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Bryn Mawr Alumnae Bulletin, 1921

Bryn Mawr College. Alumnae Association

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BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN

Vol. I

JANUARY, 1921

No. 1



COMPLETE REPORT OF REORGANIZA-
TION CONFERENCE

—
THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN
First of a Series of Articles by
PRESIDENT M. CAREY THOMAS

—
THE WHYS OF ADVERTISING

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Bryn Mawr Alumnae Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF
THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

Margaret G. Blaine, '13, *Editor*

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VOL. I.

JANUARY, 1921

No. 1

Points and Viewpoints

The Alumnae Office

A word of welcome to all, alumnae, former students, graduate students, hearers! As we were all one eager body working for the two-million-dollar Endowment for Bryn Mawr, so let us now crown our efforts with the greatest endowment of all, an abiding interest in and affection for the real Bryn Mawr. Only together can we discover what this means and how best to cherish it. For this reason the Alumnae Office in Taylor Hall remains open to receive your messages and rekindle your torches. As publisher of the Bulletin, official source of college publicity, home of the Endowment records, cataloger of addresses, this office is just beginning its usefulness and turns a listening ear to all future suggestions. It is only by hearing from the individual that it can hope to express adequately the spirit of the entire Association. So again a welcome to all.

The Regional Conference Reorganization

From every district they came to Bryn Mawr at the request of the Executive Board, to consider

the reorganization of the Alumnae Association—the Board itself, the Academic Committee and Finance Committee; Frances Fincke Hand, of the National Endowment Committee; Harriet Bradford, from the far West; Leila Houghteling, from the Corn Belt; Edna Fischel Gellhorn, from the great Southwest, and Mary Richardson Walcott, from New England. The representation itself obliterated old boundary lines and emphasized the necessity for new By-Laws to express the larger association, greater in numbers and wider in scope. As Bryn Mawr of the East and West, North and South fused, the result was stupendous. In two days the research work of the Academic Committee was assimilated, new By-Laws proposed, a council of district delegates recommended and a tentative budget submitted. That every one may be ready at the annual meeting to suggest, revise or approve these results, a detailed report of this conference is included in this issue. To read this report is your part in the reorganization of the Alumnae Association, which aims at making it possible for all to be heard and to hear from all.

Alumnae Directors Before realizing how venerable we have become we awake to find that there are five Alumnae Directors of Bryn Mawr College. As a matter of fact, there are actually eight alumnae on the Board, for one of the Trustees is an alumna, Anna Rhoads Ladd; the two Directors-at-Large are alumnae, Marion Reilly, continuing, and Caroline McCormick Slade, newly appointed. The present Alumnae Directors are Elizabeth Kirkbride and Frances Fincke Hand, continuing Directors, and Helen Taft Manning, Edna Fischel Gellhorn and Margaret Ayer Barnes, who have just been appointed. This indeed marks a transformation from a scattered handful of graduates to a body of alumnae substantial in number and alert in interest, to whom the college can turn for council and service.

Dean Smith contributes the following facts about the class of 1924:

The Class, numbering 122, is one of the largest Freshman classes that has ever entered Bryn Mawr. Among its members are representatives of twenty-three states, the District of Columbia, the Territory of Hawaii, British Columbia and England. Of the states represented, New York sends the largest percentage, 31.14, and Pennsylvania the next largest, 18.85. The average age of the class is eighteen years 3.26 months.

In health as well as in numerical strength the Class of 1924 stands high, 109 of its 122 members having been classed as "A" in their medical examinations, and there is scarcely one who is not interested in some form of athletics.

A majority of the class, 96, were

entirely prepared at private schools, the Brearley School in New York City sending the largest number. Of the others, 16 were prepared at public schools, 7 at both private and public schools, 1 by private schools and private tuition, and 2 entered on honorable dismissal from other colleges. The largest percentage within the past seven years, 65.57, entered without conditions.

The church affiliations of the class include thirteen different denominations, the three largest being Episcopalian, 47.54%; Presbyterian, 21.31%, and Roman Catholic, 4.91%. A variety of professions are included in the occupation of fathers, law ranking first with 17.21%. 12.29% are executives, 10.65% merchants, and 9.01% physicians. Other occupations included are professors, clergymen, architects, editors, bankers, manufacturers, exporters, explorers and farmers.

This variety is matched by that shown in the list of "Occupations After College," in which the Freshmen declare themselves interested. Six of them expect to take the pre-medical course and go on after graduation with the study of medicine. Several are interested in the sciences, two particularly wish to take up industrial chemistry and one chemical research work. Social work is the field chosen by six others, while one is particularly interested in labor problems. Writing attracts four, play writing one. Other vocations mentioned are business, art, the ministry, law and physical culture. With such varied interests and such good material, the Class of 1924 promises to be a credit to Bryn Mawr.

The Mediterranean Basin

Impressions of a Sentimental Traveller

By PRESIDENT M. CAREY THOMAS

PART I.

IN LOOKING back over my fifteen months of travel spent, in great part, on the shores of the Mediterranean and its connecting seas and gulfs, and trying to arrange my impressions in some sort of perspective, I find that many difficult questions about which I have long puzzled have become almost self-evident to me. I cannot attempt in these brief articles to convince my readers of the truth of my conclusions or even to explain why I have reached them. I can only state them for what they are worth as the final impressions of a sentimental traveler whose highest ideal of happiness, like Stevenson's had women's lack of education been less appealing, would have been, like Stevenson's, to unpack her suitcase in all the attics of the world.

My first, and perhaps my strongest impression, has to do with the beauty of the Mediterranean and its tributary seas. I spent, altogether, thirty-two days at sea and about five months in motoring and living on the seacoast, and thus was able to compare the Mediterranean with the Atlantic Ocean, the Irish Sea, the English Channel, the North Sea and the Bay of Biscay. Entrancing as are the Irish Sea and the English Channel, the Mediterranean seemed to me, as it had seemed before, the most supremely beautiful body of water in the world as it stretches in all its lovely length from the Pillars of Hercules, in the extreme west, to its furthest east-

ern boundaries against the coasts of Palestine and Syria, and melts in rapid succession from one enchanting sea into another—Iberian, Sardinian, Tyrrhenian, Sicilian, Ionian, Aegean, Cyprian, Candian and Levantine. The name of each successive sea, redolent of story and romance, calls to mind in stately procession the great peoples that lived on its shores and their splendid civilization that has become our dearest inheritance. The Mediterranean is nowhere as beautiful as around Greece and Crete. The water here has a wholly different and infinitely deeper color, a much more translucent and passionate sapphire blue. It grips the heart in the same mysterious way that great music does, or great acting, or lines of Homer or of Shakespeare. It is just what I should have chosen, had I been given the choice, as a fitting setting for the beginning of the culture of our western world.

So, too, a comparison of the well-known sites of acknowledged beauty, many of which I saw over again on this trip, has convinced me that I should also have chosen for sheer beauty and emotional effect the Greek mountains, coasts and plains as the home of the sculpture, architecture, poetry, prose, philosophy and religion of the great days of Greece. When I recall some of the world's most famous views, such as Constantinople with its Golden Horn, San Francisco with its Golden Gate, the opal lagoons and architectural setting of Venice,

the lovely harbor of Naples, with Capri, Ischia, Vesuvius and the tender coast line of Sorento in the background, the exquisite situation of Algeciras with the great rock of Gibraltar crouching on the ineffable blue of the sea, or the justly famous sites of Tangier, Algiers and Tunis, and, above all, the heavenly view from the ruins of Carthage across as lovely a combination of sea and coast as have ever been brought together, there does not seem to me among them all another view as inspiringly beautiful as that from Acro-Corinth, or from the Minoan Palace of Crete. If I compare the site of the Acropolis of Athens with those other citadels famous for their beauty, such as Granada, or Avila, or Sienna, or Perugia, or Moscow with its Kremlin, or with any other of the many beautiful cities set upon a hill in enchanting landscapes, I am sure that to me the site of Athens is the most satisfying of all. It is the same with the other historic places of Greece. They are absolutely right, just what we would have them, even when we think of what they meant to the Greeks and what they mean to us. Nothing, for example, could be a more appropriate setting for the shrine of Apollo than Parnassus and Delphi. The following verses will give some idea of the impression made on me by Mount Parnassus seen during two moonlight nights which were too beautiful for sleep—not so much the inadequate lines themselves, but the fact that I, who had not written verse for many years, was impelled to write them which must charitably be taken into account in judging them. I do not think these verses were written be-

cause I was traveling with a poet, as she, alas, did not write any.

Flooded by moonlight's liquid fire,
Each rock, and cavern, stream, and
glen

Peopled by forms fair as desire,
And sacred as the dreams of men,
Parnassus lies beneath my eyes,
A pilgrim here from alien skies.

Along this ancient road I come
Trodden of old by myriad feet,
Although the oracle is dumb,
Earth has not anything more sweet
Than memories of the good and wise
Who lived and died beneath these
skies.

As a sentimental traveler, therefore, I brought back from Greece two very strong impressions—first, that Greece as a country (the less said the better about its inhabitants just now when their popular elections have so bitterly disappointed their friends) is perfectly satisfying to lovers of things Greek; and, second, that any kind of education, whether or not masquerading under the name of “modern,” that does not teach successive generations of youth the history, literature and thought of Greece and Rome, fails lamentably to lay the educational foundation on which our civilization has been builded century after century. My advice to tourists so unhappy as not to have received such an education in their youth, would be to stay away from the Mediterranean Basin. Their hearts cannot be expected to vibrate to the oracles, visions and dreams of the ancient world. The fountains of Pegasus and the Muses are to them only springs of mountain water, the tripod of the priestess of Apollo no more than the

rocking chair of Mrs. Eddy or of the Purple Mother, the magic seas and sacred places where was produced the greatest art, poetry, literature and philosophy of our human race in no way different from the Bay of Fundy, or deserted mining camps. Such unfortunate people should stay at home; they can never hope to become enchanted sentimental travellers along these classic shores

where our western civilization began and reached heights since unattainable. But for truly sentimental travellers like Professor Georgiana King and me a pilgrimage such as this is one of piety, incomparable emotion and keenest intellectual excitement.

My next article will deal with the "splendor that was Rome" as I saw it ruined but glorious, on the shores of the Mediterranean.

The Whys of Advertising in the Bulletin

By CAROLYN TROWBRIDGE RADNOR-LEWIS

Director of Publicity, H. R. Mallinson & Company, Inc.

OUR Bryn Mawr Quarterly is growing. With this issue it takes on new aspirations as a monthly and at the same time new responsibilities and duties. And we, you and I, alumnae of Bryn Mawr College, have a certain share in these responsibilities. We may be far from the scene of action, but distance doesn't lessen the responsibility nor should it diminish our interest.

The Editor will, I feel confident, exert every effort to keep you in touch with the plans and activities of the College and its alumnae. It is her ardent desire to weld ever stronger the link between each alumna and Bryn Mawr. Will you not co-operate with her?

I am not going to dwell on what Bryn Mawr means to each of us. That is an individual problem that we are solving with our lives. My plea in this little article is for co-operation along the line of advertising.

Advertising is the life blood of a magazine. If a magazine is to be self-sustaining it must have a constant

and ever-increasing supply of blood—advertising. In these days of high costs of production, of paper, of ink, of printing, of engraving, everything that goes into the making of a magazine, circulation cannot be counted as an asset. It is, on the other hand, aside from its effect on the advertising rates, often an actual deficit. It is to the advertising, therefore, that we must look to pay the bills.

There are various methods of obtaining this advertising, but we at Bryn Mawr desire to secure it in the best way. There is no reason why the advertising for the Bryn Mawr Bulletin should not be solicited on legitimate, sound, logical arguments.

We have something to sell in the Bryn Mawr Bulletin. We have what in the parlance of advertising we call a class circulation. It is small, that is true, and consideration of that fact is recognized in the moderate rates. It must, therefore, make up in quality what it may lack in quantity, and that is where every one of us can co-operate.

It is quality advertising because every number goes to a possible consumer. There is no waste circulation. When we buy advertising in mediums of very large circulation, we anticipate a certain amount of waste circulation. We discount at the outset reaching a certain percentage of the accredited readers of that medium. Some will be persons who will not have the means to buy the advertised article, others will not take the time to look over the advertisements or for various reasons will not show interest.

There should be no waste circulation in the Bryn Mawr Bulletin, for it goes into the home of a Bryn Mawr alumna. She may be, probably is, a very busy woman, for four years at Bryn Mawr is more than likely to generate the energy and force that develops into an executive, but she should never be too occupied to accept the handshake that the Bulletin is going to extend to her each month, figuratively, of course. It is the link with the past, with the college that has been such an endless source of inspiration. The least she can do is to grasp this invisible hand heartily and promise it support.

This support should first and foremost take the shape of studying the advertisements in the Bulletin, talking about them to our friends, criticising them if you wish, but taking as active an interest in them as in the local advertisements.

Advertising in recent years has advanced far along the right way. Thanks to the constant vigilance of the Better Advertising Committees and others interested in clearing advertising from all the slurs cast upon it in the past, there is practically no

fraudulent advertising. From a practical standpoint, it just doesn't pay. You can be assured you will find none in the columns of the Bulletin.

To be even more explicit, when you do patronize the advertisers of the Bulletin, won't you be a good advertiser yourself and impress them with the fact that you are co-operating because you have noted their advertisement in the Bulletin and as a Bulletin reader are interested in it.

The Bulletin has no desire to have its advertisements ranked as donations, nor should they be, but it is frankly up to you, its readers, to prove that the Bulletin has real pulling power. Only one method of demonstration talks to the advertiser—RESULTS. Let us then co-operate and show results.

But this is not all of my message. There is even a closer co-operation which I should like to propose. It is that every alumna should resolve herself into an advertising solicitor for the Bulletin and bind herself to procure at least one advertisement for it. Just think what a record-breaking amount of advertising the Bulletin could carry! What a splendid supply of "life blood" you would be bringing to the Bulletin just when it is stepping out of its swaddling clothes and needs this supply on which to grow.

It won't be such an onerous task. Surely every alumna has a husband or a father or brother or a friend, who could be induced to listen to a straight-from-the-shoulder solicitation for an advertisement in the Bulletin. We don't ask you to beg for it. We feel that the advertising in the Bulletin should not be procured on that basis, as has been explained. We be-

lieve that we have a legitimate selling argument, good, sound, logical, business reasons which should appeal to the advertiser looking for direct results, as well as to the advertiser whose campaign is based on broad educational lines.

The field is practically limitless, embracing some of the largest of the national advertisements. It includes the best of household articles (Good Housekeeping, which carries the largest number of advertisements of this kind, is proud to state that the large proportion of its readers are college women), apparel of all kinds for men, women and children; fabrics, books, hotels, resorts, railroads, automobiles (even the advertisers admit that it's the woman who buys the car), furniture, pianos, etc.

The fact that the Bulletin is now a monthly will be of aid to you in your solicitation. The constant reiteration of a message is of more value to the

advertiser than the spasmodic notices necessitated by a quarterly, a sort of drip, drip, wearing away the stone method. In changing the quarterly to a monthly this advantage was strongly advocated by all with experience in advertising.

Won't you think over this advertising problem that the Bulletin must solve and solve successfully if it is to live and thrive? I realize that the first thought is going to be, "I don't know a single possible advertiser." But just give it a second consideration or a third or many more; suddenly just the advertiser will be revealed to you. At any rate, it's well worth the effort, for you'll be surprised at the results if you will only try.

Let us, the alumnae of Bryn Mawr College, give the strong, hearty, active co-operation to the Bryn Mawr Bulletin that the graduates of the men's colleges accord to their college publications.

Report of Reorganization Conference

MINUTES OF THE CONFERENCE

NOVEMBER 22 and 23, 1920.

First Session:

The first meeting of the Committee on Reorganization of the Alumnae Association was called to order by the Chairman, Louise Congdon Francis, President of the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association, at 9 A. M., November 22nd, in Merion Students' Sitting Room.

Present: Louise Congdon Francis, Chairman; Edna Fischel Gellhorn, Leila Houghteling, Frances Fincke Hand, Mary Richardson Walcott, Abigail Camp Dimon, Eleanor Fleisher Riesman, Janet Howell Clark, Margaret Blaine, Eleanor Lord, Harriet Bradford.

Moved, Seconded, Carried,

That Harriet Bradford act as Secretary of this committee.

The Chairman announced that the order of discussion would be as follows:

The Plan for a Council.

The Budget of a Reorganized Association.

By-Laws and Details.

1. Council:

Miss Dimon gave the results of her investigation of the organization of other college alumnae associations, especially of those that have a council plan in operation. The opinion of the committee was unanimous that the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association should have a representative council which should be the deliberative body of the Association, and that the officers of the Association should be members of such a council.

M. S. C.,

That this committee recommend that there be an Alumnae Council.

2. Relation of the Academic Committee to the Council:

There was discussion of a suggestion that the Academic Committee and the Council be the same body. The opinion of the committee was unanimous that with the growth of the Association business to its present proportions, this was inadvisable.

The opinion of the committee was unanimous also that the Academic Committee should continue to concern itself with problems in relation to the functioning of the college.

M. S. C.,

That this committee recommend that there be an Academic Committee with the powers and duties of the present Academic Committee.

The committee was unanimous that in relating the Academic Committee to the Council, the committee's aim be to retain the present dignity of the Academic Committee.

3. Composition of the Council:

After extended discussion, it was M. S. C., That the Council be constituted as follows:

The Executive Board and the Executive Secretary of the Alumnae Association;

The Chairman of the Academic Committee, the Finance Committee and the Committee on Information;

One Alumnae Director delegated annually by the Alumnae Directors;

One delegate-at-large elected annually by the Council;

One delegate from each Council District.

M. S. C., That the Chairman of the Committee on Scholarships be a member of the Council in addition to the other committee Chairmen named above.

There was discussion of the advisability of combining the Scholarships and Students' Loan Fund Committees. Action was postponed until Miss Martha Thomas could present her opinion on this matter.

There was discussion of the best method of dividing the country into districts for the purposes of representation on the Council. The districts used by the League of Women Voters were explained by Mrs. Gellhorn and with slight modifications were accepted as follows:

M. S. C., That this committee recommend that the Alumnae Association recognize the following districts for the purpose of representation on the Council:

	Alumnae
1. New England.....	423
2. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland	2091
3. District of Columbia, Vir- ginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Ten- nessee, Mississippi, Lou- isiana	193
4. West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Mich- igan	226
5. Illinois, Wisconsin, Min- nesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Montana, Wyoming.....	228
6. Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Kan- sas, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico	157
7. Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada	171

It was pointed out through the discussion that apparent inequality of representation for District No. 2 would be overcome by the fact that the Executive Board is largely composed of alumnae from that district.

M. S. C., That the committee recommend that the Executive Board be empowered to start the machinery to put the Alum-

nae Council into effect as a Special Committee of the Association as soon as possible.

- M. S. C., That this committee recommend that the President of the Alumnae Association be *ex officio*, Chairman of the Council.
- M. S. C., That the Recording Secretary of the Association be, *ex officio*, Secretary of the Council.
- M. S. C., That this committee recommend that the Council hold at least two meetings annually, one of these to be held away from Bryn Mawr.
- M. S. C., That this committee recommend that through its officers and committees the Council shall be the official means of communication between the Alumnae Association and the college.
- M. S. C., To adjourn at 1.00 P. M. until 2.00 P. M.

Second Session:

The committee was called to order by the Chairman at 2.00 P. M. All present at the morning session, and in addition Bertha S. Ehlers, Katharine McCollin and Martha G. Thomas, were present.

The Chairman announced that at this session the chief subject of discussion would be finance.

The Chairman reported that the Association assets for next year would be about \$5000.

The committee recognized that an increased budget would be necessary if the Council plan should be approved by the Association.

Various plans of increasing the income of the Association were discussed, among which were increased dues, a percentage from class collections, subscriptions to the Alumnae Magazine separate from dues, partial support by the college of the Alumnae Association.

- M. S. C., That this committee recommend that the Finance Committee be requested to allot a percentage of class collections to the expenses of the Association.
- M. S. C., That this committee suggest to the Finance Committee

that it work out a minimum quota per class, for the use of class collectors, as an amount toward which they may work.

- M. S. C., That the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College be requested to appropriate annually the sum of \$2000 toward the expenses of the Alumnae Association.
- M. S. C., That the budget provide for an assistant to the Executive Secretary at a salary of \$1600 per year.

At the request of the committee, the Executive Secretary submitted the following minimum budget for a reorganized Association:

Budget

Probable sources of Income.....	\$12,800
Dues	\$4,000
From Bulletin Advertising	1,500
Class Collections.....	5,000
Life Memberships.....	300
From College.....	2,000
Estimated Expenditures.....	\$12,293
Office	\$6,793
Executive Secretary.....	\$2,000
Assistant to Executive Secretary.....	1,600
Stenographer	1,200
Postage	500
Supplies	200
Printing	650
Miscellaneous	343
Finance Committee..	300
Alumnae Bulletin.....	2,500
Traveling Expenses.....	3,000
Academic Committee	\$500
Executive Secretary.	500
Council (2 meetings)	2,000

- M. S. C., That the budget be laid on the table until later.
- M. S. C., To adjourn at 5.30 P. M., Monday, until 9.00 A. M., Tuesday.

Third Session:

The committee was called to order by the Chairman at 9.15 A. M., November 23rd. All members were present.

The Secretary reported to the committee a conversation with Miss Martha

Thomas as to the advisability of combining the Scholarships and the Students' Loan Fund Committees. In view of this report it was

M. S. C., That these two committees be combined into a committee to be called the Scholarships and Loan Fund Committee.

The Chairman read a suggestion from President Thomas that there be two new alumnae committees, one on the Beauty, and one on the Architecture of the College. After discussion it was

M. S. C., That the revised By-Laws provide for a committee on the Beauty of the College, and a committee on the Architecture of the College.

The Chairman announced that the main business of the Session would be to prepare revisions of the existing By-Laws of the Association. On the basis of the proposed changes submitted to this committee by the Academic Committee, each By-Law was discussed in detail and each accepted by formal motion and vote, in the form that appears appended to these Minutes, entitled: Proposed By-Laws of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College as revised by the Committee on Reorganization.

M. S. C., That the Secretary of this committee be authorized to make any technical correction in form of statement of the proceedings of this committee.

M. S. C., That Mrs. Francis and Miss Dimon read and approve with, or without change, the Secretary's copy of the proceedings of this committee for publication in the Alumnae Bulletin for January.

M. S. C., That the Executive Board, after conference with committee chairmen, or others concerned, be empowered to make any necessary or advisable changes in the terms of office and the number of members of the various committees provided for in the revised By-Laws.

M. S. C., To adjourn at 1.00 P. M. until 2.00 P. M.

Fourth Session:

The committee was called to order by the Chairman at 2.00 P. M., November 23rd. All members were present.

The Chairman read a letter from President Thomas, offering \$500 per year, for five years, as her contribution toward the expenses of a reorganized Alumnae Association.

M. S. C., That the Chairman be requested to thank President Thomas for her generous offer of assistance, and to explain to her the committee's plans for raising the increased budget.

M. S. C., To take the budget from the table.

It was pointed out that with \$500 offered by President Thomas, probable sources of income, as listed in the budget, would stand at \$13,300.

M. S. C., That this committee recommend that the proposed budget, with the addition of President Thomas's offer as an item of income, be recommended to the Executive Board as part of the machinery for putting into operation the plan of a reorganized association.

M. S. C., That this committee recommend to the present Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association that some money-raising plan be evolved for the time of the annual meeting of the Alumnae Association in February, 1921.

M. S. C., That the members of this Reorganization Committee have full authority to organize their respective districts, and that the Executive Board appoint organizers in each district, not represented on this committee (namely, districts 3 and 4).

M. S. C., That the first meeting of the Council, as a special committee of the Alumnae Association, be held at the time of the annual meeting in February, 1921.

M. S. C., To adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET BRADFORD,

Secretary.

PROPOSED BY-LAWS

Of the Alumnae Association
of Bryn Mawr College

ARTICLE I

Membership

SECTION 1. Any person who has received a degree from Bryn Mawr College is entitled to full membership in the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College, and to all privileges pertaining to such membership.

SEC. 2. Any former student of the college who has not received a degree may become an associate member of the Alumnae Association upon approval by the Executive Board. If she entered by matriculation, at least four academic years must have elapsed since the date of her entrance. A return to the college for undergraduate work shall terminate an associate membership, and render the student ineligible for re-election during the period of this new attendance at the college.

Associate members are entitled to all the rights and privileges of full membership.

ARTICLE II

Dues

SECTION 1. The annual dues for each member of the Association shall be two dollars, payable to the Treasurer at the annual meeting.

SEC. 2. The dues for each member that enters the Association in June shall be one dollar for the part year from June to the following February, payable to the Treasurer on graduation from the college.

SEC. 3. Any member of the Association may become a life member of the Association upon payment, at any time, of fifty dollars.

SEC. 4. The names of members who fail to pay the annual dues for four successive years shall be stricken from the membership list. The Executive Board may, at its discretion, remit the dues of any member *sub silentio*.

ARTICLE III

Meetings

SECTION 1. There shall be, each year, one regular meeting of the Association. This meeting shall be held at Bryn Mawr College, on a date to be fixed annually by the Executive Board.

SEC. 2. At least two weeks before the annual meeting, notices of the date and of the business to be brought before the meeting, shall be sent to each member of the Alumnae Association. If it should be necessary to bring before the meeting business of which no previous notice could be given, action may be taken upon such business only by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the meeting.

SEC. 3. Special meetings of the Association may be called at any time by the Corresponding Secretary, at the request of the President, of the Alumnae Council, or of twenty-five members of the Association,—provided, the notice of the meeting and of the business to be brought before it be sent to each member of the Association. At special meetings called on less than two weeks' notice, action may be taken only by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

SEC. 4. Fifty members of the Association shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 5. The Council, the Executive Board and all committees shall report to the Association at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE IV

Elections

SECTION 1. Elections for officers of the Association and for members of elected committees shall be held before the regular annual meeting of the Association, and the results of the elections shall be announced at that meeting; in every case the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected. No ballot shall be valid that is not returned in a sealed envelope marked "Ballot."

ARTICLE V

Officers

SECTION 1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary and a Treasurer.

SEC. 2. The management of the affairs of the Association in the interim of the meetings of the Association, shall be vested in an Executive Board, composed of the officers of the Association.

SEC. 3. The officers of the Association shall be nominated by the Nominating Committee, and elected by ballot of the whole Association. They shall hold office for two

years or until others are elected in their places. The Executive Board shall have power to fill any vacancy in its own body for an unexpired term.

SEC. 4. The duties of the officers of the Association shall be those that usually pertain to such officers. The President shall be, *ex officio*, a member of all committees.

ARTICLE VI

Executive Secretary

The Executive Board shall appoint an Executive Secretary, whose duties and salary shall be fixed by the Board.

ARTICLE VII

Alumnae Directors

SECTION 1. There shall be five Alumnae members of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College, elected by ballot of the Alumnae Association, as hereinafter provided, for nomination to the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College.

SEC. 2. Every Bachelor of Arts, or Doctor of Philosophy, of Bryn Mawr College, shall be qualified to vote for Alumnae Directors, provided, that at least five years shall have elapsed since the Bachelor's degree was conferred upon her, and provided, that she shall have paid her dues up to and including the current year.

SEC. 3. The elections for the nomination of an Alumnae Director shall be held each year on the last Thursday in May. No ballot shall be valid that is not signed and returned in a sealed envelope marked "Ballot." The Alumna receiving the highest number of votes shall be nominated to the Trustees for the office of Alumnae Director. At any election where there is one vacancy or more to be filled, the Alumna receiving the highest number of votes shall be nominated to the Trustees for the regular term of five years, the Alumna receiving the second highest number of votes for the longest unexpired term for which there is a vacancy, and so on.

SEC. 4. (a) The Alumnae Directors shall be nominated as follows: The Executive Board of the Alumnae Association shall make at least three times as many nominations as there are vacancies among the Alumnae Directors. It may, at its discretion, include in such nominations names proposed in writing by any twenty-five

members of the Alumnae Association qualified to vote for Alumnae Directors.

(b) Every Bachelor of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy, of Bryn Mawr College, shall be eligible for the office of Alumnae Director, provided that at least five years shall have elapsed since the Bachelor's degree was conferred upon her, and provided that she is not, at the time of nomination, or during her term of office, a member or the wife of a member of the staff of Bryn Mawr College, or a member of the staff of any other college.

(c) An Alumnae Director shall serve for five years, or so much thereof as she may continue to be eligible. Whenever a vacancy shall occur among the Alumnae Directors, a nomination for such vacancy shall be made by the Executive Board of the Alumnae Association to the Trustees. An Alumnae Director so nominated shall hold office until her successor has been voted for at the next regular election for Alumnae Director, and duly elected by the Trustees. At the expiration of her term of office an Alumnae Director shall be ineligible for re-election for one year.

(d) In case by reason of a tie, it shall be uncertain which alumna has received the nomination of the Alumnae Association for the office of Alumnae Director, the Executive Board of the Alumnae Association shall nominate to the Trustees one of the candidates receiving an equal number of votes.

SEC. 5. The Alumnae Directors shall perform such duties as are prescribed by the laws of the Trustees and Directors of Bryn Mawr College.

ARTICLE VIII

Alumnae Council

SECTION 1. There shall be an Alumnae Council, the object of which shall be to co-ordinate and direct all Alumnae activities. Through its officers and committees the Council shall be the official means of communication between the Alumnae Association and the college.

SEC. 2. This Council shall be constituted as follows:

The Executive Board and the Executive Secretary of the Alumnae Association;

The Chairman of the Academic Committee, of the Finance Committee, of the Committee on Information and of the

Committee on Scholarships and Loan Fund;

One Alumnae Director delegated annually by the Alumnae Directors;

One delegate-at-large elected annually by the Council;

One delegate from each Council District.

SEC. 3. The District Councillors shall hold office for three years, and shall be ineligible for one year succeeding the close of their term. In case any one of them is unable to attend a meeting of the Alumnae Council, an alternate may be appointed to take her place.

SEC. 4. The President of the Alumnae Association shall be, *ex officio*, Chairman of the Alumnae Council. The Recording Secretary of the Alumnae Association shall be the Secretary of the Council.

SEC. 5. All committees of the Association shall be committees of the Council.

SEC. 6. The Alumnae Council shall meet at least twice annually—one of these meetings to be held away from Bryn Mawr. It may hold open meetings at its discretion.

Footnote to Section 1: This section shall not be interpreted as in any way abrogating the agreement concerning the Academic Committee of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College.

Footnote to Section 3: In 1922 the Executive Board shall, by adjustment, arrange that the terms of office of District Councillors do not all expire at the same time.

ARTICLE IX

District Organization

SECTION 1. There shall be regional districts, defined by the Executive Board. Each district shall include all Bryn Mawr Clubs and members of the Association within its geographical limits.

SEC. 2. Each district shall be represented by one delegate on the Alumnae Council.

ARTICLE X

Committees

SECTION 1. The Standing Committees of the Association shall be as follows:

Academic Committee;

Finance Committee;

Scholarships and Loan Fund Committee;

Committee on Information;

Committee on Athletics;

Nominating Committee;

Committee on the Beauty of the College;
Committee on the Architecture of the College.

SEC. 2. The Executive Board shall provide that the terms of office of members of any one committee do not coincide. No member of a committee shall be eligible for re-election or reappointment until one year has elapsed after the expiration of her term of office, except that this provision does not apply to the Committee on the Beauty of the College or to the Committee on the Architecture of the College. The Executive Board shall have power to fill any vacancy in committees, such appointment to hold until the next regular election.

SEC. 3. (a) The Academic Committee shall consist of seven members, nominated as follows: The Executive Board shall make at least twice as many nominations as there are vacancies on the committee. Furthermore any twenty-five members of the Association may nominate one candidate for any vacancy in the committee, providing that they sign the nomination and file it with the Recording Secretary. The members of the Academic Committee shall be elected by ballot of the whole Association, and shall hold office for four years or until others are elected in their places.

(b) The Academic Committee shall hold at least one meeting each academic year to confer with the President of Bryn Mawr College on matters of interest connected with the college. It shall arrange meetings to confer with committees from the undergraduate association and the Graduate Club, at Bryn Mawr College, on matters of interest to the three associations. It shall have full power to arrange the times of its meetings.

SEC. 4. (a) The Finance Committee shall consist of seven members, four of whom shall be nominated and elected in the same manner as the members of the Academic Committee; they shall hold office for four years or until others are appointed in their places. The other three members of this committee shall be the Treasurer of the Alumnae Association, the Chairman of the Scholarships and Loan Fund Committee and the Chairman of the Class Collectors.

(b) The Finance Committee shall prepare a budget which shall be submitted to the annual meeting for ratification by the Association. It may, with the approval of the Council, indicate purposes for which money shall be raised by the Alumnae Association. It shall devise ways and means, and take charge of collecting moneys for such purposes. When necessary it shall prepare, subject to approval by the Alumnae Association, the necessary agreements for the transfer of gifts from the Alumnae Association. All collections from the Association shall be subject to its supervision.

SEC. 5. (a) The Scholarships and Loan Fund Committee shall consist of five members, appointed by the Executive Board. They shall each hold office for three years or until others are appointed in their places.

(b) The Scholarships and Loan Fund Committee shall direct all matters pertaining to scholarships given by the Alumnae, and shall, after conference with the proper college authorities, nominate all candidates for such scholarships. It shall also investigate the need for new scholarships, and stimulate interest in raising them throughout the districts. It shall also direct all disbursements from the Students' Loan Fund.

SEC. 6. (a) The Committee on Information shall consist of three members, appointed by the Executive Board, to hold office for three years or until others are appointed in their places. The Executive Secretary shall be, *ex officio*, a member of this committee.

(b) The Committee on Information shall collect and distribute information about the college among the Alumnae, schools and general public.

SEC. 7. (a) The Committee on Athletics shall consist of five members appointed by the Executive Board, to hold office for five years or until others are appointed in their places.

(b) The Committee on Athletics shall try to stimulate interest in athletics among the members of the Alumnae Association, and shall take official charge of all contests that are participated in by both Alumnae and undergraduates.

SEC. 8. (a) The Nominating Committee shall consist of five members appointed biennially by the Executive Board, and

shall hold office for four years or until others are appointed in their places.

(b) The Nominating Committee shall biennially prepare a ballot presenting alternate nomination for the officers of the Association, and shall file it with the Recording Secretary by December 1st preceding the annual meeting.

SEC. 9. The Committee on the Beauty of the College shall consist of members, appointed by the Executive Board from nominations submitted by the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College, and shall hold office for one year or until others are appointed in their places. (See Section 2.)

SEC. 10. The Committee on the Architecture of the College shall consist of members, appointed by the Executive Board from nominations submitted by the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College. They shall hold office for one year or until others are appointed in their places. (See Section 2.)

ARTICLE XI

Class Collectors

SEC. 1. A Class Collector shall be appointed by each class, by the holders of the degree of Master of Arts, and by the holders of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, to hold office until others are appointed in their places.

SEC. 2. The Class Collectors shall, under supervision of the Finance Committee, collect funds from their respective classes. They shall elect annually from among their numbers a chairman, who shall be a member of the Finance Committee.

ARTICLE XII

Rules of Order

The rules of parliamentary practise as set forth in Roberts' "Rules of Order," shall govern the proceedings of this Association, in so far as they are not inconsistent with any provision of its charter or By-Laws.

ARTICLE XIII

Amendment of By-Laws

These By-Laws may be amended, or new ones framed, by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting of the Association, provided that due notice of proposed amendments and additions has been sent in writing to the members at least two weeks previous to the regular meeting of the Association.

BRYN MAWR AUTHORS AND THEIR BOOKS

SHADOW SHAPES

By ELIZABETH SHEPLEY SERGEANT

New York, Houghton Mifflin Company

The experience which occasioned the writing of "Shadow Shapes" was a peculiar one. During the greater part of our period of the war, Miss Sergeant was making investigations in France as correspondent for the New Republic. Many will remember reading in that paper her reports on the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., General Headquarters, etc. This work came to a sudden end one day in the middle of October, 1918. Miss Sergeant and three compatriots had set out to see the American battlefields of the Marne. They were going over the field of Mont-Bligny when the Frenchman who had been detailed to be their guide, being insufficiently warned of the precautions to be taken, picked up a hand-grenade. There was a violent explosion; one woman in the party died instantly, and the guide had his arm blown off. Miss Sergeant, severely wounded, was taken to the nearest barracks hospital.

Compound fracture of both ankles; patient shipped about from hospital to hospital until one was found where the necessary operation could be performed; four days in an evacuation tent crowded with wounded *poilus*, all cared for by one American nurse and an orderly (the new arrivals, from the attack of the day before, were two hundred); ten hours' jolting railway journey to Paris, with detours for collecting more *blessés*; wearisome wait at the station for the ambulance boys; by the time this was over Miss Sergeant knew what it was to be a wounded soldier, knew it as she could not have known it through months of professional investigation. "Mine is no more than a pin-point of sharp experience in the vast catastrophe. Yet its stab united me to millions of other human beings."

Arrived at the American Hospital at Neuilly, Miss Sergeant is ensconced "as a perfect lady, in a perfect sick-room," and receives the best of care. Infection sets in, however; it is months before she can walk

about on crutches, and she cannot go home until May. She keeps an irregular sort of journal. The friends that visit her, her doctors and nurses, letters, memories, reflections, all sorts of significant unimportant incidents—this is the stuff out of which she creates for us, by some miracle, a sense of actual contact with the problems, the aspirations, the anxieties of that critical time in Paris. We get the inter-actions of French and American temperaments, felt through the touch of one acutely aware of national differences, yet so shy of generalizations that she gives us always not conclusions, but evidence. We get Armistice day with its rowdiness, "like New York on election night," to some a joyful spectacle, to others a sign of the ease with which humanity reverts to the commonplace after having screwed itself up to a tragic pitch. We get the confusion and unrest of the after-war period, the thrill of Wilson's arrival, the disillusion of the peace conference.

By quoting a few excerpts one can gain some idea of the vividness of individual sketches, and the keenness of particular observations.

"One of the bright figures is Rick, the aviator to whom war is the great adventure. He appears one day, on leave, shortly before the armistice. He is changed at last—he lost ten friends in a desperate air battle a month back. Gray and stern he looked as he stalked in. Scarcely a flicker of his happy young smile. Moving heavily instead of with his usual light ease. He sat down in the corner of the room farthest from my bed, and regarded me broodingly, out of eyes black in their sockets. . . . He counted on my being as usual, more than usual, perhaps, a sympathetic ear, a safe family friend, a literary comrade—some one to see him through. And I am of no use. (He didn't say it, any more than the *poilu* at the hospital said it, but he looked the same reproach.) I can't even eat a meal with him. . . . Finally he gets up. Lights a Fatima abstractedly. Says he has a taxi eating its head off out there. Sticks on a jaunty cap. Shakes his broad shoulders in his smart, French-cut

uniform. Gives a faint flicker of a smile. Avoids shaking hands, but stops at the door an instant and looks at me with a sudden hope. Perhaps I have a panacea? No, there she is, ill in bed. Wounded. For one second he seems to take that in as it affects me. Hastily extinguishes the Fatima. Then he flickers again, and is gone. Back to the front."

There is Tom, the Hooverite, serious, forward-looking, tolerant, to whom the war experience was not, as for Rick, an end in itself, but an initiation. "Take Tom's reaction [to the armistice]. He hated the festivities. They offended his artistic sense. Tarnished the greatness of the hour. Only perfect silence could have satisfied him. But, humanly speaking, he thought it entirely decent for the A. E. F. to yell and get drunk, and indulge its appetites."

There is the American surgeon who had volunteered in the French army at the beginning of the war, and later transferred to ours. "He would like me better if I would only laugh at his jokes or cry pathetically while being dressed. I can barely preserve a stony silence. He handles my wounds like a connoisseur, not to say a lover of wounds. . . . Dr. M. cheerfully tells me to yell. He says the difference between French and American wounded is that the Frenchmen howl, but keep their arms and legs still, and the Americans mutely sweat, but wriggle in all directions."

There is the placid pink nurse from North Dakota. "Madame Mangin (the scrubwoman) is Miss O.'s first experience of class distinction and class degradation. On her self-respecting North Dakota farm, to scrub was part of the day's work. She is profoundly shocked by the subjection of this generic French army in patched blue gingham, which steals into the hospital at 7 A. M. and glides over every inch of the floor space on meek knees before noon—pushing its pails out of the way of the scornful white shoes of the nurses, and the cursing military boots of the medical staff."

The scrubwoman at the moment when the whistles announced the signing of the armistice. "Sharply she lifted her broad, brown peasant face. Pushed back her straggling gray hair with two dripping red hands. Then leaned her great bare arms on the rim of her pail. Rested there, look-

ing toward my pillow, an expression of slow and poignant beatitude spreading over her seamed cheeks, till even the deep-set corners of her eyes and lips were trembling with it. 'C'est la paix, madame . . . mon garçon . . . sauvé.'"

There is a diagrammatic dialogue between Clemenceau and Wilson—"Clemenceau craning a stiff neck to this cloud, from the firm soil of *la patrie*, and responding with chiselled particularities." "What is France to this powerful little old skeptic? An ancient, intricate, delicately adjusted toy that he holds in his wrinkled hands? Rather, a mistress, whom he clutches to his passionate old heart. His accent, when he speaks of her . . . makes Wilson seem, by comparison, to be holding 'humanity' at arm's length."

With perfect sincerity and no trace of the propagandist's manner Miss Sergeant stirs to the depths that sentiment for France which is latent in all Americans. I must close with a bit of rhetoric, one of the few that the writer permits herself. It is the return voyage at last, and Miss Sergeant, watching the dough-boys, nurses, ambulance men, as they tramp past her on the deck, conjures up in her mind's eye a monument to America in France. "The monument that appeared out of the fog would differ from all other war monuments in one striking particular: behind the young soldier, following his bold, swinging movement across the sea with quieter rhythm, would come a feminine image—the American woman, first in history to follow her men to battle. I see her as a rather generalized athletic figure, of no special age, with a face worn to a serenity as immanent as that of a Greek grave relief. To pledge the souls of men against their destiny, however ugly and dark it appeared; to show the depth of human tenderness in an almost impersonal and universal spirit—this was what her service implied. This was what the soldiers themselves demanded of her, however far they wandered from Puritan pastures. Cheap flirtation, fine personal adventure, traditional romance . . . but beyond, behind, maintained at greater cost than the home-keeping women folk will ever know, the gallant comradeship of the sexes on which our civilization rests."

CAMPUS NOTES

The Bryn Mawr year has proceeded in its well-known order, but, as usual, the very ritual has charm. 1923 decided to follow 1922 in its "celebrated clemency"; but it was not so successful in catching the song on Parade Night. The Freshmen were well rewarded for their cleverness by the C. A. reception—no very solemn event with cheek-to-cheek dancing—and by Banner Show, laid in the thoughtless land of Oz. Indeed, the Freshmen only began to work when they learned the new Russian tune and somewhat arbitrary Greek words in the damp dawn. Lantern Night was cold and blasty; the Freshmen and Sophomores looked neither comfortable nor in good training in bulky sweater and towel. But the moon shone, the Cloisters looked their best, and the guests bravely sat on chilly chairs—so the incongruity of climate and clothing did not spoil the ceremony.

From Greek maidens in academic gowns solemnly singing to Pallas we suddenly became twentieth-century voters intent on Harding and Cox. Despite President Thomas's valiant attempt to get permission for us to vote, we had to be content with straw polls. With true academic independence, we voted liberally; the faculty went for Cox, the undergraduates for Harding—the romantic appeal of Debs collected twelve votes from the college. To give way to our exuberance, we rallied in the gymnasium, expending shredded paper, voice and argument in defense of miniature leaders. Worn out, we read the returns on the blackboard in Taylor with stoic indifference to fact.

Several interesting entertainments came during this autumn, the first being Miss Spinney's ambidextrous rendering of *Hippolytus*. She was original, not only in preventing Gilbert Murray and Euripides from expressing their points of view, but also in her impressionism in interpreting a large chorus. Rabindranath Tagore, in long robes and brown velvet cap, was, however, generally considered more picturesque. But his lecture was apparently

too much in character to be comprehensible. He chanted musically and musingly, but all we learned of mystics was the mystery of his voice. Ultra-modern mystery did not deter those with a yearning for the occult even after this, for people were turned from the doors when Professor Ames, of Johns Hopkins, lectured on Einstein's Theory. He gave as concise and simple a sounding of the unfathomable as any could hope for, avoiding the treacherous spots with admirable adroitness. With a talk on lepers by Mr. Higginbottom, the variety and individuality of the lectures were divertingly continued.

Even more varied was the Sophomore play, Shaw's *Caesar and Cleopatra*, which carried itself, its actors and its setting to a success they had not hoped for. The clever lines helped the audience overlook blunders and bare legs.

Outside these events, many miscellaneous things have happened. Community Centre has proudly opened a Memorial Building; Varsity Dramatics have been voted down; literal marking has been adopted; even college rings are to supplant class rings. The orals have exacted their toll, but so far 1921 has done well. The class elections voted Elizabeth Taylor Senior President; Margaret Speer, Helen Rice and Anne Shiras are presidents of 1922, 1923 and 1924, respectively. The severely collegiate atmosphere during these elections was disturbed by the arrival of the Russian dancers, Fokine and Fokina, in a car (resembling an up-to-date tiled bath-tub) to survey hockey.

Despite the fact that Varsity was beaten by the All-American team before it left for England, we have had a good hockey year. Interclass games were close, but the Seniors finally hung their banner on the gymnasium. As usual, the omnivorous Infirmary exacted its rising price. Winter exercise is upon us; the usual apparatus and water polo, and for the aesthetic, soul-expression is provided at \$10 for M. de Montoliu's Eurythmics.

Indeed, expression demands several outlets; the clubs are active. A Science Club has been organized from the doctor's club;

the Glee Club is considering an opera; the Reeling and Writhing Club drew inspiration from Robert Frost. An Art Club for those "professing an interest in art"; an Italian Club to promote Italian conversation; a Debating Club, the development of the Discussion Club, to stimulate interest in organized discussions of such subjects as the Shantung Clause, the Soviet Government, and Japanese immigration, and, to satisfy a great need, a Chloroplast Club to supply nutriment to starved organisms, have all become ardently active. Even the written word has developed a new form of expression. The Review has split humor and solemnity; the first appears as a bi-monthly sheet called the *Welsh Rarebit* (not sold, of course, to the faculty), the other as a quarterly magazine, the *Lantern*. The names rightly suggest its interest in the Alumnae, and they are turned to for co-operation tangible and intangible.

We are all active, in fact
Undergraduates have an obsession.
For all modernistic profession
We strive—through dance, club,
Play, hockey and grub—
To give our wide learning expression.

CORRESPONDENCE

The following letter to Miss Kirk will, undoubtedly, be of interest to all alumnae. Any one interested in this appeal should communicate with Miss Kirk, Bryn Mawr.

16 Gobancho

Kajimachi, Tokyo, Japan.

October 15, 1920.

DEAR MISS KIRK:

I have just written a letter to the committee of Miss Tsuda's School asking them if they will not help us a great deal by sending to us a good American teacher who can take Miss Hartshorne's place. We all know that it is next to impossible to get any one who can come even near Miss Hartshorne, but we are in great need of a good, experienced, high-minded Christian teacher, who will devote her whole time to the education of our girls. I have explained to the committee how hard it is to keep up the high standard of the school unless we have at least one American teacher, whose whole interest and effort can be

directed to the development and growth of the school. We have had many who are willing to give us a few hours a week, but in many cases their interest lay in something else or they have other occupations. We want some one whose chief work it is to teach and educate in every possible way our students here. And as we are in great need of such a person, I have asked the committee to help us by raising half her salaries and traveling expenses if we should be able to find a suitable one. What I would ask of you is to look out for such a one as we need. Do you not know any Bryn Mawr graduate who is willing to give two or more years to this work of ours and help us to make the school what Miss Tsuda wants it to be—a strong personality with some experience in teaching, if possible, who will put her soul into the work? She can come here and live in Miss Hartshorne's pleasant house in the compound, and her salaries will be anywhere about 250 to 300 yen a month. I need her before April, 1921. We must have some one very good, and if the committee feels they cannot help us in this matter, all the same, we must have one somehow.

The trouble is the school is getting large, and we have not enough good teachers. If we can't get enough teachers, we must cut down the number of students, which will be a great pity considering how few and scattered are schools for girls' high education and how much demand there is for it. Please write and advise us. We are young and inexperienced, but we are anxious to make this school a college, and at present what we need is good teachers more than money.

I am so happy to be able to tell you that Miss Tsuda is ever so much better now. She is like her old self, and it does one good to see her looking so well and vivacious, so full of the life she used to have. The other day I went to see her in her home at Gotenyama, and we chatted for more than an hour, and she did not look even tired afterward.

AI HOSHINO.

ALUMNAE NOTES

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

Ph.D.'s

Frances Foster is at 648 Union Street, Appleton, Wis., for the school year.

Jessie E. Minor is head of the Pulp and Paper Department of the Emerson Laboratory, Springfield, Mass.

Edith Frances Clafin is at Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn.

Minnie Graham is substituting as Associate Professor of Chemistry at Hunter Hall, New York. Address: 225 West 69th Street, New York City.

1893

Class Editor, Miss S. Frances Van Kirk, 1333 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

Lucy Lewis is chairman of the Committee on Citizenship of the Philadelphia League of Women Voters.

Josephine Jackson Ballagh is chairman of the Thirty-fourth Ward Branch of the Civic Club. Her daughter, Dorothy, entered Goucher College in the autumn.

Frances Atkins Kackley, owing to the death, in September, of her mother, Mrs. Atkins, will not bring out her daughter this winter as she had planned.

Amy Rock Ransome is still working on a scheme for co-operation for the reduction of high living expenses. She is chairman of the Committee on Co-operation of the Housekeepers' Alliance in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Andrews (Evangeline H. Walker) announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel, ex-'19, to Mr. Henry Killam Murphy, of the firm of Murphy & Dana, Architects, New York.

S. Frances Van Kirk tried the experiment, last summer, of raising vegetables in a small city yard. The result was mainly experience and the better preparation of the ground for next year.

On October 11th, Agnes Murry addressed the College Women's Club, 1822 Eye Street, Washington, D. C., on "Red Cross Field Work."

1895

Class Editor, Mrs. Adolphe Borie, 4100 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

Edith Ames Stevens, ex-'95, was chairman of the Seventeenth Senatorial District of Massachusetts for the Republican Committee in the late campaign.

Elizabeth Bent Clark is spending the winter in Paris, with her two daughters.

Anna Coleman Carvallo and her husband have announced the engagement of their eldest daughter, Isabelle, to Hubert Lancelot Roulet, Baron de la Bouillierie. Isabelle spent last winter in Philadelphia with her aunt, Miss Coleman.

Mary Jeffers and Florence 'Peebles, Ph.D., '00, spent last winter in California, and in the summer went to Honolulu, where Catherine Bean Cox, '89, gave them a Bryn Mawr tea. It was extraordinarily representative, for between the hostess of the class and Martha Cooke, a Freshman, this autumn, there were present Maud Lowrey Jenks, '00; Elsie Lowrey, ex-'04; Louise Hodges, '18; Dorothea Cooke, '22, and Elizabeth Hobdy, '22.

Frances Swift Tatnall's second daughter, Lea, is a Freshman at the University of Virginia.

1897

Class Editor, Miss Mary M. Campbell, Walker Road, West Orange, N. J.

Helen Strong Hoyt's temporary address is care Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., 123 Pall Mall, London, England.

1899

Class Editor, Mrs. Herbert Radnor-Lewis, 164 Lexington Avenue, New York.

That Cox was not elected or the League universally approved was due to no neglect or lack of energy on the part of Emma Guffey Miller, who spoke in New York, Hartford and all through Pennsylvania. We, who remember her as our Fire Chief, will not be surprised to learn that she spoke through a magno-phone to ten thousand people at an open-air meeting in Hartford. Her special speech, "The Marionette on the Front Porch," she gave by request at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, and it was—well, Emma at her best. A mighty good best, say we.

May Blakey Ross attended the first annual convention of the Pennsylvania State

League of Women Voters in Pittsburgh, November 17th to 19th, as the chairman of Child Welfare. She was a guest of Emma Guffey Miller's, as was Gertrude Ely, chairman for Montgomery County, and Caroline McCormick Slade. At the banquet held in the William Penn Hotel on the 18th, where Governor Sproul, Professor Alonzo Taylor and George Wharton Pepper spoke, Emma Guffey Miller, who is a member of the Pittsburgh Board, addressed the guests on "Women's New Responsibility," and Caroline McCormick Slade, Regional Director for Pennsylvania and New York, on "What the League Stands For."

Jean Clark Fouilhoux is now settled in her new home at Short Hills, N. J.—"a peach of a house," according to Dorothy Fronheiser Meredith, who visited her. Jean is an active member of the Nation's Committee of One Hundred for Investigating Conditions in Ireland.

Marion Ream Stephens, who has been at the Chatham, in New York, with her mother, is planning to spend the winter in France, returning, as Ellen Kilpatrick did this summer, to her war-time haunts.

Cora Hardy Jarrett is another '99er who played an active part in politics, prior to election, in West Virginia, where her summer home is located. She was a member of the Republican State Board, so she had the pleasure of seeing the fruits of her labors.

Between Elsie Andrews, Beatrice McGeorge, '02, and Louise Francis, '00, \$75.00 was collected at the polls at Merion for the Anna Howard Shaw Memorial.

Have you read the "Story of the American Red Cross in Italy"? It was written by Prof. Charles M. Bakewell, Madeline Palmer's husband. At the last election Professor Bakewell became a member of the legislature at Hartford, Conn.

Alice McBurney Riggs' daughter, is at the Milton Academy, near Boston, and is, we hope, planning to enter Bryn Mawr.

Margaret Gage is spending the winter with her sister and nephew in California.

Did you know that Mary Foulke Morrison made the seconding speech for Hoover at the Republican convention? Its comforting to recall that Mary was the "baby"

of the class, in years only, though, when she writes you that her eldest son is a Sophomore at Princeton.

Content Nichols has been in charge of the exhibition held in the Public Library, at Binghamton, of the treasures of the Italians, Slovaks, Syrians, Armenians, etc., who have come to America to plunge into the melting pot of nations and be transformed into whole-hearted Americans. Susan Bean, '05, has been working with Content, and gathered together many interesting specimens for her Armenian exhibit. Content and her mother have been spending the month of December with Margaret Nichols Smith, '97, at East Orange, and are planning to pass January in Washington, and February and March at Summerville, S. C.

How '99ers do like to talk, and have, ever since they declared themselves "the finest class that ever came into Bryn Mawr!" Little wonder that one of the members is an advertising woman by profession, and now she is speechifying; but on silks, not politics. In November, Caroline Trowbridge Radnor-Lewis addressed about five hundred members of the Women's Club, of Orange, illustrating her talk of the Mallinson Silks with the Mallinson Silk Film. She is already booked for more of these "silky" talks before the leading women's clubs.

You will all regret to hear of the death of Elizabeth Porter Hamilton Falconbridge, the wife of John Delatre Falconbridge, on Thursday, August 26th, at Allandale, Ontario. The services were held at her home, Chestnut Park, Toronto.

1900

Class Editor, Miss Mary Helen MacCoy, care Miss M. MacCoy, Haverford Court, Haverford, Pa.

Margaret Wentworth Browne is Warden of Merion Hall.

Baroness Alletta Korff and her family are spending the winter in Washington, D. C., with Admiral and Mrs. Van Reypen, 1021 Fifteenth Street. Baron Korff is lecturing throughout the country on matters relating to the Russian Revolution.

Grace Latimer Jones is the Head-Mistress of the "Columbus School for Girls."

She has been appointed organizer and general adviser to the Board of Directors of "The Old Trail School," recently founded in Akron, Ohio. The first classes started the middle of October. Miss Jones, with Helen Brayton, '03, recently returned from a cruise to South America.

Susan J. Dewees is House-Mistress at Swarthmore College.

1902

Class Editor, Helen Trimble is head of the Department of History and Social Studies at the East Stroudsburg State Normal School.

1903

Class Editor, Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith, Farmington, Conn.

Helen Brayton and Grace Jones, '00, took a cruise this summer to the West Indies and South America.

Margaretta S. Stewart (Mrs. Charles H. Dietrich) is spending October and November in the East, dividing her time between Pennsylvania and Connecticut. In the spring she was so successful as a speaker for the Suffrage Association that she was asked to speak for the Republican candidates. She did not accept, however, for she disapproved of returning Mr. Brandegee to the Senate.

Marjory Cheney is a member of the Connecticut Child Welfare Commission.

Gertrude E. Dietrich (Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith) continues her work as Psychologist of the Neuro-Psychiatric Clinic of the Hartford Dispensary. She is also a member of the Committee on Criminology of the Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene.

Alice M. Price is teaching General Science and Arithmetic in the Senior High School, at Hollidaysburg. Her address is 530 Walnut Street, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

1904

Class Editor, Miss Emma O. Thompson, 506 S. Forty-eighth Street, Philadelphia.

Eloise Tremain, Head-Mistress of Ferry Hall School for Girls, on November 5th and 6th attended the joint meeting of the Entrance Boards of Smith, Wellesley, Vassar, Holyoke and Wells colleges, and the Head-Mistresses of prominent girls' schools

of New York State, Ohio, Detroit and Chicago, at Buffalo.

1905

Class Editor, Mrs. Ellsworth Huntington, 186 Lawrence Street, New Haven, Conn.

Katharine Fowler was married to Walter William Pettit on August 30th, in New York City. During the war Mr. Pettit was in the Military Intelligence Division of the army, ranking as captain, later going to Paris with the Peace Commission. He is now in charge of an important part of the work in the School of Social Work, where Katharine has also been working.

Carrie Morrow (Mrs. Chadwick-Colins) is back in this country for the first time in many years. Her husband has gone into business in Philadelphia, and they are living at Bryn Mawr. They have three children, two boys and a girl.

Margaret Thayer Sulloway (Mrs. Frank Sulloway) has a daughter, born in October.

Margaret Bates Porterfield (Mrs. Willard M. Porterfield, Jr.) has a daughter, born in September, at Shanghai. She expects to return to this country, with her family, for a visit next spring.

Avis Putnam Dethier (Mrs. Edouard Dethier) has a daughter, Margaret, born last summer.

Margaret Thurston Holt (Mrs. Roscoe Holt) is living in New York. Her husband is practising law there.

Frances Hubbard Flaherty (Mrs. Robert Flaherty) is living this winter at New Canaan, Conn.

Elma Loines spent the summer abroad. Most of the time she was in England and Scotland. Later, she and Katherine Utley Hill made a visit to the continent.

Helen Garrett Smith, ex-'05, has a son in school at Andover.

Julia Gardner spent part of the summer at the Friends' Arch Street Centre, continuing associations begun in France with the Friends' Reconstruction Unit.

Helen Sturgis is spending the winter in California with her mother, who has been ill for several months. Address: La Morada Apartments, Santa Barbara, Cal.

Carla Denison Swan's second daughter, Edith, died June 28th, of heart failure.

Edith Longstreth Wood and her husband, are both working in California.

Kathryn Grotevent was obliged to give up teaching on account of her health, and rested last summer at Wernersville.

1906

Class Editor, Mrs. E. W. Sturdevant, 1627 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

The Class Editor, in a desperate attempt to have a really interesting column of news, sent out postals with reply cards attached, to eighteen of her classmates. She received *four* replies. If 1906 will insist upon the role of violets by mossy stones quite hidden from the eye, their editor is wondering how she is going to give news of them to their interested friends.

Laura Boyer is at 281 Fourth Avenue, New York, this winter. She is Assistant Educational Secretary at headquarters of the Episcopal Church. She also travels anywhere she is sent to teach normal classes. She visited Alice Lauterbach Flint last summer, when teaching at the Wellesley Conference.

Helen Brown Gibbons has bought a house in Princeton, 8 Greenholm Street. She lectured at Chataqua last summer, sometimes to audiences of forty-six thousand people. She is now much interested in the Princeton Parents Association, and together with Elsa Denison Voorhees, is on the Editorial Committee. A comfortable guest room is at the disposal of 1906. Telephone: 360.

Ethel Bullock Beecher, with her children, spent a month at Lake Cayuga this summer, and later went down to Virginia on the edge of Dismal Swamp, where her husband was lumbering. This autumn she started the "League of Women Voters," and is chairman for Pottsville. She is also president of the Philanthropic Club, and is vice-chairman of the Red Cross for Schuylkill County.

Mariam Coffin Canaday spent last summer at Martha's Vineyard. While there she played golf with Ruth Archbald Little. (Editor's Note: Glad to know that Ruth's silence is not of the grave!) This winter Mrs. Canaday is president of the Toledo A. C. A., and vice-president of the Consumers' League. Address: 1860 Parkwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

Louise Cruice Sturdevant has been work-

ing for the League of Nations' Association. At present she is on a committee planning a course of lectures for the Junior League.

Helen Lowengrund Jacoby has a second child, a boy, Donald Lorié Jacoby, born July 8th.

Alice Ropes Kellogg has a fourth daughter, Elizabeth Ropes Kellogg, born August 17th, in China.

1907

Class Editor, Mrs. R. E. Aphorp, 8 Carpenter Street, Salem, Mass.

Margaret Ayer Barnes has been appointed one of the new Alumnae Directors of the college. She was at the College Inn, with her three sons, in the fall.

Harriet Peabody Houghteling has returned from Labrador, where she has been managing one of Dr. Grenfell's hospitals.

Eunice Morgan Schenck spent the summer in Northern France supervising a Red Cross Relief Unit. She also acted as interpreter in a series of conferences between the Director of Kindergartens in the public schools of New York, and a French Committee, that is handling the reorganization of the Ecoles Maternelles and the establishment of training schools for kindergartners in France.

1908

Class Editor, Mrs. William H. Best, 1198 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Louise Foley Finerty (Mrs. John F. Finerty) has a second child, Sheila, born in July. Mr. Finerty is a railroad lawyer in Washington, D. C.

Marjorie Young Gifford (Mrs. Stephen Wentworth Gifford) has been appointed Publicity Chairman of the Bryn Mawr Club, of Boston, recently organized.

Ethel Beggs Hall (Mrs. Frederick T. Hall) has a second child, a boy, born last May.

Dr. Ina M. Richter has been appointed as Assistant in Medicine in the University of California. She is also a member of the staff of the Children's Hospital in San Francisco.

Adelaide Case is Instructor in Religious Education at Teachers' College, New York.

Therese Helburn is Executive Director of the New York Theatre Guild.

Margaret Preston Johnston (Mrs. Philip Johnston, Jr.) has a second son, Wickliffe, born last May.

Louise Hyman Pollak (Mrs. Julian A. Pollak) is secretary of the League of Women Voters, recently organized in Cincinnati.

Louise Milligan Herron (Mrs. Charles D. Herron) is still living in Washington, D. C. Lieutenant-Colonel Herron is in the Operations Division of the General Staff.

Margaret Duncan Miller (Mrs. George F. Miller) is living in Norman, Oklahoma, where Dr. Miller is Assistant Professor of Education in the University of Oklahoma.

Adda Eldredge is practising law in Marquette as member of the firm of Miller, Eldredge & Eldredge.

Virginia McKenney Claiborne (Mrs. R. W. Claiborne) has been rounding up the publicity work for the National Committee of the Endowment Drive. She is now financial secretary to the Vocational Guidance and Employment Service for Juniors.

Grace Woodelton is in Kirksville, Mo., taking a course in the American School of Osteopathy. Her address is 604 South Osteopathy Avenue.

Sarah Goldsmith (Mrs. Joseph Aronson) has a son, Joseph Aronson, born in July.

1909

Class Editor, Mrs. Anson Cameron, 25 East Elm Street, Chicago, Ill.

Margaret Hudson is teaching in Western Reserve University. Address: 10065 Republic Court, Cleveland, Ohio.

1910

Class Editor, Miss Marion S. Kirk, 4504 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Frances Hearne Brown (Mrs. Robert Brown) is leading a busy life managing her family and becoming a poultry expert at the same time. Two of her children are in school—Antoinette, the 1910 class baby, and Harry III. Address: Glendale, Ohio.

Miriam Hedges Smith (Mrs. Alexander Russell Smith) was in this country from July 1st, until October 15th, when she sailed for India. Mr. Smith is connected with the Chartered Bank of India, at

Cawnpore, and Miriam, with her little twenty-one-months'-old baby, Phyllis, has gone to be with him.

Violet Keiller, M.D., has been appointed Assistant Professor of Pathology in the Medical Department of the University of Texas. In addition she is acting as private surgical assistant to Dr. James E. Thompson. Address: 1409 D., Galveston, Tex.

Gertrude Kingsbacher Sunstein (Mrs. Elias Sunstein), as vice-president of the Bryn Mawr Club, of Pittsburgh, is acting as president in the absence of that officer. Address: 5506 Aylesboro Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Marion S. Kirk has given up teaching and is now private secretary to the Dean of the Teachers' College at Temple University. Address: 4504 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Frances Lord Robins has a son, John, born May 14, 1920. Address: 110 North State Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Henrietta S. Riggs is engaged in selling for an automobile firm a wheel which does not need pneumatic tires, and is, in itself, shock-absorbing. The name of the company is the Universal Shock Absorbing Wheel Company, 131 Maryland Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C.

Mary Boyd Shipley Mills (Mrs. Samuel John Mills) has returned to China, where she is already at work on her study of Chinese. This seems to be a rather heart-breaking job, since after a lifetime of study you find you have learned only one dialect of one province of that vast country, and are absolutely unintelligible to natives of other provinces. Address: American Presbyterian Mission, Nanking, China.

Charlotte Simonds Sage (Mrs. Nathaniel Sage) spent part of the summer in Atlanta, and part in North Carolina, with her three children. Her time, when not occupied with the children, is given up to golf. Address: 135 Lakeview Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Lucie Reichenbach was married on September 18th to Oliver M. Saylor, in New York. Mr. Saylor is a dramatic critic, and has written two books, "Russia White and Red," and "The Russian Theatre Under the Revolution." The material for these

he gathered while on an extended trip in Russia during the winter of 1917-1918.

Louise Merrill Bennett (Mrs. Robert Russell Bennett) has a daughter, Beatrice Jean, born October 7, 1920. Address: 582 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Emily Howson is Professor of Physics at Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga.

1911

Class Editor, Mrs. George B. Myers, Calle Ay 27, Vedado, Havana.

Charlotte Clafin has severed her connection of the past two years with the American Red Cross, in order to take the position of private secretary to Dr. Giuseppe Previtali, Italian physician, specializing in children's health. Address: 127 East 57th Street, New York City.

1912

Class Editor, Mrs. John A. MacDonald, 3227 North Pennsylvania Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

Agnes Chambers was married to Mr. William Bruce Wylie, on the 22nd of November, at the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, in Baltimore. Mary Vennum Van Cleave came on for the wedding.

Elizabeth Fairies is home on furlough from the True Light Seminary, of Canton, China.

Laura Byrne has returned from California, and is teaching in the Knox School, at Cooperstown, N. Y.

Helen Lautz is teaching in Miss Ransom's School, at Piedmont, California.

Mary Hume (Mrs. William Wallace) has sailed for Cape Town, South America, with her husband and little son.

Dorothy Wolff (Mrs. Paul Douglas) is living in Chicago, at 5527 Kimbark Avenue.

Elizabeth Pinney (Mrs. Andrew Dickson Hunt) is spending the winter studying in Sweden. Address: Sveriga Aminka Stefteken Malmtoorgsgalan 5, Stockholm.

Alice Stratton has taken a nursing position in the Presbyterian Hospital of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Julia Houston (Mrs. Hilton Railey) is spending the winter in Danville, Va., until her husband's return from Poland.

Margaret Montgomery has returned to London after six months' visit home.

Anne Catherine Arthurs is working for her Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins University.

Marjorie Thompson is serving on the Class Advisory Committee in the absence of Elizabeth Pinney Hunt.

1913

Class Editor, Miss Nathalie Swift, 130 East 67th Street, New York City.

Margaret Blaine has been appointed executive secretary of the Alumnae Association, and is installed in the Alumnae Office in Taylor.

