same civilization of ours, distinct though it is in its peculiar methods and manifestations from its predecessors, is not an isolated phenomenon, cut off from all historic past. At base it is all the same with Tyre and Thebes, Athens and Rome, Venice, Paris, London and Toledo, just as man is just the same today as he was in the time of the Old Kingdom of Egypt or the T'ang dynasty in China. Man has not added a cubit to his stature in the six thousand years since the paleolithic beast turned into the neolithic homo sapiens. Values and the tests of value are today what they always have been. Morals and manners suffer endless vicissitudes, but they are only ripples on the surface; underneath the great tide does not change.

If this is so, and I think that many are now coming to realize its truth, now that the nineteenth century dogmas of progressive evolution, conservation of energy and the survival of the fittest are showing thin and ragged, there is one fact that emerges from the six-thousand-year sequence that may be useful to us. It is indeed a fact that from the dawn of the first great cultures in Egypt, Crete and Mesopotamia every valid civilization in the long sequence has loved beauty, striven towards its creation, often with supreme success, and deliberately expressed itself in terms of beauty. Every one—except—our own. Even here, when modernism came in at the close of the Middle Ages, the old passion for beauty continued for a time and though the Protestant revolution aimed at the destruction of all beauty, and succeeded to admiration, the Renaissance followed in a certain hectic splendor that rapidly burned itself out, dying away in the ashen grayness of the eighteenth century, music alone lingering on through the last century to fade in its turn during the first decade of this. It is a significant, if not an ominous fact that from 1830 to 1880, a full fifty years, beauty, so far as it expressed itself in the forms of art was absolutely non-existent in America, and, but for music and poetry, almost equally so in Europe. Even in the Dark Ages, after the fall of Rome, men did not instinctively like ugliness as they did in this terrible time, or worship it as the protagonists of "modernist" art do today.

Unless there was in this passion for, and creation of beauty, some essential rightness, something that lay at the very roots of civilization itself, it could not have continued coterminous with man's history, as it has done beyond the possibility of con-
tradition. Conversely, in the equal fact that for now just a century this passion for beauty and power to create it has been non-existent (except for the few who stood out in revolt amongst their negligent kind), there is the unmistakable evidence that there is something fundamentally wrong with the modern age, unless indeed the cultures of Egypt and Greece and the Middle Ages were themselves wrong, which is unthinkable.

Let me enter here a caveat. In speaking of beauty I do not mean solely that thing which has been made visible or audible through the so-called “Fine Arts”: the sculpture of Aegina, Olympia, Praxiteles; the painting of Giotto, Tintoretto, Memling, Velasquez; the poetry of Homer, Dante, Shakespeare; the architecture of Greece, Byzantium, the cathedral builders; the music of Bach, Wagner, Brahms, Debussy. “These indeed seem, for they are actions that a man might play,” but the quality of beauty and the test of beauty go into the widest fields of human thought, emotion and action. There are philosophies of life that are beautiful and those that are ugly; there are social systems of which the same is true, and political organisms, industrial organisms, above all religions. Take your test of beauty to the materialistic philosophy of Adam Smith or to that if Nietzsche, or of Puritanism; to the industrial system of England in the early nineteenth century, or to that of Soviet Russia today; to the political organism of any modern country you please—including our own; to the religion of Calvin or John Knox or Methodist and Baptist “boosters” of certain sections of contemporary America. How do these things show in the light that shines on them from a past that knew beauty and, though haltingly, often imperfectly, made life and the things of life, as well as they could, in its image?

I am anxious even to separate this consideration from the field of aesthetics. Art is not a product, it is a result and it follows from sane and wholesome and joyful and beautiful life, but it is the life behind that is the essential thing, not the manifestation.

It is, I think, true to say that life, as generally lived today under those conditions which have been progressively developing for four hundred years, is unbeautiful in itself and therefore incapable of producing significant beauty. Our philosophies and our religions, where they are new, are as ugly as our political systems and our capitalistic, high-power industrialism, advertising and salesmanship; therefore, our life is hampered by ugliness of environment—where we have made it for ourselves—and degraded by the ugliness of current mental and spiritual conceptions.

The question I ask therefore is not how we may produce bigger and better art, and more of it. It is whether this factor of beauty which is the substance of art, may not be used as a measure for testing the elements that make up our contemporary civilization and as a force that, brought to bear on life, may aid in making of it something better than it is at present, and this particularly in connection with that formal education which accompanies the most formative years. Let me at once guard myself against any inference from what I say, that I mean added courses in aesthetics and the history of art and of “appreciation of the fine arts.” I have the greatest doubts of the possibility of “teaching” art or of making artists by any intensive process. I once tried to teach architecture for seven years so I am not wholly ignorant on this particular subject. No more do I mean an art gallery for every college and photograph collections for every secondary school. At the best an art gallery cannot avoid a certain artificiality, for it cannot relate itself to life. It can only be a conspectus of what has been, and was, in its day, related to life of a very different ethos and tempo. I mean rather the bringing of more beauty into the environment of the
student and the making of it a more intimate and constant part of his or her educational life. Art is the expression of an inner quality, but it is also a very dynamic cultural influence, the more so that it is wholly indirect. Of course it is not omnipotent; it cannot stand against a retrograde tendency once this is set up, while under these circumstances, that is the degradation that always follows progression, it may become as great an influence for evil as otherwise it had been for good. I do mean, however, that normally it is not only expressive but creative, and therefore it cannot be disregarded in educational matters of every kind.

What, exactly, does this mean in concrete terms? Well, it is not altogether easy to say except in a few obvious cases. Certainly there can be no question as to the primary necessity for every degree of beauty that is possible in the architecture and the landscape of the college itself. The nineteenth century type of college, particularly if it was for women, was a horror and in itself what would almost seem an irresistible influence against the achievement of any real degree of culture. I mean such abnormal structures as that at Wellesley, long since removed by beneficent conflagration; or that other oldest building at Vassar, or so many of those in the South. At least those overgrown barracks have been abandoned as a model and are fast being superseded by better things. The transformation and redemption here, during the last thirty years, has been amazing and it may safely be said that the college architecture of today, whether it is Gothic or Colonial or "Mission" or whatnot, is very nearly all that it should be and far in advance of anything being produced anywhere else in the world. Indeed it may be growing a little excessive in its sumptuousness, for the so-called prosperity that followed the war made vast sums available for college architecture and the principle seemed to be that if, for example, Tudor Gothic was a good style you could not have too much of it, or of too sumptuous a quality, forgetting that a measure of reticence and a certain austerity are a part of cultural development.

The architectural environment then must be of the best; noble, yet at the same time personal, and expressive, not of some passing fad, such as the so-called "Modernism," but of the best cultural and scholastic tradition, and this must extend to more than the shell, the outer walls and entrance halls. I conceive that the class room and lecture room and seminar should be not merely laboratories, but rather studies, with all the aroma and the appeal of a private library. Of course this means bringing the other arts into play, painting and sculpture in some degree and the so-called minor arts. In fact there would be no loss, rather a real gain, if some of our latest college buildings were a shade less significant in their outward seeming, the money so saved being expended within where the student spends so much of his cultural life.

But architecture with its environment of gardens and intimate landscape is by no means all. If student life is to be vitalized by beauty it is necessary that there should be active co-operation, not only passive acceptance. I cannot too strongly commend all forms of music and drama for in these one gets pretty close to the roots of operative beauty. It is not necessary to study with the intention of becoming a painter, a sculptor, a musician or an actor, only that to the limit of the ability of each there should be participation in some form of creative or interpretive artistry. And associated with this is another question, though here I speak with increased diffidence. The literature of the world is one of the great revelations of beauty and so must rank as a fine art. Has not the tendency of late been to desiccate the supreme literature of Greece, Rome, the Middle Ages, and the Renaissance by a declension on analytical history and even philology? I would see the study of literature in all its forms more
closely devoted to the revelation of its inherent beauty of thought, emotion and artistic form, for to me it is these qualities that give it value and are in themselves the creative power of high culture.

Finally there is another factor that seems to me perhaps the most potent and evocative of all, and here that diffidence I have vainly tried to assume in what I have said about literature becomes even more real, for I know that the point I wish to make is, or was until very recently, quite completely ignored and even scorned, and yet I am deeply persuaded that it is perhaps the most important of all. What I mean is this. I cannot visualize a college that really strives towards evoking all that is best in its students and aims at developing in them that high cultural content that makes for an wholesome and vital society, that does not possess almost as its most beautiful building and dynamic influence, a chapel. Of course, I do not mean that compulsory institution that had become customary in the early days of the country as a sort of devitalized tradition. The "religious exercises"—very appropriately so-called—consisting of a lecture-room environment with Bible reading, a psalm, a hymn or two and an extemporaneous prayer, the whole extended of a Sunday perhaps, to include a sermon by the worthy divines from a comprehensive list of varied isms and personalities, all being so arranged as to offend the convictions or prejudices of nobody. I mean rather such chapels as have been built of late at Williams, Chicago, Princeton, Groton, St. Paul's, Concord, Mercersburg; the best that chosen architects can produce, redolent of the age-old tradition of living Christianity, with all the embellishment of sculpture, painting, stained glass. And I mean not the inoffensive, irreducible minimum in the way of a colorless programme, but the rich and solemn liturgical service as it was in the old days, up to some three centuries ago; is now, and increasingly in so many places. The literature and the artistry of these liturgies is of the supremest type, and the music, from St. Ambrose and St. Gregory through Bach and his compeers down to Caesar Franck, one of the greatest arts, and the most poignant and evocative the world has known. I suppose a great religious service in a Byzantine church in the seventh century, or in Russia before the revolution, or in a Gothic church at any time during the Middle Ages, was the greatest and most comprehensive expression of beauty the world has known, for here all the varied arts of man were gathered together in a great macrocosm, and all given the noblest content and the highest mission. I am sure that, if beauty such as this could be restored today, as it could be, and implanted in every college in the land, it would be the greatest agency for good that could be added to an institution of higher learning.

Is this all "the baseless fabrics of a vision"? Well, it is for "the young men to dream dreams and the old men to see visions" and if we of the older generation who, with our immediate forebears, have made such a general mess of things, are privileged to evoke our visions, let the younger generation that must redeem our mistakes, perform their part in dreaming the dreams that may come true.

Yes, it is a vision of the future school and college and university in which I indulge myself. Not a new foundation, but a going on from what in so many cases, as for instance here at Bryn Mawr, has been so much more than well begun and indeed carried so far. It is no gratuitous, unprecedented ideal. Schools, colleges, universities that were foci of vital communal beauty have been in the past, and innumerable. Doubtless in Athens and Alexandria and Byzantium—though no stone remains of them, little record of their form, only the imperishable evidence of what, in culture and character they achieved. Certainly in Cordoba also under the Moors, though here
the desolation is complete. In Salamanca, Salerno, Heidelberg. What Oxford and Cambridge were we can guess from what they are, poignant and convincing in their new setting of rampant and tyrannical industrialism. The cathedral and the abbey, the college and the university were the highest exemplars of creative beauty in the Middle Ages and the Early Renaissance, and from them our schools descend. We are following after them now, have been most miraculously for the last thirty years, and, in architecture and landscape, at least, significant beauty has in a measure come back.

I would not have it stop where it is, but go on, not in added opulence, rather with a return to a certain sobriety and restraint, but that beauty that is now of the outward shell must work inward until there is vital and stimulating beauty in class room and seminar. Yes, why not, in the physical and chemical laboratory, while the passion for this same redeeming quality must be in some way smitten into the very courses of studies themselves. It can be done. Beauty is no isolated phenomenon, the appanage of the professional artist, the palliative, in moments of relaxation, of doubtful and over-arduous lives. It is perhaps the one surely inalienable right of man and of this precious heritage we have been defrauded, with dubious results that are now, perforce, becoming the chief prepossession of our time.

I ask you to think of beauty, and its vehicle the many arts, after this fashion. It may be that our politicians, business men, financiers, philosophers, religious leaders, can, before it is too late, hammer out their own and varied panaceas. That will be well, but to their plans, however wise, must be applied this test of beauty of which I have tried to speak. For after our long exile from the ways of beautiful life, it is hard to get back to the normal state of man, and so much that seems plausible will not stand the acid and final test of rightness through vital beauty.

As you have realized I have not tried to define a programme, only to indicate a principle. The desired thing must grow by degrees and in different ways, relating itself to the rapidly changing life that now marks its eras in decades where once the measure was centuries. It cannot be made subservient to the dominating factors in our time, it must redeem them, but it cannot be a thing of edicts but of natural growth. All that is needed is recognition of the function and power of beauty as expression, evocation, demonstration and as a final test of values. As such I commend it to you; it has served man well for six thousand years, it may serve more potently still for that future it is for my generation to hope for and for your generation to assure.

COMMENCEMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS

The fact that the winner of the Bryn Mawr European Fellowship and the names of the Seniors graduating with the highest averages had not been announced until after the completion of the eight full semesters’ work added a touch of excitement to Commencement. 1931’s European Fellow, Margaret Shaughnessy, graduates with an average of 89.075. Miss Shaughnessy, who comes from Framingham, Massachusetts, prepared by the Framingham High School and by Dana Hall, took her degree with Honours in Economics. Among the First Ten were Celia Darlington, daughter of Rebecca Mattson, 1896, and Frances Tatnall, daughter of Frances Swift, 1895. Miss Darlington has held the New England Regional Scholarship, and Miss Tatnall the Scholarship from Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware.
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE
COMMEMORATION OF THE FIFTIETH
ANNIVERSARY

THE SEVEN YEAR PLAN

A. NEEDS
B. HOW TO MEET THE NEEDS
C. RECOMMENDATIONS

A. NEEDS.
I. ANNUAL INCOME TO BE INCREASED BY $92,100.00.
   At least two-thirds to be used for:
   1. Faculty Salaries.
      "To maintain a scholarly faculty in face of the necessary competition with
      other colleges: to provide more individual work for advanced undergraduate
      students."
   Balance to be available:
   2. To supplement pensions.
   3. To be applied to administrative needs.
   4. To provide books and departmental equipment.
   5. To make essential major repairs and replacements to present buildings to the
      amount of $125,000 over a term of five years.
   6. To establish an adequate depreciation reserve.

II. CAPITAL FUNDS FOR:
   1. A Dormitory.
   3. A Wing to the Library.
   4. Additional Scholarships.
   5. Payment of the College debt.

B. HOW TO MEET THESE NEEDS.
I. INCOME.
   The Directors of the College propose to increase the income by two changes:
   1. Students who are able to do so will be asked to pay a larger proportion of the
      cost of their education. The first step has already been taken in 1930-31 by
      increasing the tuition from $400 to $500; a further advance of $100 will take
      place in 1934 or soon after.
   2. The number of undergraduate students will be increased from 400 to 500.

NOTE: The plan to increase the College income by increasing the size of the student
body is of course dependent on a new dormitory. The Wing to the Library, and a
new Science Building are, however, imperative in any case, for carrying on the intel-
lectual life of the College.

II. CAPITAL FUNDS.
   The Directors of the College agree to build and finance a dormitory as an
   investment out of unrestricted College funds.
   The Directors also agree that they, with the help of Alumnae, will make every
   effort to obtain as a gift, a Science Building to replace the present one, built
   in 1893 and totally inadequate and out of date.

   This leaves unprovided for:
   1. The Wing to the Library to include classrooms as well as much needed space
      for books.
   2. A fund for Scholarships, the major part of which will be taken care of by the
      College by deductions from current income, in accordance with the Seven
      Year Plan.
   3. Payment of the College debt.
      For repairs to Wyndham, the President's House, Taylor
      Chapel, etc. .......................................................... $53,325.06
      For the purchase of Wyndham ................................ 288,100.00
      TOTAL ....................................................................... $341,425.06

C. RECOMMENDATIONS.
   The Committee therefore recommends that the Alumnae be asked to ratify the Plan
   as a whole and take as their responsibility:
   1. The payment of the College debts.
   2. The raising of a fund for Scholarships.
   3. The financing of a Wing to the Library.

The Committee further recommends, since the completion of the Wing to the Library will present a signal opportunity of expressing in concrete form recognition of an incalculable debt, that the whole building be named
THE M. CAREY THOMAS LIBRARY.
It is unusual, and somewhat puzzling to you, we are sure, to have been asked in February to give our Committee an extension of a year to complete its report and then, within four months to receive an urgent call to hear it presented. It must be exasperating also, to have been dragged from the pleasures of the campus on a May morning to listen to a report that is again "preliminary." In all humility, but without apology, we acknowledge that our story by its very nature, and not because we have failed to keep it short, has become a serial and that it is necessary for you as our critic to hear every chapter in order to ensure and procure the perfect ending.

The particular part we shall present to you today, and which has already been sent you in skeleton form, is a description of a plan formulated in collaboration with the Committee of Directors and with the full knowledge and accord of the Trustees.

Many details of it are not yet worked out; one portion is now being studied; many others still must be, but there seemed small reason to continue beyond this point until we had from you the stamp of your approval and for that, if you think we are acting wisely,—and we wish you to be our severest critic, we are bringing to you today as a preliminary report, our Plan.

The needs of the College, which were our first consideration, we shall give you in President Park’s own words:

"Long-standing problems of the College in the last ten years, problems which have now become acute, are three: 1st, the maintenance of a scholarly faculty in face of the increasing competition with other colleges; 2d, the provision for more individual work for advanced undergraduate students; and 3rd, the provision for adequate library space and for adequate and modern laboratories and laboratory equipment. The College has further the coming expense of necessary major repairs or replacements in its buildings. All except one of these were built before 1903, and they carry no maintenance fund.

"To meet the first problem, that of the faculty, has meant a consideration of facilities for work and of increased leisure, of faculty housing and pensions, but primarily of an increase in the salary scale. To meet the second problem, that of the advanced student, more hours of instruction must be offered and the salary budget correspondingly enlarged, although the provisions already existing for the teaching of graduate students both as regards the choice of the faculty and the nature of the library and scientific apparatus makes this addition far less formidable than it would otherwise have been. For the heavy repair bills of the next few years provision must be made for a temporary increase in the annual budget. For the third problem, the increased library and laboratory facilities, capital sums to provide new buildings are necessary."

A rough analysis of these needs in terms of figures involved a sum so large that both Committees felt themselves confronted with a problem that might well defy solution. For salaries alone, without extraordinary increases and allowing for modest development in honors work, as well as cessation of the seven thousand dollar annual dole from the Alumnae Association, it seemed wise that the near future should promise an increased income of $72,100.00.

A statement in the Directors’ Committee report of March, 1931, says, "(b) Provision for the Faculty.

(1) Salaries. The salaries of professors and other officers of instruction at Bryn Mawr College are somewhat higher than in other women’s colleges at the present time. This has been due to the policy of the College in engaging teachers who can carry graduate as well as undergraduate work and in employing a much larger proportion of men than in the other women’s colleges. Though
no difference has been made between the salaries of men and women, the competition with men's colleges and universities in calling or in keeping the men on the faculty, has pushed up the Bryn Mawr salary scale.

"The Committee has had statistics prepared showing the salaries paid at other women's colleges and some of the men's colleges. The salaries of full professors at other women's colleges, with the exception of Barnard and Radcliffe, range from $3,000 to $5,500 a year, most of them not exceeding $5,000 a year.

"Salaries at men's colleges such as Amherst, Bowdoin, Dartmouth and Haverford are slightly higher than at Bryn Mawr, although, as there is no fixed salary for full professors at any of those colleges, it is impossible to tell whether the average is any higher than the salaries of full professors at Bryn Mawr, which now range from $5,200 to $6,300 a year. No attempt has been made to compare the salaries at Bryn Mawr with those of the faculties of the undergraduate colleges of the large universities like Harvard, Yale and Princeton, although they provide a grade of instruction for men which Bryn Mawr must continue to parallel for women. Those salaries are very much in excess of the salaries paid at Bryn Mawr. This is only partly due to the fact that at the universities the salaries of the full professors are probably to a greater degree chargeable to the graduate and professional schools than is the case at Bryn Mawr.

"Notwithstanding this on the whole rather favorable showing, it has become apparent that the salaries of the teaching staff at Bryn Mawr must be further increased, in order to pay the professors and other officers of instruction enough for their comfortable maintenance, in view of the fact that living costs at Bryn Mawr are high. Only by increased salaries can the present level of the faculty be maintained and competent professors and officers of instruction retained or called from other colleges.

"The salaries of the teaching force below the grade of full professors are especially in need of increase; some of them now receive salaries which are not sufficient for the reasonable needs even of younger people making every effort to economize. It has been proposed that increases of salaries be made which will involve altogether an increase of about $62,100 a year.* This would enable the College to pay a minimum of $6,000 a year for full professors; $4,000 to $5,000 a year for associate professors; $3,000 to $3,500 for associates and $2,000 to $2,500 for instructors."

Two other factors which contribute greatly to the need of these increases are the inadequate provision of housing Bryn Mawr provides and the enforced early retiring age which cuts down the provision for old age through the pension system.

In connection with the Pension Fund it was found also that while it was fully operative for those who had come to the College after the arrangement with the Teachers' Annuity Fund of the Carnegie Corporation had gone into effect, there will be a group of eleven older members of the faculty all retiring before 1943 who will have a pension of less than one-third of the retiring salary. For them supplementary provision to the extent of one-half of the retiring allowance should be made.

While these figures are of immediate personal concern to the faculty, the need for more modern equipment and other facilities is a factor also that concerns greatly their happiness and effectiveness as teachers at Bryn Mawr. The story is told that the type of microscopes in use in minor Biology may be found in the collection of optical equipment in the University of Pennsylvania labeled, "German type of Student Microscope—about 1885."

Perhaps at this juncture it will have occurred to you to ask why tuition raised last year by one hundred dollars and yielding a net increase of $32,450 may not be

*On basis of present salary scale. An additional $10,000 needed for development of Honours work.
applied at once to the academic needs. That is a sad story. Our buildings are growing old. Before long, all must have new roofs, new plumbing and renewal of equipment, etc. Radnor has acquired new plumbing from sheer necessity. Other halls are waiting their turn and though on the one hand, the prospect pleases, on the financial, certainly, the prospect displeases. However, it is conceivable that after five years of approximately $25,000 expenditure annually, this sum will be released for academic purposes. On the other hand, we feel and the Directors agree, that when a new plan becomes operative, there shall be established an inviolable depreciation reserve to take care of just such major repairs as we now face.

This pyramid of needs estimated at no less than $92,000 additional income, presented one problem; capital funds for the wing of the Library, a new Science Hall and payment of the College debt presented another. One can fairly see the millions roll up. Yet we know that the College must in the next few years complete the Library by adding the wing which was originally planned, for the stacks have already overflowed into the dark lofts of Taylor and the faculty are greatly in need of offices and class rooms.

For a new Science Hall, the need is even more immediate. Again we quote President Park:

"Dalton Hall was built in 1893, and provided originally for the Departments of Physics, Chemistry and Biology. In 1895 a Geology Department was added and space given it on the fourth floor. The work of this department has always been cramped by its quarters, and, like the cuckoo's egg, it has also filled all the space intended for the other departments. Since 1895 the number of students in the College, each carrying at some time a course in science, has increased by about 230. Every science department has long been overcrowded and in need of space for its most important activities. No one of the departments has any research laboratories for advanced or graduate students. Biology has no laboratories for any member of its staff, and no bacteriological laboratory at all, and the lack of adequate space for the store room and preparation room have made the work in its large elementary courses expensive of time and energy. The Department of Chemistry has no separate laboratory for quantitative analysis or physical chemistry in general. No department has any exhibition space, which is particularly baffling in the case of Biology and Geology, nor has any department good library space. Many volumes have had to be kept in the corridors or in the stacks of the main Library some distance away.

"The overcrowding and lack of facilities has been a constant problem, though it has perhaps sharpened the wits of the faculty. Now, however, not only the convenience but the safety of the whole building is in question. The fire hazard is great in a building built before modern fireproofing was known, and it is increased by the old-fashioned open gas flame equipment used in the laboratories and by the primitive wiring. The State Insurance Inspector warns us that a sprinkler system must be put in this summer. The ventilation provided in 1893 is not only out of date, but it has also broken down everywhere and is a serious menace to health, not only in the chemical laboratories but in the floors above and below them. The ventilation system must be renewed from the beginning, the present plumbing must be replaced and additional plumbing added. In short, unless a new building is provided the College must spend a very large sum immediately for the safe carrying on of the work of its scientific faculty and students. It has seemed to every one only sensible that the present overcrowding problem should be met at the same time. This means that the solution is not to rebuild the present Dalton, but to transfer two departments to a new building and to recondition Dalton Hall for the other two."
Besides the need of a wing to the Library and the Science Building, we found that the College carried a debt of $341,425 for the purchase of Wyndham and for some major alterations on the President's house, Taylor Chapel, Wyndham itself, etc. Until this debt is paid and we are no longer spending annually thousands in interest, no educational Fund or Foundation will even consider an application.

Confronted with these College needs, which seem to grow like a rolling snowball and yet provide only for necessary improvements and an adequate, not luxurious, program of development, we, your Committee and the Committee of the Directors, jointly formed a Plan. This is perhaps how the Plan originated,—some one may have said: The College cannot be run and remain a first-rate College without adequate funds; the resources of the Alumnae are not unlimited; as a group they are young and cannot be expected in the next decade to leave large legacies. Therefore, in President Park's own words, "the College must pull itself up by its own boot straps"; tuition must again be raised by 1934 or soon after, and one hundred new students must be added to the undergraduate body.

The last change can be made quoting again from a report, because

"An increase by one-fourth in the number of students now at Bryn Mawr can be carried out with great advantage to the College. The number of the freshman class now varies from 110 to 130, and in the years of the larger classes the additional students have been easily provided for by an increase in the number of instructors teaching elementary courses. After the first year, as the student chooses more special and advanced work the smaller classes can be increased slightly in numbers with no disadvantage and indeed in many cases with great advantage to the work of the courses."

Furthermore with more places available the College can, without lowering its standards, become more welcoming in its attitude to applicants.

These increases in tuition up to $600 and the addition of 100 new students will actually provide the required additional income. This discovery was so illuminating that recourse to ways and means for financing the dormitory had to be found. It was decided that the Directors would build from unrestricted College funds, as an investment not to exceed four hundred thousand dollars, a dormitory in two units for 100 new students, and a third unit for another fifty students now housed in two unsatisfactory small houses and in a few rooms in the present dormitories needed to make proper quarters for college servants.

Before we reached all these conclusions, doubts of all kinds assailed us. We pictured an empty dormitory with expensive carrying charges. We wondered just where furnishings would come from; whether the carrying charges during building operations and the annual amortization charges would, after its completion, spoil the beautiful totals we were looking forward to for academic increases. Then Ruth Streeter, with pencil and paper in hand, went into seclusion; when she emerged after a considerable period, she brought with her the Seven Year Plan. This is a financial statement of income and expense based on the proposed changes, which demonstrates, on the premises that a dormitory can be built in three units for not more than $400,000, and that no unexpected interruptions will take place in the carefully dovetailed scheme; that after only a few years of stress, we will begin to find our income for various purposes increasing and after seven years be in full possession of the total needed, together with a generous surplus for contingencies. This statement was later studied by the Comptroller of the College who made certain changes and clarifications which resulted in the Plan now filed in the Alumnae office.
The College therefore proposes to take care of its future academic needs itself from income; on the other hand it is not sure that it has made adequate provision for scholarships on the basis of the $600 tuition fee. This subject Millicent Carey is now studying and she will give you Chapter III of this serial at the annual meeting next February.

As other colleges have recently been fortunate in receiving gifts for science buildings, the President of the College with the help of the Directors and Alumnae will make every effort to procure a similar gift for Bryn Mawr.

The responsibility for the three remaining factors essential to the success of the plan has not yet been assumed. This we recommend to you as a share in a chain of interdependent links and as an opportunity to put into operation a constructive plan, both desirable and suitable for the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the College.

In conclusion, we should like to point out that in consideration of the great needs of the College, the fiftieth anniversary gift has often been spoken of in terms of four or five millions of dollars, a sum this Plan promises to reduce to one-fourth or less.

Therefore, if you approve the Plan as a whole, we ask you to ratify it and accept as your responsibility:
1. The payment of the College debt.
2. The raising of a Fund for Scholarships.
3. The financing of a Wing to the Library.

We further recommend, with special enthusiasm, that since the completion of the wing to the Library will present a signal opportunity of expressing in concrete form recognition of an incalculable debt, the whole building be named, "The M. Carey Thomas Library."

Louise Fleischmann Maclay, 1906, Chairman,
Anne Kidder Wilson, 1903,
Caroline Chadwick-Collins, 1905,
Caroline Florence Lexow, 1908,
Ruth Cheney Streeter, 1918,
Millicent Carey, 1920,
Josephine Young, 1928.

May 31, 1931.

THE SPECIAL MEETING

After Mrs. Maclay presented her very comprehensive report, embodying material from the Directors' report as well as the material gathered by the Special Committee, it was

Moved, seconded and carried, that this report be ratified, including the recommendations embodied in it.

A good deal of pertinent discussion followed Mrs. Wilson's "Are there any questions?" First of all it was made very clear that there was no question, in putting up the new buildings, of changing either style or type of construction, or in any way lessening the beauty of the campus. The new science building, it was brought out, was the key to the situation. The dormitory could of course be started at any time, but Mrs. Manning said very definitely: "Until the new science building is in opera-
tion and until we can count on extra room in the library, we cannot take any additional students. Our calculations are based on the assumption that we shall have more class rooms, library space, etc.” Mrs. Streeter also made it clear that the beginning of the Seven Year Plan depends on getting the new science building, but it is hoped the Plan will be well under way by the Fiftieth Anniversary.

Both Mrs. Maclay and Mrs. Wilson again stressed the fact that the Plan, because of its interlocking parts, must be considered as a whole. To Miss Straus' question, “Must we ratify the whole Plan or could the debt be undertaken now?” Mrs. Maclay replied, “I should question the wisdom of taking any part of it, before we studied the ways and means of the whole Plan.” Mrs. Collins then spoke to the effect that the ratification by the Alumnae of their share of the Plan was very important, so that the President and the Board of Directors might proceed with their part, which they had already ratified, without embarrassment, and try to secure the science building from the various Foundations or from the General Education Board, which has always immediately asked what was being done about these other things. Mrs. Francis brought out the fact that the Alumnae were not being asked to raise for the three items which they would undertake as their responsibility, more than they raised in 1920.

Mrs. Manning spoke about the number of entering students each year, a thing that had been in the back of everyone’s mind in connection with increasing the size of the College. The figures that she gave, simply for the last five years, showed that there have been each year more successful applicants than could be admitted. In commenting on the figures she cited Mrs. Manning said, “I should like to say that when the College turns away good applicants we are not likely to have nearly so many the next year. I think there is every reason to think that if we succeeded in taking all the applicants or a larger part of them, we should continue to have larger numbers of applicants,—when we have had to reject students that the schools have considered their best material, the results have been serious. . . . There is more competition between colleges for good college material, and Bryn Mawr must be more active than she has been in the past in visiting schools, and in encouraging the best students to come to Bryn Mawr, and in having more entrance scholarships.” She saw no reason to think that the departments cannot take care of the extra 100 students proposed in the plan.

Miss Carey also spoke twice in the course of the meeting about the place of Scholarships in the Plan. It provides, by means of the Fund for Scholarships, for generous remission in tuition, because of the increased costs. During the summer she is going to work with Mrs. Manning on all the different scholarship plans in force in the various colleges with a view to devising a plan whereby the remission of tuition in cases where it is necessary will serve to give added variety to the student body. The total for the Fund has not yet been worked out.

Mrs. Wilson put the question.

It was moved that the Executive Board be authorized to appoint a Committee to proceed with the plans for the Fiftieth Anniversary.

Moved, seconded and carried, that this motion be carried.

A vote of thanks was given to the Committee that presented the report and the meeting adjourned.
PRESIDENT PARK DISCUSS THE FUTURE

-President Park prepared this article especially for the Bulletin to take the place of the speech which she did not give at the Alumnae Luncheon because of the lateness of the hour.

It seems curiously out of harmony with a peaceful afternoon and the green grass and boughs of early summer to think of any changes on the campus except that slow growth which calls no attention to itself and is only realized as a mellower gray in the stone and a heavier foliage in the vines and the trees; yet pilgrims to old haunts in Dalton know that a lively change there is long overdue, and while the Library manages to keep its spacious look, old campus dwellers realize that we shall soon be forced to hold our new books in our laps unless a wing for stack room is built.

You have listened to the Plan which has been slowly and painstakingly devised by the committees of the Directors and the Alumnae during the last eighteen months and which provides for these necessities, and for the equally important if less peremptory needs of salaries, pensions and housing for the faculty and of freer work for the students. Those of us who have mulled over statistics and figures all winter may well have said too much of them and made of our presentment only a more elaborate, more imposing mechanism. Please believe us, the string on which our plans are strung is quite different, entirely simple, and of a piece with the past. We care only that the girl who chooses Bryn Mawr for her training shall find that three things at least are attempted here: freedom to develop one's own intellectual possibilities, a standard for the beginner of what that development means, and the necessary direction, books, and scientific apparatus to carry it out. That is the purpose of these heralded changes in Bryn Mawr, and from the youngest to the oldest alumna we know that it is not a new one. We don't propose to attempt the tasks of the great centers of learning to pass on the minute erudition of the scholar to a handful of disciples, to lay the scene for discoveries through costly research, though a taste of both learning and research must be given to the youngest freshman. We are not devising an elaboration of buildings to house a life far removed from that which the girl must live before and after her four college years. We look to no great increase in numbers. But in all our plans for the future we are underwriting our old lessons of soundness, honesty and intelligence. We propose to direct ourselves, whether on new enterprises or old by the vigorous methods which have served for nearly fifty years and which seem as useful to the Class of 1931 as they were to the Class of 1889. Experiments within safe ranges we need as part of our general purpose, but we plan no embarkation for unknown lands or possibilities to which nothing in our past history has pointed the way. In fifty years the training for women which was started here, a training far in advance of its time, has slowly grown and ripened. To keep our equipment as adequate for its time as that earlier one, to contrive as
intelligent a training for the students of the next fifty years as for their predecessors, we need to drop what is outworn and inadequate and to replenish and enlarge our material and spiritual stores. Unless something of this is done, the small but steady intellectual and spiritual contribution which Bryn Mawr has made to the country since its foundation will grow weak and thin. The core of the matter then, what is involved in these dove-tailed plans and estimates, is nothing more than the sound and intelligent education of another full generation of women. It is toward that purpose that the Alumnae Association gave its vote in establishing its committee eighteen months ago, and it is to that purpose that the committee has responded.

Women are still curiously unassured of their purposes and of their desires. Their own estimate of them fluctuates and falters as a corresponding estimate by men does not do. The cause for this is clear and we can hope that time will bring woman's estimate of herself and her rights, privileges and dignities to some equilibrium. Nowhere has our to-ing and fro-ing been more marked than in our judgment of what is necessary to prepare us for mature living. Is nothing important for women except the experiment of life itself? Or are the old stays of the human spirit, literature, science, philosophy, and the like, to be an aid to us as they have been to successive generations of men almost since time began? Are we to develop new disciplines for a new civilization as maturing, as effective, as permeating as the old? The near approach of the second half century of the College should bring everyone who has spent two or three or four years of her life here, not only to judge critically and honestly its worth for her daughters and her daughter's daughters, but more important still to form some judgment on the general question for all women. Only if such pondering brings to stability the uneasy balance can we go on beyond the financial plans to which the Alumnae have assented this spring to a sound and fruitful weighing of spiritual and intellectual values in a future Bryn Mawr; for only if we are fundamentally sure of what is valuable can our criticisms, our praise, our hard work for the college be genuinely fruitful and sound. And as a practical matter, unless we are ourselves confident that with many mistakes, by many by-paths, Bryn Mawr has on the whole gone forward vigorously in the ways of the mind and of the spirit, we shall never win that objective recognition outside our immediate circle which is still grudgingly given to women and women's interests and must fall back like children on the gifts of sentiment and affection from our near friends. Our recognition of ourselves much precede any recognition from outside. That is the next task lying before the Alumnae.

The New York Times has written to President Park expressing regret that her photograph with an endorsement of the New York Times was used as a full-page advertisement in the issue of June 10th. President Park five years ago gave the endorsement to the New York Times in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the Times and did not expect that it would be used for any other purpose.
THE UNDERGRADUATE OF TODAY

(A speech made at 1907's class supper by Hortense Flexner King)

Looking at and listening to the undergraduate of today, it is difficult not to ask: "Is she as different from what we were at her age as she seems to be?"

For certainly she looks different. On the campus, her clothing is something to marvel at. She comes to college, not booted and spurred as we were, but with backless dresses, startling little numbers for informal wear that lace up the sides with shoe-strings, a pair of overalls for her more modest moments, and shorts for her daring ones—shorts that have caused many a gasp, official and otherwise.

Instead of those high-collared "Sunday dresses" that accompanied us in luggage not manufactured in Oskosh, the undergraduate brings her town and evening garments. And in these—she is a siren, a lovely sophisticated lady of the world. With her dangling earrings, her plucked eyebrows, her lean little torso draped in beguiling chiffon or startling satin, she can not only charm the birds off the bushes, but your middle-aged escort, husband or otherwise, from your side.

Yes, the undergraduate looks different from what 1907 did, with or without its war-paint. Even in our working hours, we were neat and fully clad, or so we think of ourselves now. But Miss 1931 would put it differently. She would tell us without a blush, that we were "more body conscious." Although we had feet and legs, we concealed them from him who was teaching us Chaucer, and we had no desire to exhibit our vertebrae to the innocent young men, who were dealing in a whole-hearted way with the dog-fish and the embryo chick. It did not occur to us to take sun-baths on the King's highway, nor to flaunt pajama tops (if we had had them) in senior row.