Dorothy Blake is doing Red Cross work in Paris. She and Ellen Faulkner are living at the Lyceum Club, 8 rue de Pen-thievre.

Mary Sheldon (Mrs. Alfred MacArthur) has a son, Edward Sheldon MacArthur, born last summer.

Clara P. Pond was married at her home in State College, Pa., to Theodore Dwight Richards, of Perry, N. Y.

Frances Livingston has gone to Pasadena, Calif., for the winter. Her address is 21 Reinway, Pasadena.

Emma Robertson was married in France, on May 6th, to Mr. Edward L. McC Carroll, of Ridgewood, N. J.

Marian Irwin sailed the 1st of December for Japan, to be with her family in Tokio. She plans to go on with her scientific research work, and also study the question of Women's Education in Japan. Before leaving she was invited to speak on her research work in biology, at Wellesley, Smith, Mt. Holyoke and Barnard colleges, and Washington University.

Gertrude Ziesing (Mrs. Harry Stout) has a son born last summer.

Lorinda Perry is Assistant Professor of History at Hunter College, New York City.

Corolyn Bulley (Mrs. John Raffles Cox) has a daughter, Jane, born at Srinagar, Kashmir, India, on October 15, 1920.

1914

Class Editor, Miss Ida Pritchett, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Isabel Benedict is Department Head in the Western Electric Company, New York. Address: 254 West 76th Street, New York.

Eleanor Washburn (Mrs. Charles F. Emery) has a son, born September 15th,

Katherine Huntington was married, on October 15th, to Mr. William Stuart Annin, at Princeton, N. J.

1915

Class Editor, Miss Katharine W. McCollin, 1928 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Gertrude Emery is Instructor in Physical Education at Mount Holyoke College.

Eleanor Dougherty was married this summer to M. Francois Trines, of the French army. They are living in New York this winter.

Ruth McKelvey has announced her engagement to Alfred Douglas Moore, of New York.

Jean Sattler has announced her engagement to Captain Maurice Marmillot. The wedding will be this fall. Captain Marmillot is in the French army.

1916

Class Editor, Mrs. Webb I. Vorys, 118 Miami Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Eugenie Donchian was married, in September, to Mr. Matthew Jamgochian.

Helen B. Holmes was married to Dr. Ralph Caruthers, on October 5th.

Dorothy Evans, who has been teaching physics in the Columbus School for Girls for the past two years, moved to South Dakota after Christmas.

1917

Class Editor, Miss Constance Hall, 1319 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Isabelle Diamond left her position in Washington, on December 15th, and has returned to Fulton, N. Y.

Catherine Casselberry is leaving, in January, for the Mediterranean, where she will spend the winter.

Nellie Hamill is acting as secretary to her father, who is president of the Hamill Motors Company, of Baltimore.

Constance Hall has been teaching in the Primary Department of the Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore. She is expecting to leave, in February, for Paris, with Dorothy Shipley.

Janet Pauling is spending the winter in Paris.

Eleanora Wilson has announced her engagement to Dr. Howell Peacock, of Columbia.

Anne Wildman is planning to give up her position at Foxcroft School to travel with Catherine Casselberry, in January.

Mary Worley is acting as president of the Community Service Club, of Baltimore.

1918

Class Editor, Miss Irene Loeb, 5154 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Lillian Lorraine Fraser is a copyreader in the Editorial Department of Rand, McNally & Co. Address: 4048 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago.

Judith Hemenway is teaching Latin at Wellesley College. Address: Dana Hall, Wellesley, Mass.

Marjorie Violet Smith (Mrs. William Ewart Van Dorn) has a son, William Ewart Van Dorn, Jr., born October 5th.

Elsbeth Merck was married, on October 8th, to Mr. Snowden Henry.

1919

Class Editor, Miss Mary Tyler, 165 Lake Avenue, Greenwich, Conn.

Meribah Delaplaine is working with the Public Education and Child Labor Association, of Pennsylvania.

Catherine Everett, Miriam Snavelly and Mabel Broomfield, are teaching in the West Philadelphia High School.

Ernestine Mercer, Margaret Gilman, Mary Hawkins and Helen Spalding, are back at college.

Helene Johnson expects to be in New York most of the winter, where she hopes to do interior decorating.

Mary Scott is working in the Medical Clinic and with girls' clubs in the Reed Street Neighborhood House, Philadelphia.

Gordon Woodbury is living in Washington, as her father has recently been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Helen Conover is at the Misses Hebb's School, Wilmington, Del., for the winter.

1920

Elizabeth Brace, was married, October 1st, to Mr. Huntington Gilchrist.

Hilda Buttenwieser has accepted a Fellowship in Latin at the University of Cincinnati.

Former Graduate Students

Mrs. Ethelwynn R. Beckwith's address, is Box 533, Honolulu, Hawaii.

PLAN FOR A GIFT FROM BRYN MAWR TO THE SORBONNE

At a meeting held at Bryn Mawr in March in the interests of the new Federation of University Women, Gertrude Ely spoke of the lack of American books in the library of the Sorbonne. Professor Eunice Schenck investigated the matter in Paris last summer and found that a recent gift of the Carnegie Foundation was furnishing a splendid collection of books on American History and Economics and the American "classics." There is still, however, practically no contemporary American literature in the library of the Sorbonne.

Such a condition is the more serious because of the demand for American books of today. A new department of American Literature and Civilization has been opened at the Sorbonne since the war, and is an arresting indication of the interest that exists now in France in American thought as distinct from English. The present rate of exchange makes it impossible for those in charge of the department to purchase books.

Professor Charles Cestre, holder of the Sorbonne chair, gave Professor

Schenck a list of the volumes of which they are in greatest need. It is extremely catholic in its range and testifies to a very living interest in American literature among these French readers.

A committee has been formed (Eunice Schenck, chairman; Lucy Donnelly, Gertrude Ely, Margaret Ayer Barnes) to collect for the Sorbonne the books on Professor Cestre's list, with such additions as seem desirable, and at the same time to raise a fund of perhaps \$5,000 to form a small endowment with which to purchase new publications from year to year. The books would go over with a specially designed book plate stating that they are the gift of Bryn Mawr College.

Many Bryn Mawr graduates in the past have enjoyed all that the Sorbonne so generously gives. Many more will do so in the future. This seems an opportunity for Bryn Mawr to offer to the Sorbonne something that is really needed and to establish an interesting and important channel for American thought in France.

ALUMNAE DIRECTORY

This Directory furnishes a convenient guide to Bryn Mawr Women in the various professions and in business. Full information may be obtained, by those desiring to insert cards, from the Editor, Alumnae Office, Bryn Mawr College.

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BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN

Vol. I

FEBRUARY, 1921

No. 2



COLLEGE GRADING

—
THE THEATRE GUILD

BY

THERESA HELBURN

—
CHAIR OF AMERICAN LITERATURE
AT THE SORBONNE

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FEBRUARY, 1921

No. 2

Points and Viewpoints

**Radcliffe's
New Dean**

The appointment of Marion Park as dean of Radcliffe College seems to us a peculiarly happy one, and we welcome it with a mingled sense of pride and pleasure. We feel confident that Radcliffe could have made no wiser selection, as well as grateful for this opportunity of giving a sister college of our very best.

That Miss Park is pre-eminently qualified for the new task cannot be questioned. Her excellent work as a student at Bryn Mawr—punctuated by the European Fellowship and the degrees of M.A. and Ph.D.—her wide experience as a teacher in various parts of this country, her studies abroad, and her splendid achievements as an executive at Bryn Mawr and at Simmons College constitute a singularly satisfactory equipment for the position she is to occupy. And to these academic distinctions must be added her rare social gifts, her originality, her richly endowed mind, and the charm of an exceptionally gracious manner.

Those of us who knew Miss Park as dean of Bryn Mawr can speak with authority when we offer Rad-

cliffe our very heartiest congratulations. If to hold large views and yet respond generously to small needs, if to deal judiciously with all, but to temper justice with mercy for the erring freshman, if to be both wise and witty, efficient and tolerant, if, in short, to combine sanity, poise and knowledge with a fine human and lovable personality is to be a successful dean, then Marion Park's success at Radcliffe is assured.

**Correspondence
Column**

The attention of all readers of the Bulletin is called to the Correspondence Column. It is hoped that this may become the most interesting and vigorous section of the paper. It should be an open forum where everybody may express her ideas, offer suggestions and constructive criticism. We invite letters not only concerning the conduct of the Bulletin, but concerning the general policy of the college and the Alumnae Association, for the alumnae in the magazine can be linked to the Faculty, Directors and President. Any words of suggestion or inquiry regarding special articles or editorials or matters of general interest to the alumnae will be most welcome.

The development of such a department, however, depends on the alumnae themselves. We can only point out to you that this means of communication and discussion with Bryn Mawrtys all over the country exists and express the hope that you will "keep the wires hot."

We will print each month as many letters as we have space for. As a starter, what do you think of the recommendations of the reorganization conference of November 22d and 23d? of the proposed reunion schedule? of the \$500 scholarship offered by New England?

College Grading

That Bryn Mawr has this autumn put their grading on a scientific basis is probably the most important outcome of the work of the Faculty Committee appointed in 1918 to investigate the methods of selecting candidates for the Bryn Mawr European Fellowship (Professor Kingsbury, Professor Tennent and Professor Donnelly, Chairman). The inaccuracy of the old system of grading, which, though apparently numerical, amounted to a personal interpretation of symbols, has been increasingly recognized within the last fifteen years, and a system of standardization established by college after college all the way from Massachusetts to California.

A study of grading at Bryn Mawr for the five years 1913-14 to 1917-18 by this committee with the aid of structured frequency curves to show the distribution of grades in the minor or first year, major or second year, and post major or third year courses, has confirmed the experience of other colleges that not more

than twelve grades can be used with discrimination and that numerical grades tend to concentrate in groups, some numbers being constantly in use, others practically not at all. As a result the Faculty has decided to abandon the numerical system of grading adopted in 1902, and return to the literal system and to continue this study of the distribution of grades with a view of bringing about more uniform grading amongst the various departments and a more ideal college form.

In investigating the methods of selecting the European fellows, the committee studied the records of the first twenty-five classes graduated from Bryn Mawr, 1889 to 1913, inclusive, and in so far as was practicable, the subsequent histories of students who excelled in scholarship in college and of those who since graduation have achieved any degree of scholarly success or intellectual distinction. Comparing the Bryn Mawr European fellows in the light of after achievement with the other students ranking among the first ten of the respective classes, it appeared that fifty per cent of the awards clearly justified themselves. Of the other fifty per cent, students ranking below the European fellow and with a few exceptions among the first ten of the class, have decidedly outdistanced the European fellow in an expert statistician who con-achievement. Very few students, it is interesting to note, with a college average below credit, have later achieved intellectual distinction, and in these cases the low average can almost always be accounted for by such special circumstances as ill health, immaturity, or mistaken

choice of group subjects. A certain number of successful executives and administrators show college records of merit grade, but the committee's general finding is that poor undergraduate work is much more rarely followed by intellectual achievement than popular superstition holds.

In the future selection of European fellows the Faculty proposes, while giving due consideration to grades, to place greater emphasis on the quality of the candidate's work, her promise of constructive ability, intellectual interest, steadiness of purpose and any other factors implying potential power and probable persistence in scholarly work. To gather information on these points a committee composed of the Dean and four other members of the Faculty will be appointed each year by the President to study the ranking ten of the Senior class. Whether this fuller information and more careful study will raise the number of European fellows who "succeed in life," or the fifty per cent of the first twenty-five classes will prove, after all, to be a normal average in face of the chances of life, the college has still to determine some twenty-five years hence.

Equal University Privileges for Men and Women

The Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford was lately the scene of a signal triumph of those who have worked to secure equal university privileges for men and women in England. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the five heads of the women's societies in Oxford.

At the same congregation twenty-nine women candidates received the

degrees of both M.A. and B.A. In addition, about four hundred women students are qualified to take degrees, and many of them will be admitted later in the term.

One of these first women Oxonians, Miss E. Philip Smith, has just come to this country for a year's graduate work on a scholarship granted her by Radcliffe and the International Relations Committee of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

That Cambridge, in these enlightened days, has refused to grant a degree to women is all the more surprising in the light of a report published by the International Federation of University Women on the facilities for women's advanced education and the status given by that education in most countries of the world.

Here we see that since the foundation of the New Republic of Czechoslovakia women have been admitted to the University of Prague on the same terms as men and with equal rights. In Belgium the attitude towards university education for women has changed since the war, and at Ghent the first university woman demonstrator has been appointed. In Spain the first residential hostel for women students has been established in Madrid and has accommodations for eighty-five students, while in India, South Africa, Japan and Australia facilities are being given to women to improve their usefulness by acquiring a broader outlook. That there is now an International Federation of University Women to correlate these national achievements augurs well for the future.

The Mediterranean Basin

Impressions of a Sentimental Traveller

By PRESIDENT M. CAREY THOMAS

PART II.

“The Grandeur that was Rome”

IN recalling my impressions as a sentimental traveller around the shores of the Mediterranean Basin the impression that comes next in vividness to the beauty and utter satisfactoriness of Greece described in my first article in the January number of the *Alumnae Bulletin* is my overwhelming sense of the penetrating power of Roman civilization and of the supreme grandeur of Rome. Splendid Roman ruins — Roman roads aqueducts cities theatres arenas baths triumphal arches mosaic pavements statues altars and inscriptions—are among the most delightful emotions of the traveller in Spain Southern France North Africa Palestine Syria and of course in Italy. Little local museums scattered everywhere preserve innumerable funeral tablets civic inscriptions and many lovely bits of sculpture. Along the North African sea coast even yet it is only necessary to scratch the fertile soil to come upon such traces of Roman occupation. Roman legions stationed for centuries in the interior of Morocco kept peace among the wild tribes of fabied Barbary. Indeed the Pax Romana which continued unbroken for two hundred years in the first and second centuries of our era is the only kind of peace that distracted Africa has ever known from that time to

this. For it is only since the end of the great war that the French have been in undisputed control in Morocco and have been able to create there the prosperity peace and sympathy for things French that I found everywhere in their other great African colonies of Algeria and Tunisia. But it was in motor-ing south from Algiers to the Sahara desert that Rome’s supremacy impressed me most. A few miles from Batna on the border of the great desert perfectly preserved through many centuries by the dry air and drifting sand we found the only complete Roman encampment that has come down to us where the famous Third Legion charged by Augustus with the defence of North Africa was stationed continuously for two centuries. We know from history that these military posts were planted all over the Roman world but I at least had never imagined them as little military cities complete in every respect until I saw Lambaesis perfect before my eyes with the long streets of soldiers’ houses laid out at right angles the soldiers’ guard houses the great four square amusement club of the officers called in guide books the “praetorium” with its many conversation rooms and promenades the temples to the gods the forum gardens theatre amphitheatre the luxurious baths with the ruined

aqueduct that supplied them with water and the street of tombs stretching across the plain. Nothing that I have ever seen has given me so profound an impression of the organizing power of Rome. If Mr. H. C. Wells could have accompanied Alys Russell (A.B. Bryn Mawr 1890) and me on our trip through North Africa he would surely not have treated Rome as unkindly as he does in his Outline of the History of the World even although organizing genius whether possessed by Caesar Napoleon or great constructive nations like Rome and France comes off badly at his hands. I received a similar impression of power from Hadrian's Roman wall extending across England for seventy four miles from the river Tyne in the east to the Solway in the west twenty feet high and eight feet broad with eighty one posts hundreds of watch towers and twenty three great military camps accompanied along its whole length by a splendid Roman road along some parts of which I was still able to motor protected on the north by the great wall and on the south by a great moat or valley. Only the stone foundations of the wall now remain and everything is covered by lovely tangles of creepers and thorn and hedgerow or by tender English grass close cropped by flocks of sheep. As I motored along this wall twice from end to end I received a new and vivid conception of Rome dominant and triumphant alike in burning African deserts and in quiet English meadows. Whether it was because this comprehension of "the grandeur that

was Rome" came to me beside a Roman wall in England or whether as is more probable it was because month after month in Spain Palestine Syria and Egypt my successive impressions of England's achievements had gradually taken final shape I do not know and as a sentimental traveller I do not have to say. I can only chronicle the fact that at this same time I saw as in a vision splendid that I shall never lose Rome's successor in world dominion possessed of a grandeur greater far than Rome's that glorious far-flung empire on which the sun never sets whose speech literature ideals of freedom and justice and responsibilities for service are one and the same with our own; in whose hands as in ours and as of old Rome's are placed the destinies of the civilized world.

I sometimes wonder why I who during my life have been trying with such ardour to break down political and intellectual walls and have rejoiced so profoundly at seeing them crumble should care so much for the great walls that I have seen but as this is a purely sentimental journey I do not have to explain it. As I have said the Roman wall of Great Britain was a great sensation. A still greater sensation was the Roman wall of Constantinople which was building from the fifth to the twelfth century to keep out the barbaric hordes of the Balkan peninsula and stretches from the Sea of Marmora to the Golden Horn for four and one half miles across the land side of what was before the war European

Turkey. It is constructed on the same general plan as the Roman wall in England with an outer and an inner wall attaining in some parts to a height of forty feet and a moat of sixty feet in width and many splendid towers and gates. Unlike the English wall it is almost intact and has taken on all sorts of enchanting oriental colours. It is overgrown by centuries of vegetation pierced through by great trees and by every kind of bush and shrub and climbing plant and covered from top to bottom throughout its whole extent by moss and lichen. When I walked and rode along it in the summer of 1889 and again 22 years later in the spring of 1911 it seemed to me on both occasions the most romantic and beautiful thing that I had ever seen. But I did not then know the great wall of China that wall of walls that transcends all other walls in the world. In the summer of 1917 I spent one whole long never to be forgotten day on the great wall of China looking off into the Mongolian desert. It was built twenty-two centuries ago not by the Romans but by the great Emperor Chin to keep out the savage Huns and was defended for eighteen hundred years certain of the forts being still in use. Generations of men died in the build of it many of them being built into the wall as they dropped dead at their work under the lash of the imperial slave drivers. It extends across the length of China from Korea and the Yellow Sea on the east to the yellow sands of the Gobi desert in the far west and ends at the brink of a precipice above the

great White River fifteen miles beyond the Pass of Kiayükwan near Suchow on the borders of Turkestan within sight of the mountains of Tibet. It marches eleven hundred miles across mountains four thousand feet in height through valleys and along rivers. It is from 20 to 30 feet high and wide enough for two chariots abreast. It has 25,000 towers and 15,000 watch towers. It makes an ineffaceable impression of primeval grandeur like the sphinx and the great pyramid. There are many other wonderful walls that I have not yet seen. Travellers tell me that the walls built of red stone glowing with a deep rose-coloured radiance at dawn and sunset are among the great sensations of travel in India.

Although in a totally different class from the great Chinese and Roman walls walls about cities have given me altogether delightful emotions during this journey. Everyone who has been abroad knows what the walls of Chester and York feel like. The walled cities I cared most for were Avila in Spain Carcassonne and Aigues-Mortes in Provence the wild and sprawling walls of Fez in Morocco and above all the perfectly preserved and romantically picturesque walls of Jerusalem which the British have now cleared of rubbish and encroaching buildings. It takes two and a half hours to make the round of the walls. It is indescribably moving. As in a dream one sees in rapid succession the Mount of Olives the garden of Gethsemane Calvary the valley of Hinnon (Gehenna) the valley of Jehoshaphet

from which according to mediaeval tradition Christian and Moslem alike will rise together at the judgment day the tombs of the Kings the multiform churches of the Holy Sepulchre the temple plateau with the lovely Mosque of Omar and all the picturesque streets of one of the most romantic cities of the world. Under the protection of Great Britain Jerusalem is destined to become the greatest tourist city of the world—a place of pilgrimage for Christian Mohomedans and Jews alike. It is the sacred city of all the white and of the greater part of the yellow and black world.

The emotions of a sentimental traveller are curious things and cannot be commanded at will. It is certainly to the lasting credit of Rome and seems to me to prove that she was greater architecturally and aesthetically than we think to find as I have during this journey and many times before that some of my most profound sensations are aroused by Roman buildings. Not only Roman walls and roads and camps but Roman aquaducts and arenas and triumphal arches and columns give me the liveliest satisfaction. Who that has been in Rome can ever forget the stately aquaducts marching across the campagna or the ordered beauty of the aquaducts of Tarragona and Segovia in Spain or the supreme emotion of the most glorious of all aquaducts the splendid Pont au Gard in Provence. These aquaducts are only utilitarian watermains and not romantic in themselves but they are so transfigured by their majesty pure beauty

of line and the harmonious balance of their great masses of masonry that as we gaze on them and subject ourselves to their influence we are somehow or other impelled to ponder on the march of history the endless procession of men upon the earth destiny fate things transient and things eternal. I thought of all these things when I spent a day looking at the Pont du Gard in 1883 and last June when Professor Lucy Donnelly and I sat for hours facing its glorious orange gold arches flinging themselves majestically across ravine and river I was again after thirty seven years transported by its grandeur and beauty out of time and space into that curious emotional reverie produced by absolute perfection. The coliseum in Rome and the many Roman arenas and amphitheatres scattered over Southern Europe many of them still in use gave me the same overwhelming sensation. Their stupendous size architectural unity great curving lines and splendid simplicity make us forget the terrible uses to which they were put in the later Roman empire and fill us with admiration of somewhat the same kind that we feel for great natural objects such as oceans mountains deserts and mighty rivers but as always I think when what we admire profoundly has been created by man warmed and heightened by an indescribable poignant comprehension and sympathy. Even the many bull rings in Spain which are modelled after them give us somewhat the same sensation in spite of their degrading associations as do the athletic stadia of American

universities also built like Roman arenas.

Finally I wish to record my impressions of a perfect Roman city on the border of the Sahara desert preserved like the encampment of the Third Legion by the desert sands. Unlike Pompeii Timgad is just large enough to be walked through east west north and south in one morning. The houses have lost their second storeys but everything else is perfect—the temples of the gods the theatre and amphitheatre the little market place with its marble counters the tiny forum the marble porches of the philosophers the public baths the modest little houses of the humbler and the elaborate palaces and gardens of the wealthier citizens the public latrinae with their rows of marble armchairs with elaborately carved dolphin arms and their admirable system of drainage. Indeed to find such elaborate drainage in classical times one has to go back three thousand centuries to the Minoan palace of Crete which I saw for the first time on this trip. This lovely and luxurious little city where everything is provided for the comfort of the common citizens gave me my first vivid conception of the comfort beauty and aesthetic and intellectual pleasure that socialistic cities of the future may provide for all the people that live in them. We know that this ideal was partially attained in Athens and Rome but it was a great surprise to me to find that in Timgad on the confines of the great desert and in Volubilis another Roman city in Morocco in the midst of the wild Arab tribes of

the Middle Atlas mountains such a well-ordered dignified life was lived by these far off Roman citizens. It is true that Greece and Rome depended to a great extent on slave labour but I can conceive that if men and women alike worked only five or six hours a day they might during the remaining ten hours take their ease sauntering along marble columned porches listening to philosophers and poets studying in university extension classes discussing affairs of state in free speech forums dotted over the city thronging theatres and athletic fields and taking delicious hot baths while complicated many-fingered electric machines were scurrying about mining coal performing all the disagreeable and unhygienic manufacturing jobs making beds scrubbing floors cooking and serving meals cleaning house and washing babies cats dogs and dishes. It was while sitting with Alys Russell in the forum in Volubilis leaning against the rather uncomfortably sharp leaves of a fallen Corinthian capital and eating a very cold lunch off a marble column that I had this socialistic vision of how it might be done if we ever wished to do it.

In my next article I will endeavour to compare the impressions made on a sentimental traveller by the Mediterranean coasts and scenery of Greece described in my first article and by the Roman ruins I have tried to characterize here with the emotions aroused by Egyptian and Greek temples. I will also try to describe from a sentimental point of view Arabs and Arabian art as I saw them.

An Experiment In An Art Theatre

BY THERESA HELBURN

Executive Director of the Theatre Guild, New York City

A YEAR after graduating from Bryn Mawr, I returned to college, and was flattered by Miss Thomas expressing a desire to have me come to see her.

"I hear," said Miss Thomas, "that you want to write plays."

"Yes," I replied, thrilled that my potential fame had spread so far, but my thrills were quenched by her next remark.

"Why write plays?"

"Why not?" I parried.

"The theatre is for the mob. You will reach them better by writing comic operas."

Miss Thomas' scorn was infectious.

"I would rather not write at all than write comic operas," I rejoined, being young and untainted by commercial motives.

"If you must write," said Miss Thomas, closing the discussion, "write for the thinking few."

I have thought often and seriously of this little dialogue.

Miss Thomas expressed the well-established conviction. A form as necessarily popular as the drama, and one that has to appeal so immediately to such a heterogeneous public, could never, in her opinion, be classed with the other arts. I tried to comfort myself with Molière's "A playwright must make of an idea food for a crowd," and assured myself of the importance of my mission, but years of experience of the commercial theatre, both as audience, player and dramatic critic, almost succeeded in persuading me

that Miss Thomas was right. Then I became associated with a group of people trying to produce plays "for the thinking few," and I made the illuminating discovery that the thinking few are not nearly as few as I had been led to believe. That they are, in fact, numerous enough to constitute an important theatrical audience.

I remember reading a book of the Pollyanna school; its author and title I have forgotten, but it tells how a simple country girl conquers the world of society by a secret, divulged only in the last chapter, to the effect that "Everybody's lonesome." They don't admit it, but if you know it, it gives you the whip handle. My experience in the Theatre Guild has led me to the startling belief that "Everybody thinks," much as some of them hate to admit it. Even the gentleman who came to the box office during the run of St. John Ervine's "Jane Clegg" and inquired:

"Say, what's this show, 'Jane's Leg,' anyway?"

bought a ticket, sat through the play, and came out sufficiently impressed to become a subscribing member of the Guild.

The Theatre Guild is at present, as far as I know, the only art theatre in America. By "art theatre" I mean a professional organization plus a theatre building, producing plays for their own sake, and not for private profit. It is distinguished from the "little theatres," which are doing such fine work over the coun-

try, by being a strictly professional enterprise, competing with and, I hope, often surpassing the commercial theatre in the level of acting and production. Europe has its art theatres endowed by the State. The New Theatre was America's first attempt at an endowed art theatre, but it did not last very long. Perhaps its endowment was to blame. The enterprise "sprang full-armed from the head of Zeus," but it was not quite strong enough to support the weight of the armor. The Theatre Guild represents that impossible possibility—an unendowed art theatre. It started "on a shoestring," as the saying is, but while it may have been short of money, it was long of enthusiasm and faith. It is more of a problem than the uninitiated can guess to keep a theatre going in New York, to pay one's rent, and a living wage to every one, yet to produce only plays of artistic sincerity and distinction, and not to pander to the taste of the mob; but enthusiasm for our idea, faith in our public and co-operation among our workers have carried us well into our third season, finding us each year more firmly established.

First, as to the co-operative system by which we obtain the services of the best actors, producers and artists in the field. All share the risk of our experiment, coming into the organization for a minimum wage and a percentage of the profits—that is, if there are profits. The intelligent actor is quite as tired as the intelligent public of the bad plays and "hit-or-miss" policy of Broadway; of trying to create characters out of mere lines, of having to do the work which the author

should have done in his original inspiration, had he had any. "You don't know what it means to have a part that you can get your teeth into, a part that says something in a play that means something, after years of having to jump chasms, bridge gaps, and cover emptiness from the public view." This is what Miss Lucille Watson, one of the best comediennes in America, said to me after her first rehearsal in Shaw's "Heartbreak House." And Miss Effy Shannon, who is playing Hesione in the same play, remarked:

"This is the realest part I have ever played. It is so real that I find myself talking and feeling like Hesione at home as well as in the theatre. In fact, I am not quite sure who I am."

This much for the problem of the actor.

Co-operation helps us again in securing the best plays. The choice of a play has always been the darkest conundrum of the stage. I have never known a manager, no matter how long he has been in the theatre, who is willing to hazard an opinion on the success of his play a moment before the curtain falls on the first night. It matters not how many rehearsals or dress rehearsals he has had, "No one but the public can tell," is the inevitable reply. The Guild plays are chosen by the managing board of the theatre, which is in itself a miniature public, comprising such varied interests and reactions as that of a lawyer, a banker, a playwright, a producer, a scenic artist and an actress. Any one who has heard the differences of opinion in the discussion and choice of a

play in this group of six people would appreciate immediately why the response of the public is such a doubtful proposition. Not that the vote is taken on the probable popularity of the play in question—we know that would be futile—but if the majority feel the play is an interesting, fine and satisfying piece of work, we pledge ourselves to go ahead, taking the chance that the public will feel as we do. And in the majority of cases the public has stood behind us.

Undoubtedly we appeal to a particular public, and our third problem was that of associating this public of ours more than casually with the organization. This we have solved by establishing a subscribing membership, by which people who have faith in the work pledge themselves to its support by subscribing in advance for all five productions of the season. There is nothing in the way of patronage in this subscription. The seats are offered to the subscribers at a reduced rate, and, more than that, a special production of some particularly interesting and unusual play is put on each season for our subscribers only. There is no charge for this private performance, but attendance is absolutely limited to members and the press. At the beginning of each new season we have found our membership doubled, so we have hopes that some year our subscription list will be long enough to guarantee in advance the expense of all five productions. This is an endowment tremendously worth having. It does not tempt one to extravagance or recklessness, as too large a bank ac-

count might, for our subscribers' money is a liability, not an asset, but it assures us in advance of the most inspiring thing the theatre affords — an interested and sympathetic audience.

We feel that we have had a certain influence on the theatre at large. While there have always been commercial managers willing to take chances on fine plays of possibly limited appeal, the fact that we, **without capital**, have managed to survive by the production of such plays as Masefield's "The Faithful," St. John Ervine's "John Ferguson" and "Jane Clegg," Tolstoy's "Power of Darkness" and Shaw's "Heartbreak House," has opened the eyes of the conservatives to the possible returns on good literature. And encouraged by our example, more independent professional organizations are springing up and making an effort to produce worthwhile things in special matinees in whatever Broadway theatres are available.

We do not fear competition. "Increase of appetite doth grow with what it feeds on," and the more good plays offered to the public, the larger will be the public for good plays. In fact, our hope is that some day every town of any size in America will boast an art theatre, organized more or less along the lines of the Guild, and that the bigger cities will have art theatres established quite as firmly as the Comedie Francaise, but with the flexibility of organization and freedom from the red tape and traditionalism of a state enterprise — theatres that are pioneers as well as conservers in the field of the best drama.

Chair of American Literature at the Sorbonne

BY ENRICO MORGAN SCEHNCK

Associate Professor of French, Bryn Mawr College

IN 1918 the University of Paris instituted a course in American Literature and Civilization. This course developed the following year into a department, and Mr. Charles Cestre, the distinguished professor of English at the University of Bordeaux, who had been exchange professor at Harvard for the year 1917-18, and during his earlier, student days, a graduate student at Harvard, was called to the chair.

"Your entrance into the war," said Professor Cestre, in a talk I had with him in Paris last summer, "focussed our attention on your civilization. We realized that here was something of great force, value and complexity, possessing qualities quite distinct from those of European civilizations. We wanted to study it." And, true to one of the old formulae of French criticism, that "literature is the expression of society," the French university is studying our civilization in great part through our literature.

As early as 1917, some American books were put on the program or reading list for students preparing their "Aggrégation" (the highly specialized set of examinations offered to candidates for professorships in Lycées.) These American books were listed with the English books required for the examination in English literature. The practice has been continued, and the texts chosen during the last three years have included the works of Hawthorne, Emerson, Whittier, Holmes, Cooper, Whitman — and the "Blazed Trail" of Stuart Edward White.

The French university system produces, in addition to the major theses written for the doctorates, a number of minor theses or memoirs, required for the various certificates that mark a student's academic progress. Professor Cestre's department directs the work of those students who wish to write on American questions, and he reports that many of the students of English are coming to him for subjects in American literature. There are French students at work now on such points as "The Influence of French Ideas on Jefferson," "The Abolition of Slavery in American Literature," "The Influence of Margaret Fuller and Harriet Beecher Stowe on American Thought," "The Nature Poetry of Whittier," "The Indian in American Literature." It is conceivable that some of these students will develop into the distinguished professors of English of the next generation, and if they maintain their interest in American literature, will produce the peculiarly stimulating and significant sort of criticism that comes when an astute critic of one country is steeped in the literature of another. Thanks to this student activity of 1920, America may, perhaps, hope by 1950 to get from France a bit of that special delight that England drew from Taine and that France now draws from Professor Saintsbury.

The high competency and enthusiasm of Professor Cestre and the eagerness and intelligence of his stu-

dents alone have made possible all the work that has been done, as the department has had only the most meagre supply of American books. This year the Carnegie Foundation has furnished the Library of the Sorbonne with a collection of the American "classics" and books on history and economics. "Ce qui nous manque le plus," writes Mr. Cestre, using the bi-lingual vernacular of the French-speaking professor of English, and the English-speaking professor of French, "ce sont les oeuvres contemporaines — novelists, poets, memoirs, letters, recent criticism of American literature."

It is this want that a committee* of Bryn Mawr Alumnae proposes to meet, by sending to the Sorbonne, in the name of Bryn Mawr College, a library of modern American books, and by establishing a small endowment with which to purchase new publications from year to year. In this way the best that America produces will find its place, as soon as we recognize its value, on the shelves of the Sorbonne. Young France will be able to know us at first hand, as we develop year by year, and research students of the future will have occasion to judge the literary flair of Bryn Mawr's successive committees on books for the Sorbonne.

The value of the plan, from the point of view of international relations, and its permanent quality have appealed to the Alumnae Committee in charge of the funds of the Bryn Mawr Service Corps, and it

has voted \$2000 towards the Sorbonne endowment. If Alumnae, in general, will support the plan and subscribe the \$3000 needed to complete the endowment, and the \$2000 required for the initial purchase, the gift will really come, as the committee hopes it may, from Bryn Mawr women, and will be an expression not only of admiration for what the Sorbonne stands for in the world of scholarship, but of gratitude for the welcome, help and inspiration that Bryn Mawr students in the past have found there. As the years go on, and the number of our young scholars who study at the Sorbonne increases, Bryn Mawr will become more and more her debtor.*

ANNOUNCEMENT

In answer to a request from the American Committee for Devastated France, the BULLETIN takes pleasure in printing the following message of appeal to college women for service overseas.

A LAST CALL TO OVERSEAS SERVICE.

It is not universally known that an opportunity for work in the devastated regions of France is still open to women. Miss Anne Morgan, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the organization, has recently returned from France, and tells us that the conditions in the Department of the Aisne are still desperate and that the American Committee must stand by the suffering population of its two hundred villages until such time as the French Government can take over the expense of their work. She is appealing to the American public for funds for carrying on the work until at least April, 1922. She is also appealing to the American women to come and work. Workers of many types are needed in France, but the most crying need

*Eunice Schenck, Chairman; Lucy Donnelly, Gertrude Ely, Margaret Ayer Barnes.

*Contributions to the fund and pledges payable on or before January 1st, 1922, may be sent to E. M. Schenck, Low Buildings, Bryn Mawr.

of all is for girls who can drive Ford cars, and who will carry out supplies and comforts over the roads of the Chemin des Dames and up the slopes of Coucy hill to a brave and suffering population.

The requirements for this service are: sufficient mechanical knowledge to keep up the car, change tires and make minor repairs on the road, a practical working knowledge of French, which is quickly increased by work in the field; the willingness to go for six months to France, and to pay all expenses except for quarters, which are furnished by the Committee. The quarters are comfortable and food is good and nourishing. A thousand dollars easily cover six months' expenses, including ocean passage.

Applicants must come to New York and pass a test, which is given without charge in a private garage, and which requires three half days of time. The test is conducted by women who have served in France with the organization, and they will aid and instruct the chauffeur in every way possible before she sails. The Chairman of the Motor Service Committee is Miss Miriam Blagden, who can be reached at the headquarters of the American Committee, 16 East 39th Street, New York.

A recent editorial in the *New York Times* concludes as follows:

"Thanks to this benefaction, there will be in more than a hundred Aisne villages a little something of Christmas. Thanks to these efforts, the people of the wilderness have not heard that there are some Americans who make a point of forgetting about the war. The chances are that somewhere on a cold French road this afternoon an American girl will be down on her knees mending a tire. She will be working fast in the gathering twilight because a sick child in the next village lies waiting to be carried to the hospital at Soissons. If you could somehow manage to reach her with the news that such war work as hers has lost the first fine bloom of its modishness, it would be interesting to hear her comment. But probably she would be too busy to listen to you."

Six months of service in the American Committee is the most fitting tribute that can be paid to that vast silent "army of occupation" who lie in serried ranks in foreign soil, the seventy-five thousand American boys who died for France and for America.

CORRESPONDENCE

The following letter to 1910 from Lucie Reichenbach Taylor is published in part by the BULLETIN through the courtesy of the class editor.

I sailed September 18, 1918, from Quebec as a representative of the Bryn Mawr Service Corps, on the little British munition ship "Abinsi," with about 120 other Red Crossers. Our passage was interesting, with the cubist-colored convoy, but uneventful, and after landing in Bristol we went straight to Paris.

After two weeks of waiting, sight-seeing among old chateaux and beginning to doubt the possibilities of my usefulness, I was transferred to the Hospital Hut Department and sent to Le Mans, to Camp Hospital 52, where I began to make up for lost time. There was one other girl, and we ran a little Commissary in the

partitioned-off end of a mess barracks. There was a dirt floor, muslin windows and enough space for one-fiftieth of our customers, who consisted of hospital personnel, transient truck drivers, patients in all stages of illness and all disgruntled at being so far in the rear and needing cheerfulness as badly as any group that could have been found in the A. E. F.

As we began to get enough supplies from headquarters we made regular daily distributions of tobacco, toilet articles, sweaters, socks, candy and chewing gum in the wards. The contagious diseases, meningitis, pneumonia, convalescent, typhoid and prisoners' wards fell to my lot, also mumps, if I remember them all correctly, and while they do not sound as interesting as the wards full of boys wounded at the front, I can assure you

that they needed the help and cheering of "Miss Red Cross," as they called us, just as much and sometimes more, for they were a very discouraged lot generally.

A couple of months after the armistice we broadened the scope of our activities by getting a real hut, with kitchen, where we served coffee and chocolate and a "home brew" of our own called punch (made of army plum jam, lemon and hot water, very much liked by the men) to about six or seven hundred every afternoon. We also had a primitive stage from which occasional regimental shows held forth or a Y. M. C. A. entertainment. And we acquired three helpers and a circulating library, which was very circulating, as most of the volumes that came back into it were not the same ones that went out. Through the winter and spring we had the big job of trying to hold off the homesickness of the boys who "wanted to go home."

On the 1st of April I went on leave to Verdun to visit a French acquaintance, and got so interested in the relief work begun there for the returning refugees by the French Government Committee that I demobilized and stayed on there as a civilian volunteer to help in the "vestiaire" with the distribution of supplies.

Our supplies in the vestiaire were mostly American Red Cross, and we provided a steady stream of people all day with everything, from wooden shoes to black sateen pinafores, army shirts and muslin sheets, with an occasional can of prunes for variety.

We really sold them at nominal cost, so that all would feel free to come, for the extremely poor who would accept charity were not the only or always the greatest sufferers in the destruction of the towns. I lived very much like the refugees in a ruin whose windows were patched with paper, and with remains of furniture dragged up from the poilu's shelters in the fortress-like cellars. In April there were 400 civilians returned, with 14,000 German prisoners cleaning the debris from the ruins, and many Russian soldiers who had been German prisoners left behind in the retreat. There were as many American soldiers quartered round about, and more French, of course, so the

street scenes of Verdun at that time were simply a kaleidoscope of uniforms. There was no store except one co-operative food store. We ate at the French officers' mess barracks. The food was good, but the bread made in the underground citadel by German prisoners could not by law be sold until a week or more old, which resulted in an efficient system of rationing.

During the two months I stayed at Verdun 20,000 civilians returned, though there were not houses enough left for half that many. They lived in patched corners of ruins, barracks and cellars, opened stores and shops so that in June one could buy anything from dry goods to chocolates, and could even patronize a Parisian hair-dresser. A hotel opened somehow, and there were restaurants at nearly every corner whether there was a building there or not. Walls were patched or propped, even when a shell-hole twenty feet across seemed to threaten the existence of every one near, and the impossible occurred, life had begun again where there had been nothing.

I returned home in July, 1919, when the French Committee was willing to pay needy war widows to do the work we had been doing.

A FORMAL PROTEST

May I say once more, and, if possible, more forcibly than the last time—I am tired of being referred to as a Bryn Mawrtyr! I feel very strongly on the subject. My idea of a martyr is one who sits supinely and allows things to go as they will. My idea of a Bryn Mawr girl is one who tries to change things for the better with all the force of her character backed by her trained intelligence.

Please, then, I beg of you, let us not any longer be Bryn Mawrtyrs, but let us, on the other hand, put our shoulders to the wheel, fling our colors to the breeze, let not our right arm cleave to the roof of our mouth, but plow our way onward following the ball, and, taking the reins in our hands, at the same time carefully holding the bit in our teeth, climb into the wagon that we have previously hitched to the well-known star and roll triumphantly on our way as

Bryn Mawrtians.

VIRGINIA JONES, '11.

BRYN MAWR AUTHORS AND THEIR BOOKS

RIISING ABOVE THE RUINS IN FRANCE

By Corinna Haven Smith and Caroline R. Hill

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

As its title indicates, "Rising Above the Ruins in France" deals with France after the termination of hostilities. But the fervent enthusiasm of the authors and the courageous struggles they record recall the purer emotions of the days of actual fighting, when we were all heroes and saints, drinking divine draughts of self-congratulation and only the Boche was vile. From the slough of post-war disillusionment into which the world has fallen, it is often hard to see the peaks of idealism and self-sacrifice, which ardent spirits were wont to storm and those less ardent to negotiate after the manner of Dr. Cook. The Dr. Cooks—their insincerity exposed—are all too plain to the jaundiced vision of today, but the peaks themselves begin to waver and dissolve in recollection like a desert mirage. Such faint-hearted reflections must surely point to some sort of blindness in those that indulge them, for Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Hill have had eyes to find idealism and unselfishness abroad in the land, nor were they too cynical to respond to it. In their unpretentious account of the efforts of the French population of the devastated Northern area to re-establish itself, they tell a tale of ill-fortune bravely met by simple folk, which can give comforting assurance to those of pessimistic mind, that the virtue and valor called forth by the war was neither spurious nor temporary, but is as active as ever—although less advertised—in the hearts of men.

More specifically, the book calls attention to one of the inevitable tragedies of the war. Together with the permanently disabled soldier, the situation of the disabled, devastated town is the most pitiable. Though they merit his greatest sympathy and support, the average citizen can not keep them in his mind and heart for very long after the war fever has cooled in his veins. After a brief period of flattery and

attention, he leaves them to carry on their grim struggle for life with little or no encouragement—forgotten for the most part or only occasionally remembered as a rather uncomfortable burden on the community. It is well that books like "Rising Above the Ruins" should be written to help bring home to the unscathed the gigantic task a portion of the world's population is struggling with at this very moment. To hear vaguely that the city of Rheims is being restored gives no notion of the actual appalling labor of removing the ruins of an entire city, stone by stone, and reconstructing another upon the clearing. Mrs. Smith points out the separate stones, the piled debris, the broken individual lives, the wrecked homes that one by one must be set up again in that slow, painful process covered by the cold term Reconstruction.

Through its simplicity and directness her report of what has been done up to now all through the devastated regions—not only in rebuilding houses, starting factories and agricultural operations, but in promoting child-welfare and tuberculosis-prevention work—can hardly fail to make a deep impression even on the casual reader. It brings to the ears with a new meaning a faint, clear echo of the old heroic battle cry, "Debout les Alliés, pour les vivants et la France immortelle!"

TRANSLATIONS

Romance of the Rabbit, by Francis Jammes, published by Nicholas L. Brown, New York, has been translated from the French by Gladys Edgerton, '12, with a short preface on the art of Francis Jammes, contributed by Miss Edgerton.

The Editor welcomes all notices of books, pamphlets or articles written by the Alumnae and would appreciate receiving a copy for review in the BULLETIN. If permitted, she will gladly contribute this copy to the library after it has been enjoyed for a time on the table in the Alumnae Office.



VARSITY TEAM 1920

CAMPUS NOTES

Holly and Mistletoe

At Bryn Mawr it is no longer true that Christmas comes but once a year. Long before the rest of the world has begun to enjoy the pleasures that the holidays bring, we have had our own spicy season of Yuletide festivity, culminating, as tradition dictates, with the "fancy dress ball" in Pembroke the night before vacation. This year nearly everyone had a finger in some Christmas pie. Santa Claus let us fill stockings for the children at the Spring Street Settlement, Kensington Light House and some of the negro schools in the South. Ninety-four beautiful dolls, given by the father of one of the students, were dressed. There were baby dolls and brides, princesses and peasantry, "Rosey from Dublin and Susette from France" in the Doll Exhibition in the Christian Association Library. On the Friday evening before vacation the maids gave their Christmas party to teachers of the Maids' Sunday

Schools and Night School. A great deal of talent was revealed in the program. "Too Much Bobby," an amusing one-act play, coached by Vinton Liddell, '22, was the first feature, and brought forth enthusiastic applause from the audience. Special Christmas music and a sermon by Dean Brown, of Yale, drew a record congregation to the Christmas service on December 19th. The Chapel was effectively decorated with masses of holly. Monday evening, with reports finished and trunks checked, we threw dull care to the winds and entered into the Christmas revels. Merion began the festivity with a tea dance in the afternoon. In Radnor and Denbigh the Yuletide customs of Merrie England were revived, and lord and lady, page and peasant, reveled with Pierrots and fairies and vagabonds. Rockefeller was entertained by a skit, in which members of each class took part. But sooner or later everyone joined the merry-makers

in Pembroke to witness "The Defective Detective," a skit which the Freshmen presented, to dance and to wish everyone a "Merrie Christmas." It was nearly half-past ten when the orchestra paused and everyone flocked to the windows to listen to the carols which the choir, bundled up against the cold, were singing under the arch, and had been singing all evening at the Deanery and the various faculty houses and halls.

The Connecting Links

Absorbing as college life is, we do not allow ourselves to lose connection with the outside world. Each Monday evening Dr. Fenwick's talks in the Chapel on Current Events draw a good audience. In the interests of the Chinese famine sufferers a rally was held on December 18th, at which President Thomas, Mrs. Smith, Dr. Fenwick and Nyok Zoe Dong, a Chinese graduate student, spoke on different phases of the situation. American relations with the Japanese immigrant were taken up in a debate by members of the World Citizenship Committee and the Debating Club. The understanding of art has been making real progress in the last two years under the influence of two new and progressive organizations, the Reeling and Writhing Club and the Art Club. Mr. Robert Frost has given two of the four

scheduled talks on writing poetry to "Writers." Under the auspices of the Art Club, Miss Violet Oakley gave an illustrated lecture on illumination, of which an account was published in several Philadelphia papers, with a history of the founding and function of the Art Club at Bryn Mawr.

In the Halls

A long-cherished undergraduate dream has been fulfilled with the presentation of a Victrola to each hall by President Thomas. The half hour between dinner and quiet-hour is the only time at which they may be played, and they have already proved the source of a great deal of enjoyment.

Athletic Notes

An exhibition in fencing by Mr. Leonardo Terrone awakened a keen interest in that time-honored accomplishment, and Mr. Terrone now holds classes at college, ten lessons for \$20. Unique among hockey games was the match between the News and the Review. The line-up showed players who in their day had starred on the Varsity forward line playing goal, and the best of sixth team goals put in as wing. The snowstorm in the middle of the first half added just the right touch. The News won; the Review Board is perhaps too purely æsthetic.

FACULTY NOTES

Former students of Dr. Richard Holbrook, who was connected with the departments of Italian and French in the College for ten years, will be interested to learn that on December 9th he received the Cross of the *Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur*. The ceremony took place in the Library of French Thought at the University of California, where Dr. Holbrook is now head of the French Department, and the Cross was conferred by M. Jules Neltner, French Consul General in San Francisco, in recognition of Professor Holbrook's service in France during the war and his promotion of French studies in the United States through his works on the French language and literature.

During the holidays Miss King, Professor of History of Art, contributed a

paper at the Baltimore meeting of the Archeological Institute of America.

Dr. Ferree and Dr. Rand presented a paper, on December 17th, before the Philadelphia Section of the Illuminating Engineering Society, on "The Effect of Variations of Intensity of Light on Functions of Importance to the Working Eye."

Professor Susan Kingsbury attended a three-day convention held by the American Sociological Society at Washington, December 27th to 29th, and made an address on "The Relation of Women to Industry."

Dr. Arlitt, Associate in Educational Psychology, read a paper before the American Psychological Association in Chicago on December 30th on "The Effect of Race to Social Status on the Intelligence Quotient."

NEWS FROM THE CLUBS

NEW YORK CITY

The Bryn Mawr Club of New York City held its formal opening on Wednesday, November 17th. In spite of the threatening weather the attendance was unusually large, over 200 people visiting the club on that day.

At four-thirty, the President, Jeanne Kerr Fleischmann, spoke a few words of welcome and told of the aspiration of the new clubhouse to be a real meeting place of all Bryn Mawr alumnae and a vital centre of Bryn Mawr interests. Mrs. Slade, with her usual felicity, expressed the desire of the alumnae for close cooperation with the college. President Thomas spoke last, straight to the hearts of all, and received a great ovation. Her presence and that of so many alumnae seems a good augury for the future of the club.

BOSTON

The annual fall business meeting of the Boston Bryn Mawr Club was held on November 17th at 8 Otis Place. Katherine Williams Hodgdon, '13, presided, and there were thirty-two members present. Caroline Stevens, '17, read the recommendations of the club, and Evelyn Walker, '01, reported for the Committee on Scholarships. After some discussion, the club voted to raise this year a Freshman scholarship of \$500.00 to be given to a student who needed financial aid. Eleanor Hooper Jones, '01, appealed for non-resident memberships to the A. C. A., and at the end of the meeting Emma Taft Knight, '05, gave an illuminating talk on the demand for Americanization, more especially among foreign-born women, and the need for competent teachers. The club was privileged to have as its guests Edna Fischel Gellhorn, '00; Frances Browne, '09, and May Putnam, '10.

On Saturday, January 8th, the Club had the privilege of having President Thomas speak to it at luncheon.

We gave her an especially warm welcome because we had missed her during her absence abroad. She gave us a fresh

appreciation of what opportunities and responsibilities we have as Bryn Mawr Alumnae. Not one of us but felt keenly what the loss of so powerful and single-minded a President is going to be to the college on her imminent retirement, and agreed with her that her successor should be a woman, and if possible, a Bryn Mawr Alumna.

A rising vote of thanks was given President Thomas by the Club at the end of the luncheon, and in the spontaneous singing of "Thou Gracious Inspiration" which followed, the application of the words was personal rather than academic.

In the afternoon a reception was held at the Chilton Club in order that those who had shown their interest in Bryn Mawr by giving to the Endowment Fund should have the pleasure of meeting President Thomas.

PITTSBURGH

The Bryn Mawr Club of Pittsburgh has held two regular and one special meetings this fall. The club will continue its work of providing all necessary clothes for a little girl of eight years, a ward of the Child Welfare Association, and sent to her as usual a Christmas box made up of contributions from individual members. The club is offering for the third year a scholarship for Bryn Mawr for which any student in Allegheny County may apply, provided that the last two years of her preparatory work have been done in this county. Attractive posters showing the Cloister will be sent to all preparatory schools in the county, and active work will soon be inaugurated to arouse interest among college preparatory students.

November 15th to 19th the Convention of the League of Women Voters brought some of our prominent alumnae to Pittsburgh.

Our out-of-town guests were Miss Martha G. Thomas, Mrs. Louis Slade, Miss Gertrude Ely and Mrs. Ross, all of whom, together with Mrs. Carroll Miller, had seats at the speakers' table, but joined us during the evening.

Mrs. John O. Miller, Pittsburgh State Chairman of the league, presided at the dinner, introducing the speakers, who, in order of their speeches, were Mrs. Carroll Miller, Mrs. Slade, Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania, Dr. Alonzo Taylor and Mr. George Wharton Pepper. These were all able speakers, but opinion was unanimous that our two Bryn Mawr women far surpassed the others in the force and pertinency with which they made their points: both of them spoke amazingly well, with ease and certainty, carrying their audience with them by both their wit and weight of argument.

The Xmas Luncheon of the club was held at the College Club on Tuesday, December 28th. There were twenty members present and four guests, three of our Pittsburgh undergraduates and Miss Adair, who was visiting Rose Marsh Peyton at the time. Emma Guffey Miller, presiding as toastmistress, lived up to her well-deserved reputation and the speakers were both witty and weighty.

Miss Breed responded to a toast on the Bryn Mawr standard, paying real tribute to President Thomas, who has courageously enforced the rules in spite of the many pleas to make exceptions, and thus maintained a standard of high and rare excellence.

Eugenia Fowler Neale, president of the club, made an appeal for the Fellowship Fund of the Intercollegiate Community Service Association and \$30 was raised.

PHILADELPHIA

On October 25th, 1920, the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College was held at the College Club, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Herbert L. Clark, the President, presided. Mrs. Richard Francis spoke in behalf of Dr. Kingsbury asking for volunteer collectors at the polls for the Anna Howard Shaw Memorial.

Miss Gertrude Ely, 1899, gave a short report of the Endowment Fund.

Mrs. Herbert L. Clark reported that the William Penn Foundation had not been completed and was still far short of the necessary quota. It was therefore decided

that the officers of the Philadelphia Branch appoint a State Advisory Committee to meet with them and discuss ways and means of completing the William Penn Foundation. President Thomas addressed the meeting. She spoke of her joy in the success of the Endowment Fund; of what it would mean to the future of the college, and of her hopes and plans for the Bryn Mawr woman of the future.

Officers of the Philadelphia Branch for 1921-1922 were elected as follows:

Chairman—Gertrude S. Ely, 1899.

Vice-Chairman—Adelaide W. Neall, 1906.

Secretary and Treasurer—Anne Vauclain, 1907.

Two members of Executive Committee—Eleanor F. Riesman, 1903; Mary Tyler, 1919.

An interesting way of co-ordinating college clubs has been worked out by the Philadelphia Branch of the A. C. A., and should it be of interest in other districts a brief explanation of the plan is as follows:

1. Every member of a college club is entitled to attend two special meetings of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, provided that their club is a member of the Local Council.

2. The Local Council is made up of various clubs, the President and one other member of each club being entitled to attend the meetings.

3. The Local Council and the Executive Committee of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae meet together to decide dates of meetings and matters of interest to both.

Concerning the A. C. A.:

4. Mrs. Horace H. Thayer, Jr., is President of the A. C. A.; Anna Brown, Secretary. January 6th, 1920, an executive meeting was held, attended among others by Gertrude S. Ely, 1899, who reported that a committee appointed to consider the advisability of a political survey of the Fourth Ward of Philadelphia recommended that the survey appeared worth while and that there should be appointed another committee to draw plans and map out the work. The Fourth Ward was chosen because a number of other organizations are making social and housing surveys. No

other similar study has been made, and this study should be educational and of service to the electorate.

5. The College Club has been asked to co-operate, and there is to be no exclusion of workers because of non-membership in the A. C. A. or college associations.

WASHINGTON

From February 1st to June 1st, 1920, the Washington Bryn Mawr Club was absorbed in the serious and strenuous business of "striking oil." By means of a tea dance, a highly remunerative showing of "Alice in Wonderland," and seemingly unending personal canvassing, success was finally attained, and we joined in the general rejoicing over the announcement of fulfilment made on Commencement Day.

The season of 1920-21 began, as was only natural, with a slight let-down in pitch, but with a determination to do something worth while. The first meeting of the fall was held on October 20th at the home of Mildred McCay Jordan, '16.

Mrs. Sturdevant called attention to the fact that few people really knew the provisions of the League of Nations, and that it would be in the interest of general education for the Bryn Mawr Club to back an open meeting with a good speaker from the League of Nations Association. The suggestion was approved by the club, and Mrs. Sturdevant arranged for the meeting, which was held in the ball room of the Women's City Club about ten days later. The address on the League was quite interesting and instructive, and general discussion followed. A Japanese professor from the University of Tokio entered into the discussion, thereby adding interest to the occasion.

The resignation of our Secretary, Elsie Funkhouser, '11, who has taken up work in New York, was accepted with great regret, and Louise Collins Davis, '17 (Mrs. N. P. Davis) appointed by the President to act as Secretary until the annual election.

The November meeting of the club, for the purpose of the annual election of officers, was held at the A. C. A. National Club House, fourteen members present.

At this meeting it was voted that a Public Interests Committee be appointed by the President to keep the club in touch

with affairs of interest, with particular reference to important bills coming up in Congress, and to furnish speakers as opportunity offers.

The result of the election of officers was as follows:

President—Louise Milligan Herron, '08.

Vice-President and Treasurer—Lisa B. Converse, '96.

Secretary—Dr. Ella Oppenheimer, '14.

After the business meeting, Dr. Anna Rude, Chief of the Hygiene Division of the Children's Bureau of the United States Labor Department, spoke to the club in the interests of the Sheppard-Towner bill for the protection of infancy and maternity. It was voted to endorse this bill, and that the Secretary write Senator Sheppard.

The December meeting was held at the home of Miss Converse, when it was voted that the Secretary write to the Consumers' League requesting that the Bryn Mawr Club be represented at the Child Labor Conferences to be held to promote the passage of the Curtis-Gard Child Labor Bill for the District of Columbia.

As there seemed to be a feeling that a purely social meeting should be interspersed at intervals with the business meetings, the next meeting is to be a supper party at the home of Mrs. Herron, our newly-elected President.

We are also planning to drop in, informally, every Saturday for lunch at the A. C. A. National Club.

ST. LOUIS

The St. Louis Bryn Mawr Club gave a luncheon in honor of six of its members on December 4th at the University Club. The honor guests were: a bride (Maud Holmés Young, '13), two brides-to-be (Eugenia Miltenberger, '09, and Helen Stix, ex-'14), two mothers of new babies (Erma Kingsbacker Stix, ex-'06, and Joanna Ross Chism, '16), and a newly-made director of Bryn Mawr College (Edna Fischel Gellhorn, '00). Sixteen of the twenty-six members of the club attended.

Mrs. Gellhorn told of her recent visit to Bryn Mawr and described the reorganization of the Alumnae Association. Ways and means of encouraging more girls from St. Louis to prepare for college, particularly Bryn Mawr, were informally discussed.

ALUMNAE NOTES

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

1893

Class Editor, Miss S. Frances Van Kirk, 1333 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

Helen Hopkins Thom one year ago opened a Community Kitchen in Roland Park, Baltimore, Md., by forming a stock company, of which she is the president. There is a Cooked Food Shop in connection with the kitchen, a luncheon room, and dinners are sent out to order. The enterprise at first met many obstacles, but is now a success financially and is able to have a business manager.

Grace Elder Saunder's new address is 15 Kirkland Road, Cambridge, Mass. She is teaching Mathematics in Miss Johnson's School, Phillips Place, Cambridge. Her son is a Freshman at Harvard, and her daughter preparing for Bryn Mawr.

Miss S. Frances Van Kirk is unofficial chairman of Republican women for the Ninth District, Seventh Ward, of Philadelphia, under Mrs. Samuel B. Scott, '00, chairman of the ward.

Miss N. Neilson, Ph.D., has published a book this year, "A Terrier of Fleet Lincolnshire," from a manuscript in the British Museum. This forms Vol. 4 of records of social and economic history of England and Wales. The BULLETIN hopes to review this in their March Number.

1894

Class Editor, Mrs. Randall N. Durfee, 19 Highland Avenue, Fall River, Mass.

At Ethel Andrew's wedding in December, three '94s had the pleasure of meeting together: Laurette Potts Pease, Ethel Walker and myself. Ethel Walker reports a splendid year at her school.

Emma Bailey Speer writes of her delightful visits to Bryn Mawr to see her daughter, Margaret Speer, President of the Junior Class, and exhilarating conferences with Miss Thomas.

Elizabeth Clark is back at her home in Brooklyn after several years of untiring work as Y. W. C. A. Secretary among the foreign students in Switzerland.

Abby Brayton Durfee's oldest daughter, Caroline, is enjoying her second year at

St. Timothy's School, Catonsville, and looking forward to Bryn Mawr.

1896

Class Editor, Mary W. Jewett, Moravia, New York.

Pauline Goldmark has resigned from the Railroad Commission in Washington. She is one of the vice-presidents of the League of Women Voters of the Borough of Manhattan and is at home in New York.

Caroline McCormack Slade is Regional Director of the National League of Women Voters for the second region of the United States, including New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Eleanor Watkins Reeves is living in Rome, Italy, where her husband is Naval Attaché of the American Embassy. Last summer she took an extended automobile trip through Italy.

Elizabeth Kirkbride spent a month in England last summer. She is now president of the Philadelphia College Club.

Clarrissa Smith Dey is one of the women who have started a tea room in Summit, New Jersey. It is called the Turkey Hill Tea Room, from the early name of Summit, and occupies one of the old manor homes of that region.

1899

Class Editor, Mrs. Herbert Radnor-Lewis, 164 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Dr. Sara H. Stites spoke on "The Consumer and the Labor Union" at the annual meeting of the Consumers' League of Rhode Island, December 7th. She is Associate Professor of Economics at Simmons College and chairman of the New England Educational Committee of the Co-operative League of America.

1906

Class Editor, Mrs. Edward W. Sturdevant, 1627 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Ten postal cards, four replies. Wake up, 1906! Late comers from the former group help to swell the numbers.

Margaret Blaisdell is continuing her work as teacher of mathematics. In 1915 she got her M.A. from the University of Pennsylvania. During 1920 she has acted as Assistant Financial Secretary of the National Lutheran Council in New York City.

Alice Colgan Boomsliter has moved to Morgantown, West Virginia, where her husband is Professor of Mechanics at the University of West Virginia. She motored to Philadelphia last June, where she spent a week-end at Rosemont with Ida Jarret Murphy, her two children and Alice's three making a happy family. During the war she was Chairman of Child Welfare in Champaign County, Illinois, when she secured medical examination for five thousand babies, established school nursing, school medical examinations, a nutrition class and baby clinic and a Parent Teachers' Association. At present her only work outside her home is with the League of Women Voters.

Edith Durand McColl (Mrs. Gilbert B. McColl, 506 Telfer Street, Winnipeg) extends a cordial invitation to any Bryn Mawrtyr passing through Winnipeg to call her up and get in touch with her. She hasn't seen a fellow collegian since 1917 and longs for the sight of one. She is very fully occupied with her three little girls, aged respectively eight, six and four, but finds time to be much interested in the University Women's Club. They have a room in the American Women's Club, where all Bryn Mawrtyrs will be most welcome.

Susan Delano McKelvey is spending a second winter in Cambridge studying at the School of Landscape Architecture.

Lucia Ford Rutter has a fourth child, her second son, Thomas, born December 14th. She spends her summers on their farm, "Pine," near Pottstown, Penna.

Helen Haughwout Putnam has moved from Chestnut Hill to Weston, where she enjoys real country. But all of 1906 who saw her former house must be wondering if the new one can be as fascinating! Her greatest interest is a heart hospital for children convalescing from diseases that have affected their hearts. As she is not

responsible for it she can boast about it and urges her classmates to take it as a model for their own communities.

Irene Houghteling Carse has been traveling to Alabama, Havana and the Thousand Islands. She is much interested in her garden and is writing short stories.

1907

Class Editor, Mrs. R. E. Apthorp, 8 Carpenter Street, Salem, Mass.

Miss Anna J. Haines, of Moorestown, N. J., official representative of the American Friends' Service Committee, has arrived in Moscow. She is the first American Quaker relief worker to receive recognition from the Soviet Government, and she takes into Russia \$100,000 worth of medical supplies. Although these enter the country as "common stores," the Friends will have full control of their distribution.

Elizabeth Pope Behr has a daughter, Elizabeth Pope, born December 27.

Adelina Stuart Walt has been living in El Paso, Texas, but has now gone to California for the winter.

Grace Hutchins is no longer teaching at St. Faith's in New York, but is studying at the School for Social Workers.

1908

Class Editor, Mrs. William H. Best, 1198 Eushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

Theresa Helburn is Executive Director of the Theatre Guild in New York, which has won great success during the three seasons of its career through the steadfast purpose of its directors to produce distinctive plays sincerely, with a regard to the artistic rather than the financial possibilities of their production. A very interesting article appeared December 18th in the magazine, *Brooklyn Life*, New York City, on this guild and the work of its directors.

1909

Class Editor, Mrs. Anson Cameron, 25 East Elm Street, Chicago, Ill.

Eugenia Blow Miltenberger has been married to Mr. William Lee Ustick. Her present address is 5566 Cates Avenue, Ferguson, Mo.

1910

Class Editor, Miss Marion S. Kirk, 4504 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Penna.

Ruth Babcock Deems (Mrs. Charles Deems) has now completely recovered from a severe nervous breakdown which she suffered last summer. Mr. Deems some time ago received a call to the pulpit of Trinity Church in San Francisco, the oldest church in the diocese of California, and one of the largest. But he has decided to remain where he is, in Ross, California, as rector of his present church, and also as manager of the Seaman's Institute, which is now beginning again to do the big work that the war interrupted.

Helen Bley Papanastasiou (Mrs. Evangelos Demetriou Georgios Papanastasiou) is at present acting as Greek translator in Washington, in her spare time studying history. Some day she hopes to have leisure to devote to the translation of the beautiful modern Greek literature. Mr. Papanastasiou is in Greece. Address care of Government Hotel T-U, 246 Washington, D. C.

Grace Branham has given up her position at Rosemary Hall, and is now teaching English at the Bryn Mawr School of Baltimore, 1303 John Street, Baltimore, Md.

Ruth Collins Desch reports herself as having given up teaching, and, like Mr. Bok, simply playing for awhile. She, however, expects to take up teaching again next year. Hotel Chelsea, 222 West Twenty-third Street, New York City.

Ruth Cook is spending the year in a tour of the world. Last summer she was in Japan, and in China in the fall, traveling extensively through the latter country. Ruth speaks most glowingly of the reputation that Mary Boyd Shipley Mills has made for herself and says that Mary is a member for 1910 to be proud of. Everyone seems to know her and to love her. Ruth Cook herself expects to be back in this country in the spring and return to San Diego, California, probably in September, 1921.

Constance Deming Lewis (Mrs. Willard Lewis) was up north with her two children all summer visiting her parents. Mr. Lewis has almost completely recovered from the

serious accident he met with in March, 1919, after undergoing about eight or nine operations. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have just bought a new house at 2108 Gardner Street, Augusta, Georgia.

Annie Jones Rosbrough (Mrs. John M. Rosbrough) has a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born March 4, 1920. Annie says she still keeps up her whistling, but only for the little girl, and her public appearances in a musical capacity are confined to some two-piano work which she and a friend are doing. 2020 South Twenty-fifth Street, Lincoln, Neb.

Jeanne Kerr Fleischmann (Mrs. Udo Fleischmann) spent all last summer in New York working as Chairman of the Committee for Rebuilding the new Bryn Mawr Club House, which had been bought in the spring. During January and February Mr. and Mrs. Fleischmann will be on their cotton plantation in the South. 49 East Fifty-second Street, New York.

Evelyn Seely Jackson has moved to 106 Bayard Lane, Princeton, N. J., as her husband was appointed early in September Assistant State Commissioner of Education.

Edith H. Murphy is acting as private secretary to Bishop Garland, of Philadelphia. 4211 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

Margaret Shearer Smith (Mrs. J. K. Smith) has moved to Red Bank, N. J.

Frances Stewart Rhodes, after three years of exile, is again in her own home, No. 7, The Roslyn, Clifton, Cincinnati.

Hilda Worthington Smith, besides being Dean of Bryn Mawr College, has again assumed charge of the Bryn Mawr Community Centre, and is the President of that flourishing institution. 219 Roberts Road, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

1912

Class Editor, Mrs. John A. MacDonald, 3227 North Pennsylvania Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

Martha Sheldon Hartford, ex-'12, was married in September to Richard Swift Nuttall. Mr. and Mrs. Nuttall live at 5437 Baum Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Julia Houston Railey (Mrs. Hilton Railey) has been elected editor of the 1912 Class Bulletin for 1921.

Jane Beardwood is teaching at the Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio.

Nora Cam is Demonstrator in Physics at McGill University in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Brown (Nan Hartshorne Brown) attended the All Friends' Peace Conference in London.

Margaret Preston took summer courses in Economics and Education at the University of California at Berkeley last summer.

Mrs. Stephen Gregory (Jean Stirling Gregory) has a second daughter, Alice Hubbard, born in May.

1913

Class Editor, Miss Nathalie Swift, 130 East Sixty-seventh Street, New York City.

Clara Bell Thompson has recently been married to Mr. William C. Powell, Jr., and is now living in Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Elizabeth Shipley has sailed for Germany to carry on work under the American Friends' Service Committee. Her address will be Dorotheenstrasse 2, Berlin, N. W. 7, Germany.

1914

Class Editor, Miss Ida Pritchett, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Montgomery Arthers Supplee (Mrs. Frank Supplee) has a son, born in November.

Katherine Dodd, who graduates in June from the Johns Hopkins Medical School, has been awarded an internship for next year at the Harriet Lane Home of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. She is the third member of the class to hold this position, the other two having been Ethel Dunham and Catherine Creighton.

Christine Brown Penniman (Mrs. J. A. Dushane Penniman) is living in Baltimore this winter. Her address is 22 East Mt. Vernon Place.

Helen Stix was married on December 28th to Mr. George Kuh, of Chicago.

1915

Class Editor, Miss Katharine W. McCollin, 1928 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

Harriet Bradford came to Bryn Mawr at the end of November to act as a delegate

to the Council of Reorganization of the Alumnae Association.

Lucile Davidson Middleton has a son, David Middleton, born last spring.

Helen Everett left Vassar last June, worked a month as a factory worker in Cleveland in order to make reports to the Consumers' League, and sailed in September for England, where she is studying at the London School of Economics.

Florence Walton Kelton has a daughter, Frances Sherwood Kelton, born October 11th.

Alice Humphrey is studying at the University of California.

Myra Richards Jessen is teaching Latin and French at the Friends' Central School in Philadelphia.

Isabel Smith is studying Mineralogy in Paris. Her work is in the laboratory of the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle. Her address is care of Mme. Lucien Foulet, 21 bis rue d'Alesia XIVieme, Paris.

Eugenia Blount Dabney has a small daughter, born this fall.

Helen W. Irvin is teaching English and History at the Roland Park Country School, Baltimore, Md.

1916

Class Editor, Mrs. Webb I. Vorys, 118 Miami Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Five members of 1916 were present at a reunion luncheon in New York in December; Emily Straus, who is Court Representative of the Jewish Big Sisters; Ruth Lautz, working for Babson Statistical Bureau; Lucretia Garfield, studying at Columbia before returning to the Pine Mountain Settlement, N. C.; Agnes Grabau, who expects to sail for China soon, and Georgette Moses, doing Vocational Guidance work with Juniors; Elizabeth Brakely, who is doing research work in the Rockefeller Foundation, was unable to come.

Frederica Kellogg Jouett (Mrs. John H. Jouett) and her husband, Captain Jouett, have been ordered from Langley Field, Va., to Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas.

1917

Class Editor, Miss Constance Hall, 1319 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Carolina Shaw, ex-'17, was married on

November 25th to Daniel Evans Taltom, of Nashville, Tenn.

Alice Beardwood is teaching this winter at Devon Manor.

Eleanor Jencks, ex-'17, is studying painting at the Maryland Institute in Baltimore.

Catharine Casselberry, ex-'17, is leaving on January 15th for a five months' tour through Northern Africa and Europe.

1918

Class Editor, Miss Irene Loeb, 5154 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Mary Cordingley is a nurses' aid at the Brookline Community Health Centre.

Marjorie Strauss is in her second year at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

Margery Smith (Mrs. W. E. Van Dorn) has a son, William George, born October 5th.

Dorothy Kuhn (Mrs. Leonard R. Minster) is an Assistant in the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene.

Margaret Bacon is engaged to Henry Reginald Carey, of Cambridge, Harvard 1913. They expect to be married in January and then go to a foreign post, as Mr. Carey is in the United States Diplomatic Service.

Helen Whitcomb sailed for China on December 7th for a visit.

Cora Neely is teaching Latin and French at Stevens School, Germantown.

Gertrude Reymershoffer is in her third year as a medical student in the University of Texas.

Sydney Belville is engaged to William Ellis Coale, of Baltimore, and is teaching now at the Shipley School.

Ruth Cheney (Mrs. Thomas W. Street-er) sailed for Europe on December 2nd with her mother, Mrs. W. H. Schofield. She expects to return about the middle of February.

Marjorie Williams (Mrs. John McCullough) has a daughter, Marjorie, born October 20th.

Olive Bain (Mrs. P. Hamilton Kittle) has a daughter, Jaclyn, born February 11th.

Catherine Holliday (Mrs. Joseph Daniels) is working for an M.A. in the Social Service Department of Indiana University.

Margaret Worch is doing psychiatric

social work with the Northern Division of the Red Cross.

Irene Loeb is on the Board of the Mis-seuri League of Women Voters as Chairman of Press.

Helen Wilson married Dr. William Jackson Merrill in June.

Catherine Dufourcq has married Wilbur Kelly, of New York City.

Teresa Howell (Mrs. Edward O. Hulbert) has a son, Edward MacPerson Hulbert, born on November 18th.

Helen Hammer (Mrs. S. Link) has twins, John David and Christine, born on October 30th.

Laura Heisler is engaged to Clarence A. Wilson, of Germantown, formerly of Pottsville. She expects to resume her study of music soon.

Marie Chandler (Mrs. Edward Foyles) has been made a member of the Columbia Dames, New York City.

Annette Gest is teaching Spanish and French in Penn Hall, Chambersburg, Pa. She expects to take an A.M. at the University of Pennsylvania in February.

Mary S. Munford married on November 20th Lieutenant-Commander Hiester Hoogewerff. They are now living at 19 Maryland Avenue, Annapolis.

Margaret Timpson is studying at the Bedford College for Women, London.

Rebecca Rhoads is at St. Hugh's College, Oxford.

Virginia Kneeland was married December 29th in the Centennial Chapel of St. George's Church to Angus MacDonald T. Frantz, of Princeton, N. J. Both are students at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

1919

Class Editor, Miss Mary Taylor, 165 Lake Avenue, Greenwich, Conn.

E. Biddle has taken a position at the Reed Street Neighborhood House, where Mary Scott also is working.

G. Bailey is at home this winter. Her address is Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Helen Conover is still teaching at Miss Hebb's School in Wilmington. R. Reinhardt is also teaching there.

M. Ramsay is doing some private tutoring and is also serving on the Girls' Work

Committee of the East Central Field of the Y. W. C. A.

R. Woodruff is working in the Junior Employment Service, 1522 Cherry Street, Philadelphia.

E. Marquand is living at home this winter.

Dorothea Walton Price has given up her work with the C. O. S. in New York. She sends word to Bryn Mawrtys that this organization needs "visitors" very badly and would be very glad to have anyone apply.

1919 extends most sincere sympathy to Hazel Collins for the death of her mother. Hazel is very busy helping her father in business acting as collector of rents for tenements, bookkeeper, chauffeur, etc. She is also doing some missionary work in her church.

Marjorie Remington Twitchell's new address is: 12 Pineapple Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Winifred Kauffman Whitehead's address is: 1108 Bigelow Street, Peoria, Ill.

M. Krantz is President of the Packer Institute Dramatic Association in Brooklyn, and taking part in a production of Percy MacKaye's "A Thousand Years Ago" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on February 14th. She is also putting on three plays at the Y. W. C. A.

J. Wright is teaching at the Wilmington Friends' School. She expects to spend next summer in France.

M. L. Thurman arrived home from France about January 1st. She is now in Washington (2219 California Street). May 1919 express through the BULLETIN a most hearty welcome to her.

R. Ray is still teaching at Miss Mill's School in Mt. Airy, Philadelphia.

Jane Hall Hunter has a son, born on November 29th. His name is Lawrence DeForest Hunter.

H. Johnson has taken an interior decorating position in New York with Mrs. Emott Buell at 20 East Forty-sixth Street. She is living at 31 East Seventy-seventh Street, care of Mrs. Renard.

B. Sorchan is doing literary work and translation in French and Italian for the Foreign Press Service.

A. Warner is Assistant Treasurer of the Laurel School in Cleveland. She is also taking a course in stenography.

M. Rhodes is an assistant at the Colored Kindergarten at Benezet House, 918 Locust Street. Any visitors are welcomed between nine and twelve on Mondays and Fridays.

F. Beatty's address is changed to 607 Oak Street, Chattanooga.

Helen Tappan is private secretary to Dr. Thomas B. Futcher, of Baltimore.

1920

Class Editor, Doris Pitkin, 324 West 103rd Street, New York City.

Betty Weaver will be at St. Timothy's School, Catonsville, Md., until June.

Mary Hoag is an instructor at the Correspondence School of the Extension Division of the Y. M. C. A. in New York City. She is teaching French, Economics, History, Business Arithmetic and Office Management.

Charlotte Colman will sail for Europe on the second of March to travel in Italy, France and Belgium.

Alice Rood is studying in the School of Civics at the University of Chicago.

Frances von Hofsten is an assistant to Mrs. Ira Couch Wood, the director of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund for Child Welfare. Miss von Hofsten is in charge of the speakers' bureau of the Fund.

Martha Prewitt has returned to college as a Sophomore.

Nathalie Gookin and Dorothy Rogers made their debut in Chicago.

Lois Kellogg has announced her engagement to Philip Jessup, of Ithaca.

Marjorie Canby (Mrs. Roger W. Taylor) is living at 24 East Springfield Avenue, Germantown, Penna.

Elizabeth Williams is to be married in Brussels.

Margaret Dent is selling children's books at the Old Corner Book Store in Boston. Also it is reported that she has just become Assistant Editor of the Harvard Medical School Bulletin. She is one of the two women on the Board.

Doris Pitkin is taking a secretarial course at Miss Concklin's School.

Marian Gregg has announced her engagement to Mr. Clarence King, of St. Louis. Mr. King is a graduate of Yale, '07. The wedding will be in April.

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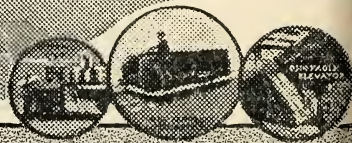
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BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN

Vol. I

MARCH, 1921

No. 3



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VOL. I.

MARCH, 1921

No. 3

Views and Viewpoints

Our Next President

The question is before us—who is to be the next president of Bryn Mawr College? With the resignation of our president, M. Carey Thomas, to take effect in June, 1922, Bryn Mawr, together with some twenty or more other colleges throughout the country, must look for a president. It is a grave crisis in the affairs of the college, and as last year when the college faced a financial crisis the alumnae shouldered the burden, so now is it our duty and privilege to feel a responsibility.

What Bryn Mawr is today is due to Miss Thomas, her ideals, her belief in women and her courage to stand for her convictions. She has given from the beginning her all to create such an institution of learning for women as the present Bryn Mawr, and we owe it to her to select as her successor a person capable of seeing the Bryn Mawr of tomorrow, which may be as different from the one of today as the present institution, with its proposed music school, summer school and international scholarships, is from the Bryn Mawr of thirty years ago.

A nominating committee has been appointed by the trustees and direc-

tors of Bryn Mawr College, consisting of President Thomas, Asa S. Wing, Charles Rhoads, Frances Fincke Hand and Marion Reilly, but it will need the co-operation of all the alumnae if it is to do its work well. It was voted at the annual meeting of the Alumnae Association that the alumnae directors should act as an alumnae committee to receive from alumnae suggestions and opinions for careful consideration. Perhaps the alumnae can co-operate in no better way than to consider what qualifications the next president must have to maintain in the future the real traditions of the past, the traditions which are dear to each alumna, and expressive of the particular distinction claimed by Bryn Mawr. And, furthermore, do we want a man or a woman, a Bryn Mawr alumna or an outsider? President Thomas, in her speech to the alumnae at the opening of the Bryn Mawr Club House in New York, gave as essential presidential requirements absolute integrity, fairness, balanced judgment, heartfelt enthusiasm for women, devotion to scholarship, exceptional firmness, and youth. With these and other qualifications in mind, is it so much a question of a man or a woman as a question of securing the best person, man or woman,

who in some measure has one or all of these qualifications? Although we, the daughters of Bryn Mawr, would like to think that among our number there is one worthy of carrying on the college traditions and of interpreting Bryn Mawr to the world, we must guard against family pride and search unprejudiced for a president to whom we can entrust the great task of formulating and interpreting the new Bryn Mawr. Should our choice of a president fall to one possessing in some measure the wonderful devotion, leadership and vision which has been shown these many years by our President, M. Carey Thomas, we need have no fear of the future but stand ready to pledge as alumnae our unqualified enthusiasm and support.

Let us think seriously of this matter that we may appreciate in a more understanding way the difficult task of the nominating committee and be ready to co-operate in every way possible.

**The Dr. Anna
Howard Shaw
Memorial**

The \$2,000,000 endowment has been raised and within it \$100,000 toward a foundation in economics and politics in memory of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. As announced before, the National American Woman's Suffrage Association at its last convention held in Chicago a year ago this month, voted to make as its national memorial to their devoted leader, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the establishment of a foundation in economics and politics at Bryn Mawr College and the foundation of a chair of medicine at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Although Bryn Mawr went ahead at once raising money for the memorial as part

of the endowment, the suffrage committees had to postpone their work until suffrage was an accomplished fact. There are now, however, committees actively at work in twenty-one States, and the national committee on this memorial, of which Caroline McCormick Slade, '96, and Dr. Susan Kingbury are the Bryn Mawr members, met in New York but a short time ago and planned to raise a great sum of money for the completion of this memorial, half to go to Bryn Mawr and half to go to the Woman's Medical College. This additional money at Bryn Mawr will not be used solely for the increase in salaries, but may be used for the development of the Department of Economics and Politics.

That there should be a national Bryn Mawr committee to co-operate with this Suffrage Memorial Committee was greatly desired, and the two Bryn Mawr members of the suffrage committee hope soon to have one appointed. But this committee can only work effectively if it feels it has the support of all the alumnae behind it, that they are interested, and in sympathy with their effort and ready to help when called upon.

It was at Bryn Mawr that Doctor Shaw often found inspiration and encouragement when the attainment of suffrage for women seemed a long way off. She loved Bryn Mawr. Nothing would have gratified her more than to feel that the great work of preparing women to use this privilege wisely should have a foundation at Bryn Mawr and that the beginnings for women of greater and finer opportunities for service should be perpetuated in her name.

Not only as a memorial but as a

means of making Bryn Mawr a greater factor in the educational work of today should the completion of this fund enlist our support. That "citizenship is the foremost problem before all nations of the world today, and on its soundness depends the integrity and peace of the world, and the nations which form it" is the opinion not only of one educator, Frank V. Thompson, superintendent of schools of Boston, but of all thinking people.

And so when the committee begins its work let us remember the larger meaning of this undertaking and though the endowment is hardly behind us, strike out afresh and enthusiastically help achieve the completion of this splendid and loving memorial.

Increased Rates

It was with great regret that the college found it necessary to announce in January an increase in the charges for tuition, board and room rent to take effect for all students in the year 1921-22. At Bryn Mawr, as elsewhere, prices and wages soared beyond reason and although of late prices have lowered appreciably the cost of maintaining the Halls of Residence still greatly exceeds the budget of previous years for this expenditure. The return from such endowment as invested in these buildings has so decreased as to be quite inadequate to help meet the running expenses of the college.

Our \$2,000,000 endowment went wholly to the increase of professor's salaries. It in no way released funds for other purposes and so, as explained below, some way of meeting the current deficit had to be found.

Even with the increased charges the

estimated budget for next year shows a deficit of over \$40,000 and will have to be cut in the most drastic manner.

Though a detailed account of expenses is given in the Financial Report of the college printed for the alumnae, a copy of which may be secured on application to the alumnae office, the BULLETIN felt it might be of interest and assistance to the alumnae to read the following announcement received from the office of the secretary and registrar.

"We regret to announce an increase in the charges for tuition, board and room rent to take effect for all students in the year 1921-22. Fees for the current year were not raised at the time when Vassar and Wellesley raised their fees from \$550 and \$650 to \$800, and Mount Holyoke raised its fees from \$600 to \$750. The college is consequently facing this year a deficit of \$45,000, while the estimated budget for 1921-22 indicates an even greater deficit unless provision is made at once to meet it.

"The charges for undergraduate students in the year 1921-22 will be as follows:

"Tuition, \$300; board, \$400; rooms, from \$175 to \$550. (The highest rent is charged for a very small number of rooms, the average rent being \$290.)

"Fifty rooms at a rental of \$50 will be reserved for students unable to pay the above room rents, and it is hoped that with this assistance no student will find it financially impossible to return to college next year.

"The college will also endeavor to assist students in financial need by means of scholarships and loans. (See pages 204 to 209 of the 1920 Calendar and pages 34 to 39 of the Calendar Supplement.)"

China and Bryn Mawr

By LUCY MARTIN DONNELLY

IN 1916 a group of alumnae interested in China decided to found a scholarship at Bryn Mawr for Chinese women, and the year following, having collected a few thousand dollars, ventured to bring to America the first scholar, Fung Kei Liu, of Canton, now a member of the Class of 1922. During the period of war and stress the fund piled up slowly to \$12,000, a sum insufficient without extra contributions to support the scholar. The committee now desires not only to increase the fund in order to bring out a succession of scholars to follow the first, but to make the scholarships a center of interest in Bryn Mawr for all things Chinese.

The appeal of China this year in the grip of famine and needy in consequence for years to come, is poignant as never before, and Bryn Mawr's way to help her is obviously through education. China's own way, it might be said to be, for China as a nation all but caricatures a college, with her love of learning for learning's sake, her fabulous examination schools—myriad-celled, pink-roofed, guarded by watch towers—and her amazing rewards for academic distinction. Nowhere, I have sometimes amused myself by thinking, are degrees so romantically honored as they are in Bryn Mawr save only in China.

Bryn Mawr has, of course, more to learn from China in the way of classical culture and the fine arts than to teach her. But she can offer in return modern science, history, economics, the art of government—and a modern point of view. That last is almost as difficult to get in the Orient itself as it is to understand the Chris-

tian virtues outside a land that takes them as a matter of course. I remember always a melancholy little student who acted as our guide in Nanking and perpetually deplored the biology and chemistry he had learned at the new government school there. Never having left the ancient capital of China, he infinitely preferred the formal learning of his fathers. "Why," said he, "my grandfather had passed three examinations of the old schools, the last in extreme age, and could write a letter that only two or three men in China could understand!" For pedantry like that an American college is the best cure.

Chinese pedantry was satirized by China herself this last month in Bryn Mawr in a skit at a supper—Chinese, also, and very delicious—given to 300 people in the gymnasium, for famine relief, under the direction of the Chinese scholars. I say scholars, for Bryn Mawr has now two Chinese women working in her halls, the Bryn Mawr scholar, so called, having brought a friend, a Chinese government scholar, to work as graduate student in the school of social economy.

This last month, also, the College Committee on the Chinese Scholarship, with a view to extending its activity and interest, held a meeting at the house of Mrs. Charles J. Rhoads in Rittenhouse Square, to which were invited a large number of Philadelphians. President Thomas presided, addresses on conditions in China and the education of her women were made by the Hon. Paul Reinsch, minister from the United States to Peking during the war, and Prof. Marion Parris Smith. To close the Chinese

graduate student read a little paper on the value of an American education to her that pointed a most accomplished moral to the tale. At the tea following the meeting, many of the guests joined the committee, pledging with their interest for China \$10 yearly in support of the scholarship.

The plan is to form a committee of 100, with the \$10 pledge as tax for

the scholarship, to promote in all ways China-American aid and sympathy. It is earnestly hoped that Bryn Mawr alumnae will be interested to join and the committee transform itself from 100 to 1000.* In Oriental metaphor, it should be added, the correct number would be 10,000.

*Pledges and contributions should be sent to the treasurer of the committee, Mary Peirce, Haverford, Pa.

Summer School for Women Workers in Industry at Bryn Mawr College

THE general plan for such a summer school was approved by the directors of Bryn Mawr College by a unanimous vote on January 21, 1921; by a large majority vote of the faculty (over two-thirds of the votes cast being in favor) at a stated meeting held January 13, 1921; and by a unanimous vote of the Alumnae Association at its annual meeting held at Bryn Mawr, January 29, 1921.

In accordance with the provisions of the plan the following Joint Committee of Management has been organized: President Thomas; Dean Hilda Worthington Smith, 1910; Prof. Susan M. Kingsbury, Charles J. Rhoads, Frances Fincke Hand, 1898; Edna Fischel Gellhorn, 1900, elected by the directors; Lucy M. Donnelly, 1893, Professor of English; Matilde Castro, Professor of Education; Florence Bascom, Professor of Geology, elected by the faculty; Leila Houghteling, 1911; Pauline Goldmark, 1896; Emma Bailey Speer, ex-1894; Fanny Travis Cochran, 1904, and another alumna, appointed by the Alumnae Association acting through its Board

of Directors. This Committee of Management will work with a Co-operative Committee in close touch with women workers in industry under the chairmanship of Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. Miss Mary Gilson, superintendent of employment and service with the Joseph & Feiss Company, of Cleveland, and adviser in employment for the Lockwood Greene Corporation in Boston, will serve on this committee and others who are being added as rapidly as the plan can be personally presented to the heads of organized groups of women workers. Mr. Felix Frankfurter, of the Harvard Law School, will head the Advisory Committee.

The summer school has been enthusiastically approved by the members of the Co-operating Committee and by all those familiar with labor conditions who have been consulted so far. It seems to be the general opinion that it is the first time that such an experiment has been tried by any college, either here or abroad and that, if it

succeeds at Bryn Mawr, other colleges will be encouraged to do likewise, and that in itself it marks a distinct advance forward in method by bringing academic ideals of life and thought before women workers in a peculiarly appealing way and also by providing for them a sympathetic contact with college women and a way of making their point of view and aspirations known. Although for many years Bryn Mawr professors and alumnae have wished that the college buildings and campus might be made of service during the summer the idea of such a summer school first occurred to President Thomas in December, 1919, on her eight-day caravan trip through the Sahara desert.

It is proposed to open the summer school on June 15, 1921, if seventy \$200 scholarships can be obtained in time to secure the necessary teachers. The courses offered are in the subjects most frequently asked for during the twelve years before the war by men and women students in the Workers' Educational Association of Great Britain. Other courses will be added later as desired.

The Joint Committee asks the active co-operation of all the alumnae in this important experiment, especially of those who have had experience with women workers in industry. The hoped for results cannot be obtained unless a sufficient number of alumnae are willing to come into residence for whole or part time during the session of the summer school and work with the students in small classes in order to give them a sympathetic understanding of Bryn Mawr's academic ideals.

The following general plan for the summer school, subject to such modi-

fications as may be decided on later, has been unanimously approved by the Curriculum Committee of the faculty, adopted by the faculty with some changes, and by the directors.

GENERAL PLAN FOR SUMMER SCHOOL
FOR WOMEN WORKERS IN INDUSTRY,
BRYN MAWR, PA. (WITH
WHATEVER MODIFICATIONS MAY BE
DECIDED ON LATER)

1. *Object:* To aid in the extension of education by granting the use of certain parts of the college equipment during eight weeks of the summer (mid-June to mid-August) for the instruction of women engaged in industry. It is hoped that by offering instruction in certain subjects to women industrial workers of ability, character and ambition, these women may be better equipped both as workers in industry and as members of the community.

2. *Proposed Administration:* The summer school shall be managed by a joint committee under the supervision of the Executive Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College. The joint committee shall consist of the president, the dean of the college, three representatives of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College, three representatives elected by the Faculty, the director of the Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Department, and five representatives of the Alumnae Association. A director shall be appointed.

3. *Proposed Use of Buildings:*

Denhigh Hall, for residence, accommodating sixty to seventy students.

Taylor Hall, for lectures.

Gymnasium and athletic field, for recreation.

Reading Room of the Library.

(Laboratory space and equipment

and the library stacks shall not be used by the summer school, though books may be lent by the Library.)

The buildings and equipment shall be lent to the joint committee, who shall be responsible for their safety and for replacing all losses and repairing all damages.

4. *Proposed Instruction:* Instructors shall be appointed with a view to their special fitness for teaching in such a school. It is hoped that well-known teachers from Great Britain and the continent may be invited to teach. Members of the Bryn Mawr College faculty shall not be expected to teach in the summer school, and it shall be contrary to the policy of the joint committee to invite them to do so. It is suggested that in conformity with experience elsewhere, instruction may be given through a limited number of formal lectures, but chiefly in small tutoring classes for conference and discussion. Tutors for such classes may be appointed from among alumnae and ex-students of Bryn Mawr College or from among other women specially fitted to direct the studies and activities of the students, care being taken that as far as possible at least two-thirds of those associated in teaching and activities of the school shall be alumnae or ex-students of Bryn Mawr College.

5. *Tentative List of Subjects to Be Taught:* English, written and spoken; literature; history; economics; government; labor movements and problems; industrial organization; elementary law; physical geography; physiology and hygiene; community life.

6. *Financing:* Inclusive fees for each student shall be \$200. Expenses of the school not covered by fees shall

be met from contributions from interested individuals and organizations. No expenses shall be incurred until the funds for the year are guaranteed. The students of the school may be awarded, from the funds subscribed, scholarships of \$200 each to meet the expenses of board, residence and tuition. If seventy scholarships are awarded this will meet the estimated cost of instruction, board and upkeep of buildings, which will be about \$14,000 a year.

7. *Admission:* Candidates for admission shall give evidence as to character, health and ability. They may be selected by the joint committee from women proposed by the trade unions, the Y. W. C. A. (Industrial Section), the National League of Girls' Clubs, settlements, community centers, trade schools and alumnae or others interested in factory and industrial workers; or otherwise.

8. *Organization of Evening Classes:* It is proposed to co-operate with or to organize evening classes for working women in industrial centers to enable women who have studied in the summer school to go on with their work or to be better fitted to continue it during a second semester. Such classes might be organized by alumnae living in these districts, who would also be able to advise the joint committee in selecting students needing financial support to enable them to study at Bryn Mawr College.

9. *Foundation of Scholarships at Bryn Mawr College:* The joint committee shall be encouraged to seek endowment for scholarships, renewable for four years, to enable children of men and women workers in industry to study at Bryn Mawr College.

Department of Theoretical Music At Bryn Mawr College

THE following elective courses in theoretical music will be given at Bryn Mawr College in the year 1921-22 if funds can be secured for the purpose.

UNDERGRADUATE COURSES

History and Appreciation of Music Three hours a week for one year.

(After the first two years some preliminary knowledge equivalent to one hour a week for a semester will be required for admission to this course, such as ability to take simple musical dictation, some knowledge of themes, a "hearing eye," etc.)

The course will consist of the study of the subject and ideas of music as well as of the history of its development. The precursors of Bach, Hayden, Mozart and Beethoven will be studied. Attention will be given to form, style, counterpoint, violin sonatas, symphonic structure. The Philadelphia Orchestra has promised co-operation.

The Oxford History of Music is used as a book of reference for this course.

Advanced History and Appreciation of Music.

Two hours a week throughout the year.

The preliminary course in History and Appreciation of Music is required for admission. Brahms, Wagner and recent Russian and French composers will be studied.

Harmony Two hours a week throughout the year.

Required for admission to this course—a knowledge of chords, scales and keys, ability to sing from note and to take musical dictation, in other words a hearing eye. No college credit will be given for this preparatory requirement. Students who do not possess it will be required to obtain it outside of the college course.

Advanced Harmony Two hours a week throughout the year.

Counterpoint Two hours a week throughout the year.

Both elementary and advanced Harmony are required for admission to this course.

GRADUATE COURSES

These courses may lead under certain fixed conditions to the M.A. degree, but shall not count as any part of the requirements for the Ph.D. degree.

Preliminary requirements for admission to Graduate Courses in Music:

1. A.B. degree from a college of recognized standing.
2. Some knowledge of and facility in instrumental or vocal music.
3. Courses in the History of Music, Harmony and Counterpoint, in general equivalent to the courses given in Bryn Mawr Col-

lege, must have been taken, or must be taken without credit, as preliminary to graduate work.

4. Certain standards of knowledge and facility in instrumental and vocal music are required of all graduate students. Students whose standards are deficient will be recommended to teachers who will help them to meet the requirements. Students who wish to be recommended as teachers of music are required to attain certain standards of proficiency and, unless excused by the Director, must continue the practice and must give at least one hour a day to instrumental or vocal practice without, however, receiving credit for the same.

Graduate Courses: Two graduate courses dealing with theoretical aspects of Music, original composition, etc., requiring together about two-thirds of the student's time.

Students wishing to specialize in Music who meet the preliminary requirements for the degree of Master of Arts shall be allowed to become candidates for the degree of Master of Arts of Bryn Mawr College if only they offer these courses together with a Seminary in Education or some other Seminary, subject in each case to the approval of the Committee on Graduate Courses. Students who wish to be recommended as teachers of music must, however, elect education.

To provide for teaching quarters it is proposed to rent from the Misses Ely the detached studio and the large music room with the two rooms over it forming the eastern wing of the main house.

The instruction is to be in the hands of Mr. Thomas Whitney Surette, who is probably the leading authority in this kind of musical instruction, and an Associate Professor of Music. It is to be hoped that through a gift, a \$10,000 organ will be placed in the chapel in the gallery above the speaker's platform. Under the system of teaching to be introduced into Bryn Mawr College, the choir and glee club of Harvard University have attained high musical excellence and Mr. Surette states that without any more expenditure of time than at present, the same result can be attained at Bryn Mawr.

No credit will be given for theoretical music in the Entrance examination of Bryn Mawr College.

The introduction of theoretical music by the Directors and Faculty is due to the initiative of Mrs. Frances Fincke Hand and Mrs. Caroline McCormick Slade, alumnae directors, and Miss Gertrude Ely, assisted by President Thomas on her return from abroad. The following committee is now trying to secure the necessary endowment of \$300,000: Mrs. Alice Carter Dickerman (ex-'99), chairman; Miss Gertrude Ely (ex-'99), secretary; President M. Carey Thomas, Mrs. Frances Fincke Hand (1898), Miss Elizabeth B. Kirkbride (1896), Mrs. Louise Fleischmann Maclay (1906), Mrs. Herbert Pratt, Mrs. Caroline Slade (ex-'96), Mrs. Helen Annan Scribner (1891), Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Sullivan and Mrs. George Montgomery Tuttle.

Annual Report of the Alumnae Association

Report of the Executive Board

WHEN the Alumnae Association met a year ago we had before us the tremendous task of raising a two-million-dollar endowment. Incredible as it seems, the raising of that endowment is behind us. The Joint Committee went out of existence in June and we are to hear today the final report of the National Committee from our Chairman, Caroline McCormick Slade. To her masterly organization we owe an inestimable debt of gratitude; to the whole National Committee and to all local committees our gratitude is also due. But the work of all committees would have counted for nothing if we had not had behind us a loyal and generous Alumnae Association, almost every one of whom did her utmost to raise this necessary money for the endowment of the Bryn Mawr faculty. The enthusiasm of the alumnae inspired the generous public and as a result Bryn Mawr has today a faculty which is paid quite as well as the teachers in other similar colleges.

Thanks to the endowment organization the Alumnae Association has taken on a new lease of life and the Executive Board feels that, aside from the endowment, our alumnae organization has progressed. Two years ago we acknowledged at an alumnae meeting our debt to the college and to Miss Thomas in giving us an alumnae room in Taylor Hall—a small room on the third floor. Those of you who have seen the beautiful, large alumnae office on the first floor of Taylor Hall will feel with the Executive Board that the college appreciates the work that the alumnae have done during the past year.

During the year there have been no changes in the personnel of the Executive Board, but today has been received the resignation of Katharine W. McCollin as Corresponding Secretary, and Anne Hampton Todd, of the Class of 1902, has been appointed to hold office for the unexpired term 1921-22.

The most important appointments which the Executive Board has been called upon to make during the year are those of three new Alumnae Directors. Again the college

has recognized the work of the alumnae by increasing the number of our representatives on the Board of Directors from two to five, and the Executive Board has appointed Edna Fischel Gellhorn, '00, of St. Louis; Margaret Ayer Barnes, '07, of Chicago, and Helen Taft Manning, '15, of New Haven.

The Board has had to make a new appointment also of an Executive Secretary, as Bertha Ehlers resigned that position in October. Margaret Blaine, '13, who was chairman for New England in the endowment campaign, has been made Executive Secretary. Miss Blaine is now established in the beautiful new alumnae office and will be glad to receive alumnae there and put at their disposal any of the files and records which she is collecting and treasuring.

The Executive Secretary is also editing the BULLETIN. In spite of the vote of a small special alumnae meeting in which the majority present expressed an unwillingness to read an alumnae periodical more often than four times a year, the Executive Board has forced upon the Association a monthly BULLETIN. This BULLETIN is an experiment by which we hope to stimulate the interest of the alumnae in the college and also we hope that a monthly, because of its inducement to advertisers, can more nearly finance itself than the quarterly has done.

The question of financing the Alumnae Association is a burning one. A year ago it was prophesied by the Treasurer that our deficit might approach \$2500 this year, even with our increased dues. The Board is glad to tell you that our deficit is only \$930, and this deficit has been largely met by the generous response of the alumnae in answer to the appeal sent out with the bills for dues.

The need for organization which we felt in the endowment campaign, and the need of an increased budget have brought about a plan for reorganization of the Alumnae Association. This plan will be outlined to you at the afternoon meeting. The Academic Committee made an exhaustive study of other Alumnae Associations and submitted their research to a special Reorganization Committee which met in Novem-

ber. The plan suggested by this committee was submitted to the Association in the January BULLETIN. You will see by that plan that a representative council is proposed, by means of which we hope that all parts of the country will feel that they have a share in the administration of the Alumnae Association and that through the Alumnae Association they are an integral part of the college. You will be called upon also to approve or disapprove the budget which has been proposed by the Reorganization Committee and which was submitted last night to a group of class representatives. By giving the chairmen of certain committees a place in the council those committees have been dignified above other committees. The committees which the Committee on Reorganization feels most important, are the Academic Committee, the Finance Committee, the Committee on Information, the Committee on Health and Physical Education and the Committee on Loans and Scholarships. This last Committee on Loans and Scholarships it is proposed to make a general committee for student assistance. You will notice that, whereas in the old By-Laws we had a Scholarships Committee and Loan Fund Committee, it is proposed now to combine these committees into one.

The Executive Board endorses the recommendations of the Reorganization Committee, and if the Association approves these recommendations, the Board hopes that there will be a request from the Association that the council plan be put into operation immediately as a special committee of the Association, so that it may be tried out before it is possible to amend the By-Laws a year hence.

During the year the following members of the Association have died, and I will ask the members present to signify their sympathy by a silent, rising vote.

	Class of
Elizabeth Hamilton Faconbridge	Ex. '99
Leila V. North	1896
Anna Branson Hillyard	1903
Agnes Hornberger Bowen	1915
Therese Coles Tyler	1903
Marjorie Walter Goodhart	1912
Caroline Louise Nagel	Ex. '13
Evelyn Lawther Odell	Ex. '99

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS.

Minutes of the Annual Meeting January 29, 1921

THE annual meeting of the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association was held in Taylor Hall on Saturday, January 29th. The meeting was called to order by the president at 11 A. M.

The reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting was omitted. The morning session was devoted to hearing reports of standing and special committees, ending with the report of the Endowment Fund by the National Chairman, Caroline McCormick Slade.

The afternoon session of the meeting began with a discussion of the Dix plan for class reunions. The Recording Secretary read the report of the Chairman of the Special Reunion Committee, Clara Seymour St. John. After some discussion it was voted to adopt this Dix plan for reunions at Bryn Mawr. Certain modifications were recommended, namely that classes one year out of college be allowed a first reunion and that classes twenty-five years out of college be allowed a reunion regardless of schedule, if they so choose.

The next business to come before the meeting was the discussion of the Labor School, outlined by President Thomas to the alumnae at luncheon. As this was not scheduled business, a vote of two-thirds of the Association was necessary in order to discuss it. Such a vote having been taken, the following motion was made by Pauline Goldmark: "That the Alumnae Association enthusiastically endorse the plans of the Directors and the faculty of Bryn Mawr College for a summer school for women workers in industry, as outlined by President Thomas and submitted to us, and that we pledge the co-operation of the Alumnae Association to this plan in every way possible." This motion was passed unanimously.

Another piece of unscheduled business was a motion by Caroline McCormick Slade, as follows: "That the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association be the first Association to contribute \$100 a year to the International Federation of University Women." This motion was passed unanimously.

The next business before the Association was the report of the Committee on Reorganization of the Alumnae Association, read by Mary Richardson Walcott, acting secretary in the absence of Harriet Bradford. After considerable discussion it was voted as the sense of the meeting that the council plan as outlined by the Committee on Reorganization be put in operation as a special committee of the Alumnae Association and that the budget plan, as outlined, be accepted by the Alumnae Association, omitting the item of \$2000 to be asked from the college.

It was also voted as the sense of the meeting that the following amendments be made to the By-Laws as printed in the January BULLETIN:

Article 2, Section 3 to read: "Any member of the Association may become a life member of the Association at any time upon payment of \$40 or upon five consecutive payments of \$10 each."

Article 7, Section 1 to read: "The alumnae members of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College shall be elected by ballot of the Alumnae Association, as hereinafter provided, for nomination to the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College."

Article 8, Section 1 to read: "There shall be an Alumnae Council, the object of which shall be to co-ordinate and direct all alumnae activities." The second section of this section to be omitted.

Section 2 to read: "This council shall be constituted as follows: The Executive Board and the Executive Secretary of the Alumnae Association, the chairman of the Academic Committee, of the Finance Committee, of the Publicity Committee, of the Committee on Scholarships and Loan Fund, and of the Committee on Health and Physical Education, one Alumnae Director, delegated annually by the Alumnae Directors, one delegate at large, elected annually by the council, one delegate from each council district, and the chairman of class collectors, to be elected by the class collectors."

Section 5: Omitted.

Section 6: To become Section 5.

Article 10. Committees. Section 1 to read: "The standing committees of the

Association shall be as follows: Academic, Finance, Scholarships and Loan Fund Committee, Committee on Health and Physical Education, Committee on Publicity, Committee on Athletic Contests, Committee on Social Work, Nominating Committee, Committee on the Beauty of the College, Committee on the Architecture of the College."

The motion was passed that a vote of thanks be extended to President Thomas for her gift to the Alumnae Association of \$500 a year for the period of five years.

Before the meeting adjourned the following motion was passed: "That we adjourn until this evening at 8 o'clock to consider the general questions underlying the appointment of a new president of the college and that if possible we submit names of candidates to the special committee of the Directors, appointed to nominate a new president."

The chair announced that the evening meeting would be held in the alumnae room. After that the meeting was adjourned.

Report of the Academic Committee, 1920-21

THREE meetings of this committee were held at Bryn Mawr during the last year. These were in May and October, 1920, and in January, 1921. The results of these conferences have been as follows:

Reorganization of the Alumnae Association.

During the endowment drive last year it became apparent that the Alumnae Association had outgrown its original By-Laws, and was in need of reorganization along new lines. Wishing to effect this change promptly, before the organization due to the endowment campaign was lost, the president requested the Academic Committee to undertake an investigation of the organization of alumnae associations in other colleges, so as to lay a foundation for the work of a special Committee on Reorganization in the fall. At a meeting in May, 1920, the Academic Committee discussed the present By-Laws and divided among its members different aspects of the problem for special investigation during the

summer. Material from eleven Eastern colleges was collected and tabulated by Miss Dimon early in the summer, and the information secured was sent to the other members of the committee, in so far as it dealt with their particular topics. At a meeting in October, 1920, the Academic Committee discussed this material and the results obtained from this study were then sent to all members of the Reorganization Committee to serve as a basis for their revision of the By-Laws of the Association.

M. A. Degree.

In the report of the Academic Committee for last year you will find that after discussion with a committee of the faculty the Academic Committee made the following recommendation:

"Voted: The Academic Committee of the alumnae believes that the M. A. degree is not regarded as a merely cultural degree by modern graduate students and that it has an important commercial value, especially to teachers in secondary schools. The committee has the impression that the more serious work in the graduate school at Bryn Mawr is done by candidates for degrees. It therefore believes that it would strengthen the graduate work at Bryn Mawr to permit graduates of approved colleges to declare themselves candidates for the M. A. As the standard of the M. A. should then be carefully guarded, the committee urges that the requirements be definitely formulated in terms of work, rather than of time, so as to insure a minimum standard of achievement."

At the time of the report last year no official action had been taken by the faculty in the matter. During the spring, however, they voted to open the M. A. degree to students of other colleges and an announcement to this effect was made in the 1920 catalogue, as follows: "The degree of Master of Arts may be conferred upon graduates of Bryn Mawr College and upon graduates of other colleges who shall have satisfied the Graduate Committee that their course of study has been equivalent to that for which the degree of Bachelor of Arts is given at Bryn Mawr College, or that it has been adequately supplemented by subsequent study. * * * The minimum time in

which the work can be completed is one year, but the work cannot be done in one year unless the candidate is thoroughly prepared in all the subjects she offers and gives her entire time to graduate study."

In this statement the specific requirements for the M. A. were left necessarily vague, since they had not been worked out in detail. There are now six graduates from other colleges working towards an M. A. at Bryn Mawr. Pending a more complete definition of the requirements they have been considered as special cases. As is inevitable in a transition year, this has occasioned much inconvenience for these particular students, but trouble of that kind will not arise again.

At a meeting of the Academic Committee with President Thomas and the Graduate Committee of the council, in January, 1921, the requirements, as now formulated by the Graduate Committee, were read and discussed. These requirements will be published in the next catalogue. As a committee which has been keenly interested and, to a certain extent, involved in the whole development of the matter, we feel very happy over the final result, except for the fact that President Thomas makes the foreboding prophecy that enlarged M. A. work will detract from the work for the Ph. D. Of course, we can only judge of this in the future and, while the matter is no longer a question under discussion, we expect to follow the course of the experiment with the deepest interest.

Written Language Examinations.

Some years ago orals, as most of us knew them, were abolished and written language examinations, usually spoken of among the students as "written orals," were substituted in their stead. At present students who have entered on old entrance requirements may offer the old language requirements, *i. e.*, written examination based on summer reading in French and German. Any student who has entered on new entrance requirements must offer new language requirements, *i. e.*, she must pass a written examination in her three-point entrance language in her Sophomore, Junior and Senior years. In addition, she must, in her Junior year, pass a written examination in any one of the following languages: Greek,

French, Italian, Spanish or German. The new requirements are not based on summer reading.

These new requirements have a number of results which struck the Academic Committee as most disastrous:

(1) Under the new requirements very few students study German. In the three classes (1920, 1921, 1922) only four students, presenting new requirements, offered German as the annual language, only four offered it as the Junior language. As a result very few Bryn Mawr A. B.'s in the future would be prepared to become candidates for degrees in the best graduate and medical schools, where a reading knowledge of French and German is required.

(2) From an educational standpoint two romance languages are less valuable than two dissimilar languages, such as French and German.

(3) As a result of the abolishment of the summer reading requirement, 75 per cent. of the members of the class of 1922, who are presenting new requirements, have taken either Italian or Spanish in college in preparation for the Junior language examination. This so often absorbs ten hours of a student's elective time that the amount of post-major work among students is materially lessened. It also results in a frequent choice of Spanish and Italian as majors. In these subjects the elementary work is counted as a minor course, contrary to the custom in other language groups, so that they make distinctly too easy a group.

The Conference Committee, in meeting with the undergraduates in November, ascertained that, although the first two objections had not occurred to the students, they felt the third objection very keenly and were, themselves, dissatisfied with the new plan. At a meeting with President Thomas, Dean Smith and the Curriculum Committee of the faculty, January 22, 1921, the Academic Committee expressed its views on the subject very strongly. We found that very similar opinions were held by most of the faculty present, so that it is likely that changes will gradually be made in the present written language requirements. We hope that further reports in this line will be forthcoming next year.

Entrance Examinations.

During this winter the Academic Committee has conducted a very serious study of the problem of entrance examinations. A questionnaire was sent to 101 school heads and, wherever possible, members of the committee had personal interviews. The investigation was directed toward finding out how far our present system led to getting the best material into Bryn Mawr. As a result of our preliminary discussion of this material we feel that this result is not being attained. The Bryn Mawr examinations are not intrinsically harder but, by their somewhat technical differences, make it necessary that our students should come largely from a group of private schools which prepare especially for Bryn Mawr. The Academic Committee feels that this is the most serious problem with which it is dealing and earnestly invites ideas from alumnae interested in the matter as to what means would be better adapted to selecting the best material from a wider field.

Appointment Bureau.

There was some feeling in the Academic Committee that the Appointment Bureau, as now organized, while most successful in placing the graduating class, failed somewhat in keeping sufficient contact with the alumnae. A tentative suggestion was made that in the new organization of the Alumnae Association, a plan might be made for co-operation between the alumnae office and the dean's office in this respect. The question of how this might be done is now being studied. In this connection we felt the need of a good vocational library at the college, and this is being provided for.

Hygiene Lectures.

At a meeting with Acting President Taft and Dean Smith in May, 1920, the necessity for hygiene lectures was discussed. Since the new entrance requirements, physiology is not offered for entrance, except as a second science, so that there is more need for some instruction along this line in college than was formerly the case. The Academic Committee felt that it was a pity to give lectures exclusively on sex hygiene, as has been the practice lately, and that an improvement might be made by combining

them with more general lectures on personal hygiene. The committee is studying the methods by which this is being accomplished elsewhere, but no report on this subject is ready as yet.

American History and Literature.

In connection with the proposed William Penn Chair of American History, the Academic Committee is now making a study of the extent to which American history and literature might profitably be represented in a college curriculum.

This covers rather fully the activities of the Academic Committee during the past year and it is hoped that alumnae with suggestions along these and other academic lines will communicate them to some member of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

JANET HOWELL CLARK, *Chairman.*

Report of the Conference Committee

DURING the past year the Conference Committee has tried out the experiment of acting as a sub-committee of the Academic Committee, and has felt that its meetings gained thereby in effectiveness. Separate meetings, at which several members of the Academic Committee were present, were held with the Graduate and the Undergraduate Conference Committees.

With the Conference Committee of the Graduate Club, this committee talked over in detail the difficulties that had arisen through the opening of the M. A. degree to students from other colleges. It appeared that a number of graduate students had come to Bryn Mawr in the expectation of getting an M. A. degree in one year—believing that any college degree might be counted for this purpose as the equivalent of a Bryn Mawr A. B. The graduate council of the faculty, eager to safeguard the Bryn Mawr M. A., found it far from easy to decide just what might constitute such equivalents and the inevitable delay in letting the candidates know whether they might be eligible for the degree this year gave rise to uncertainty and unhappiness.

Now that the new rulings have been worked out in detail, the graduate school is looking forward with interest to the development of this new degree.

With the Undergraduate Conference Committee a number of interesting problems were discussed—intercollegiate conferences, self-government, the cut rule (which appears quite satisfactory to the students), winter exercise, the students' building, and the present language requirements, known in college parlance as "written orals." The students have been much dissatisfied with the present language plan, and were glad to know that the Academic Committee wished to investigate this matter further. Their chief objections were that the entire college took either minor Spanish or minor Italian in order to prepare for one "written," while in order to pass the other, Senior year was largely devoted to cramming and tutoring in French.

James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee

FOR the year 1920-21 there were six candidates for the James E. Rhoads Junior Scholarship and seven for the James E. Rhoads Sophomore Scholarship. These candidates were interviewed individually by the alumnae members of the committee before the formal meeting with the faculty members and judgments obtained from their professors and instructors as to the quality of their academic work and their general ability.

At the annual meeting of the committee on April 26, 1920, there were present on behalf of the faculty, Acting President Taft; Professor De Laguna and Professor Brunel, on behalf of the Alumnae Association; Miss Anne Hampton Todd, Miss Mary Christine Smith and Miss Lucy Martin Donnelly, chairman. By request Dean Smith met with the committee. After a full discussion of the merits of the respective candidates, it was decided to nominate to the Trustees for the James E. Rhoads Junior Scholarship, Sylva Thurlow, with an average grade of 85.455; and for the James E. Rhoads Sophomore Scholarship, Edith Melcher, with an average grade of 88.5.

By the grant of \$100 from the Alumnae

Association to the James E. Rhoads Scholarships Fund the value of each scholarship was raised from \$250 to \$300 in order to meet the increase in college expenses. Notwithstanding, the committee noted that the number of candidates was smaller proportionally than in any year since the founding of the scholarships in 1897, and also, that most of the students applying were non-residents, living in the neighborhood of Philadelphia.

This points to the urgent need of the college for more matriculation scholarships to encourage needy students living at a distance to plan to enter Bryn Mawr and take up the work of the Freshman year. In view, in especial, of the increase in fees to take effect in 1921-22, the committee calls the attention of the Alumnae Association to the fact that only by the founding of matriculation scholarships to bring the best students from all parts of the country to the college, irrespective of financial considerations, can the standard of scholarship be maintained at a high level.

Respectfully submitted,

LUCY MARTIN DONNELLY, *Chairman.*

Report of the Loan Fund Committee, January 29, 1921

DURING the year 1920 loans were made to nine students, amounting to \$1768, and fifteen students repaid loans in whole or part amounting to \$1700.

Cash Account

Balance January 1, 1920	\$1893.63
Loans repaid	1700.00
Interest on loans (paid by alumnae)	136.83
Bank interest	46.68
	\$3777.14
Loans to students	\$1768.00
	\$2009.14
Cash balance in bank, January 1, 1921	\$2009.14
Loans outstanding	\$9978.00
Investment (liberty bond)	100.00
	\$12,087.14

Respectfully submitted,

MARTHA G. THOMAS, *Chairman.*

Report of the Finance Committee, January 29, 1921

THE Finance Committee has had a holiday—a sort of sabbatical year—during 1920. As a *committee* it has not functioned, but the individual members have all worked through the various endowment channels and one member was appointed by the National Committee, Chairman of Classes.

The Executive Board invited the Finance Committee, through its chairman, to take part in the discussion concerning reorganization of the Alumnae Association, and several members met with the Board in January to prepare the budget for 1921, for the Association, to be adopted at the annual meeting. Class collectors met with other class officers on the evening preceding the annual meeting to emphasize the value of class organization as a part of the renewed Alumnae Association, and heard the report given by Virginia McKenney Claiborne, 08, on endowment given by alumnae and former students, which totaled \$533,288.34.

The detailed and accurate work done by Mrs. Claiborne in preparing complete class lists is one of the most valuable bequests handed on to the new Finance Committee, and every alumna is grateful to her for having made such an exhaustive foundation for future work. These lists are in the new alumnae office in Taylor Hall and should be consulted by all collectors.

On behalf of the Finance Committee,

MARTHA E. THOMAS, *Chairman.*

Report of the Alumnae Bulletin

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN is the successor to the Alumnae Quarterly and is to be published monthly, with the exception of August and September. The change was made in the hope it might prove a more valuable and interesting news bulletin to the alumnae and if possible, a source of income to the Association. As the official publication of the Association and the connecting link between the college and the alumnae it seemed of advantage to have it published at the college, with the executive secretary as editor. These changes are but the first steps to—

ward the goal of making it a real bulletin to the alumnae, no matter how scattered and far distant they may be, of facts about the college and faculty, the undergraduates, the alumnae and their work, together with all matters of interest at other colleges here and abroad. To help accomplish this an Advisory Board has been appointed, which meets with the editor at luncheon each month to discuss the past number and plan for the new. Lucy M. Donnelly, '93; Edith Pettit Borie, '95; Louise Congdon Francis, '00; Eleanor Fleischer Riesman, '03; Adelaide W. Neall, '06, and Margaret G. Blaine, '13, are the present members of the Board.

Beside editorials and special articles contributed on matters of moment by interested alumnae and faculty, there is to be a correspondence column open for protest, comment, commendation or query from the alumnae wishing to contribute. Also the reviews of books by Bryn Mawr authors should increase in number as the alumnae realize the BULLETIN's wish to be informed and its appreciation of receiving a copy for review.

That the advertising may become a real source of income is a problem in itself. Carolyn Brown Radnor-Lewis, '99, has kindly consented to direct the work in New York, and Ruth Hart Williams, '18, is willing to solicit for us. It is hoped that the plan to insert advertising, especially written for, or of particular interest to the BULLETIN readers, will mean that the alumnae will respond and so not only make every page of the magazine worth reading, but, to the advertisers, worth paying for.

The cost of printing and publishing each number with a circulation now of 2300 copies, amounts to practically \$300 a month, or \$3000 for the ten issues. The appropriation of 50 cents of the annual dues for this cost amounts to about one third, or \$1085, exclusive of complimentary or advertisers' copies. This means we have \$1915 to secure through advertising to cover costs and an additional amount as a further source of income for the Association. At present we have contracts amounting to \$1037. We need the suggestions and help of every alumnae to succeed, but feel it an experiment full of interest and value,

if possible to work it out along the lines suggested.

The editor is anxious to have the BULLETIN reach everyone promptly and so would welcome a notice of the correct temporary (time given) and permanent address from everyone failing to receive their copy or inconvenienced by a delay through forwarding.

Only a beginning has been made, but that from now on the BULLETIN may grow more and more satisfactory and informative is the wish of the editor, who asks for the criticism and interest of all of the alumnae.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET G. BLAINE, *Editor.*

The Carola Woerishoffer Memorial Fund Committee

THE committee has again awarded the annual income of the Carola Woerishoffer Memorial Fund (\$100) to the National Woman's Trade Union League, as a contribution toward a year's scholarship for a New York working girl at the League's Training School for Active Workers in the Labor Movement.

MARGARET FRANKLIN, *Chairman.*

Report on Proposed Schedule for Class Reunions

AT THE meeting of the Alumnae Association last June a suggestion was made as to the desirability of adopting at Bryn Mawr the Dix plan of reunions—or some similar plan—which has already obtained favor at Vassar and several other colleges. The object of this plan is to give to returning classes a reunion not only with the members of their own class, but with all the other classes who were in college at the same time with them. '99, for instance, instead of returning inevitably with '94, 1904 and 1909, who are endeared to her only by association in similar reunions, would meet once with '96, '97 and '98—just the classes which were in college during her Freshman year; five years later would meet with '97, '98 and '00—the classes which were in college dur-

ing her Junior year; and in her two succeeding reunions with just the classes which were in college during her Sophomore and Senior years respectively. Three successive reunions for each class are five years apart, and the fourth is four years later; then the cycle begins again.

The argument for the adoption of the plan is an obvious one: The possibility of keeping in touch with friends whom often we knew as well individually, though not collectively, as the members of our own class. The argument against the plan's

adoption is that it interferes with the traditional and automatic five-year reunion. At Vassar, where the alumnae are most enthusiastic over the working out of the plan, this tradition has been respected in the case of fiftieth reunion classes, which always come back for their semi-centennial irrespective of the schedule!

Experience has proved that the plan is practical and possible; the question is whether, for us at Bryn Mawr, it is desirable?

CLARA SEYMOUR ST. JOHN, 1900.

Report of the National Committee of the Endowment Fund

By Caroline McCormick Slade, National Chairman

THIS is a very great moment for us all, is it not? It is lucky for us all that luncheon comes in a half hour or I should not know when to stop. I shall not read you lists of figures—the report seems to me to be incidentally a matter of dollars, it seems to me an infinitely bigger thing than that.

I want to review with you for the last time, exactly what we were doing in this great endowment movement for Bryn Mawr. It was not our plan, it was planned originally by the faculty themselves and I think I am always going to be a little sorry that we did not see it first, because it was so obvious. The members of the faculty brought this plan to Mrs. Francis, our president, and from that moment it became ours. The Directors and Trustees co-operating, we formed a joint committee, and that committee decided to transfer their authority to an Endowment Committee.

I think every one of us was in the same frame of mind, whether at the head of a committee or just a worker—you felt you could not do it. I should still be saying I could not do it and you would be saying you could not do it were it not for something bigger than ourselves. It was a question of what the college needed and we were ready to step into harness to bring about this great feat, for what we saw was that the college needed a great fund and needed it at once,

My own part I should like to tell you about because it was an audacious thing for me to undertake. In the spring, before Miss Thomas went abroad, she came to me for the Victory Chair—she wanted us in New York because New York is central, to take the responsibility for the Victory Chair. She found us lacking, but came back to Bryn Mawr and the loyal and devoted group here made that chair possible. But the things Miss Thomas said that day stayed in my mind and when autumn came and Miss Reilly came over to tell me that I must take this work I listened to her the way I always listen to her—I knew that Miss Reilly must be right. And then Miss Martha Thomas said to me that I had to take it. I have never questioned Miss Martha Thomas. But the real reason that I went into the endowment campaign I have said to you before, and I want to say it again—I went into the endowment because of our president, M. Carey Thomas, I went into the endowment because she has built Bryn Mawr into this great institution which it is, and she has done a great deal more than that. I know of no one who has gone further, who has gone forward more courageously, who has made it possible for other women to walk out into life, into success, than M. Carey Thomas. It was the chance of our lives to say to M. Carey Thomas that we knew this to be a fact. I must say that in the bottom of my soul I didn't think

we could get two million, and then I remembered the things she had undertaken that no one thought were possible. There is a great deal of talk of the standards of Bryn Mawr, our pride, which is perhaps a little excessive, but when you come down to what it really means, that in the days when sane people really believed women were incapable of receiving an education she knew it was nonsense and set out to tell the world that any standard that was a good and just standard for men was an equally good and just standard for women, and this has gone way beyond the educational and into the economic field.

It did seem to me that we could raise a million, but where the other million was coming from was a question. I have always remembered the things our president has done before. She accomplished the impossible, and did it so simply that it is no task at all for the rest of us to do the impossible.

Our figures you have seen. In less than a year we had our two million and then, as you remember, we covenanted with the Trustees and Directors of Bryn Mawr that we should not allow this endowment movement to stop until we had at least \$2,100,000. I did what I love to do—make promises for you—when I promised the Directors and Trustees that I did not think we could have it by this meeting, but I felt sure we could have it by next June—and then you know we had it last June!

Some of the business men I consulted, men whose affairs are finances, told me when we began that this was a thing we could not do; that even in a college of men it could not be done, to raise an endowment of \$1000 per capita. Somehow that seemed to me the most hopeful thing that anyone had said, because if men could not do it that the time had come when women had better do it. We faced the fact that the Trustees and Directors did not believe it would be financially sound to promise to increase the salaries last September unless we could make this guarantee. The endowment was not to get money, but to raise salaries to a point anywhere near adequate.

We have today in the files of our friend and treasurer, Mr. Asa Wing, pledges and money which amount to \$2,192,000, and we have in addition promises which have not

yet gone through as actual pledges, but judging by Bryn Mawr standards they are almost as good, which makes \$2,198,000 in all. That is an overrun of 9.9 per cent. There is no endowment drive in the country that has even considered doing such a thing. I want to tell you what seems to me significant about these figures. When we consulted the experts who have handled college as well as other drives, we were told that if we could get 50 per cent. of the alumnae to contribute, we might feel we had achieved a triumph. I have today the glory of telling you that on October 1, 1920, we had already gone over 75 per cent. of our alumnae. Perhaps that is the very best of it all. And now with our class collections—the response has been wonderful which the classes have made as classes. We can never give up the idea of class collections because it means a great deal to stand by the honor of your class. Two of the classes have received contributions from 100 per cent. of their members, and it is not just the two classes who left college last—one was the class of '15, one of '93.

We decided because our campaign must be so quick, because we must have this money immediately, because there was no time to spend in studying the way to do this thing, because not one of us knew how, to try not one of the plans that had been tried, but all of them. We decided upon a divisional plan because, after all, if one must work quickly one must work locally.

We met in Miss Ely's house and a learned gentleman, who had had much experience in liberty loans, explained to us how we must divide the country. When we came together it occurred to me that the thing that mattered to us was how did *we want* to be divided—we are accustomed to say how we shall function. We discussed divisions, changed those divisions. We said to all of them, work any way you wish to work so long as you work. We said here is an arbitrary list of figures which you must take if you are to get \$2,000,000. Everyone said her section was queer; it would be impossible to get the quota. So we adjourned that meeting and decided to meet again, bringing in any plan that would total at least \$2,000,000 for the endowment.

When we came together at the second meeting everyone said, "I know we can't get this thing, but I am going to accept my quota because the total is what is needed at Bryn Mawr." I don't know which section was most courageous. We began in some sections way ahead—I think it was in Missouri that they started first. I couldn't choose today what section of the country had done the most.

We offered two prizes—we had no money for the prizes, but we offered them anyway. We said the first district to get its quota—we would give them \$1000. We said whatever section of the country had the greatest percentage of alumnae contributors, we would give them \$1000, and then later we said that whatever class could get the highest percentage we would give them \$1000.

The first prize goes to the one that began first—to Missouri. The second prize, for the largest percentage of alumnae contributors, went to New England, with Margaret Blaine as chairman. It was the most difficult prize to win, and in many ways I agreed with the members of Bryn Mawr who came to me and said that it was simply out of the question for members of Bryn Mawr to raise money in New England—they had their own colleges, we were not known, we were not well organized. No one would take the chairmanship. The last time I went to Boston I said it looked as if we would have to go ahead without them because they could not organize. Then one of the very youngest of them all, Margaret Blaine, said, "If you want volunteers, I am a volunteer," and we made her chairman and she went over the top with the best prize we had to offer.

To survey briefly the splendid achievement of all the districts:

In the First District, New England, Margaret Blaine was chairman.

Rhode Island worked as a unit under Mrs. Francis G. Allinson and Mrs. Ray E. Gilman.

In the Second District Louise Fleishman Maclay was chairman. I will not tell you what I think of her work, but when I went out to other parts of the country to tell them what I thought ought to be done, I didn't always say where I got my information, but I did tell them what Mrs. Maclay was doing.

Here, in the Third District, I think you had the headquarters of the whole campaign. Bryn Mawr is Pennsylvania's, and I think nothing has ever done more to make Pennsylvania realize the fact than the work you women did here to give Bryn Mawr to them. Elizabeth Kirkbride was chairman. Of course, also here at Bryn Mawr we had Louise Francis, our president. She, before any of us, undertook this work, she carried it on; she gave her whole time, her whole energy; she gave an impetus without which we should never have had an endowment at all.

In the Fourth District Amy Steiner was their chairman. An extraordinary thing was done, because this was the first time we made Bryn Mawr felt in that part of the country.

In the Southern States, where there were only two or three or four alumnae scattered over the five States, we asked Julia Duke Henning to be chairman. The financial return could not have been great, but I cannot express the wonderful way in which she brought us home to the South.

Ohio decided to work as a unit. Mrs. Samuel E. Strong was the chairman in Ohio, and up to the end she was perfectly sure they could not do it; but in the end they came out to show that if you are determined it doesn't matter whether you think you can or not.

In the Seventh District, Indiana, Mrs. F. N. Lewis was chairman. There were only a handful of alumnae and their problem was very difficult.

Then comes that marvelous district, the Ninth, that had Illinois in its center; that had Chicago as headquarters; that had Sue Hibbard as chairman. When she was obliged to retire Mrs. Barnes took her place. I think perhaps we ought to say that they had it more difficult than any of us; they took a quota so large that it couldn't be reached in time, a quota that is to go on and on until it reaches the goal, and that is what they wanted.

The Tenth District I have already spoken of, with Missouri as its center and its surrounding States. Mrs. J. W. Lewis was its chairman, but no report of this district could go through without mentioning Edna Gellhorn. She put through a marvelous plan which meant a large amount of money

for us, an equal amount for Smith and for the local university.

Then comes Colorado. We thought at the first meeting we would have to go on without them. Then came the first great contribution, the memorial gift of \$25,000 which Mrs. Campbell sent in memory of her sister, Mary Patterson. Mrs. Campbell accepted the chairmanship for her part of the country, and went out and made Bryn Mawr a factor in those States.

And then California. In the Northern part Harriet Bradford, who is Dean of Women in the University of California, undertook the chairmanship. She told me how extremely difficult it was to make people in California think of the idea of a university for women—they want universities for "people."

In the Southern part of California Mrs. Le Vino was chairman.

In some of the other States we had very few, in some no alumnae at all.

We have had contributions sent to us from our own people in England and France and Germany and Italy, from South America, from Mexico, from Persia, and then it seems to me most beautiful of all—from China and Japan. We have had over \$1100 sent to us from Japan, and the last came just a few weeks ago, sent by Masa Dogura Uchida, '97, with such a beautiful letter, telling us what Bryn Mawr meant to Japanese women who belong to Bryn Mawr and how eagerly she had gone out to try to interest other people in Japan in Bryn Mawr. Could there be anything more wonderful at this time than to know that the beginnings of international relations have their foundation here in Bryn Mawr?

And now there is one alumna to whom perhaps we owe more than to anyone else. All of us were working under her last year, all of us considered it a privilege—the leader, director, head, president of Bryn Mawr College—Helen Taft Manning.

That we would make mistakes we were prepared for and we knew it in advance. The thing was to arouse the support of all of our friends. We started out to raise this \$2,000,000 for the increase of the salaries of the academic faculty of Bryn Mawr College. That decision was made in a joint committee, and we were told that the endowment was to increase the salaries of

the academic faculty, including the salary of the deans. This money cannot be used for anything else. How, you say, can you found a chair if that is the case, and that I should like to explain. If you found a chair for the whole of \$100,000 you thereby release the \$100,000 that used to support that chair for the increase in salaries.

We have at the present time the following chairs which have been founded and special funds:

Victory Chair in French.....	\$100,000.00
Mary Grafton Patterson Memorial	25,000.00
Anna Howard Shaw Foundation, Economics and Politics	100,000.00
Marjorie Walter Goodhart Chair in European History..	108,936.00
Juliet Baldwin Memorial in the Department of Social Research	32,841.60
Silas Brownell Memorial.....	8,300.00
Friends' Foundation:	
James E. Rhoads Memorial	100,000.00
Thomas Scattergood Memorial	50,000.00
Elizabeth Fry Fund.....	13,805.00
William Penn Foundation in American History	26,481.96
1910 Class Memorial.....	20,280.88
Grace H. Dodge Memorial Foundation	101,760.00
In Memory of Helen P. Jenkins	1,000.00
In Memory of Marie Belville.	500.00
In Memory of Martha Rockwell	500.00
Class of 1915—In Memory of Agnes Warren Hornberger Bowen. This includes \$1000 prize for 100% contributions	10,875.18
The Ellet Fund.....	80.00
In Memory of James J. Higginson	1,000.00
Class of 1893—In Memory of Harriet Robbins. This includes \$1000 prize for 100% contributions	6,175.23
In Memory of Andrew R. Week	150.00
In Memory of Harriet E. Gault	1,000.00
Undesignated	1,489,317.62
Sum total	\$2,198,003.47

I want to say how deeply we all realize the privilege that was given to us, how little we could have done it if we had not had the loyal support of the Directors, Trustees, of the faculty of the college, graduate students—over and over again it was the graduate students who came to our rescue—the former students, the students of the college—a wonderful thing was their contribution of May Day; wanting their students' building as they did, they gave their money to us, saying they preferred it to be used for the college's greatest need and not for their own desires—and their friends, the people who care for education, the people who really see that

it is on the women of the country that the burden of educating the country must fall.

The great question of a college is not what it *gives* to its students, but what it *makes* its students. What Bryn Mawr has made us we can prove only by what we do, not only for Bryn Mawr, but for the whole world. I am sure one of the results of the endowment will be to prove that we are a strong, united body of women who are going to work for education in the country, one of the great results that we must go further to see that education is given to the women of other lands; that and that alone, done individually and done together, will seem to me to prove how much our endowment has meant to us.