Our language was also of another generation. We did not refer to a church as a "god-box," nor call our professors "lousy" if they displeased us. Things of which we heartily approved were not always "swell." We did not confide in one another that we thought the president "a good egg." If an older person thwarted us we did not refer to her as a "bite of witch-meat," nor call her a "weakie" if she displayed symptoms of physical weakness. Neither did we "juice round" at parties where we were not wanted, nor "ankle along" when these parties got dull. Most emphatically we did not, when we went home, go about with people who served gin cocktails, nor drive our own high-powered roadsters.

But just the same, and this is my whole point, we were lively, excitable youngsters, with a sharp eye on the world and the possibilities of life—and so is the undergraduate of today. She is not only our sister under the skin—but under the overall, or whatever barbarous rag she may choose to wear. She has responded—and why not?—to the fast-moving world in which she lives. She has adopted its language and put on its clothes, whether she is at Bryn Mawr or Vassar or Smith. The people who are shocked at her are really those who are shocked at life, and the world about them. It's a symptom that ought to be attended to at once.

For the college girl is a pretty accurate expression of the spirit of youth, emancipated youth in her own generation. She is free, white, twenty-one, and three-fourths of the time, awfully pretty. Why shouldn't she feel good—and why shouldn't she show that she does? And anybody who believes that she isn't thinking as hard as
ever we thought, or trying as hard as ever we tried to find the worth while and exciting life, is seriously misreading the signs of the times, and the young women who are following those signs.

I was talking last year to a professor of English at Amherst, and I asked him if he thought the young were really different from what they used to be.

"Yes," he said, "I do. I think they are lots more competent and courageous."

I agree with him absolutely. I do not mean that they are better endowed with brains because we—in 1907—know that they are not. But they are more competent in that they seem to know what they can, and cannot do. They have a sense of direction, a poise that I believe many of us lacked. They know, by the time they are seniors, what they want to do, even if that is marrying. One of the most capable girls in 1929 came to tell me good-bye and said,

"I'll be married this time next year."

"Why, how do you know?" I asked her. "Are you engaged?"

"Oh, no," she answered, "but just you watch."

I did—and she was engaged by autumn, and would have been married on schedule time, if the young man had not proved unsatisfactory to her, as well as to her family. As it was, she put him out of her mind, began all over again, and was married by the next June.

The point is, they do not sit and hope. They look at living as an adventure to be controlled, seized and prepared for. I know all about the frivolous, empty-headed ones, who do no such thing. But they are distinctly in the minority at Bryn Mawr, now as they always were. The typical undergraduate is, in the eye of this judge, at any rate, a swell person. I respect her solid qualities, her bounding vitality, her delightful nonsense, her serious awareness of the fact that these transient years are to be both enjoyed and used.

THE ALUMNAE LUNCHEON

The plan of having the Alumnae meet together for luncheon on Sunday rather than dinner on Monday proved a great success. Theresa Helburn, '08, Executive Director of the Theatre Guild, presided, and Margaret Ayer Barnes, Elizabeth Mallett Conger, and Ethel Dyer, '31, spoke, respectively, from the points of view of the producer, the author, the layman who in New York, certainly, makes heroic and not always successful efforts to see what is being produced, and the undergraduate, interested in college dramatics. The speeches were unusually good and all were amusing and took us behind the scenes in one way or another, a thing very flattering to an audience. Miss Helburn discussed various problems of the theatre, particularly those of censorship and the motion pictures, and told a number of amusing incidents in connection with the production of various plays, and Margaret Ayer Barnes dramatized for us her efforts as an author in getting a play produced. Altogether it was a very pleasant occasion. Unfortunately there was not time at the last for Miss Park to speak at length. Realizing this, instead of giving us the speech she had prepared in a serious vein, she very adroitly indicated the things that were in her mind and then quoted "Years of Grace," to the effect that "she was a smart girl but dumb" and sat down. It was amusingly and delightfully done but one could not help regretting this once Miss Park's gift for apt quotation and the swiftness with which she suited the action to the word. Elsewhere in the Bulletin is the speech which we might have heard.
ON THE CAMPUS

On May 8th and 9th the Glee Club, following its pleasant tradition, again gave us Gilbert and Sullivan, this time "The Mikado," an entirely worthy and delightful performance.

* * *

President Park, after reading Vogue, looked scrutinizingly at collegiate styles, The two did not seem to be seeking the same ideal. Paris declares a period of elegance and formality; the campus suggests a bathing beach. Miss Park let drop the thought that the campus would be a much pleasanter place if we made it look more like Rittenhouse Square.

* * *

The Extra-curriculum Committee will cut down the number of concerts and lectures next year (attendance has been poor this year) and limit the lectures to certain nights, i. e., Mondays and week-ends.

* * *

The last issue of the Lantern was reviewed by Dr. Reitzel, of Haverford College. He said that the level of the work was high and was maintained throughout. He granted that character had been observed, thought about and recorded, although incidents seemed to be taken on trust; that the poetry showed emotion felt, whereas young men's poetry showed emotion whipped up.

* * *

According to long custom, the seniors gathered before each college building the last day of classes, sang good-bye to each member of the faculty and were addressed by a member of the class in a touching speech. The News reported: "It is according to tradition for the European fellow to speak at Taylor, but since it has not been announced, Miss Sullivan proved herself an able candidate for the honor, by regaling the audience. After her polite "Ladies, and Miss Garvin" she proceeded to discuss not what college means to her, but what she means to the college. After some fine research, she decided that the deed most beneficial to Taylor, itself, would be to take all the statues and put them together, making one big bust."

* * *

Exam weeks the Library had "capacity hours," and the roar of so many brains grinding at high power was deafening and could be heard far into the night. But when exams were over the graduating class stood 72 strong, a third of them with a Credit average or above. Margaret Shaughnessey, as the European Fellow, was announced by President Park at Commencement. She majored in Economics and had an average of 89.075.
ASA S. WING

A short notice in the Philadelphia Public Ledger states that on fifth-day, sixth-month, Asa S. Wing died at Sandwich, Mass., at the age of eighty-one years. Mr. Wing died as he would have wished, in the old ancestral home where he was born.

But to Bryn Mawr alumnae Mr. Wing will always be connected with Philadelphia and the Provident Life and Trust Company. Although President of a great trust company, and treasurer of Haverford College, Mr. Wing gave to Bryn Mawr nearly twenty years of devoted service. From 1907 to 1926 he was Treasurer of Bryn Mawr College. That bare statement gives no picture of what he did. He sat on committees of the Directors, came to social functions at the College and then took home often at night a sheaf of letters to answer. At directors' meetings it was usually Mr. Wing who finally phrased minutes and resolutions. He rewrote the entire financial history of the College from 1885 to 1907 and from then until 1926 he made the financial history.

No alumna ever appealed to him for help in vain. In his little office, at Fourth and Chestnut, he was always at our service. There he entered by hand in a little book every contribution we made, and every gift was acknowledged by a personal letter from him, often in longhand. We all prized those letters. They were so personal, never two alike. During the drive in 1920 he must have worked far into the night, thanking us so charmingly for our gifts to our own College. He was always very enthusiastic about the Bryn Mawr alumnae, but I am sure he did not at all realize what an inspiration and example of devotion he was to all of us who worked with him.  

Louise Congdon Francis, 1901.

REUNION

Young voices ring across the field.
Young faces, in the red stage
Setting of the bonfire, scatter
The green and darkening shadows. Sweet
Briar still grows there, and the air
Is sultry with its fragrance. Maple
Trees are shady, still, and the old
Wooden, rotten benches still
Encircle them. Old songs are sung
A little because we sing them,
Remembering, not so long ago,
The friends who sang them with us.
Things change little. Western
Windows are perhaps more golden,
The ivy greener, and the evening
Bird songs sadder than they were
Some years ago. The endless
Surge of new youth, sweeping over
The green, lifts upward not new
Faces, strange faces, but
The precious remembered faces we knew
Not long ago and, in illusion, see.

(The poem was sent in anonymously, with the sub-heading "To S. S. C.")
The Class Editor has had a bit of bad luck in losing her position in the Skennen-doa Rayon Corporation where she had been Personnel Director for nearly five years. The mill feels the business depression and is struggling to solve the problem of making rayon yarn at a cost that will be not greater than the selling price. It has cut down its payroll by reductions in wages and salaries and also by laying off many employees, and the first of May it decided to try to get along without an Employment Department. About two weeks after I left I went to the mill to see how it was progressing, and apparently I had never been missed! I am worrying a good deal about how to make both ends meet without any salary, but I hope some small job may turn up in the fall, if not before, to balance my budget, and in the meantime I am hugely enjoying a vacation.

My first solace was in being able to attend Anna Hoag's camp party at New Lisbon in perfect leisure, with no impending thought of Monday morning to disturb my serenity. Anna asked us from May 8th to 11th, and most of the guests accepted the dates literally, though Anna herself could not stay until the end because she had to report for jury duty early Monday morning in Media. As she was the only one of us who had had the experience of jury duty and as she has had it repeatedly she gave us interesting accounts of it all—being on civil cases and on criminal cases, being foreman, being on a disagreeing jury, and all the nice points of the conduct of the court.

Elizabeth Kirkbride and I drove to the party from Utica on Thursday and Friday through the Sauquoit and Chenango valleys, the Poconos, and along the right bank of the Delaware river, through all the phases of spring, from bare trees in the Poconos to dogwoods and lilacs further south. Ruth Porter was my companion on Monday from New Lisbon to Hartsdale, taking a roundabout route which avoided all large cities and brought us by a back way to the Goldmarks' home. Then Elizabeth took her place again two days later and we returned to Albany along the Albany Post Road through the apple blossoms of Columbia County.

The Goldmarks are delightfully located on a steep hill ten minutes' walk from the Hartsdale Station with a wooded view that is far from suggesting commuting distance from New York City. During the few years they have owned the place

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1895

*Class Editor:* Elizabeth B. Clark
(Mrs. Herbert L. Clark)
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

The class will be grieved to learn of the death of Katharine Lurman last February.

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1896

*Class Editor:* Abigail Camp Dimon
1411 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

It is with deep sorrow that the class will learn of the death of Faith Mathewson Huizinga on May 9th in Le Havre, Normandy. Faith had not been very well for a number of months, but sailed late in March for her beloved Paris. When she reached Le Havre she was not well enough to make the journey to Paris, and after five weeks she died there quietly. She is buried in Le Havre. She leaves a daughter, Kim, about eighteen years old, and her husband, both of whom were with her.
they have labored lovingly not only at adapting the house to their own tastes and needs but at gardening and at developing their three acres of land. Their old apple trees have been pruned and doctor ed and furnish lovely bloom in spring and enough apples to supply the most enthusiastic apple lovers with feasts throughout the winter. There is a plantation of small pines on the hillside; the garden was blossoming with masses of yellow primroses, mertensia, tulips, pansies, and other gay spring flowers; robins, wrens, song sparrows, gold finches, were feasting on the lawn and singing joyously in the trees.

There were nine at the New Lisbon party this year. Ruth Porter came from her busy life in Chicago, and combined with our party visits to her son, Fairfield, in New York and in Boston to Eliot and Marion and their new baby and her New England aunts. She told us about a trip they had taken to Mexico this winter and about her summer plans. They are building a yacht in Stamford, which will be ready about the middle of June to carry James and Ruth and a few friends to Great Spruce Head Island for the summer.

Katharine Cook was there in fine spirits after a successful operation for cataract in her right eye. She says it proved a simple experience and she hopes to have satisfactory vision as soon as she becomes used to her new glasses. Mary Hopkins drove down from New York Saturday morning, arriving in time for a late lunch, and the Goldmarks and Beth Fountain completed the tale.

Our combined resources did not bring out many news items for the class column. Eleanor Lattimore writes me that she has been appointed Assistant Professor of Sociology and Associate Director of the Curriculum in Social Work at the University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y. This curriculum is just being organized and she will enter upon her new duties in September. Elsa Bowman was in Bryn Mawr for the month of May substituting in Mathematics at the Shipley School.

1900

Class Editor: Louise C. Francis
(Mrs. Richard S. Francis)
Haverford, Pa.

All the members of 1900 will join in sympathizing with Daisy Browne in the death of her mother in April.

Marian Hickman Quattrone and her husband have just returned from a trip to Cuba and Mexico.

At the annual meeting of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, held in Chattanooga in May, Cornelia Halsey Kellogg was elected President. She had been Acting President for a year. There are forty-two thousand members of the organization in seventeen states. Hilda Loines also is deeply interested in gardens. She recently gave a lecture on Small Gardens at the Schenectady Garden Club. She says that all winter she has been swamped with League of Women Voters work, Unemployment Fund and Brooklyn Botanical Gardens. She plans to go to Lake George for the summer to recuperate and urges any classmates within hailing distance to stop and see her. She says the road there is good and is one of the main highways to Montreal and Lake Champlain. Her telephone number is Bolton 24.

1904

Class Editor: Emma O. Thompson
320 So. 42nd St., Phila., Pa.

The class has great cause to rejoice this year of 1931, because two daughters graduated from Bryn Mawr. Marguerite Gribi Kreutzberg's daughter, Robin, and Sue Swindell Nuckols' daughter, Margaret. We congratulate both generations. Patty, Sue, Mary James, and your Editor enjoyed an informal class reunion at the alumnae luncheon. So many 1905 and 1906 were back that it seemed almost as if we were undergraduates again.

One morning in May the newspaper announced in large headline type "Main Line Home Robbed! Mrs. Wilson Moorhouse's House Entered by a Sneak Thief and Valuable Jewelry Stolen!" Agnes Gillinder, Carson's daughter, Martha Gillinder Carson, who has been President of her class for the past two and one-half years, graduated from Hood College this June.

Margaret Ross Garner fell and broke her leg during the winter. She has recovered nicely and enjoys walking more than ever. Emma Fries is spending another summer in Europe; at present she is in Aberdeen, Scotland, delighting in the spring flowers. Dr. Mary James tells us a little about herself in the following letter. She hopes to sail for China the end of the summer.

"I was able, last fall, to take an interesting course in surgery at the University of Pennsylvania Graduate Medical School, and since then to delve a little into the alluring new field of mental hygiene. This spring I am living at the Institute of Mental Hygiene of the Pennsylvania Hospital (111 North 49th St., Phila., telephone Granite 1100), doing a little work here and going out to nearby hospitals for surgical clinics."
1905

Class Editor: ELEANOR LITTLE ALDRICH
(Mrs. Talbot Aldrich)
59 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

On Saturday, May 30th, a lovely summer day, 1905 began to arrive for its Twenty-sixth Reunion. Our headquarters was in Pembroke West, and, thanks to Caroline Chadwick-Collins' untiring labor and able management, we all found ourselves comfortably and delightfully placed, with ample space for ourselves and our wardrobes.

The Class Supper took place at 8 P. M. in Pembroke dining-room. There were forty-five of us, and we congratulated ourselves on the fact that—although we were the oldest class re-uning—we made a very sprightly and attractive appearance. Florance Waterbury was our toastmistress, competent, clever and witty. She was responsible for the toasts being a happy combination of the serious and the humorous. Nathalie Fairbank Bell gave an original and amusing monologue on the Mother and Daughter of Today. Louise Marshall Mallery took the sting out of Middle Age for us by the droll anecdotes she told. Nan Workman Stinson spoke feelingly of the Mother's point of view on Modern Education. Margaret Fulton Spencer made many of us envious of her big architectural achievements of which she spoke so modestly and lightly. Jane Shaw Ward gave a most absorbing talk on China. Alice Meigs Orr treated us to a short but spicy sample of her dry humor versus prohibition. Frances Eleanor Trowbridge sent us into gales of laughter anent the always popular subject of matrimony. Elsey Henry Redfield came back to earth in the guise of Little Eva to report on her impression of the world today. And Helen Rutgers Sturgis concluded the program with a serious and stimulating speech on the trend of the future.

So much native talent was on display at the delightful alumnae lunch that we barely had time to tidy up and get to our class meeting which was held at Caroline Chadwick-Collins' delightful house on Roberts Road. Class meeting was full of pep and repartee, but we will leave it to Margaret Nichols Hardenbergh to report more officially on just what took place there and about our reunion gift. About this time it began to rain, but our supper was too delicious and our company too beguiling for us to worry.

The rain was coming down in torrents when we were ready to start for Goodhart Hall to hear the Baccalaureate Ser-

mon. However, there were plenty of umbrellas and plenty of cars, and no downpour could swamp our spirits.

Monday morning dawned with the rain still continuing, but 1905 found that they could talk just as well—if not better—in doors, and it proved to be a very chatty, informal sort of morning. At one o'clock there was a luncheon at Mabel Austin Converse's attractive home in Rosemont.

For those who wanted to keep busy there was a tea in Pembroke where the re-uning classes met the Seniors and the picnic with 1906, 1907, and 1908 took place in Wyndham on account of the inclement weather. And by the way, 1905 is more than proud of all its college daughters. They're great girls.

Tuesday was what we always call a perfect Bryn Mawr day. As many of us were beginning to depart, it meant a great deal to take away the last impression of the campus bathed in sunshine and shadow with breezes gently rustling the ivy on the gray walls. The Garden Party had an ideal setting for those who came and those who merely watched. In the evening those of us who could still linger assembled in the Cloister Gardens to see Ruth Page. It was a wee bit chilly, but the surroundings were so enchanting and the dances so thrilling that we forgot to shiver.

Fortunately we had another fine day on Wednesday for the Commencement and the luncheon on Dalton Green. During the day the last of our Old Guard started homeward, back to families and careers and avocations in all the four corners of the country. But everyone agreed—and there did not seem to be a dissenting voice—that it had been a wonderful reunion, that we all were glad we'd come, and that we'd plan for an even larger reunion next time.

Let all due praise be given to Caroline Chadwick-Collins, our reunion manager, and her aides.

1906

Class Editor: RUTH ARCHBALD LITTLE
(Mrs. Halstead Little),
285 Forest Road, Englewood, N. J.

Dorothea Congdon Gates has been married to Mr. John de Koven Towner.

Ethel Bullock Beecher's daughter, Carol, has graduated this year from Bryn Mawr. The Class Baby, Mary Richardson Walcott's daughter, Molly, has graduated from Smith.

Laura Boyer will teach again this summer at the Wellesley Conference for Church Workers.
Louise Cruce Sturdevant has returned with her husband and daughter from St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, and is again living at 3006 P Street, Washington.

Ida Garrett Murphy is the Child Welfare Chairman for the Pennsylvania League of Women Voters.

Esther White Rigg has a second daughter, born in Australia a year and a half ago.

1907

Class Editor: Alice M. Hawkins,
Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

It was strangely familiar to see so many of the people who inhabited the campus in our time, drifting into the Inn for tea on Saturday afternoon. We could prove by naming names that we were easily recognizable. The campus, as always was lovely, its beauty very consciously savored by those of our date. We noted the marvelous addition of Wyndham, the fuller growth of trees and vines, and the judicious pruning accomplished since our last reunion. We had a class meeting to urge the swelling of the reunion gift and plan its disposition. The fine Common Room resounded to our laughter as we told stories of our day at our Class Dinner. Forty-one of us sat down together. We are proud of our Graduate Dean, our Pulitzer Prize winner, our one lawyer, our super-efficient Alumnae Secretary, and we made them try to tell us how it is done. One most serious interest is in the new generation. We listened to our class mothers of today's students. If from our point of view we are inclined to say with Shaw "youth is such a wonderful thing that it is too bad it is wasted on children," we are really inclined to believe that they choose their goals early and well, and go directly toward them. If we do not think their campus clothes suit the background, neither did ours. The proper garb has yet to be found. Late in the evening and under the trees in the morning we told each other of our professional and other activities, and showed pictures of sturdy children.

The Alumnae Meeting was of especial interest to those of us who have not been close to the College, and we voted for the Seven Year Plan, feeling it to be both daring and necessary. The Alumnae Luncheon with speeches on the theatre and college dramatics touched a very particular interest of ours. We were sorry not to hear Miss Park and would have stayed until supper time if she would have, though we appreciated her most humorous and graceful putting aside of the sober things on her mind. Eunice Schenck and Alice Hawkins entertained us delightfully at High Tea. We took great satisfaction in what has been done for the graduate students in Radnor and in the Dean's charming abode.

On Monday we went with 1908 to the Sedgeley Club in Fairmount Park, invited by Anne Vauclain and Myra Elliot Vauclain. It was most informal and enlivened by some time honored, but to us priceless stunts. No reporters followed our cheerful round. We visited the Philadelphia Museum in the afternoon, quite the most perfect in arrangement of any of our museums. We thought of the dingy Academy of our day where some of us first learned to look at pictures.

Great thanks are due to Esther and Alice and Eunice for all they did to plan for these days and print the Turtle's Progress. We missed many and were grateful to those who wrote us. Looking forward in 1907 to our 25th reunion seemed to be the end of the chapter. Now it seems to make the full tide. We are full of plans and mention the 35th and 50th reunions. Some stayed for Tuesday and Wednesday, but those days belong more to everyone.

We made some interesting attempts to appraise what college had done for us. It proved baffling. Somehow we are delighted when our pupils and children elect to come (and can get in) and we hope very much that these next years will bring us an opportunity to serve the college.

Elizabeth Pope Behr

1908

Class Editor: Margaret Copeland Blatchford
(Mrs. Nathaniel Blatchford)
3 Kent Rd., Hubbards Woods, Ill.
1908 began to blow into Rockefeller Hall, on the afternoon of Saturday, May 30th, for its twenty-third anniversary. A tea and class meeting were the first events, but the latter was decidedly lacking in its old-time vigor and passion because so few of us really understood the business in hand. Dorothy Straus, Myra, and Emily Fox seemed to be among the most intelligent.

The rest of us were so absorbed in discussing the various degrees of change visible in those around us, that poor Marjorie, our Chairman, had rather a tough time of it: "Just look at ——, she's hardly changed a bit!" "Would you ever know ——, she's gotten so fat!" "My dear, just look at ——, she's certainly dyed her hair." "White hair is so becoming to ——, don't you think?" "My,
how she's improved in looks!" ... etc., etc., etc.!

Saturday evening came our class supper at the tea house. We sat a long table on the terrace of the College Inn. The lovely flowers, the soft candle light, the dark trees above, and all the beautiful evening gowns, not to mention their more beautiful occupants, made a picture that 1908 will not soon forget.

Copey was the toastmistress and we agree with Martha that Copey's talent along this line should not have remained so long hidden under a bushel. She was splendid and succeeded in making almost everyone tell something!

The burden of most of our speeches was our children, more particularly "our beautiful boys" and how we drive them to and from school. However, we had with us Mabel Frehafer, one of our Ph.D.'s, now at Goucher; Terry, our dramatic celebrity, and two of our business women, Margarets Kent and Maynard, to add lustre to the occasion, while Mayone Lewis added a poetic touch. Fan, Meg and Anna Dunham were among those who had come from farthest. Milly and Louise Foley now live in Washington, so it took less than formerly for them to attend reunion this year. Rose Marsh was here but seemed to be in a hurry to return to Pittsburgh to report to Emma Guffey Miller upon the oratorical qualities of Peggy Barnes.

It was good to see sweet Margaret Franklin, who gave us all such a cordial invitation to visit her.

Lyd, Cad, Jack, Fatty Chambers and Mary Case were here, too, but those of us who lived or could stay near Bryn Mawr were rather inconstant at reunion. They were here, then suddenly they were nowhere! But not so Myra—she was here constantly to the last—doing and being so much—to make our reunion a success.

Among the many whom we'd hoped to see here and didn't were Josephine and Lou Hyman and Adelaide, who along with Terry is one of our own nationally known classmates.

On Sunday came the Alumnae Luncheon, with Terry as toastmistress—1908 felt very proud.

On Monday, Myra and Anne Vauclain entertained 1907 and 1908 at the Fairmount Park Club for lunch. It was a lovely party. Afterwards they took us to see the beautiful new Philadelphia Art Museum.

Monday evening 1905-6-7-8 united for a picnic supper at Wyndham. Myra and Natalie Fairbank furnished most of the entertainment and then we sang and cheered in the good old sentimental way. 1905 almost broke down when they heard those solemn heart-throbbing words, "Amo, amas, amat." All the classes seemed to enjoy it, but I'm sure that none loved it quite so much as we freshmen did.

Now we are scattered to the four winds, but I'm sure that those of 1908 who came to reunion left with a feeling of deep gratitude that they'd had sense enough to come. I feel, and I think many of us share this feeling, that I'd like to write a letter of thanks and appreciation to each one whose efforts made our reunion such a success, but most especially to Cad, to Marjorie, and to Myra.

1909

Class Editor: Helen Bond Crane
257 State St., Albany, N. Y.

The class will be saddened by the news that Emily Howson, who for some years has been professor of astronomy in Agnes Scott College, Georgia, died in an Atlanta hospital on June 6th, after an extended illness. We wish to express through the Bulletin our greatest sympathy to Emily's sister, Beatrice Howson, 1912, and to the other members of her family.

Bertha Ehlers writes: "I am going abroad on a shortish trip, sailing on the Tuscania July 10, and getting back on the Resolute September 3. I'll have a week in London, a few days in Paris, about three weeks in Switzerland and a few days in some ancient small German towns."

We have been remiss in not mentioning before that Evelyn Holt Lowry is president of the Bryn Mawr Club in New York. She writes: "My son is thirteen and expects to go to Milton Academy next fall; my daughter of ten is still at home. My mother and I have been building a house in Greenwich, Conn., where I expect to live and she will come for week-ends. Needless to say, the contracts, etc., were all let before this winter's depression set in. My other activities have been curtailed, but I have managed to continue singing with the Women's University Glee Club. Would that more of B. M. were in it."

"The class wishes to extend its sympathy to Anne Whitney, whose father died in the winter. Evelyn says that Anne has returned from her Porto Rico survey very brown. We still hope that we shall hear details of her work there."
Who says that the trivial details of class notes are of no value? One mother of an alumna who apparently reads the BULLETIN assiduously saw the note about Georgina’s electrical elevator device; she forthwith wrote to us, enclosing a letter to Georgina, to find out where she could get such a contrivance for her own use. We might become as useful as an Agony Column; perhaps, too, we might get commissions from manufacturers, to be applied to class collections and Alumnae Fund.

1911

Class Editor: Mary Case Pevear
(Mrs. C. Keith Pevear)
355 E. 50th St., New York City.

The class extends its sympathy to Norvelle Browne, whose father died in May. Helen Emerson writes that she is busily working as chairman of both the Summer School Committee and the Providence Garden Club.

Besides being domestic at frequent intervals, Margaret Prussing Le Vino is vitally interested in a most progressive school in Hollywood, a school, not to speed up the screen stars, but for children. Her interest in the films she describes as follows: “We work like blazes on a story, night and day, as the studio always wants everything done by noon of the next day. We divide the job and if there is research to be done, I do that and my husband works on the plot. He has plots all classified and simply manipulates situations like pieces on a chess board, all depending on the characters of the people in the story.”

Louise Russell is under a terrific strain; she and her sister have just bought a Chevrolet sedan and she is learning to drive in ten lessons on Death Ave., New York City.

Margaret Hobart Myers annually dons her academic gown and gives a course in May on church pageantry and drama for the senior class of the University in Sewanee.

1912

Class Editor: Elizabeth Pinney Hunt
(Mrs. Andrew D. Hunt)
Millbrook Lane, Haverford, Pa.

Carmelita Hinton expects to move into her new house in Weston, Mass., in June. She and the children have been busy making tiles for fire places, and carving posts for staircases.

The class sends its sympathy to Beatrice Howson, whose sister Emily died June 6th.

Gladys Edgerton writes: “I am in the wilds of the Watchung Mountains in a little village called Berkeley Heights, but my mail address is R. F. D., Scotch Plains, N. J.”

Helen Marsh’s address is Mrs. C. J. Martin, Box 304 A, Route 1, Sausalito, Marin Co., Calif., and that is all we know about it.

1916

Class Editor: Catherine S. Godley
768 Ridgeway Ave.,
Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The class extends its sincerest sympathy to Constance Dowd, whose father died on May 24th. Dr. Dowd had been ill since January.

Dorothy Deneen Blow went to Cincinnati in May for the General Conference of the Association of Junior Leagues of America, of which she is vice-president. Owing to everyone’s crowded schedule the only one of her classmates who saw her was Helen Holmes Carothers.

Larie Klein Boas writes that she is cherishing a fond hope of coming east next fall. Aside from depressions and bumper crops her life in the west flows on evenly and pleasantly. She has taken a house in Palo Alto for the summer and will be near enough to the Hoovers to drop in and borrow an egg when the occasion demands. She saw Mildred McCay Jordan when motoring through Redlands and found Milly still her gay conversational self. Larie wants to know what has become of Esther Kelly and we give her with the latest information.

Esther Kelly Seibels has four children ranging in age from six to twelve and lives in Birmingham. She says that Betty Washburn, the only one of her classmates whom she has seen at all recently, was much impressed with the southern accent which has evidently crept upon her down in “Ole Alabam.” She and her family had a fine winter owing to the fact that they had finished up all the contagious diseases in previous years. Esther sees Lilla Worthington Kirkpatrick whenever Lilla returns to her home town, a Lilla now as thin as a shadow and thrilled with her job. Esther sends her love to the class.

1917

Class Editor: Bertha Clark Greenough
203 Blackstone Blvd., Providence, R. I.

Connie Morss Fiske brought three hunters down to Providence the middle of May for the Jacob Hill Horse Show.
She captured a first in pair jumping, a second and third in two classes of hunters and a fourth in the final event of the show, hunt teams of three. Con- nie’s other great interest, I had been told, was aviation, so I was interested to see an article in the June issue of the Junior League magazine entitled “An Autogiro Takes Off.” It is a description of her trip as the passenger in the Socony Auto- giro demonstration flight from the Bos- ton Airport in April.

The new address list disclosed the fact hitherto unknown to your class editor that Monica Barry O’Shea is now Mrs. Nick- olas Murray. She is still in New York and still in the advertising game.

Lyd Steuart wrote me a while ago that in 1930 she went on a wonderful Medi- terranean cruise with Mrs. W. H. Dunn, the friend with whom she lives on a Vir- ginia mountaintop. This year “relative reading has proven as interesting and en- lightening and as much fun as the trip itself.”

Best wishes to you all for the summer and do write me and tell me where you are and what amusing and interesting things you are doing.

1919

Class Editor: Marjorie Remington Twitchell (Mrs. Pierreport Twitchell)
Setauket, N. Y.

A few statistics: Our class consists at present of 118 members. Of that num- ber 80 are married, 38 unmarried. We have 62 boys and 68 girls. Four fami- lies give us each three boys; three fami- lies have three girls apiece. Eleven families possess two boys apiece, and thir- teen have two girls apiece. Twenty-seven have one or more of each kind. And Enid Macdonald Winters and Marjorie Martin Johnson each have four children.

Of teachers we have seventeen, six exec- tive secretaries; of social workers or similar workers, seven. We have one each, maker of architectural models, in- terior decorator, museum curator, in the nursery business, and two professional writers. We have two doctors and three Ph.D.’s. If anyone can add to these sta- tistics, the additions will be most wel- come. As far as known the names of those having Ph.D.’s are Elizabeth Hur- lock, Ph.D., 1924; Margaret Gilman, Ph.D., 1924; Jean Wright, Ph.D., 1929.

As to states, Pennsylvania leads with 27 of the class living there. New York comes next with 20, of whom 15 live in New York City; Massachusetts has 12, Illinois 9, Connecticut 8, New Jersey 5. There are 4 in California, 3 each in Ohio and Missouri, with Paris and Canada ty- ing them also with 3. North Carolina, Maryland, Virginia and England have each two. One each resides in West Vir- ginia, New Mexico, New Hampshire, Michigan, Delaware, Washington, and Washington, D. C., Kansas, Iowa, Indiana and Wisconsin.

Among our 62 boys is Eleanor Mar- quand Forsyth’s son, George Allan, born February 17th. She says: “We moved three doors down the street to a house enough bigger to contain him as well as his very active sisters. The moving was done by two unemployed with a wheelbar- row! . . . My husband returns to his ex- cavating in Angers (France) this summer and I am hoping to take a ‘mother’s holi- day’ and join him for a month.” Eleanor’s new address is 25 Alexander Street, Princeton, N. J. From Marjorie Rem- ington Twitchell: One Wednesday in May, when I was in the midst of an energetic cleaning of closets, the tele- phone rang and my husband casually in- quired if Rem and I would care to fly to Washington with him that afternoon! I left closet, tea parties, all duties and was ready in an hour! The trip down (actual flying time, two hours) was lovely, but the trip back two days later was thrilling for we ran into a storm; flew through clouds and over clouds, finally climbing to 10,000 feet.

The letter from Helene Johnson is con- tinued here:

“I spent nine months with my sister in Meshed and then we, her mother-in- law and I, returned again to the West, going out of Persia via Teheran, Mesopotamia, Arabia and Syria. There I took a cargo boat to New York on which I voyaged for about several weeks, going to Smyrna, Constantinople (where I saw Dot Chambers), up into the Black Sea to Constanza in Roumania, Athens, Oran in Algeria, Horta in the Azores, and finally New York where I horrified the people who came down to meet me by unconcernedly marching off the train (I had actually landed in Providence) in skirts up to my knees (when everyone’s else were down to their ankles), a small army of porters bearing bundles of rugs, hold-alls from which popped sheets, pil- low-cases, fur-lined slippers and all the paraphernalia of what we called “Travel- ing on the road,” and an especially dreadful wash-bowl from which I had not been parted for a year and a half, and could not bring myself to cast away. After all, I had come in one sense, di- rectly from the desert but you just don’t
expect people to appear that way in the Grand Central Station and I shall never do it again!

"The next two years, I much enjoyed acting as the Executive Secretary to the Chicago Branch of the English-speaking Union and would probably still be endeavoring to 'promote good feeling between the peoples of the English-speaking countries' if a friend of mine hadn't tempted me with an offer of a six weeks' motor trip through Italy in the spring of 1928. I expected to be back again in the United States in July of that year, but I haven't returned yet and now doubt if I can ever save enough money to buy a ticket! Once over here, there is a fatal fascination, and besides, I find that I see more of my friends here than I ever did at home. Becky Wyman was here last year and the year before. Fifie Peabody last year—I saw Louise Wood at the Opera one night—have seen Helen Reid once or twice and missed Georgia Bailey twice. I think if I stay long enough I shall see all of 1919 eventually which would be the next best thing to getting back to my 15th reunion."

1920

Class Editor: Mary Porritt Green
(Mrs. Valentine J. Green)
433 E. 51st St., New York City.

Millicent Carey reports: "I am planning to go for three weeks to the Yale Summer School of Education, and after that to spend a month motoring with my family in New Hampshire and Canada. (This is my idea of really exciting news!!) Jule Buck and I now live a few doors from each other and I often see her very active and enterprising sons organizing gang warfare in the street! Ballou has organized both a strike and a B. M. Summer School committee in New Haven."

Lois Kellogg Jessup writes: "I can't think of anything interesting to tell you of the Jessups. We are moving to New York in the fall (544 E. 86th St.). This summer we are taking a flying trip to France in July—two days in Paris and back on the same boat (because we get the trip free in return for two lectures delivered by Phil on board ship, eastbound!). Milly is making an enormous success of the Brearley."

Virginia Park Shook writes: "Your postal wrests from me the news of a third son, Billy, born last August 14th. The oldest boy will be eight this week. If the government would endow us for each baby, I'd have one every two years. I play a little contract and golf, try to make some impression on my boys, who seem to have been born savages and get gradually worse. The husband is the head of the house and we are all as happy as can be."

Persistent inquiries brought forth the following from Isabel Arnold Blodgett: "Yes, I have one more child, a daughter of two and a quarter, named Margaret, who is, of course, the joy of my life. She is very healthy and I guess very modern, because she seems to prefer telling me what to do to having me tell her. I wish I had more news as I do enjoy reading everybody else's."

And at last some news from Nashville by the way of Martha Jane Lindsay: "I have twiddled my thumbs for years—but I haven't cooled my heels, for I run from morning until night—doing nothing. But if you want this column to sound right you might say that Cornelia Keeble (Mrs. Andrew Ewing) is just completing her third successful season as Business Manager of the Nashville Little Theatre. Miriam Brown Hibbits has been giving a series of lectures at the local Y. W. C. A. on Child Psychology. And then if you are still lacking news you can pad the column by saying that I am heading a committee to make a drive for the thirteenth season of the Nashville Symphony Orchestra (which hard times are going to make unlucky, besides the '13'), but I don't want the publicity unless it will help you." (Thank you.)

Polly Chase Boyden writes: "Seem to be divorced at the moment. Published a book of poetry (Corvici Friede) that somebody on the Bulletin ought to get busy and review. Leaving for Santa Fé as soon as I get this apartment off my hands."

Margaret Ballou Hitchcock, with a truly compassionate feeling for the class editor, writes: "Because I, too, have been class editor and know its joys and sorrows, I shall take my pen in hand to supply you with 'news'. This year I have had a full-time job teaching English in Mrs. Foote's School in New Haven. I have also been president of the New Haven Bryn Mawr Club and worked on the local Bryn Mawr Summer School Committee. In between times I have taken care of my two children and given an eye to the housekeeping. In March I visited several progressive schools in New York and found them all interesting if occasionally somewhat startling. I stayed with Millicent Carey in her swell Beekman Terrace Apartment. I saw Phoebe's two big beautiful children and had a grand time seeing old friends gen-
eraly. We have rented a house in Woods Hole for part of the summer. The rest of the time I shall be with my mother in Marblehead.

Katherine Clifford Howell answered our frantic appeal for news by coming around to see us when on a flying visit to New York from Baltimore. She has three children, spends her entire summer in Maine every year, sings in the Junior League Glee Club. Gertrude Steele joins her in the latter.

Margaret Littell Platt did promise to send in a report of her various activities but it has failed to appear, so we will report from our own observation that she has two most entrancing daughters, the younger one a replica of Margie; and the older one about to go under Milicent's care. She has rented a studio in which, we gather, she is designing murals for bathrooms, etc., for vast houses in Long Island.

1923

Class Editor: Ruth McAneny Loud
325 East 72nd St., New York City.

Katharine Raht writes that after three years of isolation administering French verbs to football men, she hopes to meet everyone she knows this summer. She will be at the Little Theatre School in Gloucester, Mass.

Katharine Strauss Mali and her husband are having a three-week jaunt in "France, Belgium, England and way stations." Then Oyster Bay for the summer, after June 15th.

Louise Affelder Davidoive and her husband are spending the entire summer in Russia, to make a study of certain cultural and industrial centers. Louise will concentrate especially on Child Welfare conditions, as she is doing volunteer work along these lines for the League of Women Voters and other groups.

Margaret Hussey will be at Barnstable, Mass., for the summer with hospitable inclinations.

1924

Class Editor: Beth Tuttle Wilbur
(Mrs. Donald Wilbur)
15 Shaler Lane, Cambridge, Mass.

Connie Lewis, after a long absence, reappears in the pages of the Bulletin. "Little to report except that last year I did manage to get the coveted M. A. in Fine Arts at Columbia. This year, the last week in June, I am to be married to Captain Herbert Gibson, U. S. Army, and sail for the Philippine Islands in August. For the most part I shall be there awaiting visitors from the other hemisphere. Several classmates have already been to ticket agencies, so I have hopes."

Katharine Kalbfleisch writes: "I'm playing golf most of the time; sounds funny, doesn't it, when I had to 'roof' at college! Am also running the Thrift Shop, for the Associated Charities, and being Secretary of the Red Cross, the Golf Association and the First Aid Club. I'm very sorry now that I took so much Pre. Med. work instead of Social Service, as the latter would be so much more useful now."

Janet Lawrence Adams reports that her children are all well now and expecting to summer on a ranch. Her leisure has been spent modelling under Caroline Risque.

Tots Gardner Butterworth has moved from the south to Chestnut Hill, where her address is 30 E. Springfield Ave., Chestnut Hill, Pa.

The list of those whose names and activities should have been listed in the present Bulletin had they responded to the editor's urgent pleas is as follows: Louise Howitz, Betty Ives, Mary Louise Kirk Wilson, Sue Leeuwitz.

1925

Class Editor: Blit Mallet Conger
(Mrs. Frederic Conger)
325 E. 72nd St., New York City.

The class sends its very deepest sympathy to Carrie Remak, who lost her mother in May.

We were pretty set up by 1911's notes in the May Bulletin. I tell you, it's quite a triumph if "someone's nice picket fence in the Class of 1925" can interest 1911 more than "Margaret Hobart Myers' lovely home in Sewanee and her five sweet children."

This month we have two new babies to report! Rachel Foster Manierre has a little daughter who was born the end of April and has been named Almeda for Rachel's mother. And Hilda Cornish Coates has a second son, Edward Cornish Coates. He is about seven months old now, so you see how quick we are on the uptake.

Peggy Boydén Magoun's husband has been made exchange professor to France for a year and the whole family is sailing in June. They have a cottage at Houlgate, Normandy, for the summer, will be at Strasbourg this winter and just outside of Munich next summer. Peggy says she will welcome Bryn Mawr at any time. Her address is Morgan and Co., Paris.

We still have lots of news to brighten the fall issues, but now for Reunion! It was wonderful—the nicest and quietest

Dot Lee Haslam was a splendid manager and gave us a delicious supper on Wyndham lawn Saturday night after which we went to Senior Singing. And, by the way, college has hardly gone to the dogs at all. The undergraduates sang very well and even called on us for songs, thereby proving that they were just as charming and delightful as they looked (in their shorts and overalls). And after they had gone, '24, '27 and '25 sat on the steps and sang everything for hours. Then we watched the Seniors scampering like maniacs and throwing all their education into the bonfire.

On Sunday morning we were officially visited by our class baby, Mimi Coates, aged two and a half, in a yellow dress and sunbonnet, quite the most alluring thing on earth. We had a very orderly class meeting, where we decided to give the interest of our memorial fund for Sue for the next five years to the President of the College. She can use it wherever it is most needed and will announce it each year as the Susan Schober Carey Memorial Fund. We also decided to start a fund for New-Book Room books as a memorial to Beth Dean. Betty Smith was unanimously re-elected class collector, and Kay McBride was forced to be reunion manager for 1936.

The big Alumnae Meeting with the Seven Year Plan and what-not, was reminiscent of the dear old Goodhart Drive days. It does seem wrong for us to go on eating and dressing and enjoying life when College is simply sobbing for a Library Wing and Science Building, and new dormitory and bigger salaries.

After Alumnae Luncheon everyone dashed for trains, and that was all for another five years. But Reunion was lots of fun and very encouraging—we all looked awfully nice and even neater than when we were in college and 1907 mistook us for undergraduates, although our class tree now reaches Taylor windows and has outgrown its red hair-ribbon.
glad to see everybody else, and that hardly anybody had changed much in appearance, and that we all (plus, we hope, several who were sadly missed this time) will surely meet again, under our own little five-year plan, at our Tenth.

1927

Class Editor: Ellenor Morris
Berwyn, Pa.

The small group of 1927 which gradually collected on the campus on Saturday, May 20th, could hardly be dignified by the name Reunion, as applied to those vast hordes of 1905, '06, '07 and '08, not to mention '24, '25 and '26, who were also out in force. Corrine Chambers and Ruth Rickaby Darmstadt motored down from New York, arriving just in time for lunch with a very lonely Reunion manager, who was more than cheered by their arrival. During the afternoon, Ellenor Parker, Aggie Pearce and Peggy Brooks put in an appearance, and we settled ourselves on the third floor of Merion, with the august members of 1924 filling all space on the two floors below.

We decided to forego the class dinner in favor of a picnic on Wyndham lawn, and it turned out a great success with nineteen people present. Besides the six of us who were staying at College there were Madeleine Pierce Lemmon, Dot Irwin Headly, Connie Jones, Natalie Longfellow, Ellen Haines, Freddie de Laguna, E. Norton, Jan Seeley, Sara Pinkerton, Gordon Schoff, Gertrude Richman Hoffman, Elsie Nachman Alter and Jessie Hendrick. A class meeting was held with Corrine Chambers in the chair, and Dot Irwin Headly was elected the next Reunion manager. The resignation of Sara Pinkerton as class collector was accepted with regret, and Dorothy Meeker was elected in her place. It was voted that there should be a life membership in the class of $20 payable at one time. This is not at all compulsory, and those who wish may continue in the old method of $1.00 a year, payable every two years.

We then retired to Senior singing and being called upon, we rendered "When Betsy Was Young and Alarming," with much enthusiasm and spirit. After the Seniors left we rushed to the steps with '24 and '25 ('26 was still at class dinner) and sang lustily until the Senior bonfire. What remained of the evening was spent very satisfactorily in the Deanery Garden with much chat and gossip, which was continued under the roof of Merion until very small hours. Take heed, Q you foolish ones who come not to Reunion! It were better to be there to render an account of yourselves than to have your deeds left to be heralded by the tongues of classmates!

The next morning we had four class children on display. Mad Pierce Lemmon brought her twin daughters, Nancy and Jane, aged fifteen months, with light curly hair, enormous brown eyes and the most beguiling smiles; and Dot Irwin Headly brought Jonathan, very sturdy in little white breeches, and small sister, Betsy Anne, who is still in the being-carried-about stage, and very cute and fat.

Dot Meeker appeared for a few moments during the morning and Lu Austin came for the Alumnae Luncheon. Jessie Hendrick and Freddie de Laguna also reappeared for that function, after which we all packed up and departed again, "out, out in the great wide world."

A proposal was made by Peggy Brooks and agreed to by all present that a complete class list with all married names and addresses to date should be brought out. These can be obtained by writing to the class editor and will probably be ready by the time this Bulletin is out. The cost will depend on the number of people ordering them, but probably will not exceed twenty-five cents. Please send any changes in names or addresses to the editor immediately.

Altogether the Reunion was great fun, and we hope that when 1936 comes around a great many more of us will come.

The Reunion manager wishes to thank everybody who replied to her letter, and to say that if said letter was not received by anyone it was due to an incorrect address in the class list.

The following notes were gleaned, mostly from Reunion and partly from replies sent in:

K. Adams is engaged to Mr. William Lusk, a son of either '96 or '97. She has a job in New York and has been living at the Bryn Mawr Club.

Jane Sullivan Curtis has a son named Michael. She is going abroad this summer.

Algy Whiting has got an M. A. at Radcliffe, and is now heading for a Ph.D. This summer she is going abroad as guide and chaperon to the Statler heiress.

Freddie de Laguna published a boy's book this winter. It is called "The Thousand March" and tells of a boy's adventures with Garibaldi. She is going to Alaska again this summer with her mother and brother to excavate for Eskimo and Indian remains. For next winter she has a job at the University of Pennsylvania Museum.
Tommy Wyckoff is engaged to a man, name unknown to us, whom she met in Africa and who lives in Canada.

Al Matthews Huse and her husband are living in Switzerland.

Sara Pinkerton is to be married on June 27th to Mr. James Fisher Irwin and will be at home after August 1st at 2741 North 46th Street, Bala, Philadelphia, Penna.

Natalie Longfellow has a job at Miss Winsor's School in Boston, teaching arithmetic and spelling.

Jean Leonard has gone to Rome with Frances Frenaye.

Lizzie Gibson is abroad and also Mary Hand Churchill.

Eleanor Waddell Stephens has a son, George Myers Stephens, Jr., one year old, whose various demands prevented her appearing at Reunion. She is living in Asheville, N. C.

Edie Quier is very busy with golf tournaments. Her records are a source of much pride to the class, and are familiar to everyone in more exalted columns than these.

Ursula Squier Reimer was unable to bring the class baby to Reunion, as they were at that time visiting in Tennessee.

Heery Parker is very busy with her job at Radcliffe. Next year she is going to have the exalted position of assistant to the Dean.

Agnes Mongan is working in the Fogg Museum. She didn't get down for reunion, but came to commencement Wednesday to see her sister graduate.

Julia Lee has got her forestry degree from Yale, and next year is to have a fine job involving some form of forestry in Virginia on the estates of one Henry Ford, no less!

Ruth Miller Spillman has a son, Robert Arnold, born on May 21st.

Sally Jay Hughes has gone to Newport for the summer with her family, which includes two children.

Ruth Rickaby Darmstadt is still managing the "The Sportswoman." She says she often sees Elena Aldcroft, who is now Mrs. Robert Kohler, and just as gorgeous looking as ever.

Peggy Brooks has given up her job at Best's, and having just returned from a trip out west is retiring to Vermont for the summer.

Aggie Pearce and "Bibbett" Duncan have excellent jobs in connection with the Pekin Union Medical College, 61 Broadway.

Martha Frances Slaughter Hilgeman has a daughter, born on March 20th.

Martha writes that she is a good-sized lass, having weighed 9½ lbs. at birth.

Bina Day Deneen was married April 30th to Mr. Thomas V. House, 4th.

1928

Class Editor: Cornelia B. Rose, Jr. 333 E. 68th St., New York City.

This month we have been slightly more fortunate in the way of details. The newspapers carried the announcement of Louise Wray's wedding on May 6 to Cavaliere Ufficiale Alessandro Moro, of Padua, in the Basilica of Sant' Antonio, in Padua. Cavaliere Ufficiale Moro was graduated from the University of Padua and the Institute of Politics and Economics in Venice. He was an officer in the Italian Army and a member of the Italian Military Mission in America. In 1928 he was a member of the Italian delegation at the International Conference for Aeronautics in Washington.

Bertha Alling sends word of her marriage to take place—which will have taken place—on June 6 to Mr. Charles Henry Brown, who is an Amherst graduate. After July 1 they will be at home at 809 Lake Avenue, Wilmette, Ill. Bertha has been working and hopes to keep on. She has been conducting groups of 200 people around Chicago and its environs and making money at it. She is also the Travel Editor for the Junior League magazine. Bertha reports that Alice Bonnewitz Caldwell visited her for a few days and will be in Newport all summer. Ruth Holloway is also coming east for the summer to be with her family in Lee, Mass. Edwina Litsinger Smith is living near Bertha and sees her often.

Barby Loines Dreier writes that she is going to be at Rollins College again next winter and is looking forward to it. She and Ted are leaving their son with one of its grandmothers and going to the Surette School at Concord for a month beginning June 21. After that Barby will be with Ted III at Martha's Vineyard.

The engagement of Jo Young to Everett Needham Case has been announced. He is a Princeton graduate and is connected with the General Electric Co. They are to be married in the latter part of June.

1930

Class Editor: Olivia Phelps Stokes 2408 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Edith Grant has kindly sent us news of our class members that she and Joy Dickerman ran into in the Orient.
Hannah Ban spent the winter in the St. Luke’s Hospital School of Nursing in Tokyo.

Vaung-Tsien Bang was married on January 1st to T. H. Chou, an electrical engineer whom she knew in America where he worked and studied. They live in Shanghai where “Whiz” does editorial work for a weekly paper, “The China Critic,” and teaches English in two colleges.

John Latane Bissell is the proud name of our class baby. His modest mother says he is “pretty good looking.”

Edith Baxter is thrilled with the family case work she is doing in the Bowery as a fellow of the Charity Organization Society and also with the study she does at the N. Y. School of Social Work.

Connie Cole has a job with the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

We had the pleasure of calling on Charlotte Farquhar Wing in her charming apartment in New Haven the other day. Charlotte seems to be kept busy with the musical and literary interests of her husband, but she also manages to find time to go antiquing with Jean Parks, ex-’30, who lives with her husband (whose name, Donald A. Davis, had escaped us) in Danbury where he carries on Jean’s father’s business.

Joan Prentice, also ex-’30, really is teaching English to little Siamese boys and seems to love it. She also writes thrilling tales of elephant herds.

1931

Class Editor: Evelyn Waples
Wayne, Pa.

At the last class meeting held on June 1st, the following officers were elected: President, Elizabeth Baer, Timonium, Maryland; Vice-President and Treasurer, Mary Frothingham, 157 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass.; Secretary, Marion Turner, Parkton, Md.

Virginia Burdick was chosen as class collector; Elizabeth Baer, representative for the Alumnae Council, which is to meet in Baltimore in November; Evelyn Waples, class editor; Virginia Shryock was appointed manager for the Reunion, which is scheduled to take place in 1932. The class voted to give not only the traditional $100 as a contribution to the Students’ Loan Fund, but also $100 toward the fund which is being raised to purchase new microscopes for the Minor Biology Laboratory.
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Kindly mention Bryn Mawr Alumnae Bulletin
Last Call!

For reasons too obvious and painful to mention, a great many persons are putting off the question of a summer holiday as long as possible, debating with themselves whether they can afford to take, or not to take, a vacation.

By the time this notice appears, it will have become quite clear to a number of these persons, or to their wives or husbands, that not to get away from work for a few weeks would be highly imprudent.

To any who are still undecided whether to go at all, or where to go, Back Log Camp, now in full swing once more, modestly recommends itself as a place admirably suited to meet the needs of those who are looking either for a strenuous or a restful holiday. Members of the family that runs the Camp who will be there this summer and are connected with Bryn Mawr include three graduates, one professor, one undergraduate, and a subfreshman, to say nothing of our famous cook, Susan Rivers.

Letters of inquiry should be addressed to
Mrs. Bertha Brown Lambert (Bryn Mawr, 1904)
Indian Lake
New York

Other references
Dr. Henry J. Cadbury
Haverford, Penna.

Mrs. Anna Hartshorne Brown (Bryn Mawr, 1912)
Westtown, Penna.

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Kindly mention Bryn Mawr Alumnae Bulletin
THE OPENING OF COLLEGE

November, 1931
Form of Bequest

I give and bequeath to the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, the sum of $______________ dollars.
EDITORIAL

Centuries ago Saint Thomas Aquinas prayed for the grace "fervently to desire, wisely to search out, and perfectly to fulfill..." "Of all that thou requirest us to do, grant us the knowledge, the desire, and the ability, so that we may so fulfill it as we ought." The words by their very fitness to the present situation were both an illumination and a challenge when Miss Park used them at the opening of College this year. Even in the space of four months the situation has changed in a sick world, and things that could be taken for granted at Commencement have shifted their values now. The campus is as aloof and lovely as ever, the friendly contacts are the same; the students hurry by in their own youthful absorption, and yet each one must face squarely the challenge that Bryn Mawr like all other liberal colleges faces at this moment, and that Miss Park put to the students so definitely in her opening speech. The college, she told them, is what they make it; if they themselves can put enough into it to show that after all certain immaterial values are permanent, that "the liberal college is a factor in building up and maintaining civilization," if they, out of what is offered to them, gain "the knowledge, the desire and the ability..." "wisely to search out and perfectly to fulfill," education of the type that Bryn Mawr gives them is abundantly justified. And yet the burden does not rest on the college or the undergraduates alone. In the July Bulletin there is a very specific outline of the Plan, carefully devised by the Alumnae and showing, in its turn, "knowledge, desire and ability," which indicates the share that the Alumnae propose to assume, as soon as the time is ripe, in the problem of helping the College to maintain itself—in difficult and lean years as well as in prosperous ones. It is a plan worth studying and worth thinking about, and grows in significance if we believe with Miss Park, "that what the liberal college has to offer, always useful, always a factor in building up and maintaining civilization, becomes more important and more useful when that civilization is halted."
PRESIDENT PARK SPEAKS AT THE OPENING OF COLLEGE

There are certain times when it is a pleasure to be allowed to speak for Bryn Mawr and never more so than at the beginning of the year when as an earlier comer I can welcome both the faculty and students who return to an old stamping ground and those others to whom in both a mental and physical sense we are fresh fields and pastures new. In particular it is a personal as well as an official welcome which we unitedly give to Professor Donnelly, Professor Tennent and Professor Hart, all three back after their holiday years. Professor Tennent has lectured and carried on research work as Exchange Professor at the University of Tokyo, Professor Hart has spent the year as investigator in charge of the study of changes in American attitudes and interests for President Hoover’s Committee on Social Trends, and Professor Donnelly has prefaced a summer of work in England on her beloved Eighteenth Century with a sweeping circuit through Egypt and the Near East, Greece and Sicily. Those of us who missed them every day last year rejoice that Bryn Mawr is not beginning without them, and venture to say this although they are perhaps still moving through distant sights and sounds, by pagodas and pyramids, even now more real to them than our voices or the classrooms whose doors fly open so promptly to engulf them.

But even for travellers from Java and Constantinople, Bryn Mawr is not so bad a place to come back to! And in spite of this summer’s heat, in spite of the Japanese beetle theoretically chewing his way from Wyndham to Radnor, in spite of new water pipes laid all over the campus, as you may see by the ribbons of infant grass which now mark the summer’s digging, we look fairly green and fairly trim. Our only disfigurement is—alas!—the slashing to a greater width and a straighter line of our quiet piece of the Gulph Road, which has kept the look of a country lane from—I dare say—the day when Washington marched down it till this year. The college has lost a great oak tree which grew behind Denbigh, and in the early mornings the inhabitants of Denbigh and Merion will probably lose a century of sleep between them, if I may use the New York Times form of calculation which announced yesterday that seven hundred years of sleep had been made up by the people of New York when Eastern Standard Time was reinstated by a thirteen-hour night.

The College opens with full halls, and in a very difficult year for many families and many individuals its numbers are only slightly lower than last year—eight fewer undergraduates but six more graduates.

We welcome to our upper reaches 25 resident fellows and 26 scholars. The five travelling fellows whose appointment you applauded in this hall last March and a fifth, one of the two Helen Schaeffer Huff Fellows in Physics, have all gone off to Europe on their various missions, and in return five foreign scholars—from Great Britain, France, Germany, Spain and Poland—have reached Bryn Mawr. The second of the two Helen Schaeffer Huff Fellows and the special fellow in Social Economy are distinguished Russian women.

The Freshman Class numbers exactly 100 which will make next week’s work in statistics easy even when the mathematics must be undertaken by a Latinist. Its upper fifth comes into college with high school records and the proud words of principals and head-mistresses and with examination averages over 80; and only a hair’s breadth below stands the name of the Chinese Scholar of the year, an achieve-
ment so remarkable that I must mention it even in an advance edition of the Freshman and Graduate statistics of next week. The Freshman Class, not yet the graduate students, have passed before me and I can testify to an impression of beauty, intelligence and virtue—to use the words accompanying a decoration once given to a Bryn Mawr graduate by the Sultan of Turkey. Beauty will be convenient at May Day, intelligence is always handy in the class-room and virtue will be a comfort to the Executive Board of the Self Government Association.

Our great and notable loss of the year is the discontinuance of the Thorne School. In some future year and under a happier financial star I trust it will re-open its door (although technically it no longer has one) and send its little processions across the campus to the Gymnasium or join the college with its delightful May Day contributions. The school has not only sent its graduates to Bryn Mawr and elsewhere and given us a European Fellow but it has made a contribution of value to the experimental side of American education. I trust that at some time a detailed account of that contribution can be written and made available to everyone interested in education. The happy freedom of the children, the vigorous initiative of their work, their frank interest and curiosity, the grace and directness of their drawing, dancing and acting we all recognized and admired. The headmistress, Miss Frances Browne, has been appointed Head of the Lower School of Milton Academy, and the Assistant Headmistress, Miss Baechle, is Director of the Academic Work at the Wheeler School in Providence.

During the year in which I was a student at the American School in Athens my great aunt took the occasion to make the then rather difficult journey to Greece and to pay me a visit. There was, as it happened, in that particular year a wave of anti-Russian feeling in Athens which finally swelled one afternoon into a riot in Constitution Square. A mob broke into and destroyed one of the newspaper offices, surged toward the palace, was driven back and finally fired on by the troops and retreated, leaving several of its number and several more innocent bystanders dead on the pavement. I had been caught on the outskirts of the crowd, had run to cover with the rest and turned up an hour later in great excitement mingled with some satisfaction at my aunt’s hotel which faced the square. When I opened the door she advanced to meet me with a face of horror and said, “Marion, I am convinced there is a mouse in this room.”

Now if Prime Minister MacDonald or Finance Minister Bruening or President Hoover were here they might conceivably think that our modest stir of this morning was of a piece with my great aunt’s excitement over her mouse years ago. They might, if they were given to rhetoric, say something like this: “How can you justify the inattention to screaming headlines and the black truths behind them today at Bryn Mawr and on similar mornings at other colleges and Universities in America, these casual openings of the college year at a moment when it is no figure of speech to say that civilization is rocking on its foundations? The problems of unemployment, of reduced production and consumption, of postponed disarmament stand actually as close to each of you as this morning’s perplexities over the choice of a course or the arrangements for a week-end. The world, and America with it, is full of disappointment, of baffled plans, indeed of starvation and despair. And you study the classics!”

Mr. MacDonald and Herr Bruening and Mr. Hoover do not as a matter of fact say anything like this; we ourselves are more often the doubters; we ourselves wish to frame some statement of our position, some apologia for our apparent aloofness. How
can a liberal college justify itself in the midst of chaos?—not founded to prepare directly for the useful trades and skills, carrying the work of the professional student only through the more elementary stages, educating a few people, and those slowly, in theory, in processes of thought, in information not directly applicable to the moment— is not the liberal college cut out for the seven fat years, not for the seven years of famine? I asked myself this question again and again in the weeks before the armistice in 1918 when I went directly from Bryn Mawr, where the ordinary round of language, science, and philosophy was going to, to Simmons College in Boston where every student was working overtime to prepare herself for immediate usefulness in a canteen or hospital kitchen or as a laboratory technician in biology or chemistry, where the senior class of the secretarial school was graduated in early May so that it might go down en masse to the government offices in Washington.

My final answer to my own question and the answer of liberal colleges to the same question since has been something like this. It is because we believe that what the liberal college has to offer, always useful, always a factor in building up and maintaining civilization, becomes more important and more useful when that civilization is halted. Formal education first began, we all know, when the facts which the individual required in order to keep himself afloat became so many and so hard to get at, the ideas became so complex, that he needed the help of other individuals who knew more than he, of books which represented the contributions of others still toward his problem, later on of scientific apparatus which provided a shortcut to the solution he needed to reach. That is the line of Bryn Mawr’s descent. That is the kind of help which such colleges as Bryn Mawr have attempted to offer the men and women, relatively few, who could compass the needed time for quiet training. It is true that some experiences of life can be understood only by going through them, but it is possible, for instance, to collect and store away a good deal of information which may bear on what you must inevitably meet, to learn ways of dealing with simple questions which can be applied to more complex ones, to devise ways to act when more than one quantity in the problem is unknown to you. A more academic illustration can be found in the first few lines of the Testament of Beauty—“Our stability is but balance, and conduct lies in masterful administration of the unforeseen.” If it has been possible and worth while to make these acquisitions in the past, a past which already in contrast to the present seems a calm sea, then certainly it is worth while now, when there is a hundred time more need of steady nerves and intelligent brains, when the amateur will be not a gallant figure but merely futile, and the expert only will be in demand.

That the college gives to its best ability an education preparatory to living is its justification and perhaps its only justification. For its task is not the keeping alive of learning; it can still transmit what was handed down from small group to small group in monastery schools by the endless chain of teacher and pupil if there remains only the handful of great scholars at the cores of the universities. Again with high respect to the scholarship of the colleges, research, the acquisition of new knowledge, is not their first object or their most important task. That task is to give their students, to quote President Hopkins of Dartmouth, “a perspective on the conditions of life.”

Bryn Mawr’s contribution, then, is useful only when it is used at once by you, its students. It is no heirloom to be handed on, no museum piece to be admired and left. The college exists in you and in nothing else. It is as superficial as you are and no better; it is as good as you are and no worse. The book in the library is as vague,
as diffuse as your report of it to the class or your summary of it in your doctor's thesis. The teacher waiting for you now in a Taylor classroom can not in a sense be a better teacher than you are a student.

Now it is clear that the Bryn Mawr student sometimes makes little or no use of the possibility which the college offers. Skill, information, development, stand around the corner, but as they don't come and put themselves in your hands you never see them. After two, three or four years, to change my figure, you may have never made the connection; indeed you may tell me you are convinced that there has never been any current there. But the apparatus is helpless without your co-operation. We come to life when you put out your hand, touch the wire and make the circuit complete. In the past the proportion of Bryn Mawr students who have accomplished that connection with the college and so derived their training is high. I ask seriously this morning that the number be increased. I ask, that is, that in this critical year you assume the responsibility for your own part—which is the major part—of our common task. I am quite aware that since the war the word "responsibility," even the shadow of the thing, has made every American between fifteen and thirty fold his tent like the Arabs and silently steal away. I have often myself been left alone with a few faithful wardens and the monster. I am asking you to break off sharply with this habit of mind and to get ready to assume responsibility again. If you lift the calf every day you will find yourself lifting the cow by the time you take your degree and walk out to meet a complicated world.

The catastrophe of this moment is great enough and melodramatic enough to stir the most casual of us all. The old civilization is disintegrating. If a new civilization replaces it, not by the changes of growth but by a fearful upheaval in which much good must inevitably be lost, or if the new age replaces ours only after a long period of darkness as happened after the Roman Empire fell, it will be the fault I believe of people like ourselves—reasonably intelligent, reasonably strong, reasonably well-meaning. And the monster is double-headed. We can, I trust, face poverty, but out of the combination of poverty and fear little develops but more poverty and more fear. If the advance of the arts, of humane learning, of science, of public health and social good, is to stop it will not be because we have lost our incomes but because some component parts of civilization can not develop in an air of confusion and panic.

Neither the actual situation nor the widely spread emotional fog in which the situation is developing, can be dealt with any longer by individuals alone. They represent the faithful but futile thumb trying to plug the hole in the dyke. Our only hope is, surely, to join every force which can be made to work for a common end, to assemble all these forces in a common plan, to rebuild and to build new, nationally and internationally, as fast as may be or as slow as may be but together, each responsible for his own part and for good will and generosity toward the rest.

I have asked the students of the college to shoulder seriously their responsibility for the college work this year. Don't think by this I mean the acquisition of 99.1 instead of 98.9 or 71.3 instead of 71.2. You and I too have perhaps said too much about such hair-line differences. I do mean that I hope you will make for yourselves high personal and college standards which you will not allow to be broken down by the drag of overwork imposed, you believe, by the faculty, or by the disintegration of broken work imposed, I believe, by yourselves, and that you will keep to those standards without flagging; that you will throw yourselves vigorously into what is
good in the work of the college and do your part in criticism, but also in suggestion and cure for what is faulty. I ask you to be serious without any alarm lest I should wake up and find you prigs. Seriousness lies back of good mental work, but it also lies back of good mental play. It makes for a richer-minded and more vigorous, a more telling person. It is the soil in which the interesting person grows.

I don't need to urge any one who has her goal in sight to work with seriousness toward it. That is the advantage of the student preparing definitely for one of the professions and of the professional schools themselves. She moves in a straight and undeflectable line toward her aim. But for those of us who came to Bryn Mawr partly to find out what we wanted the case is harder. We must provide the straw as well as make the bricks. But the emergency outside our walls will make us, I think, sharper witted, and more than all, responsibility is in itself creative, driving one on into new plans and new ends. Now and again it leads the ordinary person unendowed for the so-called creative arts to accomplish what the genius does, to make out of an old situation, a well-worn problem, a new situation, a fresh solution. In intelligent brains it is the mother of invention. To the most self distrustful who practices responsibility something may come which will help her to that union of independence and dependence which makes up, I believe, the happiest and most satisfying human life.

A POINT OF VIEW

(Reprinted from Cornell Alumnae News)

The depression has come to the Universities, as it has to the rest of our dismal ball. And yet the Faculties hide an air of furtive self-congratulation beneath their sympathetic exteriors. For this is the Teachers' Hour.

Not so long since the Teacher deferred humbly to the Man of Affairs. Where Industry hummed and Big Deals were dealt, practical men, he confessed, must know what was best for the country, must know about tariffs and international loans and the best man for President. The teacher travelled third class, in a special section designated "Tourist Third Class for Teachers, Students, and Literary Men." The Man of Affairs watched him as he lolled on the rail of the Verandah Cafe. The teacher with savings invested them on the advice of ex-students in bond-houses, whom he had busted out of the University. His views were seldom asked and more seldom prized. The unsolicited opinion of 1028 professional economists that the Smoot-Hawley tariff would work economic evil was not even for a moment regarded by the President, whose opinion was that it would not.

Now the Teacher is in the Verandah Cafe and the Man of Affairs is travelling in the Business Man's Steerage. The Teacher's salary remains what it always has been, but it remains, thank God, it remains. And he finds, in the voices of his friends, the men of affairs, a new intonation of envy.

How does he bear his new state of relative ease? Why, badly, I am afraid. He turns to the Financial Section before the Book Review. The specialist in Shakespeare and the authority on the mystic experiences of the soul discuss, at lunch, only car loadings of the month and the stocks of blister copper.

Poverty, apparently is the natural state of the Professor. If circumstances do not make him poor, he will do it himself.

RUNDSCHAUER.
PROGRAM FOR THE MEETING OF
THE ALUMNAE COUNCIL IN BALTIMORE
On November 5th, 6th and 7th

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1931

12.30 P. M.  Luncheon at the home of Ethel Levering Motley, 1899
1.30 P. M.  First Business Session of the Council
Welcome by Christine Brown Penniman, 1914, President of the Bryn Mawr Club of Baltimore
Discussion of Financial Problems of the Association
4.00 P. M.  Meeting at the Bryn Mawr School of Baltimore
Address by President Marion Edwards Park on Why Go To College?
8.00 P. M.  Dinner at the Hamilton Street Club given by Millicent Carey, 1920, for the District Councillors, the Chairman of the Scholarships Committee, and those especially concerned with Scholarships. The other members of the Council will dine informally elsewhere and join in the Conference in the evening.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1931

10.00 A. M. to 4 P. M.  Meeting of the Council at the Home of Elizabeth Baer, 1931, Timonium, Maryland
Reports from the District Councillors
Questions for Discussion led by Chairmen of Standing Committees
7.00 P. M.  Dinner at the City Club in honor of President Park, who will speak on The Future of the College

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1931

9.30 A. M.  Meeting and luncheon at home of Edith Houghton Hooker, 1901, Roland Park
Undergraduate Problems as presented by Elizabeth Baer, 1931
Alice Hardenbergh, 1932
Further Questions for Discussion led by Margaret Reeve Cary, 1907, for the Alumnae Directors
Mary H. Swindler, Ph.D., 1912, Professor of Archaeology, who has been invited to attend the Council as a former member of the Graduate School and a present member of the Faculty
Frances Fincke Hand, 1897, for the Alumnae Committee of the Seven Colleges
New Business

12.30 P. M.  Luncheon as guests of Mrs. Hooker

CLOSE OF COUNCIL
CHILDREN WHO CANNOT LEARN TO READ

By Grace Latimer Jones McClure, 1900, and Marion Bradley
(Mrs. McClure is Head-Mistress of the Columbus School for Girls at which Miss Bradley is Teacher of Reading)

Every autumn, among the thousands of pupils entering school for the first time, there is a considerable number who throughout their educational experience will have great difficulty in making progress; and it is a matter of frequent comment that a certain percentage of those are obviously intelligent and will prove successful everywhere except in school. Parents of such children rather naturally criticise adversely both teachers and school system; it is always hard to persuade them that the children may be suffering from some educational block which makes teaching and learning by the usual method almost impossible.

"Since reading forms so early an acquisition in academic education," writes Dr. Samuel T. Orton, professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, "and since facility in this subject is usually acquired even by children who quite obviously are below the average in brightness, we are prone to assume that any child who is not grossly defective in intelligence can learn to read. Like all generalities, this assumption has its exceptions. That certain physical defects such as very faulty vision or hearing may serve as a hindrance to easy acquisition of reading is self-evident, but it requires more explanation when the statement is made that children with normal or even superior intelligence and with normal vision and audition . . . may yet have great difficulty in learning to read, or may even prove to be unable to learn from ordinary teaching methods." ¹

There was Harry for example. At the age of nine he had been advanced into the fourth grade of a good public school—though his achievement there was practically nothing. He could not read or spell or do written arithmetic; he could get nothing out of his geography. His reports had never been satisfactory; but they had suddenly grown alarmingly worse than ever before. His oral work was always good, however; and in all school "activities" he showed himself an intelligent boy. His mother reported that she depended on him for the repair of every mechanical device in the household; recently when the vacuum cleaner had been out of order, Harry had taken it apart and fixed it. The summer before, without assistance from any one, he had planned and built a rowboat, had installed in it a "kicker" which his father had bought, and had taken the family and his young friends for rides on the lake. It was plain that here was no ordinary dull boy.

The case of this child is not at all unusual. Psychological investigators estimate that about two per cent of the children in America and Europe suffer from the same educational disability with which Harry was found to be afflicted. He was a "non-reader." Several years ago Dr. Orton, who through a Rockefeller grant had just concluded an investigation on non-readers, applied in the Columbus School for Girls his scheme of testing for non-reading the pupils who have difficulty in school, and introduced his method of training non-readers so that they can maintain themselves in their work.

Though reading disability has little or no relationship to intelligence—bright, mediocre, and dull being afflicted with it alike—obviously it is more easily dealt with in bright children, who can be made to understand their problem, and to co-operate with the teacher in overcoming it. Non-reading is often associated with left-handedness,
or with the lack of either right—or left—handedness, and, like some other characteristics, it is apparently hereditary through the mother’s line. In the Columbus School for Girls, we have among our former and present pupils record of a number of instances in which non-reading and left-handedness have appeared in two generations of the same family; and inquiries usually show that there have been other maternal relatives who have had “trouble in school,” speech defects, or left-handedness. Left-handedness is just as normal as right-handedness, and—contrary to the common belief—it may be as frequent; but the fact that European languages are right-handed puts left-handed persons at a disadvantage in reading. Non-reading constitutes an educational handicap of the same nature as partial blindness or deafness; and in teaching non-readers, similar allowances should be made for the difficulty presented to the pupil.

Indeed, reading disability has often been called word-blindness, because the non-reader, though without visual defect, is unable to distinguish words from one another. It would appear that the pupil starts with a congenital confusion regarding the direction in which he should read, or that he congenitally tends to read left-handedly—that is, from right to left. Also, perhaps owing to this direction difficulty, he tends to transpose letters, syllables, and words; and reversible letters, such as d and b, p and q, look alike to him. During the period when other children are rapidly associating sounds with symbols, the non-reader is wading deeper and deeper into confusion. Simple though this handicap appears, it has only recently been discovered and explained; and even those teachers who are now aware of the frequency of the reading disability, sometimes do not clearly recognize it until the third year of a pupil’s schooling; for bright children mask their trouble by unconsciously memorizing the simple texts read aloud by the other children, and in oral and manual subjects, they make the same progress as the others. So teachers pass them ahead with the explanation that they are slow in reading, but will catch up later. It is when most of the work depends on the children’s ability to read for subject matter, that the non-reader begins to appear backward and stupid. If he has not before this time shown a marked aversion to books, he does so now; and he is usually glib in his explanations why he has not prepared any lessons that depend on reading.

The attempt of non-readers to cover their difficulty is almost universal, and leads them into many behaviour and personality troubles. You find them disliking school, unable to get on with playmates, playing truant, feeling that the teacher is prejudiced and unfair to them. Boys tend to fight, in the effort to compensate by physical prowess their failure in studies; girls begin early to select as their companions younger children to whom they are socially superior, or older children with whom there is no rivalry. The non-reader is a baffled child. He recognizes that in school he is not like other children, but he does not know wherein the difference lies—and too often neither home nor school is able to put a finger on the specific trouble. Teachers are prone to attribute his failure to lack of effort or intelligence or ambition; parents, to incompetent teaching and wrong methods. I have heard more than one parent say, “Before Mary had really learned to read, the school board got some new books with a different method, and it threw her all off, so she has never been able to learn since.” The average child reads with so little effort—by any or no method—that he seldom has any recollection of how or when he learned.