Standing of Districts January 22, 1921

	Quota.	Total. Subscription.
I Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont.....	\$100,000	\$115,219.47
IA Rhode Island	25,000	9,372.26
II Connecticut, New Jersey, New York.....	1,000,000	986,115.60
III Delaware, Pennsylvania	650,000	611,663.03
IV District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia	30,000	48,459.19
V Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana.....	10,000	8,404.31
VI Ohio	50,000	46,621.79
VII Indiana	20,000	10,267.90
VIII Michigan	10,000	10,299.10
IX Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin.....	200,000	200,000.00
X Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas.....	40,000	52,353.42
XI Arizona, Colorado, Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	50,000	41,800.00
XII Washington	1,000	531.00
XIII Oregon	1,000	1,474.00
XIV Northern California	10,000	10,740.65
XV Southern California	15,000	14,444.33
XVI Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota.....		11.00
XVII England		87.00
XVIII France		248.00
XIX China		120.00
XX Japan		1,150.75
XXI Austria, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, Germany, Hawaiian Islands, Greece, India, Mexico, Scotland, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Syria, Cuba, Turkey, Philippine Islands, South Africa, Porto Rico, New Zealand		4,809.14
Special		23,811.53
Totals	\$2,212,000	\$2,198,003.47

Alumnae Subscriptions by Classes to October 1, 1920

STANDING FOR CLASS PRIZE

Two classes received contributions from 100 per cent. of their members:

- 1893 Harriet Robbins Memorial.
- 1915 Agnes Warren Hornberger Bowen.

The National Committee has awarded a Class Prize of \$1000 to each of these two classes.

Class	Enrollment	No. of Subscribers	% of Subscribers	Amount Subscribed	Average Subscription
1889	33	28	84%	\$12,277.25	\$438.30
1890	9	5	55%	26,185.00	5,237.00
1891	17	12	70%	12,424.00	1,035.33
1892	27	21	77%	53,535.46	2,549.30
1893	36	36	100%	5,005.23	139.00
1894	43	25	58%	7,083.00	283.32
1895	36	28	77%	9,217.18	329.18
1896	65	58	89%	23,127.98	398.77
1897	81	58	71%	24,551.50	423.30
1898	59	41	69%	6,766.00	165.02
1899	66	56	85%	38,722.90	586.71
1900	68	61	89%	9,329.78	152.09
1901	90	63	70%	19,600.75	311.12
1902	86	61	70%	11,937.65	195.69
1903	115	75	65%	21,120.36	281.60
1904	95	81	85%	14,034.98	173.27
1905	118	91	77%	18,535.24	203.68
1906	78	60	76%	29,796.40	496.60
1907	124	78	62%	10,142.50	130.03
1908	98	68	69%	12,178.32	179.09
1909	109	73	67%	20,146.50	275.97
1910	78	67	86%	13,136.45	196.06
1911	87	67	77%	10,630.48	158.66
1912	95	76	80%	12,669.05	166.69
1913	105	85	80%	12,630.28	148.58
1914	110	97	88%	15,989.53	164.84
1915	129	129	100%	9,885.18	76.62
1916	104	64	61%	9,302.27	145.34
1917	112	77	68%	37,699.13	489.59
1918	97	62	64%	11,132.50	179.55
1919	121	96	79%	14,254.01	148.47
Unclassified	53	6	11%	158.00	26.33
Total for alumnae and former undergraduates	2,543	1,903	75%	\$533,203.40	\$280.19
Grads	759	117	15%	3,223.74	27.55
Hearers without class affiliation	46	11	0	178.00	18.00
Total for alumnae, former undergraduates, graduates and hearers	3,348	2,031	60%	\$536,605.14	\$264.20

Alumnae Subscriptions by Classes to January 22, 1921

Total for alumnae and former undergraduates	2,543	1,936	76%	539,540.72	212.16
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Appointments and Elections for 1921

As Announced at the Annual Meeting

BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE COUNCIL

Officers of the Association:

President, Louise Congdon Francis (Mrs. Richard S.), '00	'20-'22
Vice-President, Leila Houghteling, '11	'20-'22
Recording Secretary, Myra Elliot Vauclein (Mrs. Jacques), '08	'20-'22
Corresponding Secretary, Anne Hampton Todd, '02	'21-'22
Treasurer, Bertha S. Ehlers, '09	'20-'22

Executive Secretary: Margaret G. Blaine, '13.

Chairmen of Committees:

- Academic: Janet Howell Clark, '10.
- Finance: Martha G. Thomas, '89.
- Publicity: Adelaide W. Neall, '06.
- Scholarships and Loan: Lucy M. Donnelly, '93.
- Health: To be elected by the committee.

An Alumnae Director: To be appointed.

Chairman of Class Collectors: Katharine W. McCollin, '16.

A Councillor at Large: To be appointed.

District Councillors:

1. Mary Richardson Walcott (Mrs. Robert), '06.
2. Emma Guffey Miller (Mrs. Carroll), '99.
3. Natalie McFaden Blanton (Mrs. Wyndham), '17.
- 4.
5. Ruth Furness Porter (Mrs. James F.), '96.
6. Emily Westwood Lewis (Mrs. Joseph William), Grad.
7. Harriet Bradford, '15.

ACADEMIC COMMITTEE

Janet Howell Clark (Mrs. Admont H.), '10	'19-'22 (Chairman)
Elizabeth S. Sergeant, '03	'19-'23
Helen E. Sandison, '06	'19-'23
Eleanor L. Lord, Ph.D.	'20-'24
Abigail Camp Dimon, '96	'21-'25
Dr. Katharine Rotan Drinker (Mrs. Cecil Kent), '10	'21-'25
Eleanor Fleisher Riesman (Mrs. David), '03	'21-'24
Louise Congdon Francis (Mrs. Richard S.), '00	ex officio

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Martha G. Thomas, '89	'21-'25 (Chairman)
Elizabeth Caldwell Fountain (Mrs. Gerard), '97	'21-'25
Mary Ayer Rousmaniere (Mrs. John E.), '01	'21-'25
Mary Peirce, '12	'21-'25
Louise Congdon Francis (Mrs. Richard S.), '00	ex officio

SCHOLARSHIPS AND LOAN FUND COMMITTEE

Lucy M. Donnelly, '93	'19-'22	(Chairman)
Doris Earle, '03	'17-'23	
Anne Hampton Todd, '02	'20-'24	
Emma O. Thompson, '05	'21-'25	
Kathrine L. Howell, '06	'20-'26	
Louise Congdon Francis (Mrs. Richard S.), '00		ex officio
Bertha S. Ehlers, '09		ex officio

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Adelaide W. Neall, '06	1921	(Chairman)
Margaret Ayer Barnes (Mrs. Cecil), '07	1921	
Elizabeth Bent Clark (Mrs. Herbert L.), '95	1921	
Eleanor Fleisher Riesman (Mrs. David), '03	1921	
Louise Congdon Francis (Mrs. Richard S.), '00		ex officio
Margaret G. Blaine, '13		ex officio

COMMITTEE ON ATHLETIC CONTESTS

Gertrude Hearne, '19	'21-'26	(Chairman)
Alice M. Hawkins, '07	'18-'22	
Marion S. Kirk, '10	'19-'23	
Louise Marshall Mallery (Mrs. Otto T.), '05	'19-'24	
Margaret H. Bacon, '18	'20-'25	
Louise Congdon Francis (Mrs. Richard S.), '00		ex officio

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Cornelia H. Kellogg (Mrs. Frederick R.), '00	'19-'23	(Chairman)
M. Antoinette Cannon, '07	'19-'23	
Louise Brownell Saunders (Mrs. Arthur P.), '93	'21-'25	
Virginia McKenney Claiborne (Mrs. Robert W.), '08	'21-'25	
Nathalie Swift, '13	'21-'25	
Louise Congdon Francis (Mrs. Richard S.), '00		ex officio

ALUMNAE DIRECTORS

Elizabeth B. Kirkbride, '96	'15-'21
Frances Fincke Hand (Mrs. Learned), '97	'18-'24
Edna Fischel Gellhorn (Mrs. George), '00	'20-'22
Margaret Ayer Barnes (Mrs. Cecil), '07	'20-'22
Helen Taft Manning (Mrs. Frederick J.), '15	'20-'22

CAROLA WOERISHOFFER COMMITTEE (SPECIAL)

Margaret L. Franklin, '08	Chairman
Pauline Goldmark, '96.	
Bertha Rembaugh, '97.	
Mabel Foster Spinney (Mrs. William), '07.	
Dorothy Wolff Douglas (Mrs. Paul Howard), '12.	

COMMITTEES TO BE APPOINTED LATER

- Committee on Health and Physical Education.
- Committee on Social Work.
- Committee on the Architecture of the College.
- Committee on the Beauty of the College.

Summary of Income and Expenditures of Bryn Mawr College

For the Year October 1, 1919—to September 30, 1920

INCOME

A. Securities

Founder's Endowment	\$21,230.99	
Alumnae Endowment for Professorships of 1909	6,470.56	
Alumnae Academic Endowment of 1910.....	6,934.20	
General Endowment Fund.....	11,127.67	
Justus C. Strawbridge Fund.....	421.58	
Carola Woerishoffer Endowment Fund.....	31,157.18	
Undergraduate May Day, 1914, Endowment Fund	113.57	
Elizabeth S. Shippen Endowment Fund.....	8,428.84	
Margaret Kingsland Haskell Fund.....	5,185.14	
Class of 1919 Fund.....	10.47	
Mary Elizabeth Garrett Alumnae Memorial Fund	5,141.43	
Ruth E. Gentry Fund.....	60.08	
Two Million Dollar Faculty Endowment Fund...	3,453.47	
Russell Sage and Margaret Olivia Sage Endow- ment Fund	15,507.69	
Victory Chair of French Fund.....	1,148.96	
Carnegie Chair of Biology Fund.....	78.25	
Interest	\$3,914.69	
Less net interest received at College...	973.47	
	<u>2,941.22</u>	
		\$119,411.30

B. Productive Real Estate

Income from Founder's Endowment invested in Merion, Radnor, Denbigh, Pembroke East and West.....	\$41,348.61	
Income from Founder's Endowment invested in Professors' houses and Cartref	3,957.02	
	<u>\$45,305.63</u>	
Income from John D. Rockefeller Endowment invested in Rockefeller Hall.....	8,923.04	
		<u>54,228.67</u>
		<u>\$173,639.97</u>

C. Income from Special Funds:*

Unexpended balances of Income, Octo- ber 1, 1919:		
A. Scholarship Funds	\$3,855.16	
B. Memorial Funds	4,191.70	
C. Other Funds	119.38	
	<u>\$8,166.24</u>	
Received during the year:		
a. For Memorial Scholarships (Hop- per, Rhoads, Brooke Hall, Powers, Gillespie, Stevens, Anthony, Simp- son, Hallowell, Longstreth, Ship- pen, Kendrick, Huff, Haskell, Powers, Kilroy and Lewis	6,375.96	
b. Other Memorial Funds Otten- dorfer Fellowship; Ritchie Prize; Rhoads, Chamberlain, Wright and Stevens Book Funds; Swift Plant- ing Fund	860.76	
c. Other Funds (1902 Book Fund; Smiley Fund and Russell Fund) ..	158.82	
	<u>7,395.54</u>	
		15,561.78

*NOTE—In report for 1918-19 \$15.76 was included in Memorial Funds representing income from Ruth Gentry Fund, and \$2,498.90 of the Margaret Kingsland Haskell Fund and \$1,954.63 of the Alumnae Endowment Fund was included in other Funds; these items are now included in Income from Securities thus decreasing the unexpended balances of Special Funds by \$4,469.29.

Unexpected balances October 1, 1920:

A. Scholarship Funds	\$5,487.00	
B. Memorial Funds	4,199.62	
C. Other Funds	131.09	
		<u>\$9,817.71</u>
		<u>\$5,744.07</u>

Students' Fees:

A. Added to College Income:		
Tuition	85,975.76	
Emergency Fees	33,992.65	
Laboratory Fees	\$4,132.58	
Laboratory Supplies	534.06	
Geological Excursions	120.42	
Graduation Fees (net)	121.11	
Changing Rooms Fees	303.34	
Examination Pamphlets	433.08	
		<u>5,644.59</u>
B. Given to Library for Books:		
Deferred and Condition Examination Fees	1,068.00	
Course Late Registration and Book Fines	253.00	1,321.00
		<u>126,934.00</u>
C. Given to Gymnasium for Apparatus:		
Gymnasium Fines		315.75
		<u>127,249.75</u>

Net receipts from sale of books..... 101.57

Interest on College Income invested in 1905 Infirmery, Trefa, Aelwyd, and prepaid insurance, Comptroller's bank balance, etc..... 973.47

Net receipts from all other sources..... 2,351.28

Donations to Current Income:

Received during 1919-20.....	\$12,224.66	
Unexpended balance of Donations received during previous years.....	3,259.75	
		<u>\$15,484.41</u>
Less balance unexpended September 30, 1920.....	2,402.50	
		<u>13,081.91</u>

Unexpended Appropriations from 1918-19..... \$5,274.35

Less Unexpended Appropriations carried forward to 1920-21.... 3,757.49

Net Amount Expended during 1919-20 from Unexpended Appropriation from 1918-19..... 1,516.86

Total net receipts from all sources, expended for College running expenses, from October 1, 1919, to September 30, 1920..... \$324,658.88

EXPENDITURES

A.—ACADEMIC

Teaching Salaries

23	Full Professors*	\$73,378.63
9½	Associate Professors	26,392.07
6	Associates	12,058.14
6	Lecturers	12,760.65
11	Instructors	17,592.10
4	Readers	2,739.58
5	Demonstrators	5,438.79
	Student Assistants	385.70
		<u>\$150,745.66</u>

*NOTE—Three Professors were on leave of absence at half salary.

Academic Administration Salaries(Only the portion of time given to
Academic work is charged)

Paid from College Income.....	\$22,684.35	
Paid from Donations.....	3,100.00	
	<u>25,784.35</u>	
President, Deans, Secretaries and Stenographers (part)....		\$18,320.78
Comptroller's Office (60%).....		3,199.94
Business Office (60%).....		4,003.63
Minutes of Directors (60%).....		60.00
Honorarium Secretary of Faculty.....		200.00
		<u>\$25,784.35</u>

Contribution to Pension Plan

2,063.94

Of which \$1,704.62 was for Faculty and \$359.32 for Admin-
istration Staff, of which 60%—\$215.59 is Academic and
40%—\$143.73 is Non-Academic.**1,920.21****Fellowships and Scholarships**

A.—From College Income:

Fellowships and Graduate Scholarships.....	\$13,225.00	
Foreign Graduate Scholarships.....	3,710.00	
Undergraduate Scholarships	3,600.00	
	<u>20,535.00</u>	

B.—From Income of Special Funds:

Fellowship and Graduate Scholarships.....	\$1,899.99	
Undergraduate Scholarships	3,544.12	
	<u>5,444.11</u>	

C.—From Donations:

Fellowships and Graduate Scholarships.....	\$3,355.21	
Undergraduate Scholarships	3,750.00	
	<u>7,105.21</u>	

33,084.32**Laboratories**

A.—From College Income:

Physics	\$1,415.88	
Chemistry	2,062.26	
Geology	763.72	
Biology	1,200.96	
Experimental Psychology	1,071.25	
Applied Psychology	306.25	
Educational Psychology	361.07	
Social Economy	1,000.60	
	<u>8,181.99</u>	

8,181.99**Library**

A.—From College Income:

Maintenance (one-half entire cost).....	\$6,038.37	
Salaries	9,096.09	
New Books Purchased.....	7,249.65	
	<u>\$22,384.11</u>	

B.—From Income of Special Funds:

New Books Purchased.....	225.03	
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C.—From Donations:

New Books Purchased.....	88.51	
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22,697.65**Gymnasium**

From College Income:

Maintenance of Building.....	5,643.15	
Salaries	4,490.00	
Apparatus	292.05	
	<u>10,425.20</u>	

10,425.20**Religious Services** 2,258.45**College Entertaining** 1,107.55**Public Lectures** 377.30

Subscriptions to Foreign Schools

American School at Athens	\$250.00
American School at Jerusalem	100.00
American School at Rome	250.00
Naples Table Association.....	50.00

 \$650.00

Subscription to Woods Hole Biological Laboratory.....	100.00
Subscription to College Entrance Examination Board.....	100.00
Subscription to Educational Societies.....	16.00
President's Fund for Poor Students.....	118.00
Language Examinations	363.91
Class Room Supplies.....	425.06
Expenditures from Special Funds and Donations for Modern Art.....	121.51
Expenditures from Special Funds and Donations for Helen Ritchie and Horace White Prizes.....	161.07
Bureau of Appointments.....	251.52
Academic Committee of Alumnae, Traveling Expenses and Entertainment	450.39
Expenses of Professors attending meetings of Professional Societies.....	242.33
Supervising Ph. D. Examinations and Thesis.....	76.28
Academic Incidentals	54.78
Traveling Expenses of Candidates for Appointment.....	604.67
Excess of Expense of Entrance Examinations.....	113.94
Excess of Expense of Tutoring Class.....	993.00
Publicity	165.94
Monographs	73.47

Academic Administration Expenses

Office Expenses (60%).....	\$1,744.37
Telephone (60%)	821.20
Calendar, Register and Printing.....	7,322.11
Employees' Compensation Insurance (60%).....	619.94

 10,507.62

Maintenance of Academic Buildings.....	24,808.10
(Taylor Hall, \$9,426.26; Dalton Hall, \$8,282.98; one-half of Library, \$6,038.36; Rent of one-half of Cartref, \$750.00; Advanced Psycho- logical Laboratory, \$310.50).	

Maintenance of Grounds and Fire Protection.....	*6,793.84
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Legal Advice and Expenses.....	51.16
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Academic Expenditures from Donations

Vocational Conference	\$239.99
Appointment Bureau Salary.....	539.82
Monograph Committee	243.34

 1,023.15

Expenses paid by Treasurer

Interest	4,082.38
Printing	226.45
Auditing	350.00
Comptroller's Bond	50.00
Sundries	127.55
Legal Service	250.00
Traveling Expenses	180.00

 5,266.38

Total Academic Expenditures.....	\$310,114.80
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B.—NON-ACADEMIC ADMINISTRATION**Salaries**

Paid from College Income.....	\$12,484.50	
Paid from Donations.....	400.00	
		<u>\$12,884.50</u>
President's, Deans', Secretaries' and Stenographers' Salaries (part).....	8,042.10	
Comptroller's Office (40%).....	2,133.30	
Business Office (40%).....	2,669.10	
Minutes of Directors (40%).....	40.00	
		<u>12,884.50</u>

Pension Plan

Non-Academic Contributions		143.73
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Expenses

Office Expenses (40%).....	\$1,162.92	
Telephone (40%)	547.46	
Employees' Compensation Insurance (60%).....	413.30	
		<u>2,123.68</u>

Grounds and Fire Protection.....		<u>*4,873.41</u>
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1905 Infirmary

Salaries	\$4,880.05	
Expenses	7,042.11	
Interest on amount loaned to complete building..	875.76	
		<u>\$12,797.92</u>

Receipts:

Undergraduate Students' Fees.....	\$3,450.00	
Graduate Students' Fees.....	340.00	
Hospital Charges to Students, etc.....	2,090.76	
All other income.....	649.22	
		<u>6,529.98</u>

Excess of Expense of Repairs to Deanery over Receipts for Rent		187.67
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Loss on operating Yarrow West and East in Excess of Receipts from Rooms and Board.....		1,093.01
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Sundry Items of Non-academic Incidentals.....		260.91
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Christmas Donations		246.16
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Taxes for 1920.....		258.50
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Auditing Financial Report for 1918-19.....		210.00
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Expenditures from Donations and Special Funds.....		<u>1,157.39</u>
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Total Non-academic Expenditures		29,706.90
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Permanent Improvements		7,023.49
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Dalton Hall \$138.35; Pembroke Hall, \$2,286.51; Pensby, \$4,161.15; Tal-y-Llyn, \$187.75; Taylor Hall, \$249.73.

Total Expenditures for the year.....		<u>\$346,845.19</u>
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Total Expense		\$346,845.19
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Total Net Receipts.....		<u>324,658.88</u>
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Net Deficit		<u>\$22,186.31</u>
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*NOTE—60% of the cost of Maintenance of Grounds and 40% of Fire Protection is considered as academic, the balance as non-academic.

NOTE—A detailed report, if desired, will be sent upon application by the Executive Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE

AN OPEN LETTER TO ALUMNAE

At the alumnae meeting two years ago, it was voted that Elizabeth Shepley Sergeant should edit some sort of book or report on the war work of Bryn Mawr graduates. It was understood at the time by the alumnae that this volume should be a personal and humane record, comparable to the published records of the war work of other college graduates. It was, however, to include not only the work of Bryn Mawr graduates overseas, but the work of all Bryn Mawr women at home and abroad.

On the editor's recovery from her own war disability, after she returned from France, she conferred with Marion Reilly, who had the most complete record of war work and war workers up to date, and kindly consented to send out questionnaires. This was done about a year ago, a special appeal for co-operation being appended in the case of the alumnae known to have done important work.

The response has been most disappointing.

Total number of replies received: 189.

Forty-six questionnaires *unsigned!*

Ninety-two of the remainder come from those who did war work in the United States. Fifty-one only from those who worked abroad. Many members of the Service Corps itself have not replied at all, and many others whose work has been equally significant on both sides of the Atlantic have likewise ignored our appeal.

The response has been meagre in quality as well as in quantity. It has evidently been easier to note a few bare facts on a questionnaire than to sit down and write an interesting story.

The editor has a certain sympathy with this recalcitrant attitude. She has not (perhaps) answered all the questionnaires sent her by clubs and organizations. But she submits that there is some reason for pre-

serving in print a record of those great and terrible days when many Bryn Mawr graduates, like the graduates of Smith College, like other American citizens, rose to heights of effort and service which they will perhaps never be called upon to reach again.

So she offers the war workers one more chance: Will those who have not replied, or who have replied anonymously or inadequately, please write her by April 1, 1921, (those still working in Europe by June 1) a personal letter embodying the important points of the questionnaire?

- (a) Organization with which you worked.
- (b) Nature of work (paid or unpaid, dates, etc.).
- (c) A personal account of your work not over 1000 words in length: What you put into it, what you got out of it, what you feel in perspective about its scope and bearing on the war and on the capacities of women. Be as vivid as you can and *send no printed reports*. But do not refrain from doubts of your literary ability. Many of the best replies received have come from non-literary sources.

In case this letter meets with insufficient response, the material already collected will be turned over to the alumnae secretary to be filed in the office, and all idea of a book or report will be abandoned.

In conclusion the editor wishes to thank the alumnae who have been to the trouble of writing a full history of their work. She has found such accounts so illuminating and so fine that she still hopes for a wide response to her last appeal.

ELIZABETH SHEPLEY SERGEANT,

56 West Tenth Street,

New York City.

ALUMNAE NOTES

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

1900

Class Editor, Miss Helen MacCoy, care Miss M. MacCoy, Haverford Court, Haverford, Pa.

Bertha Phillips is sending the winter at 2 Rue Honoré Chevelier, Paris. Last summer she studied painting with M. Victor Charreton in La Sauvetat.

Mira Culin has been for the past two years secretary of the Pasadena Garden Club. Members of the class will be interested to read some of her articles in *The Garden Magazine*, *House and Garden*, *The Overland Monthly* and others.

Susan Dewees is hostess at the Woolman School, Swarthmore, Pa.

Edna Fischel Gellhorn attended the Educational Conference called by Governor Arthur Hyde, of Missouri, January 6 and 7, 1921. On Friday, February 4th, she spoke to a large meeting of the League of Women Voters on the ideals and program of the League. Mrs. Gellhorn is vice-chairman of the National League of Women Voters. She was the guest of Louise Hyman Pollak, '08 (Mrs. Julian Pollak), who is secretary of the Cincinnati League of Women Voters. The Bryn Mawr Club of Cincinnati was invited to meet Mrs. Gellhorn for tea after the meeting.

Marian Hickman Quattrone, with her husband and little son, is spending the winter in Italy.

Eleanor Anderson Campbell is director of the Judson Memorial Health Centre and Dispensary at 243 Thompson Street, New York City. She is in charge of the Pediatric clinic.

Caroline Sloane Lombard is assistant in English at Miss Ransom's School, Piedmont, Cal.

Hilda Loines is a member of the Council of Women's National Farm and Garden Association. She went as a delegate to the Women's Farm and Garden Union of England, visiting schools of gardening for women and also famous gardens. She attended a reception in London by H. R. H. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyle. She also spent three days in Dublin and got out intact.

Helen Hodge is secretary of the New England section of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, and a member of the New England Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Emily Palmer has been interested in starting a cafeteria and rest house for French working girls in the factory district of Paris. She is doing the work here under the American Board of the Mission Populaire Evangélique de France.

Grace Campbell Babson is local vice-president of the County Health Association, and district visitor for the United Church. She has also been interested in the Parent Teacher Association, in its various activities; such as the serving of hot lunches at schools, furnishing a rest room in the grade school, in declamation contests, etc.

Elsie Murray is professor of psychology and philosophy at Sweet Briar College, Virginia.

Delia Avery was married on Monday, November 22nd, to Mr. George Carpenter Perkins, of Brooklyn.

1906

Class Editor, Mrs. Edward W. Sturdevant, 1627 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington.

1906 will be deeply sorry to hear that Kitty Stone Grant's husband died in December after an illness of only four days.

Ida Garrett Murphy is taking an active interest in the Philadelphia Conference on Parenthood. She is living in the Bliss house, Lancaster Pike, Rosemont, and would be delighted to welcome any wandering 1906.

Helen Jones has announced her engagement to Mr. D. Philip Williams, of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Josephine Katzenstein for the past two years has been secretary of the Women Teachers' Organization of Philadelphia, with some 4000 members.

Ethel deKoven Hudson is secretary of the Social Service Committee of Harlem Hospital and a member of the Board of Managers. She and her mother are planning to spend the summer again on Long Island.

Anna MacClanahan Grenfall is touring the United States this winter with her husband in an effort to raise a partial endowment for his work. The Class Editor spent a delightful evening with her when she was in Washington.

The Class Editor extends the congratulations of 1906 to Erma Kingsbacher Stix on the arrival of a new baby.

1908

Class Editor, Mrs. William H. Best, 1198 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Eleanor Rambo is in Athens at the American School of Classical Studies, using the Fellowship of the Archeological Institute which she won by competitive examination in 1915.

Her dissertation, *Lines in Greek Art*, has been published. Last summer there appeared in print *A Brief Handbook of the Mediterranean Section of the University Museum* (Philadelphia), which Miss Rambo prepared while assistant curator there in 1918, 1919.

Nellie Seeds Nearing (Mrs. Scott Nearing) spent the summer of 1920 in France, where she and her husband were enrolled for the summer course at the University of Grenoble. They were accompanied by their two sons, John and Robert.

Emily Fox is doing a great deal of volunteer work for the Society for Organizing Charity in Philadelphia. Last year she spent several months in England, studying conditions there and acting as district superintendent of the S. O. C.

Anna Welles Brown (Mrs. J. W. Brown) writes: "Since the end of June, when I came with my two children and a trained nurse to join my husband, we have been in Constantinople (care of the American Consulate).

"Life here is extremely interesting. We live in Bebek, a village on the Bosphorus, five miles from the city, and half way between Robert College and Constantinople College for Girls. The cost of living is high, but there is an abundance of food, and while some of the modern conveniences are lacking, health conditions are very good.

"Furnishing a house, finding servants and learning the ways of keeping house in this part of the world took up most of my time

at first. I have a club at the Y. W. C. A. now (about twenty-five girls, mostly Armenian and Greek, with a sprinkling of other nationalities), and I have begun work on the children's section of the Social Survey of Constantinople, which has been undertaken by a group of American organizations. I am giving a little time to the study of Turkish, which I enjoy very much.

"In the past two weeks 130,000 Russians have come here in boats—refugees from South Russia. It makes us feel the Bolsheviks are not far from us, but until spring at least we anticipate no trouble."

Dorothy Straus contributed a chapter on "Women in Law" in C. Filene's *Careers for Women*, out last November; and has written the introduction to the Bureau of Vocational Information's *Law as a Vocation for Women*, soon to appear in print. She is still practicing law at 60 Wall Street, New York City.

1910

The BULLETIN, with reference to a note in the February issue, would like to correct the impression that Dean Smith is actively in charge of the work at the Community Centre. Helen Barret, '13, has been director of the Centre since last year and Dean Smith was elected last April to act as president of the organization.

Class Editor, Miss Marion S. Kirk, 4504 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia.

Dorothy Ashton is finishing this year her final year in the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania. After graduation she is to be an interne at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Philadelphia, Cedar Lane, Swarthmore.

Annina De Angelis is acting as head of the Lending Department in the East Orange Free Public Library, 38 North Burnet Street, East Orange, N. J.

Sidney Garrigues Edwards (Mrs. Edward Edwards), with her husband and two children, is living with her mother in Havertford, Pa.

Ruth George is teaching English at Miss Ransom's School in Piedmont, Calif. Her permanent address is Corova Ranch, San Jacinto, Calif.

Josephine Healy this winter visited at the home of Secretary and Mrs. Newton Baker in Washington. While there she attended

a reception given in honor of General Nivelle, the hero of Verdun, and saw a magnificent array of service bars, both French and American. 61 North Franklin Street, Pottstown, Pa.

Catherine Souther Buttrick (Mrs. Winthrop Buttrick) has moved down to the neighborhood of Philadelphia. With her two children, she is living at 218 West Montgomery Avenue, Haverford, Pa.

Elizabeth Tappan has given up teaching for the time being and is doing graduate work at Johns Hopkins University. 1419 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Md.

Julia Thompson has taken a studio overlooking the Chicago River. She is doing considerable portrait painting, and states that she is immortalizing on canvas the tugs that go steaming past her studio window. Lake Forest, Ill.

Mary Wesner has been traveling with an American family, tutoring the daughter for Bryn Mawr entrance examinations in June. She is now in Hawaii.

Evelyn Seely Jackson (Mrs. Lambert L. Jackson), '10, has recently moved to Princeton, N. J. Mr. Jackson is assistant commissioner of education of the State of New Jersey.

1911

Class Editor, Marion Scott, 1214 Astor Street, Chicago.

Through Margaret Hobart's marriage to the exceedingly reverend George Myers 1911 has come into vicarious possession of a deanery. It is in Havana, a location that has its advantages, but being central is not one of them. The editorship of the class news has, therefore, passed to a more available place, and one already well known to 1911.

Every member of the class is urged to send in any facts, or even rumors, about herself or classmates that have a shadow of interest. It is the feeling of the class president that accounts of what husbands have accomplished, unless extraordinary, are not of interest.

There is surely enough news about class members themselves to make up a very lively monthly column. Most class editors are reduced to threatening that if the class members do not send in news about themselves, there will be none, but 1911 is worse

off than that. Chicago, and nothing but Chicago, will be the burden of my song, if no other items are available, until my successor is appointed, which ought to take about two weeks. If anyone sends in any word about herself I shall headline it, but I have no means of ferreting it out.

The first and most important matter for class attention is the approaching reunion. It is just ten years ago now that we were floundering through our last midyears, and this June will somehow, quite incredibly, and not even very considerably, round out the full ten years since we graduated. It ought to be our biggest reunion. Every member of the class should lay her plans now to be able to spend several days on the campus during next Commencement Week. The creche planned tentatively for our fifth reunion, but impracticable at that time, is really going to be in operation, so bring the children, and give them an opportunity to get acquainted with the college and each other, while being no trouble at all to you. If you let anything stand in your way this year, and fail to come, you'll be sorry for the next ten years. Reunions are getting more and more widely separated, the longer we are out of college, and it is no longer a question of saying, "I won't go this year, but I'll go two years from now."

In any case, we owe it to the undergraduate body and the college at large to show them 1911 up to war strength, again giving life and interest to the campus.

The items about the class now on hand are as follows:

Agnes Murray was married on December 28th to Edward Schuyler Chamberlayne at Binghampton. Mr. Chamberlayne is the editor of a Binghampton paper. They will live at 47 Bennett Avenue.

Frances Porter Adler has a daughter, Frances, born on July 10th.

Blanche Cole and Ethel Richardson are on their way to Honolulu together.

Rosalind Mason is a librarian in the circulation department of the Chicago Public Library. She also writes all the reviews of new poetry for the Library.

Jeannette Allen Andrews is in Coblenz, where her husband is stationed, and where her father is commander-in-chief of the American forces in Germany.

Helen Tredway Graham and her husband spent the summer abroad, attending the International Conference of Physicians and Surgeons in Paris, and later visiting hospitals in London. She is now doing research work for him at the Washington University at St. Louis.

1914

Class Editor, Miss Ida Pritchett, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Frank Capel Smith (Mrs. Charles C. Smith), has a daughter, born in December.

Anne White Harper (Mrs. Paul Harper) has a son, Paul Church Harper, Jr., born December 16th.

Mrs. Henry Jessup is teaching at Rosemary Hall this year.

1916

Class Editor, Mrs. Webb I. Vorys, 118 Miami Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Willie Savage Turner has a son, Albert E. Turner, II, born December 18, 1920.

1918

Class Editor, Miss Irene Loeb, 5154 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Margaret Gowell Bacon was married on January 22nd to Mr. Henry Reginald Carey, of the U. S. Diplomatic Service. Mr. Carey was graduated from Harvard in 1913. In 1915 he entered the Diplomatic Service and took a secretaryship at the American Embassy in Paris, where he was during the war. Later he was sent to a like post at the U. S. Legation at Panama, and has served also as secretary at the Embassy in Mexico.

1920

Class Editor, Miss Doris Pitkin, 324 West 103rd Street, New York City.

Dorothy Smith has announced her engagement to Mr. Thomas McAllister, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mary Porritt is secretary to Mr. Merck, vice-president of Merck & Co., of New York City.

Nathalie Gookin is working at the Art Institute of Chicago.

Isabel Arnold is studying harmony at Radcliffe, and is also working under the pianist, Mr. Heinrich Gebbard.

NEWS FROM THE CLUBS

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

In its second year the Bryn Mawr Club of Northern California is, perhaps, justified in feeling that it is a working organization. It has a mailing list of fifty, many of these, however, at a distance of from fifty to a hundred miles from San Francisco, and a usual attendance of ten or twelve at its regular monthly meetings. At the December meeting the club had the pleasure of having as its guest Rosalie James, '03.

At this meeting Harriet Bradford, president, gave a full and interesting account of the meetings of the Special Committee on Reorganization of the Alumnae Association, from which she had just returned. The club then discussed plans for organizing the very large territory which this region embraces. This organization, and further plans for the year 1921, will be discussed at the meeting of the club on Saturday, January 29th.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN S. LAUTZ,

Secretary.

CHICAGO

The Chicago Club has joined with the Vassar Club in forming a study class for Lent. Invitations have been sent to members of both clubs and their friends to hear Dr. Frank Gunsaulus give three talks, illustrated with a lantern and a wonderful art collection. The first meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Frederick Countiss on February 28th. On the two succeeding Mondays the class will be held at the Art Institute. Mrs. Hugh McBirney Johnston has acted as chairman and Mrs. Cochran Supplee as secretary of the Committee on Arrangements, and we are looking forward to the study class with keen pleasure.

CINCINNATI

The Bryn Mawr Club, of Cincinnati, was organized last spring during the endowment fund campaign. It numbers 25 members. The officers are: President, Louise Hyman Pollak, '08 (Mrs. Julian A. Pollak); vice-president, Frances Stewart Rhodes, '10 (Mrs. Goodrich Rhodes), and secretary, Miss Marjorie Rawson, '06. The meetings of the club, so far, are purely social in character.

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President Wilson has appointed an all-American Committee of one hundred and twenty-five, of whom the president of your college is one. An American committee is organized in Peking to turn our cabled subscriptions into life-saving food from Mongolia, just over the Chinese border, where vast quantities of grain are already stored.

The Chinese are peculiarly our job. We have helped them in the past; we shall help them infinitely more in the future. They trust and love us. Their eager young students are in our schools and colleges. Bryn Mawr alone has two. Our splendid missionary schools and the great Rockefeller medical foundation are educating thousands of Chinese in China.

Like every other American who has visited China, I found the Chinese people extraordinarily sympathetic. *They have mind. They are really worth while. We cannot let them die.*

M. Carey Thomas

For the President's Committee

*Mrs. Jacques L. Vauclain,
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BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN

VOL. I

APRIL, 1921

No. 4



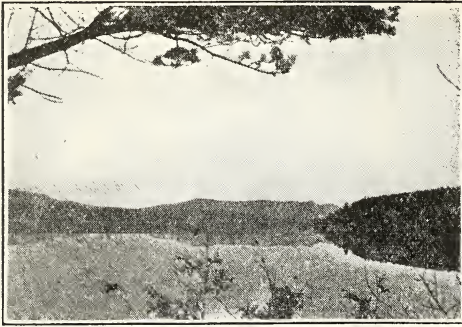
BRYN MAWR NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS

By

Georgiana Goddard King, '96

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VOL. I

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No. 4

Views and Viewpoints

How to Discover and Develop Scholarship

The BULLETIN published a few months ago, an account of the reorganization of grading at

Bryn Mawr. This was undertaken because of the feeling that an A. B. often represents quite uncorrelatable grades from quite different departments, in quite different subjects and that it was consequently almost impossible to select the most promising students in the class with any degree of accuracy. It is interesting to note that other colleges and schools are working along similar lines and beginning to question the time-honored system of a certain number of classes or lectures, finished off by an examination over the material included in them, as an accurate measure of intelligent or scholarly development.

Harvard has, for example, been developing, for several years, a system of general or "comprehensive" examinations, which aim to determine not merely the student's memory for assigned work, but his intelligent grasp of different subjects as a whole; to reveal individual original work, and

the kind of initiative and intelligent comprehension in research, in undergraduate days, that turns into real scholarship later. "To test," as Dr. Lowell says, "*Thought rather than memory.*"

Many colleges give special honors for original undergraduate work in specified subjects, and the feeling among experienced teachers seems to be that such honors are far better estimates of academic work than the regular semester examinations.

Together with the question of greater specialization comes that of greater extension, greater opportunities for collegiate instruction to be given to those not fortunate enough to study as undergraduates. That Bryn Mawr has recognized this need and responded uniquely is evidenced by the proposed plan for the Summer School for Women Workers in Industry. In that this question has been discussed so ably in the editorial columns of Harvard's Alumni Magazine just recently, the BULLETIN takes pleasure in reprinting in part this editorial.

"There is a growing tendency to insist that the college shall waste less time on men who are ill prepared, meagerly en-

dowed, or lacking in ambition, and put more effort into the education of the men of better training, of steadier purpose, and of better minds. The argument runs thus:

"It does not pay to mix superior students with the inferior and treat all alike; for the better are held to the pace of the poorer, and the poorer are nevertheless discouraged by their own evident want of training or ability. All would benefit by a separation of "pass" men from "honor" men, as at the English universities. The common run of students could then secure the ordinary degree, largely on the basis of general courses, open to all and perhaps in the first two years for the most part prescribed. From these courses the better men could go on to more advanced work, done in smaller groups, with higher standards. This would result in a stricter selection of those who are capable of high attainment in the professional and graduate schools, especially in research. It would have also the still more valuable result of providing for the productive members of the faculty, a selected group of disciples. That highest and most difficult function of the university, the advancement of knowledge, would be much facilitated.***

"But if the college undertakes to provide in a special way for students of exceptional power and exceptional training, the university should at the same time expand its provision for general public service. In co-operation with other institutions and other agencies, Harvard can certainly do more than it now does to bring collegiate instruction to groups not eligible for degrees of any sort. There is a vigor in the English movement for 'University Tutorial Classes' (extension courses, especially for working men and women) which puts to shame our efforts at university extension.

"There is nothing antagonistic to democracy in the recognition of individual differences; on the contrary it is of the essence of democracy that such differences be recognized to the full and provided for. But a university is none the less in duty bound to do everything in its power towards making its instruction widely available for those social groups which have had no opportunity for regular university instruction. To

keep the faith it must both cherish the gifted and bring to 'the general,' not 'caviar,' but the true fruits of the spirit."

Women in Politics

While President Harding was selecting his cabinet there was not a little conjecture, especially in Washington, as to the possibility of the appointment of a woman to the cabinet.

Senator Curtis, of Kansas, expressed an opinion that the proposed social welfare department is especially designed to place a woman in the cabinet. Representative Fess, on the other hand, believes such a step to be premature. The general feeling in political circles and among prominent women seems to be that Federal positions will open rapidly to women during this and possibly the next administration.

In the District of Columbia alone the proportion of civil service employees is already 50 per cent.; and many men in important positions there and elsewhere speak of women in their offices whose work is indispensable to their own.

During the last two administrations Miss Julia Lathrop, who was up to that time the only woman Federal appointee, has been joined by seven others: Mrs. Annette Abbott Adams, recently appointed assistant attorney general; Mrs. Helen Gardener, of the Civil Service Commission; Mrs. Frances Axtell, commissioner of Federal compensation; Miss Mary Anderson, Department of Labor; Miss Mabel Boardman, District of Columbia commissioner; Mrs. Clara Sears Taylor, of the rent commission, and Judge Kathryn Sellers, of the juvenile court.

What will be the policy of the new

administration regarding women Federal appointees is a question of great interest, but the pronounced success of most of the women already filling public positions is a strong feminist argument for more and greater openings.

Princeton's Enrollment The post-war demand for more widespread and more democratic "higher education" has forced the problem of expansion upon our colleges and universities with alarming insistence, and Princeton's recent proposal to limit its enrollment to 2000 has occasioned much warm, and some acrimonious, public discussion.

In us, of Bryn Mawr, it should arouse a sympathetic, and not unthoughtful, interest, for Princeton's attitude corroborates the conservative policy that has guided Bryn Mawr's growth during her thirty years' existence. To stand firmly by a determination not to sacrifice academic standards to numerical growth is an ideal that, while it has occasioned some graceless criticism for "exclusiveness" or "pedantry," has made Bryn Mawr education universally respected.

That a much larger and older institution like Princeton should declare such a standard of "quality rather than quantity" is inspiring to champions of intellectualism, but if such limitations are to be set, we should see that the selection is wisely and honestly made on a basis of real intellectual qualification, and we should not entirely forget that colleges, like persons, grow most, intellectually, during the period in which they grow physically, and vice-versa!

Harvard Has a Deficit, Too!

It should be a comfort to the earnest, and a rebuff to the querulous, to hear that Harvard, in spite of a much larger recent endowment than ours, faces, according to Dr. Lowell's annual report, "a staggering deficit," and the probable necessity of increased tuition.

Let us not criticize, aloofly, the recent action of our own college in the matter, nor rest in satisfied contemplation of a gratifying but conservative \$2,000,000. Bryn Mawr, you know, is yet a goodly way from easy street, so our duty as alumnae is not yet over, is it?

A Pan-Pacific University

Those of us who have participated in the new curiosity and enthusiasm about the Pacific Islands will follow with interest the development of a proposed Pan-Pacific University.

The institution will, according to the charter now approved by the attorney general, revise continental procedure and send instructors to the different islands, instead of bringing the students to the instructors. The university will offer a wide variety of subjects, and, it is hoped, will be aided by a Pan-Pacific commercial museum; art, educational and horticultural exhibits; circulating libraries and motion pictures.

The proposition has been heartily favored in the Philippines, in China, and in Japan, and now, in the hands of a group of incorporators which includes men of proven artistic, educational and financial ability, seems well on the way to realization.

Alumnae Directors

In response to the many requests for information concerning the status and terms of office of the recently appointed Alumnae Directors the BULLETIN presents for the benefit of all the alumnae the following statement given to the editor for publication by the president of the Alumnae Association.

Until the by-laws of the Alumnae Association are changed at the annual meeting in 1922 there can be officially only two Alumnae Directors elected by the Alumnae Association. The two existing Alumnae Directors are Elizabeth Kirkbride, whose term expires in December, 1921, and Frances Hand, whose term expires in December, 1924. At the request of the Directors of the College the Executive Board of the Alumnae Association appointed three additional Alumnae Directors to serve until the spring of 1922 when the by-laws should have been amended and they could legally be elected by the Alumnae Association.

In the spring of 1922 there will be, therefore, three vacancies in the Board of Directors. The term of one of these will expire in December, 1923, the term of Frances Finck Hand will expire in 1924, the term of the second Alumnae Director to be elected in the spring of 1922 will expire in December, 1926, and that of the third in December, 1927. The term of the Alumnae Director elected this spring on a six-year basis will expire in December, 1927. She will have been

elected on a six-year basis, but the new ones will have been elected on a five-year basis by the revised constitution, but in this way all the terms of office will fit into the new five-year scheme.

The Reorganization Committee has interpreted the ruling that candidates shall not be eligible for re-election to apply only to those elected for a full term and not to apply to those appointed to fill vacancies. The present three new Alumnae Directors are in the position of having been appointed to fill vacancies. They would, therefore, be eligible for re-election in the spring of 1922.

VOTING QUALIFICATIONS FOR ALUMNAE DIRECTORS

The BULLETIN wishes to call the attention of its readers to Article VII, Sec. 2, of the By-Laws of the Association, which reads as follows:

"Every Bachelor of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy of Bryn Mawr College shall be qualified to vote for alumnae directors, provided, that at least five years shall have elapsed since the Bachelor's degree was conferred upon her, and provided, that she shall have paid her dues up to and including the current year."

May 1st is the date for election of an alumna director to succeed Elizabeth Kirkbride, '96, whose term of office expires December, 1921. That no one should be disqualified to vote through mere negligence in payment of dues we wish to underscore the above and suggest a prompt remittal to the alumnae office.

The Mediterranean Basin

Impressions of a Sentimental Traveller

By M. CAREY THOMAS
President of Bryn Mawr College

PART III.

THE subject that I have rashly set myself in the first part of this article—a comparison of the impression made on a sentimental traveller by the scenery and art of Greece and Egypt and the Roman and Arabian art of North Africa—is emotionally so complicated and so difficult to deal with that it will have to be treated very briefly and very dogmatically, and I foresee that I shall inevitably raise up a host of objectors to my conclusions. I can only remind such critics that aesthetic passion like any other kind of falling in love does not admit of argument. We care, or we do not care, that is all there is to it.

I may as well, therefore, confess at once that I do not greatly admire Egyptian art. On my first visit to Egypt, in 1911, I was too carried away by its utter strangeness to be able to judge it fairly. Now after seeing Egypt a second time on this journey I have come to realize that for me the temples are too stupendous, the colonnades of huge columns, sixty to seventy feet high and twelve feet in diameter, are too gigantic to be really very beautiful. I felt in this same way after spending a day among the ruins of the great Roman-Egyptian temple of Baalbec in Syria. Although it was a bright moonlight night and although I knew that I should never see it again I found that I did not

care to go back for another two hours and I unromantically went to bed. The whole thing was too huge, too out of proportion, too like a giant in a circus. The many underground tombs of the later Egyptian dynasties at ancient Thebes are vast subterranean palaces whose walls are covered with elaborate frescoes still brilliant in colour. Like the temples they are very curious and strange but they are not in themselves works of art. Now that I have seen them several times I do not care very much if I never see them again. The test of really great art seems to me to be the unquenchable longing it inspires, the desire if possible to spend an eternity in going back and back for one more look. I do not feel in this way about Egyptian temples and statues, whereas Roman architecture and Roman ruins and, of course, Greek architecture and statues are what I really comprehend and love. Egyptian art comes from a world afar off, strange and wonderful but alien. There is about it something barbaric and Asiatic, unmeasured, defiant, proud and excessive.

Yet an exception must be made for the beginnings of Egyptian art in the far off centuries beyond the dawn of history. In spite of the photographs that have been taken and all that has been said and

written about them, the great pyramid of Gizeh and its two smaller but very beautiful companion pyramids bring your heart into your throat whenever you catch sight of them on the horizon. When you ride slowly around their vast bases by sunset or by moonlight and look up at their scarred flanks you are completely overwhelmed by their sheer greatness. My travelling companion in Egypt was my first cousin, Logan Pearsall Smith, who has lived in England for the past thirty years and has become a distinguished man of letters. He was very sure that he could not feel any emotion on seeing the great pyramid. He said that there had been too much foolish talk about it. I said nothing but I knew what must inevitably happen to him and it did. As we were motoring out from Cairo to spend the night at the little hotel that nestles in its shadow I heard an ecstatic exclamation as he fell back overcome by his first sight of the great pyramid dominating the desert. Also the seven prehistoric pyramids of Sakkara, a half day's journey into the desert on the other side of Cairo, are very splendid and the delicate and tender frescoes on the walls of the earlier underground tombs scattered in this vast desert necropolis are the most beautiful things in Egypt. The lovely waving lines of ducks and fish among the reedy waters, the gentle grace of the dancing girls and the discreetly ordered funeral processions haunt my memory and inspire me with an eager longing to see them again as does nothing else in Egyptian art. They are indescribably moving.

Another sensation almost as over-

whelming as the great pyramid is, of course, the sphinx. No publicity can spoil his magnificent impressiveness for, abhorrent as it seems to students of Greek, the original Egyptian sphinx is surely an image of the great king whose tomb is near by. I have sat on the sand for many hours in daylight and twilight, sunset and moonrise face to face with the sphinx and it is impossible for me to give any idea of the kind of archaic communion that has taken place between us. Only second in emotional effect to the pyramids and the sphinx are the splendid avenues, sometimes half a mile in length leading up to Egyptian temples, of sacred rams, bulls, Osirises and ineffable cat goddesses that recall those other stupendous avenues of gigantic, pre-historic monsters—kneeling horses, elephants, lions, unicorns, giraffes, bulls and camels facing each other two and two—stretching across the great plains of China marking the holy way to some great emperor's tomb.

But, after all, it is not the temples or the tombs, it is the Nile that makes the unique charm of Egypt, whether seen across its banks of tall waving reeds from the windows of the palatial Winter Palace hotel at Luxor which is one of the most adorable places in the world in which to spend a winter, or at the Cataract House at Assuân, a close second to Luxor, or through endless days from the sea chair of a steamer on its muddy bosom. It is the Nile that one is homesick for. It is the Nile that one sees in dreams. There is no river like it—not even the Thames or the Seine, acute as is the longing they inspire when one is

away from them, or the Rhone at Berne as it rushes under the little balconies of the Bernerhof (also like the Winter Palace one of the most perfect of hotels), or the Arno, or the yellow flood of the Tiber. Beside these romantic rivers the Mississippi, the Hudson, the Delaware and the St. Lawrence seem sketchy and incomplete. We Americans have not yet learned to live on the banks of our great rivers and saturate them with human associations.

It was when I was twenty-three years old studying at Leipzig University that on an Easter vacation in Italy I saw my first Greek temples at Paestum. As I sat all day long in the golden shadow of their tawny columns and watched the green lizards bask in the sunlight as they were doing when Professor Georgiana King and I visited Paestum last April, I knew then, in 1880, just as well as I know now after more than forty years, that nothing in the world is as beautiful to me as a Greek temple and every Greek temple that I have seen since then has only confirmed this conviction. Paestum in Italy; Segesta and Girgenti in Sicily; the Parthenon, Nike Apteros, the Erechtheion, the Theseion, Sunion, Aegina, and Bassae in Greece are names of enchantment. Each name recalls a temple of transcendent beauty and represents a passionate adventure into the realm of pure delight and elevated emotion. It is the same with the few original Greek statues left in the world. Each one that I have seen has produced in me a sublimated state of emotional and intellectual excitement and a kind of rapturous comprehension of perfect

beauty unlike any thing else that I have ever known except perhaps while reading some of the very greatest of the choruses of Aeschylus, or some of the most splendid passages of Greek prose.

It makes us proud to belong to the human race to be able to feel that just once in the history of the world a highly gifted people, living in a wholly lovely country washed on all sides by the most beautiful seas we know, speaking the most beautiful of languages wonderfully expressive of the loftiest thought, attained to absolute perfection in poetry, prose, temples, and statues. It is for this reason that if we can know well but one language and literature outside of our own, and few of us can know more than one, we should choose for this one, Greek, which gives us standards of moderation and beauty by which to measure ourselves and our own literature and art, as well as sustained inspiration and pure joy in our daily lives.

Egyptian and Arabian architecture seem to me alike in failing to make an impression of proportion and satisfactory beauty although in every other respect they are as unlike as possible. The Alhambra, seen again in the autumn of 1919 after an interval of twenty-three years, seemed to me really dreadfully second-rate in spite of the intense picturesqueness of its marble courts with colonnades of slender columns, its fountains, its marble basins of green water reflecting the delicate horseshoe arches and the lovely view out of all its latticed windows of the sheer, red precipices on which the Alhambra is situated above the

foaming river Darro and the great Andalusian plain, or vega, blooming like a vast rose garden within the embrace of its surrounding snow covered mountains. It was only once when at full moonlight Alys Russell and I had the Alhambra opened for ourselves alone and saw it flooded by Spanish moonlight that it became really transfigured by a kind of Arabian Nights' enchantment. The great mosque of Cordova which on my first journey to Spain I had thought so lovely seemed to me on this journey far less beautiful. Even its forest of stolen Greek and Roman columns did not seem to be an integral part of the mosque. All the other mosques I saw made the same exotic impression. They seemed to me rather unsatisfactory imitations of Byzantine churches.

But it is not in palaces like the Alhambra or in mosques like Cordova and Kairouan in Tunisia that whatever beauty there is in Arabian architecture is to be found; it is rather in the great muezzin towers of which there are three very famous examples, two of which I saw on this journey—the Giralda tower in Seville, and in Morocco the Hassan tower of Rabat, and the Koutoubya of Marrakech. Although I am convinced that they were copied from the bell towers of Byzantine churches, they have a beauty of proportion, a perfect balance of masses of masonry and a wealth of sun warmed colour all their own and are supremely beautiful. The tower of Rabat especially is radiantly beautiful in its glorious setting of lovely sea coast and desert solitude.

The next most beautiful things in Arabian art are what except at Ox-

ford, Cambridge and Bryn Mawr, and at a very few other colleges modelled after them, have never been beautiful since Greek and Roman times, that is, the schools and colleges where young people study. The medersas, or ancient school buildings, where the Arab boys used to be taught are perfectly beautiful. They are made up of lovely little courts, surrounded by delicate cloisters with slender columns, with a tiny mosque at the end of the innermost court. In the mosque and around the cloisters sit the Mohammedan priest and the school boys rocking backward and forward as they learn the Koran by heart. Along the roof of the cloister are ranged the tiny cells of the students containing only a little piece of carpet, a lamp and a plate for the few ounces of bread given each student by the Sultan. We went through some of the cells and talked to the boys and told them of our women's colleges but we felt sure that they did not believe us. We also saw them bathing in the single fountain of the medersa without soap or towels just like birds. Most of these medersas are in decay but they are still very lovely and the French are now restoring them, without spoiling them, for use as French school-houses.

The Arabs themselves we found degraded, filthy and idle. For centuries they have been adulterating their proud Arab blood by negro intermixture from the Sahara, thousands of black slave girls having been bought as harem concubines. The terrible result in Morocco and in the rest of North Africa is an object lesson of what will happen to

us if we ever permit intermarriage with our American negroes. We shall forthwith lose our place among the progressive races of the world. I came home with a stronger belief than ever in racial integrity and in putting

a stop to immigration now before it is altogether too late.

In my next and last article I will continue my sentimental pilgrimage into the Sahara desert, Palestine and Feisul's Syria.

Our Share in the Dr. Shaw Memorial

By ELIZABETH M. CLARK, '94

IN MEDIAEVAL times there existed a dictum which said a great deal in two words: *Noblesse oblige*. Long before the seething discontent of modern labor troubles and class distinctions, that dictum formulated a recognition of the fact that debts exist, moral and spiritual debts, such as have no place on a ledger, and cannot be collected by legal mandate. In other words, nobility of birth then carried with it certain duties which no one could enforce; which, indeed, if enforced, would have lost their meaning, their value, their beauty. In still other words, privilege meant obligation.

The debt owed to Anna Howard Shaw cannot be posted in a ledger, nor will any auditing firm ever have authority to cancel it with a red-ink rubber stamp bearing the legend, "Account closed." Moral and spiritual debts, debts of gratitude, cannot be disposed of in this fashion. Privilege still implies obligation; and such a debt is that of American women to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw—leaving out of consideration those women of other countries who carry so many obligations less directly incumbent upon us. Our real debt to Dr. Shaw never could be liquidated in terms of dollars

and cents; even if we were to raise the Memorial Fund ten times over. Rather is it for us to rejoice that the Memorial Fund exists, granting us an opportunity to pay something "on account," although the account itself will never be settled.

It is so easy, tragically easy, to forget. Kipling reminded the world of this years ago; yet never have we Americans needed the warning more than now, when we are finding it so difficult to keep in mind the causes, the dangers, the lessons, of the great World War. But it is even easier to forget benefits than dangers. Ours is today a world in which one need, one emergency, succeeds another. The line of least resistance makes it easier to obey the pressure from without, than to look within; simpler to challenge the future than to consider thoughtfully the past, or even the present, asking "Why—w h e n c e—through whom?"

As American women, we are profiting by the results of Dr. Shaw's struggles. Through her efforts we are enjoying privileges for the asking; even—some of us—without the asking; in a certain measure we are what we are, today, because of her being what she was half a century ago, and

through that half century. As Bryn Mawr women, we have a small, special share in her life and work, because she loved Bryn Mawr, understood it, and us. In confidence, she turned to Bryn Mawr for inspiration and encouragement; we owe her something for that confidence.

Bryn Mawr is not carrying the responsibility for the Memorial Fund destined to perpetuate her name and her principles, but with the Women's Medical College sharing in the honor of being the seat of one of these Foundations, voted by the National Women's Suffrage Association to be the form of its memorial. Mrs. John O. Miller, chairman of the National Committee, has outlined the intention of this Fund and the amount thus far received, as follows:

"The Fund will be devoted to the establishment of a Foundation in Politics at Bryn Mawr College for Girls and the establishment of a Foundation in Preventive Medicine in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

It is hoped to raise \$500,000 toward this end, with the idea that each institution receive half.

Bryn Mawr has turned into the Fund the \$100,000 it raised during its endowment campaign, and the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania has handed over the \$30,000 it has raised as part of its endowment. This puts \$130,000 of the \$500,000 into the Fund before it starts.

Thus far, there has been turned into National Headquarters \$27,000 as the result of private contributions and

partial returns from the election day collection. More contributions are being sent in almost daily and the sum is being gradually increased.***

Although no definite scheme of contribution has been adopted, the state and county chairmen have accepted quotas, and in Delaware county the Memorial Committee gave a Valentine luncheon in honor of Dr. Shaw's birthday, February 14th, raising their full amount at that time.

It has been proposed that a de-luxe edition of Dr. Shaw's autobiography be issued, and the trustees of Dr. Shaw's estate have made the very generous arrangement to apply all the royalties from "The Story of a Pioneer" to the memorial until the Fund is raised.

More timely is the suggestion that the anniversary of Dr. Shaw's birthday, February 14, 1922, be made the occasion for meetings of women everywhere in the country at which contributions could be taken for the Fund."

Whatever may be the plan adopted it should find a sympathetic friend in the Bryn Mawr alumnae. It is not necessarily money that must be the response. If we expend our interest, enthusiasm and gratitude as unstintingly as did Dr. Shaw, there can be no question of doubt or delay. Let us, each one, seek out the chairman of our county and present ourselves as volunteers. By so doing we will justify the confidence Dr. Shaw placed in us, and rejoice in her memorial.

The New Publication

Bryn Mawr Notes and Monographs

By GEORGIANA GODDARD KING, '96

THE college has undertaken a publication of a new sort, for which the only requirement is that all the issues shall be printed and bound alike and shall be worth reading. If the outsides are uniform, the insides will be various: Plain or illustrated, literary or learned—"a penny plain and twopence coloured."

The faculty will do the writing and the college the publication. The hope of both parties is that the new series will provide an opportunity for long articles or little books of intrinsic literary value, too scholarly perhaps for the reviews and too well written in their own manner of leisurely appreciation or exposition or research or speculation, for the strictly learned periodicals. It may, on the other hand, accommodate matter too learned or too radical to command publication elsewhere.

The beginning of the venture was a gift from the president of the Hispanic Society, Mr. Archer M. Huntington. He made therewith two stipulations only: That the series should devote one-half of the issues to some Hispanic subject, Spanish, Portuguese or American; and that in type, size and aspect it should correspond to other publications of the same sort. Such have been launched already at Cornell and at Yale, at the Indian Museum and the Numismatic Society, at the University of Pennsylvania and in California, and at the Hispanic Society in New York. These conditions are very light and easy of fulfillment. It is hoped that others

beside the Hispanic Society will contribute to the fund for the continuance of the publication. Mr. Hurst will receive any gifts marked "for Bryn Mawr Notes and Monographs."

The committee in charge of the publication consists of Prof. G. G. King, who is a member of the Hispanic Society; of Professors Carpenter, Chew and W. C. Wright, who were elected by the faculty, and of President Thomas, by the terms of the gift. In the New Book Room may be seen various volumes of the same sort already issued elsewhere, ranging in magnitude from Indian notes of one leaf with a picture of bead garters, to "The Way of Saint James" in three volumes, and "Spanish Painted Ceilings," which adds to a book by Mildred Stapley of the already familiar size a huge album of colored plates, measured and drawn by Arthur Byne. Here is an "Anthology of Translations From Spanish Poetry" and a selection of Spanish-American "Odes," a study of canoes in Puget Sound, and a dissertation on "Early Coin-Hoards."

The first three issues of the college contingent, it is hoped, will be ready for sale by commencement. The committee has made itself responsible for these. Although the titles are not yet in type, Professor Chew is publishing an essay on Thomas Hardy, Professor King an investigation into the Sibyl of the Middle Ages, à propos of Gil Vicenté's "Play of the Sibyl Cassandra," and Professor Carpenter a study of the fundamental canons of Greek

art. Other material is promised by their colleagues.

There is no money for anyone in this venture. The publication will never pay for itself, far less pay contributors. But there will be more than

usual opportunity and encouragement for a finer and serener scholarship than the ordinary, a place for pure literature, critical or creative, and some small renown for the fair name of the college.

International Federation of University Women

The Bulletin takes pleasure in publishing the following account of the last meeting of the International Federation of University Women, contributed through the courtesy of Miss Charlotte Churchill, British scholar from Oxford, now doing graduate work at Bryn Mawr.

A few copies of the report of the first conference of the International Federation of University Women, held in London last July, have been sent to the Alumnae office for display and may be purchased for twenty-five cents on application to the executive secretary.

AT A TIME when the lack of co-operation between the various allied nations is such a conspicuous and disheartening fact, it is an inspiring thought to see the women of American and European universities combining their efforts to found an international federation of all university women, whose purpose it will be to achieve the great scheme of a world-wide peace by bringing together individuals of all nationalities, so that a better and more sincere acquaintance should teach them to appreciate their mutual good points, and also to share their widely different experiences. A few weeks ago the second reunion of the International Federation took place in New York, at a dinner party given at the Gotham Hotel. A considerable number of old and younger students, belonging to the most varied nationalities attended the meeting, which was presided over by Dean Gildersleeve, of Barnard College, and the leading men and women of the great women's colleges of America. President Neilson, of Smith, and

President MacCracken, of Vassar, both spoke of the many advantages which foreign and American students would derive from their coming in contact with the ways and customs of universities different from their own; President Neilson insisting on their acquiring this experience at the graduate stage of their studies, against President McCracken, who maintained that they would get more out of it if they had it when they were still undergraduates.

Then Prof. Caroline Spurgeon, of Bedford College, London, now lecturing at Columbia University, spoke of the enthusiasm with which England had hailed the first steps of this Association. She mentioned most feelingly the wonderful help brought by American women, and pointed out how here again the Old World rested its best hopes of success on the untiring sympathy and liberality of the New. Her appeal was most generously responded to by President M. Carey Thomas, of Bryn Mawr College, who suggested various promising schemes for securing the interest and financial support of the general public in America, leaving to all the impression that with the help of her enthusiasm, ability and resourcefulness, obstacles and difficulties would be soon overcome.

Among other notabilities present were the deans of Wellesley and Mt. Holyoke Colleges, also Mrs. Chapman Catt, all of whom spoke of the necessity of the present work and of its good effects on perhaps a near future.

In the course of the evening several foreign students were called upon to give an account of their first experience on American soil. Scotch, Serbian, Malais, all agreed that the best thanks they could

return for the beneficent hospitality extended to them, would be the expression of a most sincere wish to see the other students of their own country enjoying the advantages of a similar opportunity. Loud applause greeted the speeches that were made, and the spirit of all those assembled was of complete and enthusiastic accord.

Before concluding, may the foreign student who writes these lines add that it will be for her a pleasant and gratifying task to let all around her know, when she goes back to Europe, that the impression left on her mind by public demonstrations of this kind, and private friendships contracted during her stay over here, is that we Europeans have in America a powerful

and generous-hearted friend, ready to help us with the most admirable disinterestedness if we will only try to find the way to her great heart, which sympathizes with us and loves us.

Just a few more words. It is worth while noticing at a time when men are still grudging to women their good points in the conduct of public affairs, that for once, at least, they have followed our lead. The American University Union, founded in Europe during the war to meet the needs of American college men overseas, is going to become an international institution for men students. The International Federation of University Women was founded in 1919!!

BRYN MAWR AUTHORS AND THEIR BOOKS

Records of the Social and Economic History of England and Wales, vol. IV. I.

A Terrier of Fleet, Lincolnshire

Edited by Miss N. Neilson, Ph.D., 1920

"England possesses the most remarkable set of records of economic and social history in the world" (so runs the introductory note to this handsome volume), and, most fortunately, it possesses also scholars sufficiently interested to make these records known in printed form and a government sufficiently enlightened to aid the cause of publication by grants of financial aid. It is a matter of congratulation to us here in America that among these co-operating in what may well be deemed an international as well as a national undertaking is one of our own scholars, whose career, begun at Bryn Mawr, where she obtained her doctor's degree in 1898, has been continued since under Professor Vinogradoff's guidance at Oxford and in investigations carried on in England at the British Museum, the Public Record Office, and elsewhere, during such periods of release as she could obtain from the exacting duties of a professorship at Mt. Holyoke College. Issuing her first printed work in the form of a dissertation, entitled "Economic Conditions on the Manors of Ramsey Abbey," in 1898, Miss Neil-

son published, in 1910 her second important study in the field of mediaeval manorial economy, an elaborate essay on "Customary Rents," in the second volume of the "Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History," and she now comes forward with a further contribution to the same general subject, an edited text with a carefully prepared introduction (likely to be the only part comprehensible to the general reader), which deals with certain local conditions that prevailed in the region of fen and marshland in Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire and Norfolk, before drainage had obliterated their local peculiarities.

"The Terrier of Fleet," or, as the meaning may be paraphrased, the roll of the lands and the services of the village of Fleet in that part of Southern Lincolnshire known as Holland, is a manuscript in the British Museum, of date 1316. This text, with certain miscellaneous charters and other documents and a rental of 1317, is here printed in full in 214 pages, which, with the introduction of 85 pages, constitutes a whole of 300 pages. These pages occupy the greater part of the fourth volume of the series promoted by the British Academy, entitled "Records of the Social and Economic History of England and Wales." Anyone familiar with highly spe-

cialized work of this character and with the difficulties attending the deciphering and interpreting of mediaeval manorial records will appreciate the arduousness of the task to which Miss Neilson set her hand. To bring it to a successful conclusion required technical skill and understanding of an exceptional order and an instinct for accuracy that is none too common among the editors of mediaeval texts. The social and economic conditions existing on mediaeval manors were far from simple, exhibiting, as they did, ancient customs overlaid with seigniorial encroachments, and they need to be analyzed with painstaking precision and caution and with an intimate knowledge of status, tenures, rents, services, field systems and methods of agriculture in various stages of disintegration and transformation. In the case of Fleet the task is rather more varied and puzzling than usual, because the physical and topographical features of the Fen country near the Wash and the constant fear of inundation led, as Miss Neilson says, "to the imposition of heavy public burdens for the defense of the land; and the vast stretches of fen and marsh gave opportunities for peculiar industries and a special prominence to pasture rights." These little Fen villages were very remote from the world outside, and their occupants lived their lives under conditions of isolation that gave rise to many practices peculiar to themselves.