If a child is recognized as a non-reader in the first year of school, the special training is not difficult. Six weeks of intensive individual teaching for two fifteen-
minute periods a day may start the pupil off right. After the third school year has passed, the handicap may usually be overcome only with extreme patience on the part of both teacher and pupil, and by a relatively long period of what is called “re-training.” If the disability is recognized as late as the seventh year, complete success in re-training is almost impossible, and at best requires years of individual instruction—in part because emotional complications have grown up through long years of failure, which the pupil, if he knows himself intelligent, has not been able to understand, and against which he has established a strong defense mechanism.

Whatever the age of the non-reader, he presents to his teacher the same difficulties. After weeks, months, or it may be years of the usual instruction in reading, he is uncertain about the direction in which he should read; even after he is started off from left to right, his eye may at any point swerve backward over one letter, one syllable, or even a whole word. He reads form as from; to him was and saw, trap and part, stop, pots, tops, and spot may be read as one or the other indiscriminately. Such a word as often may become tenof, and story may become sorty. Also, he sees no difference between baby and dady, between bad and dab. The problem of the teacher is to help the pupil to gain a clear and unvarying picture of each letter, to which he must associate an appropriate sound, and to establish in him a strong sense of the direction in which the reading is to proceed. The re-training consists of a method of relating eye, ear, and hand learning, so that gradually the confusion disappears. The concentration necessary to success can be held for only a short period, which should be repeated several times a day. When the pupil himself begins to have an inkling of the nature of his problem, and to recognize some slight improvement, he will for the first time begin to give his full co-operation to the very dull work of learning the shapes and sounds of letters—knowledge that came so easily to his classmates! It is as a rule only an intelligent child who can comprehend the situation—and so, as a rule, only an intelligent, resolute child who can be successfully re-trained, if the disability is severe.

Parents are always eager to know what measure of success may be attained as a result of the re-training of a non-reader—an experiment which involves great nervous effort on the part of the child, and considerable expense to the parents—for the training is long, and lessons are costly unless there is a member of the family who is intelligent, faithful, and patient enough to carry on the work under direction, with only occasional lessons from an expert in charge. We may instance several of the fairly numerous cases with which the School or its teachers have dealt.

In a First Form class in which every other child was reading freely and happily from a large selection of primers and readers, Beatrice was unable to read one page of the simplest book, unless it had first been read to her—after which she clearly repeated the matter from memory! On special examination she was found to have a fairly severe reading disability, and her training was begun. During the first and second lessons, when attention to the letters was insisted on, she had hysterics. During the third lesson, she told the teacher she knew she was different from other children, and showed great disturbance and anxiety. Her co-operation was gained by the promise that the work would make her like her friends. After six weeks, she was voluntarily reading the “funnies” to her little brother and sister every evening; and after a year and a half of regular lessons, she maintained herself in a class as well as the majority of the children—though it was with considerably more effort than the others put forth; and the same is true now, two years later. The record of the
mother indicates that she probably had the same disability in a less marked degree. In her time, reading disability was not known in the School.

Harry, who was instanced earlier in this article, was taught by one of our teachers for a half hour three times a week for a year. At the end of that time, he read fairly well the matter that other children of his class read fluently, and was able to maintain himself with moderate success. It is doubtful whether he will ever be an outstanding student in any school—though his mechanical ability is very marked indeed. Other members of his family show left-handedness and some reading disability. Isabel, given a Stanford-Binet test in Form One by a teacher of not large experience, appeared decidedly below par; tested the next year by an examiner of unusual sagacity and insight, she showed herself a child of more than average ability. As the school work came to depend almost entirely on reading, her failure became general in all subjects. Through six years she had continuous individual instruction from the teachers, who painstakingly taught her a large vocabulary of separate words, so that she seemed to read familiar matter with ease. This laborious training, however, as Dr. Orton writes, "failed to give her reading-tools that made fluency possible and that would permit her to increase her reading vocabulary outside of school drill." When in her seventh year Dr. Orton introduced his work into the School, she was found to have a reading disability, and various experiments were made to indicate how far her failure to get information from the written page might be affecting her work. An arithmetic test was given to her, and the grade was 34%. The next day a test exactly similar was prepared. This day her teacher read the examples to her aloud, and Isabel worked them without further assistance. The grade was 94%.

The work of re-training was begun with several short periods a day. Part of the time was given to actual re-training, and part to the advance assignments of her Form, which were done orally, in preparation for the following day. For the past three years she has made fairly satisfactory progress, even mastering first-year Latin—a course which depends largely on eye-learning, but which was taught her by a method partly oral. The re-training has greatly irked her; but she has overcome her former dislike of school, and has showed great improvement in her social reactions. Also, her health is better than before. College seems an impossibility for this girl, even though her ability would qualify her for advanced work.

It seems to be the general opinion, and it would be our judgment, that non-readers seldom or never acquire the necessary facility in reading to carry through a strict college preparation on information acquired from reading. For the same reason, non-readers of even great general or specialized ability, would usually fail in college or university courses. The re-training does, however, give the pupil enough facility in reading to carry on the ordinary concerns of life, and it will be sufficient to enable him to pursue some specialized form of education for which he may have inclination or talent—music, art, mechanical, or manual courses. Without the re-training, a person in the higher economic classes may through a magnetic personality, or the ability to lead and organize, get on extremely well; a non-reader who has to earn a living will, if he is well endowed mentally, probably rely on the same assets, or else will develop some skill in which reading and writing are not requisites. If he has a mediocre or low mentality, he will probably drift into the ranks of unskilled labor.

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2 *Psychology of Exceptional Children* by Norma V. Scheidemann.
NOMINATIONS

Extracts from Articles IV and XII of the By-laws of the Association as adopted at the Annual Meeting of February 1, 1930:

Article IV.—Directors. Section 1. The business of the Association shall be conducted by, and the management of its affairs shall be vested in, a Board of Directors which shall be known as and called the Executive Board. The Executive Board shall be composed of seven members of the Association—the four officers, the Chairman of the Finance Committee and two directors-at-large, all of whom shall be nominated and elected as hereafter provided.

Article XII.—Nominations and Elections. Section 1. The Nominating Committee shall biennially prepare a proposed ballot presenting one or more nominations for each of the following offices: Director and President, Director and Vice-President, Director and Secretary, Director and Treasurer, Director and Chairman of the Finance Committee, as well as for the two Directors-at-large.

Section 2. The Nominating Committee shall annually prepare a proposed ballot presenting one or more nominations for the office of Alumnae Director.

Section 3. If in any year there shall be a vacancy in the office of District Councillor of any district by reason of the expiration of a term, the Nominating Committee shall prepare a proposed ballot presenting one or more names for each such office about to become vacant.

Section 4. All proposed ballots shall be published in the November issue of the Alumnae Bulletin.

Section 5. Any fifteen members of the Association may in writing present additional nominations for the office of Director or Officer or Alumnae Director of the Association.

Any ten members belonging to a District may in writing present additional nominations for the office of District Councillor of such District.

Each such nomination, shall, however, be accompanied by the written consent of the nominee.

All nominations must be filed with the Alumnae Secretary of the Association by December 1st preceding the annual meeting of the Association.

In accordance with this procedure the Nominating Committee has prepared the following ballot, which is here presented for the consideration of the Association.

BALLOT

(For Officers and Directors of the Association 1932-34)

PRESIDENT

ELIZABETH BENT CLARK, 1895

(MRS. HERBERT L. CLARK)

Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania


VICE-PRESIDENT

SERENA HAND SAVAGE, 1922

(MRS. WILLIAM L. SAVAGE)

New York City


SECRETARY

JOSEPHINE YOUNG CASE, 1928

(MRS. EVERETT NEEDHAM CASE)

New York City

President of the Self Government Association, 1927-28. Member Committee to Evaluate the Council, 1930. Member Committee on Commemoration of Fiftieth Anniversary of Founding of Bryn Mawr College, 1930.

TREASURER

BERTHA S. EHLERS, 1909

Upper Darby, Pennsylvania


(12)
CHAIRMAN OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

LOIS KELLOGG JESSUP, 1930

(MRS. PHILIP C. JESSUP)

Croton-on-Hudson, New York


DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE

CAROLINE MORROW CHADWICK-COLLINS

1905

(MRS. JAMES CHADWICK-COLLINS)

Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania

Member Finance Committee, 1922-28; 1929-. Alumnae Secretary, 1922-23. May Day Manager, 1924 and 1928. Publicity Committee, 1921-. Member Goodhart Hall Furnishings Committee, 1927-29. Director of Publications of the College, 1923-. Member Executive Board of the Association, 1924-. Member Committee on Commemoration of Fiftieth Anniversary of Founding of Bryn Mawr College, 1930.

ALICE SACHS PLAUT

(MRS. JACOB M. PLAUT)

Cincinnati, Ohio


ALUMNAE DIRECTOR

(For Term of Office 1932-37)

LOUISE FLEISCHMANN MACLAY, 1906

(MRS. ALFRED B. MACLAY)

New York City


COUNCILLOR FOR DISTRICT III.

(For Term of Office 1932-35)

(Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee)

VINTON LIDDELL PICKENS, 1922

(MRS. ROBERT S. PICKENS)

Washington, D. C.

Member Regional Scholarships Committee for District III, and Chairman of Scholarships for North Carolina.

COUNCILLOR FOR DISTRICT VI.

(For Term of Office 1932-35)

(Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico)

ERNA RICE, 1930

St. Louis, Missouri

Editor-in-Chief, the College News, 1929-30. Member Regional Scholarships Committee and Acting-Councillor, 1930.

Nominated by the Nominating Committee.
ON THE CAMPUS

Lucy Sanborn, 1932

After a trying summer, when a rapid series of economic crises startled us from our usual peace, we rejoice to find ourselves back in a Bryn Mawr whose surface is quite unruffled and whose routine is already closing about us and seeking first place in our minds. The danger of allowing such aloofness and indifference toward world events to settle over us and of succumbing to the easy inertia of group life on campus was indicated by President Park in her opening address at the end of September. And the serious note which must everywhere prevail in the face of such great disasters was struck. With a searching analysis of the value of a liberal college, Miss Park found its justification in its teaching of rational and measured points of view and its cultivation of sound thinking, needed more than ever in chaotic times. But the development of this higher attitude depends on a genuine effort of the student to assume the responsibility of making contact with all that is finest in Bryn Mawr's offering to her, to meet her work intelligently and seriously, and resolutely to outlaw the irrelevancies of overwork and the trivialities of habitual criticism. It is our responsibility to insure the peaceful emergence of a new civilization on the vestiges of the old, and this increased responsibility, once frankly shouldered, will prove a source of finer, more serious living than we were previously capable of.

In accord with Miss Park's resolute facing of world situations and her stress on the responsibility of students in such crises was the advent on campus of the Peace Caravan of the Women's International League. A large group of students gathered around Taylor steps to witness the welcome extended to the speakers by President Park, Dean Manning, and Harriet Moore, President of the Undergraduate Association, and to hear the two addresses, presenting most vividly the folly of armament and the need for "total and universal disarmament." Petitions were circulated during the meeting, and a resolution was passed by the undergraduate body, expressing the students to be in harmony with this disarmament movement.

It will probably delight you to hear that, with the return of the year, there has been a renewal of the announcement that "Dr. Fenwick will speak on Current Events tonight in the Common Room." Last Tuesday, a large group of faithful upperclassmen appeared, and enthusiastic publicity is sure to join regiments of freshmen to the ranks. The Common Room, indeed, threatens to be too small, and already Dr. Fenwick is hedged in by students sitting literally at his feet. His resume of summer and fall events and considerations for alleviating the domestic embarrassments due to "depression in a land of plenty" expressed again the need of the students to keep informed on rapidly developing economic situations.

But the business depression, a byword so unfortunately forced on us, has been kind to us at Bryn Mawr, and we find ourselves a student body of almost the same size and very much the same interests and activities. There are a few changes to mark. Professors Donnelly, Tennant and Hart are back with us after a year of varied experiences. The Thorne School has been discontinued, and faculty suites and the Education Clinic occupy its buildings. Gulph Road is now in the hands of a construction company and is to be wider, straighter and more noisy, as Miss Park mourns in her address. As a result, the posts at Pembroke Arch are temporarily laid on the shelf, and public and private vehicles of all descriptions again sweep past Taylor Hall. The News campaigners of '29-'30 will probably hail this information with some amusement.
The Freshmen, who are probably uppermost in your minds and whom I seem to have been long in reaching, are really here, a hundred strong, and have been put through the usual mill of Freshman Week, when Freshmen and their upperclassman hostesses discover together a great deal about the College. Interviews and meetings went on much as usual, the high-lights being, to quote Peggy Little, first chairman of 1935, Miss Park's reception and the Undergraduate Picnic at Wyndham, when the eight upperclassmen of the reception committee introduced '35 to College songs, and sang for them Sophias, complete in its three parts. The criticism of Freshman Week is again the usual one. The time between the arrival of Freshmen on Wednesday and the first serious assignments on Wednesday or Thursday of the next week is altogether too long for the new students, who are ready soon after their arrival to begin college seriously and are curious to discover the nature of professors and assignments. But there seems to be no obvious solution, for the interviews are as crowded as possible, and Miss Park, Dean Manning and Miss Ward have no respite from Wednesday through the week.

Adequate consideration of the Freshmen as a new class forming a fourth of the student body and hence altering considerably the complexion of the Undergraduate group I must leave until President Park has made public the Freshman statistics. As in her address she has already vouched for their beauty, intelligence and virtue, I doubt if the statistics can shed much further light on the class!

And so, with the welcoming of the Freshmen, the adjustment of schedules, the rededication of Tuesday nights to Dr. Fenwick and the election of the Senior president, Josephine Graton of Cambridge, we may hold with Miss Park that the forty-seventh academic year has really begun. And May Day? We have restricted it to the second semester.

REGIONAL SCHOLARS

In this year of financial storm and stress it is positively exhilarating to report that the Regional Scholarship Committees, far from relaxing their efforts, are sending to the College more Scholars and more money for their support than ever before. It is a remarkable tribute to the loyalty of Bryn Mawr alumnae, to their ideals of education, and to the excellent organization of the groups who have so successfully carried on their work in the face of what most people would regard as insurmountable obstacles.

Last year at this time we thought that we had reason to boast of the achievement represented by sending thirty-four Regional Scholars. This year there are forty-five enrolled at the College. Of these six are Seniors, thirteen Juniors, fourteen Sophomores, and twelve Freshmen, including one student who has transferred from the University of West Virginia after one year of work there.

As usual the Freshmen Scholars have excellent records, seven of them entering with averages over 80, and all the others well up in the upper half of the class. One of the two Scholars coming this year from District IV, Catherine Bill, prepared by the Laurel School, Cleveland, stands second in the class, with an average of 89.60. Miss Bill was awarded the Matriculation Scholarship for the Western States.

The twelve Freshmen Scholars may be regarded as a typical cross section of the whole class which numbers one hundred. They are a little younger than the class as a whole, ranging from 16 years 9 months to 19 years 8 months, their average age being 17 years 11 months, while the average of the class is 18 years 2.2
months. Four of them were prepared at public schools, a higher proportion than is seen in the whole class where about 85% were prepared by private schools.

Nine states are represented by these twelve Freshmen, who are sent by eight different Regional Scholarship Committees. The New England Committee maintains its reputation for sending always the greatest number (12) of Scholars. This year they have one Senior (Alice Rider); three Juniors (Alice Brues, Tirzah Clark and Susan Torrance); five Sophomores (Anita de Varon, Suzanne Halstead, Frances Pleasanton, Lilian Russell and Caroline Wright); and three Freshmen (Elizabeth Edwards from the Boston Latin School, Jeannette Morrison from Thayer Academy and Evelyn Thompson from the Winsor School).

The four committees of District II are sending 18 Scholars. New York has one Senior (Dorothea Perkins); one Junior (Ellen Nichols); three Sophomores (Louise Davis, Betti Goldwasser and Betty Hanman); and two Freshmen (Elizabeth Morrow from the Grover Cleveland High School in Caldwell, New Jersey, and Diana Tate-Smith from the Brearley School). New Jersey has two Scholars, one Senior (Yvonne Cameron) and one Freshman (Anne Hawks from the Kent Place School). Eastern Pennsylvania has two Seniors (Elizabeth Barker and Susan Hardin); one Junior (Gertrude Longacre); two Sophomores (Catherine Bredt and Marianne Gateson); and one Freshman (Mary Pauline Jones from the Scranton High School). Western Pennsylvania continues its same three Scholars: two Juniors (Eleanor Chalfant and Eleanor Yeakel) and one Sophomore (Elizabeth Mackenzie).

Districts III, IV, and V are each represented by four Scholars; two sent by the Baltimore Committee, one Sophomore (Eva Levin), and one Freshman (Marian Worthington from the Bryn Mawr School of Baltimore, daughter of Mary Spencer, 1905). One Freshman (Frances Van Keuren from the Madeira School) is sent by the Washington Committee; and another Freshman (Elizabeth Chamberlayne from St. Catherine's School) by the Richmond group. District IV sends two Juniors (Jeannette Le Saulnier and Elizabeth Sixt) and two Freshmen (Catherine Bill from the Laurel School, Cleveland, and Peggy Boomsliter, transfer student from the University of West Virginia, daughter of Alice Colgan, 1906). District V has one Senior (Margaret Bradley); two Juniors (Cecelia Candeo and Caroline Lloyd-Jones, who is spending her Junior year in France); and one Sophomore (Dorothy Gerhard).

From District VI comes one Junior Scholar (Anne Burnett); and District VII completes the list, sending one Junior (Louise Balmer) and one Sophomore (Dorothy Haviland Nelson).

**ALUMNAE DAUGHTERS IN THE CLASS OF 1935**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Daughters</th>
<th>Mother</th>
<th>Class</th>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Maunsell Bates</td>
<td>Anne Dunkin Greene</td>
<td>1905</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peggy Boomsliter</td>
<td>Alice Colgan</td>
<td>1906</td>
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<td>Eleanor Favill Cheney</td>
<td>Elizabeth Tenney</td>
<td>1910</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phyllis Walter Goodhart</td>
<td>Marjorie Walter</td>
<td>1912</td>
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<td>Frances Wright Messimer</td>
<td>Marion Wright</td>
<td>1901</td>
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<td>Diana Spofford Morgan</td>
<td>Barbara Spofford</td>
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<tr>
<td>Margaret Linburg Tobin</td>
<td>Emma Linburg</td>
<td>1896</td>
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<tr>
<td>Helen Catharine Whitney</td>
<td>Florence Craig</td>
<td>1905</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marian Lindsay Worthington</td>
<td>Mary Spencer</td>
<td>1905</td>
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REPORT OF THE ALUMNAE COMMITTEE
OF SEVEN COLLEGES

At the close of the third year of work, the Alumnae Committee of Seven Colleges wishes to report three magazine articles, "College Graduates and Civilization," by Mary Lee, in the May number of Harper's; "Her Doctor Looks at the College Girl," by Marguerite Mooers Marshall, in the June issue of McCall's; and "Husbands and Careers," by Elizabeth Frazer, in the Saturday Evening Post for May 23rd. . . . The committee greatly appreciates the interest and co-operation of these writers.

* * *

Three luncheons were given in New York this spring. On March 18th, a second Authors' Luncheon was given by the committee at the Cosmopolitan Club. It was twice as large as the first one, given two years ago. Eighty men and women writers of prominence were present. The Chairman of the Committee, Mrs. Eastman (Radcliffe), introduced President Pendleton of Wellesley, who presided. Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher came down from Vermont to make the chief address on the needs of the colleges and the help writers can give. Her talk was fully reported by newspapers throughout the country and strong editorials appeared in New York papers. These editorials were commented upon and republished in papers from Maine to Louisiana, and in the mid-west. The weekly Time in reporting the luncheon, emphasized the smallness of the gifts made to the seven colleges during the last two years in contrast to the abundant donations made to seven men's colleges of similar standing.

On the week-end of April 18th, Barnard undergraduates entertained undergraduate guests from the six other colleges, with the purpose of enlisting their interest in the work of this Committee, and of suggesting how the undergraduate body in each college might keep itself aware of the needs of the seven. The Barnard students entertained the Committee and the trustees of Barnard, as well as their other guests, at luncheon April 18th.

On May 5th, the Committee gave a luncheon at the Colony Club in honor of the Seven Presidents, and to this luncheon a representative group of leading New York women were invited to meet the presidents. President MacCracken of Vassar presided. President Comstock of Radcliffe and President Neilson of Smith presented the chief aspects of the pressing needs of the women's colleges.

It will be of interest to alumnae to note how publicity sometimes works. A few months ago an attack on the seven colleges was published by a magazine of standing. Vigorous protests reached the editor, not only from this Committee, but from other sources. The result has been the publication of at least three important articles, two in the magazine that printed the attack, and the third in one of the best journals in America—and all three have been friendly to the seven colleges.

Plans are under way for dinners in honor of the Seven Presidents next year similar to those already held in Philadelphia, Chicago, New York and Boston. Other magazine articles are in preparation, as well as another radio series. These can not be announced until they have become accomplished facts. Writers and magazines are more and more using the Committee as a source of information and they all evidence a good will which is extremely gratifying.

For the Committee,

Frances A. Hand.

(17)
White Christmas, by Margaret Emerson Bailey. G. P. Putnam’s Sons.

The poetry of Margaret Emerson Bailey takes its start from the eye and the mind. Hers is the utterance of an observer, seasoned and intuitive, alert to uncom-mon impressions of beauty, and the changing weathers of the soul. A sure and practical workman, she knows how to imply the large outlines of the moody landscape she does not choose to fill in, just as she records the reality, but not the shock of experience.

Her first volume, “White Christmas,” is but recently off the press. It contains many of the poems that readers of Harpers and Scribners have noted with delight in the pages of these magazines. “St. Anthony” is here, as is “Rainy Day” and others that have developed a public for Miss Bailey, even before the publication of her book. It is to be hoped that her critical essays that have appeared in the Bookman and New York newspapers, and her short stories, published in The Dial, Pictorial Review, and Harpers, will also be collected.

Miss Bailey is a poet of two distinct creative impulses. As was hinted by her work in magazines, she is capable of an amused and searching comment. In “St. Anthony” for instance:

“Be fowler to high winds and net me one lost thought,
A penny might have bought;
Or if you long for space,
Too high to chart or trace,
Seek through eternity until you find
My peace of mind.”

And again in “Close to Earth,”

“Let the brown lark fly
That has wings to fly
The ant, the beetle,
The mole and I,
Keep close to the earth
Where we like to lie.”

There is a lyric charm here, a balanced and orderly philosophy. But Miss Bailey is not always lyric, and she is not always in an “accepting” frame of mind. She is too much the child of her own age, aware of unwieldy contrast, secret ironies of life and the workings of impersonal law. The ability to describe so simply and beautifully, as she does in “White Christmas,” the winter barn, and to ask,

“Am I to fetch clover, as I fetch water,
With ice on the pasture, ice on the sedge”

is surely hers, but she has another less tractable mood. And the poems that derive from this attitude are questioning, outspoken and powerful. In such a sonnet as “Need of Winter” she writes the following compressed and interesting sestet:

“I am one
Of a hard race, who liked their orchards stark
In season and who trusted to the cold
For keeping safe, what if it should survive,
Must learn to live without its pith alive.
Thus if love bloom again, I only know
It must have respite with long months of snow.”
“Witch’s Brew” and “Burden of Eve,” poems lean and strongly made, are full of doubt that is not easily set down, and of experience, interpreted with imagination and power.

But while Miss Bailey is a “modern” in her approach and ideas, she has little in common with those who write in jolting metres, omit capitals at the beginning of lines and cultivate the difficult metaphor. Her lines are regular, musical and skilfully joined. The essentially contemporary note is due to the meaning of what she says, not the form of it. And her observation, which is never of the surface, is responsible for many of her more memorable images.

“I took the beach road to the right,
And soon no house was left in sight
But driving on past cove and cape
I let no curve of them escape;
Not the coil of any cave
That trumpeted a bursting wave—”

“White Christmas” is a volume that can not be read without the conviction that Miss Bailey is a New Englander. The geographical limits of a country as wide as this one are bound to influence its poets. There is a map concealed in every one of the slender volumes, that is something of a confession. Miss Bailey’s map gives strength and beauty to her work, but it gives also a certain caution and reserve. It is not her way to state fully the emotion that has caused her to write some of her most penetrating lines. Perhaps it is better so, perhaps the inference is sufficient. Surely reticence can not injure so beautiful a poem as the following, one that illustrates Miss Bailey’s method of work, as it does the deep-rooted presence in her sub-conscious mind of her own section:

NEW ENGLAND HOMESTEADS

These homesteads are plain-spoken; built by men
Who trusted in their handiwork to teach
The meaning held by marriage; one that speech
Halted at uttering. A woman when
She saw the house built for her, met its face
As honest as the day’s, no ornament
Save dignity to mark its high intent,
Knew well that two could never fill the place
That testified to love. And though she spoke
Of slips of peonies she meant to bring
For blooming by her kitchen in the spring,
Her mind made answer to the hand-hewn oak
That rose in rafters. Hers, to take or leave
The implication of each generous eave.

Hortense Flexner King, 1907.
LETTERS FROM ALUMNAE

THE LAY VS. THE MEDICAL POINT OF VIEW

To the Editor of The Bulletin:

The reader of Dr. Elizabeth D. Wilson's severe indictment of my book, Easier Motherhood, in the June Bulletin, may care to consider the following points:

The medical profession has ever been divided on the subject of lay interference in the medical field. One may, by going back relatively few years, recall the time when most doctors felt that the question of sex hygiene should be left entirely to them, and the "conspiracy of silence" reigned in consequence. And within the year we have seen Dr. Howard Kelly vigorously denouncing the birth control bill which the equally eminent authority, Dr. Whitridge Williams, publicly supported.

A number of obstetricians, some of them among the leading authorities in this country in their specialty, gave me assistance and advice in gathering and editing my material on recent developments in pain relief in childbirth. Had one among them pronounced my book as misleading or inaccurate, I should feel myself indicted, and of a very serious charge. In the present stage of development of medical ethics, the layman who undertakes to write on a medical subject labors under a peculiar disadvantage. For while the doctor who disapproves may denounce, the specialist who finds the layman's book an accurate and socially valuable presentation of a subject ripe for lay consumption, will not permit himself to be quoted.

There are of course, as Dr. Wilson points out, a number of pain relief methods now in use. And those fortunate prospective mothers who have access to the best obstetrical care and the most up-to-date hospital and who do not have to consider costs, have no need of the information in my book. But in assuming me guilty of special pleading because I pick out one method to write upon, Dr. Wilson fails to consider, perhaps, that I write exclusively—or practically exclusively—on colonic analgesia by the Gwathmey technic simply because it is the only method so far developed which could conceivably be adapted to the needs of the two million women who become mothers in this country every year. Practical rather than medical reasons stand in the way of the general use of nitrous oxide whose leading advocates in Baltimore and Boston freely admit that it is expensive; eminent users of spinal anesthesia in Chicago recognize that it is dangerous except in the most expert hands; advocates of twilight sleep realize that it requires ideal hospital conditions, meticulous care and much patience; and when this past summer the Sloane Maternity Hospital in New York put out a report on the successful use of pernocton, the New York Academy of Medicine publicly denied that it could ever come into universal use.

The majority of women who bear children know little about modern obstetrical developments. My book merely attempts to lay before them the evidence that, doctors having done their part by developing the art of simple, unexigent and inexpensive pain relief, the women can make it practically universal if they have the wit, resource and persistence to create an informed demand.

The book is avowed propaganda as Dr. Wilson says. But whereas she finds it dangerous, I am happy to say that the letters which I have received but may not quote testify that in the opinion of some well-known obstetricians, it is helpful propaganda. The conservatism of the medical profession as a whole is less difficult for the layman to appraise, perhaps, than such perplexingly divergent opinion as is here reflected among its able and conscientious spokesmen.

Constance Leupp Todd, 1903.
AN ALUMNA DISAGREES WITH MR. CRAM

To the Editor of The Bulletin:

May I not record one peep of protest at Mr. Cram’s discontent with our day as voiced in his Commencement Address? He who has identified himself with Gothic and great ecclesiastical structures must be the last to depreciate the use of the balanced thrust, certainly the heart of Gothic, in ever widening areas of life, in our present-day construction.

No flowering of the human spirit has been more lovely than a Gothic chapel, worshipers within, but the transplanted chapels at Williams or Groton, give one a strange uneasiness. They seem like an embroidered cope at a New England Meeting—something utterly alien, unintegrated. Since relativity and the Quantum Theory (whatever they are) have come in, one understands that a thing is a thing: its relationships make it something else. Did not one old Greek think that the essential of beauty was suitability? Since the war we have been too sad to ask a fare of anything but facts, more facts, in order to think things out, and improve the technique of living. No one’s dreams, however great, will do. Anyone with a realistic sense of the odors in the Middle ages—in monastery as well as brothel—must make his bow, in view of the death rate of that period, to American plumbing. Think, too, of the mediaeval kitchen at Kings College, Cambridge. The electric refrigerator, the electric oven which with uncanny precision keeps itself at a certain temperature and turns itself off at a future specified moment, have released hours of leisure. One of the things which the woman, with this released time can do, if she has the inclination, is to hear, without leaving her own house or apartment, chamber music or the world’s great choirs, organ music, orchestras. If a chapel of worshipers is beautiful, what about three million worshipers, scattered across a continent, bowing their hearts in one ritual, emanating from a great name, permeating the world for those who are in tune?

The harsh hieroglyphs on our horizon are iron music, but still music. One age finds itself in Gothic, another in the balanced thrust of steel and concrete—“In the nice ear of nature which song is the best?” No one knows, but young America thrills to the Empire State Building in a way that I think it does not to transplanted Gothic, as the Harkness Hoot exists to bear witness. Seneca said “Let them know that those things are best that are common.” Bach’s music is incomparable, but the hands of any one of his innumerable children, as they lay asleep, were in their way, just as beautiful.

All expressions of the human spirit are beautiful—old chapels, wrought metal, a great turbine, a ship under weigh, but beauty is a quality in life itself, without any of these expressions. Sunrise, sunset, Spring, youth, love, maternity, friendship, Rabelaisian laughter, what age or period of history survives without these?

Sarah Atherton Bridgman, 1913.

THE CONTENT OF CLASS NOTES

To the Editor of The Bulletin:

* * * The kind of note that I like is often a brief statement of the girl’s present domestic or professional status, and of her chief interests and activities. This I much prefer to an account of where she spent the summer, whom of her friends she has recently met, and when, and where. Do you agree with me in this?

Katharine R. Drinker, Class Editor, 1910.
CLASS NOTES

This time of year the new Class Editors always write to ask about the date that notes are due. Class notes should be in the Alumnae Office, typed if possible, by the first of each month. Those that are in the office, say, the first of November, will appear the first of December in the December Bulletin. Sometimes, however, there is a press of material, reports or speeches that must be carried, and so class notes have to be edited rather drastically or held over until the next number. The policy of the Bulletin Board is to avoid doing this if possible; but if it cannot be helped, a statement will appear to say what notes are being held. The crowded numbers of the Bulletin are usually those that appear after the Council and after the Annual Meeting.

The problem of the substance of the notes is always a debatable one. It is best answered perhaps by a quotation that appeared at the head of Class Notes in the Bulletin for April, 1920. “Class notes have a larger audience than the members of a particular class and should be thought of as giving a cross section of Alumnae activities.” And furthermore they should be NEWS. Now what is news about one person is not about another, but by and large, interests and activities are more significant than lyrical outbursts, or the “who saw whom when” type of note. The class editors have co-operated valiantly in eliminating nick-names and the pathological details of the illnesses of husbands and children that occasionally made the Bulletin seem too akin to a medical journal. The activities of children are of real interest at times; those of grandchildren have for the most part to be barred because of lack of space.

GRADUATE NOTES

Editor: Mary Alice Hanna
(Mrs. J. C. Parrish)
Vandalia, Missouri.

Edith Frances Claffin: “I should have written earlier to tell you that I attended the annual meeting of the Linguistic Society of America and read a paper, on January 1st, entitled “The Oscan and Umbrian Verbal Forms in ρ: A Semantic Study.” But perhaps you will be glad to have the news even now. In this paper I connected the Oscan and Umbrian ρ-forms, which have been much discussed both by American and foreign scholars, with certain mediopassive forms in Hittite, and endeavored to show thereby that the original meaning of these ancient Oscan and Umbrian forms was probably not impersonal, as has been supposed, but rather reflexive or “middle.” The meeting was held at Washington, D. C., and was a very interesting conference, attended by such eminent scholars in Linguistics as Professor G. M. Bolling, of Ohio State University; Professor E. H. Sturtevant, of Yale; Professor Carl Darling Buck, of Chicago, and many others. Professor Sturtevant discussed my paper and expressed his entire concurrence in my view. This was particularly gratifying, as Professor Sturtevant is America’s leading Hittite scholar.”

Frances Foster’s letter is from Constantinople Woman’s College.

“The Bulletin does reach me out here, and I read with interest the plans that are being made for another year. I suppose we all dislike the idea of a rich girls’ college; but perhaps in the situation of Bryn Mawr the changes proposed are the only possible way of keeping up standards. Certainly if I were given the alternative of accepting this plan and going out to raise the necessary money, I should vote for the plan. I’m also interested to see how far the same problem is facing the other big colleges, and whether they can devise other means to meet it.

“I’m having a year’s leave of absence from Vassar to do what I can with the English Department out here. Of course now the year is drawing to a close, and naturally many of the projects I have had in mind have had to go by the board; but still I comfort myself with some details that I think I have been able to suggest. As a student of history you would get even more than I can from the exciting changes that are going on here. It’s a gorgeous way of spending a year’s leave.

“I leave here the middle of June, have perhaps a month in England with a book now in swaddling clothes, and take up my job at Vassar in September.”

Cornelia Coulter sends this news: “As usual, I have a busy year to report. I’ve had an honor student working under my direction, doing independent study equivalent to a three-hour course for the year. Her subject started out ambitiously as the Greek influence on Latin literature, but finally narrowed down to “Greek Influence on Latin Epic through the Time of Virgil.” It meant considerable work both for her and for me, but was well worth doing. We have the prospect of five honor students in the department next year, and a candidate for an M.A. besides.”

(22)
1892

**Editor:** EDITH WETHERILL IVES
(Mrs. Frederick M. Ives)
142 E. 35th St., New York City.

On June 23, at their summer home at Hancock Point, Maine, died Francis Greenleaf Allinson, husband of Nan Emery, and for thirty-two years Professor of Greek Literature and History at Brown University. He has been described by Dr. France, late President of Brown, as endowed with "an intellectual delicacy unsurpassed by any Greek scholar in America." As a class we take this first opportunity of sending our deepest sympathy to Nan.

The Class Editor has just learned of the death last December of Hattie E. Jones (Mrs. Charles R. Jacobs), who entered with our class, but attended College only a short time.

The class will join in extending its deep sympathy to her family.

1896

**Class Editor:** ABIGAIL CAMP DIMON
1411 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

Leonie Gilmour carried on a gift shop at Bar Harbor during the summer.

Pauline Goldmark sailed August 16th with Josephine for a ten weeks' trip abroad. She expects to attend an International Congress on labor conditions in Amsterdam, and spend some time in Vienna where Josephine will look up some historical points connected with the Revolution of 1848. In October they hope to join Ruth Furness Porter and her son, Fairfield, for a trip through the hill towns of Italy.

Marion Whitehead Grafton has changed her address to 1515 Lawrenceville Road, R. F. D. 7, Trenton, New Jersey, after living twenty-one years at 464 Hamilton avenue. The new house is on the Lincoln Highway between Princeton and Trenton.

Masa Dogura Uchida's husband, Count Yasuya Uchida, was appointed president of the South Manchurian Railway on June 12th. The *New York Sun* printed the following dispatch:

"Count Uchida was three times Foreign Minister of Japan and resigned from the Privy Council following his signature of the Kellogg anti-war treaty.

"His appointment as head of this important railway is believed to foreshadow important changes in Manchurian policy in Japan's negotiations with China."

Edith Wyatt and Abba Dimon spent September traveling together in Mexico.

1899

**Class Editor:** CAROLYN T. BROWN LEWIS
(Mrs. H. Radnor Lewis)
451 Milton Road, Rye, New York.

As might be anticipated we are in the thick of it—Emma Guffy Miller, very, very wet—we hope you read her sane logical reasons why in her speech at the School of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia, June 30th, when she was pitted against Mrs. Ella Boole, the head of all the W. C. T. U.—and our president, Mollie Thurber Dennison, as she told you, is very, very dry.

Yale is apparently the choice of the sons of '99. Dorothy Fronheiser Meredith's son Dick graduated from Sheff, taking his "pre-med" examinations during his senior year. Alice Carter Dickerman's second son Charles received another Yale sheepskin this year, also Franklin Farrel, your Editor's nephew, who was the goalie on the unbeatable hockey team. And Emma Miller's youngest son Joe enters in the fall, having followed in the footsteps of his three brothers and winning the science prize and the mathematics medal.

Jean Clark Foulhoux's daughter Anita completed her freshman year at Bryn Mawr—"satisfactorily," Jean adds. She has been rooming with one of the second generation of '99ers, Alice Carter Dickerman's daughter Honour. Jean and her family were at Northeast Harbor.

Another of the second generation, Jim Bradley, Jr., Dolly Sipe Bradley's son, successfully pulled through his freshman year at Troy.