In the first part of the introduction Miss Neilson has gone much beyond the evidence of her text and has drawn on a wide range of original sources, in manuscript and print, in order to explain the system of "inter-commoning" by villages and groups of villages that prevailed in the Fen regions. The intricacies of her subject are illustrated and clarified by an admirable map. The second part is devoted to the Terrier itself, which presents many features, differing in name and nature from similar features in rural mediaeval economy elsewhere. Matters pertaining to arable, pasture and waste, assart, marsh and dyke, turf-cutting, fishing and salt making, and the status, tenures, and labor of freemen and villeins—all receive careful and suggestive treatment, and though Miss Neilson is always cautious in

her conclusions she does reach some important results. Apart from the very detailed descriptions which she gives of a mediaeval English village of a distinctly novel type and the opportunity which she furnishes of comparison with mediaeval villages in other parts of England, perhaps the most important single outcome of her work is the impression which she leaves upon the mind of the reader of the persistence of ancient usage and custom and of ancient communal common rights that must have preceded the growth of manorial lordship, and so date from a time when village and villagers had no lord. Evidence on this point seems to be accumulating and in sufficient quantities to be reckoned with when the time shall come for making another attempt to solve the problem of the growth of the manor.

Bryn Mawr may well take pride in her distinguished alumna and view with pleasure and satisfaction the contributions which she is making to historical scholarship. Miss Neilson has won for herself, both here and in England, an enviable place among mediaevalists and a reputation for historical work of a high order, characterized by accuracy, thoroughness, learning, and sound judgment.

CHARLES M. ANDREWS.

ROBERT CURTHOSE OF NORMANDY

By DR. CHARLES W. DAVID

(Reprinted from *Weekly Review*, New York City)

Not usually do doctoral theses make interesting reading, but C. W. David's "Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy" (Harvard University Press) is exceptional, due to the author's skill in narration and to the unusual character of his subject. Robert Curthose, or "Short Boots," as he was nick-named by his father on account of his diminutive stature, was the eldest son of William the Conqueror, and had naturally been designated as the future ruler of Normandy and Maine. But being of an insubordinate, ambitious, headstrong nature, he demanded of his father in 1077 that he be made at once Duke of Normandy, without waiting for the inheritance to come to him in due course by the death

of William I. The Conqueror demurred, whereupon Robert Curthose, after a violent scene in which his jealous brothers dumped water from an upper story on his head, tried to raise rebellion in Normandy and to seize by war the rule which had been denied to him in peace. But he was defeated, disinherited, and forced to flee in exile to the lands of Philip I of France. Eventually he became sufficiently reconciled to inherit Normandy at the death of William the Conqueror. But again his foolish ambitions led him to cross the Channel to wrest the English crown, first from William Rufus and then from Henry I, but each time he failed disastrously. This feud between the sons of William the Conqueror was ended only on the fatal field of Tinchebray in 1106, when Robert lost his liberty and his duchy. After long captivity in Cardiff Castle, he died, an octogenarian, in 1134. This scholarly volume, written by one of Professor Haskin's students who is now a professor at Bryn Mawr, may be regarded as the definitive biography of this eleventh century "enfant terrible."

BEHOLD A GREAT HIATUS

By HELEN COALE CREW, '89

Reviewed by CORNELIA HAYMAN, '19

The Drama for December, 1920, prints a sprightly and engaging article by Helen Coale Crew, '89, entitled "Behold a Great Hiatus."

Mrs. Crew, in thumbing the pages of her Elizabethan playwrights, has hit upon the astounding and to her distressing fact that there are *no* little girls in all of Shakespeare, Jonson, Decker, Marlowe, Middleton or Greene! She reviews, gracefully and sympathetically, the many little boys who appear occasionally throughout the plays; and then turns with voluble insistence to demand from these long-resting gentlemen, a little girl! She feels a "great hiatus" and cannot return to peace and complacent approval of their monu-

mental works until she superimposes, like a revenue stamp, the additional character of a little girl.

We ourselves have turned the pages of Elizabethan dramatists without, we must confess, such acute chagrin at meeting no precocious little girls. We have regarded these dramatists, in fact, almost creditably comprehensive in their characters; and while we noticed, perhaps, this "great hiatus" (it was pointed out, if we remember, by Miss Donnelly in second year English literature), we certainly have never felt, as Mrs. Crew, that the dagger scene in *Macbeth* would be immensely improved by the appearance (left wing) of a precocious and innocently moralizing female child. We cannot help placing, here, more confidence in the dramatic wisdom of Mr. Shakespeare than of Mrs. Crew; and we further take decided issue with her upon her suggestion that Macbeth's tremendous lines "Bring forth men children only" refers to a distaste for uncomfortably frank female children—believing Mr. Shakespeare's implication was toward Mrs. Macbeth's unusual courage only!

Mrs. Crew amiably offers a sort of salesman's sample for Shakespeare's or Jonson's order; and the most winning part of her paper comes in her own imagination and witty dialogue between a "little wench" and Ben Jonson, in which the former impudently solicits a part.

Immediately after the curtain upon this female prodigy, Mrs. Crew recalls Pegasus to the starting point, and has "an illumination," *e. g.*, she decides, indubitably, that there were no little girls in Elizabethan plays because the little boy actors, delighting in women's and old men's parts, *must* have (she says) scorned to play "kid sister's" parts! We seriously doubt if the boys were so rambunctious with Mr. Shakespeare and Mr. Jonson!

Mrs. Crew's points are often pertinently, and usually gracefully drawn, but an occasional one, we fear, "o'erleaps itself and falls on the other."

Class Collections

The Bulletin feels that its readers will be most gratified to receive at this time a word of explanation regarding the method and status of class collections and wishes to thank Mr. Rufus M. Jones, president of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College, and Katharine W. McCollin, '15, chairman of class collectors, for the following letters of explanation and appreciation.

To the Alumnae:

I have just been going over the annual reports of the class collections, and they have impressed me deeply. The total result is quite a massive fact. When I became a member of the Board of Trustees in 1898, the alumnae were hardly considered among the live assets of the college. They formed an honorable group of women and a well-marked dignity and distinction attached to them, but they did not constitute an indispensable factor in the management and maintenance of the institution. Now they are always to be reckoned with—not least in matters financial.

The class collections began in 1908 upon the suggestion of the Finance Committee of the Alumnae Association. The contributions for that year amounted to \$2843.25, made up by gifts from 403 persons. Before that date there had been numerous class gifts, but they had been sporadic and occasional. Since 1908 there have been regular annual contributions, the largest contribution usually coming from the decennial class. In 1914 contributions from classes totaled \$3911.74, from 548 donors, which was the high-water mark before the war period. The total of collections from classes during the four years 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919 for the Endowment Fund reached the splendid total of \$258,208.36.

Great as is the positive financial assistance of these gifts from the classes, the loyalty and devotion revealed by them are even more impressive. These things are not "done in a corner," they are deeds which cannot be hid. Class spirit, class loyalty and class contributions do not escape the notice of the Board of Directors. They are both noted down and appreciated. I am speaking on my own account, but I am sure

that I voice the feelings of the entire Board when I say that our tasks and burdens, which are surely heavy enough, have been distinctly lightened by the hearty and effective co-operation of the alumnae, especially as it shows itself in the annual contributions from the classes.

RUFUS M. JONES,

President of the Board of Directors.

To All Alumnae:

In the past the class collections have brought to Bryn Mawr two most valuable things—a steady though small flow of income and, more important still, a steady show of loyalty by the alumnae to the college. Since 1908 three-fourths of the alumnae have contributed to the Endowment Fund of Bryn Mawr.

The result of having a system of annual giving was that last year, when the college was in such straits that money had to be raised immediately and in large sums, the alumnae were already organized and educated to stand back of their Alma Mater. The success of the campaign was undoubtedly in great part due to the class collections.

To the Alumnae Association, however, should be given full credit for the campaign going over the top—the Alumnae Association which three years ago, did not realize to the full what service alumnae can render to the most potent educational influence of their lives, but which since then has become an indispensable factor in the reckonings of the college.

This year the class collectors are faced with a new responsibility—they must raise enough money to finance this Association. The class collections are expected to furnish at least \$5000 toward the budget of the Alumnae Association, which seems a small amount when we think of the accomplishment of the Association in the past year. Any sum raised over and above the necessary \$5000 will be given to the college in any form which the Finance Committee of the Alumnae Association thinks best.

This is the job for the collectors this year, with the difficulty before them of raising this money from a group of loyal

alumnae who pledged all they could last year toward endowment, and are many of them still paying their pledges.

However, the collectors feel sure that the same loyal alumnae will stand back of the Association which means so much to the college, and will in greater numbers than heretofore form the habit of giving annually to Bryn Mawr, so that when the alumnae are constantly and quietly pouring in the stream of necessary income the college will not again have to resort to sporadic and violent campaigns for money.

KATHARINE W. MCCOLLIN,
Chairman Class Collectors.

CORRESPONDENCE

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT

Editor of the BULLETIN:

As I think the choice of the next president of Bryn Mawr is the most important and interesting subject that can be discussed by the alumnae, I am glad to reply to your request for a letter by a brief statement bearing on it.

A conviction shared by us all that Bryn Mawr, under the leadership of M. Carey Thomas, set a new standard for women's education that has equaled, and at times surpassed, that given to men anywhere in the world, does not explain a complacency about Bryn Mawr that I sometimes meet in my friends. Their logic leads them to refuse to consider experiments in education and changes inaugurated by other colleges today, because in the past we led those same colleges. This is particularly true of proposed changes in entrance requirements for fear of lowering our standard, as if the quality of Bryn Mawr scholarship were determined rather by the height and peculiarity of the barriers set up for preparatory schools to scale than by the knowledge and vision of the faculty, who if they have not the power to make the students seek that knowledge and perceive that vision can certainly not maintain a standard by any process of exclusion.

Bryn Mawr seems to me in real danger of having her student body come more and more from the economically prosperous families who can send their daughters to Bryn Mawr preparatory schools. In the

Middle West, the part of the country that I know most about, the public and private schools which are sending girls up for the comprehensive examinations as they do the brothers of these girls, are asking what is the special contribution made by Bryn Mawr which justifies the schools in separating some students from the rest in their preparation or in requiring a longer period for that preparation. This challenge is beginning to be heard from schools which do not claim to develop an especially progressive type of education, while those which are at all radical have said for a long time that they preferred to send their girls to colleges whose preparation did not entail the sacrifice of many things they considered valuable for developing self-expression and mutual helpfulness.

Whatever disagreement there may be among us as to the value of modern educational experiment, and what is called progressive education, most of us think that Bryn Mawr would lose in interest and variety of undergraduate life, and in the social and intellectual contribution of its alumnae, just so far as it became confined to a student body which was drawn exclusively from the Bryn Mawr preparatory school.

This seems a long way round to what I want to plead for in the next president of Bryn Mawr. But since we may take it for granted that our directors, in choosing a president, will insist on absolute moral integrity, scholarship, power to recognize and discover teaching and research ability in others, understanding of youth, and a presence that shall add dignity to the office, I want to plead in addition for a woman with a varied American experience, with its consequent understanding of different localities and different types of education, and a belief in the possibilities of the public school.

RUTH W. PORTER,
Class of 1896.

"BRYN MAWRTYRS"

During that remote period of time when I was an undergraduate the term "Bryn Mawrtyr" appealed to me simply as a rather amusing pun, and so I have always thought of it since, but now that its use has been challenged in earnest may I offer a sug-

gestion? Martyr, as we all know, is simply the Greek word for a *witness*, and was used by the early Church to signify one who bore witness to the reality of his faith by gladly dying for it. Certainly the idea of "one who sits supinely and allows things to go as they will" was far enough from the minds of those staunch saints militant! Now, perhaps, even the readers of the *Alumnae BULLETIN* would accuse me of hyperbole if I should assert that we are all eager to perish at the stake for the sake of Bryn Mawr; but seriously, are we not all glad and proud to be her "living witnesses"—witnesses to the breadth of her outlook, the beauty of her spirit, the dignity of her ideals in scholarship and in life? Is it not possible that the continued use of this name, grown dear to us older alumnae through long association, may serve as a reminder in the midst of the daily grind, of the "things that are more excellent?"

EMILY WATERMAN PALMER,
Class '00.

Announcements

FELLOWSHIPS IN SOCIAL ECONOMIC RESEARCH

We have just received from the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston an announcement of three fellowships open in their Research Department.

They are for \$500, plus equipment, clerical assistance and traveling expenses, and are open to college graduates, preferably those trained in economics or sociology by graduate work.

The work of the fellowships is accepted as fulfilling the requirements for M. S. at Simons College, and as part of the requirements for Master's degree at Radcliffe, Tufts, M. I. T., Wellesley and several Western universities.

The Board knows only what is contained in the announcement regarding these fellowships, but refers any alumnae who care to investigate them, to Department of Research, Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, Boston 17, Mass.

Application must be made before May 1st.

NEWS FROM THE CLUBS

CHICAGO

The Chicago Bryn Mawr Club joined with the Vassar Club in presenting a Lenten series of lectures on Persia, by Dr. Frank Gunsaulus, of Chicago. The first was on the subject of Poetry, the second, Pottery, and the third, Architecture and Miniatures. The first study class took place at the home of Mrs. Frederick Countiss, and the last two were given at the Art Institute, illustrated with colored slides and an exhibit of objects of Persian art. The class was originated with the idea of drawing together the alumnae of the two colleges, and their friends, in a Lenten course of study. Many tickets were sold, and the course was well attended, but mostly by people other than alumnae. Another time we will have to try another subject in an effort to draw the alumnae together in congenial study. The work of organizing this class was beautifully handled by a committee of which Ethel Hulburd Johnston, '03, was chairman.

PITTSBURGH

In order to get into closer touch with girls in high and preparatory schools, we are inviting every Latin teacher in Allegheny county to an informal tea and conference, to be held at the Margaret Morrison School, of which our Miss Mary B. Breed is dean. There will be an open discussion as to the best methods of interesting girls in going to college. This is our latest method of publicity. We have tried posters and speeches in the schools, with no results. We are convinced that the personal touch is what counts most, after all. And so we are asking these teachers to come and discuss this problem with us. We have chosen Latin teachers especially, because they are bound to come into contact, sooner or later, with girls who are headed towards college. We have advertised in eight newspapers—six daily and two weekly—the fact that we have raised our scholarship from \$200 to \$500!

M. L. C.

CAMPUS NOTES

The President of Yale Bryn Mawr feels a personal, as well as impersonal, interest in the new president of Yale, Dr. Angell, for his daughter, Mally Angell, '24, brings the appointment even more to our attention. Dr. Angell has studied extensively in Europe and America and has received only to give in return the fruits of his research to the many offices of importance and trust opened to him. We are sure that Yale has made a wise choice for such an influential presidency, and wish him every success in his work.

Outside Interests It is refreshing to note that outside matters have been occupying us very much during the recent months. The Debating Club has fought out questions about the Soviets and the Japanese. The Chinese famine has interested a great many people, and a delicious Chinese supper, suggestive of the East in its real Chinese food, and a skit by Fung Kei Lin, '22, started a lively campaign for the Far East relief. What with the proceeds from an entertainment given by the Chinese students of the University of Pennsylvania and repeated at Bryn Mawr, already considerably over \$1500 has been raised by the college.

The Stage Freshman show, Styx and Fiddlesticks, was an ingenious medley. Old-fashioned girls, debutantes, devils, Cicero and Diogenes, met on a common ground and passed through the usual musical adventures. As a whole, the play was well staged, and set us to expectancy of the future Senior play, "If I Were King," the Junior-Senior supper play, "Trelawney of the Wells," and the Glee Club, "Pinafore"—an ambitious and promising program!

Lectures The undergraduates have lured many entertaining speakers of note to the campus during the past month. French literature was discussed by Abbe Dimnét, and French art by Mr. Gaston Riou, who lectured on the work of Paul Dardé, the shepherd-sculptor. Mrs.

Bernard Berenson spoke on "An Unknown Art Collection in America" (that of Mr. Carl Hamilton, of New York). Miss Caroline Spurgeon, of the University of London (now exchanging at Columbia and Barnard) captivated the English literature enthusiasts by her talk on "Poetical Tendencies Before the War." On Sunday she read again to some of us in the Deanery until Miss Thomas had to stop her to save her from our eagerness. Mr. Robert Frost, who seems to have impressed the poetical with his simple and earnest personality, spoke again to the Reeling and Writhing Club.

Athletics It might be said that we had another important visitor, even more welcome, since his information actually counts as exercise! Mr. Lawrence, leader and teacher of community singing, has always made singing popular; this year, as much as ever, the gymnasium was filled with arm-waving multitudes. Even more energetic endeavors have been made in the way of basket-ball, in which we beat Adelphi, the first outside game played in six years, 35-27, and the University of Pennsylvania, by the embarrassing score of 97-2. Nineteen twenty-one seems to be leading in the gymnasium world, but the meets have not yet come off. An exciting piece of news is that riding in classes is actually taking place under Miss Applebee's sanction.

Great Events Self-Government, in a recent revolutionary meeting, passed a rule that students who spent the night within twenty-five miles of Philadelphia may smoke. The only drawback is that the inhabitants of that region may not want us as often as we want to see them, especially if we entirely adopt the Greenwich Village style of coiffure. Perhaps we are doing it as a sacrifice on principle; perhaps,

We all are having a care
To make unthriftiness rare;
We regret when we cut
Work, classes, thought—but
We willingly cut off our hair.

ALUMNAE NOTES

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

1889

Class Editor, Miss Harriet Randolph, 1300 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

Ella Riegel has been working in Washington for suffrage since 1915. In 1916 she was business manager of the Suffrage Special that made a tour of 14,000 miles through the Western States and along the Pacific coast from Los Angeles to Portland to arouse the voting women to the necessity of using their power on Congress to pass the suffrage amendment. She also managed the Prison Special that toured the South and West in 1919. In 1918 she campaigned for Anne Martin in Nevada. In the summer of 1919 she toured the Middle West and interviewed five governors to urge them to call special sessions of their legislatures to ratify the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

Emily G. Balch is executive secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. She is living in Geneva, Switzerland.

The class of '89 extends sincere sympathy to Caroline Paxson Stine for the death of her husband, John C. Stine, on February 15th.

Anne Emery Allinson, as acting dean of Brown University, commented recently in the *Weekly Review* on the manners of the girl students at Brown as follows: "As a reader, and an admirer, of the *Weekly Review* I am especially anxious to correct an impression conveyed by an editorial in the last issue. You referred to a criticism made by the men students of Brown University upon the dress and behavior of the 'girl students.' The fact is that in the original articles published in the *Brown Herald* the students of the Women's College were not, even by implication, mentioned. Of the justice or injustice of the criticism directed against the group of girls that was specified I have no personal knowledge, but I do know that the students of this college were not included. I am glad to say that no cause exists for any such attack upon the manners of our young women."

It might be of interest and encouraging

in this day of adverse criticism to append the following word of comment on the manners of the Bryn Mawr students which recently appeared in one of the New York papers: "President M. Carey Thomas declared that under the system of 'student government' in vogue at Bryn Mawr the conduct of the students has been irreproachable, and the manners of the girls are the pride of the college. Under this 'honor system,' President Thomas said, every girl is made to feel it her duty to uphold the reputation of the school. The girls have expressed a desire to aid in suppressing indecent dancing and all sorts of lax conduct. Only the most refined dancing is countenanced in the school. Smoking is strictly prohibited. Under our system no campaign is necessary against laxity of manners, as they are naturally the best."

Helen Coale Crew has, in *The Drama* for December, 1920, a most delightful article entitled "Behold a Great Hiatus," concerning the lack of little girl characters in the early English drama. A review of it appears in this number.

1893

Class Editor, Miss S. Frances Van Kirk, 1333 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Margaret Hilles Johnson has made her second journey for the year, stopping in Bryn Mawr on her way to Boston.

Lucy Lewis is spending a month in South Carolina.

Harriet Seal is absent from her home in Germantown for the winter. She is in Boston now and will go later to Baltimore.

Elizabeth Nichols Moores has a very interesting daily program which she will send to anyone on request.

1899

Class Editor, Mrs. Herbert Radnor-Lewis, 164 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Mary Fellows Hoyt arrived home from France just before Christmas. While overseas she went from Belgium to London by aeroplane.

1903

Class Editor, Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith, Farmington, Conn.

Katharine Dent Hull is teaching a normal class of Sunday School teachers and

also a class in English in the Peabody Annex.

Sue Tyler is traveling through the South in connection with some church work.

Nannie Kidder Wilson is visiting Ambassador Crane in China.

Rosalie T. James is spending the winter in California.

Grace Meigs Crowder is lecturing again.

Sallie Porter Law McGlannan and her husband have bought a camp near Saranac Lake, where they hope to spend August and September.

Elizabeth Eastman: "I have been elected secretary of the board of directors of the Young Women's Christian Association here, and spend a good deal of time working for that organization. I am also spending two afternoons a week in studying conversational French. (I wish that had been a requirement at B. M. C.) I shall hope to be at the reunion."

Emma C. Bechtel: "I have no tale to tell. I simply bask in the reflected glories of the other 1903's. You see, I'm just a housekeeper taking care of a husband and two children, four and five years old, and giving a home to a stranded high school teacher. I manage some lectures, recitals and a few parties, that is about all. My attendance at reunion is doubtful. May send my good time and eats to China, they need it more than I do."

Gertrude D. Smith: "I am county chairman for Hartford County for the Connecticut League of Women Voters, and secretary of the Connecticut Child Welfare Association."

Betty Martin Breed: "I wish I could give you some interesting news of myself, but since I finished my war work with the Red Cross Motor Corps of Trenton I have done nothing outside my own four walls. Looking after my household of forty-four and keeping up with my family takes most of my time. Anne, my oldest daughter, is at the Baldwin School, headed for Bryn Mawr."

Dot Day Watkins: "At present I am deep in a M. S. class on the "Near East" and am tremendously interested in the issues at stake there. Am also interested in the English work here at college, but my only share in it is advice thrust upon my professor husband!"

Linda B. Lange: "No news. Just working at the laboratory all day long and reading at night unless I'm too sleepy or go to the movies or a concert."

Elizabeth Utley Thomas: "My husband, Isaac Biddle Thomas, died as the result of an accident on September 1, 1920, in Chicago. He was purchasing agent of the Northwestern Region of the Pennsylvania Railroad. My two children and I are living with my parents at 1085 Shady Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa."

Emma D. Bush: "After many vicissitudes, including several years of tutoring and a few years of running my own school in Wilmington, Del., I finally sold my school to good advantage and came here to teach in the Collegiate School for Girls. I find Richmond a charming place in which to live and the 'Collegiate' a progressive school intent on making itself one of the best in the South. I am trying to help the job along by contributing a little Bryn Mawr spirit."

Flora S. Gifford: "I am substituting in Latin for one semester at Wells. I did likewise last fall at Mills, Oakland, Cal. During 1920 I lived in Berkeley and attended U. C. for advanced work in Latin and Greek."

Martha R. White: "As regards my doings for the ALUMNAE BULLETIN I have devoted my winter to the disabled soldiers, co-operating with the Service Club of the New York Community Service. The Club befriends veterans out of work and gives two or three theater parties a week for the wounded still in the hospital."

Agnes Sinclair: "My chief interests outside of my family are the Sunday School and the Y. W. C. A. I am superintendent of the junior and primary departments of our Sunday School and am most interested in the enthusiastic way in which so many of my children have taken up the home work of the graded system under our honor system. I am on the board of directors of our local Y. W. C. A. and also on the North Central Field Committee meeting in Minneapolis. I am refusing other requests now as I have promised to be leader of a campaign for a boarding home which will take place as soon as business conditions are more settled."

Julia Pratt Smith: "Am rehearsing with

a large chorus which is to give a series of concerts in the spring. Several choruses will sing together. Have been doing nursing off and on for some time past.

"Shall hope to return to my apartment in Boston after the reunion and get to work. Wish I knew the addresses of some of the Boston girls.

"Am now in New York, where I expect to stay till the middle of April."

Agatha Laughlin: "I am sorry to have nothing new to tell about myself, as I am about to close my fourth year in the same old routine. I am still anesthetist here and have charge of the dispensaries, and though my days often don't lack excitement, usually in the form of a sudden emergency, each week is practically like the one before. I had a fine vacation last summer on Cape Cod and know all our classmates who have not been there would enjoy a visit there—it was so charming and restful.

"I look forward to seeing you at the class dinner, at which I hope to be present."

Charlotte Moffitt Johnston: "My daughter, Rebecca, has been entered for the fall of 1925. She wonders whether there may be other daughters of 1903 in the future class of 1930. Hope to see you at the reunion."

Agnes E. Wells: "At present I am dean of women of Indiana University and lecturer in mathematics. There are 1050 girls at the University. My problem is to get funds to build dormitories, English Gothic, similar to those at B. M. C."

Eleanor Deming: "Since I gave up teaching in the winter three years ago, my whole time and energy have been devoted to my camp, which my sister Agathe and I have on Chateaugay Lake in the Adirondacks. After September 1st, when the girls have gone, we open up to adults of both sexes, and I think it would be great if some of 1903 (and their husbands) would plan to take their vacations in the fall and try our camp!"

Ethel Hulburd Johnston: "I certainly expect to come to 1903 reunion. Last May I took my ten-year-old daughter to the B. M. May Day, and she and I came away full of college spirit and enthusiasm. She will be ready in 1926 if all goes well. I am now engrossed in a course of three lectures on

the "Art of the Near East," which B. M. and Vassar are giving to raise funds for our depleted treasuries. We have sold \$1200 of tickets, and all is going well."

Mary Peabody Williamson: "I am spending the winter here. Am sorry to say I am not at all well. It will be only my health that will keep me from reunion, and I am going to try very hard to get there."

Charlotte Morton Lanagan: "Nothing to tell, having spent most of last winter in a hospital trying not to die and surprising everybody, my surgeon most of all, by living. So now I do nothing but try to get strong.

"Am so glad we get a reunion this year, and shall try to be there.

"Maidie is spending the winter at Lakewood, Rosalie is traveling in California. M. Norton is still living in Pasadena, taking care of her mother, who is very ill. Aside from that, I know of no '03 news."

Anna Bourne Beals: "For the sake of our four children I am rustivating on a farm and am becoming fair, fat and forty.

"Mary is class baby of Dartmouth, '07, and will soon be ready for college. Perhaps we can both come to the twentieth reunion. Here's hoping."

Evelyn Morris Cope: "Hurrah for May 30th and 1903. I will surely be there unless something very weighty occurs to prevent. I have been wondering when we were to hear something about each other, for that is about all I have to contribute—the listening faculty. I am far away in the hills where B. M. C. is an unknown quantity. For the first time I am forced to learn the last thing I ever cared for—domestic science—and I have not yet learned to lift it out of the common place."

Constance Leupp Todd: "Like the lady in the *New Republic*, I have been spending the year sighing for an institution where you can safely check babies in the care of a guardian more intelligent and trained (and less expensive!) than the average nurse.

"Failing that, I have disposed of my Irish Catholic, conscientious, ignorant, good, superstitious, devout nurse, and put my babies (boys, aged three and five) into an ultra-modern school. It is a country day school, and when the weather is such that they can be outdoors, I let them stay

all day, having their hot dinners and their naps there.

"Here they have a college-bred teacher with patience and zeal in the handling of children which is to me amazing.

"Yet I am universally condemned for this procedure, by neighbors, friends and relatives. Now, why?"

"When I explain that the children are happy and well, merely tolerating home when they can't go to school, and that I think the teacher as described above is a better associate for them than the nurse as depicted above, they sigh and find me 'unmotherly.'

"Will somebody tell me why the traditional method of doing things is always sacred in the minds of the average good citizen, even if it is a cruel or inefficient method?"

"My other achievement this year has been to lose thirty pounds—not so startling when I tell you this merely brought me back to my college weight.

"How about a questionnaire to the anti-sufs in the class to find out how they voted last November?"

Extract from letter to Eleanor Fleisher Riesman from Alice Lovell Kellogg: "It was good of you to send the Christmas remembrance, and a hankie is always acceptable, but right now especially so as I was reduced to next door to nothing, and they are difficult to acquire down here. The native idea of a handkerchief is a large square of cotton, generally colored, not least with a fancy border, most useful for tying up the eggs one is carrying to market and home again the rolls or sugar or whatever one has exchanged one's eggs for, but varying considerably from our idea of that indispensable article. My kiddies are thriving, the little girls are pink and round. The life here agrees with them splendidly. Jack is thinner and not so rosy, but he is well and enjoys the rides on the pony and the swims in the tank.

"We have had a very gay holiday season, with amateur theatricals, masked balls, big supper parties, etc. Lee and I had a heavenly six weeks' trip, mostly muleback, to Cuenca, Quito and Guayaquil, getting back the middle of November."

Elizabeth Snyder: "I really have some news for you this time. My present job

is executive secretary for the Main Line Citizens' Association, with an office at Bryn Mawr.

"I have just finished a week of jury duty at criminal court, serving on the first jury in this county to which women were called.

"And, lastly, I expect to be married this summer to R. W. Lewis, of Redvale, Col., and go out there to live.

"I hope to come to the reunion."

1905

Class Editor, Mrs. Ellsworth Huntington, 186 Lawrence Street, New Haven, Conn.

Bertha Seely Dunlop's (Mrs. Quincy Dunlop) oldest daughter, Evelyn Dunlop, died January 4, 1921, at her home in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Elsie Jones studied at Ann Arbor, Michigan, last summer. She is still keeping her office open for Red Cross work. She has recently become a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Shreveport, Louisiana.

Alice Meigs (Mrs. Arthur Orr) has a son.

1907

Class Editor, Mrs. R. E. Aphthorp, 8 Carpenter Street, Salem, Mass.

Elma Daw is teaching at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.

Harriot Houghteling was in Boston early in February making some visits on her way to New York to attend committee meetings of the National Committee of Church Service League.

Mary Ballin's address is 171 West Seventy-first Street, New York.

Letitia Windle is teaching mathematics at Miss Beard's School in East Orange.

Since the first of February Alice Hawkins has been with the New York City Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association. Her business address is the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and she lives in Greenwich Village, at 182 West Fourth Street.

1909

Class Editor, Mrs. Anson Cameron, 25 East Elm Street, Chicago, Ill.

Eugene Parsons, husband of Pleasaunce Baker Parsons, '09, died in Berlin in December, 1920.

1911

Class Editor, Marion Scott, 1214 Astor Street, Chicago.

Helen Parkhurst is lecturing in Barnard College. Last fall she wrote in collaboration with Professor Montague a syllabus for *Introductory Course in Philosophy*, now used in the elementary philosophy course at Barnard. In February she lectured before the Philosophy Club of New York University on "The Process of Utopia."

Kate Chambers Seeley is in Beirut, Syria, where her husband is lecturing in the American University. She is teaching French in the school connected with the University, besides starting a French Club, acting in plays, managing club parties, bringing up two daughters and keeping open house.

Catherine Delano Grant has a daughter, born on March 2nd. Her other three children are all boys, consequently this arrival, as yet nameless, has achieved a tremendous social success by being a girl. Catherine's address is 23 Dudley Street, Brookline, Mass.

Alice Eichberg Shohl is living at 3909 Dalrymple Avenue, Baltimore. Her husband is teaching at the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene. Alice has spent most of her time in the last two years "folding and unfolding households, which are not so simple as tents—and taking care of Jane and Teddy."

Margaret Prussing Levino is living in Hollywood, Cal., in the heart of the movies, but not of them. Her talents are employed in taking care of her son, Shelby, and assisting her husband in his work, which is connected with motion pictures. Her address is 1859 North Western Avenue.

Marjorie Hoffman Smith spends part of the year in Portland, Ore., and part in her studio on a mountain near the city, where she is painting.

Mollie Kilner has bought a house near Portland. She has two daughters.

Margaret Dulles Edwards, Elizabeth Taylor Russell and Norvelle Brown attended the Alumnae Association meeting held at the New York Bryn Mawr Club on February 26th. Margaret Edwards is now living in Bronxville, N. Y., where her husband is minister of the Reformed Church.

Ruth Wells has recently taken a position as agent for the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Ruth Vickery Holmes is living in New York City. Modern civilization will be pretty thoroughly tested out by the ultimate development of her three children, for whose benefit she takes a course in psychology at Columbia, and belongs to three mothers' clubs and two parents' associations. Her address is 524 Riverside Drive.

Mary Case Pevear has been living for the past year in Turner Falls, but in December her house there was partially burned, and she is now living at 28 Russell Street, Greenfield, Mass.

The honor of being class collector has devolved upon Frances Porter Adler (Mrs. Herman Adler) 119 East Huron Street, Chicago. There is a strong feeling among the class collector and the class editor that our president distributes her patronage too locally.

Helen Tredway Graham has a second son, born February 4th. He is Evarts Graham, Jr. Helen's address is 4906 Argyle Avenue, St. Louis.

Jeannette Allen Andrews is now located at Coblenz, Germany, with the American Expeditionary Forces. She is the wife of Colonel Frank M. Andrews. Life there is gay and amusing, and living fairly cheap, if you have the American dollars. Food, that is good food, is almost impossible to obtain. No milk or eggs are to be bought anywhere.

Amy Walker Field has a second son, born on March 4th.

Please remember that this June will be the date of our reunion. Not only is the tenth a very important anniversary, but it marks probably the last reunion that we will be allowed to have according to our own ideas. There is a committee now in existence whose function is to figure out a new system for reuniting classes, which is so elaborate and intricate that no one will ever know again when they are likely to have a reunion, and they will not be allowed to have one when the committee has not scheduled it. Who knows, but in case we should skip a moon, or the tides should come out uneven, we may never have a reunion again. What I really think is more likely is that we shall not have another for thirty-two years, or thereabout,

and then have them six or seven years in succession, but I am not an authority—I have just heard members of the committee talk, and that is the impression I get of their system. In any case, if you are interested in seeing each other while the youthful faces we used to know are at all recognizable, you will have to come to the campus in spring.

1913

Class Editor, Nathalie Swift, 130 East Sixty-seventh Street, New York City.

Gordon Hamilton is doing social service work with the Charity Organization Society in New York City.

Louise Matlack Miner, ex-1913 (Mrs. Joshua L. Miner), has a son, born last summer. While she was in Wilkes-Barre for the Christmas holidays, Louise was badly injured in an automobile accident, but she is now recuperating.

Dorthea Clinton has announced her engagement to Mr. Lewis Woodworth, of Chicago, and expects to be married in June. She spent last summer studying for her M. A. at the University of Chicago, and plans to complete the work for it next December. Her present address is 208 Sixteenth Street, Portland, Oregon.

Helen Richter Elser gave a 1913 luncheon at her new home, 134 West Eleventh Street, New York City, in December. There were fifteen members of the class present: Maude Dessau, Laura Kennedy, Agathe Deming, Louise Matlack Miner, Yvonne Stoddard Hayes, Beatrice Nathans Churchward, Zelma Corning Brandt, Adelaide Simpson, Nathalie Swift, Dorothy Davis, Mary Tongue Eberstadt, Eleanor Bontecou, Marjorie Murray, Keinath Stohr Davey and the hostess, Helen Richter Elser.

Florence Irish is continuing her work in American history at Bryn Mawr this winter.

The house in which Emma Robertson McCarroll and her husband were living in Paris, caught fire one night last fall and was completely burned out. They were able to save none of their things and had a very narrow escape from being trapped by the flames. They are now living in temporary quarters while the relief organization with which Mr. McCarroll is working is building them a home.

1915

Class Editor, Miss Katharine McCollin, 1928 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

Mary Arleville Lobdell was married on December 24, 1920, to Mr. Earle Schuyler Palmer.

Cleora Sutch and Miss Grace Dedman (British scholar at Bryn Mawr, 1918-1919) are planning to conduct a party of six through the British Isles this summer.

Margaret Free Stone (Mrs. J. Austin Stone) is the treasurer of the Washington Branch of the A. C. A. and also handles the resident dues of the National Club.

Mrs. Edred Pennell (Ruth Glenn) has a son, born February 11, 1921.

1917

Class Editor, Miss Constance Hall, 1319 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Katherine Barrette (ex-'17) is in the Antique class in the San Francisco School of Fine Arts. She is also taking a correspondence course in mechanical drawing from the University of California. Her father is now stationed at Fort Miley, Calif.

Alice Beardwood is academic head and teacher of history at Devon Manor, Devon, Pa.

Doris Bird was married on January 25, 1921, to John N. Aitken, Jr., of Philadelphia.

Anne Davis is teaching science in a school in Princeton.

Phoebe Curry was married in June, 1920, to Herbert J. Davies, of Johnstown, Pa.

Louise Collins Davis is teaching algebra and geometry in Fairmont Seminary, Washington, D. C.

Isabelle Diamond is in charge of the Correspondence Section, Additional Pay Section, Finance Department, U. S. A.

Eleanor Dulles is employment manager in a hair net factory in Long Island City.

Margaret Feurer (ex-'17) was married in October, 1920, to Mr. Charles Webster Plass, of Philadelphia.

Mildred Foster Peterson is teaching in the United States Government High School in the Philippines.

Jane Grace is assistant in the print department of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Marion Halle was married in the fall to Mr. A. Strauss, of Cleveland.

Lucy Harris is working with the Finance

Committee of the Y. W. C. A. in Philadelphia.

Helen Harris is finance secretary of the College Settlement of Philadelphia.

Mary Hodges is secretary of the Dune School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania.

Elizabeth Emerson, who will graduate in June from the Johns Hopkins Medical School, will start an internship in a San Francisco hospital in July.

Janet Pauling, whose address is care of Morgan Harjes, Place Vendome, Paris, has been studying at the Sorbonne this winter. She is going to Italy for March and April and expects to return to Paris in May.

Bertha C. Greenough is treasurer's assistant at the Builders' Iron Foundry in Providence, R. I. She is living at home, 203 Blackstone Boulevard, Providence, R. I.

We have recently received several interesting reports from Amy McMaster, '17, who is with the Friends' Relief Mission in Vienna.

One of them was about the winter's campaign for local support. The Mission organized house to house canvasses, all kinds of public subscriptions and collections, and no end of benefit lectures, concerts and entertainments. The members met with warm support and gratifying success, and seem to feel that the publicity alone was worth the effort.

Another report described the truly distressing depletion of native cattle stock (which amounts very nearly to total destruction); and the systematic restoration being carried on by the Mission in importing cattle from Holland and Switzerland, supervising their care and the distribution of the milk.

We wish that we had space to reprint Amy McMaster's own delightful account of her experience of wood cutting in the Wiener Wald. Arduous indeed it was, but unique and adventuresome no less; and oh, how real must be the joy of work accomplished by these indefatigable toilers for international reconstruction.

We congratulate the Mission on its success, and ourselves upon the earnest and efficient work in it of our alumnae members.

Eugenia Holcombe is spending the winter in Paris. She is taking a course at the Sorbonne in history, literature and art.

Reba Joachim is secretary to one of the advertising men in the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

Silvia Jelliffe was married in July, 1920, to Dr. Gregory Stragnell, editor of the *New York Medical Journal*.

Hildegard Kendig is assistant superintendent of the Southern District of the American Red Cross in Philadelphia. She is expecting to start the first of March on a trip to Honolulu and Alaska.

Mildred Lammers (ex-'17) is engineering assistant with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Julia Mayer was married in October, 1920, to Dr. Arthur L. Bloomfield, of Johns Hopkins Hospital. She graduated last May from the Nursing School at Hopkins.

Marjorie Milne is studying this winter for her Ph.D.

Marie McMillan (ex-'17) was married in May, 1920, to H. Shelby Saunders, of Baton Rouge. She is living now in Louisville.

Evelyn Randall (ex-'17) is doing Psychiatric Social Work at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Olga Tattersfield is expecting to do some volunteer visiting work for the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity.

Margaret Wahl (ex-'17) was married in August, 1920, to Lieutenant Henry Anson Barber, U. S. A.

Elizabeth Wright (ex-'17) is in her last year of Medical School in New York. She has an appointment as interne at Bellevue Hospital, New York, for two years.

Eleanora Wilson is engaged to Dr. Howell Peacock, of Columbus, Ga., who is now serving his internship at the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia.

Margaret Hoff Zimmermann is expecting to leave in June to visit her husband's parents. Doctor Zimmermann's book on World Shipping is to appear in March.

Helen Zimmerman is teaching mathematics and science at the Pennsylvania Hall School for Girls. She has been acting dean of the school this winter.

Constance Hall sailed in February for France with Dorothy Shipley. She will study at the Sorbonne during the spring

semester, and will then travel until September.

Dorothy Shipley took her Masters degree in French literature at Columbia in January, and will now be in Paris for four months' further study at the Sorbonne.

1919

Class Editor, Miss Mary Tyler, 1 East Gravers Lane, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

Kathleen Outerbridge has announced her engagement to Captain Cyril Herbert Mumford. Captain Mumford served five years of the war and won the Croix de Guerre and the Military Cross. The wedding will take place on April 12th at Tuxedo, N. Y.

Elizabeth Lanier will be married in Greenwich on May 14th, and will live in Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Lately she has been teaching folk dancing in the Berry School near Rome, Ga., and has enjoyed it tremendously. She also spent a week at the Bedford Reformatory for Girls, teaching folk dancing and doing general recreational work there. She went to both places in connection with Mr. Lawrence's work there.

Elizabeth Dabney, ex-'19, was married

to John Hopkinson Baker, of Cambridge, Mass., on March 2nd. They will live in New York.

M. France, '19, is at the School of Hygiene and Public Health in Baltimore, working for a degree.

Helen Conover is teaching at Miss Hebb's School in Wilmington for her second year.

Marie A. Lubar is teaching Latin and French in the Lambertville High School, Lambertville, N. J.

Amelia Warner is assistant treasurer in the Laurel School, Cleveland, Ohio.

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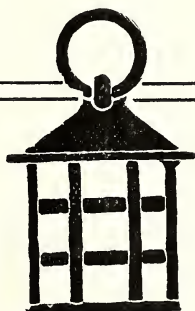
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BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN

Vol. I

MAY, 1921

No. 5



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Margaret G. Blaine, '13, Editor

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VOL. I

MAY, 1921

No. 5

Views and Viewpoints

The Director's Letter

As the months go by the BULLETIN realizes that there is no question so vital to the alumnae and so near to their hearts as the selection of our next president. But perhaps as alumnae we do not realize how much may depend on us, on our wish and opinion the sort of a selection that is made. That the earnest opinion of any alumna on this question is appreciated is clearly expressed in a letter sent to the BULLETIN by Mr. Asa S. Wing, chairman of the committee, and the editor wishes to call particular attention to this communication in the correspondence column and to take this opportunity to thank the committee for its statement.

We can be a help or hindrance according as we measure up to the committee's good opinion of us. That we should agree on, or propose, as an association, or in groups, any one candidate is not to be expected or desired. It would only lead to friction and electioneering and vitiate all influence now open to us. But that there should gradually arise through serious consideration a decided feeling on the part of the alumnae in favor of a

woman president or other qualification can easily be imagined. It may already exist and we need merely to register our convictions. Should the committee feel that the alumnae were heart and soul back of a woman president it might help tremendously to clear the way for more definite proposals.

Let us not fiddle while Rome burns and fritter away our energy in idle gossip and partisan discussion, but let us rather seek the big issues at stake. To no one should the choice of the person who is destined to fashion the new Bryn Mawr come with greater seriousness than to us, the graduates, the daughters of Bryn Mawr. Now is the time to consider honestly before we speak, to search truthfully before we act, and of all things to work together for the glorious purpose—the future of Bryn Mawr.

The Bryn Mawr Service Corps

The Bryn Mawr Service Corps presented its final report at the last alumnae meeting and announced the liquidation of its finances. The \$37,000-odd it has disbursed since 1917 represents the joint contributions of faculty, staff, students and alumnae—contributions originally made, of course, for war service.

The flexible nature of the organization fortunately permitted that a considerable sum of money, in hand after the Armistice, should be diverted to several important pieces of post-war relief work. And every good Bryn Mawrtyr will rejoice to learn that even after \$3000 plus an anonymous gift of \$1000 had been given to the Hoover Fund this past winter, \$2000 more remained which were contributed to the enrichment of the shelves of the Sorbonne Library devoted to modern American literature.

The Bryn Mawr Service Corps, as everyone knows, was not a "unit," but a co-operative band of workers sent to one spot in France to do one specific piece of work. From the moment of the mass meeting in 1917 at which the Service Corps was organized it was determined to use any money that should be raised to make available for all types of war work abroad the best trained alumnae and former students of the college. The committee which administered the funds co-operated with existing war organizations in selecting and placing such workers, wherever the shifting fortunes of war made it advisable. The greater part of the Service Corps worked in France, but certain members of it were sent to Italy, and finally to the Near East and Russia. The results of their services must be dug out of Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and such like impersonal reports where individuals and even colleges counted for little in the face of a great need and a great common effort and opportunity for service.

When the committee first organized, the war work done by Americans was almost entirely of a volunteer nature. A period of half-volunteer service fol-

lowed, then a period when workers were few and national war-chest funds plentiful. After the Armistice the necessity was less for workers than for money to continue lines of work already launched. Later, in the organization of relief work in Central Europe and Russia, money and a very few first-rate workers were called for. The Bryn Mawr Service Corps studied and responded—now with workers, 'now with appropriations of money—to their successive needs, and great credit is due to the wisdom and integrity of its chairman, Marion Reilly.

The extension and variety of the work of the Service Corps makes it difficult to tabulate, to compare with work done by highly individualized organizations like the Smith Unit, which, for all its serious achievement in reconstruction, kept its eye on the publicity column. Yet if there is ever a final accounting, our Quakerish Service Corps will be proud to have filled a soldierly role with conspicuous gallantry. It is inspiring to think that in the parts of Europe which have suffered most sorely from the war—Northern France, the Central Empires, Soviet Russia, Armenia—Bryn Mawr women, supported by Bryn Mawr funds are still working in a way to prove the value of a trained intelligence. The Soviet government has permitted the Friends, through two delegates, one an Englishman, one an American woman, to oversee the distribution, in starving Russia of relief supplies sent from England and America: the American woman is Anna Jones Haines, the first member of the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association Service Corps and a Pennsylvania Quaker.

**Pennsylvania's
Decision**

Of great importance to all the academic world is the decision that has recently been reached by the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania. The University, like all other endowed colleges, has felt the urgent need of larger funds to cover the discrepancy between expenditures and income, to provide more adequate salaries and to make possible expansion and growth. Confronted with the alternatives of converting the University into a State institution, which was the plan proposed by the faculty, or of raising a large endowment in order to continue its present form of government, which was the alumnae plan, the trustees decided in favor of the latter.

It is interesting to speculate what the result would have been if the trustees had seized the opportunity of making the University of Pennsylvania the first great Eastern State university. Before long the demand for higher education at a price such as the youths of Western States now pay will probably become so insistent here that Pennsylvania and other Atlantic States will be compelled either to transform some existing institutions into State universities or create new State universities.

Also of great significance is the choice of General Leonard Wood as president of the University of Pennsylvania, signaling as it does a division of function between the administrative and educational problems to be met by the head of a great school. Acting-Provost Penniman is to become provost and is to be in charge, it is understood, of all purely pedagogical, scholarly and scientific matters. Questions of general co-ordina-

tion and administration of the various units that form the university group, contacts with the world at large, and presumably financial problems, will, on the other hand, be entrusted to General Wood. All colleges will watch with keen interest the outcome of such a plan of government.

**Mme. Curie's
Visit**

If the mails and mailing committees have not failed every alumna must be aware of the approaching visit of Mme. Curie to America.

The American Association of University Women has organized and so far nobly advanced a \$100,000 fund to be raised by donations from women college graduates and students throughout America in order to present to her one gram of radium for use in her research work.

So far \$59,000 has been raised, and if you haven't already sent your dollar (the apportionment of every college woman), do hurry to do so—that you may feel your share in such an acceptable welcome to this great and modest teacher.

Upon her arrival on May 18th, Mme. Curie is to be greeted by a mass meeting of college women in Carnegie Hall, New York; but the gift of radium is to be presented by President Harding at the White House a few days later.

It is much to be regretted that Mme. Curie's visit must be so brief and her itinerary so short that many of us will have no chance to hear or meet her.

The college looks forward eagerly to her visit with President Thomas over May 21st to 24th and is in hopes at least to have a glimpse of her and her two daughters in chapel, even if she may not be able to address them.

The Next President of Bryn Mawr College

By PRESIDENT M. CAREY THOMAS

THIS article is written in response to the desire of many Bryn Mawr alumnae to know whether I think the next president of Bryn Mawr College should be a woman or a man. As Bryn Mawr alumnae who have had four years of chapel can scarcely be in doubt of my answer to this question, I suppose that what they really wish is for me to tell them what seem to me some of the reasons why a woman cannot make as good a president of a man's college as a man and likewise why a man cannot make as good a president of a woman's college as a woman. Through the courtesy of the editors I am able to discuss this question in the pages of the ALUMNAE BULLETIN.

It does not seem to me possible (even if we wished to do so, which I for one do not) to ignore certain differences between men and women which have grown up through centuries of different environment and different ideals of life. Because of these differences there has come to exist in men and women a very close mutual comprehension, a common way of looking at things and, in the case of women who are now emerging victorious from a life to death struggle for education, civic responsibility and economic freedom a peculiar kind of esprit de corps, an intense loyalty and pride in each other's success and achievement that can exist only temporarily in a race, or in a sex, that is emerging from bondage into liberty. How it will be in the future we cannot yet be sure but at present both in men and women, and especially in women,

this peculiar kind of solidarity is one of the facts of life and cannot be ignored. It sometimes shows itself rather unhappily in men when women compete for highly paid positions of influence and responsibility. This sex jealousy is the last barrier in the race of women for equality of economic opportunity and it is around this goal that the struggle will be waged for the next generation.

By and large this mutual sex comprehension and sympathy is one very important reason why at the present time a man makes the best head for a man's college and a woman for a woman's college. She understands the ideals of the women students. She is, thereby, able to inspire them with her own. Her influence over women students gains immensely from this mutual understanding. She stands to them as an example of feminine success in education, as a symbol of what they may attain to. Her position as a woman is distinguished. As women they are personally proud of her, and inclined to follow her. A man president of a women's college is seriously handicapped just because he is not a woman. Indeed, men feel this so strongly that to them a woman president of a man's college is unthinkable. Have we ever heard of the trustees of Yale, Cornell, Pennsylvania, or any one of the many colleges or universities whose presidencies have been recently filled stating that the best person man or woman will be selected? This is not because there is a shortage of good women

candidates. I could recently have filled some of these presidential chairs by a better woman than the man selected. There is the same tabu in all of the many coeducational universities. The possibility of a woman president is never dreamed of. I think that it must be the tremendous success of coeducation with its thousands of women students presided over by the men presidents of coeducational universities that has brought about the the anomalous situation in the United States which is almost unknown in other countries. In Great Britain and France women always preside over women institutions. Professor Caroline Spurgeon told me that it was one of the things that surprised and shocked her most in travelling through the United States to find so many men presidents of women's colleges, or so-called colleges, especially in the South.

Many people will say, if you ask them, that they want the very best person, man or woman, as president of a woman's college and they add, if they are women, "let us have a fair field and no favour." This has a very liberal sound, but the alumnae of Bryn Mawr must take seriously into account what they want to be the future position of Bryn Mawr in the field of women's education, and whether they wish it led by a woman president who cares intensely for what happens to women.

In my thirty-six years of educational work I have associated intimately with very many men, indeed with many more men than women, but I have never met a man who, himself, of his own volition, cared profoundly in his heart of hearts for women's education. All the men

that I have known who have cared, have cared through the love or friendship of some woman, who herself cared deeply, and even such a man does not care anything like as much as a woman. I have never known a man college president who seemed to me, to concern himself intimately with the special problems of women in the way in which, for example, the women presidents of four of the most important separate colleges for women, Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke and Wellesley have always concerned themselves. I have known four successive women presidents of Wellesley and different as they were in every thing else they were alike in this. We are a woman's college and as such it is very important for Bryn Mawr to continue to lead in women's educational movements, national and international. This leadership will inevitably be lost under a man president. This isolation of men college presidents from women's activities is something that they are not responsible for. They are simply men with a man's point of view. I have attended many coeducational associations where men and women work together and in all the discussions affecting women that I have ever listened to what was said by the men presidents of women's colleges did not differ in any way from the views of the other men present, whereas on all women's questions the women college presidents stood together, whatever might be our other differences of opinion on general subjects.

Since spending fifteen months abroad and realizing how Bryn Mawr is regarded in Great Britain and in France and by Americans abroad who know about education, and feel freer

to say what they believe than when they have to regard susceptibilities at home, I think we may venture to say that Bryn Mawr stands now at the head of women's education both here and abroad. We all know that a college is moulded first of all by its faculty and students and that its intellectual achievement is judged most of all by its alumnae, yet presidents and boards of directors have their uses and it is under a woman president that Bryn Mawr has developed into what it is now. As far as I know, no woman's college that has had a woman president has ever changed to a man, except Rockford College in Illinois, which in consequence is regarded by many women as having taken a very backward step. To elect a man as president of Bryn Mawr College would in my opinion be a calamity in women's education and a profound discouragement to all Bryn Mawr graduates.

You probably do not know quite as well as I do that Bryn Mawr's scholarly success has brought courage and faith to women everywhere. Women in the United States and in other countries who are working under unfair difficulties without due recognition tell me that when they are discouraged they like to remember that there is one place where women have an equal chance and are advanced just as fast as men. You do not realize how women scholars need this encouragement. Every important position held by a woman sets the woman's clock forward. Every important position once held by a woman and lost to a man sets the woman's clock back. Spirit and morale count for so much in the great effort women, as well as men, must make to succeed.

Almost all positions of influence in the world are now held by men. This is specially true in education. The best paid and most distinguished educational positions are held by men—not only all the presidencies in separate men's and coeducational colleges but also all the teaching positions in men's colleges and in coeducational colleges except a very few assistant professorships combined with executive work with women students and a few ill paid instructorships. Women are rarely, if ever, promoted from inferior positions. These are facts which it will take a long time to change.

But there are certain positions that belong of right to women—where women as women can succeed better than men and chief among such positions are the headships of women's colleges and girls' schools. If Bryn Mawr which has battled unceasingly to open positions to women should replace a woman by a man it would react on the college. Sympathy and admiration, what we mean by "good will", are very important assets. If we elect a man as president we shall not only disappoint many prominent women and shall lose their good will, but we shall also disappoint and disaffect very many Bryn Mawr alumnae, whereas if we elect a woman there will be nothing for anyone to object to. On the contrary, we shall meet with general approval as almost all progressive women and very many thoughtful men think this is as it should be. I am confident that the leading Bryn Mawr alumnae believe that Bryn Mawr must have a woman president, and their enthusiastic moral and financial support is essential to the progress of the College.

It is easy to say let us have the best person, man or woman, but a man cannot in my opinion be the best president for a woman's college. He is disqualified by sex. However it may be in the future, at present and for many years to come there will be very strong influences militating against women's academic advancement. Among nearly six hundred colleges of the United States there are less than twenty-five real colleges for women and of these it is only in the women's colleges that have women presidents that women professors seem to me to have an equal chance of promotion. The dispiriting effect of sex discrimination on women professors and women students is disastrous. Women must have the same opportunities to compete for the prizes and rewards of educational and professional success which in the past and today have induced men to put forth the great effort required to become eminent. We have only twenty-eight men as compared to ninety women on the faculty and staff of Bryn Mawr College and nearly five hundred graduate and undergraduate students whose ambition should be fired and whose best interests safeguarded by a woman president. In Bryn Mawr College it is women not men who must be considered first.

Another reason for electing a woman seems to me to be that there is at the present time an absolute dearth of first class material for men college presidents. There are a large number of college and university presidencies to be filled at once, or in a few years' time, and no really good candidates to fill them. Many of the recent presidential appointments have

not been satisfactory. No woman's college in the present shortage of presidential timber can hope to keep a *good* man president even if the improbable happened and it succeeded in finding one. This is no reproach. If I were President of Harvard today, I know that, however I might conceal it, I should in my heart care more about the education of Bryn Mawr women than of Harvard men, and I should joyfully accept a call to the presidency of Bryn Mawr. Moreover as a woman at the head of Harvard or Yale I should be as surely handicapped as would be a man at the head of Bryn Mawr. When you get an exceptionally able woman at the head of a woman's college everything works with her instead of against her and doubles her success. I know, in most cases personally, or through hearing them speak, or by working with them on committees, many of the leading men college presidents. Not one of them would in my opinion succeed at Bryn Mawr as well as one of three or four women whom I have in mind. I know also, of course, most of the women executives in the United States and I believe any one of them can be outmatched by a Bryn Mawr candidate but, if all our Bryn Mawr candidates were wiped out, I could select from non-Bryn Mawr women a woman who would be better than any man I know.

My ideal for Bryn Mawr's next president would be a Bryn Mawr woman who will carry forward the old Bryn Mawr in which she was nurtured to the greater triumphs of the new Bryn Mawr which she will lead in creating, and I believe that only a Bryn Mawr graduate can do this. It would be tragic, and to me inconceiv-

able, if, after building up Bryn Mawr's ideals of scholarship for thirty-six years and turning out so many splendid Bryn Mawr women, we should have to entrust the college to someone who could not possibly know Bryn Mawr ideals and aspirations in at all the same way as a Bryn Mawr graduate—bone of her bone, heart of her heart, brain of her brain. If, as I believe, Bryn Mawr has held consistently to one special strenuous form of cultured and scholarly education which is now becoming recognized as the Bryn Mawr type and is considered highly desirable, we have surely failed, if, out of our two thousand women, we can find no one of our own special brand of education fitted to build higher on this foundation.

All privately endowed colleges, and above all Bryn Mawr with its inadequate endowment, must depend chiefly for support on their graduates, and a president who is also an alumna can arouse and maintain a steady stream of loyalty and devotion far more successfully than a president who is not.

But we must make sure to select the very best candidate—absolutely first class intellect, unquestioned integrity, fairness, balanced judgment, intellectual enthusiasm, devotion to scholarship and to high intellectual and spiritual standards, open-mindedness, sympathy with the new Bryn Mawr; broad culture; a knowledge of other countries as well as her own, a love of pictures and architecture in order to keep the College beautiful; power to hold her own in any company of scholars; if possible, a knowledge of the difficult art of teaching (I cannot tell you how my eight years of teach-

ing has helped me in making nominations for teaching positions, in trying to raise our college standards and in dealing with the students); executive ability, as far as this can be judged from what she has done hitherto; sympathy with, and love for, young girls; power of arousing spiritual and moral enthusiasm and loyalty; absolutely exceptional firmness; a profound faith in women and their interests; initiative, power of growth so that she can grow with the college as it grows, and help it to reach heights of intellectual and spiritual development otherwise unattainable. These qualities, or as many of them as possible, seem to me essential. Everything else can be acquired. I beg you to believe that I do not think that I have any of them but it is perhaps for this reason that I know best of all what they ought to be. If we find such a Bryn Mawr graduate, and if she has these qualities and *the power to develop* (when I think of how much better I am now than I was in the beginning I beg you have faith in the growth that comes by responsibility!) she is our heaven-sent President. Let us forthwith elect her and give *Bryn Mawr* and *her* a chance to grow great and fair exceedingly.

At the foot of the flight of steps in the Deanery Garden stands a pair of antique stone lions which a thousand years ago guarded the steps of a mandarin's palace in South China. Under the left paw of the lioness sucking milk from her claws is a lion cub. Under the right paw of the lion is the ball of the world. Around the neck of both lion and lioness is tied the fantastic bow knot that indicates their age, symbolizing convention and custom which control them both. One

thousand years ago, and for thousands of years before, he has had the world and she has had the cub. Now at last a great change is upon us. In the coming centuries she will keep the cub as her dearest possession, which indeed she will share with him more than ever before, but the time is now at hand for him to share with her the ball of the world—all human things, government, civic betterment, world

peace, the delights of scholarship, research, creative work of all kinds, and what is at the foundation of them all, economic freedom, equal pay for equal work, and equal rewards and equal prizes for equal achievement. Whether Bryn Mawr College leads, or lags behind in this great world movement depends in great part on whether her next President is a woman.

The Biennial Convention of The Association of Collegiate Alumnae

MARGARET G. BLAINE, '13

NO LONGER can we speak of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae—the A. C. A.—for at its biennial convention held but a few weeks ago in Washington, it was voted to call this great united body of college women the American Association of University Women. Both for uniformity and clarity was this done since much confusion has arisen in the minds of foreigners by our use of the word college, which to them means merely schools of secondary education and not institutions such as our colleges and universities. And furthermore, with the establishment of an International Federation of University Women it seemed both agreeable and persuasive to be in agreement.

A week of inspiration and enthusiasm was in store for all those privileged to attend this gathering of university women assembled from all over the country to consider the practical way of achieving their common aim, the maintenance of high stand-

ards of education and the means of bettering the higher education of women both in the United States and other countries. And this year for the first time they met as one body, the Southern Association of College Women having offered a resolution to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae that the Southern Association be adopted as an integral part of the Association. This spirit of unity, as will be seen, was reflected in all of the proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws which were adopted to carry out not only a national but an international program. Accordingly the recommendation that there be preferably one national organization and not a federation of organizations was adopted, and it was decided to hold a convention each year rather than biennially. The old council was abolished and a new educational council substituted which should consider the educational policies of the Association and of the new educational secretary.

The proposal to maintain such a secretary was enthusiastically received and felt by all to be a great step forward toward increasing the influence of the Association. She is to be a salaried officer whose business it is to develop and direct the educational policy of the Association; to be informed as to legislative measures concerning education, recommending to the State or district organization work on Federal or State measures, and to do all in her power to co-ordinate the educational work of the Association. Her residence is to be in Washington during her term of office. Another important step was the provision for a Committee on Standards to be appointed by the Board of Directors to undertake queries as to the standards of the institutions already recognized as well as to keep the Association informed as to the status of institutions applying for admission; to work out statistics as regards the standing of various scientific and non-academic schools; to look into the standards and salaries of professors and to discover what recognition is being given to the women now teaching in our schools and colleges. This committee in no way is to interfere with the old Committee on Recognition, which, in turn, has added to the conditions formerly demanded for admission to the Association certain requirements which the enlarged organization shall make it part of its program to bring about in colleges and universities which educate women.

The membership amendment was adopted as follows after much discussion concerning the point which failed of adoption—that no one could become a general member if in a ter-

ritory covered by a branch association: "That there be an individual membership that shall be either general or branch and that branch members may be either regular or associate." Two questions were left for further discussion until the next convention, one the acceptance of college clubs as affiliated groups and the other the proposition of developing State organizations within the ten sections. It was left, however, to the pleasure of the individual States to work out an organization if desired.

And last but not least vital of all was the discussion concerning the future of the national clubhouse. There was perfect agreement that a clubhouse was needed to help visualize what the Association of University Women stood for and help unify the efforts and aspirations of its members. A report of the special committee which was appointed to consider all plans and suggestions submitted to this convention was adopted practically as reported. It recommended the purchase of a clubhouse in Washington, as there is no possibility of buying the present clubhouse on the expiration of the five-year lease on July 1, 1924. The Board of Managers is to be national in scope, and an Executive Committee made up so as to be able to meet at least once a month, and a House Committee entirely local. The sectional members of the Board of Managers shall be charged particularly with the membership and financial campaign among the Association of Collegiate Alumnae members resident in their sections. The educational secretary will reside at the club, and that the international aspects of the Club may be emphasized it was

recommended that a member of the Committee on International Relations should sit on the Board of Managers and the Executive Committee.

Such in brief were the changes in organization and endorsement of new policies, condensed into the all too crowded business sessions, but between these congresses of discussion and action were diverting social functions. The White House was opened to the Association, and Mrs. Harding received most cordially the 300 and more delegates who filed by her in long procession. A delightful luncheon was held at the Hotel Washington over which Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, of Smith, presided and at which Dean Ada Comstock, of Smith, the new president of the Association, President Thomas and Mrs. Herbert Hoover spoke concerning the plans and needs of the International Federation of University Women. Besides the undertaking for the interchange of professors and students there was proposed the plan to maintain a chain of clubhouses dotted all over the world where university women can live while studying in foreign lands. One of these will be the National Clubhouse in Washington, another Mrs. Whitelaw Reid's house in Paris, and perhaps most appealing to the imagination one planned in Athens for teachers of Latin and Greek for which the Greek government has already donated the plot of land. To think nationally after hearing of these projects seemed almost colloquial. A formal dinner was arranged for the delegates by the Association at which Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the Children's Bureau in Washington, presided and introduced

most wittily the many celebrities. Among these Major Stimson, of Vassar, told us of the wonderful work of the army nurse corps during the war; Miss Mabel Boardman, the only woman district commissioner of Washington, exhorted the women of the country to maintain an absolute standard of integrity in all dealings with the government whether customs or politics; Miss Alice Robertson, most genuinely simple and modest, the Congress woman from Oklahoma, rather shamed her audience by asking all to stand who had attended a ward or precinct meeting. That we must begin at the bottom, each one, and reform will then follow was her telling message. And one day was set aside for luncheon by college groups when the Washington Bryn Mawr Club arranged for a luncheon of nearly forty Bryn Mawrtians at the Cafe St. Marks. Afterwards President Thomas spoke on the selection of a new president to succeed her on her retirement in June, 1922. Her eagerness to have the standards and opportunities for women maintained by a woman president at Bryn Mawr, who would love more than anything else in the world the advancement of the education of women, was most wonderfully presented.

And so the week closed with new friendships formed, a wider understanding of the scope of service to be maintained by the American Association of University Women and a hope that sometime every Bryn Mawr alumna may attend one of these conventions and receive in person the inspiration to be gained from such a conference.

The School for Women Workers in Industry

By HILDA WORTHINGTON SMITH, '10

A MEETING, described by one of the college members present as "the most thrilling meeting she had ever attended in Bryn Mawr," was held at the deanery on March 19th to organize the Joint Administrative Committee of the Summer School for Women Workers in Industry. It was indeed a notable gathering, bringing together with a common purpose women expert in education, others thoroughly acquainted with the great movements of women's organizations, and still a third group—and in this connection a most significant one—familiar from long experience with the life and demands of industry. Even to name some of these women is to give one confidence in any plan they undertake to further—President Thomas, who after her years of devotion to the cause of higher education for women, proposed this new venture in workers' education at Bryn Mawr; Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the Federal Children's Bureau, who gave an entire day to the meeting of the committee, and has promised to help in every way; Miss Florence Sims and Miss Jean Hamilton, long associated with the development of educational and industrial programs for women workers; Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, with her record of accomplishments in the Federal Government; Miss Mabel Gillespie, who, for fifteen years in charge of the labor movement among women in New England, and a member of the Minimum Wage Commission, has done as much as any one person in that section in the field of labor legislation and labor adjustment; and Miss Agnes Nestor, noted for similar work in Chicago and for her services on the Federal Board of Vocational Education. Members of the Alumnae Association serving on this committee are equally distinguished in other fields—Mrs. Learned Hand, actively interested in civic organization of women in New York, the first president of the New York City Club, and one of those responsible for the establishment of the

New School of Social Research; Mrs. Robert E. Speer, national president of the Young Women's Christian Association, with her enviable record of administration during the war and after; and Miss Pauline Goldmark, well known for her expert work in industrial research.

From the moment that the meeting was called to order by President Thomas and the purpose of such a meeting was explained, every member present seemed to have a realizing sense that a new epoch had been reached in the history of the college, and in the development of workers' education. That such a group of women, representing so many varied experiences and interests, should assemble to inaugurate a new movement to bring together American colleges and industrial workers, was significant in itself, and it augured well for the success of the plan that all the discussion was conducted with the utmost freedom and without the least sign of friction. It is no easy matter to organize what is practically a new institution of learning, undertaking pioneer educational work in a new field. Such organization is only possible through the most careful thinking, the most sympathetic understanding, and the most expert approach by every member of the group concerned. It was these features of the discussion, as well as the originality and interest of the Summer School plan itself which made the meeting at the deanery one to be remembered.

It has been only through the experiences of the Workers' Educational Association in England that we have come to recognize what it will mean to have at Bryn Mawr this summer a group of students with a preparation far different from that of any college group. In the Summer School at Bryn Mawr we must work out the principles and methods of adult education with a group of students whose preparation has been attained not through academic subjects, but through a wide experience of people and of things, a first-hand knowledge of social relations and reactions, of industrial

struggles and industrial opportunities, and with a power of concentration that comes from taking part in the creative processes of industry. That this gives a real preparation of a special kind has been proved in England in the workers' colleges and schools. When a careful study was made of papers submitted by his classes, Professor A. L. Smith, of Balliol College, wrote, "Twenty-five per cent. of the essays examined after second year's work in two classes and first year's work in six classes, were equal to the work done by students who gained first classes in the Final Schools of Modern History. I was astonished not so much at the quality, as at the quantity of the quality of the work done."

When Dr. Caroline Spurgeon was at Bryn Mawr recently, she confirmed the result of this investigation from her own experience. She stated that a class of five industrial workers in their four years of work—after having had one hour of work a week for three years—did better and more original research in the period of literature they chose for study than any undergraduate or graduate student she had had at the University of London.

Hopeful of these same results in the proposed Summer School at Bryn Mawr, the Joint Administrative Committee was finally organized, with members of the Board of Directors, the faculty, the Alumnae Association and of women in industry. Previous to this meeting, the plan of the school, outlined in the March number of the BULLETIN, was presented to representatives of women workers in industry in Boston, New York, Washington and Philadelphia and had met with an enthusiastic response. Miss Mary Anderson, a woman commanding the confidence of all labor groups, was asked to form a committee representative of women workers in industry. This committee, meeting at the deanery with representatives of the college groups, elected five of its members to serve permanently with the Joint Administrative Committee.

As preliminary business, President Thomas was elected to serve as chairman of this committee; Professor Kingsbury, secretary, and Mr. Asa Wing, treasurer. The summer plan which was approved by the faculty, directors and

alumnae, "subject to modifications," was adopted by this new Joint Committee, which voted unanimously to accept the responsibility for the maintenance of a Summer School for Women Workers in Industry at Bryn Mawr. The financial organization of the college is to be used in administering the finances of the Summer School, and, after a discussion, the financial responsibility for the school was assumed for various districts of the country, money to be raised for the scholarships by groups of alumnae and other interested people. A number of clubs have already started to raise funds, and groups of women workers may help to raise money for special candidates, provided such candidates can meet the requirements.

These were somewhat modified from the original plan by the meeting. The age limit, at the suggestion of the women workers, was extended to read "from eighteen to thirty-five" instead of "from eighteen to thirty," in order to give an opportunity to the mature women who have come to realize the need of further education in the field of their own problems of industrial leadership. Ten scholarships out of the total number of seventy are to be reserved this summer for these more advanced students, for whom advanced classes in economics and labor will be arranged. The request for these scholarships was welcomed by the whole committee as a very happy idea. There is no doubt that such a group of older students already identified as leaders in industry will do much to set the highest standards of study and of recreation. And the Summer School in its turn can offer to at least a few of these hard-working leaders not only an opportunity for study, but as one of them expressed it, "a chance to learn how to learn."

In connection with the awards of scholarships, it was voted that the regional districts of the Alumnae Association should be adopted and that five scholarships should be assigned to each of the seven districts, with an additional five for the large industrial centers, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. The fifteen remaining scholarships will be distributed at large according to the demand. If scholarships in any region

are not decided upon by the middle of May, these opportunities will be distributed in other districts. A local committee in each district, composed of alumnae, representatives of organizations closely connected with women in industry, representatives of women workers, and a woman physician is to be formed. (A list of these local committees, so far as organized, is appended.) Recommendations of candidates for scholarships may be made by these local committees to the Committee on Admissions and Scholarships at Bryn Mawr, of which Miss Fannie Cochran is chairman.

Although the women workers themselves were quite clear on the question of just what groups were included in the term, "women workers in industry," there was naturally some confusion among the other members of the committee as to whether the scholarships might be awarded to forewomen, telephone operators, saleswomen, clerical workers, waitresses, or other groups of employed women. It was finally decided that the following interpretation will be made of the phrase: "In this connection the term women workers in industry will be taken to mean women who are working with the tools of their trade, and not in a supervisory capacity, not to include clerical workers, teachers, saleswomen, waitresses or household assistants." It was the general feeling of the committee that it might be well in the future to bring together some of these groups for the purposes of education, but that for this first summer at least it was more desirable to restrict the group of students. The telephone operators of Boston, who have suggested that one-third of the total number of scholarships should be reserved for them, will rejoice that by this decision members of their union will not be excluded.

Taking up the very important question of instruction, upon which the success of the whole plan depends, the committee made some interesting changes in the proposed curriculum. A course in psychology was added and one in public speaking. Especially significant was the plea made by the women workers for a course in the appreciation of art and music, which was enthusiastically en-

dorsed by the rest of the committee. These courses will be given in addition to those originally outlined in history, English literature and composition, economics, labor movements, government, law, general science, physiology and hygiene. By another vote of the committee, written and spoken English and physiology and hygiene are to be required of all students, and a choice given between English literature or the course in history. At a meeting of the Executive Committee a few weeks later, it was decided that economics and one course in labor should be required, giving each student in addition the choice of one or two of the other courses named as electives. With a lecture period of forty minutes, and two hours a day of tutoring and outside help, each student would carry twelve hours of work a week.

One of the most interesting features of the discussion on the curriculum resulted from the question raised as to the academic freedom of the school on the one hand and the possible danger of its giving an opportunity for propaganda on the other. A Special Committee was appointed to frame the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously: "The Summer School shall not be committed to any dogma or theory, but shall conduct its teaching in a broad spirit of impartial inquiry, with absolute freedom of discussion and academic freedom of teaching."

At the meeting of the Executive Committee later there was thorough discussion of the plan of instruction and of the personnel of the teaching force. The final decision as to teachers and tutors was left to the Committee on Instruction. The present plan is to have a group of alumnae and others as tutors, to live in the dormitory with the students and to share their academic and social life, working under the direction of teachers trained in methods of adult education.

Each tutor will direct the study of two groups of five students each, and will be responsible for the entire supervision of one of these groups. There will probably be seven tutors assigned to the group of subjects classed under the heading of English and history, and seven others to the classes in economics and labor. It

is expected that these tutors will help with athletics or social activities, with the addition of three other assistants in swimming, dramatics and corrective gymnastics.

The importance of the social side of the school in creating the right spirit among the students was emphasized, and suggestions were offered as to organization and possible programs of recreation. The women workers themselves admitted that they could give little practical help on this question as, because of the pressure of incessant work, they had never come to realize the meaning of the word "recreation." It is hoped that on the health side as well the school may carry on a constructive program of preventive work combined with the necessary treatment. The resident physician of the college will be on part-time duty in the infirmary to conduct medical examinations and for health supervision. Regular exercise, corrective gymnastics and instruction in hygiene should do much to build permanent foundations of health for our summer students.

A hall organization has been completed which provides for a warden, a housekeeper and a staff of maids. It was the opinion of the committee that the students should not be burdened with any household duties, but should be free to devote themselves to their academic work, as do the regular students. The women workers present assured the committee that this freedom in itself would be an inestimable privilege. The program of the day will begin with breakfast from 7.30 to 8—this late breakfast hour being a luxury coveted by our prospective students—and a short assembly with a varied program of music, reading or addresses. Classes will be held in the morning, and after a rest hour the afternoon will be free for tutoring classes, study, swimming or athletics. A mid-week holiday will give an opportunity for excursions or observation trips into Philadelphia, and twice a week in the evenings there will be illustrated lectures and demonstrations—one series in science and the other in types of community work. The roof of the gymnasium will be lighted and will be used for folk-dancing, gymnastics or social activities.

On Sundays the students will be free to attend the churches in the neighborhood, and there will probably be a vesper meeting in the afternoon with singing or concerts of instrumental music.

In co-operation with Miss Adelaide Neal, the fullest publicity will be given to the plans for the Summer School. The alumnae publicity chairman in each local center is to be asked to serve on the Labor School Committee in that district as a non-voting member, and, if it seems desirable, to handle the publicity. A Special Committee, with Washington as headquarters, will send out full information to the labor press, and will work with the alumnae chairmen in the distribution of such information. Forms for an announcement and an application blank were approved by the Joint Committee, and will soon be in the hands of the local chairmen.

Realizing the diversity of the problem of administration of the school for this first summer, the Executive Committee of the Joint Administrative Committee has decided that the direction of the school shall be in the hands of a Directing Committee composed of the following members:

Dean Hilda W. Smith, chairman;
Miss Ernestine Friedmann, vice-chairman and executive secretary;
Professor Susan M. Kingsbury, chairman of instruction;
Miss Leila Houghteling, chairman of social activities.
One other member to be appointed later.

It was with the greatest delight that the Executive Committee learned that Miss Friedmann was free to accept an immediate appointment as vice-chairman of the Directing Committee and executive secretary. The work of the school has already grown so heavy that a full-time executive is needed. Miss Friedmann will have charge of organizing the work until the school opens on June 15th and for the two months of the school term will assist in teaching and in supervision. An alumna of Smith College, Miss Friedmann was for some years the assistant secretary of the Industrial Section of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. and dur-

ing the war was most successfully in charge of its field activities. She spent last year in China studying industrial questions as an advisor to the Chinese Y. W. C. A., and upon her return to the United States decided to associate herself more directly with labor movements in the work of the National Co-operative Association. When the International Congress of Labor Representatives met in Washington two years ago, it was Miss Friedmann who was in entire charge of the organization of the conference, and, in spite of the difficulties of making arrangements for delegates from sixteen foreign countries, carried the organization through to a successful conclusion. In addition to her wide experience with labor groups, Miss Friedmann has had teaching experience and commands respect both in academic circles and among industrial women. Altogether her appointment is one more guarantee that high standards will be maintained in the Summer School.

Since this meeting of the Joint Administrative Committee, 162 letters of inquiry have been received, forty-one of them probably from industrial workers. Thirty-three teachers have inquired and over fifty clerical workers, showing that there is ample opportunity for the organization of other summer schools to

reach other groups of workers. Not one of these letters shows any desire for a free vacation. They express in every case a genuine, almost a pathetic longing for more education. Many clubs of women workers have written to ask the committee to save places for some of their members, and traveling or incidental expenses have been promised in many cases. An effort will be made to induce employers to hold positions open for women who wish to take the courses. With the present unfortunate condition of unemployment this will probably be a simple matter.

Thus the machinery of the Summer School has been established, the organization is complete, and the work can be carried forward immediately. In summing up the purpose of the school, President Thomas's statement in the announcement is significant:

"The object of the school is to offer young women of character and ability a fuller education in order that they may widen their influence in the industrial world, help in the coming social reconstruction, and increase the happiness and usefulness of their own lives."

The alumnae throughout the country are asked by the Joint Administrative Committee to further in every way the attainment of this purpose.

Joint Administrative Committee

Miss Mary Anderson

Chief, Woman's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.
The Boot and Shoemakers' Union.

Miss Emma Elliott

Member of Executive Board, Women's Trade Union League, Philadelphia.
Vice-president, Exminstre Carpet Workers' Union.

Miss Mabel Gillespie

Secretary, Women's Trade Union League, Boston, Mass.
Stenographers' Union.

Miss Frieda Miller

Secretary, Philadelphia Labor College.

Miss Agnes Nestor, president

Women's Trade Union League, Chicago, Ill.
Glove Workers' Union.

Miss Rose Schneiderman

Women's Trade Union League, New York City.

Miss Fanny Cochran

131 South Twenty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Melinda Scott

Organizer of American Federation of Labor, New York City.
President, Hat Trimmers' Union, New York City, local branch.

Dr. Florence Bascom

Professor of Geology, Bryn Mawr College.

Dr. Mathilde Castro

Professor of Education and director of Phebe Anna Thorne Model School, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Mrs. George Gellhorn

Vice-chairman and director Sixth Region, National League of Women Voters, 4366 McPherson Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Charles J. Rhoads, Philadelphia

Member of the Board of Directors, Bryn Mawr College.

Mrs. Learned Hand, New York City

Member of the Board of Directors, Bryn Mawr College.

Miss Mary Coolidge

Assistant to works manager, Lewis Manufacturing Company, Walpole, Mass.

Miss Lucy Donnelly
Professor of English, Bryn Mawr College.

Miss Pauline Goldmark
Expert investigator under the American Bell Telephone Company, New York City.

Miss Leila Houghteling
District secretary, Charity Organization Society, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Robert E. Speer
President, National Board of Y. W. C. A., Englewood, N. J.

Mrs. Berthold Strauss, Philadelphia

Miss Marie Wing
General secretary, the Young Women's Christian Association, Cleveland, Ohio.

Miss Lena Creasy
Employed at the Craddock-Terry Company, Lynchburg, Va.

Executive Committee

President Thomas, *Chairman*.
Professor Kingsbury, *Vice-chairman and secretary*.
Dean Smith.
Miss Mary Anderson
Miss Fanny Cochran
Professor Donnelly (Professor Bascom as alternate)
Miss Emma Elliott
Miss Pauline Goldmark (Mrs. Speer as alternate)
Miss Frieda Miller
Mr. Charles Rhoads (Mrs. Hand as alternate)
Miss Rose Schneiderman

LOCAL COMMITTEES

(*Preliminary List*)

NEW ENGLAND

Miss Mabel Gillespie, chairman, Central Labor Union, 80 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
Miss Mary Coolidge, Walpole, Mass.

PHILADELPHIA

Miss Fannie Cochran, chairman, 131 South Twenty-second Street.
Miss Frieda Miller, 1702 Arch Street.
Miss Helen Barrett, Bryn Mawr Community Center, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Miss Nellie Lithgow, 2645 North Reese Street.

NEW YORK

Mrs. Percy Jackson, chairman, 63 East Fifty-second Street.
Mrs. Katherine Angell, 12 East Eighty-fifth Street.
Mrs. Robert E. Speer, Englewood, N. J.
Miss Rose Schneiderman, Women's Trade Union League, 7 East Fifteenth Street.

Miss Eleanor Bontecou, 137 East Fortieth Street.
Mrs. Robert Szold, 316 West Ninety-seventh Street.
Miss Mary Dreier, Brooksville, Herndon County, Fla.
Miss Melinda Scott, American Federation of Labor, 1416 Broadway.
Miss Florence Simms.
Mrs. Learned Hand.

CHICAGO

Mrs. Eunice Hale, chairman, 900 Wil- low Road.
Mrs. Amy Walker Field, 5642 Ken- wood Avenue.
Mrs. Dorothy Wolff Douglas, 5527 Kimbark Avenue.
Miss Agnes Nestor, 64 West Randolph Street.
Miss Dorothy North, 7 West Walton Place.
Miss Leila Houghteling, 1306 Astor Street.

WASHINGTON

Miss Mary Anderson, chairman, United States Department of Labor, Women's Bureau.
Mrs. Margaret Free Stone, 2831 Twen- ty-eighth Street, N. W.
Dr. Neva Deardorff, 1801 Eye Street, N. W.

ST. LOUIS

Mrs. Joseph W. Lewis, chairman, 12 Hortense Place.
Mrs. Harry C. January.
Mrs. Philip Hammer, 5412 Cabanne Avenue.
Mrs. Earnest Stix, 6470 Forsythe Bou- levard.
Mr. Harry Brookings Wallace.
Miss May Shannon.
Miss Maggie Kearney.

PACIFIC COAST

Mrs. Colis Mitchum, 2239 Summer Street, Berkeley, Cal.
Mrs. Jesse Steinhart, 2400 Steiner Street, San Francisco.
Mrs. Katherine Edson, executive secretary, State Commission of Indus- trial Welfare.
Dr. Adelaide Brown.

CLEVELAND

Miss Marie Wing, chairman, 3133 Prospect Avenue.
Miss Harriet Silvermann, Ladies' Gar- ment Workers' Association.

CORRESPONDENCE

Miss Margaret G. Blaine, Editor,
Bryn Mawr Alumnae Bulletin,
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Dear Miss Blaine:

In response to your request for a communication from the committee appointed by the directors to consider the change of administration at Bryn Mawr College, we are glad to have the alumnae of the college enter into this consideration as seriously as they can. It means so much for Bryn Mawr, and we want the best advice from every quarter.

So far the committee have had but two meetings. More than thirty names of women and men have been before the committee at these meetings or by correspondence.

No one name has yet come before the committee with anything like the acceptance that would warrant the committee at this time to present the name as a likely candidate for so important an appointment.

Three representatives of the faculty have been present at one meeting of the committee, and they have been invited to present to a future meeting a statement as to the needs of the college which should be especially considered in making a new appointment.

From the foregoing it is evident that nothing is yet determined, but that the committee is anxious to have the best views of all concerned.

None are more concerned than the college alumnae, and we earnestly invite them to extend to us the benefit of their thoughts as to what sort of a president we should seek to find. Communications may be sent to any of the committee, Rufus M. Jones, Charles J. Rhoads, M. Carey Thomas, Marion Reilly, Frances F. Hand, Asa S. Wing.

Very truly yours,

ASA S. WING.

Editor of the BRYN MAWR BULLETIN:

May I call to your attention that Ruth Furness Porter, in her interesting letter printed in the April BULLETIN, takes for granted that our directors will choose a woman as the next president of Bryn

Mawr? Her assumption seems a natural one for a Bryn Mawr alumnae to make. But the Committee of the Directors appointed to consider the subject is, I understand from its distinguished chairman, looking for "the best candidate, whether man or woman." When I heard these words I felt a little doubtful of my own conclusions. Should a Bryn Mawr graduate, who owes the greater part of her Bryn Mawr education to men professors, who has, since she left college, worked often with men and found in their comradeship a fine stimulus, be ready, in theory, to see a man as President Thomas's successor? If not, what are the reasons for this almost instinctive belief in the necessity of a woman president which many of the alumnae share with Mrs. Porter?

Whatever they are they do not, I think, spring from "sex antagonism." We are all rejoiced to feel that the strenuous days of the early feminists, who had to fight so hard for their "rights" that they developed an almost male pugnacity and a hyper-consciousness of their separate status as women are definitely over. The girl who graduates from college today with the intention of doing some sort of work or making herself a useful citizen has far more chance of happiness and success than one who graduated fifteen or more years ago, because she can take so much for granted. She emerges into a world where political opportunities are, technically speaking, equal for men and women, and where professional opportunities for women are many and varied, and growing. Yet she will soon discover, if she enters either politics or professional life, that opportunities are not really equal in any practical sense. The secondary opportunities are gradually equalizing themselves but the first-rate opportunities are still most unevenly divided. Every magazine has its indispensable woman but she is rarely editor-in-chief. Every business office, every bank, every law office has its indispensable women, some of them wielding great power but usually from "behind the throne"—few are the women managers or presidents or heads of legal firms. Most conspicuous positions held by women are won, as professional women know, against

a deep-seated mistrust on the part of men in general. The presidency of a woman's college is, in fact, one of the very few outstanding posts as yet open—by common agreement—to women.

That, to my mind, is the chief reason why the next president of Bryn Mawr should be a woman. The mere sight and presence of President Thomas, as *President Thomas*, has been the deepest inspiration to Bryn Mawr alumnae, even to those who differed from her in temperament or policy. Her passionate interest as a woman in women's work has done more than we know—since power comes from pride and confidence, creative power and every other sort—to make us believe that women can indeed become scholars, write books, practice medicine, administrate affairs and take a vitally useful part in public life; to believe it, and therefore effectively to achieve these several ends. It is only the very exceptional man who cares about women's work and development as women care themselves. A number of distinguished women, who are not Bryn Mawr graduates, have told me that they should feel that the progressive movement had had a definite retrogressive setback if President Thomas were not succeeded by a woman.

So long as separate colleges for women are necessary at all, so long as there is a separate "womans' movement" representative of a woman's point of view—so long, that is, as there are Leagues of Women Voters, A. C. A.'s, Women's Trades' Union Leagues, International Associations of University Women—there would seem to be a direct connection between the woman's college and the woman's movement. This connection is most easily and directly made through a woman president. Why was Bryn Mawr a suffrage stronghold when Vassar was holding its suffrage meetings in secret? Why is Bryn Mawr the first woman's college to open her academic halls for the education of women in industry? Bryn Mawr alumnae know the answers to these questions.

Some fifty American colleges are now seeking presidents and our directors would not probably find it easy to attract to our idyllic hilltop a man of the first-rate human and intellectual calibre and the rare understanding of women and their work

which the alumnae and the friends of the college who have labored so earnestly to preserve Bryn Mawr as an academic institution have a right to expect and demand. It is no discredit to Bryn Mawr that this should be so, but merely a fact of the times. But even supposing a candidate of either sex to be available, equally acceptable, equally keen to serve the college, the woman would, in my opinion, do more than the man in the next decade or two to make Bryn Mawr a fruitful place for young women to spend their most constructive years. So long as the Bryn Mawr faculty remains preponderantly masculine—and I know no alumna who wishes to see that balance shifted—our graduates are in no danger of being over-feminized or conventionalized. Let us hope that the faculty, the directors, and the alumnae may co-operate, in as disinterested a spirit as they showed last year, to find a wise, vigorous, scholarly, progressive woman president, who, though necessarily of another age and stamp from President Thomas will, like her, care with all her heart that Bryn Mawr women should make fine records in the world.

ELIZABETH SHEPLEY SERGEANT, '03.

Dear Alumnae:

The Alumnae Athletic Committee are starting a reform of alumnae athletics; this we hope to accomplish with the co-operation of you all.

We have obtained lists of the teams of all the classes since 1905, with the help of the class editors. These lists are card catalogued, according to sport. So that, about three weeks before any scheduled game, we will send out return postcards to all those who played on the first and second teams of that sport. This way we hope to find out on whom we may count.

First, we have planned a water polo match on April 13, against the varsity. Next year it will come during the water polo season.

At commencement we have planned to have the tennis tournament begin on Saturday, May 28, as early as possible. The varsity matches come on Wednesday morning.

In basketball there will be one regular practice and three matches. The practice comes Saturday, May 28, at 4.30 o'clock.

Monday, May 30, there will be an Odd vs. Even match at 4.30 o'clock. This will be a kind of practice game which will help to decide the teams for Tuesday. On Tuesday morning there will be the regular Alumnae vs. Varsity match. Then, also we are planning to have a second team match for those alumnae who cannot last out in a long, hard match, but who are quite anxious to play in some kind of match. We have sent a challenge to the graduate students about this game, but have, as yet, received no answer.

During May there is to be a basketball practice every Wednesday evening in the college gymnasium with the graduate students. If any of you who do not live near Philadelphia happen to be in this vicinity

on a Wednesday evening—do come practice. We will surely need and want you.

We have also decided that at the time of the college athletic awards, on Tuesday morning, May 31, we would award small brown felt shields with either a water polo ball, a basketball, a tennis racket, or a hockey stick on it, to any alumnae who had played three years on any one team, or who had played on three teams in one year.

Any suggestions will be very welcome to us from any alumnae. A committee cannot accomplish a reform unless backed by the whole organization. So please support and help us.

Sincerely yours,

GERTRUDE J. HEARNE, '19.

Chairman Alumnae Athletic Committee.

The Intercollegiate Community Service Fellowship

The regular fellowship offered by the Intercollegiate Community Service Association and by some Bryn Mawr alumnae, is again offered for the year 1921-1922, to a graduate of Bryn Mawr College who wishes to prepare herself for any phase of social work. The value of the fellowship is \$650, \$200 of which is given by the college to meet the tuition fee. The holder of the fellowship is expected to live in the College Settlement in Philadelphia, and to give her entire time to the work of the Department of Social Economy, but her practice work is carried on under the direction of the head worker of the settlement. The charge for board and lodging in the settlement will not exceed \$7 a week, so the stipend is just about enough to cover the total living expenses of the student. Applications for this fellowship should be sent *immediately* to the president of Bryn Mawr College or to Doctor Jane Newell, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., who is chairman of the Scholarship Committee of the I. C. S. A.

This fellowship has been in existence for a number of years, but it is only since the establishment of the Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Department that the training has been regularly connected with the graduate work of the college. The present activities of recent fellows is an interesting comment on the variety of training opportunity offered.

Dorothy Weston, B.M., A.B., '14, I. C. S. A. Fellow, '15, is now head resident of the Neighborhood House, New York City.

Mrs. Benjamin Franklin, Jr. (Adrienne Kenyon), B.M., '15, I. C. S. A. Fellow, '16, is assistant manager of the Bureau of Occupations for Trained Women, Phila.

Helen M. Harris, B.M., A.B., '17, I. C. S. A. Fellow, '17, is financial secretary of the Philadelphia College Settlement.

Amelia K. McMaster, B.M., A.B., '17, I. C. S. A. Fellow, '18, received the Gamma Phi Beta European Fellowship awarded by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae in 1919, and studied in the London School of Economics. She is now doing distinguished work with the American Friends' Relief Committee in Vienna.

Eleanor Dulles, B.M., '17, I. C. S. A. Fellow, '19, is employment manager with the firm of S. Gembly, Long Island City.

The annual meeting of the I. C. S. A. is to be held on Saturday and Sunday, May 7th and 8th, at Mt. Ivy, New York. All members of the organization are cordially invited to attend. There will be a large group going up from New York on Sunday—come and renew old friendships and hear what the other college chapters have been doing and are planning for next year. For further information apply to Miss Elizabeth Man, 80 W. Ninth Street, New York.

BRYN MAWR AUTHORS AND THEIR BOOKS

THE WAY OF ST. JAMES

BY GEORGIANA GODDARD KING, '96

Three vols. G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York and London. 1920.

It is one of the most frequent and least commendable habits of reviewers and critics (and of general readers) that they censure a book for not being what its author never intended it should be and complain because it does not measure up to a perfectly arbitrary requirement of their own inventing. It would be easy to find fault with Professor King's new book, "The Way of St. James," for many things which it is not, precisely because what it is in reality is so unexpected and so unusual. The three volumes seem to be about architecture; but to criticise them for not being a formal treatise on the Romanesque architecture of Northern Spain would be to commit the very fault which reviewers ought to avoid. The reader who knows nothing about the architecture of Spain will learn almost nothing about that architecture by reading Professor King; while he who already knows the architecture of that region will find much of the greatest interest, and learn yet more. "The Way of St. James" is also a travel book; but to think of it as a cicerone or a guide-book would be again to complain of it for failing to be something which was never intended. He who knows the pilgrim's road which stretches all the way from the passes of the Pyrenees westward along the north of Spain, through Navarre and Burgos and Palencia and Leon and Orense to the westernmost province of all, to Corunna and the great pilgrimage church of Santiago de Compostella—such a one would probably profit most of all; while the rest of us might only gather rather vaguely that Miss King traveled a long way and saw much and reflected much on what she saw, and that she really retraced the long road out of France to the land's end at Finisterre, where for centuries the pilgrims have been journeying to the burial place of St. James. This is the Way from which the book takes its title. Miss King fills it with an antiquary's love of strange lore and with allusions to a hundred things of which we

clearly ought to have heard before, but never have.

It is a curious and very successful blending of architectural description and historical antiquarianism somehow held together and given life (and this is a very great magic) by the sense of out-of-doors and of real peasant people moving and toiling in a peasant land. The initial description of the crossing into Spain over the great highroad, by the pass (I take it) of Canfranc, is very memorable; but there are many others equally good, full of a feeling of great spaces and uplands and flower-strewn hillsides, with which alone the book would make a success. Here for instance is a bit out of the second volume:

"By now we were high on the moor, following along the vast side of the range, among white heather and acrid juniper and fragrant rosemary: a hawk wheeled, that might have been an eagle, and once, out of that lonely summer noon, a cuckoo called. Scrub oak was sparse here, and pines we saw but rarely throughout the day. Silently we rode, singly, in the great silence. Once we passed a snow wreath still unmelted, that I might have turned the horse's feet into."

Or again:

"At Riego, the second town, where storks dwelt, the wheeling swallows cried. The earthen-colored houses stood, their thick thatch overgrown with moss and stonecrop, wavering in and out of the line of the street. Looking back, we saw it brown as a deer. On the short pasture grass beyond, magpies danced and took their parti-colored flight; beside the golden broom grew as well the rare white kind in places; the alpine gentian starred with blue the turf."

The author's real purpose is to trace the spread of French architecture by French workmen and builders along this great highroad of international travel, and to show how Romanesque and Gothic made their advance out of France into Spain; but there is so much beside this thesis, so much of history and legend and folk-lore, that it seems quite natural, coming to the Bridge of Orbigo, to find a whole chapter recounting a joust of thirty days held at

that spot in the year 1434 with great picturesqueness and much honor to all concerned. But perhaps the most unexpected, yet characteristic, passage in the book occurs at the journey's end, where just as we are settling down comfortably to descriptions of the pilgrimage town and the great church and the festivals and ceremonies and the crowds of the pilgrims come from so far, Compostella and Corunna and all that northwest countryside of Spain go into eerie shadows, and Finisterre becomes the world's end full of superstitions and lost souls and wraiths of departed men, with legends of the Bridge of Dread and the underworld and souls like birds singing in the Tree of Life. And then come a hundred pages more, full of Syrian religions and Asiatic gods that might have drifted to this part of Spain in Roman days and filled with echo of far superstitions the ritual cult of St. James the Christian. There is much about the Roman temples of Baalbek in Syria, whose application to St. James may seem a little strange and far afield, but it is all part of the spirit of the book and helps to increase its wayward and quite wonderful atmosphere of simple things full of hidden meaning and a present that is redolent of an age-long past.

What sort of a book this is, I cannot really say; it is a type of its own, and to classify it is to misunderstand it. But the present reviewer has read every word of its three volumes and has no shadow of regret for the time which he took to do so.

RHYS CARPENTER,

Professor of Archaeology, B. M. College.

Announcement

ROSEMARY HALL

Two free competitive scholarships, the Ruutz-Rees' Scholarship and the Lowndes' Scholarship, will be open for the coming year, 1921-22. They cover the cost of board and tuition and, subject to a high standard of work and conduct, may be kept to graduation. The scholarship examinations are held early in June.

Further information may be obtained at the school.

CAMPUS NOTES

Students' Building The work goes forward now for the new Students' Building, as it once did for the Endowment Fund. Collegiate ingenuity is still much in evidence. A sign reading "75 cents for hair bobbing—proceeds to Students' Building," perched for a fleeting moment on the bulletin boards. More remunerative is the plan now under discussion whereby cards daintily painted with flowers will be sent to incipient theatrical stars on the eve of the performances instead of the usual Pennock contribution. The financial difference between the two will be handed over to the Students' Building Fund.

Here and There At a recent meeting, the Reeling and Writhing Club had the lugubrious pleasure of discussing its own possible decease—the alleged reason: lack of time and material. After due consideration, however, it voted, very humanely, for further life.

There is a plan now on foot to add to the usual Bates House program. The new arrangement will provide a course in Child Welfare, to be given in connection with the regular work there. In this way the students will benefit as well as the slum children.

Mrs. Pankhurst Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, noted English suffragette and personal friend of President Thomas, has been giving a weekly lecture here since March 9 on "Public Speaking." The lecture is open to all students, and at the last meeting—a political rally—those present accomplished the unique in electing J. Wise, '24, (daughter of Rabbi Wise of New York), Democratic President of the United States.

Athletics Spring term has started with basketball, track and tennis in full swing. In basketball "boys rules" have been definitely adopted and the umpires are instructed to call fouls wherever they can find them. Each class is picking competitors for the interclass fencing bouts from which four varsity members will be chosen to meet Pennsylvania in a bout.

ALUMNAE NOTES

The College Book Shop has asked the BULLETIN to announce that they have copies of Mrs. Railey's book "Show Down" on sale, price \$2, and would be glad to fill any orders received. A review of this book is to appear in the June issue of the BULLETIN.

1892

Class Editor, Mrs. F. M. Ives, Devon, Pa.

Kate Holladay Claghorn: "Since 1912 I have been, as you know, teaching in the New York School of Social Work, and in connection with this regular work, doing such odd jobs in the way of committee work, bits of research work, etc., as fall to the lot of persons interested in such things as the school deals with.

"A couple of years ago I prepared a report for the Children's Bureau on Juvenile Delinquency in Rural New York, which was published as Bureau Publication No. 32 of the Children's Bureau. I have just now finished the report of another investigation, which has interested me very much, into certain phases of immigrant life. This report will be issued in book form in a series of Americanization studies now being published by Harper and Brothers.

"My volume is to be called 'The Immigrant's Day in Court,' and it deals with the experiences of the immigrant which bring him into contact with our courts and laws, and his experiences with the laws and the courts. This book will be out in the late spring or the early summer. I cannot think of anything else to tell you."

1896

Class Editor, Miss Mary Jewett, Moravia, New York.

Edith M. Peters, ex-'96, is now in Santa Barbara, California, to remain until June. She motored across the continent in January, stopping at various interesting places.

1900

Class Editor, Miss Helen MacCoy, care Miss M. MacCoy, Haverford Court, Pa.

Jessie Tatlock is president for a term of two years, of the Association of Private School Teachers. Under her guidance the

Association has done important work toward improving the status of private school teachers, by co-operating with similar associations of parents and of headmistresses. Information in regard to the work of the Association may be obtained by application to its headquarters, No. 36 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City.

1904

Class Editor, Miss Emma O. Thompson, 506 South Forty-eighth Street, Philadelphia.

Eleanor Bliss Knopf (Mrs. Adolph Knopf) is living at 105 East Rock Road, New Haven.

Rosalie Magruder has a position in the Harvard War Records office. She is living with her mother and brother, who is an assistant professor at the Harvard Law School. Her address is 2 Prescott Street, Cambridge.

Edith McMurtrie had two pictures in the Annual Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. One of these pictures has been purchased by the Academy for the permanent collection of paintings by American artists.

Martha Rockwell Moorhouse (Mrs. Wilson Moorhouse) has just returned from a trip to the Barbadoes.

1906

Class Editor, Mrs. Edward Sturdevant, 1627 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Grace Wade Levering's oldest boy, Joshua, died in February after a very brief illness of pneumonia.

The mystery about Erma Kingsbacher Stix's new baby is cleared up; it's a son, John Morris Stix, born November 14. The oldest of her four is already entered at Bryn Mawr in the class of 1926. Erma also finds time for much work with the League of Women Voters; she is planning to attend their convention in April in Cleveland and is a member of the Program Committee for that event. 1906 is hoping that she is also planning to attend their convention in June.

Mary Lee writes that she has joined the "ranks of the fat ladies," a statement that her classmates will have difficulty in believ-

ing! She is teaching Latin and French at the West Philadelphia High School. She spent last summer at Professor de Sauze's "Maison Francaise" at Western Reserve University, and this winter is studying Latin and French at the University of Pennsylvania. "The longer I teach and live the more thankful I am that I went to Bryn Mawr, and that President Thomas and the faculty have kept the atmosphere academic and idealistic rather than material and commercial."

Glady's Chandler is in the Homeopathic State Hospital at Allentown, Pa., and needs occasional letters to cheer her up.

Dorothy Condgon Gates is running a jitney in Los Angeles.

Marjory Rawson and Katherine McCauley are teaching in California.

Helen Sandison is still at Vassar, and in addition to her regular teaching work is finishing an English text which MacMillan is to publish, and an article for the forthcoming Vassar College Mediaeval Studies. She is running a house for the first time and having the delights of gardening.

Helen Smith Brown has just returned from a visit to Philadelphia, Bryn Mawr, and "Adelaide's delightful place at Chestnut Hill." She is lecturing on Social and Mental Hygiene, is sociologist in the Classification Clinic in New York, and is chairman of the Social Hygiene Committee of the New York State League of Women Voters.

Elizabeth Townsend Torbert, with her husband, enjoyed a well-earned vacation during February, at South Poland, Maine.

Katherine Gano is still a probation officer in Cincinnati, though she is hoping to find more congenial work.

Anna McNulty Stevens is at Harbor Oaks, Clearwater, Florida, with her mother, until May 1. She is hoping to come to reunion, but is as yet uncertain.

Elsie Bigelow Barber is still much interested in the Annapolis Hospital and is chairman of the Home Service Committee of the Red Cross for Anne Arundel County.

Margaret Scribner Grant is now at Old Church Road, Greenwich, Conn., having moved from Douglaston, Long Island, last December.

The Class Editor hopes that 1906 will be

better at "reuning" than they are at corresponding. Many delightful projects are already under way, and every wanderer who returns to the fold may be sure of a glorious four days from May 30 to June 2.

1910

Class Editor, Miss Marion Kirk, 4504 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mabel Ashley, 41 W. Eighty-seventh Street, New York City, is acting as secretary in the Finch and Lenox Schools, New York.

A. Maris Boggs has just been appointed Councillor to the American Indians. She says that every day three or four braves come into the office of the Bureau of Commercial Economics and tell her their tale of injury and wrong. Her work then is to adjust all difficulties for them.

Laura Bope Horner, 327 Negley Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., writes that as her mother has been ill for some time, she has had to take entire charge of the household, consisting of her father and mother, husband and two children. Laura says that the only item of interest she has for the class is that on Labor Day of 1920, Miriam Hedges Smith dropped in for a short visit, just before dashing off to Boston for a six-weeks' course in cooking, before her final dash to India.

Ethel Chase was married on January 4, 1921, to Dr. Jerome Selinger. Dr. and Mrs. Selinger are living at No. 1 Gramercy Park, New York City.

Bessie Cox Wolstenholme reports that her older child has now reached the age for kindergarten, much to the envy of the younger. Mr. and Mrs. Wolstenholme have just bought a new home at Scotford Road, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia.

Madeleine Edison Sloan is too busy getting up the Class News sheet to think of anything to say for herself, except that the children are bearing up bravely while mamma goes out every evening to rehearse the part of an Egyptian goddess for the Hoover play. 314 Tillou Road, South Orange, N. J.

Zip Falk Szold has a second child, Ruth, born last May 19. Zip is living at 316 W. Ninety-seventh Street, New York City.

Beth Hibbon Scoon (Mrs. Robert Maxwell Scoon) reports that her young son,

John, is now attending a model outdoor kindergarten in Princeton. 19 Cleveland Avenue, Princeton, N. J.

Marjorie Miller has moved into a new home which her family have just built at 7406 Franklin Avenue, Hollywood, California.

Josephine Ross Miller (Mrs. Charles L. Miller) has had a long siege of whooping cough and mumps—that is, the three children have been ill, not Josephine. 1267 Wheatland Avenue, Lancaster, Pa.

Izette Tabor DeForest says that no news is good news for her, since everyone in her household is well and happy. Stratford, Conn.

Edith Murphy is now private secretary to the editor of the *Farm Journal*, and is on intimate terms with Queen Emma, the prize hen.

Lillie James is now principal of the Misses Hebb's School in Wilmington. The Misses Hebb, who have been in charge for very many years, have just resigned.

1914

Class Editor, Miss Ida Pritchett, School of Hygiene and Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. McCutcheon, (Evelyn Shaw) have returned from a two months' stay on their island, Salt Cay, near Nassau, in the Bahamas.

Mrs. John Andrews King (Helen Hinde, ex-1914) has a daughter, born April 3.

1916

Class Editor, Mrs. Webb I. Vorys, 118 Miami Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Anna Sears (Mrs. Warren G. Davis) has a son, Ronald Sears Davis, born February 7.

Dorothy Packard (Mrs. Farrington Holt) has a daughter, Caroline Howe Holt, born February 15.

Mildred B. McCay (Mrs. Leslie La Fayette Jordan) has a son, William McKay Jordan, born in March.

Constance Kellen (Mrs. Roger Lee Branham) has a daughter, Margaret Branham, born in January.

Lilla Worthington (Mrs. James H. Kirkpatrick) has a son, born in March.

Frieda Kellogg (Mrs. John H. Jouett) has a son John Kellogg Jouett, born March 8.

Frances Bradley was married April 2 in the Palace Chapel, Coblenz, Germany, to an officer in the army of occupation.

1916 is having its fifth reunion this year, its supper to be held on Saturday evening, May 28, at the College Inn.

1918

Class Editor, Miss Irene Loeb, 5154 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.

1918 is going to hold a formal reunion this year with headquarters in Rockefeller Hall. Plan to come. Other classes reuniting are '96, '01, '03, '04, '05, '06, '11, '19, '20.

Sarah Morton has announced her engagement to Samuel Gibson Frantz, Princeton, '18. Mr. Frantz was in the American Ambulance Service and a second lieutenant in the Balloon Service. He is a brother of Mr. Angus Frantz, who married Virginia Kneeland last December.

Ruth Garrigues is teaching in the Primary Department of the Wilmington Friends' School.

Lucy Evans Chew and Mr. Chew are sailing June 3. They will be abroad for sixteen months (Mr. Chew's Sabbatical year) and expect to visit Greece, Italy, Switzerland, France and England.

Katherine Dufourcq was married on September 4 to Mr. Wilbur Robert Kelley.

Gladys Barnett gave, on March 10, a piano recital in the Academy of Music Foyer, in combination work with Bessie Phillips. On April 4 she played in a recital at the Metropolitan Opera House in Philadelphia, with Louise Gifford, danseuse, who helped put on the dancing at May Day last year.

Ruth Hart Williams is working on the advertising board for the BULLETIN.

Elsbeth Merck was married on October 5 to Snowden Henry, and is now living at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

Marjorie MacKenzie has been in Florida for two months, cruising with her father and friends.

Therese Born is studying at Oxford.

Katherine Sharpless is engaged to Edwin Klein, of Hawthorne, N. Y.

Anna Lubar is an instructor in English, Cessining School for Girls, Cessening-on-Hudson, and is studying singing with Perry Averill.

1920

Class Editor, Miss Doris E. Pitkin, 324 West 103rd Street, New York City.

Millicent Carey sends the following message to the class:

Noble Classmates of 1920:

I never tried to address you from a distance before, but if "reunion" is the magic word to you that it has become to me, words in regard to it are hardly needed. Must I remind you of that sweltering afternoon in June of last spring, when we argued fiercely for two hours and a half about its details? I know you'll all come, even though there is no possible way of sending around badly illustrated cards at lunch to remind you of your important engagement on Saturday, May 28. You simply couldn't miss this first supreme gathering of our forces, when we're still young and beautiful, and when most anyone might announce her engagement. You will probably receive a card e'er long, telling you various details. But don't wait for it. Make your reservations now. If you haven't any money, borrow some on the Class's credit. Bring your fiance or your husband if you must, but whatever you do, come.

Note: 1919 is reuning also, and we'll need at least seventy of us to compete.

Polly Chase (Mrs. Preston Boyden) took a motoring trip to California during the winter.

Madeline Brown has been taking graduate work at Bryn Mawr during the winter. She is studying abnormal psychology, which includes working at the Lee School for unmanageable boys, with Dr. Leuba, and is also working under Dr. Ferree.

Mr. Robert J. Brown, the father of Madeliné Brown, died on the fourth of March.

Marion Bretz has been teaching English and French in the New Cumberland High School, New Cumberland, Pa., since she left Bryn Mawr. Her address is now West Fairview, Pa.

Miriam Butler is studying biology at the University of Pennsylvania.

Darthela Clarke sailed for France in February with Frederika Howell, to work under the American Committee for Devastated France.

Julia Conklin has been taking a secretarial course at Columbia during the winter.

Katherine Cauldwell is completing her college course at Barnard, from which she will graduate this spring.

Katherine Clifford is teaching and instructing the athletics at the Waynflete School in Portland.

Eleanor Davis has been secretary to Mrs. Ira Jewell Williams, chairman of the group in the Philadelphia Civic Club, who are trying to put through three bills in the State legislature, providing trade education in prisons and securing a market for prison-made products.

Lilian Davis has announced her engagement to Mr. Harry Van Ness Philip, of Schenectady, New York.

Marion Frost has been spending part of the winter in Canada.

Miss Ruth Garrigues is now located at 1008 West Tenth Street, Wilmington, Del. (for school year only).

Marion Gregg was married on the seventh of April to Mr. Clarence H. King.

Josephine Herrick has been spending the winter in Florida. During the summer she intends to take a course in research psychology and to do psychological work for the Associated Charities in Cleveland. She is also expecting to take a course in pottery.

Geraldine Hess has been taking a business course this winter.

Helen Humphreys has been studying education at the Western Reserve University. She intends to teach next fall.

Jean Justice is teaching in the Borden-town High School. She has classes in chemistry, general science, algebra and plane geometry.

Teresa James has been working with a girls' club at the Y. W. C. A.

Cornelia Keeble is chairman for Nashville, of the Anna Howard Shaw memorial of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, and Martha Lindsey, '20, is a member of her committee.

Elizabeth Luetkemeyer is assistant editor of the *Mid-Week Review*, an Ohio paper for women with a wide circulation.

Martha Lindsay has been spending part of the winter in California.

Caroline Lynch is chairman of the In-

dustrial Department of the Harrisburg Y. W. C. A.

Elinor McClure has been taking a trip to Panama, Jamaica and Cuba.

Anne Eberbach spent the winter in California.

Arline Preston is taking two seminaries in French philosophy and is also studying Flaubert under Miss Schenck.

Katherine Roberts (Mrs. Maurice C. N. Prew) was married on the twelfth of October. Her address is 414 St. David's Road, St. Davids, Pa. She is finding time to continue selling insurance for the Provident Life and Trust Company.

Monica Healea will be a graduate student at Bryn Mawr next year.

Katherine Robinson, who has been doing graduate work in French at Bryn Mawr this year, is acting as temporary class collector.

Dorothy Smith, who has returned from a cruise with her family to the West Indies and the Panama Canal, is to be married on the eleventh of June. Martha Lindsay will be her maid of honor.

Gertrude Steele has been studying music at the Peabody Institute and working with Girl Reserves at the Y. W. C. A.

Helen Strayer, who was out of college for two years after leaving Bryn Mawr, is now studying at Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa. She is taking a pre-medical course, preparatory to entering Johns Hopkins. Her address is now Old Orchard, Harrisburg, Pa.

Evelyn Wight is working in the industrial relations department of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey).

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This Directory furnishes a convenient guide to Bryn Mawr Women in the various professions and in business. Full information may be obtained, by those desiring to insert cards, from the Editor, Alumnae Office, Bryn Mawr College.

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BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN

Vol. I

JUNE, 1921

No. 6



A GIFT TO FRANCE

—
FACULTY NOTES

—
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Margaret G. Blaine, '13, *Editor*

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JUNE, 1921

No. 6

Views and Viewpoints

Alumnae Opinion In answer to queries which have recently come into the alumnae office regarding letters for the BULLETIN, the editor would like at this time to make clear to all the alumnae that the column belongs to them. Through it they can do their part in helping to present all sides of a question. If one or a group should feel the next president of Bryn Mawr should be a man now is the time to express this opinion and give others the benefit of their conviction. It is not necessary to have a request from the editor or member of the Editorial Board to feel that a contribution from you is welcome. Rather is it the privilege and duty of anyone who feels keenly on any subject discussed or presented in the BULLETIN to enrich its influence by varying the point of view.

The increasing number of letters from alumnae sent to the editor is most gratifying and would indicate a growing alertness to matters presented in its columns. But it is only the first stirring of an alumnae consciousness, a sense that we are all working toward the same goal. To express a unity of purpose we must rise above the en-

tanglement of petty judgments and free ourselves to think clearly and see the issues which are big enough to cause us to unite. By so doing each alumna will feel quite naturally her right to share in the present development of Bryn Mawr and receive again unstrained the inspirations of earlier days awaiting her response.

So the opportunity is at hand not for one or one group to speak through the BULLETIN but for all, and the question of recognition or consideration should be hereafter openly understood.

Gifts to the Giver

France to the fore again — this time exclusively at B. M. C. By this last act of hers we must consider once again how sensitive, how appreciative, how generous she is. In the midst of war some "ex" Bryn Mawr students visited the venerable librarian of the Sorbonne and asked characteristically for the American shelves. Eagerly and apologetically she led the way to some shelves where there leaned a few books of American authors. They were very few and not representative and seemed to realize it by the attitudes they assumed.

Here lay an opportunity to give to

France a gift that might emphasize our desire through the medium of books for a larger and a lasting understanding between the two countries. The thought was given to the Alumnae Association. A few enthusiasts took hold and the results you will find in another column of this paper. American authors gave 300 of

their books, gladly, with delightful interest, and a permanent fund is already established. But best of all is the latest development of the idea—a large box of books came quietly and simply from France the other day—a gift of the French government of French books to Bryn Mawr College. Isn't this a happy episode?

The Bryn Mawr Gift to the Sorbonne and France's Gift to Bryn Mawr

By EUNICE MORGAN SCHENCK, Associate Professor of French, B. M. C.

THE Bryn Mawr Committee on American Books for the Sorbonne, having laid its plans before the Alumnae Association at the February meeting, is happy to make the following report:

The Bryn Mawr Service Corps, with a splendid initial gift of \$2000, launched the fund for permanent endowment, to which \$3000 more have been subscribed by alumnae, students, and friends of the college. This fund will enable successive Bryn Mawr committees, as long as the Sorbonne and Bryn Mawr are standing, to send each year to the Sorbonne Library a collection of the best American books of the year.

In addition, at the time of writing, about four hundred volumes have been contributed by American authors, and a final drive has been started, in order to supplement this gift and make of the collection that is to go this year a representative library of Modern American Literature, which shall serve as a nucleus for the additions to be made in succeeding years.

The response of the authors has been exceedingly generous and the expressions of approval that have almost

invariably accompanied the gift of books have been highly gratifying and encouraging to the committee. The greater part of the books are autographed, which adds great dignity and distinction to the collection, and many contain a dedicatory or explanatory word from the author. In view of the number of books contributed by their authors, the committee has adopted a bookplate, reading as follows:

"Bryn Mawr College
has collected for
The Sorbonne
this library of
American Literature"

To this is to be added in the proper cases:

"This book is the gift of the author"
In other cases, it will be stated that the book is given in memory of a given person.

One plan that has been dear to members of the committee, but for which the funds have not yet been forthcoming, is to have the books of deceased members of the *American Institute of Arts and Letters* sent, in memory of the author and in the name of the Institute. Judge Robert Grant, the President of the Institute, and Mr.

Hamlin Garland, the Secretary, have expressed their sympathy with the idea, but fear that the Institute possesses no fund that may be used for this purpose. As it is thought that \$500 would purchase a representative collection of the work of former members of the Institute, it has been suggested that some member of the Institute or some Bryn Mawr Alumna might be found who would be willing to make such a gift in the name of the Institute. There are among the names some of those that Americans would be most proud to see on the shelves of a foreign University: Henry Adams, Mark Twain, Howells, John Hay, Henry James, to mention but a few. The books of these authors, of course, must and shall be included in the library we are sending, but the advantage of having them sent in the name of the Institution would seem to the committee very great. The French, who conserve their own literary traditions in an Institute, and honor the memory of their writers as does perhaps no other among modern nations, would have their attention called to the fact that America, too, has begun to cherish her literary traditions, and has cared to honor the memory of her writers. The committee has felt that the resulting revision of certain possibly erroneous ideas about America in the minds of our future French readers would not be one of the least important effects of the presence at the Sorbonne of these books sent from Bryn Mawr. And therefore, the committee is still hoping to find the person to whom this part of the plan will appeal. The National Institute is ready to accept the gift and authorize the caption:

"This book is given by the *National*

Institute of Arts and Letters in memory of the author."

The task of the committee in choosing the books to be sent was greatly facilitated by a list given last summer to the chairman by Professor Cestre, the Head of the Sorbonne's new Department of American Literature and Civilization, for which the American Library is so sorely needed. Professor Cestre's list has aroused a good deal of interest, because of its very wide range, and reads as follows:

1. Complete works of contemporary novelists:

Henry James
 William Dean Howells
 Frank Norris
 Stewart Edward White
 Jack London
 Edith Wharton
 Upton Sinclair
 Owen Wister
 Hamlin Garland
 Robert Herrick
 Winston Churchill
 Booth Tarkington
 Ellen Glasgow
 Stephen Crane
 Sherwood Anderson
 Joseph Hergesheimer
 Theodore Dreiser
 Mary Johnston
 Irving Bacheller
 Ernest Poole
 James Lane Allen
 George W. Cable
 Willa Sibert Cather
 Frances Hodgson Burnett
 James Branch Cabell
 Rupert Hughes

2. Short stories:

O. Henry
 Harvey O'Higgins
 Katherine F. Gerould
 Fanny Hurst
 Edna Ferber

3. Humor:

George Ade
 Ring Lardner
 Don Marquis

4. Complete works of contemporary poets:

Amy Lowell
 Robert Frost
 Sidney Lanier
 Vachel Lindsay
 James Whitcomb Riley
 Arlington Robinson
 Carl Sandburg
 Ezra Pound
 Edgar Lee Masters
 James Oppenheim
 Louis Untermeyer
 Conrad Aiken

5. Biographies, memoirs, letters, essays, referring to:

James Russell Lowell (letters and biographies)
 Henry James (letters and criticisms by Beach)
 Mark Twain (letters and biography)
 Thoreau (Sanborn) in American Men of Letters series
 Whitman (Traubel and Burroughs)
 Bret Harte

6. Annuals:

Atlantic Classics, 2 volumes, 1918
 The Best Short Stories (Small, Boston, yearly)
 Other collections of short stories

7. Playrights:

William Vaughn Moody

8. Essays, memoirs, criticisms (especially referring to American literature):

Theodore Roosevelt
 Thomas Wentworth Higginson
 J. J. Chapman
 George E. Woodberry
 Meredith Nicholson
 Paul E. More
 Bliss Perry
 Francis Hackett
 H. L. Mencken
 James Huneker
 Bernard Berenson
 Agnes Repplier
 W. E. Curtis
 E. E. Hale
 Van Wyck Brooks
 John Burroughs
 John S. Harrison (The Teachers of Emerson)

9. Economics and education:

Thorsten Veblen
 John Dewey

10. "Regional Literature":

Hamlin Garland, A Son of the Middle Border
 C. S. Abbott, Recollections of a California Pioneer
 E. S. Nadal, A Virginia Village
 R. Pumpelly, My Reminiscences
 S. W. Pennypacker, Autobiography of a Pennsylvanian
 Laura Wolcott, A Gray Dream and Other Stories of New England Life
 John Thomson Faris, The Romance of Old Philadelphia

This list, interesting, and amazingly catholic as it is, obviously needed supplementing. The committee added the names of those members of the *American Institute of Arts and Letters* that did not already figure on it, and with other additions, has drawn up a definitive list of books numbering from 800 to 1000 volumes which it hopes to have a sufficient sum in hand to purchase before Commencement.

In this event, a very happily interchange of courtesies between France and America will take place, as the formal presentation will be made at Commencement of a library of French books sent by the French Government to Bryn Mawr College. These books have already arrived and include a *de luxe* edition of Lavissee's *Histoire de France*, illustrated, in 9 volumes; the 29 volumes of biographies of men of letters published in the series of *Les Grands Ecrivains*; the 93 volumes of *Chefs d'oeuvres de la littérature française*, published by the *Renaissance du Livre*, and in addition fifty carefully selected volumes representing different aspects of French thought. They will form a valuable collection for the Bryn Mawr Library and are a very tangible expression

not only of the generosity of France but of her goodwill and esteem. Thinking of this gift in connection with our gift to the Sorbonne, with the French graduate students at Bryn Mawr and the Bryn Mawr women who study in French Universities, there seems to be no limit to the benefits that may derive from the increas-

ing mutual understanding that will result from this increasing interchange of personalities and ideas.

(A self-perpetuating committee has been authorized by the Board of Directors to administer the fund: Lucy Martin Donnelly, Gertrude Ely, Adelaide W. Neall, Margaret Ayer Barnes, Eunice Morgan Schenck, Chairman.)

The Woman's Programme*

Address given by M. Carey Thomas at the University Woman's Meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York City, May 18th, at 4 P.M.
to Welcome Madam Marie Curie.

THIS is an historic occasion. It is the first time in the memory of any one in this audience—and I am sure that it never happened before some of us can remember—that a great body of university women has assembled together to pay a tribute to a great woman of world wide fame through chosen representatives who are exclusively women. Thousands of such assemblies are held by men the world over. This is the first such women's meeting. Its parallel must be sought in the religious festivals of Egypt or Greece when thousands of women, no man being present under pain of death, came together for wild rites of initiation or worship of some woman's deity. But however learned in prehistoric ritual, however devoted to the service of their godhead may have been the priestesses of old and their worshipping throngs of women, our meeting today is the symbol of a greater mystery, of another and more far reaching religious emotion. It marks the coming to its own of a new group-consciousness on the part of women.

It is the concrete expression of a wholly new sex solidarity which is inevitably destined to become a compelling force in the new world.

We women of the English speaking races, we American, Canadian, English, Scotch, Irish, and Australian women have just emerged victorious from a life to death struggle for education and civic responsibility and the agony of our battle has lasted for more than four generations. This battle is now won. We have carved out a broad and splendid highway along which the women of other nations are marching to a victory that has come to them almost unmasked in the aftermath of the great war. Our near relations, our Scandinavian, Dutch and Belgian sisters have also fought their much shorter struggle to a finish; but the women of the great Latin Catholic countries, France, Italy, Spain and South America, and the women of Switzerland and Greece are not yet free. But they cannot much longer remain indifferent to civic responsibilities which will be theirs almost for the asking. For them as for

*The address was not made in full owing to the lateness of the hour. The paragraphs on prohibition and prostitution were omitted and the remaining part much abbreviated.

us freedom means much more than merely education and the vote. It means the right to act as we think best; it means the right to dispose of our own lives and bodies; it means the right to live worthily and unashamed. The harem women of Asia and Africa are still imprisoned in the devastating slavery of the Mohammedan religion. They must be freed by the united effort of all the other women of the world.

For over four generations we women have fought shoulder to shoulder, privates in a vast army, under intrepid leaders, sacrificing personal happiness, subordinating (and indeed often denying ourselves) husband and children and we have emerged from this great struggle with a peculiar kind of esprit de corps, an intense loyalty and pride in each other's achievement that promises to be a tremendous force in carrying the woman's movement to its triumphant conclusion. Women have learned to stand together, to comprehend each other, to care for each other's opinion, to feel a mutual sympathy and friendship for each other, to rejoice in each other's successes, to deplore each other's failures. To a great extent jealousy between women who care for the advancement of women has been eliminated. Our instinct is to applaud and adore each other. You younger women must see to it that you lose none of this sex-loyalty and cooperation. It is now the strongest asset of women.

Without this new sex solidarity our meeting today to honour a great woman's scientific discoveries and offer her the admiration of the women of the United States would have been

impossible. Without this new sex loyalty the women of the United States could not conceivably have raised \$100,000 to give her this splendid gift of a gram of radium as a token of our joy and pride in her accomplishment.

The privilege of organizing today's celebration has been claimed by the largest body of university women in all the world, the American Association of University Women. We are here to speak for the women of America. We are here to proclaim the close friendship of women the world over transcending all differences of race and nation. The success of the great woman on this platform is the success of all women. As Americans, who are, I am proud to think, the most happily sentimental race on earth, we cannot but rejoice that Madame Curie represents two countries to both of which we are romantically attached—Poland the despoiled and oppressed, the knight errant among nations, free at last and never again to be enslaved, and France, like her own Bayard sans peur et sans reproche, drawing her shining sword to defend our civilization and her own. But even if it had been otherwise, even if Madame Curie had been Turkish, Bulgarian, Austrian, or German our pride as women in her achievement would have overcome the hatreds of the great war.

As outward signs and symbols of this new sex solidarity are the many women's international associations that are in operation such as the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the International Congress of Working

Women, and many others, and last but, we hope, not least, the International Federation of University Women organized in London last July by university women delegates from sixteen different countries.

By our age long struggle we women are bound together by bands of steel. It is essential for the progress of women and of the world that we should remain so. Through centuries of different environment and different occupations and different ideals of life there have grown up certain profound differences in character and point of view between us and men. These differences cannot be ignored. For the sake of us all, men and women alike, they *must not* be ignored. Our different woman's outlook must be written large into the laws and life of all civilized nations.

The woman's stage is thus splendidly set for the next great woman's advance. What is it to be? Who is to lead it?

I venture to predict today that this advance will be led by the International Federation of University Women with its organizations of university women in every country of the world; its intellectual leadership guided by many thousands of American and British university women; its treasury to be filled *at once* and to be *kept full* by American university women who are now the only women in the whole world who have money; its chain of international club houses in Washington, London, Paris, Athens, and ultimately in every great capital, where women of all countries can take counsel together; its interchange of women professors and women university students be-

tween different countries thus making for international understanding and affection and enabling the women scholars of each country to know and profit by the scholarship of all countries; its support of high standards of teaching and research; the system of prizes and honours it hopes to establish in order to develop genius and talent among women; its field secretaries travelling from one country to another and bringing the inspiration, courage and faith of the most progressive countries to the least progressive countries and presenting enlightened programmes for which the women of all countries can work enthusiastically. If we university women have enough vision and enough spiritual and intellectual courage to plan such aggressive and progressive programmes not only will all university women stand behind them but they will also be backed by millions upon millions of progressive women the world over and by millions of progressive men. There is nothing on earth more infinitely worth while than this. Nothing else matters in comparison with getting this women's programme under way. And it is American women who must assume the heaviest burden. It is American women who must act and act at once. We are the freest women in the world. We are applauded and supported by our men in a wholly unique way. We are sometimes told by women of other countries we are allowed this exceptional freedom because American men are too busy to attend to us but however this may be whenever a serious crisis comes they are never too busy to help us. We have a world position and a world

influence that no other women have. In 1919 and 1920 I spent fifteen months abroad in Great Britain, France, North Africa, Egypt, Palestine and Syria and I assure you that American women are looked up to by the women of these countries as the freest and happiest on earth. The United States is regarded by women everywhere as the radiant world of their dreams, as the Eldorado, the Utopia, of women. The little Arab, Egyptian and Syrian girls in the missionary schools or in the harems whom I talked to cherished deep in their dusky bosoms fairy visions of America and of our American women's colleges.

We American women seem to me to have the ear of the women of the world in a very special way. They look to us for leadership. It is our glorious privilege as university women to take up this challenge. The fight for suffrage to which generations of women gave their lives was a fight to place in the hands of women the instrument of the vote. The use of the vote, now that it is ours, is the crusade of crusades. It leads us into the holiest of holies. It may change the very heart of life itself; it may give to our children and our children's children a new heaven and a new earth. There is no greater cause to which we can dedicate ourselves today. If we university women fail to heed this clarion call to service, our leadership will pass to other women, or through our failure to respond the woman's hour may not strike at all, and the coming of the new women's world, which is also the new men's world, may be indefinitely delayed.

We American women must above

all things keep intact all our separate women's organizations. We must get into, and behind, and back to our last dollar and last hour of work, the League of Women Voters. By precept and example we must persuade the voting women of other countries to form separate women's organizations and above all to organize Leagues of Women Voters. If we women are absorbed immediately into men's political parties we shall lose our power to put through absolutely necessary human legislation for which the women and children and men of the world are now perishing. Our great leader, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, never had clearer political vision than when on the coming of woman suffrage she organized our American League of Women Voters. She saw that side by side with the great political parties, which women will, of course, join and work with, must exist a great organized body of women voters to put through women's human programme and to safeguard through legislation the sacred interests of women and children. The League of Women Voters is a splendid and necessary means of getting our ideals over, of making them into law. But it is an instrument only. It is a compelling force; it is not in itself a programme. What is our woman's programme to be?

Absolutely first it seems to me, nationally and internationally, as a condition of all the rest, without which it is scarcely worth while to try to live at all, comes *Compulsory Arbitration for All International Disputes*. That is, compulsory arbitration about everything whatever except a nation's internal affairs. Whether this is to

be attained through the obvious and made to our hand League of Nations (originated and brought into being by the President of the United States, already functioning far better than was to be expected); or by a Hague Court bristling with teeth, it is something which must be provided for immediately. Our peace programme must be written into the laws of the world without a moment's delay before another war is upon us which will destroy our civilization. From this compulsory arbitration *nothing* must be kept back. In the dire peril in which we stand at this moment the Monroe Doctrine is immeasurably less than a mere scrap of paper. It matters not at all. If civilization is to be destroyed what is the good of having kept in our hands a big stick with which to keep in order our little South American brothers when we and they alike have gone down to destruction. Disarmament, just tariffs, fair economic treatment and all the rest will follow compulsory arbitration; but without it and without an international police force strong enough to enforce its decrees it is incredible folly ever to expect genuine disarmament. We women can and *must* stop war. Unless we stop it no one will stop it. Why should we bear and rear children in order that they may perish in indescribable tortures? Why should we spend laborious days to make better a world that is to go up in flames or to suffocate in poisoned gas? Let us rather eat, drink and be merry for tomorrow we die.

In America and throughout the civilized world we women and the many men that think as we do must immediately set about making our

world safe. We must act at once both nationally and internationally. We must organize monster meetings and demonstrations all over the world. We must demand of our governments under pain of defeat, and drastic political transformation instant international compulsory arbitration, immediate organization of international police forces to maintain peace, and instantaneous disarmament. There is not a moment to be lost. At any moment the hour of fate that is to end our civilization may strike and Armageddon may be upon us. Really and truly nothing else in all the world is even remotely comparable in importance in comparison with compulsory world peace. It is civilization itself; it is the life and happiness of every one now living; it is the whole great human tradition of scholarship and science and spiritual aspiration and emotion as expressed in the literature and art of the human race; it is humanity itself that is at stake.

Second on our programme, as soon as the existence of our civilization is assured, we women must organize nationally and internationally all women and the men that feel as we do against the two ancient wrongs,—drink and prostitution—that more than any others make world progress impossible and that above all others poison the life of the next generation at its source.

By what appears to be a miracle of enlightenment and common sense, but is really a practical demonstration of what can be done by the unremitting effort, extending through three generations, of an organized body of American women, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and by teaching

our children scientific facts in the public schools, the incredible has happened and prohibition has come in the United States to our incalculable benefit. Whatever happens to the drinkers of this generation, does not really matter as long as the younger generation is growing up without a craving for drink. Crime of all kinds, social disease, weak-mindedness, insanity will grow less and less as drink grows less and happiness and thrift and efficiency will correspondingly increase. If the United States, already so great and prosperous, continues really dry, as it surely will, its greatness and prosperity will fill the earth. All other nations must become dry to keep pace with us. Already it is possible to read the writing on the wall in Great Britain and in Europe. The consumption of wines in restaurants everywhere seems to me to have greatly decreased. Drastic regulation of the liquor traffic is everywhere being urged. There seems to be every reason to believe that liquor will be proved to be one of the most insidious of racial poisons—to be done away with like opium and other poisons for the sake of the future of the race.

But more compelling than even drink itself in its appeal to women to put an end to it; even more hideous in the misery it brings to them and their children; even more appalling in its awful racial destructiveness is that other ancient evil—prostitution. It is supremely the job of women to make known its world wide horror. We know now more than we have ever known (and we are finding out more every day) of prostitution's hideous trail of disease, insanity and

crime overwhelming all alike—men the aggressors, prostitutes the victims, innocent women and children, and the ignorant, and consequently almost equally innocent, boys of the world. This new comprehension of its terrifying consequences is coming all the faster as a result of the terrible revelations of the great war. Our boys and girls are being taught social hygiene in schools as they have been taught for three generations the evils of drink. Our young men and maidens in college and in the home are being instructed in continence and purity and taught how to ensure that their children shall be honourably born. Within a measurable space of time all weak-minded men and morons of both sexes, all of them potential criminals and prostitutes, will be segregated and not allowed to propagate their feeble mentality and non-moral natures. The League of Nations has already written into its programmes international conferences on the white slave trade. This ancient wrong of legalized and organized prostitution must be absolutely done away with before the human race can make much progress in its path toward the sunrise. It is a crusade worthy of the deepest devotion of women the world over. Already women physicians have done inestimable service. Light and ever more light is flooding the secret breeding places of sexual degeneracy.

I have seen so many unthinkable reforms come in my lifetime, beginning with women's higher education which included all the rest, that the younger women in this audience need not despair of seeing come in their lifetime these three absolutely basic revo-

lutions in human thought and practice—International Compulsory Arbitration and World Peace, International Prohibition, and International Abolition of Prostitution with equal moral standards for men and women.

But there are other pressing reforms that are specially near and dear to us as university women and that in consequence should be our special contribution to the woman's programme.

First of these comes education of every kind, public and private, national and state; and of all grades—infant, primary, grammar school and high school, college and professional. Our Association of University Women exists primarily to help forward education.