Jean Foulhoux was one of the bridesmaids for Marion Ream Voniashtsky's sister Pan, '01, when she married John Kemmerer twenty-five years ago and her diary on that event proved entertaining reading at the silver celebration. Dorothy Fronheiser Meredith was another bridesmaid, also your Editor's sister, Lou Brown, '01.

Your Editor put on the fashion show given in the Tudor Room of the American Women's Association clubhouse (rain spoiled the plans for the patio) for the delegates and wives of the advertising men attending the convention of the Advertising Federation of America held during the week of June 14, in New York.
1900

Editor: Louise Congdon Francis
(Mrs. Richard Francis)
Haverford, Pa.

Margaretta Morris Scott has been appointed by Governor Pinchot one of the five members of the Philadelphia Registration Commission. Her husband was chairman of the Commission in Pinchot's first administration.

Grace Campbell Babson went this summer on a trip to Alaska with a friend from Orange.

Last March Jessie Tatlock passed off her Ph.D. examinations at Harvard. That, she writes, with a small article published in the Archivio Storico Siciliano is all she has to show for her work. It sounds like a good deal to most of us. She is now on the strength of her progress an assistant professor of history at Mt. Holyoke.

1901

Class Editor: Helen Converse Thorpe
(Mrs. Warren Thorpe)
15 E. 64th St., New York.

The following letters were received too late for the July Bulletin:

From Jessie Pelton:

"There is no news to send you for the Bulletin except the fact of my wonderful five months' trip abroad. I went over in January, joined my aunt and cousin, and did not come back until the first week in June. We motored all the time dividing our time between the French Riviera, North Africa and Italy."

From Elizabeth McKeen MacVeagh:

"So sorry to be so late in reporting in reply to your request, but my sister and I were just off in a little hired Ford car for a motor trip through Holland and Belgium. From Paris to Amsterdam and back we covered about 2,000 kilometers, with never a misadventure, though adventures pleasant galore, such, I mean, as getting lost on little country roads. In Holland we found getting off the main roads especially fun because the Dutch in the villages do not talk anything but Dutch, and yet they were so kindly and interested and determined to help us out."

The class wishes to extend deep sympathy to Ella Sealy Newell in the sad loss of her husband, Emerson Root Newell, on September 23rd.

It is with a sense of keen personal loss that Ethel Cantlin Buckley's friends learn of the death of her husband, Monroe Buckley, at Saranac on Friday, October 2.

1903

Editor: Gertrude Dietrich Smith
(Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith)
Farmington, Conn.

Emma Crawford Bechtel writes that she is the secretary of the Germantown Woman's Club, and that she gets a great thrill out of its care and ownership of the charming old Johnson House so full of Colonial history. Emma continues her night school teaching, three evenings a week, English and Americanization. Her work is with those who know absolutely no English. This summer Emma took both her children to Bermuda. The boy will graduate from Germantown High School in February. He is headed for Haverford College. The daughter has two more years and then college.

Gertrude D. Smith went to Mexico as a member of the seminar held under the auspices of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America. Art and Rural Education are the two most interesting things to follow. The rural school is being developed as a sociological rather than as a pedagogical problem.

A letter from the class baby thanks you all for the piece of much needed furniture. She says, "It is wonderful of you all to be so kind and makes me appreciate even more than before what a pleasure and an advantage it is to be Anne Kidder's daughter. Won't you please transmit to 1903 all my warmest thanks and appreciation?"

1904

Editor: Emma Thompson

During the past summer I spent a few weeks in Paris and while staying at the University Club, Emma Fries arrived after several months in England and Scotland. She was fortunate enough to see the far north of Scotland, and has promised to write concerning the trip. Gertrude Klein also spent part of the summer in Europe.

Patty Rockwell Moorhouse has moved into her new house. Marjorie Sellers was unfortunate and broke her leg during the summer, but has recovered now.

Mary James left Philadelphia in mid September en route for the Western Coast via the South. She plans to sail on the President Lincoln from San Francisco October 23rd, on her return to Wuchang, China, and her chosen field of work.

"Nancy" Ann Palmer has departed happily for the University of Wisconsin.
1906

**Editor:** Ruth Archbald Little  
(Mrs. Halsted Little)  
285 Forest Road, Englewood, N. J.

Grace Wade Levering spent a month this summer with Jessie Thomas Bennett at Wauwinet, Nantucket. The Class Editor enjoyed two brief visits with them.

An article written about St. Thomas, the Virgin Islands, by Louise Cruice Sturdevant appeared on August 2 in the *Baltimore Sun.* It was called "Problems of Uncle Sam's Poorhouse." Colonel Sturdevant sailed for Nicaragua in August to be gone for some time. Louise herself spent a week with Ethel de Koven Hudson on Long Island and then a week with Augusta French Wallace in Kentucky. On September 17 she sailed with her daughter to spend the winter in France. Her address is care Bankers’ Trust Co., Place Vendome, Paris, France.

Ethel de Koven Hudson also sailed in September. She planned to spend October in Florence with her mother and November in Paris with Princess Henry of Reuss.

Augusta French Wallace’s daughter is with the Vassar group in France.

Last June Anne MacClanahan Grenfell took an old Vermont farmhouse situated twenty-one miles from Burlington and converted it into a tea house, "The Dog Team Tavern." Labrador rugs were on sale as well as toys and other attractive articles made by convalescents in Labrador hospitals.

Beth Harrington Brooks spent the summer as usual in Maine on Little Cranberry Island. She climbed Mt. Katahdin with her oldest boy.

Esther White Rigg writes:

"You don’t know and never will unless you go nearly to the South Pole yourself to live, how much I appreciated your letters with its news of 1906 and B. M. I live so far away I never get any notices in time to reply to them or any ballots that I can vote for, so I seem to be completely out of the running. But I devour the *Bulletin* from cover to cover, even the advertisements. I think I couldn’t possibly have chosen a more uncommunicative class to belong to than 1906. There seem never to be any notes in the *Bulletin* from any of us, and when there are some, there aren’t half enough! I can hear the Editor asking why I don’t supply some myself. But there again I live so far away I never have any requests for news and I never seem to think of sitting down and volunteering any and there you are!

"I always land in the U. S. just about a year late for every reunion. Alas for the prize that I might have won. I can't possibly come home this year. I should adore to be there and I send my greetings and love now because I'm very sure there won't be another opportunity.

"I not only have one child—I am now the proud possessor of two, and my youngest is only eighteen months old. If any other old lady in 1906 can beat that record, she’ll do well. Two months before Helen, my youngest, was born I was treated to a very nasty earthquake which knocked down our chimneys and made a most frightful mess of our house and nearly frightened my eight-year-old Esther Mary out of her life. After that we had so many—literally hundreds—minor shocks that now I am almost earthquake proof. Another quake of real dimensions and a second child made 1929 a very eventful year!

"In 1927 I had a visit from Helen Griffth and Emily Cooper Johnson, 1905. It was simply heavenly. I could hardly let them out of my clutches to go home. Is any member of 1906 thinking of turning her steps in this direction? If so, I live in a most lovely part and aside from the charm of a visit to the Rigg family, says she modestly, a trip to New Zealand without Nelson included would be distinctly lacking.

"Wouldn't I love to crack a joke once more with Phoebe or Jessie Hewitt?"

Helen Brown Gibbons writes from Switzerland:

"In November, 1929, Herbert and Hope and I set out on a trip around the world. We were appointed Fellows of the Kahn Foundation, a French fund that sends writers and teachers on the round-the-world voyage. . . . The summer was spent in our beloved French fishing village, Pornic.

"Last fall Lloyd went back to Princeton, Hope went to Malvern Girls' College in England and Herbert went to do some lecturing in America, joining us again in December. Christine and Mimi and I settled ourselves in an apartment near the Luxembourg Gardens.

"After Christmas Herbert set out to make a travel-study of the French Colonies."

1907

**Class Editor:** Alice Hawkins  
Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr, Penna.

Since Ayer, Barnes, and Bailey would have alphabetically precedence anyhow, we make no further apology for leading
off with the following excerpt from a letter from our nationally renowned novelist and playwright: "Have you seen Magsy's (M. Bailey's) poems? Of course you have. I think they're simply slick. My novel, Westward Passage, is coming out December first and Magsy and I think it's so nice that no member of the Class of 1907 will have to wonder THIS year what to give away for Christmas! We were diverted to read a news item in the New York press the other day that ran, 'So Margaret Emerson Bailey and Margaret Ayer Barnes were Bryn Mawr classmates. Well, who'd have thought it? What we want to know is—who's being knocked? You might put it to the class!" The editor solicits votes on this subject, but makes no promises about ballots being kept secret.

A review by Hortense Flexner King of M. Bailey's book of poems, White Christmas, will be found elsewhere in this issue. It is a tribute both to the talent and the highmindedness of our distinguished class that we can have these little matters attended to in the family, with no fear of jealousy and with perfect assurance of having a good job done. The title poem was chosen for the Thomas Moulth "Best Poems of 1931."

Christmas presents for the young can also be supplied by 1907. Tink Meigs has a new book out, The Willow Whistle. It is eminently suitable for seven-year-olds. More anon. The Boston Transcript gave a whole page one Saturday in September to the achievements of Cornelia Lynde Meigs. There really never was such a class, and think how unpopular we always were with the English Department.

Another of our authors, in reply to the seasonal demand from the Alumnae Office, for name of husband, replies in all seriousness that she has taken a new name "according to numerology," and hereafter wishes to be addressed as Alice EYRA Gerstenberg. This was all neatly printed on her note paper.

May Ballin attended a course of lectures given by Work and Culbertson for teachers of Contract, and, in spite of the depression, is much sought after as an instructor.

Edna Brown Wherry has recently been appointed a member of the Newark Board of Education. She gives a great deal of time to the job, visiting schools several times a week, and finds great interest in the Board meetings. The Board is made up of two women members and five men, and she reports that the greatest co-operation prevails.

Mabel O'Sullivan taught English at the Summer School of the University of Maine this summer, and then spent some weeks of vacation nearby.

1908

Editor: Helen Cadbury Bush
Haverford, Penna.

Josephine Proudfoot Montgomery spent her summer holiday visiting Margaret Vilas Lyle in Seattle and Fanny Passmore Lowe and Margaret Washburn Hunt in Minneapolis. Andrew is in business this winter, Mary Dudley starts college and Elizabeth is a senior in school.

Louise Milligan Herron lent her hunter, Papoose, to the Fort Myers team and came herself to the Bryn Mawr Horse Show to watch him win various coveted ribbons.

As a tribute to her knowledge of Colonial Philadelphia and the personal habits of plants, Emily Fox Cheston was chosen to arrange the exhibit and write the catalog for the 200th anniversary of the John Bartram Association. The life of John Bartram, Botanist to the King, was written in her usual pleasant manner.

Cheerful reports come from Louise Hyman Pollak and Lydia Sharpless Perry. Louise has spent the summer in Colorado, driving out each day and coming down to dinner. Lydia has been at Havershams, R. I., with her family and has gained twelve pounds.

Helen Bernheim Roth writes of the marriage of her daughter. "My daughter, Amanda, will be twenty in February, and is attending the School of Applied Arts. My new son's name is Gordon J. Wolk, a graduate of Yale and Harvard Law School. The young couple are home again after a wonderful trip to Paris. We have one perfectly splendid boy, 21 years old, a senior at Williams this year. We hated to give up our daughter so young, but are happy to, at least, have one left."

The marriage of Mary Stevens Hammond to Count Guerino Roberti, son of Count and Countess Piero Roberti, of Rome, took place recently in the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help in Bernardsville, N. J.

1909

Class Editor: Helen Bond Crane
257 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Our summer vacation, though a short one, was most satisfactory in producing B. M. contacts. We went to Rockport,
Mass., joining Frances Ferris, who had spent six weeks in Maine and Nova Scotia, touring through most of that province. When we walked into the inn dining room, whom should we see but Maysie Putnam, with Helen Kempton, 1905, with whom she has a delightful apartment in New York, on the twentieth floor at 245 East 72nd street.

Mary Herr, Maysie says, is enthusiastic about her job at the Girls’ Latin School in Chicago; she likes the corn belt and is amused at effete Easterners.

Maysie has also seen Mary Goodwin Storrs and two of her children on Monhegan Island, off the coast of Maine. Mary returned from China last spring and this winter she will be living at 161 Grove street, Auburndale, Mass.

Shirley Putnam O’Harra was at Kennebunkport, and we tried to get her to join us; but her children and her gift shop demanded too much of her attention to be left. We saw several of Eliot O’Harra’s pictures in the Gloucester exhibits and were much impressed. This winter Shirley will be with her father in Washington at 2025 O Street, N. W.

Frances Browne is now head of the intermediate department at Milton Academy; she is expecting to keep house in a gate-keeper’s lodge at 100 Churchill’s Lane, and may be addressed there or care of Milton Academy, Milton, Mass.

In August we had a long letter from Judith Boyer Sprenger, started in February in collaboration with Lacy, when the latter was in Paris, and continued at intervals till July. “Lacy had given a most intriguing account of her work to the *New York (Paris) Herald*—by request. My own effort in the line of painting seemed feeble by comparison.” (That, too, sounds intriguing.) “Last summer my three children were at the Aloha Camps in Vermont, where Helen Barber Matteson is assistant and Fanny Crenshaw does wonders for the girls’ tennis; they loved it, so this year we have our own camp in Switzerland—the S. C. (Sprenger Camp). We issue a paper each week, the Swiss Cheese, and when inspiration fails we leave blanks and call them the holes in the cheese. The children have done much climbing, which in this part of Switzerland is not so dangerous. I am not sure whether we shall be in Paris or Lausanne this winter, but our address is always care of Guaranty Trust Co., Paris.”

Scrap Ecob made one of her flying trips through Albany recently, after a fine vacation trip to the Pacific coast. She contributed one of the sport sheets of the *New York Times* for August 30, showing a large photograph of Aristine Munn’s prize Newfoundlandens in the North Shore Kennel Club show on Long Island.

The class wishes to extend its sincere sympathy to Anna Platt, whose mother died in July.

1910

*Class Editor: Katherine R. Drinker*  
(Mrs. Cecil K. Drinker)  
71 Rawson Road, Brookline, Mass.

Betty Tenney Cheney brought her young daughter, Eleanor, to New York for the Easter vacation. Eleanor is planning to go to Bryn Mawr next winter and received honorable mention for her college board examinations.

Catherine Souther Buttrick has a very attractive old house in Watertown and lives there with a husband, two sons, two dogs, two cats and two Guinea pigs.

Mary Agnes Irvine spent the summer visiting various relatives and friends. She has rented her apartment for next winter and when last heard from was not sure where in New York she herself would be located. We hear that Alice Whittemore spent some anguished moments last spring learning to drive a car and getting a driver’s license.

Elsa Denison Voorhees rented a house in Redding Ridge, Conn., this summer and when she was not apartment hunting and moving, stayed there with her three children. Her new address is 1225 Park avenue, New York.

Izette Taber de Forest is practicing psycho-analysis very successfully in New York. The de Forests have a place at Southport and there this summer Judith de Forest, young Elsa Voorhees and Charlotte’s daughter, Polly Sage, all got together for a day and a night sailing and discussing college plans. They are all about fifteen.

Mabel Ashley and her family have spent the last two summers in the reconstructed barn of some friends. She is assistant secretary of the New York School of Social Work and very keen about her job.

Ruth George was abroad all summer. To their mutual astonishment, she and Elsa met in a drug store in New York. Each was eating a hasty breakfast and could hardly believe it when they met each other’s eyes in the mirror. Ruth is to be back at Scripps College in California teaching.
Julie Thompson Turner has been teaching drawing and painting to two classes of children in school. She has found this very interesting but as she still has her own studio she finds she is kept busy.

1911

Class Editor: MARY CASE PEVEAR
(Mrs. C. Keith Pevear)
355 E. 50th St., New York City.

The class extends its sympathy and love to Blanche Cole Lowenthal whose husband died very suddenly early in October.

1912

Editor: ELIZABETH PINNEY HUNT
(Mrs. Andrew Dickson Hunt)
Winnetka, Illinois.

Carlotta Welles Briggs took a villa near Houlgate for the summer, and returned to Paris in September with a fatter, browner Jimmie, who is now two years old.

Christine Hammer sailed in June with Ida Langdon for a three months’ vacation in England and Scotland.

Polly Vennum Van Cleave and Jean Stirling Gregory stayed in Winnetka for the summer, enjoying the lake when the thermometer soared.

The Editor was surprised to find that Margaret Peck McEwan is the mother of four, under thirteen, and looks not a day older than she did in 1912. She lives in Winnetka.

The Editor and her family have moved to Chicago, and find it considerably more alive than Philadelphia. Pinney spent July and August in Austria, near Vienna, and has had a most delightful time with Austrian friends. Dickson is returning to the Solebury School near Princeton, and George is already an enthusiastic member of the North Shore Country Day School, where he consorts with the offspring of countless Bryn Mawr mamas.

Mary Peirce is back from Iceland, where she went to any number of out-of-the-way places, camping some of the time, and getting the flavor and history of the country to an extraordinary degree. She and her sister were with Miss May Morris, the daughter of William Morris, who had traveled there twice before, studying the Sagas, and their literary and historical background.

Marjorie Thompson, with a group of eight or nine others, had an exhibition of hand-made pottery in the Chinese Room of the University Museum in Philadelphia. She was in New Hampshire all summer on Squam Lake, with Dorothy Wolff Douglas and her four children and Mrs. Wolff as near neighbors. Elizabeth Faries Howe was there, too, for a few days, and Jean Stirling Gregory, with Janet, and Maysie Morgan Lee with Alden, blew in one Sunday for lunch. Maysie was planning for a leisurely trip in Spain in August, and expected to be teaching full time at the University of Chicago this winter. Dorothy Douglas will be teaching Economics at Smith, and living in a charming old house there in Northampton. Mrs. Wolff is still the most interested and loyal member of the Class of 1912.

Phyllis Walter Goodhart, the class baby, entered college with honours and is happily established in her mother’s old room in Rockefeller. She has been looking up past history in 1912’s Class Book.

Mary Gertrude Fendall went to France for a short trip in the spring; she was in Paris and then visited French friends in the country. Now she is in Washington doing some work in connection with the Peace Caravan.

In the August number of Good Housekeeping is an article on “Wall Street Women.” Six photographs appear, one of them of Louise Watson. As one reads the article, although no names are mentioned except that of a hypothetical Mary Brown, one realizes, after almost the first paragraph, that Mary Brown is none other than Louise Watson, and that at least two-thirds of the article is about her, and how she achieved her present prestige and reputation.

1916

Class Editor: CATHERINE S. GODLEY
768 Ridgeway Avenue,
Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The class extends its sincerest sympathy to Alene Burt, whose mother died in April. In July Burtie moved to 28 East 70th street, New York, where she has an attractive apartment.

Rebecca Fordyce Gayton lost her father in June and to her also the class extends its deepest sympathy. In September Por and her husband took a motor trip with a visit in Kansas City as their objective. They went through Cincinnati on their way and Por’s good bump of location led her to the Board of Education Building where she surprised Constance Dowd and Catherine Godley by walking in on them. They were able to detain her until after lunch. The following day the Gaytons
reached St. Louis where they stayed over night with Joanna Ross Chism. But the really big news about For is that she has turned authoress. Stop in at the nearest book shop, ask for *Murder in the Cellar* by Louise Eppley and Rebecca Gayton, and see for yourself. It is a corking mystery story and For is entirely responsible for the plot. A friend in Youngstown is her collaborator. The scene is laid in a West Virginia mining town where Chloe McKeefrey Usis and her husband have spent considerable time and where For has often visited them. The book was ready for its finishing touches in the late spring just at a time when For's children were having a succession of abscessed ears, so for some days she lived with a pen in one hand and a syringe in the other. But the book came out on time and she has plenty of ideas for another.

Alice Van Horn was married on August 19 to Mr. George Schaefer, Jr., and is living in South Norwalk, Conn.

Helen Riegel Oliver had a month's trip to California and the northwest.

Margaret Dodd Sangree and her children have gone to Nashville, Tenn., to be with her sister, Katharine. Doddie's oldest daughter, Joyce, was at Camp Runoia again this summer.

Chloe McKeefrey Usis is working toward her doctor's degree at the University of California. She and her family have been living in Berkeley for a year.

1917

*Class Editor: Bertha Clark Greenough*  
203 Blackstone Blvd., Providence, R. I.

Con Hall was married on Saturday, June 27, to Mr. Thomas White Proctor at Belvedere Farm, Maryland. She had no attendants, but '17 was well represented at the wedding. Anne Wildman, Con said, saved her life by arriving a week before and helping with all those things that take so much time before any wedding and particularly a big one. Dor Shipley White, Caroline Stevens Rogers, Eleanor Jencks de Ghizé and Lyd Steuart were all there. Con has spent the summer in a cunning old house in Walpole, Mass., and expects to be in Boston this winter. The Editor enjoyed very much entertaining her and Mart Willett at lunch at her house in Providence early in September.

Eleanor May Jencks de Ghizé has a second daughter, Alexandria, born in the spring.

Thalia Smith Dole spent the summer in Ogunquit, Maine, with her husband and two daughters. She has left Richmond, Mass., and at the time this is being writ-
golfing, and sailing a little. On her way up, she had lunch in Boston with Anna Reubenia Dubach, who spent the summer at Gloucester, Mass.

Win Kaufmann Whitehead and her family motored through New England mountains to Maine, during the summer stopping in Stamford and Hartford for visits. They worked their way slowly to Camden along the Mohawk Trail, through the Green Mountains and White Mountains, and explored several college campuses. They also took a side trip to Mt. Desert Island.

Roxanna Chadbourne has moved to the Grosvenor, 35 Fifth avenue, New York City.

1920

Class Editor: MARY PORRITT GREEN (Mrs. Valentine J. Green) 433 E. 51st St., New York City.

From Madelaine Brown we received a card engraved with the following words: "Madelaine R. Brown, M.D., announces the opening of an office at 144 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. Diseases of the Nervous System."

Marguerite Eilers wrote, "Andrew Beer and I are going to be married on October 31 in the afternoon here at Sea Cliff. We expect to live at 1215 Fifth avenue, New York City. Mary Hoag Lawrence is to be my matron of honor, Martha Chase and Laura Hales, and my two sisters-in-law will be the bridesmaids, and Ann Sanford Werner's daughter Nancy, aged four years, will be one of the four children in the bridal party." Quoting the New York Tribune, "Mr Beer, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Beer, is a member of the New York County Lawyers Association and the Columbia University Club."

The class sends love and sympathy to Betty Weaver, who lost her mother last year and her father this summer, and also to Evelyn Wight, whose father died on June 30th.

Katherine Cauldwell Scott writes, "I wish I had some exciting news, but I haven't even another baby to help the Bulletin statistics. All I have been doing this summer is winning a few more tennis cups and cruising up the coast of Maine in a two-masted, ten-bunk schooner, manned by three musicians and a musical two-year-old child. They expect to sail her around the world as soon as they get their piano installed on board; and if we go I may have more interesting news than I now have for you."

From Betty Weaver: "I am still teaching at Dongan Hall in the winters and enjoy it very much. In the summers I generally go to Belgrade Lakes, Maine, to visit friends. I am there now."

From Jule Cochran Buck: "While my life is as exciting as I could wish, it is hardly spectacular enough for publication. My two big boys, aged nine and ten, and my four-year-old daughter, are unusually healthy children, but at least one manages to be ailing most of the time. In the winter we have colds, ears and an occasional mastoid, and in the summer we specialize in poison oak and green apple colic. In between nursing bouts I continue to take music lessons and remind myself of a trained seal. After prodigious effort of both myself and my trainer, I learn a trick to perform, but unlike a seal, I forget each old trick while mastering a new one, so unless the moment is exactly timed, I can't play anything at all. The B. M. Council is to meet in Baltimore this fall and we are quite a-flutter. Alice Harrison Scott likes Japan and the children are thriving. My husband is president of the Baltimore Community Fund, a particularly onerous job in such times. Our home atmosphere is decidedly philanthropic and at times our conversation so technical that I imagine the children would like to remind us that charity begins at home."

1921

Editor: Katharine Walker Bradford (Mrs. Lindsay Bradford) 47 E. 88th St., New York City.

Victoria Evans Knutson died at Stockholn on July 22 after a long illness.

Elizabeth Cecil Scott is remaining abroad with two small boys for another winter.

Agnes Hollinghead Spaeth has moved to 327 Park Avenue, Swarthmore, Pa. She and her husband spent the summer in Los Angeles while Mr. Spaeth attended summer school at the University of Southern California.

Miriam Morrison Peake has a second child, a son, born on February 12. Her daughter is now four years old. She has moved to 812 Park Avenue, New York City.

Nora Newell and her husband went to Nassau on the Mauretania in May, with a group of friends. She writes that it was a wet trip.

Winifred Worcester Stevenson has spent most of the summer at Black Point, Conn., with her two sons.
Clarinda Garrison Binger is continuing her strenuous and effective work at the Dalton School in New York this winter.

Ellen Jay Garrison and her husband are still marveling at their wondrous young son, born last May 26th.

Elizabeth Taylor has just been visiting me, your editor, in New Canaan, Conn. She has just returned from a long trip abroad. She plans to be at home in Little Rock for a while now.

Eleanor Donnelly Erdman has moved from 363 Grove street to 415 State street, Pasadena, Calif. She spent the summer at her ranch in Wyoming, and taught her eighteen-month-old daughter, Laura Thorne, to ride.

1923

Editor: RUTH MCANENY LOUD
(Mrs. Sherman Loud)
325 E. 72nd St., New York City

"If every girl took up her pen
And really called your bluff,
Do you suppose the BULLETIN
Would ever get enough?"
"I doubt it," said the Editor,
"They'd never do their stuff!"

However: Harriet Price has announced her engagement to Mr. Howard Phipps, Yale 1906, of Westbury, L. I. After a very quiet wedding in October, they will go to Europe and later to Palm Beach.

Helen Hoyt Stookey's second child was born in the early summer. We apologize for this necessarily late announcement.

Louise Affelder Davidove spent the summer with her husband in the Soviet Union, where they escaped the usual tourist route and went thoroughly native. "Mr. Davidove's knowledge of the language and the people made the trip less difficult. But difficult it was, nevertheless. A cross-section study of the industrial center, the Urals; then a thorough study of the peasant huts, on collective farms, etc., then a study of a new republic within the Union." Later they went to Germany to rest and to organize the material they had collected, and during the winter Mr. Davidove will lecture at various universities in this country, while Louise is already booked to speak before several women's organizations.

Louise Mills has given up the bond business and become the "cheerful secretary to a cheerful boss in a cheerful business," Dupont Cellophane Co., in Buffalo. We are all thereby urged to insist on the cellophane wrapped product in order to maintain the trio's cheerfulness.

Haroldine Humphreys Muschenheim is settled in the Pension Obilisk, Munich, until early December. Dr. Muschenheim is studying pathology, apparently very enthusiastic over the German slant; they flew from Hamburg to Munich, as that now seems to be the approved method of transporting small children.

Harriet Pratt Van Ingen also reports great enthusiasm for Germany, from a different angle. She and her husband spent a three weeks' vacation there, and then went on to Vienna and Budapest, "both more fascinating than we dared hope for, and their spirit, considering their vast reduction in territory since the war, is something to be envied." Later the Van Ingens picked up their two boys in Kent, and then had three weeks grouse shooting in Scotland, without, as far as Harriet herself was concerned, apparently seriously inconveniencing the grouse.

Helen Rice again won the Stockbridge tennis tournament.

Ruth McAneny Loud went abroad alone for a breathless and all-satisfying five weeks:—Holland, bicycling and doting on the language; Germany, bicycling and doting on the people; France, buying antique copper and brass; Belgium, more brass and a great delight in the town of Bruges; and England, a perfect finale of British hospitality and the joys of the London bus system. Her shop will reopen in October, as a result of her wanderings.

1924

Class Editor: BETH TUTTLE WILBUR
(Mrs. Donald Wilbur)
15 Shaler Lane, Cambridge, Mass.

The class will be sorry to learn that word has just been received of the death of Marguerite Dunkak in December, 1930.

1925

Editor: BLIT MALLETT CONGER
(Mrs. Frederic Conger)
325 E. 72nd St., New York City

Fall, and you have to look twice at each one of us to tell whether we're Greta or Marlene, or merely the Empress Eugénie. Surely lots of vital things have developed this summer besides curls, but each good girl seems to fancy herself not a little as a sphinx.

Two big-hearted classmates, however, have crashed through with news.

Peggy Pierce was married on July 11th to Mr. Frederic Milholland and is now living at 2132 Spruce street, Philadelphia.
Rumor has it that she is keeping her job as assistant in Decorative Arts at the Pennsylvania Museum.

And Adelaide Eicks was married to Lieutenant Francis Stoddert, of the Navy, on August 29th.

More news in a big way, is of Peggy Stewardson Blake's baby, Alice, who arrived early in July. The Blakes left Washington in September for a vacation in Canada.

Carol Cummings Livingston is hard at newspaper work. She lives at Midland, a mining town in Pennsylvania, and practically runs the Midland News.

Ethelene Hampton is the bookkeeper and assistant treasurer of her father's fruit packing house in Highland City, Florida. Last spring she came up north on a business trip and was able to take in reunion on the side.

Helen Henshaw has a new job this year—teaching music at the Albany Academy for Boys and (this is very impressive) in the afternoons she plays over the radio.

Merle Whitecomb is living at home in Dedham, Mass., doing all the family chauffeuring, taking brother to and from school, and what not.

And Allegra Woodworth continues to be a light in the Shipley School history department.

Nana Bonnell Davenport spent the summer with her two large and beautiful sons at Falmouth, Mass.

Nancy Hough Smith and her husband went to Maine in June where Baldwin was honoured with a degree at Bowdoin.

The achievements of Janetta Schoonover are awe-inspiring to a degree. She has published four articles on cancer in recent scientific periodicals and bosses two trembling assistants. Her real title is Subhead of the Philadelphia General Hospital Laboratory of Cancer Research of the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania.

1926

Editor: Harriet Hopkinson
Manchester, Mass.

The Editor of this column has been spending the summer at Geneva, at the School of International Studies, and has never passed such an interesting and absorbing two months in her life. This is all very well, of course, but the fact remains that while she could enlighten anyone concerning students of Copenhagen, Zagreb, Oxford or Constantinople, news of her own class has been coming into Geneva rather scantily. Such as it is, however, voila!

Eleanor Follansbee married, on July 25th, to Helmut Freiherr von Erffa, of Ahorn, Germany. Her husband has graduated from Harvard, is an artist, and assistant to Professor Sachs, of the Fine Arts department at Harvard. They are living in Cambridge, at Elmwood, until October 1st.

Margaret Huber has also joined the ranks—my first intimation of such a step being a letter here in Geneva, mysterious, in her hand writing, but from a Mrs. Emmet Chesser. It happened the second of May. Mr. and Mrs. Chesser (he is a newspaper man from Florida) are living at 70 Park avenue, Port Richmond, Staten Island, where apparently life is so agreeable on the earth that Pegome's flying license has been allowed to lapse two months.

Anna Lingelbach Taylor (Mrs. Paul Taylor) lives in Philadelphia with her architect husband, a canary and three gold fish. She is a private secretary, writes reviews, and does a little teaching.

Elizabeth Millspaugh has been in Europe for months and months and months, but will probably be in New York this autumn. She has been traveling steadily from Finland to Egypt, and her linguistic ability is such that it is rumored she can explain suction rolls and centrifugal castings in French and Italian.

Benjy Linn has also been in Europe this summer, as has Algyl, chiefly in France. The first part of the summer, Benjy was at the University of Wisconsin Summer School.

1928

Class Editor: Cornelia B. Rose, Jr.,
333 East 68th St., New York City.

The class wishes to extend its deep sympathy to Lenore Browning in the great loss of her father who died in August.

The Editor has met with a good response from the class in her quest for news. Some of the news was slightly surprising—the Editor had no intention of checking up on her class-mates' ages, but only on that of such offspring as there might be.

The value of an occasional questionnaire was proved by the discovery of two marriages hitherto unknown to the Editor although they may be known to the rest of you. Eleanor Schottland is now Mrs. Norman F. B. Beach and is living at 31
Augustine St., Rochester, N. Y., and wrestling with domesticity. Lucile Meyer was married to Dr. George M. Durschinger, Jr., on June 18th, just a few days after he had received his M.D. from the University of Pittsburgh Medical School. Lucile is continuing as reader in the History Department at Carnegie Tech. They are living at 248 South Millvale Ave., Pittsburgh.

Jo Young's wedding at the end of June seems to have been quite a Bryn Mawr affair. Among those present at the Young-Case nuptials (a la the American) were Amram, Ginny Atmore, Puppy McKelvey, Polly McElwain, Eleanor Jones of '28, Crina Chambers of '27, and Barby Sindall, '26, who was a bridesmaid. Amram reports that the whole village was swept and garnished and planted full of flowers for the event; the sun shone brightly and altogether the occasion was very pleasant. Mr. and Mrs. Case are now living at 59 West 12th St., New York City, and Jo is occupying herself with housewifely duties.

Amram spent the rest of her summer in Mexico City and New Mexico looking with equal interest and avidity at Spanish and Indian antiquities and the modern representatives of both groups, burning out her innards with chili and scratching innumerable flea bites and enjoying herself. Eleanor Jones finished at Cambridge School of Architecture in July and now has a job with an architect in Lakeville, Conn. In addition she is doing some landscaping jobs on her own in her spare time. She took a four weeks' trip in the West with her father this Fall.

The most recent class wedding was that of Peggy Perry on September 2nd to Paul W. Bruton. Mr. Bruton comes from Woodland, Cal., and is a graduate of the University of California and the law school at Berkeley. The Brutons will live at 885 Orange St., New Haven, Conn. Mr. Bruton is an instructor in the Yale Law School. They were married in the Friends' Meeting House in Westerly, R. I., and Nancy Pritchett, Frances Putnam Fritchman, and Ruth Biddle, '29, were three of the four bridesmaids. Nancy is teaching the three R's in the Camden Friends' School.

Polly McElwain is going to Jamaica, B. W. L., in October, to help start a nursery school and kindergarten for colored children at Highgate. Jo Stetson, after gracing Greens Farms for the summer, is going South for about two months this Fall. Sally Hoeffler is with the Hender- son and Grace Travel Service in New York and promises that anyone securing their bookings through her will be well accommodated at low rates. Nina Perera is still studying architecture in New York. Helen Tuttle expects to be in New York this Winter. She visited Elizabeth Stewart in New London this summer and also saw Pol Pettit, but their lives must be dull since she had no item of interest to report about them. May Jardella is teaching school and has been appointed assistant principal of a private school in Media, Pa. Eleanor Havre has spent the last three years traveling in Europe, last summer attending the various music festivals, the winter in Spain.

Betty Brown Field is working for the Institute of Pacific Relations. Margaret Coss Flower is doing research work in England. She made a trip to Germany and also excursions to call on vicars in Hertfordshire, getting information re local antiquities. Ginny Atmore visited her for four days in June, having made a flying trip on the Mauretania and returning by the same boat. Sylvia Brewerster Maude is living in England (Broom Hall, Shooters Hill, London, S. E. 18), and has a six months old daughter, by name Eileen. Billy Rhein Bird is living at 637 Milton St., Montreal. She spent the last four months of last winter traveling all over Canada with her husband who was lecturing to the Canadian clubs on various political subjects. She says: "We went to the Place River District in Alberta which was an experience worth having—an immense and fruitful country waiting for a railway to the sea." Her husband is now an editorial writer for the Montreal Star. This summer they went to the Institute of Politics at Williamstown.

Another '28er at Williamstown was Frances Putnam Fritchman, who at other times is busy being a minister's wife and a Sunday School superintendent. Mary Johnston Colfett spent the summer in Nova Scotia where Dot Miller visited her for a few weeks. Dot is going to be at Columbia this winter doing further work for her Ph.D. Also in Nova Scotia this summer was Elizabeth Chesnut after she had visited Eleanor Waddell Stephens, '27, and been at Asheville and Atlantic City. This winter she will be at the Peabody studying vocal and history of music.

Maly Hopkinson Gibbon is living at 1608 Spruce St., Philadelphia, and assisting her husband in research at the University of Pennsylvania Surgical Research Laboratory. Jean Fesler has been working since June in the Credit Department of the Midland Bank in Cleveland. In the early part of that month she went to
Lake Placid to see Millicent Pierce, '26, married. Eliza Funk is doing secretarial work in an investment banking firm in Baltimore and recently has been to Bermuda.

Anyone knowing the addresses of Helen Guiterman, Ruth Peters, Louise Wray Moro, Elizabeth Moore O'Connor, Marion Gray, Elizabeth Balentine and Evelyn Brooks will do the Editor no end of a favor by communicating them to her.

Missy Dyer, ex-'28, was married to Noel Leslie Flint on September 23, after spending the summer with Toots Dyer in Europe. She will live at 1309 Astor St., Chicago, and work in the print department of the Chicago Art Institute.

Emma Gillinder is working as a librarian in the research laboratory of the Texas Co. at Beacon, N. Y. The Countess Eleanor Davico di Quittengo is living at Villa Fornara, Cernobbio, Lago di Como, Italy. Christine Hayes spent the Summer in France with a trip to Germany to the Wagner Festival at Bayreuth.

Margaret Gregson spent two weeks in Colorado recovering from a year of strenuous mental labor. She writes that she has no news, being "too busy getting Chicago settled on natural gas which is fun but not helpful to one's leisure hours. Worked every Saturday all summer all day and late hours most of the time. As yet have not been sufficiently appreciated in a financial way." Greggy hopes to go to Europe next year if the fellowship is still available. In contrast to Greggy's strenuous program, Cay Field Cherry reports that she is busy trying to find interesting work for leisure hours. She spent the Summer visiting in Ontario, at Lake Champlain and Lake George.