Our first organized effort must be to get schools and state universities out of politics and into the hands of the most intelligent and wisest men and women. We must organize in our national capital and in every state to this end. We should, in my opinion, demand by our votes that laws should be passed by Congress and state legislatures requiring that one half of all educational boards of control from the primary school boards up to the state universities shall be made up of women. To these boards we must elect, or have appointed, distinguished women of the highest character and intellect. We shall thus by one supreme effort get at least one half of our public education out of politics and put it where it belongs by right into the hands of women to whom the interests of children will always be peculiarly dear. We shall also safeguard the interests of the vast and

ever increasing number of women teachers and open to them all the rewards and prizes of their greatest profession, teaching. Women in the United States and in other countries are now working under unfair difficulties and without due recognition. Women scholars desperately need encouragement.

When we have got women on educational boards of control in proper proportion and women professors in due proportion in our coeducational universities and when we have opened to them all research and higher teaching positions; when we have seen to it that women receive equal recognition and equal rewards for equally distinguished service not only in schools and colleges but also, insofar as national, state and civic positions are concerned, in other allied professions like law and medicine and architecture we shall find that we shall have set free a stream of almost inexhaustible energy and genius now lying dormant in women that will amaze even women themselves.

But there is still much to do. Woman suffrage intelligently used may be made to mean everything to women themselves and to the state. It needs only organization by women to bring about at once important changes. For example, it means equal pay for equal work first in all government, state, and city positions, and in all public supported university and school positions because now women's votes as well as men's elect public officials and women's votes as well as men's provide financial support. It means this also in all positions in private

institutions supported, even in part, by women's gifts or work. Women have only to insist that sex discrimination shall cease. It means that sex will in the future as it has been in the past be no bar to women's holding the highest positions.

Women must also see to it that they themselves and other women are not discriminated against in the economic world if they wish to marry, bear and rear children. Women should no longer have to choose between marriage minus a life's job, or a life's job minus marriage. We must hasten the day when women who wish to teach, or enter other professions, or engage in business shall not be more or less compelled by public opinion to remain unmarried. We must transform this same ridiculous public opinion and then use it to compel employers and clients to make arrangements so that women that wish to do so may bear and rear the modest number of children now in fashion without giving up their jobs or their professions. I am proud to say that at Bryn Mawr College no woman has ever lost her position because she wished to marry and have children. This question of marriage is all important. It lies at the very centre of the economic independence of women. Until it is settled further economic progress for women is impossible. We university women must put it among the first items on our woman's programme. Women themselves will never consent to have other women deprived of the right to marry and have children because they have to support themselves. These are only a few

examples of the abuses which we university women, and all other women as well, must solve if the woman's movement so gloriously begun is to go triumphantly forward.

What we university women undertake in the United States the International Federation of University Women will, I hope, undertake internationally. There is really no limit to what can be accomplished in reforming ancient abuses if we continue to work together. Many difficulties that now confront us will melt away when intelligent men and intelligent women together attack them. Our great suffrage leader, Anna Howard Shaw whom many of us are remembering today in this great gathering of women, used to say that "men knew best about some things and women knew best about some other things but that men and women together knew all there was to know about everything."

I wish to appeal to this great audience of university women to make it possible to carry forward this thrilling national and international programme under the most progressive leadership, in order that we may bring about quickly at least the most obvious reforms. We shall thereby free for the benefit of men and women alike the genius, research ability and varied talents of the women of the civilized world, married and unmarried. Pitifully few indeed are the women who like Madame Curie have overcome all a woman's present disabilities and have gone steadily on to greatness.

The university women are already organized. The American Associa-

tion of University Women numbers 10,000, and needs only an aggressive programme of work to be 50,000 strong. The International Federation of University Women has a potential membership of all the highly educated women in the world. We have at the head and in the executive positions of these two Federations the women best fitted to lead us—not to speak of the University Women's Federations now being organized under eminent women leaders in other countries.

We need only money—only sufficient annual subscriptions to carry forward this great women's work. Money is so little to give when you cannot give work and yet it is so essential to have in order to get work done.

I entreat every university woman in this audience to give \$3 a year and join the American Association of University Women and then give more money to support its work. I beg each one of you to become at once a sustaining, supporting, contributing, or annual member of the International Federation of University Women and give annually, or as often as you can, \$100, \$50, \$25 or \$10 to our International Treasurer, Mrs. Edgerton Parsons. If you cannot remember her name, or if you do not know her address, send your subscriptions to Dean Comstock of Smith College, our President, or to me, or to any one at all and we will speed it on its way. We need financial support desperately. Please give the university women of America, and of the world, the sinews of war. It is all we need to make good our

leadership in this great woman's programme.

In closing I should like to take a few moments to show you the difference between *then* and *now*, between the United States in 1871 and the United States in 1921, lest any one of you should think the women's programme I have outlined this afternoon too impossible of accomplishment. As compared with the changes I have seen in public opinion nothing is too great to be attempted.

I was born in Baltimore in 1857 and when in 1871 (three years before the Johns Hopkins University opened) at the age of fourteen I began to want to prepare for college this was the state of things. There was not a school in the city of Baltimore where a girl could be prepared for college. There was not a school where Greek was taught. Indeed it was thought tempting Providence for a girl to learn Greek. Physicians thought that studying broke down girls' health and in all probability prevented them from having children when they married. A leading New England gynecologist, Dr. Clark, very much feared by the girls of that day, had just written a terrible book denying women health and intelligence and demanding that they should live lives of invalidism and intellectual idiocy. For years after I read this book, which I remember doing in tender infancy, I used to pray every night and morning "Dear God, if girls cannot study like boys please kill me right off." The Bible was used as an engine of oppression against ambitious girls.

The misconduct of Eve was held to be a valid argument against their going to college. It was absolutely believed by many leading doctors that women ought not to be relieved in the pains of childbirth because of God's curse on Eve. As for St. Paul, I can never hear his name even now without a sinking of the heart because I used to be so terrified lest his antifeminist dicta should have been inspired by God and so be hopelessly damaging to the women's cause. The young men we knew used to get tipsy on New Year's day and at parties. Their conceit on any question affecting women was simply appalling. A man I thought I was in love with told my intellectually brilliant mother that he never talked to women on political questions as they were so constituted by nature as not to be able to understand them. Although I never spoke to him again and promptly fell out of love with him, all the men I knew felt as he did.

The immorality of unmarried men was considered a physical necessity. The utter ignorance of girls on sexual matters was equally morally necessary. Many girls married without the slightest idea of how babies were born. Birth control was unheard of. Women had as many children as chance sent them and died exhausted leaving large families motherless. Girls were utterly unable to read what they chose. My father threw Byron into the fire when he found me reading him. Balzac was considered so improper that a young man of our acquaintance who did not dare to lend us his novels

presented a complete French edition to the Baltimore library whence we got it out secretly. I learned French in order to read it. Before reading Balzac I had to get my knowledge of certain important facts of life from Lucretius and the indecent jokes of Aristophanes and the Old Testament.

I had* never seen a woman who had been to college, nor had anyone else I knew. When I came back to Baltimore with a Cornell degree in 1877 man after man refused to be introduced to me at parties, as we used to call them, because I was one. If I gave you illustrations until midnight I should never succeed in making you realize the incredibly humiliating situation of women at that time. Your world is too different happily for you to understand.

Temperance was utterly tabu. I used to hide from my young companions the fact that my mother was President of the first Southern Women's Christian Temperance Union. I was bitterly ashamed of it.

Peace sentiment also did not exist in my Baltimore world. Quakers were considered amiable lunatics because they did not believe in war. For many years at Bryn Mawr College peace lecturers would empty the chapel, and we had to give up inviting them.

Yet only fifty years separate now from then which shows how rapidly and how completely public opinion can be changed. This change is the more remarkable because women's position in Baltimore in 1871 was what it had been from the beginning of time—only worse.

Let us pledge each other this

afternoon in this great assembly of university women to unite to give other women in fuller measure than we have ever enjoyed absolute freedom in the choice of professional and business careers, wider opportunities

for scholarship and research, and for creative work of all kinds, the rewards of achievement, the gratitude and admiration of their fellows—all that we lay this afternoon with such joy at the feet of Madame Curie.

Bryn Mawr Lawyers

By DOROTHY STRAUS, '08

WHEN a suggestion was made that a short article on law as a vocation for women might prove interesting to readers of the BULLETIN it was immediately met by the counter-suggestion that the same space devoted to Bryn Mawr lawyers would probably be of greater value and certainly more interest. And the editor, not having wielded the blue pencil long enough to have become autocratic and dictatorial, acquiesced. She did more than that; she placed at the writer's disposal such information concerning Bryn Mawr lawyers as was available from the records of the Alumnae Association. This was supplemented by a study of the Register of Alumnae and Former Students (a truly penitential task) and a general inquiry among Bryn Mawr acquaintances. The facts that follow may not be wholly correct, the roster may be incomplete; they are submitted merely as an attempt to collect some data on the interest of Bryn Mawr students and graduates in what is still a pioneer vocation for women.

The first interesting fact which emerged from this search was the number of us who had studied law. Twenty-four there are from among those who took their bachelor's degree, former undergraduate students,

former graduate students and fellows. Of these, eleven are now in practice, two have died, two did not complete their studies, one is still a student and the others have gone into other lines of work, including matrimony. The percentage is slightly over one one-hundredth of 1 per cent. When we realize, however, that as far as can be ascertained only some 1600 women have been admitted to the bar in the United States since the first woman gained admission in Illinois in 1869, this percentage seems low only in comparison with those of other vocations, such as teaching and social service.

Of the group, twenty-two have the A. B. degree; the other two did not graduate from college but obtained law degrees. These law degrees exhibit a pleasing variety, LL. B.'s and J. D.'s appearing in almost equal proportions, dependent apparently upon the requirements of the school or the State where the studies were pursued. In this connection it is interesting to note that the percentage of college graduates or even former college students to be found among women lawyers in general throughout the country is low. There seem to date to have been four periods: The first in which a very few intelligent, energetic, ex-

ceptional but not specially trained women gained a first foothold in the profession; a second in which a group of college-bred capable pioneers established the solid foundation of respect upon which we are now building; a third when a considerable number of clerical workers of special, rather than wide or general, training sought admission to the bar as a natural complement to or outcome of the work they were doing and frequently continued in the same work after admission, and finally the present period, when college women are going into this profession as into the others because they have deliberately chosen it as their vocation, and energetic young women of less education and considerable ambition, frequently political or social, compete with them for the available "jobs."

It is at this time almost impossible to judge whether a college training is an advantage or a disadvantage. The college woman, like the college man, often lacks that practical sense, that experience of life, which makes a less formally educated woman adapt herself to the inevitable, or forge the malleable circumstance to her aims. This is not because of some defect in a college training, it is probably due to the differences in social origin. On the other hand, a broad education gives a breadth of view that functions successfully when a particular profession or some aspect of it must be related to the entire social or political economy. The finest thought on the subjects of jurisprudence and legal reforms has come from academic centers. At most we can say that for the successful practice of the law today a college education does not seem to be essential, although even now there

is a strong tendency among the law schools and the State boards of examiners to raise the preliminary requirements.

Even if one assume an academic degree or its equivalent, there seem to be no particular lines of work which must be followed. Of our twenty-four, ten specialized in languages, ancient as well as modern, seven in political economy and history, one in mathematics and Latin, one in political economy and philosophy, another in German and history, and two in science. Two had no group. In all, twelve showed a special interest in languages. While, of course, lawyers are notoriously given to words, it is not known that they have hitherto been especially given to languages; the continuous exercise of the art has not necessarily been related to the zealous study of its foundations. It is, therefore, set down merely as a curious fact which the writer is unable to analyze or to explain.

The greater number of us, before engaging in the law, have essayed other kinds of work, mostly teaching, but not always of the languages so carefully studied. Those of us who have left the practice have gone into social work, combined or uncombined with matrimony (parenthetically it might be remarked that the perusal of the Register, undertaken as aforesaid, indicates that the popular post-graduate "group" is rather overwhelmingly "matrimony and social service.")

Unfortunately it is impossible to add to the foregoing more or less statistical summary, some bits of that gossip, those flashes of personalities which make the perusal of some of our modern magazines such a delight-

ful substitute for a talk over the back fence. The Bryn Mawr lawyers do not seem to have time for over-the-fence conversations, and though there was an instantaneous and really generous response to the little questionnaire sent out by the writer, the answers were impersonal and modest to a discouraging degree. On information and belief, they have "made good" to a remarkable extent, they have made places for themselves in an unresponsive community in a pioneer profession, but not from their own lips, or rather their own fountain

pens and typewriters, shall you learn of their achievements. For these you must seek out rumor, yes, and fame, their friends and also their enemies.

Appended hereto is the honor roll of the Bryn Mawr lawyers. If any name has been omitted, it has been because of incomplete information, and the writer will be very glad to have such omission drawn to her attention. She wishes to acknowledge with gratitude the co-operation of Miss Blaine and of all of those who so promptly responded to her questionnaire.

BACHELORS OF ARTS

	<i>Date of graduation</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>When admitted</i>
Frances Key Ballard.....	1899	Political Economy and History	1902
M. Estelle D. Biedenbach (deceased) ..	1908	Chemistry and Geology	1917
Eleanor Bontecou.....	1913	Latin and Spanish.....	1919
Susan Brandeis.....	1915	Political Economy and History	1921
Isabelle Bridge.....	1916	German and History	
Clarissa B. Brockstedt.....	1913	Political Economy and History	1916
Jessie C. Buchanan.....	1913	Latin, Italian and Spanish	1918
Alice Dillingham.....	1901	Political Economy and History	1905
Adda Eldredge.....	1908	Mathematics and Latin	1916
Jeanne Kerr Fleischmann.....	1910	Political Economy and History	1917
Helen J. McKeen.....	1900	Greek and Latin	1906
Edna Rapallo.....	1915	English, Italian and Spanish	1919
Bertha Rembaugh.....	1897	Latin and English	1904
Dorothy Straus.....	1908	Chemistry and Biology	1912
Mary R. Towle.....	1900	Political Economy and Philosophy	1912
Grace Woodleton.....	1908	French and Latin	1911

Former Undergraduate Students

Theodora Hooker Doyle.....			1917
Elizabeth Taylor Russell.....		Political Economy and History	1915
Aldana Quimby White.....			1917

Former Graduate Students

Edna P. Hopkins	Specialized in French	1918
Elizabeth H. Newton	Specialized in Romance Languages..	Student

Former Fellow

Law

degree

Cora A. Benneson (deceased)	1880	Specialized in History	1894
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Studied Law for a Period

Margaret Franklin	1908	Latin and English	
May Egan Stokes	1911	French and Spanish	

BRYN MAWR AUTHORS AND THEIR BOOKS

THE LAND BEYOND MEXICO

By RHYS CARPENTER, Professor of
Archaeology, Bryn Mawr College
Boston, Richard G. Badger.

A good book of travel must be good company for the reader at home, that is its sole excuse for being. Calling them up, the great authors of such appear each a likable fellow, Benjamin of Tudela and Marco Polo, Doctor Smollett, and the young Henry James; and the latest and not the least likable of the good company is the traveller in "The Land Beyond Mexico." What is charm and why it should be, is hard to explain in a book as in a woman, but as easy to recognize; and this rather luxurious little volume is all compact of charm.

It is written by a poet, with a nice sense for the value of words, and a delicate and sensitive appreciation of beauty everywhere, but most of all in landscape. The book of poetry published only last autumn by the Oxford University Press, "The Plainsman," should have prepared readers for that, with its sure discriminations of all the aspects of the great green earth and the heaving sea; its distinction . . . how rare! . . . of land from land for those attentive along the foot-path way; its infallible evocation of fairy magic.

So in the prose here, the landscape and the weather are more than setting or background, they are actors on the scene, and the seasonal rain is a constant and not ill-liked companion for the reader, and the flush of delight at setting out on a fine morning is communicable and very pleasant. Never was a book more out of doors, more friendly with the elements, uncomplaining and yet aware.

The second of the charm which it communicates is perhaps a sort of quaint pleas-

antry with which it is filled, so gentle it is hardly to be called irony, applicable to all human nature, applied often to the author himself, brought to bear sometimes on the reader. The mild distrust of records and historians (p. 66) may be cited as one example; another must be quoted:

"Antigua has character and atmosphere. It is not a commercial anthill but a ruined soul. That is one reason why it is dirty and uncomfortable and lazy and good-for-nothing; for these are often part of that unworldly gift we call temperament." A third case will be found on the top of page 150.

This detached and faintly ironic attitude is a part of the scholar's studied simplicity of good breeding and sophistication; it is appreciable wherever you turn a leaf. One of the traits by which you know a humanist, it is here natural and expected. Never recondite and never pedantic, the pages are charged with a pleasant sense of other lands and past literature, of Greece and Italy and all of Europe and the antique world. These are a part of our common heritage, and what the author recalls is his, as are the memories of one of the family.

I have sometimes thought that the American traveler was by definition the ideal one, the keenest, most sensitive, most avid of all that half-with-held birthright. The same attitude is found here, on this American journey; is just as recognizably American, is just as happy. But there are few books of travel in which you can savor every word, as here, because the author is a poet. I might take an instance wherever it opens: I must instead of transcribing commend the reader to the description and the meditation on stars that follows it, on pages 23, 24, 25.

GEORGIANA GODDARD KING, '96.

"SHOW DOWN"

By JULIA HOUSTON RAILEY, '12

G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1921.

In considering Julia Houston Railey's novel, not as a piece of fiction, but as a study of pioneer social work, "Show Down" seems entirely adequate. It is an interesting and readable argument for high standards of work and for the right kind of workers in any community undertaking. This amusing account of Nancy Carroll's difficulties and successes will probably do more than any technical pamphlet to raise standards in this particular field. It is not as an amateur that she approaches her problems. In her rural school, her neighboring town, and later when, as inevitably happens in such situations, she is forced to carry her fight for better conditions into the State legislature, she shows the result of training and of experience. How this training was acquired is not altogether clear from the narrative. Aside from the casual references to her "summers in New York" and her laughing statement that at least she is a good social worker, the author leaves us to guess just how her heroine has become so expert in her methods. For the sake of the novel this is probably necessary, but as a guide to young people contemplating social work, there is danger in the omission.

Aside from this hiatus, the book gives what seems to an experienced worker a true account of methods and aims in the best type of social effort. Nancy Carroll has an understanding of underlying causes, an ability to work harmoniously with other people, and a sense of the value of records, which is only too often lacking in some of our social agencies. Particularly interesting is the connection she makes between her own special interests in the fields of dependency and delinquency and the interests of the labor organizations of her State. Perhaps this is a forecast of increased co-operation between social workers and labor leaders in the effort to attain what, after all, are almost identical purposes. There is need of more people like Nancy Carroll in our neglected rural districts who, with patience and understanding, adaptability and an unflinching sense of humor, would

work out the solutions of our common community problems.

H. W. SMITH, '10.

The College Book Shop has asked the BULLETIN to announce that they have copies of Mrs. Railey's book on sale, price \$2.00, and would be glad to fill any orders received.

RUSSIAN GRAMMAR

EDUARD PROKOSCH

(Reprinted from Christian Science Monitor)

The account of the printing of the new Russian grammar by Prof. Eduard Prokosch of Bryn Mawr, recently issued by the University of Chicago Press, sounds like the old days when Ben Franklin wrote and then set his own paper. Professor Prokosch wrote the grammar when he was on the faculty of the University of Texas. The setting of a phonetic grammar presented many problems to the University Press, and Professor Prokosch then offered to set it for them himself at the usual wages, but this was forbidden by the local trade union.

Meantime he had received a call to the Bryn Mawr faculty, which he decided to accept, and on his arrival at Bryn Mawr not only taught but proceeded to set his own book, a grammar, by the way, highly recommended by instructors in Russian. Professor Prokosch's case is pleasant to read about. Here is an author who will hesitate to "blame it on the printer!"

The BULLETIN takes pleasure in printing the following communication received recently from Mr. John A. Cunliffe, Journalism Building, Columbia University, N. Y. C.

As many of your alumnae are doubtless planning at this time to continue their studies abroad during the summer and next year, I shall be glad if you will call their attention to the facilities offered by the American University Union in Europe for their advantage at the London office of the Union, 50 Russell Square and at the Paris office, 1 rue de Fleuris. The Union pamphlet, Peace series No. 2, gives further details as to the work of the Union, and I shall be glad to send a copy to any student interested.

CORRESPONDENCE

A QUERY

To the Editor:

The question of a new president has brought to a focus a number of vague sentiments which we have been gathering throughout a decade's experiences in fields very far removed from the academic. Because these experiences are on the whole rather new to women and the views they have engendered have consequently not been widely reflected in the councils of the colleges, we feel this a particularly opportune moment to request earnest consideration of certain problems.

It is evident that the type of president to be chosen must depend on the function which Bryn Mawr is to perform in the future of women's education in the United States. As we see it, there are two tendencies in education today—the purely cultural and the specialized or vocational. Each has its place in modern life. We hold no brief for either, but it seems vital for every college, and our college in particular, to face this question and to determine its position. Shall it turn out graduates who are equipped for a speedy assimilation into the economic world, or ripe personalities whose influence will be gradually effective? Women of affairs or scholars?

Just now Bryn Mawr, like all the other colleges, produces too few of either. Although since our day many modifications have been made in the curriculum, there has been no definite alignment on either side nor is it possible for the individual undergraduate to acquire a training wholly adequate for one type of activity or the other. If the purpose of the college is to supply preparations for vocations, the courses should reflect the standards of such vocations and equip the students to enter them immediately after graduation, except where actual additional specialized training is essential, as in the professions. If, on the other hand, the college shall become a center of culture and scholarship, in the broadest sense, the methods in many courses

should be made to conform to the latest discoveries in educational research, and the study of all arts be given a much more important place.

In the course of our work we have met many college women who have complained of wasting precious years, not only in fitting themselves for careers but in trying to ascertain for what work they were best fitted. They had emerged from college without knowledge of the demands of society or their power to meet its requirements. They feel that the colleges are not fulfilling their obligations.

Bryn Mawr, having held a unique position in women's education in the past, should be the first to face this problem squarely and to attempt its solution.

MILDRED BISHOP, '08.

DOROTHY STRAUS, '08.

Editor of the BRYN MAWR BULLETIN:

The May ALUMNAE BULLETIN, with its article by Dean Smith containing the proposed plan for the Summer School for Women Workers in Industry, and its discussion of the next president, has filled me with enthusiasm for the future that lies open to Bryn Mawr. That she should be the first woman's college in America to recognize that the experience of self-support and the keen desire for further education and for the understanding of the word "recreation" are an equivalent for the formal preparation usually required by institutions of higher learning; that she should be the first to open her doors and eagerly invite women lacking in formal educational advantages: are signs that she looks forward to the binding together of all women and not merely those most highly educated for the betterment of the human race.

So clearly does Bryn Mawr have this vision that she is about to take a further step forward and so lead in the undertaking by publicly recognizing not only the potential but the actual value of every woman. She continues faithfully in her traditions and broadens her own point of view in advance of that of the times.

With this history behind her, how can Bryn Mawr do other than elect a woman as her next president? A woman full of enthusiasm for the possibilities that her own sex possesses. To aid men to bring about what they have perhaps desired to do but been unable to accomplish without the help of the other half of mankind. A woman of democratic ideals who realizes that mental attainments in themselves do not fit us for doing our share in life but that a well-trained and open mind helps us to attain that spiritual sympathy without which we are of little use.

That Bryn Mawr may remain in the vanguard of the movement for human progress is surely the sincere desire of all her alumnae.

Very truly yours,
IZETTE TABER DE FOREST, '10.

Editor of the BRYN MAWR BULLETIN:

I am very glad, of course, to hear of the *Bryn Mawr Notes and Monographs*, so interestingly described by Miss King in the April number. But may I add a word of comment to her phrase, "too well written in their own manner of leisurely appreciation or exposition or research or speculation for the strictly learned periodicals." I have the impression that these words may lead to, or foster, a notion that editors of strictly learned periodicals do not care for good writing. I believe that the reverse is true. Those that I have happened to know are extremely good judges of it, are very exacting critics, forever asking better than they receive, often much improving what they do accept. I have never heard of rejections because a piece of work was over-elegantly set forth. I believe that this rule applies as closely to learned publications dealing with scientific as with properly humanistic studies.

By all means let us relieve the strain on unendowed and overburdened editors, and on investigators troubled by delays and lack of space. But in a spirit of much-needed co-operation and sympathy, not of rivalry or disparagement. Bryn Mawr needs both forms of publication like other places of higher study, and intelligent appreciation of their friendly nature. We are

not at our best parochial, and a little care will help us not to seem so, or "precious," or over-pleased with Bryn Mawr as a place apart.

M. E. TEMPLE, '04.

The following letter has been sent to the editor of the BULLETIN who publishes it to open discussion, should the suggestion interest the alumnae.

I know a Bryn Mawr A. B. who is married to an A. B. of a strictly man's college. When his college class holds a reunion this man invites his wife to go with him. She has gone and has described to me the very delightful holidays she has enjoyed. Many of the entertainments of the reunion are planned for the men and their wives, but whenever the men are holding a class meeting or any ceremony of a private character, they provide some delightful trip or entertainment for the ladies by themselves. When this husband hears of a class reunion at Bryn Mawr he expects to be urged to attend and enjoy it with his wife. He has come twice, but as you know, there is very little entertainment at commencement time to which a reuniting alumna can take a husband. Were it not for the fact that this particular alumna has relatives living near Bryn Mawr, she would find it impossible to invite her husband to accompany her to Bryn Mawr and so return the compliment which his classmates have paid to her at his college.

Do you not think that a husband who had enjoyed a holiday attending a Bryn Mawr commencement, would open his purse strings wider when an appeal was received in the family mail for financial assistance to Bryn Mawr?

My suggestion is that the younger classes might have the idea presented to them of including their husbands, as they collect them, and giving them a good time at class reunions. I feel sure that if the suggestion were made to the older classes they would turn it down, but seeing it tried by younger classes, they might become admirers of the plan and even adopt it.

LOIS FARNHAM HORN, '00.

Faculty Notes

IT HAS been a great pleasure to the Editor to have had a bit of a chat with the Faculty while gathering these notes and to learn at the same time where to go and how best to see the many European countries they plan to visit. Seven professors are to be away on their sabbatical year leaving a lively search for President Thomas to make appointments to fill their places.

Dr. and Mrs. de Laguna are planning to go directly to France and spend the summer in Switzerland. Next winter, that they may be near a library for study and research and not suffer the climate of Paris, they plan to stay at the University of Montpellier. Fredericka and Wallace will, of course, be with them. The appointments to carry on their work have not yet been announced.

Dr. and Mrs. Leuba are to spend the summer in Switzerland. Next winter Dr. Leuba has been invited to give five lectures at the Sorbonne, under the auspices of the *Institut de Psychologie*. His subject will be, the Psychology of Religious Mysticism. He is also to deliver a series of lectures at Kings College, London. While in London Dr. Leuba will publish a book with McMillan, which is on the psychology of mysticism. Mr. Will Sentman Taylor, S. B. Pennsylvania College of Gettysburg, 1916, and A. M. Harvard, 1920, assistant in philosophy, Harvard University, 1919-20, has been appointed to take over Mr. Leuba's work during his absence.

Dr. Wheeler plans to go to Italy and will be next winter at the American School in Rome doing research work. The appointment has not yet been announced to take Dr. Wheeler's place.

Dr. and Mrs. Chew are going on a delightful trip and plan to go to England, France, Italy and Greece, during the year. A book on "Thomas Hardy," written by Dr. Chew, is soon to appear in the series of the Bryn Mawr-Hispanic Publication, called Bryn Mawr Notes and Monographs. The appointment made to take Dr. Chew's place is Dr. John William Draper, A. B. New York University, 1914, and M. A. 1915;

M. A. Harvard University, 1918, and Ph.D. 1920. He has been and is instructor in English at New York University, and recently at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Castro is one of the Faculty serving on the Directing Committee of the Summer School* for Women Workers in Industry, but plans to spend next winter in California. Dr. Harriet Eastabrooks O'Shea, A. B. University of Wisconsin, 1916, and M. A.; Ph.D. Columbia University, 1921, is to fill Dr. Castro's place.

Dr. Kingsbury is planning to go to France in September, arriving in Geneva, Switzerland, after some rest in the Alps, for the second meeting of the International Congress of Working Women, which is to be held at the same time as the labor section of the League of Nations. After that session she expects to study reconstruction methods and conditions in France and in the central countries, including Germany, Austria, and Poland. Then she expects to go to England in order to help herself to understand the movements of the Labor Party. She will spend some months in China.

Dr. Neva Deardorff has been appointed associate professor of social economy and also acting director of the Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Department of Social Economy and Social Research for the year 1921-1922 in place of Professor Kingsbury. Dr. Deardorff has been a non-resident lecturer in the department during the last two years, giving the seminars in sociology and social economy applied to social relief.

Dr. Deardorff graduated from the University of Michigan in 1908 and received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Pennsylvania in 1911. From 1912 to 1916 she was with the Bureau of Municipal Research, and from 1914 to 1916 she acted as chief, Division of Vital Statistics, City of Philadelphia.

Three other appointments have been announced for next year. Dr. Christine Sarauw, M. A. Columbia University, 1910, and Ph.D. University of Jena, 1915, as instructor in Italian, Spanish and German. Miss Sarauw was instructor in German and

Spanish at Bryn Mawr, 1917-18. She will take Miss Mary Agnes Quimby's place.

The alumnae will be interested to hear that Dr. Carleton Brown is to come back to Bryn Mawr next year as full professor of English philology.

Dr. Susan Helen Ballou is to take Dr. Horace W. Wright's place as associate professor of Latin. Dr. Ballou took her Ph.B. at the University of Chicago, 1897; and her Ph.D. at the University of Giessen, 1912. She was the Travelling Fellow of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae at the American School of Classical Studies, Rome, 1901-02; student of Palaeography in Rome, 1903-04, and Carnegie Research Fellow in Latin Literature, American School of Classical Studies, Rome, 1905-06. In 1907-15 Dr. Ballou was instructor in Latin, University of Chicago, and instructor in history, University of Wisconsin, 1917-20.

A new course in oriental art is to be given next year by Mr. George Rowley, A. B. University of Pennsylvania, and taking his doctor's degree at Princeton University. This course is thought to be part of the foundation for the study of art and has been worked out and developed for the first time by Professor Matthews, of Princeton.

Many of the Faculty, though not away on sabbatical leave, are going abroad for the summer. Dr. and Mrs. Rhys Carpenter plan to spend their summer camping out in the Vlak country which is that part of the Turkish Empire (unless the map changes before this goes to print) which lies between Bulgaria and Greece. In the Bryn Mawr-Hispanic Series Dr. Carpenter is publishing shortly a book on "Greek Aesthetics."

Dr. Mary Hamilton Swindler presented before the Archaeological Institute of America at its last meeting in Baltimore, a paper on Drawing and Design on Greek vases. This paper, which appears in abstract in the March issue of the *American Journal of Archaeology*, will form one chapter of a book on Ancient Painting, which Dr. Swindler intends to complete in Italy this summer.

Dr. Gray plans to be in England this summer and to do some special work at the Public Record office.

Mademoiselle Marcella Pardé will spend the summer in France.

Dr. Gilli is to return to France for the summer and is to give a causerie at his former university the latter part of June. He has been invited to represent Bryn Mawr at the seventh centennial of the foundation of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Montpellier, but unfortunately cannot accept as it is to be held in November. An article on an "Appreciation of Bryn Mawr" is soon to appear in a French periodical, probably the *Annales Politiques et Littéraires*.

Miss Georgiana King has been working on two studies which soon will appear in the Series of the Bryn-Mawr-Hispanic Publication called Bryn Mawr Notes and Monographs, made known to us through Miss King's article in the May BULLETIN. One study is to be "The Play of the Civil Cassandra." The other, a study of a Colombian poet, J. A. Silva, called "A Citizen of the Twilight."

Dean Maddison is sailing immediately after commencement for Greece, where she will be for about three weeks. From there she plans to travel slowly through Italy and France, back to England.

Dr. Savage is leaving for Spain, where he will travel during the summer.

Miss Donnelly, Dr. Bascom and Dr. Castro are to be at Bryn Mawr as Faculty members of the Directing Committee of the Summer School.

Miss Fernald has been appointed head Docent next year at the museum of the University of Pennsylvania and is to have charge of the educational work of the museum, especially in making the exhibits more interesting and available to the public.

Dr. Eunice Schenck has written an article for "La France," appearing in the May issue on "French Literature Since 1900."

Miss Esther Cloudman Dunn has been awarded the new \$1500 European traveling fellowship, anonymously given and awarded for the first time this year. She will go to London next fall to study at the University of London under Professor Caroline Spurgeon, who recently came to America on the British Educational Mission. Miss Dunn is to complete her work for the Ph.D. degree, which is a new de-

gree offered at the University of London and it is interesting to note that though Miss Dunn, an American, is the first applicant for the degree, great emphasis is put upon the thesis and Miss Dunn has taken for her subject, "The Life and Personalities of Ben Jonson's Time." An article called "Some Unpublished Letters on Wordsworth," written by Miss Dunn, has just appeared in the May number of *Scribner's Magazine*.

Dr. Tennent is to spend the summer doing research work. He will be at Beaufort, North Carolina, in the Bureau of Fisheries Laboratory, and then later plans to be at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, at the Harvard Biological Laboratory. During the winter Dr. Tennent has given papers at the University of Chicago, Princeton, Pennsylvania and before the American Philosophical Society on Cytoplasmic Inclusions.

Dr. Fenwick is to attend, as a member, the Institute of Politics, to be opened this summer at Williams College, the object of which is to advance the study of politics and to promote a better understanding of international problems and relations. The subject chosen for this session is "International Relations." The BULLETIN is delighted to announce that Dr. Fenwick has promised to contribute a special article on this conference for the October issue of the BULLETIN. In April Dr. Fenwick attended the twelfth annual meeting of the American Society of International Law at Washington. The recommendations of the Hague Committee called last June by the League of Nations to draft a constitution for an International Court were the topics for discussion of the subcommittees on one of which Dr. Fenwick serves. The general topic for this conference was the Advancement of International Law.

At the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, held in Philadelphia, May 13 and 14, Dr. Fenwick made an address on the "Function of International Courts and Means of Enforcing Their Decisions." The academy was founded for discussion of public questions and this year the conference was on "The Place of the United States in a World Organization for the Maintenance of Peace."

At the present time Dr. Fenwick is at work on his book, to be a "Critical Commentary on International Law." As an editor of *The American Political Science Review*, an article called "Notes on International Affairs" appears in alternate numbers.

Although one learned much of tours and trips the Editor came away from each visit rather wishing there were more time to hear of the special work each professor was doing and it were possible to open more often the pages of the BULLETIN to the accounts of their achievements.

NEWS FROM THE CLUBS

PITTSBURGH

On Friday evening, April 22, we gave a benefit concert at Carnegie Music Hall, which seats over 2000. The program was presented by Marie Stone Longston, contralto of Philadelphia.

It was a great success from every point of view; musically it was a rare treat; financially it was well worth while; socially, it was most enjoyable. There were over 100 patronesses, many of them members of the College Club here. The head of all the music in all the schools here took a block of 360 seats for his high school students. For their edification there was printed, on the program, a notice of our scholarship. Moreover, Emma Guffey Miller made a little speech about it, from the stage, and explained also the significance of "Pallas Athem," which was given just afterwards. In caps and gowns, we marched on the darkened stage, carrying our lanterns and singing in true Bryn Mawr style, à la Lantern Night.

This concert gave us a wonderful opportunity for publicity. We had notices in five daily papers, each Sunday, also in two weeklies. We had fifty posters in prominent places and notices on the front of 200 street cars. This town must now be aware of the fact that Bryn Mawr really has some claim upon its attention!

The new officers of the Club are Minnie List Chalfant, '07, president; Ruth Levy, '15, vice-president; Helen Bennett, '21, secretary, and Elizabeth Utley Thomas, '03, treasurer.

ALUMNAE NOTES

1889

Class Editor, Harriet Randolph, 1310 South Forty-seventh Street, Philadelphia.

Ella Riegel has given a Lombardy poplar to replace the one in the corner of Pembroke-East that is in bad condition.

Catharine Bean Cox has gone abroad to spend three months traveling in France and in Spain.

Susan Braley Franklin has resigned from the Ethical Culture School in New York City to be with her parents, and is teaching Latin at the Rogers High School, Newport, R. I.

Susan Harrison Johnson writes: "For some years I taught Greek and Latin in Whittier College, but for the past fifteen years my chief occupation has been that of home-maker and Friend. My only public office at present is that of member of the city school board, so education still continues to be my special work. My latest interest from the standpoint of pleasure is golf. It was fine to be associated in community and church work for so many years with Mabel Hutchinson Douglas. Her untimely death was a great loss to us all, as well as to college and church particularly. She has left two splendid boys who are developing into strong men."

1901

Class Editor, Beatrice McGeorge, Cedar Hill, Cynwyd, Pa.

Carlota Montenegro Lesta died on March 8th as the result of a fatal accident while visiting in San Francisco, Calif.

Helen Stites Gill, who is now living in Panama, R. P., expects to come north in June to put her eldest child in school and to attend her twentieth reunion.

Susan Lowell Clarke, 31 Bellarie Strasse, Zurich, Switzerland, is engaged to be married to Mr. Christian Huidekoper, Amsterdam, Holland, to whom she expects to be married in the spring.

Sylvia Knowlton Lee is in the Riviera and is enjoying a Sabbatical year from which she will return by way of France and England.

1905

Class Editor, Mrs. Elsworth Huntington, 186 Lawrence Street, New Haven, Conn.

Alice Day McLaren and her husband have gone abroad for a few months on a combined business and pleasure trip.

Dorothy Engelhard Lane has lost her husband. Doctor Lane, who was a professor in the College of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo., died suddenly on March 19th, of heart trouble.

Edith Ashley is private secretary to a woman physician in New York. She enjoys her work and impresses her friends with her profound knowledge of medical terms and her interest in the latest theories of the science.

Helen P. Kempton, 95 Madison Street, New Bedford, Mass., is field director for New England, American Association for Family Social Work.

1907

Class Editor, Mrs. Robert E. Apthorp, 8 Carpenter Street, Salem, Mass.

Ellen Thayer is teaching French at the Roland Park Country School, just outside of Baltimore, and is living at 2009 Maryland Avenue, Baltimore.

Katharine Huey is in New York doing special research work.

In addition to her work as head of the English department at Miss Chapin's School in New York, Margaret Bailey is doing book reviews for the *Bookman* and the *Evening Post*, as well as other writing.

At Easter time Margaret Morison made a flying visit to Boston.

Margaret P. Blodgett has been spending some weeks this spring at Jaffrey, N. H.

Katharine V. Harley received her discharge from the Reconstruction Service in September, 1919, and in October started teaching at Devon Manor School, of which her father was president. She has been doing some most interesting work in giving simple courses in psychology, economics, social problems, etc., for the girls not intending to go to college. As most textbooks are too difficult to use, she has arranged the material herself, sometimes in

the form of lectures and sometimes writing out chapters herself and having them typewritten for her classes.

Elma Daw is at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., and is teaching there "motor-mental rhythemics" and helping the students with their plays. In June she is to be married to Karl A. Miller, assistant professor of engineering and surveying and bridge engineer of two counties. During the war he was in France and later in Germany with the Twenty-ninth Engineers.

Katharine Huey, 923 Euclid Avenue, Dayton, Ohio, is director of women's industries, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

1909

Class Editor, Mrs. Anson Cameron, 25 East Elm Street, Chicago, Ill.

Evelyn Holt Lowry, 450 Riverside Drive, New York City, is being congratulated on the birth of a daughter, Marion Lowry, on April 15, 1921.

Marnette Wood Chesnutt, Hot Springs, Ark., has suffered the loss of her brother and her mother in the last two years. She is planning to take a trip through the East this spring and hopes to be at Bryn Mawr about commencement time.

Fannie Skeer Barber* has announced her engagement to Mr. Burton Judson Berry, of Warwick and New York.

1918

Helen Moseman Wilson Merrill was born in Grand Rapids, Mich., January 15, 1897. Her mother was Jane Denning, of Auburn, N. Y. Her father was Charles Moseman Wilson, a lawyer of Grand Rapids.

She received her early education and her preparation for college in the public schools of Grand Rapids, and this was supplemented by private study of French, which she began at the age of five. She entered Bryn Mawr College in the fall of 1914 and was graduated in June, 1918.

The year following her graduation she devoted to war work. She did social case work for the Red Cross Civilian Relief of Grand Rapids and she taught French to war workers who were going overseas. She was a member of the State War Committee to promote the teaching of French

in the schools of Michigan. She was twice chosen by war agencies for work in France, but, on account of her youth, she was refused passports by the department at Washington.

In the summer of 1919 she started with her mother on a trip around the world, during which she spent some time in Japan and China and studied French in Paris at the Lycée Fenelon. She had the distinction of being the only American girl admitted to that school.

In June, 1920, she was married in Grand Rapids to Dr. William Jackson Merrill, of Philadelphia. She died in Philadelphia on April 10, 1921. She is survived by her mother, her brother, her husband and her son, born April 10, 1921.

1911

Class Editor, Marion Scott, 1214 Astor Street, Chicago, Ill.

Ruth Tanner, who has been serving as reconstruction aid at the Walter Reid Hospital in Washington since the war, resigned her position there at the end of May.

Isabel Rogers Kruesi has a son, William Rogers Kruesi, born on March 4th.

Margaret Hobart Myers is sailing from Havana on May 26th with her two step-children to spend the summer with her parents at Easthampton, L. I. (Until her marriage and removal to Cuba she was editor of 1911 class news.)

Phyllis Rice McKnight, who lived first in Washington and then in Montreal while her husband was in the Army, is now settled in Schenectady, where her address is 1381 Union Street.

Constance Wilbur McKeehan has a son five months old. Her daughter is now two years old. She is living at 814 Ashland Avenue, Niagara Falls.

Ethel Richardson is giving a course at the summer school of the University of California.

May Egan Stokes has a son, five months old.

Harriet Couch Coombs has a third son, born on April 15th.

Marion Scott is being married on June 11th to Julian Soames, of Bryn Estyn, Denbighshire, Wales. Everything there is

named after Bryn Mawr. Next applicant for class editor please apply.

Virginia Canan Smith is living on Bishops Hollow Road, Newtown Square, Pa., not far from Bryn Mawr. Her husband has resigned from the Navy and they are farming. They have two sons.

1913

Class Editor, Natalie Swift, 130 East Sixty-seventh Street, New York City.

Mary Shenstone Fraser has a son, Donald Fraser, Jr., born February 14, 1921.

Margaret Blaine plans to go abroad with her family the last of June and will spend the summer in England. Mrs. James Chadwick-Collins, '05, is to be in charge of the alumnae office while she is away.

Beatrice Nathans Churchward sailed on April 20th for several months of study and travel abroad with Mme. Yvette Guilbert. Mme. Guilbert will sing in Paris, London, the Netherlands, Switzerland, etc., and Beatrice, with nine other pupils from Mme. Guilbert's School of the Theater in New York, will appear with her.

Clarissa Brockstedt was married in St. Louis on April 29th to Mr. Gordon B. Sommers.

Marie Pinney is a children's librarian in the Cleveland Public Library. Her address is 2016 Cornell Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Ellen Faulkner is coming home for a vacation this summer, after working two and a half years in the Paris office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Agnes O'Connor (Mrs. Henry E. Rossell) has a second son, Bernard Dawes Rossell, born January 19th.

Gwendolyn Rawson has been acting as private secretary to her father this past winter and is chairman of the Lecture Committee of the Junior League in Cincinnati.

Marguerite Bartlett (Mrs. Philip M. Hamer) has been lecturing at the University of Tennessee as assistant professor of history. She also expects to teach in the summer school there.

Dorothea Clinton was married in Chicago on May 2nd to Mr. Lewis Woodworth. They will live at 5817 Maryland Avenue, Chicago.

Gertrude Ziesing (Mrs. Henry Lane Stout) has a son, born last summer, who has been named Frank Deming Stout, 2nd.

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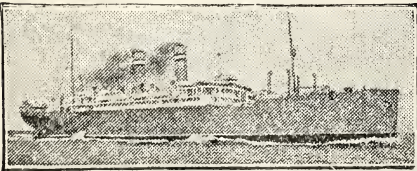
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BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN

Vol. I

JULY, 1921

No. 7



ADDRESS TO THE ALUMNAE

—
TREASURER'S REPORT

—
COMMENCEMENT 1921



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Margaret G. Blaine, '13, *Editor*

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VOL. I

JULY, 1921

No. 7

Views and Viewpoints

1921

Nothing could have been more welcome than

Miss Taylor's message to the Alumnae on Tuesday night, the night of Alumnae supper. Over 100 strong 1921 enters the Association full of enthusiasm, with four full years of accomplishment behind them. They have offered their resources to us, their interest, and turn to us for acceptance. How can we best welcome them, explain to them the development of the actual organization and the reason for its existence? We are all alumnae of Bryn Mawr, and it is only as we understand and need them and they recognize and respond to us that we as an Association can hope to express the purpose of the organization. It is as individuals we must grow in this way, find our place, make our special contribution and gain the longed-for inspiration from the whole. The local associations and clubs, the Alumnae Office, the BULLETIN, all are open to 1921 one hundred strong and await their coming. As undergraduates we were proud of them and as alumnae we anticipate receiving them.

New Signs

The editor of the BULLETIN wishes to correct a wrong statement made in the May issue concerning the new course in Oriental art to be given for the first time next year. This plan to make a study of Eastern art, its symbol and design, a background and foundation for the study of all art, originated with Professor Georgiana Goddard King and President Thomas and not at Princeton as was stated. It is a pleasant anticipation to know that Professor King has promised the BULLETIN a description of this course to be published in an early number of the BULLETIN next fall. And so another step is being taken to explore new fields or old fields with new eyes.

It should be with great pride and joy that the alumnae pause for a moment at the end of this academic year and review the announcements of the new Bryn Mawr. The Summer School for Women Workers has evolved with its seventy-eight students from all over the United States, anxiously awaiting the day they can start for Bryn Mawr. With its success and promise of a future intercollegiate association of workers in industry pos-

sibilities for good are more far reaching than the imagination dare picture.

The Department of Theoretical Music has been made possible and is to open next fall under the direction of Dr. Thomas W. Surette. Although the endowment was only last year, \$28,000 has been guaranteed for the expenses of this department for two years through the efforts of Mrs. William Carter Dickerman and her splendid committee, and the endowment fund started through the gift of an alumna, Mrs. Hobart Johnson, of \$10,000.

And now we hear of the plan to introduce comprehensive examinations of the students in their major subjects. Not only in this way does the faculty hope to stimulate in the students a love of knowledge, but through a system of honors offered for special work done by major or post-major students, to stimulate afresh the unflagging zeal for scholarship. The greater unfolding of the study of art has above been promised and these are but the timely expressions of that great spirit of learning ever evolving at Bryn Mawr. It is pleasant to pause and note these be-

ginnings before girding ourselves for service to help perform and further these great projects.

**Still on
Duty**

Commencement is over, the undergraduates have gone, but the Alumnae Office is still open. So varied has become the work at hand that a permanent administration seemed necessary. The publicity for the Summer School awaits the opening. The books are to be balanced each month and the addresses start to reverse themselves for the summer. Although the executive secretary is to be away, the Board considers itself most fortunate to be able to announce that Caroline Morrow Chadwick-Collins, '05, has consented to be in the chair for that time.

The interest and appreciation of the alumnae in this venture of establishing an headquarters in Taylor Hall has done much toward furthering its accomplishment, and it is in recognition of this response that the Board hopes to continue the usefulness of the office throughout the summer.

A cordial invitation is extended to anyone coming near Bryn Mawr and the pleasantest of summers to all the alumnae.

Address to the Alumnae

By President M. Carey Thomas at the Alumnae Supper, May 31, 1921

I ASSURE you in the lands of the rising sun I saw no such sight as this wonderful company of Bryn Mawr women.

I thought perhaps it might interest you tonight for me to outline briefly the way in which it seems to me that we have developed until the Summer School for Women Workers in Indus-

try became the next logical step to take.

In the early years of Bryn Mawr College it was clearly the duty of Bryn Mawr to show that a college for women could be founded and grounded in scholarship and science and that a college of women could devote itself to study and could gather together a

faculty as devoted to research as any college or university of our time, and in this, I think, as far as one humanly can succeed, we succeeded. We tried to teach classics, modern languages, and science as well as they could be taught. When we opened we had the best scientific laboratories and equipment of almost any American college of at all our size. We had classics and mathematics taught as well as they could be taught and the newer studies of English, German, and French were studied in a way that I believe that they were studied only in Germany. One of the things I am proudest of, except of course of you, is that I worked out here the first course, five hours a week for two years, that I know of in the historical study of English Literature which we now call General English. Incidentally it may interest you to know that Bryn Mawr opened with the first college Dean in the United States,—a name I introduced to describe my multiform academic functions.

Now as time went on we demonstrated what we had set out to demonstrate and other women's colleges also had greatly improved academically and had also proved that women could study as hard as men. In looking back over the progress of events it became clear to us in Bryn Mawr that the world had begun to change a little, that the younger generation that entered the college about fifteen years ago began to feel not only an interest in scholarship and learning such as the early students had felt (and I agree with Professor Donnelly that the students today are interested in scholarship in the same old way) but also new interests. It seemed to me in talking with the students that they were being born with a

keener interest in social conditions, in human betterment, in human justice, in all those things that have to do with the great social changes which we are now going through.

And so Bryn Mawr College which had been founded and grounded in scholarship and science came to realize that provision must be made to train her students in an absolutely new field of work. And it was then that Carola Woerishoffer, one of our greatest graduates who had devoted her life to these things, died and left us the largest legacy that we had received up to that time, \$750,000. Of this splendid gift the Directors set aside \$250,000 to be used to open a graduate department to train women to go into this great field of social betterment and it was then that we opened the Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Department of Social Economy and Social Research which has been so successful that it really is almost worthy of the graduate whose name it bears. In the six years since it opened we have sent one hundred trained graduates of the department as workers in the fields of employment management, community centers, industrial supervision, and in many other allied departments all of which are going to be important factors in bringing to pass the new world of social justice. Among the most interesting things that have happened to me lately is hearing from the men of business whom I meet of the good work that is being done by the graduates of the Carola Woerishoffer Department.

The opening of this department, six years ago, was the beginning without which the Labor School that we are opening this summer would have been impossible. Indeed it is in a very

special sense the fulfilment because through the Carola Woerishoffer Department and its wonderfully energetic and able head, Professor Susan M. Kingsbury, we have come into close touch with the social conditions, and have realized as we could not otherwise have done the need of education and the menace of the lack of education among women workers in industry. In this way we gradually came to feel—certainly the way was opened for *me* to feel by coming in contact with the Carola Woerishoffer students even in the indirect way in which I have—that perhaps Bryn Mawr College could use its campus and buildings and all its educational experience to try to bring about a mutual understanding and to give opportunities for education to women in industry who are going to be such a powerful influence for good or ill in the coming social reconstruction, and also that we might be able to come together with them not only to teach but to learn from them concerning the problems that together they and we must solve. Although the idea occurred to me in the Sahara Desert it came as the completion of a long chain of influences acting and reacting on the College.

The Board of Directors was enthusiastic about the idea from the very first. After full discussion the majority of the Faculty was equally sympathetic. Then came the question as to how you, the *alumnæ*, would feel about it. It would have been one of the greatest disappointments of my life if you have not approved. I cannot tell you how much your enthusiastic reception of the Labor School rejoiced us. Without your splendid financial and every other kind of cooperation its opening would have been impossible.

The next question was the reaction of the general public. It is truly encouraging that everybody who has heard about it has approved. It shows that in sympathy with labor we are farther along than we thought we were.

Miss Neall has said that the first effort of the *alumnæ* committee in publicity was in making the Labor School which was really a great thing, known. It seems to me that the publicity of the Labor School, Miss Neall, has been perfectly marvellous. I want to tell you that a very good efficiency engineer whom you probably all know, wrote me the other day—"Dear Madam," he wrote, "I should very much like to teach efficiency engineering in your college. I have been watching the publicity of your Labor School and I have never seen anything so magnificent in all my life. I think that you are just ripe to be taught how to be equally efficient in other respects."

But the reception of the Labor School by the women workers in industry was really the crux of the whole thing. I think that it is one of the greatest tributes that Bryn Mawr has ever received that there was not one of the women workers in industry, or of the men workers in industry, who has not approved. Not one woman in industry to whom we talked felt any hesitation about endorsing the School. Because of the standard of Bryn Mawr's scholarship and her reputation of the love of learning for learning's sake no one feared it would be a school for propaganda where capital tried to influence labor. It seemed to the women leaders in industry that the possibility of studying at Bryn Mawr was a vision realized, a dream come true, too great to be credible,

Now coming down to facts. The question I have been asked to tell you about is this. You all know the general plan of the Labor School. You know that we have to get \$25,000 to support it. We have to have \$200 for each scholar who studies in the school. Of this we have, I think, \$11,000 or \$12,000, but we feel very sure that the rest will come in just as soon as it is asked for. In different parts of the country the alumnae and the college are organizing groups to raise scholarships. It has been done with such rapidity that we really have not had time to present the matter to all the people who are going to give to it the moment they hear about it.

I was afraid it would not have any pupils as the time was so short, but the most pathetic and touching things that you can imagine are the letters from the many women who wish to study here. The difficulty of the Scholarship Committee in selecting students has been tremendous. Seventy-eight students are already enrolled and have been told that they will be admitted. That is eight more than we can admit but we thought that possibly some might fall out. They represent nineteen states—four from California and from eighteen other states. A great many have had to be turned down. The local committees have been most careful. They have tried to select the most ambitious and worthy students.

The decision of the Central Committee was to try the experiment at first with genuine workers in industry, that is, with people who work with their hands, and to bring here a composite group of factory workers. We have cotton millworkers, a cap trimmer, seventeen garment workers (we did not know that we were getting so

many garment workers), a knitting machine operator, six telephone operators, a lace worker, two book folders, a broad silk weaver, two hat trimmers, an electric worker, harness worker, two proof readers, railroad worker, printer, cigar box finisher, cordage mill worker, soap worker, overall worker, motor winder, packing house worker, collar worker, hosiery worker, silk weaver, buttonhole maker, underwear worker, paraffine maker, silk winder, two bleachery workers, a glovemaker, laundry worker, shoe worker, silk petticoat worker.

Everybody is required to speak and write English but we have not been able of course to get more than a grammar school education in many cases. We have Russian, English, Polish, Irish, Scotch, Roumanian, Serbian. We have Jews, Protestants, and Catholics. They are scattered all over the United States and come from nineteen states.

The leaders in industry have asked for a special class and eleven are coming. We are told that they are among the most ambitious of the women leaders in industry. For example from Philadelphia we have the organizer of the Milliners' and Ladies' Straw Hat Union; from Chicago we have an organizer of the International Glove Workers' Union, from Boston the organizer of the International Ladies' Garment Union, from New York City an organizer with the New York Women's Trade Union League. Then from Norfolk, Virginia, we have a garment worker of the Journeyman Tailors' Union. They say she is a perfect wonder. Then from Rochester we have an agent of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. From Cherryville, Virginia, the office secre-

tary of the National Women's Trade Union League. From Minneapolis a member of the National Women's Trade Union League, a file clerk in a seed house. In Brooklyn we have a secretary of the Hat Trimmers' Union and in Roxbury, Massachusetts, we have the President of the Boston Women's Trade Union League.

It may interest you to know that we have of organized labor about two-thirds and one-third of unorganized labor, that is, we have the open and the closed shop represented not only on our central committee but also in the students who come to the school.

Now we voted at the last meeting of the committee that we were going to have on our Central Directing Committee and on our Instructing Committee representatives not only of the teachers but of the students. We are going to have it thoroughly modern and up to date.

We have been wonderfully successful in getting teachers for the School. That seemed to be a great problem,—how could we get teachers who knew how to conduct adult education? We have Professor Clay, an Englishman who has had twelve years' experience in teaching in adult labor schools in Great Britain. He is coming to open the school and will give us three weeks. We have associated with him an Englishman also working with him in adult schools in Great Britain. He will give history. One of the old graduates of Bryn Mawr, Professor Stites, is going to give the economics. Professor Douglas of Chicago, who has done a great deal of work there in teaching the trades men and women, is going to lecture twice a week in labor. Professor Dana we hope we are going to have come to teach Eng-

lish. Louise Brownell Saunders, one of our old Bryn Mawr alumnae, is also coming a month to teach English. I won't take your time to tell you all. We have Professor Amy Hewes of Mount Holyoke who is very much interested in this work who is going to teach economics and history. We think we are going to have a really splendid staff of instructors.

The Bryn Mawr alumnae have responded in a glorious way to the call for tutors to take the students in little groups of five to work with them in discussion and try in every way to drive home the lectures, to develop the ideas of the women students. I think twenty-five of them have volunteered to come and will be here during the Summer School and will live in the halls of residence with these women workers and give them the atmosphere we hope of Bryn Mawr College and receive from them, I am sure, quite as much as they give. For that reason we have got to open Merion Hall. We have the seventy scholars and eleven leaders in industry which will make eighty-one, as well as the tutors. We shall have to open Merion and Denbigh.

We shall have the gymnasium used for amusements. We have a movie apparatus given us and we are going to have every kind of amusement and instructive entertainment in the evening. The morning will be given to work and then the girls will work with the tutors in the afternoon. We have two admirable instructors in athletics who will devote themselves to sports and games.

It really looks as if it could not possibly fail. It looks as if it would really be a success and if it is we are of course going to go on with it. It

may be that we shall have to open all our halls next summer if it is the success that we think it will be. In fact it cannot fail, because of the splendid women who are working with our alumnae to put it through.

It has been astonishing to me, the way in which we have agreed on everything. It shows what the world might be if we could come together and try to work out a solution. If the School succeeds I see no reason why all the women's colleges won't in time follow it and we can work together. We might have an intercollegiate association of workers in industry.

This development, as I have said, seems to me a perfectly logical and proper one and one that cannot impair the scholarship of Bryn Mawr. I think it will improve the scholarship of Bryn Mawr because you have to now and then fall to the earth when you are in the realms of scholarship and this will be our method of approach to the world. I cannot think it can do anything but strengthen our scholarship and the vision of the students of Bryn Mawr.

Now I want to say a few words about something else. When I thought Miss Reilly was going to ask me for a subject and when I thought of what I should like to speak to you about it was this. I thought you might like to know about the future occupation of the present President of Bryn Mawr College when I resign from the College in June, 1922.

Although I have enjoyed my job (I have enjoyed my work at the College more than I can say. It has been a great happiness to me) yet I must confess that I look forward with keen anticipation to the possibility of several years of leisure before I pass over.

(Is that the proper expression?) I wonder whether you realize quite what it is—I know you *don't* realize what it is to have lived as long as I have without ever having had any real leisure, always having letters to write. I have even had to train the maid who travels with me to write on a Corona typewriter for me. Any ordinary summers are not summers of rest. And I never can read until after ten o'clock at night.

Well, what I want to do is to write the history of women's education. That is to be one of my jobs. I want to make the happy women of your generation realize what it was when I was in college. I want to write the history of Bryn Mawr College because of course I remember it from the very beginning. It seems to me it might be of interest to you for the future to have it written bound up with women's education. We were happy enough to try out a number of things here that afterward were introduced elsewhere.

And I don't want you to be afraid that when the new President of Bryn Mawr comes in I am going to try in any way to influence the new President. I was on the Board of Directors of Cornell University when President White had gone out and a new President had just come in. Well, in the Board it was a very difficult situation. We were divided into two camps,—on one side President White and on the other side the new President who was trying to have a show and I had to vote again and again against my friend President White because I thought it was so wrong and unfair not to give the new president a chance to work out his ideas. So in order to give the new President of Bryn Mawr College a chance I expect to set sail and travel

around the world in the other direction and I expect not to get back for fifteen months. It is inconceivable that I could wish in any way not to support and help the future administrator of the college. If I find that there is any difficulty when I come back after fifteen months I will go away again but I hope to be able to stay after that to go on with the history of women's education which, as I say, has not yet received the proper treatment. So will you allay the anxiety of any alumnae who are not here tonight.

I want to finish by saying that the thing that seems to me the most important just now is the new President, because although presidents are abused and belittled yet there is a great deal that can be helped or hindered by the president of any college, and great as is the influence of the faculty (and I am leaving the college with infinitely happier anticipations when I retire now that the new Plan of Government is in such successful operation. I leave with every member of the faculty understanding the problems of the college) all the same the new President of the College will preside over all the important committees of the college and will undoubtedly be able to help or hinder the development of the college. She should be chosen with the most careful judgment. I think the Nominating Committee has no intention of bringing in a decision until a few months after college opens next year.

NEW ALUMNAE DIRECTOR

As the result of the balloting for Alumnae Director to succeed Elizabeth Butler Kirkbride '96, Louise Congdon Francis '00 was elected for the term December, 1921, to December, 1927.

Personally I want you to know that my only interest is to do what I can to help bring forward the claim of every one,—of every *woman* I think can make a good president. I think it is a great task before us. We want to appeal to all the alumnae for their best advice and when we once have chosen I cannot imagine a woman whom I would not support with every means in my power. I have been very grateful to the alumnae for the support you have given to every new thing. Although I believe you love the old things yet you do really support and help the new things and I feel confident that the new President of Bryn Mawr College can count on you for that support.

It seems to me that never was the future so bright because I think that this Endowment Campaign has spread through the whole Alumnae Association a spirit of enthusiasm, of love for Bryn Mawr which I have no doubt always was there but which has really come to its perfect flower through your united effort.

Let me close by saying that I know of few things better than a college where we educate young girls to take part in the new world. I have seen so much that I can imagine the happiness to you in seeing the girls who go out from this college in this generation taking their place in the world just as I have seen you take your place in the world, and my only regret is that as I grow older I shall see less of the splendour of Bryn Mawr's daughters.

CORRESPONDENCE

MY DEAR MISS BLAINE:

In the keenness of my emotions over Bryn Mawr of the dark ages—as I realize they seem to alumnae of this century—it is with real regret that I see "Bryn Mawrtians" in print on page 13 of the May

number of the BULLETIN. Perhaps it will have to be accepted as marking a distinction between those of us who graduated in the nineteenth and those who graduated in the twentieth century. Personally, I am no more willing to forego the old term than I am to surrender my B.A.!

Yours sincerely,
BERTHA HAVEN PUTNAM, '93.

Editor of the BRYN MAWR BULLETIN:

Your very interesting editorial in the April BULLETIN, entitled "Princeton's Enrollment," closes with the statement that "we should not entirely forget that colleges, like persons, grow most, intellectually, during the period in which they grow physically, and vice versa!"

The exclamatory vice versa was perhaps the mere trick of a harassed editorial pen; at least the preceding paragraphs would so indicate. But may I dare a word of warning lest some unwary alumna, unacquainted with the exigencies of editorial writing, forgetful of the dangers of analogy or unconcerned with the problems of college administration, be caught hurdling your converse to an obverse conclusion that when colleges, like persons, cease to grow physically, they, therefore, cease to grow intellectually? Human beings who have attained their physical growth then most often enter upon their greatest intellectual depth, breadth and usefulness. The "inward and spiritual grace" knows no physical limits; it is an immeasurable unfolding of "the things that are more excellent." Here the analogy with the college still holds, especially for colleges like Bryn Mawr which aims to cherish for herself and to impart to her students, besides the knowledge from books and laboratories, the imperishable things of the spirit.

We have come in America all the way over the educational path that leads from Mark Hopkins on one end of the log and the student on the other, to the point—perhaps present, perhaps just passed, if Princeton's action be an indication—where we make a god of numbers. But physical expansion cannot be the real measure of the worth of a college to society,—even to democratic society. Indeed it is a pertinent question today whether those colleges are not performing the greatest service to American education which, like Princeton and Bryn Mawr, resolutely and with high purpose resist the temptation to expand physically beyond their endowments. Not to attempt an answer by hasty generalization, I shall venture another question: Why need all American institutions of higher learning be alike? Are we in a democracy afraid of differences? There is always virtue in variety, and the endowed college is the master of its own soul. If the torch is kept bright within a limited radius, its power may be dazzling; if held high enough, it may light the world.

HARRIET BRADFORD, '15.

PUBLICITY

Adelaide W. Neall '06 has resigned the Chairmanship of the National Publicity Committee, owing to the pressure of other work. Caroline Morrow Chadwick-Collins '05, in charge of Summer School publicity, has been appointed Chairman. The National Publicity Committee is as follows: Mrs. J. C. Chadwick-Collins '05 *Chairman*; Mrs. Richard S. Francis '00, *ex-officio*; Miss Adelaide W. Neall '06, Mrs. Herbert L. Clarke '95, Mrs. Cecil Barnes '07, Miss Margaret G. Blaine '13, *ex-officio*. Address mail to MRS. CHADWICK-COLLINS,

Alumnæ Office, Taylor Hall,

NOTICE

In view of the fact that Miss Applebee and her assistant have an excessive number of hours of work, and as the budget of the College does not permit of further expense in the Department of Athletics and Gymnastics, a committee of alumnae are endeavouring to raise \$1,500 for a second gymnastic assistant. This effort has been ap-

proved by President Thomas, the Directors' Committee on Health and Physical Training, the Alumnae Committee on Health and Physical Training, and the Executive Board of the Alumnae Association. Contributions may be sent to Myra E. Vauclain, Treasurer (Mrs. Jacques L. Vauclain), Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

Alumnæ Supper

Ruth Furness Porter's Speech "As a Parent"

Printed by request

I feel that it really is somewhat of an injustice to so distinguished a class as '96 to ask to speak as its representative a mere parent because we all know if we are honest that the only use of an alumna parent is to supply material for comparative statistics and whatever uses the male parent may have at endowment time those uses are only temporary and you will all agree with me that the female parent is only regarded as an unintellectual, interfering, innocent sort of nuisance, to be suppressed like a June bug. There is a real justification in this belief on the part of daughters. In that small matter of rubbers and umbrellas you who are daughters know how it is, that if you give a mother as much as an inch and allow her to supply you with rubbers and umbrellas before you know it she is insisting that you use them. And when you ask her advice as a mere matter of good form as to what you shall do when you leave college or any other matter unimportant to her you know that she is quite likely to *give* you advice and in some cases she gives it without being asked.

In my day, influenced by a life of alliteration and by our English private reading, we classed them all as Philistine parents. With this tradition you can hardly wonder that I have preferred to remain a member of the Class of 1896 rather than a neglected relative of the Class of 1921, and in this respect I hope that it is not too personal to say that I have been much assisted by my offspring. I have never stood in the thinnest light of publicity. This obscurity prevents my making a dramatic speech, and I am inhibited also by my home training, which makes it impossible for me to believe that anyone would listen to any remarks of mine. The favorite story of one of my sons is that of a mother who had occasion to rebuke her son for some misdemeanor. She went on and on, encouraged by the rapt interest on his face, and when she finished he merely said, "Why, mother, when you talk you know only your lower jaw moves."

I am going to make a confession and everybody may listen except '21 because I am devotedly attached to '21. You know,

all of you except '21, that we come back to Bryn Mawr as to an eternal fountain of youth, to renew ourselves and forget the cares and mistakes of life. To the undergraduates we are ghosts of the past. To us the undergraduates are the hopes, the dreams, the visions that we cherished long ago. Sometimes they are dreams that we never dared to dream. You see I am putting off my confession. It is very hard to compromise your ideals, to live up to the ideals of a mother who came to mend your tattered garments and disappeared into a College Inn (though there was no College Inn then). And I warn all you young ones, the Alumnæ mother is doomed to four years of frustration. She cannot live up to the ideals of the enlightened feminist who has cast aside family duties and responsibilities. She looks forward to this night when her daughter will become one of the sisterhood which returns year after year for the renewing of emotions, for the finding of inspiration for new arts.

When I think back twenty-five years and remember this night I know that you in '21 are feeling very like the Peri outside the gates of Paradise and are waiting for the words that will be spoken on the platform at Commencement. I do not want you to think that I presume for a moment on the happy accident that makes me related to one of your number when I say that we need you far more than you need us. We, your older but not much wiser sisters, are waiting for the light that will shine on our tangled purposes and show us new ways. The light of knowledge, of the new knowledge, of courage, of the truth, shines in your faces and illumines your paths.