Edith Morgan Whitaker and her husband motored across the continent to Doug's new job as Assistant Professor at Stanford. We spent a few minutes with the Whitakers at Woods Hole this Summer making the acquaintance of their delightful child, Nancy. Barby Loines Dreier reports two unsuccessful attempts to see Edith at Woods Hole after a delightful sojourn at the Concord Music School.

Margaretta Salinger is working in the Department of Paintings at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. She has seen or heard from quite a few members of the class and gives us a lot of information. Among other items she reports that Peggy Haley had some of her etchings shown at the Galleries and was working on an art encyclopedia. Diza Steck has been on a Mediterranean cruise which she followed by studying history of art in Paris during August and a visit to friends in London for two weeks.

Frances Cookman is teaching Latin at the Dwight School for Girls in Englewood. Margery Saunders is doing social work with the Westchester County Department of Child Welfare and living in Yonkers. Peggy Hess de Graaff is passing through New York en route to Europe where she plans to visit Louise Wray Moro in Rome in November. On her return next Spring she will live on one of her husband's daffodil farms (R. F. D. 1, Boring, Oregon).

The engagement of Peggy Miller, ex-'28, to Daniel Allen Lindley of Englewood, N. J., has been announced. Mr. Lindley prepared at Hotchkiss for Yale from which he was graduated in 1926. He is a member of the firm of Lindley & Co. in New York. No date was set for the wedding.

1930

Class Editor: OLIVIA PHELPS STOKES,
2408 Massachusetts Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

Annie Leigh Hobson was married on Friday, September fourth, in Richmond, Va., to Mr. Thomas Robert Shannon Broughton. The Broughtons are living in the new faculty quarters built out of the Thorne School.

The engagement of Mary Victoria Wesson, Ex-'30, to Lieutenant Demas Thurlow Craw, Air Corps, U. S. A., has just been announced. We presume that they met in aviation which Vic has taken up very energetically since she left College. The wedding is to be at Cotuit, Cape Cod, on October 31st. Lt. Craw was of the Class of '24 at West Point.

Peggie Martin is living in New York this winter where she has a job as secretary at the Dalton School. She hopes that Henrietta Wickes will join her. Meanwhile Wickes is taking a business course in Baltimore, in hopes of getting a job.

Gertrude Bancroft is back from England and is at present at Harrisville, R. I., while investigating jobs.
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ELIZABETH FORREST JOHNSON, A.B. HEAD

Kindly mention Bryn Mawr Alumnae Bulletin
Retrospect

Now that the summer is over and we are back among our friends, they all ask us: Well, did you have a good summer? This, to the owner of a hotel or summer camp means: Did you have many guests?

We are very happy to be able to assure them that we not only had a good summer, but actually had more guests than in any other summer of our history. In the light of the financial depression this interests them very much; though some of them attribute our popularity to the fact that many came to us because they could not afford to go to Europe. Naturally we have our own opinion about this solution.

Be the reason what it may, the fact is that as usual a great many of our friends returned to Back Log, and a great many new-comers came drawn by the enthusiastic accounts of the camp given by their friends.

Letters of inquiry should be addressed to

Mrs. Bertha Brown Lambert (Bryn Mawr 1904)
272 Park Avenue
Takoma Park, D. C.

Other references

Mrs. Anna Hartshorne Brown
(Bryn Mawr 1912)
Professor Henry J. Cadbury
Bryn Mawr College

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Kindly mention Bryn Mawr Alumnae Bulletin
THE COUNCIL IN BALTIMORE

December, 1931
OFFICERS OF THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD
President .................................................. Anne Kidder Wilson, 1903
Vice-President ........................................... Mary Hardy, 1920
Recording Secretary ................................. Centhude Hanne Myers, 1919
Corresponding Secretary ....................... May Egan Stokes, 1911
Treasurer ..................................................... Margaret E. Brusstar, 1903
Chairman of the Finance Committee ........ Caroline Florence Lexow, 1908
Chairman of the Publicity Committee ...... Caroline Morrow Chadwick-Collins, 1905

ALUMNAE SECRETARY AND BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE BULLETIN
Alice M. Hawkins, 1907

EDITOR OF THE BULLETIN
Marjorie L. Thompson, 1912

DISTRICT COUNCILLORS
District I ............................................ Marguerite Mellen Dewey, 1913
District II ............................................ Jeanne Kerr Fleischmann, 1910
District III ........................................... Allerta Van Reypen Kohn, 1900
District IV ............................................ Abeline Werner Vorts, 1916
District V ............................................. Anna Dunham Reilly, 1908
District VI ............................................... Era Rice, 1930
District VII ............................................ Jere Bensberg Johnson, 1924

ALUMNAE DIRECTORS
Mary Prince, 1912
Margaret Reeve Cary, 1907
Margaret Repey Cary, 1907
Elizabeth Lewis Otey, 1901
Virginia Kneeland Frantz, 1918
Virginia McKenney Claiborne, 1908
Virginia McKenney Claiborne, 1908

CHAIRMAN OF THE ALUMNAE FUND
Caroline Florence Lexow, 1908

CHAIRMAN OF THE ACADEMIC COMMITTEE
Pauline Goldmark, 1896

CHAIRMAN OF THE SCHOLARSHIPS AND LOAN FUND COMMITTEE
Elizabeth Y. Maguire, 1913

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION
Dr. Marjorie Strauss Knauth, 1918

CHAIRMAN OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE
Eleanor Little Aldrich, 1905

Form of Bequest

I give and bequeath to the ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION
of BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania,
the sum of ........................................ dollars.
EDITORIAL

At the Council meeting in Baltimore President Park very graphically pictured for the alumnae the evolution of the Seven Year Plan. The Plan itself each alumna must know by heart by this time, but showing the necessities that gave rise to each detail of it threw a new light on it. And yet, despite the fact that it was evolved by the light of pure reason, there is still a certain amount of emotional reaction to it. This is true especially in regard to the crux of it, namely, increasing the number of students from approximately four hundred to five hundred. The immediate wolf that some of the alumnae see is a lowering of standards, and they raise the time honored cry without stopping to examine their facts. Certainly things now are not as they were in their day. A much larger proportion of students stays through all four years, so that although the entering classes at the present time are small they are so because the graduating classes are large. This year's Senior class numbers ninety-eight. There is not the amount of fluctuation in size that there used to be and yet there is still some variation, say from a hundred and ten to a hundred and thirty. Yet no one says in the years when the number shoots up to a hundred and thirty that the academic standards are being lowered. So why should it be assumed that simply twenty-five additional students each year will have that baleful effect. There is no academic black magic in the number "twenty-five." The really significant thing is that when the college is forced to turn away good applicants, there are not so many good applicants to turn away the next year because schools are not willing to run chances in the case of their good material. On the other hand, if the College is able in one year to take nearly all of the desirable applicants, it continues to have the following year a large number of desirable applicants. Schools and parents are quick to realize that the element of risk is less. It seems reasonable to expect, therefore, that the ultimate effect of the proposed increase will be to raise standards, rather than lower them.
IMPRESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL

As the various members of the Council said goodbye after the final session, one heard on every side "How extraordinarily pleasant this has been." The material with which the Council dealt was no less interesting than usual, discussions were followed no less keenly, and yet somehow we were become a nest of singing birds. The credit for the ease and smoothness with which each session got through its business is in no small measure due to the skill and tact and gentle courtesy of our retiring President, Nanny Kidder Wilson. Various knotty problems have resolved themselves in the last two or three years and the Council has settled down into its stride and become the smoothly functioning, deliberative body that it was destined to be from the beginning.

The Council opened with a delightful luncheon at Ethel Levering Motley's, 1899. The charm and warmth of her hospitality started the meetings under the happiest auspices. One had a definite impression of the Council as an intimate, friendly group, bound together by an absorbing common interest, and settling with a will to the business in hand. When the Treasurer of the Association said, in giving her Report, that the Association had no financial problems, we knew that the millennium had come, and had a feeling that it probably always came after a delicious lunch, on just such an Indian summer day as that which we could see through the open windows.

At four o'clock the meeting adjourned to hear President Park speak at the Bryn Mawr School to a room filled to overflowing with Bryn Mawr Alumnae and students from the various schools. St. Timothy's, Roland Park, Garrison Forest, Oldfield, Greenwood, came rolling up in bus loads. She made the point that, although Education in its truest sense was the possession of the preceding generations through reading and travel in a more leisurely world, now, as the world is constituted, one needs a definite technique for becoming truly educated. This technique is given one at college and without this technique one cannot adequately attain one's goal. After the meeting there was a tea, given by Eleanor Bliss, 1921, to which various outside people were asked to meet Miss Park.

That night Millicent Carey, 1920, gave a dinner at the Hamilton Street Club for the people especially concerned with Scholarships. The rest of us dined informally with our Baltimore hostesses and came to listen to the Scholarship Conference. In general it was very interesting. As Scholarships more and more become significant both in the Seven Year Plan and as a focus of interest in the Districts it is well to have as much informed opinion about them as possible. The gist of the argument is given in the Condensed Minutes.

The next day we drove out through the beautiful Maryland country-side to Pot Spring Farm, the home of Elizabeth Baer, 1931, at Timonium. The sweep of the country and the charm of the high-ceilinged old rooms wove a kind of spell about us: The morning was, for the most part, given over to the discussion of scholarships and went very quickly. Luncheon was a delightful interlude in itself, and gave an opportunity for casual talk and expeditions out into the garden, still gay with Autumn flowers. This second day, with the Councillors' Reports, and the Reports of the Scholarships and of the Academic Committee, is always one of the most interesting ones. It ended very fittingly with the large dinner given in honour of President Park at the City Club. Almost every local Alumna was there and the room was filled to overflowing. President Park told graphically of the growth of the Seven Year Plan,
making the point very definitely that the fact that the college would be increased in size did not mean the slightest lowering of standards, and that the picture of the college as we conceived it would not fundamentally be changed. She then made the picture of the college more clear cut by touching on an aspect that most of us are not likely to think about, i.e., the part it has played in the general world of Education, the Learned Societies to which it belongs and with which it co-operates, and the definite contributions which it has made to such things as the College Board Examinations. The dinner to Miss Park is always the high point of interest for the District in which the Council meets, but rarely has there been as full representation as there was in Baltimore.

Saturday, for the final session, we adjourned to yet another charming house, that of Edith Houghton Hooker, 1901, in Roland Park. Undergraduate Problems, as presented by Elizabeth Baer, 1931, and Alice Hardenbergh, 1932, no longer seem to be problems, although as always there was great general interest aroused by the reports. Mary Hamilton Swindler, who was a guest of the Council as a present member of the Faculty and a former member of the Graduate School, supplemented certain things that had been said in the preceding reports and then in her own report filled in various details in our general picture of the college and gave that conception of Bryn Mawr that we all value most,—a college pioneering to gain equal chances for women in fields that hitherto have been open only to men. Bryn Mawr is the only college for women which offers graduate work in archaeology, and was the first to send students to the American School in Athens.

At the close of the meeting there was a spontaneous and general outburst of Resolutions of thanks; everyone wanted a chance to tell our Baltimore hostesses how much she individually had appreciated all the kindness and forethought and careful planning that had given an air of pleasant casualness to the painstaking attention that had gone into the preparations. As we sat talking at luncheon at which we were Mrs. Hooker's guests, we all agreed that this, the eleventh session of the Council, had been a particularly delightful one, and were keenly aware of how much our hostesses had done to make it so.

**BRYN MAWR RECEIVES FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS**

(Reprinted from The News)

A gift of 135 *Messages Français* to Bryn Mawr College from M. Edouard Champion, the well-known Parisian publisher, and MM. Manuel, art photographers, has just been announced to President Park by Professor Henri Peyre, of the French Department of Yale University. Bryn Mawr is one of thirteen universities designated to receive a complete set of these photographs representing a varied choice of French personalities, political, diplomatic, literary and artistic. Each portrait is personally signed and dedicated by the person represented to the university which is to receive it. The donors hope that the autographs and mottoes will be read and appreciated as a message of good will to the universities of America.

News of the death of Doctor Charlotte Angas Scott on November 8th, at Cambridge, England, has just been received as the Bulletin goes to press. A fuller notice will appear next month.
THE COUNCIL MEETING IN BALTIMORE
November 5, 6, and 7, 1931

Last year the Council was evaluated by a duly appointed committee and triumphantly vindicated. Perhaps this fact had something to do with the general air of this Council, because every one present knew that she was entitled to have a good conscience as well as a good time, with the result that the business moved along with commendable precision, and even the most interesting discussions were not too prolonged.

Thanks to the skilful planning of Mary Hardy, Vice-President of the Association, and Christine Brown Penniman, 1914, President of the Baltimore Bryn Mawr Club, and their excellent committee, every one was met and safely delivered at the home of Ethel Levering Motley, 1899, where, after a delightful luncheon as Mrs. Motley’s guests, the eleventh meeting of the Council began. The meeting was called to order at 2.25 P. M. on Thursday, November 5, 1931, by Anne Kidder Wilson, 1903, President of the Alumnae Association and Chairman of the Council. Mrs. Penniman spoke briefly, welcoming the Council, and Mrs. Wilson in reply thanked the Baltimore alumnæ for their hospitality, and reminded the meeting that the Council is an advisory, not a legislative body.

Gertrude Hearne Myers, 1919, Recording Secretary of the Association, called the Roll of the twenty-eight regular Council members as appointed by the By-laws. (The Council consists of those always listed on the inside front cover of the Bulletin with the addition of a Councillor-at-large and a representative each from the class last graduated and from the Senior Class.) All were present except Jeré Bensberg Johnson, 1924, Councillor for District VII., and Sarah Taylor Vernon, who had been appointed Councillor-at-large for this Council. Five guests of the Council for this year also attended the meetings—Mrs. Hand, Director-at-large of the College; Miss Swindler, Professor of Archaeology; Miss Martha Thomas and Miss Millicent Carey, reporting for special committees, and Mrs. Herbert L. Clark, nominee for President of the Association. The various sessions, culminating in the impressive gathering at dinner when President Park spoke, were also attended by a number of Baltimore alumnæ.

All of the first session was taken up with financial problems of the Association, although, to quote the Treasurer, Margaret Brusstar, 1903: “In consideration of the present economic conditions, the Association has no problems.” She said that enough money had already been received to cover the budgeted obligations and to furnish about half of the $7,000 pledge to the College for academic purposes. She and Florence Lexow, 1908, Chairman of the Finance Committee and of the Alumnae Fund, who also reported briefly, both expressed their confidence that the rest of the money promised would come in, partly from some regular sources of revenue (dues, interest on investments and bank deposits and advertising in the Bulletin), and partly as a result of the efforts of the Class Collectors, who are just now making a second appeal to those who have not yet contributed to the Alumnae Fund this year. Miss Brusstar made a special plea for Life Memberships, and gave a few comments on the tentative budget of the Association for 1932, which amounts to $16,020 as compared with $16,520 for 1931. Miss Lexow touched briefly on the Seven Year Plan, and said that in connection with the general plans for the future of the College it had been decided to have an architectural survey made by one of the foremost landscape authorities of the

(4)
country. The question of annuities, which had aroused the interest of the Council a year before, had been put aside for the present because of general business conditions.

The question of the Alumnae Register aroused so much interest that it was necessary to postpone the discussion until the next session. Caroline Morrow Chadwick-Collins, 1905, Director of Publication of the College, gave a summary of the report which had been prepared by Mary Peirce, 1912, assisted by the other Alumnae Directors. They advise the publication of an Address Book every two years (to be sold, probably at a dollar a copy); in the sixth year an abridged Register to be sent free of charge to every alumna and former student. To cover the cost of this scheme, it is proposed that the College each year set aside $1,000 and the Alumnae Association $700 for this purpose, and the calculation has been made that, with the receipts from the estimated sales, all costs for both types of publication can thereby be met. Although this report had not yet been accepted either by the Directors of the College or by the Executive Board of the Association, it was thought that the opinion of the Council would be valuable. Mrs. Vorys said that she felt sure that such distribution of a Register would stimulate interest in her district, and it was the sense of the meeting that such a procedure would have great publicity value just before any money-raising campaign, when up-to-date statistics are essential tools.

After considerable discussion, it was

Moved, seconded and carried that the Council approves the publication of two Address Books to one abridged Register, with an interval of two years between each publication.

Moved, seconded and carried that it is the sense of the Council that an abridged Register should be published once in six years, and should be sent without charge to every alumna and former student.

In reply to a request from Mrs. Collins for an expression of opinion as to the convenience of listing by married names as was done in the last Address Book instead of by maiden name as in former Registers, it was

Moved, seconded and carried that the Council expresses approval of the method of listing by married names as was done in the last Address Book.

It was pointed out that money could be saved by omitting the Class Lists and Geographical Lists in the Address Books, but it was the sense of the meeting that both these are valuable. The Alumnae Office now has a geographical file, and lists can be supplied from this, when necessary, in between publications, since there are many changes, as many as one-third of all on the files moving each year.

On the evening of November fifth a conference on Scholarships was held, presided over by Elizabeth Y. Maguire, 1913, Chairman of the Scholarships and Loan Fund Committee. Millicent Carey, 1920, discussed with the group the report which she is making on the Scholarship Needs of the College, in relation to the whole Seven Year Plan. At some future date, the report in its final form will be put before the Association. One of the principal points brought up for discussion was the advisability of having all the Regional Scholarships awarded only for the Freshman year, and all scholarships for other years supplied by College funds. A number of the Councillors expressed their doubts of the practicability of this, because they have found it much easier to raise money after their local people are interested in a particular student. It was the sense of the meeting that this and other problems, such as the amount of the scholarship help to be given each year and the date of the awarding
of the scholarships to entering Freshmen, must be left to the discretion of the individual districts concerned. All those present were urged to report to the Regional Committees of their districts, or to Miss Ward at the College, the names of any girls who had made inquiries about Bryn Mawr, in order that the College may not lose desirable candidates for admission.

At the regular session of the Council held the following day at the home of Elizabeth Baer, 1931, in Timonium, Maryland, these same subjects were discussed again in connection with the reports of the District Councillors (printed on pages 10 to 18 of this issue), and the report of the Scholarships and Loan Fund Committee, which will be expanded to include the whole year's activities and will be presented as a whole at the Annual Meeting. Marguerite Mellen Dewey, 1913, Councillor for District I., said that she thought her district had probably been able to take care of all the good candidates who had applied for Freshmen scholarships, but Mrs. Aldrich made the point that there are likely to be more candidates in the future because there will be more who need assistance, particularly if the tuition is raised again. Mrs. Collins said that she was convinced that many local committees would be encouraged to hunt for new and excellent students, if their responsibility was limited to Freshmen scholarships. In reply to a question, Mrs. Wilson said that undoubtedly there would always be a limit as to the number of students to whom the College could give aid, and that a policy would have to be formulated limiting the percentage of those who could be helped.

Baroness Korff (Alletta Van Reypen Korff, 1900, Councillor for District III.), spoke of the advantage of having State Chairmen, especially in the South where the doctrine of States Rights is so firmly held. Even when there are only two or three alumnae in a state, the State Chairman may stimulate interest in Bryn Mawr through personal contacts with prospective students and through school principals. Inquiries are more likely to come to them than to any central committee or even to the College. It is understood that their duty is to spread information, not to raise money.

Anna Dunham Reilly, 1908, Councillor for District V., said that her district had been interested in having a fund on which they might draw to help students from that locality who found themselves in financial difficulties. Miss Carey and Mrs. Collins both spoke of the emergency which had arisen this September, when the College had to reduce room rents, amounting to an actual loss to the College of $6,000, in order to make it possible for a number of upperclassmen to return. If such a fund had been in existence it would have been a great boon to President Park. Miss Hawkins said that in a number of specific cases committees have been asked to give assistance to students from their locality, but there has never been any routine procedure. Frequently the committee would have to choose between giving such help and sending a Freshman Scholar the following year. It was the sense of the meeting that this question would have to be left to the discretion of the individual districts, with the reminder that when there is no candidate of intellectual promise, it might be wiser to use the money on hand for such a fund.

Moved, seconded and carried that the Council approves the principle of reporting to the particular district any cases of financial need among students coming from that district, with the understanding that no pressure be put upon the district to supply the money required.

Great interest was shown in Miss Maguire's account of the Loan Fund. The seemingly unfavorable balance was explained as a result of the fact that more money
is being loaned than ever before and that the time for repayment is not yet due. The record of the Loan Fund is remarkably good, since the fund has been in existence more than forty years, and there are only nine "past due" loans (i.e., those more than five years old). Only five of these seem hopeless, and one similar one was paid in full only the week before. Since the new plan of loans went into effect, in 1926, there are no "bad debts," and only four persons are delinquent on the payments of the principal sums owed, although a considerably larger number are behind with their interest. Within a few years the repayments due should again balance the amount loaned. The calls on the Loan Fund are likely to continue all year, and already more money has been loaned in the period from January first to the present than in any previous entire year.

Discussion as to the value of having such a group as that represented by the Regional Scholars, who, according to President Park, have done much to keep the College from being overweighted by the girls prepared at the large private schools of the East, led to the suggestion by Mrs. Hand that it would be interesting to have compiled a record of the Regional Scholars, both as undergraduates and after leaving College. In connection with the Report of the Academic Committee this was mentioned as a possible piece of work for them to undertake.

A report of work done by this committee on Entrance Requirements was given by Virginia McKenney Claiborne, 1908, Acting Chairman. (This report will be published in the January issue of the BULLETIN.) The question of Scholastic Aptitude tests and of the possibility of passing off certain subjects earlier than the regular two divisions aroused especial interest.

Margaret Reeve Cary, 1907, Senior Alumnae Director, spoke informally for the Alumnae Directors, saying that she expected to make a full report to the Annual Meeting. She made a strong plea that the term of Alumnae Director be made ten years instead of five so that they might be on a footing of equality with the Directors-at-large. Mrs. Hand said that she agreed with Mrs. Cary on this point since she thought it took two or three years for a Director to be really useful, and furthermore that it was very unlikely that Alumnae Directors would ever be made chairmen of committees as long as their term is shorter than that of all other members of the Board. This discussion was continued the next morning when Martha Thomas, 1889, spoke for the special committee which had been appointed to investigate the matter of Alumnae Representation on Governing Boards of Colleges and which, to this end, has carefully studied the procedure in other colleges for women. Josephine Goldmark, 1898, Chairman of the Committee, was unable to be present, but will present the finished report of the committee at the Annual Meeting. This committee advises the retention of the five-year term, believing that many women of the calibre sought would be unwilling to serve for ten years, and favors, in cases when it seems desirable, the re-election after the interval of one year of such members as had proved themselves especially valuable. The committee feels that it is important for as many qualified members as possible to have the opportunity of serving on the Board of Directors in order that they may be foci of information about the College in their locality, and the adoption of the ten-year term would lessen that number materially. Other points discussed were the possibility of having non-alumnae eligible to this office, and changes in time of voting and in the system of obtaining suggestions for nominations. In general it is recommended that the workings of the present plan be watched and that a report on its efficacy be made a few years hence.
Dr. Marjorie Strauss Kauth, 1918, Chairman of the Committee on Health
and Physical Education, had no formal report, but read a letter from Dr. Wagoner,
the College Physician, which will be printed in the January Bulletin. Some ques-
tions were asked about the rumor that the students have been overworking. Miss
Swindler said that, although last year at the time when the new curriculum was
going into effect there were a great many cases of fatigue, she felt sure that the nec-
essary adjustments had been made this year, and that there is no occasion for alarm.
Miss Hardenbergh and Miss Baer agreed with this opinion.

Eleanor Little Aldrich, 1905, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, gave
a brief account of the activities of her committee and read the ballot already printed
in the November issue of the Bulletin.

During the course of the day Miss Hawkins showed the design which has been
approved for the border of the Bryn Mawr plates. (See back cover of this issue.) The
plates will have twelve different campus views in the centre, and will sell for $15
a dozen. No orders will be filled until orders for two hundred dozens have been
received; after that expenses will be covered, and all sales will mean a margin of
profit for the Alumnae Fund.

Before the close of this day's meetings Mrs. Collins proposed a resolution of
thanks to Millicent Carey for the dinner the night before to those working directly
on Scholarships and for her report explaining the place of scholarships in the Seven
Year Plan. The meeting adjourned at 4:30 P. M., and the Council members met
again at a dinner given at the City Club in honor of President Park, who addressed
125 alumnae on "The Future of the College."

The final session of the Council was held the next morning at the home of
Edith Houghton Hooker, 1901, in Roland Park. The meeting began at ten o'clock
with an informal report by Marjorie Thompson, 1912, Editor of the Alumnae
Bulletin, on the problems confronting the Editorial Board. She mentioned especial-
ly books by alumnae, and said that she would welcome advice about the best way to
obtain all that are published and how to improve on the present way of exhibiting
them. She outlined the plan of the Board to have special articles about alumnae who
have achieved distinction in their different fields of work, and asked for suggestions
along this line.

Next on the program were the papers on Undergraduate Problems, presented
by Elizabeth Baer, 1931, and Alice Hardenbergh, 1932. (See pages 23 to 25
of this issue.) Miss Baer and Miss Hardenbergh then answered a number of ques-
tions asked on such topics as athletics, week-ends, chaperone rules, interest of the
students in debating, public speaking and the general attitude toward Peace. In
discussing May Day several people expressed approval that the regular plans are
to be carried out this year in spite of the financial depression. Mrs. Collins said that
every effort will be made to cut down the cost of the production, but that she believes
the Trustees must face the possibility of a deficit, especially since it is probable that
a lower price will have to be charged for tickets to ensure having a large number
of schools bring their pupils. May Day is the best sort of publicity for the College
and should not be given up unless absolutely necessary.

Mary Hamilton Swindler, Ph.D., 1912, Professor of Archaeology at Bryn
Mawr, a special guest of the Council, in accordance with the resolution passed at the
Council of 1930, next presented a most stimulating paper on some college problems.
(Page 20 of this issue.) In reply to a question from Mrs. Otey, Miss Swindler
said that women have an equal chance with men in archaeology partly because Bryn Mawr is the only college for women which offers graduate work in archaeology, and partly because Bryn Mawr was among the first to send students to the American School in Athens, and has continued to send able students there.

Frances Fincke Hand, 1897, Director-at-large of the College, told of the work done by the Alumnae Committee of the Seven Colleges during the last year. Dinners and luncheons have been given in different cities and still others have been planned. Many articles have appeared, and the committee now has sufficient standing with editors to be able to have published promptly answers to unfavorable criticism which is published from time to time. Mrs. Hand mentioned an attack on the health conditions of the women’s colleges, in a current magazine, which the committee is investigating and will answer. She read the Herald-Tribune’s comment on Mr. Morrow’s will. (See page 18 of this issue.) The seven colleges are no longer bound to make appeals for their individual colleges, but they still maintain one united front for purposes of publicity.

At the close of the meeting Mrs. Vorys said:

“T should like to offer a resolution of thanks and appreciation to our hostesses for their warm hospitality. I think I am expressing the thought of every visiting alumna when I say that I have been overwhelmed by the cordiality expressed. The efficient manner in which we have been spirited from one delightful garden spot to another is due to every member of the Baltimore Bryn Mawr Club, and evidences the detailed planning of Mrs. Penniman, Miss Hardy, Mrs. Buck, Mrs. Hackney, Mrs. Levering, Baroness Korff, and all the others of her able committee. I feel certain that their Bryn Mawr training, coupled with that innate far heralded Southern hospitality, which I find is not a fabled rumor, but a very real fact, has combined to make this Council meeting a most memorable and joyous occasion. May we have a rising vote of thanks to our Baltimore Bryn Mawr alumnae?”

Mrs. Stokes added a special word of thanks to Mrs. Motley; Mrs. Fleischmann to Miss Baer; and Mrs. Otey to Mrs. Hooker. Miss Swindler said that she would like to express to the Council her appreciation of their invitation to be present. She said that she had been tremendously impressed by the amount of work done by the alumnae, and by their interest in the College. She added that she hoped that others of her colleagues on the Faculty might have a similar opportunity to observe the Council.

The Council then adjourned at 1.00 P. M.

WANTED
COPY OF GERMAN VERB AND NOUN LIST
Compiled by
ROSE CHAMBERLIN,
Reader in German, Bryn Mawr College, 1887-1910
Several requests for this have been received, and one alumna desires to have copies made.
Will some owner of the book lend it for a short period?
Address: Alumnae Office, Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania
COUNCILLORS' REPORTS

(The Reports are for the most part being carried in full except for some omissions of names and specific personal information about the holders of the Regional Scholarships.)

REPORT OF DISTRICT I.

After I had gathered together and arranged the material for this report for District I., I was more than ever impressed with the fact that the work for Regional Scholarships is the really vitalizing work which Bryn Mawr Alumnae accomplish.

The New England Regional Scholarships Committee, under the able leadership of Eleanor Little Aldrich, has this fall twelve scholars in Bryn Mawr: one Senior, three Juniors, five Sophomores, and three Freshmen.

Of these twelve girls it is interesting that five were prepared wholly by public schools. The records of all are good and we have great hopes that they will achieve a better than average success. As Celia Darlington, who was our Senior scholar last year, graduated magna cum laude, fourth in a class of seventy-two, they have a good example of achievement in the immediate past.

The total amount of money paid to the College this fall for District I. Regional Scholarships, regular and special, was $3,700.00. The units that made up this sum were:

- $800.00 From the Boston Bryn Mawr Club
- ($307.00 Flower Sale; $450.00 “Africa Speaks”)
- $200.00 From the New Haven Bryn Mawr Club
- $100.00 From the Providence Bryn Mawr Club
- $940.00 From an appeal sent out last spring to all alumnae and former students in New England
- $1,685.00 From outside donors who have been brought into generous activity through the absolutely untiring and able efforts of our Treasurer, Susan Walker FitzGerald.

$3,725.00

For the future: we have five applicants (three for 1932) ahead whose progress in school is now being watched over. We are not this year making any special effort to increase this number by further contacts with schools.

I have already mentioned in the statement of the sources of our Regional Scholarships money the New Haven, the Providence, and Boston Clubs. These three are the only ones at present in District I., and each one of the three reports interest in meetings and in Bryn Mawr undergraduate and alumnae activities. The New Haven Club had seven luncheon meetings (40 members; 28 average attendance) last year, the memory of the one at which President Park and Miss Millicent Carey spoke being the outstanding one. In Boston we had three afternoon meetings and a large luncheon in the spring at which President Park was the attraction for getting together Bryn Mawr New Englanders for whom it is a real effort to come to a meeting.

In rereading all the past Councillor reports, to school myself for this first report of mine, I came across a statement that “one of our puzzling problems is that of a better amalgamation of the District.” I think it was in an effort to achieve this that
there grew up what Helen Lewis last year in Indianapolis described as "that indeterminate creature—the New England Association of Bryn Mawr Alumnae." A committee of reorganization which was voted into existence at our annual meeting last May has after much research advised that this unwieldy and burdensome unit be given up. This has now been legally acted upon, only last week, so that now in New England we more nearly resemble our neighbors.

The Regional Scholarships Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary, and Committee, the Councillor and three separate and active clubs with their officers have now the full responsibility for seeing to it that in the outlying parts of New England, where interest is not quickened by Bryn Mawr contacts, there shall be an ever-increasing consciousness of the needs of the College and an increasing and not decreasing enthusiasm for her welfare.

Marguerite Mellen Dewey, 1913,
Councillor.

REPORT OF DISTRICT II.

District II. has been enlarged this year by the addition of that part of Connecticut south of New Haven which has always looked toward New York as its center. The alumnae involved showed their approval of this plan by their generous support of the New York Scholarship Committee this year.

District II. has four sub-divisions which are separate entities, each developing along its own individual lines. Yet, when New Jersey had a second scholar and no money and the New York Committee no suitable applicant, the latter generously accepted the New Jersey girl as their scholar. For the sake of clarity in reporting to you I shall take each division by itself.

Beatrice Sorchan Binger reports for New York and Lower Connecticut: The New York Regional Scholarship Committee has seven scholars in Bryn Mawr this autumn, five regular and two special. Two of them are Freshmen, one of whom is entering with an average of 85% in her college preparatory examinations. The other was taken over from the New Jersey Committee as she seemed to be an exceptional girl and they were already pledged to support another scholar. The scholars (one Senior, one Junior, and three Sophomores) already in College have maintained a very good standard, four of the five having averages above 80.

Because of the generous response to our annual appeal to the New York Alumnae we are able to continue to support the three girls we sent last year, and also give four of our scholars an extra one hundred dollars over the usual scholarship to cover the increase in tuition. It is most gratifying to report that, including the special scholarship we receive each year from one of the New York alumnae, we have been able to raise $2,600 in this year of depression.

The committee has several very promising candidates for the coming year.

Northern New Jersey has again a most successful account of its activities for the year. Jean Clark Fouilhoux reports: We have in college a Senior and a Freshman. Besides the regular scholarship we are giving them an extra one hundred dollars to cover the raise in tuition. The money for this was in hand when we were asked for $500 more to help a Junior in College from our district. We received a gift of $100 for this purpose, and raised $400 as a loan. As a result of this demand we are establishing a permanent loan fund for which we already have a hundred dollars,
To our great regret Ruth Beardsley Huff has resigned as Chairman for Western Pennsylvania but we are most fortunate in having as her successor Martha Sherman Nuttall. Mrs. Nuttall reports: The alumnae of Western Pennsylvania are supporting at Bryn Mawr two regular scholars, a Junior and a Sophomore, and we have also a special scholar, a Junior, provided for by a member of the Scholarship Committee. Last year all had good credit averages. Our Freshman, Elizabeth Mackenzie, led her class and was awarded the Rhoads Scholarship.

We have had only one applicant for scholarships this year, but we did not consider that her average showed sufficient promise. Our funds in hand are sufficient to pay all scholarship expenses this year without any extra work on the part of the committee. Part of this money is from our last benefit and part from contributions of Bryn Mawr alumnae in this district.

The last and largest group comprises Eastern Pennsylvania, Southern New Jersey, and Delaware. Marjorie Canby Taylor reports: This last year we had six Regional scholars in college from our district; two Seniors, a Junior, a Sophomore, and two Freshmen. Both of our Seniors have graduated with distinction and one of them, Frances Tatnall of Delaware, was graduated sixth in a class of 72, magna cum laude with distinction in history. As for our last year’s Freshmen—we feel that they are quite remarkable, both being in the upper ten of their class.

This year we had four applicants for our Freshman scholarship for 1931-32. The winner is Pauline Jones, from the Scranton High School, who entered with an average of 81.53%. As a result of her excellent school record, she was awarded a $400 scholarship by the Scranton College Club, in addition to the Regional.

We are also giving a grant of $250 this winter to a Senior, a Germantown girl, so that she may be able to live at College instead of commuting. Mrs. Manning and Miss Schenck were both very anxious for us to help her if we could, as they felt it would make a great difference to her in her Senior year. We are continuing to help our two other scholars, one Senior and one Junior.

We raised our money in the usual way—two or three bridge parties and our Easter flower sales, which netted us over $1,000. We are also collecting money from our guarantors and, in addition to this, we have a number of contributions.

In closing, I want to express my appreciation of the splendid work of the Scholarship Committees. The position of Councillor for District II. becomes a sinecure when she has such a splendid organization to work with.

Jeanne Kerr Fleischmann, 1910,  
Councillor.

REPORT OF DISTRICT III.

District III., the Southern District, covers a wide extent of territory and comprises the states that lie along the Atlantic seaboard, from Maryland in the North to Florida in the South, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Tennessee in the West. Although the District is composed of eleven states our alumnae are widely scattered, and of the former Bryn Mawr students in the District, fully one-half are graduate students who owe their first allegiance to other colleges. This, of course, makes it difficult for us when we attempt to gather funds for our District Scholarships.

Another difficulty is that the great majority of our alumnae are living in or near Baltimore, Washington or Richmond. The two former cities have their own scholarships and consequently contribute little to the Scholarship offered by the District at
large. We are, therefore, particularly appreciative of the help we have received from Richmond, which last year contributed to the general fund the sum of one hundred dollars, in honor of Virginia Randolph Ellett, who has done so much to arouse interest in and admiration for Bryn Mawr throughout the State of Virginia. We are very happy to have as our scholar this year Elizabeth Chamberlayne, a girl who comes of old Virginia stock and has been prepared for College in the school founded by Miss Ellett and of which she is now Principal Emeritus. I wish here to correct a misstatement in the November Bulletin. Elizabeth Chamberlayne is not being sent by the Richmond Club but by the District-at-large.

The Baltimore Bryn Mawr Club sends a scholar to the College each alternate year and gives her $500 in her Freshman year and $300 in her Sophomore year. Their Sophomore scholar is from the Forest Park High School and their Freshman scholar graduated last June from the Bryn Mawr School in Baltimore. Money for the Scholarships is raised partly by subscription and partly by a benefit which usually takes the form of a Bridge Party.

The Washington Club has for a number of years sent a scholar once in four years, and given her $500 a year. As they have such an excellent scholar this year they hope she may be able to win College Scholarships and so make it possible for them to start another girl next year. Funds for the Scholarship are raised usually by a benefit frequently supplemented by the proceeds of a used book sale. Last year most of the Scholarship was raised by an entertainment given by Bruce Bainsfarther, who gave a very amusing narrative of his experiences and illustrated it by drawing cartoons which were afterward auctioned off.

Washington has this year been particularly fortunate. Our scholar, Frances Van Keuren, is a very gifted student who entered with an average of 84.5. She was prepared at Miss Madeira’s School where she did outstanding work through all her College preparatory course. Two other students of Miss Madeira’s have been given Scholarship aid from the College because of their excellent records. This makes a total of five very promising students entering this year from District III., the District scholar from Richmond, a scholar from the Baltimore Club, a scholar from the Washington Club, and two excellent students given scholarship aid by the College.