MINUTES OF THE CONFERENCE

An informal meeting of the reuning members of the classes of 1911, 1916, 1918, 1919, and 1921, amounting to about a hundred alumnæ, was held Tuesday, May 31st, in Taylor Hall, to discuss three questions:—

The future president of the college,

The constantly increasing cost of board and tuition,

The situation arising from the letter sent

by the Academic Committee of the Alumnae Association to Miss Applebee, deploring the present system of athletics.

1. In regard to the future president five questions were discussed and four voted upon. The questions were as follows:

1. Do you think that a man or woman is better qualified to be president of Bryn Mawr College?

The gist of the discussion was that it would be difficult to get a first-rate man to be president of a woman's college; that there was far more likelihood of getting a first-rate woman; that in all probability a man would not be so interested in woman's education as a woman.

The sense of the meeting was that it was more desirable to have a woman than a man. (Passed unanimously.)

2. Do you think that business ability or academic standing is more important?

The sense of the meeting was that academic standing was far more important than business ability. (Passed unanimously.)

3. Should we choose within the Bryn Mawr circle?

The sense of the meeting was taken but defeated that the president should not necessarily be chosen from among the Faculty.

The sense of the meeting was taken and passed that it would be wiser not to choose from the Faculty.

4. Do you think it advisable to choose from among the Alumnae?

The sense of the meeting was that the choice should not be limited to Alumnae.

5. Who do you think best qualified to be the next president?

Many names were suggested and there was a general discussion, but no vote was taken.

2. The next question discussed was the increase in rates. It was pointed out that with the present increase the expenses of average student amounted to from \$875.00 to \$1,100.00 and that most people allowed from \$1,000.00 to \$1,200.00; that with a \$50.00 room a student needed \$750.00 to complete a year. This is the minimum necessary and there are only fifty of these rooms.

It was pointed out that many of the Faculty felt greatly perturbed at this increase and feared that Bryn Mawr was get-

ting to be a rich girl's college; that the professional man and the man of moderate income could not possibly afford to send his daughter to Bryn Mawr, and that the change in the type of student attending the college was what was really at the root of such troubles as the regulation of weekends; that a girl who is coming out in New York and attending college at the same time was not the type of student wanted at Bryn Mawr.

The question was then raised as to how the yearly deficit of the college could be met if the rates were not increased. It was suggested that we could cut down on expenses affecting the students' comfort, but no really constructive suggestion was made. However the meeting felt very strongly that something could be done, if the alumnae felt strongly enough about it.

A sense of the meeting was therefore passed that this body of alumnae deploras any increase in rate.

3. The third question discussed was the present system of athletics. The chairman explained the situation. Last fall some felt that the Department of Athletics and Gymnastics was slighted when the salaries were not raised with those of the Faculty. This was really no slight since salaries of the staff, etc., did not come within the scope of the Endowment Fund,—the money was raised only for the Faculty; since then the salaries of the staff have been raised. In February a committee was appointed by the Alumnae Association to investigate physical training in other colleges and in Bryn Mawr. Leila Houghteling '11 was made temporary chairman. While the committee is working on investigations a group of alumnae is trying to raise money for another assistant in the department.

In May the Academic Committee drew up a statement deploring the over-organization of the department and the tendency to increase intercollegiate athletics. This letter was sent to President Thomas, L. Houghteling, the Directors' Committee on Health and Physical Training, Miss Applebee and the chairman of the Undergraduate Council.

The present system in force in the department was not discussed, but those present felt that the point to be emphasized is that: "Whatever defects in detail there may be in the Department of Athletics and Gym-

nastics, Miss Applebee has rendered great service to the college and this body of alumnae wishes to express its appreciation of this service."

A sense of the meeting to this effect was passed amid loud applause.

Motion: That the minutes of this meeting be sent to the Executive Board of the Alumnae Association. Passed.

Motion: That the section in regard to the

future president of Bryn Mawr be sent to the Directors' Committee on the New President. Passed.

Motion: That the vote of confidence in Miss Applebee be sent to Miss Applebee, to the Chairman of the Academic Committee, to President Thomas, and to the Chairman of the Alumnae Committee on Health and Physical Education.

The meeting then adjourned.

Treasurer's Report

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE BALANCE SHEET, December 31, 1920.

ASSETS.

Loan Fund Assets:

Loans to Students.....	\$9,978.00	
Investments, United States Liberty Loan Bond.....	100.00	
Cash.....	2,009.14	
		\$12,087.14

Alumnae Fund Assets:

Investments at Cost, as annexed.....	\$6,787.73	
Cash.....	230.88	
		7,018.61

Service Corps Fund Assets:

Certificate of Deposit, Bryn Mawr Trust Co.....	\$12,000.00	
Cash.....	336.38	
		12,336.38

General Treasury Fund:

Accounts Receivable.....	\$541.69	
Cash.....	251.22	
		792.91
		\$32,235.04

LIABILITIES.

Loan Fund:

Balance, January 1, 1920.....	\$11,903.63	
Interest received during year.....	183.51	
		\$12,087.14

Alumnae Fund:

Principal:

Balance, January 1, 1920.....	\$4,454.86	
Life Memberships received during year.....	210.00	
		\$4,664.86

Interest:

Balance, January 1, 1920.....	\$2,377.29	
Disbursements, net of Income.....	23.54	
		2,353.75
		7,018.61

Service Corps Fund:

Balance, January 1, 1920.....	\$15,108.53	
Income during year.....	276.35	
		<u>\$15,384.88</u>
Less, Payments for support of Workers.....	3,048.50	
		<u>\$12,336.38</u>

General Treasury Fund:

Notes Payable.....	\$1,000.00	
Accounts Payable.....	358.86	
Advance Advertising.....	170.00	
		<u>\$1,528.86</u>
Less, Impairment of Fund on account of General Expenses of Association.....	735.95	
		<u>792.91</u>
		<u><u>\$32,235.04</u></u>

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,
ENDOWMENT AND GENERAL TREASURY FUNDS,
for the Year ended December 31, 1920.**

Balance, January 1, 1920.....	\$2,557.92
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RECEIPTS:

Cash Donations.....	\$14,310.02	
Loan from Bank.....	1,000.00	
Investments Matured:		
\$5,000 Erie R.R. Eq. Tr. Series U 5s... \$5,000.00		
1,000 Southern Pacific Eq. Tr. Series A		
4½s.....	1,000.00	
		<u>6,000.00</u>
Income from Investments.....	4,158.41	
Photograph Sales.....	17.80	
Interest on Bank Deposits.....	110.48	
		<u>\$25,596.71</u>
Securities Donated:		
U. S. First Liberty Loan Conv. 4¼s.....	\$50.00	
U. S. Second Liberty Loan 4s.....	100.00	
U. S. Second Liberty Loan Conv. 4¼s.....	50.00	
U. S. Third Liberty Loan 4¼s.....	200.00	
U. S. Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼s.....	400.00	
U. S. Victory Liberty Loan 4¾s.....	400.00	
U. S. War Savings Stamps Series 1918.....	4.38	
U. S. War Savings Stamps Series 1920.....	33.12	
		<u>1,237.50</u>
		<u>26,834.21</u>
		<u>\$29,392.13</u>

DISBURSEMENTS:

Investments purchased,	
\$17,100 U. S. Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼s.....	\$15,443.91
Accrued Interest on Bonds purchased.....	228.92
Commission to Fiscal Agent.....	78.70

Interest paid to Fiscal Agent.....	\$12.98	
Expenses, Finance Committee.....	184.75	
Payments to Asa Wing, Account of Mary E. Garrett Endowment Fund Income.....	3,505.80	
Payments to Asa Wing, Account of Victory Chair of French.....	6,871.53	
		<u>\$26,326.59</u>
Donated Securities delivered to Fiscal Agent.....	1,237.50	
Transferred to General Treasury Expense Account.....	1,576.82	
		<u>\$29,140.91</u>
		\$251.22
Balance in banks, December 31, 1920:		
Fidelity Trust Co.....	\$1.07	
Penna. Co. for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Expense Account.....	250.15	
		<u>\$251.22</u>

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, LOAN FUND,
for the Year ended December 31, 1920.**

Balance, January 1, 1920.....		\$1,893.63
RECEIPTS:		
Repayment of Loans by Students.....	\$1,700.00	
Interest on Loans.....	136.83	
Interest on Bank Balances.....	46.68	
		<u>1,883.51</u>
		\$3,777.14
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Loans to Students.....		1,768.00
		<u>1,768.00</u>
Balance, Cash in Bank, December 31, 1920.....		<u>\$2,009.14</u>

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, ALUMNÆ FUND,
for the Year ended December 31, 1920.**

Balance, January 1, 1920.....		\$1,018.67
RECEIPTS:		
Life Memberships.....	\$210.00	
Income from Investments.....	292.17	
Interest on Bank Deposits.....	20.96	
		<u>523.13</u>
		\$1,541.80
DISBURSEMENTS:		
\$600 U. S. Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼s.....	\$549.45	
500 U. S. Second Liberty Loan 4¼s.....	424.80	
Commission to Fiscal Agent for collecting Income.....	14.03	
Rhoadsdes Scholarship.....	100.00	
Accumulating Fund, Expense Account.....	222.64	
		<u>1,310.92</u>
		\$230.88

Balance in banks, December 31, 1920:

Western Savings Fund Society of Philadelphia	\$181.02	
Penna. Co. for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities.	49.86	
		<u>\$230.88</u>

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, SERVICE CORPS FUND,
for the Year ended December 31, 1920.**

Balance, January 1, 1920 \$15,108.53

RECEIPTS:

Interest on Investments	\$211.04	
Sale of \$2,500 Certificate of Deposit	2,500.00	
Interest on Bank Deposits	65.31	
		<u>2,776.35</u>
		\$17,884.88

DISBURSEMENTS:

Payments for support of Service Corps Workers	\$3,048.50	
Certificate of Deposit, Bryn Mawr Trust Co	14,500.00	
		<u>17,548.50</u>

Balance in bank, December 31, 1920, Bryn Mawr Trust Co \$336.38

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, GENERAL TREASURY—EXPENSE ACCOUNT,
for the Year ended December 31, 1920.**

RECEIPTS:

Dues	\$3,395.28	
Alumnæ Supper	8.29	
		<u>\$3,403.57</u>
Advertising, Monthly	170.00	
Transferred from Endowment and General Treasury Fund	1,576.82	
		<u>\$5,150.39</u>

DISBURSEMENTS:

Printing	\$108.50	
Postage and Stationery	327.37	
Office Supplies	154.41	
Traveling Expenses	275.90	
Academic Committee Expenses	47.38	
Athletic Committee Expenses	3.00	
Typewriting and Clerical Services	581.80	
Committee on Exhibits Expenses	14.30	
Photographs and Postals	104.18	
Miscellaneous Expenses	423.58	
Salary Executive Secretary	1,333.37	
Quarterly Account Expenses:		
Balance 1919 Expenses	\$283.51	
Current Bills 1920	1,493.09	
		<u>1,776.60</u>
		\$5,150.39

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, QUARTERLY ACCOUNT,
for the Year ended December 31, 1920.**

RECEIPTS:

Advertising	\$269.75	
Subscriptions and Sales.....	14.50	
	\$284.25	
Balance, Transferred from General Treasury Expense Account.....		1,776.60
		\$2,060.85

DISBURSEMENTS:

Printing.....	\$2,051.22	
Miscellaneous.....	9.63	
		\$2,060.85

**SECURITIES OWNED,
December 31, 1920, at Book Values.**

ALUMNÆ FUND.

\$3,100 U. S. Fourth Liberty 4¼s.....		\$3,049.45
500 U. S. Second Liberty 4¼s.....		424.80
41 shs. Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. par \$50.....		3,313.48
		\$6,787.73

BERTHA S. EHLERS, *Treasurer.*

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

March 15, 1921.

MISS BERTHA S. EHLERS, *Treasurer,*
The Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College,
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

DEAR MADAM:

We have audited the accounts of

THE ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE.

for the year ended 31st December, 1920, and have found them to be correct.

Loans to Students: There is a total of \$2,685 of loans made to students prior to 1915, which were uncollected at 31st December, 1920, and which should probably receive consideration either as to collection or eliminating them from the Loans Account by charging them against the Loan Fund.

1908.	Jan.	1.....		\$190.00
	Jan.	1.....		385.00
1909.	Oct.	1.....		130.00
1910.	Oct.	5.....		20.00
	May	1.....		100.00
	Oct.	5.....		180.00
	Dec.	27.....		100.00
1911.	Feb.	16.....		100.00
	Feb.	1.....		150.00
1913.	Feb.	6.....		90.00
	Apr.	4.....		50.00
	Oct.	1.....		200.00
	Oct.	1.....		

1913.	Oct. 1.....	\$ 40.00
	Oct. 28.....	200.00
1914.	Oct. 5.....	150.00
	Oct. 24.....	200.00
	Oct. 5.....	200.00
	Oct. 19.....	200.00
		\$2,685.00

Interest on a number of loans is also in arrears.

Securities and Cash delivered to Trustees of Bryn Mawr College for Account of Alumnae Academic Endowment Fund Cumulating, Victory Chair French and Mary E. Garrett Endowment Fund: During the year the Association delivered to the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College the securities and cash held in the foregoing funds as follows:

Alumnae Academic Endowment Fund Cumulating:

Victory Chair French:

1920.	Mar. 27.	Securities valued at.....	\$387.50
	Mar. 29.	“ “ “.....	63,489.88
	April 20.	“ “ “.....	437.50
			\$64,314.88

Mary E. Garrett Endowment Fund:

1920.	Sept. 28.	Securities valued at.....	\$99,994.70
	Sept. 28.	Cash.....	35.84
			\$100,030.54

The foregoing deliveries were confirmed by us with the Trustees.

Annexed we submit the following statements:

- Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1920.
- Endowment and General Treasury Funds, Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended 31st December, 1920.
- Loan Fund Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended 31st December, 1920.
- Alumnae Fund Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended 31st December, 1920.
- Service Corps Fund Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended 31st December, 1920.
- General Treasury Expense Account Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended 31st December, 1920.
- Quarterly Account Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended 31st December, 1920.
- Securities Owned, 31st December, 1920, at Book Values. Alumnae Fund.

Very truly yours,
LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY.

ALUMNAE NOTES

1892

Class Editor, Mrs. F. M. Ives, Dingle Ridge Farm, Brewster, N. Y.

Annie Crosby Emery Allinson during the past winter has temporarily returned to her position, acting as dean of women at Brown University, during the absence of the present dean. She is also president of the

Providence Plantations Club, which she helped found in the spring of 1916. In its own words the membership and purpose of this club are as follows: "The membership represents the factories, shops, offices, hospitals, banks, libraries, schools, colleges and homes of the city and State. Every profession and business in which women are

engaged furnishes members. Many organizations for civic work are represented. The membership includes differing political parties, varieties of social tradition and varied forms of religious faith.

"The purpose of the Club is to unite women in intelligent fellowship. It does not try to duplicate the work of other organizations but to furnish a meeting place, a common ground, for those who are working in other ways toward specific ends. It aims to create friendship out of diversity. By so doing it hopes to serve the State and extend the homes."

Next year Mrs. Allinson expects to write another book.

Mathilde Weil, after having been for years reader to a number of the best known publishing companies, is now acting for them in the character of consulting specialist. She also acts as "literary adviser," doing expert editing and helping authors to make their work saleable. Her headquarters are "The Writers' Workshop," 849 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Helen Clements Kirk plans to spend the summer in Europe with her husband and youngest daughter.

Mary Taylor Mason has been traveling in Europe with Harriet Reitze Coney.

1894

Class Editor, Mrs. Randall N. Durfee, 19 Highland Avenue, Fall River, Mass.

Fay McCracken Stockwell is at Hartsdale, N. Y. Her two oldest daughters, Catherine and Martha, are at Vassar College.

Mary B. Breed writes: "My summer vacation, it being the year 1921 and six centuries since 1321, I intend to spend two months in Italy visiting and revisiting the haunts of one Dante Eljihiere!"

Helen Middleton Smith is at 307 Howard Street, Cambridge, Mass. Her husband is a professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

1896

Class Editor, Miss Mary Jewett, Moravia, N. Y.

Lisa B. Converse is now at 2114 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Mary G. Hoag, daughter of Anna S. Hoag, and '96 class baby, has been teaching at the Y. M. C. A. fifteen different courses in their correspondence department. Gilbert

T. Hoag graduated at Harvard, 1920, and is now at the Graduate School at Harvard.

The history of the Class of '96 was brought up to date by two-minute speeches at the reunion. Most of those who could not be present wrote letters which were read to the class. Among many interesting items are the following:

Elsa Bowman spent the winter of 1919-20 in Europe, first doing reconstruction work in France, later going to Egypt with Mildred Minturn Scott, '97, for a camping trip through the desert on camels. She is spending this summer in Spain.

Cora Baird Jeanes' daughter, Margaretta, was the first child of the class to be married.

Lydia Boring has given up teaching for social work. She has taken a course in social psychiatry and has held various positions with the Red Cross. Her present work is at the United States Public Health Service Hospital No. 49, where 400 ex-service men are being treated for mental and nervous diseases.

Harriet Brownell is taking care of an elderly aunt at East Hampton, Conn.

Katharine Cook started for a summer tour in California immediately after the reunion.

Clara Colton Worthington has moved to California on account of the illness of her husband.

Abigail Dimon, after studying agriculture at Cornell, and having a farm of her own for a year, has spent the last year and a half in practical greenhouse work with a landscape architect and horticulturist in Utica, N. Y. She is going on a Western camping trip this summer in her own automobile.

Mary Crawford Dudley, after a winter abroad, is returning to her summer home in Canada.

Clara Farr could not be at the reunion because she had gone early to plant her garden in New Hampshire. During the winter she did an important piece of work in assisting the Philadelphia Department of Public Welfare in the unemployment crisis.

Ruth Furness Porter has served for two years as president of the Woman's Club of Winnetka, and was for three years president of the Board of Education of the high school in her own township. Of her four

sons one is now a freshman at Harvard, and her daughter Nancy graduated in the Class of 1921, Bryn Mawr College.

Mary A. Glenn has moved to the Pacific Coast.

Pauline Goldmark spent two years in Washington in charge of the Woman's Service Section of the Railroad Administration, which continued until the termination of Federal control. She is now doing a special piece of work for the American Telegraph and Telephone Company in studying the conditions of their women employees.

Anna Green Annan has a daughter in the sophomore class at Smith College.

Mary Hill Swope has traveled a great deal with her husband, who is president of the International General Electric Company. She took her five children to France in the summer of 1920. She has also been in China with several of her family.

Josephine Holman Boross could not be at the reunion because her two daughters were graduating at Ethel Walkers School.

Gertrude Heritage Green announced a recent large addition to her family—namely, 140 boys, when her husband became principal of a preparatory school at Pennington, N. J.

Elizabeth Hopkins Johnson has made a gift of \$10,000 toward the permanent endowment of the Music School in memory of her father, George B. Hopkins. Her older son is a sophomore at Harvard.

Mary Hopkins sent a report of the Elizabeth Blauvelt Memorial. A hospital named for her has already been opened at Fongan, China. The tuberculosis pavilion is the special gift of the Class of '96, and will be finished this summer. Mary Hopkins herself is living at home and caring for her grandmother, who is 95 years old. She collaborated with Josephine Goldmark on a United States Public Health Service Bulletin on wartime production in two metal working plants, showing the relative value of the eight and ten-hour day.

Hilda Justice is actively interested in the Pennsylvania School of Horticulture for Women, the Woman's Medical College, and various other boards.

Dora Keen Handy and her husband are still actively engaged at work on their large farm in Vermont.

Florence King made a delightful speech at the dinner, explaining her work as balance wheel of the New York office during the endowment drive.

Georgiana King told of her last trip to Spain in the summer of 1920, and described her visit to Ellen Giles' mother, who has been living in Sardinia since Ellen's death.

Elizabeth Kirkbride has nearly completed her fifteenth year as Alumnae Director. Her term ends next December. She has been president of the Philadelphia College Club for twelve years. She and her sister have a little summer home at Keene Valley, in the Adirondacks.

Eleanor Lattimore has taken her post at the University of Pennsylvania. She has been research worker for the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. for the last three years.

Charlotte McLean also has a Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. She has taught this year at Ashley Hall, Charleston, S. C.

Caroline McCormick Slade, after finishing so triumphantly her work for the Endowment Fund Campaign, was appointed a Director at Large of the College. She is a Regional Director of the League of Women Voters. She has made a thousand speeches in the last few years; has been prominent in much public work, and ran as a Hoover delegate in the New York City primary last year.

Rebecca Watson Darlington has returned to the ranks of the teachers after nineteen years. She will teach English in a Boston school next winter.

Tirzah Nichols is completing her twenty-fifth year of teaching at the Baldwin School and is going abroad next year.

Ida Ogilvie is finishing her seventeenth year of professing geology at Barnard College, and is also a farmer.

Virginia Ragsdale has been teaching for the last ten years at North Carolina College for Women. Gardening is her hobby, and she looks forward to devoting herself to farming.

Clarrissa Smith Dey is owner and manager of the Turkey Hill Tea Room at Summit. She has remodeled the oldest house in Summit and does an active business in it.

Charlotte Thompson has a large farm, "The Terraces," near Camden, S. C. She

worked hard before the last election to interest women in voting.

Eleanor Watkins Reeves sent a delightful letter from Italy. Her husband, Captain Joseph N. Reeves, has been naval attaché at the American Embassy at Rome. He is now to command the flag ship of the European squadron. She will spend next winter in Switzerland with her younger son. Her older son is studying art. She wrote very interestingly of the little Italian war orphan whom she has under her guardianship.

Effie Whittredge has retired from her business as consulting interior decorator and is now at her country home, Lewis Hollow, in the mountains of Ulster County, N. Y.

Edith Wyatt has spent the last year in writing a novel which has grown so long that she expects to spend the next year in cutting it down. She has moved to 35 East Division Street, Chicago.

1899

Class Editor, Mrs. Herbert Radnor-Lewis, 164 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Amy L. Steiner, 1512 Bolton Street, Baltimore, has been elected a member of the Board of Managers of the Bryn Mawr School of Baltimore.

1902

Class Editor, Anne H. Todd, 2115 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Kate DuVal Pitts has been substituting for the last three months at the Buckingham School, in Cambridge, Mass., but expects to return to Philadelphia to live, in the fall.

The twentieth reunion for 1902 comes next year. Pembroke has been reserved, but alas, not exclusively, for 1902. Make your reservations early if you wish to return. The supper is arranged for Monday, May 29, 1922, in Denbigh, and the alumnae supper on Tuesday, May 30th. Don't forget your reunion gift for our Book Fund. Watch the BULLETIN for further notices. For any additional information or room reservations write to Anne Hampton Todd.

1904

Class Editor, Emma Thompson, 320 S. Forty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jane Allen and Nannie Adaire were

elected to the Constitutional Convention of the Teachers' Council of Philadelphia.

Jane Allen has been re-elected president of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' League. She has been lobbying for educational bills in the recent sessions of the Pennsylvania State Legislature.

Hilda Canan Vauclain (Mrs. Samuel Vauclain, Jr.) has gone abroad with her two daughters, to spend the summer in Belgium and Northern France.

Katharine Curtis Pierce (Mrs. Pierce) is spending the summer in England.

Emma Fries has been in the Government service for more than three (3) years, serving in the Ordnance Department, Philadelphia District office, 1710 Walnut Street.

Lucy Lombardi Barber (Mrs. Barber) is living at Warsaw, Poland, where her husband is serving on the American Commission. Lucy was the only woman on a very interesting expedition undertaken by members of the commission.

Sara Palmer Baxter (Mrs. Frederick Baxter) has been living in Farmington, Conn., this past winter. She expects to leave Farmington in the early part of June, motoring West with her husband and children, first to Michigan and then to the mountains of Colorado for the summer, and thence to Santa Barbara for the winter.

Margaret Reynolds Hulse (Mrs. Shirley Hulse) has sent in her daughter Peggy's application for admission to Bryn Mawr College. She expects to enter in the fall of 1924.

Patty Rockwell Moorhouse (Mrs. Wilson Moorhouse) is on the September ballot for election to the School Board of Lower Merion Township. At the reception given by President Thomas and the Radium Fund Committee to meet Madame Marie Curie, Patty acted as an usher.

Marjorie Sellers (Mrs. James Sellers), who has been serving on the School Board of Lower Merion Township during the past year, is up for re-election on the September ballot.

Leda White is leaving her position at Drexel Institute, of assistant professor of statistics, in order to accept a position involving statistical analysis at the University of Pennsylvania Wharton School, as a member of the staff of Miss Anna Bezanon, director of Bureau of Personal Research.

Ruth Wood De Wolf is secretary of the Harcum School, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

The following members of the class were present at the seventeenth reunion:

Nannie Adaire, Jane Allen, Rebecca Ball, Alice Baring, Anne Buzby Palmer, Gertrude Buffum Barrons, Marjorie Canan Fry, Minnie Ehlers, Emma Fries, Jeannette Hemphill Bolte, Mary Hollar Knox, Helen Howell Moorhead, Edith McMurtrie, Isabel Peters, Patty Rochwell Moorhouse, Margaret Ross Garner, Anne Sellers, Marjorie Sellers, Emma Thompson, Alice Waldo, Leda White, Ruth Wood De Wolf. 1904 regrets that several of the class were detained by illness in their families.

Mary Christie Nute has a son, Cyril Haas, born April 2nd.

Rebecca W. Ball is superintendent of the State Employment Office for Women, 1801 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Hope Woods Hunt has a daughter, Martha Jane Eliot Hunt, born April 13th.

1906

Class Editor, Mrs. Edward Sturdevant, 1627 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Katharine L. McCauley was married to Mr. Joseph Lea Fearing on Saturday, May 7, 1921, at Highland Park, Illinois.

1910

Class Editor, Marion S. Kirk, 4504 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mabel Ashley and Mary Agnes Irvine spent the week-end of May 27-30 at Bryn Mawr. An informal 1910 picnic was held on the campus, composed of these two, Katharine Liddell, Edith Murphy and Marion Kirk. Jane Smith was invited and expected, but could not attend, as she was too busy entertaining the labor unions, or the Federal Board—or something.

Hilda Smith, from what we can gather, is to be in almost complete charge of the Summer School for Industrial Workers. If only the change in work will secure some kind of rest for Jane, we can all be unqualifiedly pleased with the honor.

Ruth Babcock Deems has a third child—a daughter—born April 3. Her aunt Elsie says the baby has red hair, and the bluest eyes and the largest mouth in the family.

G. Maris Boggs had a big write-up of

herself and work in the *Dearborn Independent* one week in May.

Edith Murphy has accepted a position as secretary-teacher in the Agnes Irwin School in Philadelphia.

Marion Kirk has resigned her position at Temple University to become academic secretary of the Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr.

Ruth Collins Desch will spend four months abroad this summer with her husband.

Mary Shipley Mills has a son, Samuel John, Jr., born March 23rd. Both she and her husband are on the evangelistic staff of the American Presbyterian Mission at Nanking, Kiangsu, China.

1903

Class Editor, Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith, Farmington, Conn.

Philena Winslow is secretary to the chief engineer of the National Lead Company.

1914

Class Editor, Miss Ida Pritchett, The Homewood, Charles and Thirty-first Streets, Baltimore, Md.

M. Montgomery Arthurs Supplee is temporarily at 66 Pleasant Avenue, Lancaster, N. Y.

1915

Class Editor, Mrs. James A. Stone, 2831 Twenty-eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Catharine Bryant was married on November 13, 1920, to Mr. Cochran Supplee and is now living at 2323 Commonwealth Avenue, Chicago. Mr. Supplee's older brother married Montgomery Arthurs, '14.

Dora C. Levinson, 4724 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, is engaged to Dr. David Kramer, of Philadelphia.

Harriet Bradford has resigned as dean of women of Stanford University in order to do graduate work at the University of Chicago next winter.

Katharine McCollin Arnett was married to Dr. John Hancock Arnett June 4th. After July 5th they are to be at 1804 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

1916

Class Editor, Mrs. Webb I. Vorys, 118 Miami Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Katherine Scriven commutes daily from

719 E. Acacia Street, Glendale, Cal., to Los Angeles, where she is taking a secretarial course. She is raising chickens on the side.

Elizabeth Brakeley is at 306 West 109th Street, New York City.

Chloe McKeefrey was married last November, 1919, to Lieutenant Felix M. Usis, C. A. C., U. S. A., and is living at Fort Rugger, Honolulu, Hawaii.

1917

Class Editor, Mary Hodge, 420 W. Walnut Lane, Germantown, Pa.

Betty Granger Brown, 224 Woodland Road, Lake Forest, Ill., is fighting the H. C. L. of domestic bliss.

Louise Wagner is now at 491 South Marengo Avenue, Pasadena, Calif., for a few months. She is planning to open an office in Pasadena and in Los Angeles, as she has finished her medical course and is about to begin practicing medicine. She is limiting her practice to women and children.

Lucia H. Chase, Rose Hill, Waterbury, Conn., is studying at Vestoff-Serova (Ballet School), New York.

Dora Fishbein, 562 West 113th Street, New York City, is studying music and expects to go abroad this summer to study there for a year.

Lucy W. Harris was married on April 16th to Mr. Cecil Alexander Clarke.

Thalia Smith Dole is now living at 28 Eighteenth Street, Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y. Her husband has been made associate editor of *Everybody's Magazine*.

Caroline Stevens, N. Andover, Mass., is going to sail on La France, June 9th, to meet Constance Hall and Dorothy Shipley in Paris. They expect to travel in Europe all summer.

Florence Iddings Ryan is at 309 N. E. Thirty-fifth Street, Buena Vista Station, Miami, Fla.

1918

Class Editor, Miss Irene Loeb, 5154 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Mabel Broomfield has been teaching history and civics at the West Philadelphia High School.

1919

Class Editor, Mary Tyler, 1 East Graver's Lane, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

Elizabeth Dabney Baker is living at 146

East Thirty-seventh Street, New York City.

Frances Fuller, 99 Claremont Avenue, New York, has announced her engagement to Mr. Lawrence Victor Smith, Cornell, '18. Mr. Smith was an ensign in the Navy during the war and received his degree in mechanical engineering at Cornell this June.

Emily Moore, 1918 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind., is now a member of the faculty of Indiana University, as a member of the social service department and to act as a children's worker in the dispensary.

Elizabeth Fuller, 930 Park Avenue, New York, is going back to work with Doctor Grenfell this summer.

Celia Oppenheimer is living at 1736 Columbus Road, Washington, D. C.

Kathleen Outerbridge is now living at Tuxedo, N. Y.

Mildred Peacock Haerther is living at 434 Aldine Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The addresses of the following named persons are unknown: Vera Morgan, Rosalind Gathing Hawn, Lucretia Peters Beazley. Will they please send them as soon as possible to Mary Tyler, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia? Thank you.

H. Karns Champlin expects to study at the University of Pittsburgh next winter, for an M.A. Her address during July and August will be 10 East Stroudsburg Normal School, E. Stroudsburg, Pa. During September it will be Benton, Pa.

Lucretia Peters married Mr. Gerald W. Beazley and is living at 10 Barron Street, New York City.

THE REUNION CLASSES

1896

Ninety-six came back. In fact, she kept coming back every day during commencement week until she numbered twenty-nine. But '96 has lost her playfulness. She neither basket-balled nor paraded. She wore no reunion suit. It might have been different if Elsa Bowman and Maidie Hopkins had not stayed away.

After the first shock of wrinkles, roundfity, and grey hair, the years between were easily bridged over and the reunion was sedately carried on in comfortable old-time talking groups. Even the "Rural

Rollick" with Cora Baird Jeanes, highly featured for athletics, was reduced to garrulity, except for a few gymnastic stunts offered by our beloved and nimble president, E. B. K.

As the days went by, "make me a child again just for tonight," became easy for us, but not so the impression made upon the undergraduates and others. We seemed to them like solemn ghosts of the past. The daughter of one of us exclaimed, "Why mother, you said that it was the Class of '96. They look like the Class of '76." I think that she meant 1776, for Valley Forge was one of the old haunts revisited.

It cannot be denied that many of '96 will sit in high places. Reunioning, per se, was often rudely interrupted by the mighty among us, Abba Dimon, Carrie McCormick Slade, Pauline Goldmark, or Ruth Furness Porter fleeing to mysterious and important conferences.

The alumnae banquet thrilled us all, especially Miss Thomas's wonderful speech and gracious presence. We were proud, too, of Ruth Porter's toast, "The Alumna Parent." Ruth's daughter, Nancy, is our second alumna child, for Mary Hoag, the class-baby, was a member of 1920. We beheld with some haughtiness, '96's banner, Bryn Mawr's earliest class flag, adorning the gymnasium railing. Exaltation, however, was mingled with regret that our revered standard so closely resembled a dust-cloth, forgotten by the cleaners. '96's vocal effort at the college breakfast made it easy to understand why Carrie McCormick Slade is prominently identified with the new music school, and why Elisabeth Hopkins Johnson generously gave \$10,000 for its permanent endowment.

Wednesday afternoon was spent in skirting the garden party until time for the class supper at Radnor headquarters, where we banquetted intimately and joyously on the third crab cutlet of the week. There were present, Elisabeth Kirkbride, Cora Baird Jeanes, Abigail Dimon, Ruth Furness Porter, Emma Linburg Tobin, Hannah Cadbury Pyle, Tirzah Nichols, Anna Green Annan, Elizabeth Cadbury Jones, Caroline McCormick Slade, Pauline Goldmark, Clarissa Smith Dey, Eleanor Lattimore, Elisabeth Hopkins Johnson, Marian Whitehead Grafton, Mary Baude Woolman, Re-

becca Mattson Darlington, Harriet Brownell, Hilda Justice, Charlotte McClean, Katherine Cook, Gertrude Heritage Green, Anna Scattergood Hoag, Mary Mendenhall Mullin, Mary Hill Swope, Florence King and Georgiana King. Charlotte Thompson came by air, and Mary Northrop Spear covered half a continent to join us.

Shame on you, Mary Brown Waite, Elsa Bowman, Maidie Hopkins, Elisabeth Hosford Yandell, Edith Peters, Ruth Underhill White, Eleanor Watkins Reeves, Virginia Ragsdale, Polly McKeehan Core, Faith Mathewson Heutzinga, Josephine Holman Boross, Grace Peckham White, Helen Saunders Holmes, Lydia Boring, Liza Converse, Laura Hermance, Stella Bass Tilt, Mary Crawford Dudley, Clara Farr, Mary Gleim, Helen Haines Greening, Adeline Walters Guillon, Dora Keen Handy, Bessie Hooker, Carrie Foulke Urie, May Jewett, Edith Wyatt, Bella Grossman, Nellie Morgan, Bertha Taylor, Clara Colton Worthington, Elisabeth Palmer McMynn, Ida Ogilvie and Effie Whittredge! Where were you that you did not love us enough to drop everything and come? Promise to do so next time!

With characteristic lack of plan, the supper proceeded pictorially and verbally in informality. Some people told what they had done, some did not; some wrote of their activities, others did not; sometimes the lantern functioned, sometimes it did not. A round-robin was sent to Masa Dogura, and pictures of the Elizabeth Blauvelt Memorial Hospital, in China, were shown.

Statistically, '96 boasts of four doctors of philosophy, is 50 per cent. married, and possesses 1.7 of a child per capita.

On this and other occasions our thoughts often turned toward the absent ones, toward those who might have come this time and may come again, as well as toward those who have gone from Bryn Mawr forever, whose names recall many happy and tender memories, Mary Ritchie, Lila North, Helena Chapin, Ellen Giles and Elisabeth Blauvelt.

In the words of our classmate, Eleanor Watkins Reeves, "Greetings to you '96, at your twenty-fifth reunion! Ah, we were once so young!"

1901

The Class of 1901 held its twentieth reunion during commencement week this year. As a number of the class could not be at the supper on Monday night, an informal reunion was held at Beatrice McGeorge's, at Cynwyd, on Saturday. There was bridge in the afternoon, followed by supper on the lawn at seven. In the evening a dramatic interlude in verse, entitled, "Bryn Mawr of the Future," and written by Beatrice McGeorge, was given amid great applause. Marion Parris Smith wrote the reunion song, "A Band of Old Ladies." On Sunday the class held a picnic luncheon on the Campus. Monday night the class supper was held in the open air theatre of the Model School. There were thirty-four members present. The setting was delightful. Elizabeth Daly wrote for the occasion a parody of one of Austin Dobson's "Vignettes in Rhyme," "Good-night Babette," which had been given as 1901's Junior-Senior supper play. The original actors, Elizabeth White, Emily Cross, Madge Miller and Elizabeth Daly gave the one-act play. The scene closed with a delightful song. The chorus beginning, "We cheered ourselves at breakfast and we cheered ourselves at tea," particularly pleased the class. Corinne Sickle Farley read an "Ode to the Class," and many amusing life histories in verse were given. On Tuesday, at ten, arrayed in brilliant red crusaders' costumes, befitting a class that ushered in a century of war, 1901 walked away with the costume prize. The rest of the proceedings of this great and glorious class will be found chronicled in the history of the college for that week.

Thirty-seven members of the class returned for reunion as follows:

Beatrice McGeorge, Marion Parris Smith, Caroline Daniels Moore, Elizabeth T. Daly, Amelia Elizabeth White, Madge Daniels Miller, Emily Redmond Cross, Bertha Goldman Gulman, Corinne Sickle Farley, Helen McKee Quinn, Laura Fowler, Mary Elizabeth Masland, Ethel Trout, Mary Ayer Rousmaniere, Elizabeth Lewis Otey, Jeanne C. Howard, Henrietta Thacher, Bertha M. Laws, Florence Ketchum Corbus, Mary Elizabeth Allis, Mary Brayton Marvel, Eleanor Hooper Jones, Grace Phillips Rogers, Grace Downing Mitchel, Louise

Minor Thomas, Gertrude Smyth Buell, Susan Clarke, Jane Righter, Edith Houghton Hooker, Helen Schmidt Woodward, Virginia Ostrom, Katherine Lord, Alice Dillingham, Helen Converse Thorpe, Eugenia Fowler Neall, Elizabeth Darrow Laciari, Marion Reilly.

1903

Twenty-four members of the Class of 1903 returned to its eighteenth reunion:

Agnes B. Austin, Sophie Boucher, Frances Martin Breed, Margaret E. Brusstar, Eleanor Deming, Doris Earle, Elizabeth Eastman, Christina H. Garrett, Eunice Follansbee Hale, Florence Wattson Hay, Charlotte Moffitt Johnston, Charlotte Morton Lanagan, Linda B. Lange, Agatha Laughlin, Elsie E. Lowry, Helen Fleishman Mettler, Ethel Girdwood Peirce, Eleanor Fleisher Riesman, Elizabeth Snyder, Virginia T. Stoddard, Caroline F. Wagner, Helen Calder Wallower, Martha Root White, Philena C. Winslow.

The costume of the Class of 1903 at its eighteenth reunion consisted of green pointed hats with fluttering white streamers, such as belonged to the mediaeval chatelanie.

At its dinner, held Monday evening, May 30th, 1903 mustered twenty-five of its 115 members. One peculiarity marked this occasion—it assembled without a toastmistress, the class president, Gertrude Dietrich Smith, being unable to come. Florence Wattson Hay, former fire captain, again proved her intrepidity by accepting, without preparation, the responsibility of guiding the dinner through the wilderness of talk that marks such occasions. It was a completely successful arrangement. "A good time was had by all." Each one present was called on to give a reason for still being alive eighteen years after graduation. This enabled 1903 to catch up with itself.

After the dinner the class was entertained (?) by a dear old chestnut, "The Loan of a Lyre," three times presented to a patient college in years gone by. It was dug out of its well-earned grave and Act I was again presented with most of the original cast. The heroine, Anne Kidder Wilson, being absent and unreplaceable, the play came to an end at her entrance. The writer of these lines is aware that the last sentence, though correct stage talk, is an

Irish bull, and confides it to the college-trained mind to divine its meaning.

1906

Those of us who were lucky enough to get to 1906's fifteenth reunion have determined that even if we must come from the ends of the earth nothing will keep us from attending our other reunions. After reading the veracious account ensuing we are sure that the unfortunate absentees will at once burst into loud sobs and tear their hair, while Esther White Rigg and Alice Ropes Kellogg will immediately set about engaging passage from New Zealand and China, respectively, for Bryn Mawr, June, 1926. Without any doubt we fortunates are all agreed that this was the best reunion we ever attended, and that our three days at Bryn Mawr were days long to be remembered.

We started off with class supper on Monday night, in Merion. Well, it might have been Merion, but what did it matter where we were, provided we were there! The unfortunate scribe was toastmistress, not because anyone had any illusions as to her fitness for the job, but merely because no one else would serve. She, however, left the real job of entertainment to her more talented classmates, President Mary Walcott welcoming the assembled 1906; Katharine Gano speaking most interestingly of her work as a probation officer. Ruth Archbald Little spoke feelingly on *Husbands*; Adelaide Neall told us how the *Saturday Evening Post* is run; Ida Garrett Murphy told us of the Parents' Association and finished by showing us the results of a Bryn Mawr education as a preparation for matrimony—pictures of our husbands and babies. Mary Wittington stirred us all by her remarks on *Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death*, and the party ended in what 1906 loves best, a free fight, started by Virginia Robinson attacking the Bryn Mawr method of education and by the Scribe defending it. We should still be talking if Mary had not risen and announced firmly that it was midnight and all further discussion must be carried on in Pembroke.

Tuesday was a "Perfect Day" in good truth, weather, entertainment provided, all were ideal. First came the parade, the

crabnets being lost en route; 1906 appeared inconspicuously with blue bags over their shoulders, labeled with the class numerals. At 11.30 we started off in automobiles for Lucia's, where we were to lunch. After a delightful ride of some two hours through rolling country, we came upon an enchanting old green house set down in an amphitheatre of wooded hills. Lucia, her husband, and the four babies gave us the most cordial of welcomes, and after a delicious luncheon about a table set under the trees, we spent the afternoon strolling about the lovely spot. It was a dreadful wrench to tear ourselves away for the return.

That night at alumnae supper 1906 was proud to find Adelaide among the speakers, but a more detailed account of this function will be found elsewhere. No one was energetic enough to compete for Herbert Gibbons's swimming prize, though we all appeared eagerly at college breakfast. That afternoon, at a class meeting, Louise Maclay was elected permanent treasurer in place of Maria Smith, resigned. That evening Helen Gibbons gave us an interesting talk on her war-time experiences, which was followed by *Poor Pillicoddy*, all this in the open air theatre of the Model School. It does not behoove the Scribe to say much of this, as she appeared as Mrs. P., while Adelaide was Pillicoddy. Mary Walcott, Mrs. O'Scuttle; Ruth Little, her distracted husband, and Beth, Sarah the maid. The audience were delightfully appreciative, almost as much so as the actors themselves, who at moments were so overcome with mirth at one another that they had difficulty in going on with their parts. It was as well that Pillicoddy appeared in his white hat at several rehearsals, otherwise the actors would all have been entirely speechless with laughter.

Let us draw a veil over Thursday, it merely saw the sad sight of 1906 "piling on the train" to leave Bryn Mawr. The lucky members present were, Mary Richardson Walcott, Beth Harrington Brooks, Helen Gibbons, Nan Pratt, Mary Wittington, Grace Levering, Jessie Bennett, Elizabeth Torbert, Elsie Baber, Katharine Gano, Mary Lee, Ethel Beecher, Alice Flint, Louise Maclay, Laura Boyer, Virginia Robinson, Phoebe Allmett, Adelaide Neall, Ruth Little, Ida Murphy, Erma Stix, Annie

Clauder, Josephine Bright and Louise Sturdevant.

Interesting news gleaned:

Katherine McCauley was married on May 7th to Mr. Joseph Lea Fearing.

Mary Quimby has announced her engagement to Dr. Daniel Brussier Shumway, head of the German department at the University of Pennsylvania, and she expects to be married on June 22nd.

Marjorie Rawson and Katherine McCauley were *traveling*, not *teaching*, in California this winter.

1911

Although our class supper was not supposed to begin until Saturday, May 28th, the vanguard of the class, in the persons of Potter and Dottie Greeley, appeared on the campus on May 22nd. All during that week the forces continued to gather so that on May 27th eighteen ladies had arrived to occupy the eight available beds in Merion. That crisis was safely weathered, and by 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon forty-one members of the class were safely ensconced in their respective places. Our class meeting, held at 5.30 Saturday afternoon, proved beyond a doubt that 1911 had weathered a decade without any change. We enthusiastically voted on matters of importance and then equally enthusiastically reconsidered and voted to do just the opposite thing. This cheered us tremendously and made us feel so young that we marched into class supper with great vigor. Leila was toastmistress, and the speakers were May-May, Betty Russell, Schmidt, Ruth Vickery Holmes, Mary Case P'vear and Pinky. There was quite a hectic moment when Pinkie read a manifesto from the speakers in which they refused to perform unless some others who had not always been the goats would contribute to the gaiety of the occasion. The response was most gratifying—Nowelle sang a song and told a story; Mary Minor, assisted by Leila, rendered a song called "Alone Upon the Housetops"; Potter, Treddie, H. P. Charlotte, and Dottie Thayer all made a few remarks. The chief stunt of the evening was a play "Suppressed Desires," acted by Pinkie, Mary Case and Ruth Vickery. After this we sang Auld Lang Syne, our class song, and Thou Gracious Inspiration, before going out to our tree—now a monarch

of the forest—to sing to all our "jovial friends." After this we retired to Merion, all—especially the married ladies who live such sheltered lives—to seek a much needed rest.

The next great event was the alumnae parade on Tuesday morning in which we participated largely. Our costumes—a green tam ornamented with gorgeous peacock feathers, and a green scarf—was very beautiful and especially becoming to Master Evarts Ambrose Graham, Jr., aged four months, who preceded us in a handsomely decorated baby carriage. While 1901 got the prize for costumes, Evarts and hence 1911 received all the attention of the newspapermen, who did us full justice. We also won a prize of a pair of iron dumbbells for being the strongest class out of college. This award was based on the strength tests some of the class indulged in, which showed up wonderfully when compared to those taken while in college. Unfortunately there was no way of testing our mental states, but, of course, the results would have been equally flattering.

Probably the most gratifying event was a meeting of the "younger alumnae" which 1911 was invited to attend. As we sat there surrounded by 1916, 1918, 1919, 1920, we knew that ten years were nothing and that while we might think we were getting on, others realized that the spirit of youth was still with us.

Altogether it was a glorious reunion. The forty-one who were present are wonderful people, as are the absent forty-six who were greatly missed. And when we think of the total eighty-seven it is easy to understand why the class of 1911 stands where it does (1911 please note—at the top) among the classes graduated from Bryn Mawr.

1916

You all ought to have been to reunion! Almost everybody was back—the West Philadelphia platform was overflowing with '16—and as for taxis in Bryn Mawr, there were none to be had, '16 had grabbed them all. We made straight for headquarters in Pem-East, plunked down our belongings and dashed off in search of more familiar faces. Soon there were crowds of us everywhere, and such a time as we had laughing and talking and recalling college

days. The big question at hand was whether or not to make the banquet formal or informal. When we heard that Punkie, the toastmistress, had not prepared a word for the banquet we were forced to make the occasion informal. Those of us who happened along were the brains of the speech and she the mouthpiece. You know how full of suggestions we all can be! All of us, too, eagerly accepted the decorations chairmanship—we rushed down to the Inn, where the banquet was to be, and enthusiastically assisted Miss Mack arrange the flowers by sitting and watching her. The whole college, including even some faculty and staff, turned out to look us over and see what we would do. Quoting from the local paper:

"A pleasant evening was had by all—1916 still looked rather young, in spite of advanced years. The toastmistress looked charming in a dress of cotton voile and white canvas shoes and disported herself in a manner befitting the Orient. As usual the class was exhorted to victory by Mrs. Varys (nee Adeline Werner), who wore about her neck pictures of her husband and son. Miss Dowd kept continually interrupting the evening of jollification by taking strength tests of the class, who again excelled in athletic strength and skill, vividly recalling to their minds their college victories. Even without their song-leader they remembered the crescendoes, etc., and sang sweetly and harmoniously. Splendid addresses were contributed by each member of the class."

Sunday the class spent in talking and training for the athletics to come Monday. Monday the class had its breakfast at Mrs. Miller's and enjoyed immensely the same chicken patties and cinnamon toast they knew of old.

Monday afternoon 1916 took a prominent part in the Odd vs. Even basket-ball match. It is quite needless to announce the result of the game.

The alumnae parade Tuesday morning was made a real spectacle by 1916's blue bloomers and blue balloons. 1916 received second place for the best costume. Of course, we feel sure that we really deserved first place, but the judges happened to be "odd reds" and consequently the light blue,

as usual, gave way to a red victory! At any rate the *Bulletin* and the *Ledger* appreciated our serious efforts and featured us prominently.

Tuesday and Wednesday saw our numbers growing less and less until they were no more.

Those of you who were unfortunate enough to miss it missed a lot, and, of course, were missed a lot, but 1916 that did re-une would like to state in one accord that if our reunion in 1924 can out-do this one it will have to go some!

1919

When '19 tramped cheerily to the Radnor H. Q. we found age was before beauty and '96 had firmly entrenched themselves in our old haunts, so we adjourned to Rock. All went as well as could be expected till 3 A. M. when the classmates were awakened from their first snooze by the trembling voices of Landon and Marquand, who begged a window seat, having abandoned the attic where they had been parked after the onslaught of two over-size centipedes and a cockroach. (N. B. Local color.)

The banquet was held Monday night in Radnor, showing youth will have its way after all. Bob-haired Buster was a coy toastmistress and introduced many notable speakers, such as E. Fuller, of Labrador; Hearne, from England, and our Parisian Tip, who gave a long account of how modest her red dress is—but we note she did not submit it for the inspection of the class. K. T. gave us a special number on smiles, and Sarah a discourse on nuts. Annette told how '19 had adopted and lived up to the slogan "It payes to advertise," and finally Hawky gave us the latest campus sleuth. When she rose to speak the waiters all hastily left the room, and it was well. Suffice to say her style has lost none of its pungency.

On Tuesday our athletes distinguished themselves in basket-ball and baseball, while the rest of us posed for dozens of movies in the piratical costumes which were awarded third prize by the judges. The central feature of garden party was the arrival of Liebe and Bob, straight from the honeymoon. After that there was a

general scattering for home and much needed sleep.

Among those checking in during the week were (to give maiden names) : Bailey, Bettman, Biddle, Blue, Branson, Broomfield, Clarke, Conover, Coombs, Day, Delaplaine, E. Fuller, Gilman, Hamilton, Hawkins, Hayman, Hearne, Howes, Hurlock, Janeway, Karns, Landon, Lanier, Macrum, Marquand, Mercer, Moseley, D. Peters, Ramsay, Ray, Reinhardt, Rondinella, Scott, Sorchan, Spalding, Stiles, Taussig, Taylor, Thurman, Tyler (2), Walton, Whittier, Woodbury, Woodruff.

Au revoir till August 15th, when the trip begins at Camp Vagabondia, Dorchester, N. H.

Due to the editor's zeal and to her contrition for her lack of perspicacity revealed by the inquiry related, two reports of 1920's reunion will appear.

1920

The twenty-ninth of May saw 1920 back on the campus, over fifty strong. We felt sure that Miss Blaine, who was looking at us with interest, had mistaken us for sub-freshmen. But this pleasant reflection was cut short when we were immediately asked whether we were the Class of 1904. We did not feel any better when a maid asked if one of the youngest of our members belonged to '96. Still, even if we looked past our prime, *four* players of the alumnae basket-ball team were recruited from our ranks. These were M. Carey (captain), K. Townsend, K. Cauldwell and Z. Selden, whom everyone cheered as "Boynton," until someone recollected with confusion that she had married in the meantime.

The whole class, on arrival, rushed to Lois, to inspect her engagement ring, and then turned their attention to earrings and other appurtenances of their reunion costumes. We did not calculate, when we put on those innocent-looking, little, blue bands, that we should bear their mark upon our foreheads during the rest of our stay. However, the blue was very becoming to our various shades of tan and red, and our earrings were a *succès fou*, although a Swedish grad asked an American friend, on seeing us, whether she really admired our taste in jewelry.

In spite of the fact that God was not present at our banquet, the better grads were, and the affair was an enormous success, with Hélène Zinnser as the toast-mistress. C. Robinson, D. Pitkin, A. Harrison, A. Rood, and M. Carey were the speakers. We sang enthusiastically to our long list of engaged members, which included Margie Littell and Gerry Hess. The waiters contributed a vocal accompaniment to our songs, and Trower gave us our first taste of the pepper on which we were to be fed when we were not at Wallace's, or taking a light breakfast of fruitcake and chocolate and other such.

We seemed to spend the greater part of reunion picnicking. We had a class picnic in the Hollow, followed by a class meeting at which we discussed insurance policies in exactly the same way that we had done last year. Then '22 gave us another picnic, and betweenwhiles 1920 spent its time talking busily, mainly about engagements, or matrimony—according to whether the speakers had husbands or hoped to have a beau of their own.

Then some brilliant souls had the idea of assembling the younger classes in a joint meeting to discuss college policies. The meeting was most interesting, and everyone who eventually got there was very glad to have come. We failed to settle definitely all the college problems, but at least we went away with the uplifted consciousness of having taken a step in the right direction, and with the hope that we might take more such steps in future.

Later in the afternoon of the same day, Milly was seriously hurt in a baseball game. Her nose was broken, but Dr. Branson, who set it, expected that she would be perfectly well very shortly.

Deep gloom descended on 1920 after the baseball struck Milly, and thereafter the class might be seen going, in small groups, to whisper outside the infirmary windows, and subsequently enter the building when relieved from their fear that President Thomas might have chosen that very time to visit her niece.

All too soon our reunion ended and we left Bryn Mawr. Some of us had come in taxis, and some of us came in the train, but after paying the increased room rent we all walked home on the railroad track!

1920

"We Got Here Just the Same"

"And some of us came in taxis, and some of us came in the train, and some of us walked the railroad track, but we got here just the same"—forty-four of us, on Saturday.

We had the inevitable banquet in Denbigh, on Saturday night. The inevitable speeches were made by the inevitable people, Alice Rood, Alice Harrison, Kitty Robinson, Doris Pitkin and Milly Carey, and were all inevitably funny. Helene Zinsser, the versatile daughter of the muses, was toastmistress. In the inevitable pauses when the speakers and the spoken to gathered sustenance and strength from the highly peppered food, '22 sang us lullabys—I think they were lullabys—and '19 cheered us on.

On Sunday, we arose and put on our costumes. They consisted of blue earrings, blue head bands and blue waist bands. Some of us looked well.

We had lunch in the Hollow on Sunday, followed by the inevitable class meeting. The inevitable bread was missing, but I understand there were plenty of orange peels. It was very hot and all grew very feverish as time went on and bottle after bottle of warm ginger ale went its inevitable way. We disputed and disagreed and

finally dispersed after duly condemning H. Zinsser to be ALUMNAE BULLETIN editor, and L. Kellogg to be reunion manager for next year.

Monday night '22 entertained us in the Hollow, and afterwards at Senior singing we astonished the world by singing with full throats two new songs. "It had never been done before."

On Tuesday we were athletically inclined. The close combination of Hel and 1920 (unbelievable but true) almost laid the Varsity low.

The declining days of the Reunion were somewhat overclouded (clouded over?) by the dismal fate of M. M. Carey, "athlete and niece," who absent-mindedly stopped a foul tip with her nose. Due, however, to a total lack of imagination, and an unexcelled aptitude for sleeping, her recovery is rapidly taking place, and as this goes to press (if its gets there in time to go) she lies in the peaceful shade of the infirmary and thinks nice thoughts, kind thoughts, even good thoughts about 1920.

The inevitable statistics:

Members present at reunion—55 out of 65.

Members at the banquet—50.

Members on alumnae basket-ball team—5.

Members on the baseball team—7.

Members on the tennis team—3.

Bryn Mawr Shopper

When purchasing the articles described below kindly mention having read about them in the BRYN MAWR BULLETIN. Thank you.

Anne Devlin, whose unsurpassed gown shop is at 139 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, has been so pleased with her Bryn Mawr patronage and so many of you, in turn, have been delighted with Devlin frocks that I cannot resist giving you again good news about the little salon. It is this—all during the summer months Miss Devlin will reduce the prices upon a great number of her most desirable models—and only one having worn a Devlin frock can appreciate what that means—to me a Devlin frock has the significance of jewelry from Tiffany's.

There is always something of particular interest to be found at that well-known Philadelphia shop, George Allen's, 1214 Chestnut Street. This time it is a safety razor made especially for the toilet use of women. It is nigh unbelievable that the little things, handle and all, are so compact as to tuck into a neat metal case 2 ins. long, 1 in. wide, and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick—it could actually be carried nicely in an envelope purse. The outfit costs exactly \$1, and in convenience it is worth that amount several times over.

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BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN

Vol. I

OCTOBER, 1921

No. 8



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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF
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Margaret G. Blaine, '13, *Editor*

Cornelia Hayman Dam, '19, *Associate Editor*
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VOL. I

OCTOBER, 1921

No. 8

Views and Viewpoints

The
Summer
at the
Office

During the two
months in which the
BULLETIN was not pub-
lished, the Alumnae Of-

fice has been far from idle; under the able management of Caroline Morrow Chadwick-Collins, '05, we can boast of the best publicity yet! Throughout the summer the office has been open daily to visitors, reporters and correspondents, and Mrs. Chadwick-Collins has supervised and furthered the constant appearance in papers and magazines, of accounts of the aims, actions, and attainments of the Summer School. We venture to believe that there is scarcely an alumnae who has not seen and read at least one or two accounts of the Summer School this summer. Only a partial list of the releases and interviews given out so impressed us that we hasten to set a part of it before the alumnae at this earliest possible opportunity.

At least ten reporters have been in-

terviewed each week, and their write-ups featured in the daily and Sunday papers of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Chicago, Denver, and through the Associated Press throughout the country. We have even featured in the Italian and English press, and a 1917 girl, stopping in yesterday, told us that news of the school and its work reached her in France! During the six weeks of the school, accredited reporters were allowed to interview over fifty of the girls themselves, with no restrictions, and wherever there was a local chairman of publicity (we have thirty-six in different cities) they saw that the girls were interviewed, upon their return, for the local press. These chairmen also gave out authorized releases sent them from time to time by the office.

The magazines have been no less eager and courteous; we had editorials in the *New Republic* and in the *Woman's Home Companion*, and a story in the *Ladies' Home Journal*.

Other articles have appeared, or will shortly, by William Hard, Ida Tarbell, Maude Warren, Samuel Crothers (in the *World's Work*), Anne O'Hagen (in the *Woman's Citizen*), Florence Sanville (in the *Outlook*) and other well-known writers.

Not only has an intense amount of information and interest been spread through the country, but the material has been chosen and controlled, on the part of Mrs. Chadwick-Collins, with enviable keenness for what "takes the public," and an unfailing discretion and tactful regard for the dignity of the College and its various organizations. We dare assert that she has done all this without making an enemy (an accomplishment for which those who secured her services should feel proud); she herself is full of contagious and self-effacing enthusiasm—"the most perfect part of it all is that you don't have to *sell* the stuff at all," she said, "they're just crazy for it—and gobble it up as fast as you give it to them!" We did not tell her then that from experience we knew that the enthusiasm of the press was a result of her own delightful store, and its eager response due largely to the wisdom with which she handled her material.

"With more appreciation than I can express," wrote Miss Kingsbury recently, regarding the Summer School, "for your sane and helpful co-operation this summer, and your very, very large part in its success." We feel sure that the alumnae will join us in our hearty thanks to Mrs. Chadwick-Collins for her untiring service, and will express their encouragement and support, in person and collectively, as she continues the leadership of the Publicity Department this winter.

What Other Colleges Are Doing

Oxford, Ohio, that progressive little town so worthily following the educational traditions its name implies, has recently taken several important steps toward a wider interpretation of "the academic," in the establishment of two endowments in the field of art.

One of these is a fellowship in music, at Western College, to which Mr. Edgar Stillman Kelley has been appointed, and the other is an endowment of salary, house and studio, presented to Mr. Percy MacKaye in the form of a fellowship in dramatic literature at Miami University. Apparently the only obligations laid upon these fortunate ones are that they devote themselves to art, and mingle occasionally with the faculty and student bodies.

Certainly it is time for rejoicing when our universities realize the necessity of stimulating and aiding creative art, as zealously as they inculcate the principles of scholarship. The success of the experiment depends on the earnestness with which these first fellows exert themselves to produce, in quantity and quality, the justification of the confidence so liberally bestowed upon them.

The Universities of France report that aside from the startling diminution in attendance (due, of course, to the fatalities of the war), all the faculties, except in science, commercial and economic subjects, are almost neglected, while classes in these three show an astonishing increase. One cannot easily prophesy good or bad results from this perversion of the traditional French interests.

Still less can we imagine the situation (as announced by the Chinese

Ministry of Education) of two thousand Chinese students landing in France to pursue "higher education of a technical nature!" Those restorers of Louvaine may have to make some alterations!

We will conclude by remarking that Wellesley is to offer a course on "The Automobile: Principles and Construction"—perhaps "Chauffeur-ing" will soon be a new career open to wide awake women college graduates!

Will You Help?

The "advertising manager" has been hard at work for the past few weeks, pursuing the elusive advertiser. She is starting an ambitious and extensive campaign, in an effort to help out the sadly depleted coffers of the Association. You won't see all of the results for several numbers, but we take this occasion to beg (we would *demand* if we dared!) your support. In these times of poor business and "tight" money advertisements are hard to get for any magazine, especially for one of our small circulation. Now the only way that we can secure enough permanent advertisements to

make the paper pay, is to guarantee to our advertisers a *careful reading*, and a choice of our advertiser's products in *preference* to others, wherever possible. We ask you to do two things, as a part of the pleasant duty of every interested alumnae in the Association. First, read our advertisements—there are not so many, alas, that you can find it exhausting. Second, patronize them whenever you possibly can, and "*mention the BULLETIN*" when you do so. It won't do us any good for you to patronize them without telling them it is "through us." Then, if you are willing to spend ten minutes and a postage stamp in our cause, write to us telling of the advertisements you used and your satisfaction with them. Such letters are invaluable to us as a proof to new advertisers that our old one's have found it worth while. We are doing the work, we only ask your co-operation. Thank you, and please let us hear from you. You will hear from us again!

The Advertising Manager.

The Editors much regret that the article on the Summer School by Louise Brownell Saunders, '93, arrived, through a delay in the mail, too late for publication in this issue. It will appear in the November issue.

A Made-to-Order School

By ELSA DENISON VOORHEES, '10

TWO years ago a group of thirty-five Princeton women decided to organize the Princeton Parents' Association (fathers included by courtesy). It became at once deeply involved in the discussion of educational theory and practice, and as we dipped into these fascinating subjects, we became convinced that we wanted for our children something else than the school opportunities offered by our local public and private schools.

After a year of reading, discussion, and visiting of schools, we took the plunge. With the promise of twenty-five children for our initial enrollment, we engaged a teacher, rented a porch, and announced the advent of the "New Kindergarten" in October, 1920. As our babies are all under six years, the school literally "begins at the beginning."

Our location is ideal—a large, glass-enclosed porch, with heat, on the

south side of Thomson Hall, the town's recreation building, surrounded by lovely grounds with wonderful old spruce and hemlock trees that formed natural outdoor classrooms — and a constant temptation to small climbers. Small swings and trapezes, a horizontal bar and a teeter are scattered among the trees. A great deal of our simple equipment was given to us, some was made by enthusiastic fathers.

The children come from nine to twelve, the four-year-olds not staying the full time. Everybody is outdoors whenever it is at all possible, and this winter there were not a dozen days when the weather made it necessary for the children to stay on the porch all morning.

Our teaching force consisted at first of one full-time teacher, special teachers one day a week for music and clay modeling, and two mothers as assistants, each mother volunteering one morning every two weeks. This was soon found to be inadequate and a second full-time teacher was secured. There is now one assistant mother, whose work is to attend to the needs of the smaller children and to see that wraps are adjusted as the temperature and activities vary. It is a strenuous morning for mother, but we have all enjoyed our days "on duty," for children are well and happy in our school.

Our course of study has varied with season, weather and opportunity. The children have learned a great many facts about nature — plants, birds, trees, insects — not in any formal progression, but as they came in touch with them in our own grounds. Best of all they are thrilled about nature study. They have landscape-gardened

the grounds, planted dozens of bulbs and perennials, sawed the dead limbs from the trees, and transplanted violets under the apple trees.

For music, the children have had the good fortune to be under one of Mr. Surette's teachers. As she teaches in a Philadelphia school, we have her only Saturday mornings, but even with only one lesson a week, the three groups in music have made great progress. The five- and six-year-old children know at least two dozen folk songs, are beating simple rhythms, stepping and clapping the notes of songs, singing the numbers of intervals, playing "phrase" games, expressing rhythms in various steps, and repeating a series of six or seven notes sung by the teacher. Best of all, again, they love it, and are well on the road to the "hearing eye" required for Bryn Mawr's new music course.

For clay modeling, we were again so fortunate as to interest an artist, and the children have watched a sculptor actually create things out of clay. They themselves have made bas-reliefs, full-reliefs, made casts and painted them. They work a great deal during the week with clay and we feel that they are getting a sense of form which is invaluable. They have also tried pottery. Every child, even the smallest, made, baked, decorated and varnished a bowl and flower-holder as an Easter surprise for mother.

They have drawn and colored and painted endlessly, pictures of their nature-study findings, Christmas and Easter cards. With big brushes and paint they decorated the playground apparatus and the block boxes.

Early in the fall, Miss Applebee volunteered to come up and "show us

some tricks," which meant that she gave a morning's demonstration to mothers and teachers of what games, apparatus work and exercises are suitable for children the ages of ours, and we have practiced them daily ever since.

The smaller children have built houses with blocks and sand, and really wonderful boats. A great deal of their time is concerned with play activities centering about the home, dishes, foods, and the dressing and caring for a life-sized baby doll.

I cannot begin to tell the variety and scope of interests expressed in the school during these few months. Several trips have been made by the school to the art and natural history museums of the university, and to see the beautiful windows of the Graduate College, which (by the way) inspired the drawing and painting of knights and horses for many days.

Lunch hour means crackers, water and an apple, and stories or the reading aloud of poetry. This is the literature period, and the children themselves often tell the stories or lead the discussion. There is no attempt at formal instruction in the Three R.s but books are always left about.

The social atmosphere and the really lovely spirit of mutual helpfulness and good cheer is directly due to our head teacher, a disciple of John Dewey, who comes to us at a ridiculously low salary for the chance of developing the school year by year.

Financially, we have paid expenses. Each child's tuition was \$100. To meet the discrepancy between the budget and the tuition receipts, The Princeton Parents Association wrote a series of articles for the *Pictorial*

Review entitled "Experiments in Motherhood."* The school is managed by an executive committee elected by the parents of the children enrolled. A few of the fathers and many of the mothers have given a great deal of time to the business and executive side.

We have been slightly referred to as the Play School and the Bolshevik School, etc. But I have never seen children work with greater concentration or act with more self-control. And it certainly is worth while having the important factor of natural interest behind their efforts. There is no such thing as lack of attention, and very little insubordination. The only punishment threatened is exclusion from school, and no child has "done it again" under those circumstances. And seeing how great has been the growth in hand and eye and brain power, as well as in manners and the ability to get along amicably with a large group of other children, we feel more than rewarded for our efforts, and look forward to even more successful winters than this our gratifying first!

*The editors have on file, in the *alumnæ office*, a reprint from the *PICTORIAL REVIEW* for May, 1921, entitled "Experiments in Motherhood; a Book-shelf for Parents" (by E. Voorhees and another "parent") comprising a list of a hundred or more books on every possible phase of child-study and training, with brief critical and explanatory notes. We most heartily commend the efficient and energetic spirit of the editors of this sheet, and enthusiastically recommend it to all Bryn Mawr women who are making child-training their career. The reprint is procurable, by request, from Elsa D. Voorhees, 151 Library