We keep always before us the hope of organizing the District by means of a club or branch in each state, with a State Chairman. Our Chairman for North Carolina, Vinton Liddell Pickens, has accomplished much, not only in her own state but as a member of the Central Committee, in selecting chairmen and outlining work for other states. She reports: “In North Carolina there are 16 A. B.’s and two former undergraduates. This year the 18 have raised $158, $108 by individual contributions and $50 by collections from people (not alumnae) in Asheville, N. C. It had been planned to give a benefit card party in Asheville but direct contributions were secured instead as the people of the town had been more than surfeited with benefits in this year which saw the failure of practically every bank in that section of the State.”

In North Carolina, Tennessee (Martha Lindsay, ’20, Chairman) and Georgia (Silvine Marbury Harrold, ’21, Chairman), the State Superintendents of Education have each promised to run an announcement of the Scholarship in the bulletin that they send at regular intervals to high school principals. The Chairmen have also put posters in the schools in their states from which a scholarship girl might come.
Frieda Kellogg Jouett, '16, has just taken over Louisiana with its four A. B.'s and four former undergraduates and in Mississippi, where we have only three alumnae, not counting graduate students, and none of these three are A. B.'s, Elizabeth Holmes Bowdre, '24, has assumed the Chairmanship. Edith Crane Lanham, 1900, is Chairman for South Carolina, a state in which she is one of two alumnae. Alabama and Florida are not yet organized, but in every state where there is a Chairman we have posters on view announcing the Scholarship.

In the eight states just discussed our total number of A. B.'s and former undergraduates is only seventy-three. From this report many of our difficulties in collecting funds become obvious, so we are very happy to realize that we have already in the bank nearly three hundred dollars toward our Scholarship for next year.

Alletta Van Reypen Korff, 1900, Councillor.

REPORT OF DISTRICT IV.

It seems hardly possible that a year has passed since I sat a quiet but interested spectator at the Council meeting in Indianapolis, trying hard to absorb information and feel my way into this job of Councillor. Six months of it have cleared my apprehensions somewhat,—this is mainly due to Antoinette Hearne Farrar's wise and tireless assistance and also to the few strong organizations in the District.

Our legacy from Mrs. Daniels included three good scholars. One, Katherine Sixt, from Cleveland, who graduated creditably in June. The other two scholars are Juniors now, Elizabeth Sixt, sister of Katherine, and Jeannette Le Saulnier, from Indianapolis. These students are satisfactory in their work and the College strongly recommended that we continue our support of them, which we were very glad and willing to do.

Then we found ourselves faced with a dilemma. We had four possible candidates for only one Freshman scholarship! However, in April our choice was made easier by the withdrawal of two of the applicants. Only when the final examination grades of Catherine Bill, of Cleveland, were forwarded to us were we able to decide between the two remaining desirable candidates. Her entrance average was so high that she was also given the Bryn Mawr Matriculation Scholarship for the Western States. Her average, 89.60, stands as one of the highest ever achieved by an entering student. In answer to Mrs. Farrar's note to her telling of the award, Catherine Bill expressed chagrin at the low marks of her final examinations. Her final marks read: Latin Poets, 90; English, 90; Physics, 84; French 86. We feel we are not misplacing any confidence here.

The other candidate under consideration was Peggy Boomsliter, of Morgantown, West Virginia, a most worthwhile student and a Bryn Mawr daughter. In fact, she seemed so very desirable both to the College and the committee that heroic efforts at last resulted in sufficient funds to enable this district to offer her a full Freshman scholarship too. Peggy completed her Freshman year at the University of West Virginia in June and is entering Bryn Mawr as a transfer student. It is most gratifying to the committee that we have not only a daughter of a Bryn Mawr graduate, Alice Colgan Boomsliter, 1906, but also our first scholar from West Virginia. We are very proud of our two new scholars, we feel we shall have much to tell before their course in College is run.
Following a precedent established by Mrs. Daniels, Mrs. Farrar and I sent out early in September a District News Sheet, a copy of which was mailed to each alumna in the District. Its purpose is to give news of our scholars as well as make a plea for contributions. The response from the field at large has not been all we might wish but in this year of grace we would not sit in judgment. The necessary $1,600 did come in, Indianapolis and Cincinnati, characteristically, carrying the major part of the financial burden.

On Friday, October 23, Mrs. Farrar and I motored to Cincinnati and were the guests at luncheon of the Cincinnati Bryn Mawr Club. It was a delightful occasion for us, and I am certain that the local members gained a renewed interest in Bryn Mawr for I was fortunate in having with me a letter from Miss Ward, retailing campus news.

Meetings such as this one I should like to see repeated in every city of our District that can boast a few alumnae, because I am convinced that by personal contacts old loyalties are stirred and a renewed and vigorous admiration for Bryn Mawr today is stimulated. After all, isn’t it the constant conscious effort of those closely allied to the College to keep distant and indifferent alumnae alive to Bryn Mawr’s educational advantages that is one of the ultimate purposes of this Council?

Adeline Werner Vorys, 1916,
Councillor.

REPORT OF DISTRICT V.

I have with me the report of our Scholarships Chairman, Alice Little Nelson (Mrs. Curtis Nelson, 1924), who I wish might be with us at these inspiring meetings, although she herself and her work show no evidence of needing inspiration. Her intense interest, keen sagacity and sense of responsibility are extremely satisfying, and she has in Nancy Porter Straus, her predecessor, a co-worker of equally exceptional interest and ability. From her report you can see the happy state of finances of that committee. In order to reach this happy state, we last year exhausted the patience and pocket books of all our friends and relations far and wide, in and around Chicago, in buying tickets for two Bryn Mawr benefits, one the Russian Quartet in Winnetka, the other, which took place in the late spring, the first night performance of a Frank Craven Comedy at the Blackstone Theatre, Chicago. The committee is therefore anxious to rest on its laurels until next fall, letting its surplus $200 gather interest in the bank, and planning to raise the extra $300 for a Freshman (if we can find one) quietly among the alumnae.

In order to seek many Freshmen, we are very anxious to go to Minneapolis and Madison next week, as we have felt for a very long time that Madison and Minneapolis need more inspiration. There is a good deal of work to be done up there—speaking at schools in Minneapolis and St. Paul, and Madison—an address about the Council and its work, and about our own committee work and our four scholars, at a social gathering in each place. I should like to have Mrs. Nelson address the schools as I have proved to myself as Scholarship Chairman that I am not an inspiring, persuasive speaker. But I do want to tell those Bryn Mawtryrs about the Council and transfer to them some of the thrill that I derive from its important significance, in sending these worthy scholars to our beloved Alma Mater.

Mrs. Nelson and I have great hopes for results at present in our Chicago District. In Mrs. Edwin Dewes (Grace Wooldridge Dewes), a former Baltimore girl,
the new President of the Chicago Bryn Mawr Club, we have a leader with keen ideas and enthusiasm. She is to have a tea in the late Christmas holidays to introduce the Chicago Bryn Mawr undergraduates (of whom her daughter is one) to the Chicago alumnae, and what is the most important of all she wants to gather our disintegrated forces of Lake Forest, Winnetka, the North and South sides of Chicago into one co-operative unit, and we hope thereby to make thousands of dollars every two years. Our resources have come so far successfully from benefits, and we trust that they will continue so, world without end.

In closing, please let me say that our thirty Winnetka alumnae are proud and happy at the Council’s acceptance to meet in the Chicago District next fall, and we wish to extend to all of you who will be at the Council next year a most hearty advance welcome.

Anna Dunham Reilly, 1908,
Councillor.

Report of Scholarships Chairman, District V.

We have this year four scholars, one Senior, two Juniors, and one Sophomore, for whom we have contributed $1,200. In addition to this we have made a loan of $300 to the Student Loan Fund, to be repaid to our committee next autumn. This money was liberated from our Scholarship Fund because one of our scholars withdrew from College in September. We have in addition to this $632.09 in the Savings Bank, to be used toward next year’s needs.

The only applicant for a Freshman Scholarship from this District for 1932 seems unsatisfactory—consequently it is probable that unless the Scholarship Chairman seeks a Freshman scholar there will be no suitable candidate. The Scholarship Committee is very eager not to solicit funds this year when there are so many other appeals. It feels, also, that several of the Districts probably have the same reluctance. Would it not therefore be wise in cases where no suitable applicant has as yet applied to refrain from seeking one? Any funds which shall be left after the regular scholars already in College shall have been taken care of could then be used to provide special scholarships for girls already in College who might otherwise have to leave.

The committee would appreciate an expression of opinion on this subject.

Alice Little Nelson, 1924,
Scholarships Chairman.

REPORT OF DISTRICT VI.

After reading over the previous reports of District VI. I find it very hard not to make this one repetitious. Our Councillors have constantly registered the same complaints about the great distances, the few Bryn Mawrter’s, and the difficulty of arousing interest in the eight states with which they have had to work. Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Nebraska, and Oklahoma are certainly spacious enough, and they are not well knit together by centers of Bryn Mawr interest. Many of the alumnae, I’m afraid, have completely lost contact with the College because the great distances between them have so widened the normal gulf made by the passing of years. Too few of them can meet in groups large enough to keep up an active curiosity as to what goes on at Bryn Mawr now. Recently District VI. has had a complicated history and I’m appearing here at the end of a varied term with great trepidation and a rather decided feeling of inadequacy. However,
though I bring so little to this meeting, I know that I shall get much from it, and thus be able to give some stimulation to the faithful in the District!

When I took on this job and was told that eight thoroughly mature states were to be under my uncertainly maternal wing, I thought that my time would no longer be my own, and that the word Bryn Mawr would be constantly upon my lips. As a matter of fact, the only result of some two hundred letters which I mailed out last spring, supposedly to stimulate Bryn Mawr interest, and to inform it of a sympathetic listener to its queries was a very slight increase in my mail. About five letters were returned; so many erstwhile Bryn Mawrters had been lost in the great open spaces in a year!

This response to my first communication with my new public was, frankly, a bit discouraging. Perhaps a request for funds is the only thing which will arouse people sufficiently to take an interest in their alma mater. For I was fortunate enough to be able to say in my first letter to the Bryn Mawrters in the district that, wonder of wonders, no money had to be collected this year. Mrs. Aaron Rauh, our Scholarship Chairman, seems truly to have discovered the philosophers’ stone, for she has even a little more than a hundred dollars salted away in a very safe bank for next year. This will be an encouraging start when we begin to collect the money to take our present scholar through her Senior year. Anne Burnett is such a fine student, and such an addition to the life of the college that Region VI. is attempting to furnish her with five hundred dollars during each of her four undergraduate years. We are rather proud of being able to give Anne four hundred dollars more than is included in most of the regional scholarships, by supplying five hundred instead of the usual three hundred dollars during each of her last two years.

In 1930-31, because she did not want to ask her family for the money which she would have needed over and above her scholarship, she stayed out of college altogether. After taking a stenographic course she got a job at the Continental Life Insurance Company in the fall. Though the work was hardly inspiring, she stuck to it until the end of this past July when her family made her take a vacation before returning to college as a Junior. During the time that she held her position, Anne also studied at night . . . and took several evening history courses at Washington University in Saint Louis. Although Bryn Mawr would not give her full credit for these courses in the form of advanced standing, she has been allowed to undertake a major history course, for which she had not taken the usually required preliminaries at Bryn Mawr.

Besides making such a fine showing in her work, Anne is also on the Board of the Lantern, and recently wrote the Freshman-Senior skit which was, I understand, most amusing. Mrs. Rauh has just received an enthusiastic letter from her, from which I quote as follows:

“Going back this year, after last winter’s intermission, is thrilling, to say the least, and I’m full of many and noble resolutions to study hard, exercise regularly, and try not to get too fat.”

Miss Ward has brought to the attention of the Saint Louis Committee another girl in our district who seems very worthy of help. She was unable to go to college this fall because of some kind of family complications, but next year, perhaps, we shall find it possible, both from her point of view and from ours, to get her into Bryn Mawr.

In concluding, I must apologize for a report which is certainly not startling in its record of alumnae activities in District VI. But, as you know, the Saint Louis club
is the only organized Bryn Mawr body in our section of the country. I was to have had the happy honor of inviting the Council to meet next year in Saint Louis. I am sorry that we cannot have this pleasure and that our district will not have the inspiration of your presence there.

Erna S. Rice, 1930,
Councillor.

REPORT OF DISTRICT VII.

The district of VII. has two active centers, San Francisco and Los Angeles, which recently have expanded themselves into the Bryn Mawr Club of Northern California and the Southern California Bryn Mawr Club. Last year the San Francisco group sent a scholar who was prepared by the Katherine Branson School, and they are aspiring to send her again this year. The Los Angeles group have one scholar who is now a Junior and of whom we are justifiably proud.

So much for scholars. In spite of the fact that expenses are great and Bryn Mawrter few, we occasionally hear rumors of Bryn Mawr gatherings in other centers, par example, Carmel, Santa Barbara—and there are numerous persons in Redlands who might be induced to do something, not to speak of the northern part of the district and also far away Hawaii.

People are constantly visiting the Pacific Coast and everyone who has ever been associated with Bryn Mawr is always urged to make contact with the local club. In this way the small nucleus is augmented and fresh enthusiasm and added interest gained for all.

This year, however, everyone seems to have pegged along—next year we hope to have something more interesting to report.

Jéré Bensberg Johnson, 1924,
Councillor.

MR. MORROW’S COLLEGE BEQUESTS

(EDITORIAL FROM NEW YORK HERALD-Tribune FOR OCTOBER 28)

“Friends of women’s colleges who know their great need of endowment in comparison with men’s colleges take heart at such even-handed bequests as those of the late Dwight W. Morrow. He gave $200,000 each to Amherst, his own college, and to Smith, the Alma Mater of Mrs. Morrow and their daughters. It is an exceptional parity of benefactions and a chivalrous one, characteristic of the donor. It may be recalled that the original endowment of Smith by the will of Miss Sophia Smith was only $100,000 larger than Mr. Morrow’s gift to the college. It was from a professor’s chair at Amherst that Smith took her first president, Dr. L. Clark Seelye. The neighboring colleges ever since have been linked by sentiment, collective and individual; they are equal in the affections of many families like the Morrows.

“If the women’s colleges are to receive their share of financial support it must come largely through men’s assistance, for the alumnae as a body have not great means at their command. The high quality of the women’s institutions, their splendid service to education and the enrichment of life are continually praised, yet sizable gifts and legacies to them by prosperous masculine well-wishers have been few. Mr. Morrow’s example is most welcome, as it may set others thinking that the neglect of the women’s colleges should be repaired.”
A PICTURE OF THE FRESHMAN CLASS

BY MARION EDWARDS PARK, President of the College

In spite of forebodings, because of the general economic conditions, of a diminished registration which perhaps gave birth to the rumor that a diminished registration had taken place, the astonishing and pleasant fact is that the College numbers only two less than last year. The number of non-resident students is slightly increased, and the College itself, by reducing room rents in all cases where there was need, although it sustained a loss of almost $6,000 by doing so, made it possible for a number of students to stay in college. Such reductions in room rent were really tantamount to scholarships, and, in conjunction with the Loan Fund, once more, in this emergency, justified the proud boast that no able girl has ever had to leave Bryn Mawr for lack of funds. Even alumnae sometimes need reminding that the undergraduate body, still almost entirely made up of resident students, must fit into the approximately four hundred spaces in the College halls, and that if the upper classes take up about three hundred of these, as they do this year, the freshman class must be cut to match the pattern. The senior class, numbering ninety-eight, is the largest in the history of the College. In general, smaller freshman classes are the price a resident college pays for an increasing number of students who go through all four years.

The class of 1935 numbers exactly a hundred. It entered with good records and, like other freshman classes since 1923, no one had a condition. Twenty-two of them had A in one or other of the Scholastic Aptitude Tests, and three in both. Twenty of them had confident recommendations from the heads of their schools, excellent school records, and examination averages between 80 and 90. Just under this group and certain in some cases to change places with them before the four years are over, comes a large group with school records and recommendations almost or quite as good but with examination records a little lower. And in the lower half of the class, if we speak in terms of examination rating alone, invariably are some who get their pace as time goes on and are graduated high in the upper half. And one must honestly add there is a corresponding fall of a few of the present mighty!

Even more interesting than the fact that the freshmen entered with excellent entrance averages is the fact that nearly one-third of the class have advanced standing credit in some subject: 22 in French as against 14 last year, 2 in Greek, 4 in German as against 2 last year, 2 in Italian, 1 in English and 1 in Mathematics.

Every college official smiles on a successful plan to take elementary work out of the college curriculum. School heads on the other hand, as well as their pupils, often prefer to use extra school time for the arts or for the current history or economics in which the intelligent girl takes a natural interest. Perhaps the question of choice in making up school curricula must hang always on the individual case.

The number of different schools preparing students was increased this year to 71—58 different private schools and 13 high schools; the Brearley and Winsor lead with five each. Twelve freshmen hold regional scholarships and two hold interesting outside scholarships, one a scholarship offered by the College Club of Scranton; the other a large competitive scholarship offered by the American Chemical Society. Both a Chinese and a Japanese scholar have entered with this class on the scholarships offered, respectively, by the Chinese and Japanese Scholarship Committees. Altogether the picture of the freshman class is a delightful one, offering both excellence and variety.
THE NEW CURRICULUM AND THE HONOURS SYSTEM

By Mary H. Swindler, Ph.D., 1912
Professor of Classical Archaeology

I have chosen to speak of the new curriculum and of the working of the Honours system—partly because they are responsible for the most significant progress in the College during the past five years and partly because I was present at the inception of the plan in the Curriculum Committee and have had an opportunity to test its value in a number of Honours Students. Since it appears that all of the members of the Council are not acquainted with the changes in the curriculum, I shall mention these briefly. They are:

1. The elimination of Psychology as a required subject and the requirement of a unit of Philosophy. A unit of work occupies ten hours of the student's time in classes and in preparation for them. The class usually meets three times a week with an extra hour for conference or discussion.

2. A choice between English Literature and Greek or Latin where both English and an ancient language were required before.

3. The elimination of Science as a requirement for students majoring in Science.

4. The requirement of a year of Latin for students majoring in English.

The excellent points of the new system are now very obvious; the defects are largely those that result from the process of adjusting to a new plan. The most important results thus far obtained are:

1. More work of an advanced character—four units of work for most of the best students with a possible 4½ units in some departments which give 1½ units in the Senior year. All students must take 3½ units in the major subjects. This practically amounts to a professional training in the subject in question and it is already having its effect upon the striking careers of Honours students of which I shall speak later.

2. More independent work has been obtained partly through the segregation of the best students in the fourth and sometimes in the third year and partly through new methods of work by means of reports, research problems and class discussion. The Honours Student may work more at her leisure and is freed from some of the requirements of classroom attendance. Published research by these students is already beginning to appear. Furthermore, the enthusiasm of the students for the new type of work has resulted in greater application and in more work done.

3. Working with subjects and fields rather than for courses is a new achievement of the system; the reading of books instead of pages. A broader grasp of the field and its relations is the result.

Defects

1. The most obvious defect has been the overloading of the student with work. This is rapidly being corrected in all but a few departments.
2. The midyear examinations period was overcrowded last year. Under the new system it is hoped that midyear examinations will not be given in advanced courses, even in the courses that change their subjects in the middle of the year. Many of the Faculty prefer, however, to give a midyear examination and the result last year was a shortened midyear period with practically the same number of examinations for many students.

3. The number of students admitted to Honours may possibly be too large. It varies greatly with departments. Possibly it will be advisable for the Faculty to reach some agreement about the grade that a student must obtain before she is admitted to Honours. But even this will not always give the type of student desired. Occasionally a student does very well in her chosen field and has a fairly poor general average. Should such a student be allowed to enter Honours Work or should she be required to obtain a general average of something like 80 before she is admitted?

I think that you may perhaps be interested in seeing what the effect of the new system has been in the Department of Classical Archaeology in the case of the Honours students of the past five years. It will give you an idea of the trend toward professional work and of the character of the students trained under the new system. The two students in the first year in which the special work for Honours began in the Department, viz, 1926-27, have won the following in five years:

Two competitive Fellowships in the American School for Classical Studies in Athens. These Fellowships are open to graduates of all American Colleges and Universities, and are won by competitive examination. They are competed for largely by Harvard, Princeton and Yale.

Two Carnegie Fellowships.

Three Research Fellowships in the American School of Classical Studies in Athens.

Two Resident Fellowships at Bryn Mawr. These students have published articles and are now writing their dissertations for the Ph.D. One will receive the degree this year. One is writing a book. These are the records of Agnes Newhall and Mary Zelia Pease.

In 1929-30 one Honours Student won Honorable Mention in the competitive examinations given by the College Art Association in Ancient, Medieval and Modern Art. She has since excavated in Czechoslovakia under the auspices of the University Museum of Pennsylvania.

One Honours Student of 1929-30 has spent two summers excavating in the American southwest.

Three of the six Honours Students now in College have excavated in the southwest under the American School of Prehistoric Research and one in France under the same school.

In addition to the Honour students, one major in the Department has won three special Fellowships in the School of Athens; another student is the official artist of the American School drawing the objects from the excavations, and one major student is now studying at the Academy in Philadelphia preparing to do similar work.

The fly in all this ointment is the lack of funds to carry on the Department. A department which is doing extensive research needs books and equipment. I can best bring our situation home to you by comparing the amount of money which we
have to spend on books with that spent at Princeton, the institution which ranks second to Bryn Mawr in numbers in the School at Athens. The Departments of Art and Archaeology at Bryn Mawr have about $500 (in common) to spend for books each year after periodicals have been bought and bound. Princeton spends $5,000 a year and feels that it needs $15,000 to keep up its Library in this field. Every department at Bryn Mawr will tell you that it needs books. I can only say that the Departments of Art and Archaeology are in a unique position because of the great cost of their books. Unless some sort of endowment is forthcoming in the near future, the situation will become critical. At present the department is not allowed to order a book or a lantern slide for the remainder of the year. Although the department has added advanced and Honours courses in the past five years, and courses in Mesopotamian and Egyptian Archaeology, and one in American Archaeology, we have obtained only a few hundred dollars extra for books in these fields, often after soliciting alumnae and friends.

I believe that Bryn Mawr has a unique contribution to make in the field of Classical Archaeology, a field which is so well suited to women and in which they are on a par with men. I hope that an endowment for the Library may be one of the interests of the Seven Year Plan and that the departments mentioned may receive an adequate sum from this endowment.

I have not spoken of the Graduate School, but I should like to say that changes in the curriculum are also desiderata here. In most departments three seminars carried for three years are required for the Ph.D. In my day four were required, and most of us have never been the same since. More freedom should be possible in the third year in attendance at seminars and more freedom should be allowed for work on the dissertation. One of the most difficult problems in handling the work of Graduate Students lies in adjusting the work of the seminar to students, some of whom are in the third year of work and some in the first year. Perhaps we may one day have the idea of training the first-year students alone at first and associating the two groups later when the younger student may profitably undertake research and may benefit from the research of more advanced students.

Another desideratum in the Graduate School and one that does not at first seem to be connected with the curriculum, is the possibility of drawing our Graduate Students from a wider geographical area. In the Department of Classical Archaeology we are more limited than most departments, drawing our students largely from Bryn Mawr, Mt. Holyoke and Oberlin. We demand a prerequisite of 20 hours of Archaeology or 10 hours of Archaeology and 20 hours of Greek, Ancient History, or Latin for entrance to a seminar. Very few institutions give work which meets our requirements.

Dean Schenck has voiced to me the hope that the Alumnae Councillors may one day be interested in looking out for the promising research student in her district just as she searches for the superior undergraduate. The product now is of a fine quality, but it should greatly add to the character of the Graduate School to draw its material from more varied sources. In many places the Graduate School is unknown and some publicity in this matter would probably add to Bryn Mawr's prestige in research. And this prestige, as you know, reacts on the Undergraduate Bryn Mawr which appeals so strongly to all of its very loyal alumnae.
PHYSICAL EDUCATION

By Elizabeth Baer, 1931

The question as to whether athletics are a hindrance or an asset to academic work is a great question in College now. The Physical Education Department, of course, feels that girls in College can be helped greatly by a certain amount of regulated exercise, whereas some of our professors take the other point of view. One member of the faculty, in a discussion last year with some of her students, said that no girl who had played a hard game of hockey or basketball could come back and study as well afterwards; that her mental faculties were dulled. She said that for exercise the students should take a long walk every day. I agree that walks are all right, but to a girl in good training, which the athletes are, a basketball or hockey game is no more strenuous than a walk to the unathletic. I personally felt much more inclined to study on the nights after a hockey game or practice because my legs had been so well exercised that I had no desire to fidget in my chair, and I was so contented to sit still. I did not even want to annoy my neighbors in the library with juicy bits of gossip. If the athletes do not have as high marks as others it is their own fault. It is not because they are tired out but because they spend too much time doing it. The student herself must be the one to decide how much time she can give to these non-academic activities.

Mrs. Manning, in the News of October 11th, says that the statistics of last year, “made up from the work of an average group of students showed about six hours per week over what the Dean’s Office expected the students to spend on work.” And she also adds that “the student who studies continuously does her work far less perfectly than the one who takes time for recreation.” Is it not better to take these six hours, or some part of them, in healthful exercise, than in the way in which many students do? About forty per cent of the upper classmen last year took their recreation by having tea or loafing in the smoking room, their only exercise being the walk from the Library to their halls.

Miss Pettis has worked out a plan of required work that should teach the students the value of exercise, and yet not conflict too much with their other work. As Freshmen, we are required to take one hour a week of body mechanics and two more hours of exercise, such as hockey, tennis, or swimming in the fall, basketball, swimming or dancing in the winter, and lacrosse or tennis in the spring. The Sophomore requirement is the same except that Hygiene takes the place of Body Mechanics. This class in Body Mechanics consists of lectures on the muscles and bones of the body and how they work, followed by the practical application of this theory. After this course they can more intelligently use their bodies in other activities. For Juniors and Seniors there is no requirement. They are welcome to all classes, and are supposed to have acquired the habit of exercise in their first two years.

Natural dancing has been for the past three years one of the most popular classes in the department. From fifteen students the first year, the enrollment increased the third year to ninety. A dance club was formed the second year to separate the advanced students from the beginners, and each year they gave a recital during the winter. The craze for natural dancing spread even to the Graduate Students who formed a class and were most enthusiastic. The term natural dancing probably needs some explanation. It is, to quote a member of the staff, “dance patterns (with natural movements), created in the interpretation of good music. That
is, it is based on walking, running, and skipping." But this type of dancing was considered too broad in its movements and tended toward the sentimental, so they have changed this year to Duncan dancing. Miss Petts considers this better exercise because it is more definite in form and movement, and thus can more easily exercise all parts of the body.

This year’s Senior class will show whether or not the new plan is successful, for it is the first class that started it their Freshman year. So far it has been more than successful. The Seniors have more than two teams playing hockey this fall; whereas our class had barely one team. We were often forced to bribe members of our class with a dinner or tea in order to make them play. More than a hundred students are playing hockey this fall, and over ninety are taking swimming, and quite a few are playing tennis, and in both swimming and tennis a large proportion of the classes are upperclassmen. And at a recent Varsity game, I noticed many more interested upperclassmen among the spectators, who for the last three or four years have been mainly the ever faithful substitutes. All this seems to show that the College has become more athletic-minded, and less apt to consider those who played these games “slightly queer.”

UNDERGRADUATE REPORT
Alice Lee Hardenbergh, 1932

In presenting the Undergraduate point of view, a general statement as to its collegiateness or individualism always seems to be an accepted starting point. Hard as this is for one who is in the midst of it, I think I can say that the swing up from the depths of individualism of about 1929 is still continuing. If individualism is expressed in unusual, not to say sloppy dress, it is distinctly on the wane, for comparatively neat blue shirts or sweaters and skirts have replaced the “decayed finery” (as Miss Carey once expressed it) of past days. Overalls will no doubt flourish in the spring, and now pajamas which are almost skirt-wide are often seen in the smoking room of an afternoon.

What is the College thinking? This is another rather appalling question which it seems to me only Miss Park’s archangel could really answer. However, that the College is thinking, I am sure. Even our cloistered lives cannot help feeling the reverberations of the present conditions that confront the world, and this is shown concretely by the great number of private subscriptions to the New York Times and Herald-Tribune in every hall, (though we all have used the regular hall copy in the past), and by the crowds that flock every Tuesday night to hear Dr. Fenwick report on the current events of the Week. The Liberal Club seemed to start off with an unusual amount of interest this year. It is having a discussion once or twice a month after Dr. Fenwick’s lectures on various current problems, led by a member of the faculty. Dr. Gray talked about France and Germany during M. Laval’s visit.

May Day which has been looming on our horizon for four years now, once seemed almost ready to evade us, but our confidence is almost restored now. However, work on it will not start till second semester.

During the first three or four weeks of College the quarantine for Infantile Paralysis was our chief topic of conversation, and it no doubt helped to swell the ranks of the Sunday Evening Chapel Services, especially the first all-musical service at which there wasn’t even standing room. However, the attendance at the other services has also been good, two of the speakers so far having been Mr. Leslie Glenn and Brooke Stabler.
When the quarantine was lifted there was a large noticeable exodus to New York, but even under normal circumstances a rather large proportion of our population goes away for the week-end. While on the subject of amusements, I should like to mention those coming to Goodhart Hall, or rather perhaps those that aren’t. Last year, whether it was from finances or those extra six hours that have been discovered, the excellent entertainments that were brought to College seemed to have only one property—that of losing money. And the concert series which we have had for the past few years also showed a deficit. Because of this fact and because of May Day, we are not having any series or special entertainments. And in addition to this, Mrs. Collins has an undergraduate assistant who helps her with the entertainments that we do have by her knowledge of student opinion and even by a sort of census of the students, thus giving her a guarantee of their ticket purchasing abilities. Thus we are fortunate enough to be having the Abbey Players come next Tuesday, for by rather a complete canvassing of the halls beforehand the necessary $500 was made sure of. Besides this outside entertainment we are planning some of our own with the help of Haverford. Berkeley Square is being given November 21st. Still in the entertainment line come two more things of general interest—the victrola and the smoking room. In the last News there are two pleas—for private victrolas in the individuals' rooms to be played only during the regular hours and then as the writer states, “those souls who grow a little weary of the two other jazz records of the moment could play their own classical music.” The smoking room is the everlasting and never-failing source of all gossip and general relaxation. Here we hear all the latest morsels about our Professors, discuss world topics and amuse ourselves with wonderful games, such as the arguing race game, twenty questions, the shouting numbers game, or adverbs.

This all sounds very delightful, but as Mrs. Manning herself has testified, we really do work. The Library is crowded of an evening and last year it reported a greater turn-over of books than in many years. But I think every one agrees on the overwork of last year. As for this—it is hard to say yet, but I don't think all of us are really in the same boat with the Freshman who complained of having nothing to do. The Undergraduate Association is again compiling statistics this year by having us keep a record of the exact number of hours we study a week and on which courses. The results of this last year, as you know, showed an average of 46 hours a week, whereas with four units and ten hours a unit, 40 is the expected amount. The courses that seemed to be the greatest offenders according to a member of last year's Board were History and Science, especially Minor History and Biology. However, the slips were lost before all the work had been completed, and this year’s results will be necessary any way to show the changes and improvements in the Curriculum since last year. This year the College is anticipating midyear examinations again in full, for it was felt that last year's experiment of examinations in some courses and not in others was not very successful, complaints coming especially from those departments which gave no examination, for all the time was given to the examined subjects. After this year, in which it was felt it would be a bit disastrous to try laying even more of a burden on the finals on account of May Day, the plan of having only examinations in the most elementary courses will be tried.

From these really relatively minor points and even so uncontrovertial ones, I think it seems clear that we are not rent into factions over College problems, and at this time of year at any rate, we are finding it really very pleasant to set the wheels going round again.
ON THE CAMPUS

LUCY SANBORN, 1932

As A. Lee Hardenbergh has just returned from the meeting of the Alumnae Council in Baltimore saying that she told the alumnæ "just the little things around campus," and Elizabeth Baer, '31, was at College the week before gathering information for you on College activities, my offering this month may seem quite irrelevant. In the interest of continuity, however, you must not be spared.

During this month of October, while we watched with interest the Class of 1935 as they joined us in the library and the smoking rooms, we also became acquainted with their theoretical aspect through the Freshman statistics. The new entrants number exactly a hundred, so the mathematics is very simple and the results tend to stick in one's mind. The general conclusions from the searching analysis which Miss Park presents each year are again that we incline to homogeneity, even in our ancestors several generations removed. Sixty-seven of the class have American-born parents and grandparents, and only six have one or more parents born out of America. Sixty of the class come from cities and sixty-three live within a hundred miles of college. Eighteen years and two months is the average age, and there is less spread about this average than usual. Surely the Freshmen will find much in common with each other.

The sameness, however, is offset by a variety in preparation, the hundred students being drawn from seventy-one preparatory schools, with the Brearley, Winsor, Ethel Walker and Kent Place in the lead. Of these seventy-one schools, twenty or more have sent their ranking student. The usual preponderance of private school preparation is found, as only thirteen Freshmen have prepared entirely at public schools during their last three years.

The upperclassmen are always much interested in the examination records of the entering class, for there is a fascination in knowing whether we are holding our own against each new flood of Freshmen. The "upper twenty" this year seem to be paragons of "beauty, intelligence and wisdom," as we hinted last month. They come in with "credit averages in their examinations and with good school records and scholastic aptitude tests." Miss Park made an interesting study of the results of the scholastic aptitude tests, stressing again the peculiar nature of an examination, good results in which are highly significant, and poor results not at all. This year the first and second twenties in the class had about the same number of A's.

Early in October came Lantern Night, and the review in the News expresses a certain satisfaction with the performance of both classes. Jealous of the beauty of the tradition, we criticize the least fault in singing or in "swinging," and our praise is seldom unmitigated. The discussion this year, as last, ranged around the singing under the Arch after the ceremony. The coaching of the Sophomores apparently ceased with their exit from the Cloisters, and they found themselves in an embarrassed group in front of Taylor steps when the other classes were in good formation at the Arch. Their final solution of the dilemma has been the subject of heated controversy in the News. It seems as if the criticism of irrelevancy might be extended from the lock-step procession of the Sophomores to all of the gathering under the Arch except the singing of the Lantern Night Hymns, class songs and Thou Gracious Inspiration.
If last year’s Seniors were to drop in on the campus for a week, they would find interesting reminders of old controversies and debates. Mrs. Manning devoted a Chapel to consideration of the records of study which we kept last year. They showed that the “average student” was spending six hours too much on her weekly work. This extra labor is regarded as rather a serious matter, and an effort is being made to collect more exhaustive statistics by a month of records during October and November. It is hoped that they may be more generally kept, for the undergraduates are skeptical over last year’s results. Many of our friends were discovered destroying their record of work as it disclosed the truth too badly, while any one with an average of forty or fifty hours proudly signed her name and handed her card in. A new quiz schedule, whereby all quizzes are finished (except for those who fail them) by Thanksgiving, has been put into effect, and the Dean’s Office has been laboring to equalize the amount of work required in first year courses, in Freshman English, First Year History, and so forth.

The records of study are to be the sacred property of the Undergraduate Curriculum Committee, organized this year to include members from all halls and large major groups. The committee is interested, to quote the article of its chairman, Harriet Moore, ’32, in the News in “questions of unlimited cuts; of methods of marking; of increase in credit given for certain courses, and of the probability of introducing new courses into the curriculum.” Surely this program will sound familiar to many alumnae.

A few weeks ago we were piqued by the announcement that Miss Park would speak in chapel on “Methods of Communication.” The subject proved to be the whole matter of undergraduate communication with the various administrative and academic groups; the faculty, offices and committees. An early chapel was chosen for this description in order that students might at once be conscious of the way to fruitful and beneficial interchange of opinion. Chapel, the Wardens and the College Council were stressed as means of gaining recognition for ideas, both of the students and of the administration.

The Physical Education Department and the athletic work are now fully under way, with the opening of the swimming pool on the removal of the ban for infantile paralysis. Miss Petts and Miss Cooper are offering a program of Duncan dancing this year which is being eagerly received by the undergraduates. Almost all of us have friends who are perpetually brewing tea and emerging subsequently in very crinkly brown costumes. The classes are uniformly clad this year in order that the effect of the group may be more harmonious. Hockey has met with vicissitudes, and the Swarthmore and All-Philadelphia games are scheduled for this week. With a record of two defeats and two victories, varsity’s hopes are mingled with foreboding. Class games are already causing tremendous rivalry. The Freshmen were given their banner on Banner Night, on which occasion they were entertained by the first of the traditional skits, although the traditional faculty did not appear. The most recent entertainment of the Freshmen was a reception by the Seniors. After a skit, in which the faculty were variously enlisted to furnish delight, came the annual treasure hunt. Seniors and Freshmen alike were baffled by the clue that “Flowers grow on a bank by the hockey field,” and the three fields were well scoured. Elections are completed, and Rebecca Wood, ’33; Harriet Mitchell, ’34, and Peggy Little, ’35, are the leaders of the three lower classes.
LETTERS FROM ALUMNAE

THE ART WORKSHOP

A successful winter's work has proved the value of an institution which gives instruction to the amateur artist. The Art Workshop is this sort of a creative art center, now functioning in New York City, under the direction of Miss Mabel Leslie. Originally the experiment was launched by the Bryn Mawr Summer School organization. Limited time and more immediate educational demands made it impossible for art work to be taught to any large extent in the short summer program. Yet the need was felt and the Art Workshop was undertaken as a separate school, open to factory workers as well as college women.

I have felt, since the days of the brief life of the Art Club in Bryn Mawr, when an enthusiastic group of us managed to break down that curious lethargy so peculiar to our college, that just such a school as the Art Workshop would do our alumnae no end of good. Here is an attempt to give you and me a vocabulary in the field of literature, drama, painting, sculpture and craft work, so that we may enjoy ourselves. What is more important? The instructors are men and women of high professional standing, the work is serious, and the results have been remarkably encouraging. But the point of the school, like the Graphic Sketch Club in Philadelphia, is not to train finished artists, but simply to familiarize ordinary mortals with the technique of art in its various forms.

At present the scope of the Workshop is large and many courses are offered. Instruction in the theatre, including a study of rhythms, is under the supervision of Mrs. Laura Elliott, who is assisted by Miss Louise Gifford and Miss Helen Cross. Mrs. Elliott is well known for her work with the Neighborhood Playhouse, while Miss Gifford, a member of Columbia University faculty, also works with the Westchester Recreation Center.

The courses in water color and art crafts are taught by Mrs. Ella Jackson, of the Art Department of the Wadleigh High School. Mr. Charles Pollock is in charge of the drawing and design classes, and Miss Phyllis Blundell directs the metal work and clay modelling. The writing courses are supervised by Mr. William Fincke, of the Lincoln School faculty. Miss Elizabeth Newman instructs the music department. Miss Mabel Leslie, 14 East 37th Street, New York City, will be glad to send you an announcement of courses, the annual reports or any information which may be of use to you.

NINA PERERA, 1928.

THE MANCHURIAN SITUATION

. . . The military occupation of Manchuria, a distinct part of China, by the Japanese Friday night, September 18th, has aroused us foreigners to as great indignation as it has the Chinese. Probably by the time this letter reaches you the League of Nations and the sponsors of the Kellogg Pact will have come to the rescue, but meanwhile this week of waiting and of polite messages seems an eternity. It is all particularly vivid to me because one of my best students who took his M.S. in our Biology Department two years ago has come back from Mukden, where he has been instructor at Northeastern University, with nothing but the clothes on his back and a little Mukden money which is now worthless since the Japanese have occupied the city and closed up the banks. I have great admiration for the restraint of the eight hundred students here at the University where I teach. They have patriotic meetings and occasionally one proposes something wild, but for the most part they are keeping right on with their work. . . . It is against the employment of force that they plead for justice and fair play.

ALICE BORING, 1904.
CLASS NOTES

1895

The Class of 1895 regrets to announce the death on October 24th in the New York Hospital of its distinguished and much appreciated class-mate, Jessie Livingston Louderback. She had long served as Visiting Teacher to the homes of the maladjusted and handicapped children—the "problem" children—of the schools of several New York City districts. At a class reunion, now some five or six years ago, the last we attended together, I was happily her neighbor, and remember vividly how she talked of the children under her care, and of the problem of immigration, the difficulties of following up effectively the shifting families, and of the improvement in her districts due to the recent restrictions on immigration. Her brain and her heart seemed to me that evening wonderfully in accord, and I have felt so proud of her as one of our class in Bryn Mawr. The news of her death, I know from my own experience, must have come to all her friends not only as a grief, but also as a set-back to society in its struggles after a better order.

EDITH PETITT BORIE,
President of the Class of 1895.

1897

Editor: FRIEDRIKA HEYL

Merion Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

The class wishes to extend its loving sympathy to Sue Blake whose father died in August after an illness of over a year.

M. Campbell and her father journeyed to Oregon this summer to visit Grace Campbell Babson and her family at Parkdale in the Hood River Valley. They went by way of the Panama Canal. When they boarded their steamer in New York, they found that Aimee Leffingwell McKenzie and her husband were fellow-passengers.

While in Oregon the Campbells exchanged frequent visits with Elizabeth Norcross Esterly and her family, who live in Portland.

Rebekah Chickering and her sister had a delightful summer traveling in Spain. They landed there just after the elections and found everything as peaceful as could be. They were in San Sebastian at the time of one of the big bull fights—but did not go! They loved northern Spain—the climate, etc., the roads and hotels and the courteous people. They urge their friends to go before there is a railroad built along the coast.

Elizabeth Higginson Jackson writes from Dover, Mass., that her older son, Charles, is scaling Chinese mountains. He graduated from Harvard in June and is spending this year going around the world before he goes back to Harvard next fall to enter the law school.

F. Heyl visited Merrie England and Bonnie Scotland for the first time this summer. After three perfect weeks in London, she and her sister, Mrs. Nichols started out on an elastic schedule which allowed for long delightful pauses in Dartmoor, Cornwall, Devonshire, the Cotswold, etc. There are happy memories, too, of the English lakes as well as Scotch Lochs, and Oban and Edinburgh.

She has come back to Merion Hall refreshed and ready to edit any number of Class Notes. She would like to send you each a sprig of heather but there is not enough to go around. She will, however, send a beautiful bronze oak leaf from the '97 tree to each one who sends her a snippet of news for the Bulletin.

1898

Editor: EDITH SCHOFF BOERICKE
(Mrs. John J. Boericke)
328 Brookway, Merion, Pa.

Marion Park sent us two items of exceptional interest. "Last year Mrs. Waldo Forbes, sister of Margaret Forbes, '98, made a gift of $5,000 to the seven women's colleges, the first gift to the colleges taken as a whole. The presidents decided that it should in each case be spent for books. Our share, which is between $300 and $400, we received early in the summer. I wrote Mrs. Forbes asking if she would consent to our putting a bookplate in all the books bought from her gift, saying: 'This book is bought in memory of Margaret Forbes Klebs, of the class of 1898'—or words to that effect. Mrs. Forbes replied that she was delighted with the plan and that her sister had been very fond of Bryn Mawr and all the friendships made there. I think we will spend the money for books for general reading to be kept in the new Book Room. That seems to me more appropriate when the gift commemorates an undergraduate.

"I am also very anxious that the class know that Helen Woodall gave me last year $1,500 for the College to be spent in any way I might choose. I thought it over (and of course spent it in a dozen ways) but finally came down to having Wyndham put completely in order. It
looks perfectly delightful and makes everyone very happy. This was such a generous and lovely thing for Helen to do that I would like to heap blessings on her modest head."

Betty Bancroft writes that Gertrude and John are home, to their great happiness, but both looking for jobs. Her youngest, Wilfred, Jr., entered Yale this fall. Betty and her husband and Gertrude spent six months in England in a beautiful but moist English spring.

Hannah Carpenter says that last summer the American Federation of Arts asked to take one of her water-colors on exhibition at Rockport, Mass., and send it to a small traveling show this winter. It is on exhibition now in the Pennsylvania Museum in a show called "Water-colors in the Modern Idiom." The picture is called "Late Snows."

Mary Grace Moody is still teaching in the New Haven High School, writing no books but occasionally writing an article for the New Haven Teachers' Journal. She had a delightful time last summer journeying with friends in her Ford, which she drove first to Cape Cod and then up into the Catskills and Adirondacks. She says: "I especially like the increasing courage life gives to face the hard things, the sorrows, and other tests."

A short note from Katherine Loose tells us that she is still living in Reading, but gives no further news.

Sarah Ridgway Bruce gave a delightful luncheon in her new home in Columbus, N. J., on September 12th for a group of '98 and their husbands. The day was one of those scorcher that proved that summer had not left us, but we sought a breeze in driving and were rewarded there with what Sarah called a sea-breeze. Her home is charming, situated about a mile from her mother's old house, on a little hill, with an extensive view over lovely farm country. Those present were Isabel Andrews, Mary Bright, Mary Calvert, Rebecca Cregar and her husband, John and Helen Woodall, Blanche and her husband, Mr. Stein, Martha Tracy, Ullericka Oberg, John and Edith Boericke, Sally and her husband, and to make the men more even in numbers, Sally's two brothers, a cousin and two friends. We had a most delectable luncheon served at small tables indoors, and a very good time afterwards looking over the lovely house, and enjoying the view from the awined porch and recalling the many good times we had at the old house during college days.

I had a brief glimpse of Grace Locke in Portland last summer when driving home with two of my children in a little Ford. Grace still keeps house for her mother and one brother in the same old house, which has had to undergo many changes on account of the business section creeping up on it. Grace looks the same as ever and it was a pleasure to see her cheery and smiling in spite of all her hardships.

My trip home from Maine was a joyful three days, coming through the White Mountains, Green Mountains, Berkshires, and Poconos, visiting four colleges on the way, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Williams, and Vassar, regaling Edith and Jack with experiences of my youth on the way. Fred, my second boy, spent a month at Floyd Bennett Field learning to fly, and then went to Pensacola for another month in the Naval Aviation Service. He drove through every state on the Atlantic seaboard on his way down and back, and hopes to return to Pensacola after finishing his chemical course at Cornell.

Florence Wardwell is running the Child Welfare of Otsego County. "How is that for an old maid?"—and is also a member of the Republican State Committee. She spent last winter in Egypt, and is going to Rome after Christmas.

1899

Class Editor: CAROLYN TROWBRIDGE LEWIS
140 E. 40th St., New York City.

Ninety-niners always did have the recipe for combining work and play in the measure to produce the maximum of happiness, and the years have apparently made little if any difference, as you may judge from the following:

Our human dynamo found time in the midst of canning fruits and vegetables at Wolf Creek Farm this summer to write a delicious, satirical article, entitled "Little Boy Prohibition," which appeared in the September issue of Repeal, the monthly magazine devoted to National Prohibition Reform. There it is, with a picture of Mrs. Carroll Miller, the always active twinkle in her eyes belying her dignity and denoting the fun she had writing the article. There will be another in the October number, a serious one this time, in reply to Rev. Francis G. Peabody's article on "The Drink Traffic and the Drink Habit," which was published in the August Atlantic. Look for it.

The snapshots of Katie Mid's new-old home made us wish for a plane right on the spot. Built in 1807 by Mary Kirkbride's great-great-granduncle, Jonathan Kirkbride (it was visiting Mary that
Katie met Pat Blackwell), it is a treasure trove of all the beauty we cherish in these old homesteads. Here Katie gathered all the Blackwells this summer and announced the engagement of the youngest of the trio, Elizabeth, to Louis Hallenbeck Twyeffort, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Van der Perrin Twyeffort, of Paris. He's Princeton, '26, and is instructing in biology there this winter. It's another of the Blackwell romances, for Elizabeth met him when she went to Paris to act as maid of honor for his sister.

Jean's living over again her débutante days, for Anita is "coming out" when she's not majoring in English and Politics and mastering minor German at Bryn Mawr. Jean is giving a formal luncheon for her at Pierre's in New York on the 6th of November, and with Alice Carter Dickerman a supper-dance on December 5th at the Colony Club for both Anita and Alice's Honour. Honour is going in for débutanting in a very thorough way, for she is not returning to Bryn Mawr until February. Somehow, somewhere, Jean finds the time to serve as chairman of the New Jersey Regional Scholarship work which is helping three girls through Bryn Mawr.

Ellen Kil's niece, Georgie, whom she is bringing out, is following Baltimore traditions and making the rounds of the teas and dances in the easy-going nice way of the gay nineties which can't be beaten after all.

And if some of you '99ers don't take up your pens and send some news your Editor will up and quit. It's being done in her line of work these days.

1901

Class Editor: Helen Converse Thorpe
(Mrs. Warren Thorpe)
15 E. 64th St., New York City.

From Frances Ream Kemmerer:
"The news of the Kemmerers isn't very thrilling. We all went west in August and had a delightful trip. Marion, Mahlon and I drove 1,500 miles in Wyoming while big John was busy in Kemmerer. We went over the Big Horn Pass, through the Yellowstone Park, through Jackson's Hole and the Fall River Basin. John, Jr., was not with us. He went on the Princeton geological trip through Canada."

The class sends its sympathy to Lucia Holliday Macheth on the death of her brother, Alexander. He had sisters in the classes of 1904, 1909, 1916, and 1918. These classes will join with us in our message of condolence.

1903

Editor: Gertrude Dietrich Smith
(Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith)
Farmington, Conn.

Edith Clothier Sanderson tells of a summer trip: "Part of my vacation this summer I spent on a Clarke Steamship Company cruise to Newfoundland and Labrador. It was most enjoyable. We had good weather and a comfortable steamer. The scenery was very beautiful, and I was particularly interested to visit several of the Grenfell Mission Stations and see the work at first hand. I am still in the Grenfell Shop at 1631 Locust Street, Philadelphia."

Martha R. White writes: "My latest news is that I have bought a half interest in the Rancho Loutia Verde Company, a stock raising ranch in Southern Arizona and expect to raise some fine thorough-breds. Who in the class wants a good riding horse four years hence?"

The class will be grieved to hear that Elizabeth Snyder Lewis died on November 9th, in the Bryn Mawr Hospital. She leaves two small children, May, 8, and Ray, 7.

Elizabeth Utley Thomas writes: "Good news to me is that my daughter, Elizabeth Utley Thomas, is a Senior at Bryn Mawr. My son, Edward Utley Thomas, is a Freshman at Yale."

From Elizabeth Eastman comes the following: "I'm still a lobbyist and doing some writing, but can't manage to get out of the unpaid and therefore amateur class. I did get $25 for one article, but the magazine immediately went out of business."

1905

Class Editor: Eleanor Little Aldrich
(Mrs. Talbot Aldrich)
59 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

Florance Waterbury is holding a one-man exhibition at the Montross Gallery in New York from November 2 to 14. It is described as "Still Life and Flower Paintings" and the individual titles suggest a range of subjects from China to Provincetown on Cape Cod.

In the New York American for November 8th, on a page that had a reproduction of a Matisse at the top and a Waterbury at the bottom was the following critique: "... She is a tender lyricist who sings her decorative songs in a bright and delicate key.

"The artist has traveled widely of late years and from time to time essays to
capture some loveliness which has struck her in her journeying—the strange, unearthly pink coloring of lotus flowers, the meditative mysticism of a Buddhist saint in an old Siamese bronze or the gayety of an eighteenth century French fan now treasured in a museum.

“She needs not paint her subject on the spot. It is their poetry, not their factuality, she seeks. She can wait until later, when she is at home in her studio; for, as Wordsworth said, ‘poetry is emotion remembered in tranquility.’ Even when she does paint directly from the object—as, for example, tiger lilies or blue delphinium or sprays of gladioli, all fresh from the garden—this poetic quality as of emotion remembered in tranquility characterizes her canvases.

“Florance Waterbury is not an epic singer, but her lyrical voice is true and very genuine.”

The class has heard with sorrow of the sudden death of Margaret Fulton Spenser’s husband this summer and wishes to extend to her its deepest sympathy. Her presence at reunion last June added much to the interest of the occasion and after renewing our acquaintance with her and seeing her radiantly happy and successful, this news, following so soon, came as a great shock to us all.

Nan Hill is living this winter at 6 Charles Square, Boston. She has just lost her job, alas, the times are unpropitious for the profession of landscape architecture!

1906

Editor: Ruth Archbald Little
(Mrs. Halstead Little)
285 Forest Road, Englewood, N. J.

Grace Neilson La Coste came over from England in October with her daughter Eleanor and they are now visiting her brother in Armdore. Grace hopes that her son Blaise, who is at Cambridge, will follow for the Christmas holidays.

Katharine McCauley Fearing spent three weeks in the west last summer. In October while staying at Lake Mohonk she met Anne MacClanahan Grenfell and Sir Wilfred.

The class extends its sincerest sympathy to Helen Lowengrund Jacoby, whose mother died on September 9th.

Ida Garrett Murphy spent part of the summer at Little Deer Isle, Maine. In September she helped Alice Colgan Booms- lither when Alice brought her daughter Peggy to College and established her at 35 Pem East.

Ruth MacNaughton has been leading a very rustic life camping in the woods near Norwalk, Conn. She expects to return to work on January 1st.

Jessie Hewitt spent the summer in La Jolla, California, and while there she saw Dorothy Congdon Towner. Jessie has bought an avocado ranch on Mt. Felix, south of San Diego, whither she plans to retire in her old age.

1907

Class Editor: Alice Hawkins
Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

We were highly edified the other day by reading a leaflet issued by the Cleveland Bar Association recommending certain judges in the recent election. Among the officers we found Marie Wing as a Vice-President, while on the back we read a long list of the “Judicial Campaign Committee,” which began with Newton D. Baker and ended with “Marie R. Wing (Miss).”

Helen Roche Tobin’s daughter Eleanore is a Junior at the Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr. Helen’s eldest daughter, Helen Martha, was married last June to Mr. Thad Carpenter Hoke.

Esther Reinhardt has recently been made head of the English department of the enormous new high school in Frankford, Philadelphia. She has literally thousands of pupils to choose from.

Anna Haines has changed her plans and is not going to Russia after all. She has been engaged this autumn in work among the coal miners. We hope to extract a story from her later.

M. Bailey wrote to say that she considered Hortense’s review of “White Christmas” “The most perceptive and discerning that has come out.” She added the following anecdote: “I was walking down past Bloomingdale’s when I saw this sign in the window: ‘Piercing glimpses into the remote spaces of a poet’s fancy: Margaret Emerson Bailey.’ I felt that if I were a proper poet like Emily Dickinson or even less, I’d drop into the subway from sheer shame. But instead I went in and thanked the management for doing me so proud.” She is reading her poems all around at colleges and clubs, and expects to take Bryn Mawr in her stride some time soon. The undergraduates are keen to hear her. The editor of the College News came to ask permission to reprint the review, and remarked: “If Mrs. King says those poems are good, they must be worth reading.”
Tink Meigs writes that Peggy Barnes is now President of the Midland Authors, the association from Chicago and its vicinity, which goes "far enough afield for me to be a member also, though I have never seen the inside of the meeting rooms." Peg has just been speaking at the Pittsburgh Woman's Club, which, as those of you who attended reunion will remember, sent scouts in the shape of Rose Marsh Payton, 1908, and Edith Adair Hays, 1909, to listen to her talk at the Alumnae Luncheon and report whether she was good enough for their purpose.

Katharine Huey paid a flying visit to the campus last month, her first for years. She is eager to get hold of a copy of Miss Rose Chamberlin's German verb and noun list, which helped most of us through our orals. Can any one oblige?

1908

Editor: HELEN CADBURY BUSH
Haverford, Pa.

At the approach of another of those brisk New England winters so inspiring to poetesses and "wool-minded" shoppers, Marjory Young Gifford and her two children set sail for France. They are staying for ever so long in Tours, though their mailing address is 5 Place Vendome, Paris.

Dr. Adelaide T. Case, Professor of Education at Columbia, has been working for a year on a Survey of Religious Education among New York children. The Literary Digest of October 17th quotes Leon Freeman's report of Adelaide's conclusions in the American Hebrew, under the heading, "And Now the Children Are Accused." The article starts off with such terrific words as "Religious Prejudice," "Ignorance," and "Intolerance."

In the early autumn, Lydia Sharpless Perry, Edith Chambers Rhoads and their husbands "pursued our hobby of old houses around Massachusetts bay, and saw in all twelve which had been built before 1700. Beginning with Plymouth and then making headquarters in Salem, where we supped with Esther Williams one evening. We did boat yards everywhere and ended by buying a 21-foot knock-about for the children. For our family now is just like that of the Saturday afternoon racers in 'Years of Grace.' We learned a lot about construction, dovetails, chamfers, girt sills and the like, as well as about fire-place furnishings and lean-to roofs, and what and when in the way of rugs, window curtains, wall coverings, spanells, etc. But I didn't mean to run on!"

"The Phantom Bow," a book of verse by Mary Owen Lewis, has been published by David McKay Co. "Thank heaven 'The Phantom Bow' has been out only a month and there aren't enough reviews to be worth mentioning. The only one I've read was so neatly generalized that I'm sure the tired Semite who did it read not more than one page of my effusions and called it a day. What tedium, to have to read other people's books. Even one's own so soon lose flavor. I've just come in from giving a recital of my poems before the Drexel Hill Women's Club, and tomorrow I've got to put my foot on the self-starter and be whirring vibrantly for the benefit of the keen, creative students at the School of Design, to whom I lecture for an hour on "Cultural Background"—a jellyfish subject to which I have to give a bony structure out of my inner consciousness. This at the deadest hour of the day, from three to four. Surely I've earned the privilege of being comfortably stupid this evening. I feel like hibernating. I'd like to stretch out on a rug beside a dear, silent dog and think of nothing in the world but how pleasant it is to be alive and warm, and possessed of an appreciative and happily dumb friend. Instead I'm writing this to you, why? Because you asked me. Why? God knows. I'm tremendously busy writing poetry and reciting it. I love doing both—and with writing and delivering lectures with more tempered enthusiasm. I still have a home in Pasadena, and a tolerant, humorous and patient friend who wonders what I'll do next. I'm rediscovering Philadelphia, and am Victorian enough to think the Wissahickon its rarest possession. My one quarrel is with the shortness of the days and a limit to one's strength, but I've learned to live each day for itself and find each immensely heightened thereby."

1911

Editor: MARY CASE PEVEAR
(Mrs. C. Keith Pevear)
355 E. 50th Street, New York City

Elizabeth Ross McComb is at the University of Michigan this winter, where her husband is spending his Sabbatical year.

Mary Case Pevear and her two daughters spent August at Camp Nokomis, Sway, Maine, and her tent was called the Ruth Wells Tent. It seems that Ruth is a much-beloved member of the camp. Aren't you ashamed that this is every scrap of 1911 news?
1914

Class Editor: Elizabeth Ayer Inches
41 Middlesex Ave.,
Chesnut Hill, Mass.

Recently the Class Editor attended the first meeting of the Boston Bryn Mawr Club and fairly burst with pride to see an exceptionally large gathering listening intently to Mary Coolidge, who discussed problems in the different colleges she knew, and cited examples of interesting students. Many questions were asked, which Coolie answered with her usual dignity. She says she is very busy, likes her new job immensely, and enjoys her own home on the campus.

The only other classmates present were Margaret Sears Bigelow and Eugenia Jackson Sharples. Margaret looks just as young as she did in college, and says she is much absorbed in the work of the Junior Red Cross in Framingham. Eugenia is thrilled with her new family, making five in all. She says it has taken most of the fall to establish them in their various boarding schools, as she has only one at home.

None of us seemed to know much about the class, so I do hope that some one will be kind enough to send some news soon.

1916

Class Editor: Catherine S. Godley
768 Ridgeway Ave.,
Avondale, Cincinnati, O.

Constance Dowd went home in October to have a troublesome appendix removed. She survived this experience with her usual vigor, and at the end of a week was crying for work to do. She is expected to be back in Cincinnati by the middle of November and put in her spare time after office hours giving and taking a course at the University of Cincinnati and looking after the all-year-round details incident to directing Camp Runoia.

Helen Holmes Carothers and her two daughters had scarlet fever last spring. A summer at Wianno, Cape Cod, revived them considerably, though Patsy, the younger of the children, is still not very strong.

Adeline Werner Vorys, who is alumnae Councillor of District IV., went to Cincinnati for the fall meeting of the local Bryn Mawr Club on October 23rd. Charlotte Westheimer Tobias, Helen Holmes Carothers and Catherine Godley were all there to greet her and have a miniature 1916 reunion. The previous week-end Ad and her husband had had their annual visit with Dorothy Packard Holt over the Ohio State-Michigan game. Dot is very much interested in her husband’s business of commercial photography and is taking an active part in the work.

1917

Class Editor: Bertha Clark Greenough
203 Blackstone Blvd.,
Providence, R. I.

Thalia Smith Dole writes: “We are taking the house of a friend of mine in Sherborn, which is 17 miles south of Boston, for the winter. . . . After October 1st our address will be River Cottage, Sherborn, Mass.”

Ruth Levy Falk has married a man named Jean Jacques Weigle and gone to Geneva to live. Carrie Shaw writes that she will “miss her like everything.”

The above information was included in a very amusing letter from Carrie Shaw Tatom, in which she mentions the fact that her “finances,” like almost everyone else’s this year, “have folded their tents like the proverbial Arab and walked out on her! ’Twas ever thus, having a peach of a car, and the time and inclination to ramble. I’m so broke that I can’t begin to get any further from home than Pittsburgh (8 miles away). I have been trying to console myself by becoming exuberantly domestic. I have filled everything in the house except the vases on the mantelpieces with preserves of all kinds. . . . I am teaching Sunday school. . . . We are at present in the midst of the peregrinations of Paul and Barnabas. . . . My kid sister lands from Scotland in the early part of November and I shall probably drive on to meet her. . . . I see Heloise Carroll Handcock frequently, who is working for the Housing Commission here.”

Eugenia Holcombe Baker and her family spent a few weeks in September at La Ciota, near Marseilles, France, “trying to absorb enough sunshine to carry us through another West of England winter. We expect to stop off for a few days in Paris on our way home, so I expect we won’t get back to Bristol much before October 1st. . . . I am going to let my nurse go home to Switzerland for her vacation on our way home. . . . We lost our German slavey last June and are looking for another Continental girl to replace her. . . . In the meantime we get along with a woman who comes in for half a day and cooks the noon meal.”

Your editor’s own vacation was most delightful, although it was a great disappointment that Eugenia Baker was on the Continent the only moment when I
was able to go to Bristol. Louise Collins Davis entertained me at lunch at the American Woman's Club (the food was delicious), and I hoped to go out to her new house, her description of which sounded most delightful, but I flew to Paris a day sooner than I had expected, thereby losing my only opportunity to see it. Louise was looking very well, but was hobbling around a bit, owing to an 18-hole golf game in new shoes the day before! She and her husband had been in the United States in the late spring and early summer. Anne Davis Swift had lent them her house for part of the time, and Louise said that her husband had found mowing the grass quite a job. Her own house in London apparently has considerable land around it for gardens. There is also an adorable tiny house which has been rented to an artist who looks the part. I spent a week with Aline Chalufour and her sisters in their apartment near the Trocadero. (They did graduate work at Bryn Mawr.) I was taken to the Colonial Exposition in a delightful way. We went down the Seine at sunset, under the fascinating bridges, each reminiscent of a different period in French history, and watched the shadow of Notre Dame against the evening sky. The Exposition itself was an experience never to be forgotten, particularly the Temple of Angkor, with the steady searchlights behind it representing the rays of the rising sun.

Eleanor Dulles was in this country for a short time this summer, but is now, I believe, back in Basle.

Con Hall Proctor has moved to 31 Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass., where she expects to be for the winter.

1919

Class Editor: Marjorie Remington Twitchell
(Mrs. Pierrepont Twitchell)
Setauket, N. Y.

Edith Howes spent the summer collaborating with one of the staff of the Metropolitan Museum on a study of the relationship of the museum to the school program.

During the summer the Secretary stopped in to call on Marguerite Krantz Iverson and Frances Fuller Savage in Scarsdale. Marguerite lives in a charming English house, with a small pony for watchdog: a great Dane that looks ready to eat you but turns out to be friendly. Marguerite was just recuperating from a very serious operation similar to the one she had undergone in Mexico. She had been, therefore, unable to accompany her husband abroad on a business trip. Fran Fuller was found to be in exuberant health. Her house is white colonial, set demurely behind a large hedge. One darling little girl with beautiful curly light hair was in evidence. The elder was not present.

Dotty Walton Price wrote in July from Point Loma, California: "We have an adorable bungalow on a half acre right on the bay opposite San Diego, and live in and out of the water like seals, and are almost the same color. My vocation at present is the raising of pedigreed Scotch terriers, and at the present writing am harboring nine dogs, parents and babies. However, it proves to be a fairly profitable hobby besides being one of my favorites.

1922

Class Editor: Serena Hand Savage
(Mrs. Wm. L. Savage)
106 E. 85th St., New York.

Suzanne Aldrich Drinker's husband, Dr. Philip Drinker, who is Associate Professor of Industrial Hygiene at the Harvard School of Public Health, has been awarded the John Scott Medal of the City of Philadelphia for his invention of a machine adapted for the prolonged administration of artificial respiration. Among the previous recipients of this medal are Thomas Edison, Madame Curie, Marconi, and Noguchi.

Em Anderson Farr and her husband motored across the continent this summer to spend a month at the Folly Ranch in Wyoming.

Jane Burges Perrenot has a third child, Anne Shelton, born last summer. She now has two daughters and one son.

And so has Cornelia Baird Voorhis, who has added to her two boys a sister, Cornelia Hand.

And Constance Ludington has a third daughter, born this August.

Barbara Clarke has now a studio in Providence, where she pursues her career of Landscape Architecture.

Isabel Coleman was married on the 24th of July to Mr. Gerald Ives Cutler.

Miss Crosby is working toward her Ph.D. in Historical Archaeology at Yale. She and Peggy Kennard are living together in New Haven, at 792 Prospect Street. Peggy is working at the Yale Medical School.

Prue Smith Rockwell has a second son, William James Kenneth, born last March. Prue and her family are living in Paris.

Marie Wilcox's engagement to Henry Livermore Abbot was announced in the Times for November 13th.
1923

Class Editor: Ruth McAneny Loud (Mrs. Sherman Loud)
325 E. 72nd St., New York City

Virginia Miller has announced her engagement to Mr. W. Lindsay Butler, a Chicago architect. They have not yet set a date for the wedding.

Dorothy Stewart Pierson's third child, Stephen, was born on October 18th, endowed with red hair, a temper, and other attributes of greatness.

We wish to send our very great sympathy to Helena Sherman Sims. Her eldest little girl died of typhoid and pneumonia this September. "However, I still have Helenita, who is five, and Billy, not quite three, as well as a permanently stiff upper lip." She would love to be looked up by any of the class who get as far as Phoenix.

Edith Melcher spent a three weeks' vacation in the Pyrenees this summer, preceded by a month of phonetics and work at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, in preparation for her return to Wellesley as French instructor.

Mildred Schwarz is working on Fortune, details unknown.

Harriette Millar Williams and her husband are traveling in Europe for a year. Mr. Williams has a fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies, and she is working with him on his Ph.D.

Esther Kirkpatrick Davis is apparently taking her nine-months-old son very calmly in her stride, as she expects to lecture on Current Events and Contemporary European History in Cleveland this winter.

It appalls me to think of all our unsung descendants. Elizabeth Child McKee writes of Betsy, aged six, and Dick, Jr., now four. Her hopes for them are skiing and schooling by the Calvert method, and her own "hobbies are mountain climbing and trying to steal a march on the climate, gardening."

1924

Editor: Dorothy Gardner Butterworth (Mrs. Ebert Butterworth)

At a class meeting held at reunion last spring, it was suggested that we have local editors who will send monthly notes to the Editor-in-Chief. The following were elected:


New York: Kathleen Gallwey Holt (Mrs. Robert S. Holt), 115 E. 89th Street, New York City.

Boston: Rosalind Pearce, 50 Joy Street, Chicago, III.

Chicago: Miss Eloise ReQua, 200 E. Chestnut Street, Chicago, III.

Helen Beaudrias has announced her engagement to Dr. H. L. Riker, who was graduated from Harvard in 1926, and later from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

1925

Editor: Elizabeth Mallett Conger (Mrs. Frederic Conger)
325 E. 72nd St., New York City

Back at the od game of baiting the editor, eh? Well, we're way ahead this month and it has been a regular Easter egg hunt. Tell you, it's mighty hard to hide a baby. Ask any one. And this month we have uncovered any number.

Mary Hale Chase gets first prize for concealing Mary Eugenia Chase nearly a year. The baby is a perfectly beautiful little girl with golden curls and bright blue eyes. She was born on Christmas eve. Mary and her husband had a short but delightful trip in Europe last summer, and now are settled at 108 E. 82nd Street, New York City.

Emily Watts Tracy deserves honorable mention for holding out pretty well in her own quiet little way. She had a little girl, Emily Pepper Tracy, on June 20th, and whisked her off to Canada with never a word to any one. The Tracys are now back at 1010 Fifth Avenue.

Kay Starr Oliver had a little girl in September. She was christened Starr.

And Gene Boross Cuyler—wonderful girl—actually wrote us a note. Richard Randolph Cuyler arrived on August 2nd. "He has lots of dark hair, looks mostly like his father, and is altogether satisfactory."

We hear from Betty Smith (the best girl in the class) that Brad Holbrook now has a George Holbrook, Jr.—very "bouncing," and we don't know how old.

And since this is the Baby Number we have to mention that our own child, Frederic Conger, at twenty months, is showing alarming collegiate tendencies. We think he's an extravert of the sensation type. He eats the Alumnae Bulletin faster than any other magazine, and his favorite lullaby is 1926's "Umpa Umpa." Incidentally Blit, his mother, is still teaching history of art at the Spence School.

Mary Lytle was married on October 31st to Mr. Herbert John Seddon. After the 20th of December she will live at
Arbordale, Belmont Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex, England. Mr. Seddon is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons and head of the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital at Stanmore. Mary says, "Please ask any of '25 to come to see us when in London. Stanmore is only twelve miles from there."

Leila Barber, we hear, has a fine job teaching art at Vassar. She is most interested in Schnauzers. Her two (pure rumor) are the only Schnauzers who ever went through the art courses at Vassar. And fine little art Schnauzers they are!

Betty Smith is still the chief field agent for the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene and works hither and yon, with offices in Albany or Schenectady or both. Last summer she traveled about and spent some of the time at Cooperstown golfing.

"Edith Walton," writes Betty, "dashed to Bermuda last summer with Betty Ives and recommends it highly as a vacation Paradise."

The class sends its love and sympathy to Rachel Foster Manierre, who lost her father in October.

1930

Class Editor: OLIVIA PHELPS STOKES
2408 Massachusetts Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

We have just learned of the birth of Joseph Ross Stevenson, son of Lois Davis Stevenson, on September 4th. Lois writes from Lignan University, Canton, China, that she feels she can say with Lat that her baby is "pretty good looking," but not wishing to be over proud, she adds, "though so far he somewhat resembles a monkey."

Margaret Elizabeth Hines writes of her engagement to Dr. Charles Wallace McKenzie, of Federal Hill, New Hampshire. Dr. McKenzie graduated from Dartmouth and got his M. A. and Ph.D. degrees from Columbia. He is now assistant professor of Political Science at Washington University, in St. Louis. The wedding will take place in Goldboro, N. C., in June.

Elizabeth Zalesky is in Boston (care U. S. Naval Hospital), and is at present studying short-hand. Last winter Zal was in Honolulu and had a job as secretary of the Girl Scouts of Oahu.

Sylvia Knox and Peggie Martin have an apartment together in New York at 103 E. 71st Street—"Just off Park Avenue." Sylvia is taking a secretarial course at the Moon School.

Henrietta Wickes has a job writing advertising copy for the Lampe Advertising Company in Baltimore.

We wish to extend our sympathy to Elizabeth Bigelow, whose brother was killed this summer in a fall from Mount Washington. Betty is training to become a restorer of old paintings by working on the chemistry of varnish at the Fogg Museum.

Nancy Williams has a secretarial job at the Harvard Dental College.

Marjorie Park studied at Fontainbleau this summer and we hear won all sorts of honors. She is continuing her architectural studies in Boston, where she has an apartment with her brother.

The new Sterling Library at Yale has been likened to a Gothic cathedral with the desk as altar. One willing sacrifice on that altar is Lorine Sears, who seems to be enjoying the work immensely. Across the street an even newer Gothic structure houses the Yale Law School, where Louise Littlehale is a student.

"Beany" Barker has the leading part in The House of Connelly, Paul Green's play which has been put on in New York by the new "Group Theater."

Joy Dickerman and Edith Grant are back from their very successful trip around the world. Edith is doing Junior League work in Washington, while Joy is taking twelve hours a week of courses in business and investments at Barnard.

Helen Louise Taylor is living at International House while studying Bacteriology at Columbia.

It is reported that Elizabeth Houck is studying architecture at Columbia.

Elizabeth Fehr is doing graduate work in psychology at Bryn Mawr.

Connie Jones is going every day into the Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia, where she is working hard at sculpture.

Joan Prentice is back in Princeton after a wonderful trip home from Siam via the Mediterranean. She seems to have greatly enjoyed teaching English to young Siamese and taking jungle trips on elephants.

Vung Yuen Bang writes from Shanghai: "I am ashamed of my long silence. But I am sure it is a relief to you to know that I am still existing in these days of contradiction, maladjustment, invasion, bomb-dropping, meetings (and, oh, meetings without end), and all kinds of unceivable upsetting actions. So, I'd better fill in this card now, before my body become ashes—in the event of a war with Japan.

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Kindly mention BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN
This notice will probably be read by the parents of boys or girls graduating from school or college next June, and possibly by undergraduates who will finish their college careers at that time. It often happens that at sometime during the summer after Commencement small groups of friends go off for a farewell week together.

Back Log Camp is an ideal place for such a house-party, whether for school boys or girls, or for college students. In the early part of the summer, from about the twenty-fifth of June, nearly the whole resources of the Camp would be at the disposal of such a group, whether it wanted to be quietly philosophical around the private camp fires at the main camp or skylarking strenuously off to any of our numerous small outlying camps; whether it wanted to stroll leisurely through the woods, or gaily cover twenty miles of wild trail; whether it wanted to "set and think" or just "set."

If any undergraduates are interested, they can obtain full details from a member of the family now at Bryn Mawr, Clarissa B. Brown, Pembroke West.

Letters of inquiry should be addressed to

CARROLL T. BROWN, Westtown, Pennsylvania
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A SERIES of twelve Staffordshire dinner plates by Wedgwood...

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SPONSORED by the Alumnae Association, these plates are being made expressly for us by Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, Ltd., of Etruria, England. They are dinner service size (10½ inches in diameter) and may be had in blue, rose, green, or mulberry.

THE DESIGN has been carefully studied under the supervision of the Executive Board of the Alumnae Association. The College seal dominates the plate, balanced by medallions of Bryn Mawr daisies. The background in true Victorian fashion is a casual blanket of conventionalized field flowers. This border, framing twelve views of the campus, offers a pleasing ensemble reminiscent of the Staffordshire ware of a century ago.

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BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION, BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA

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Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania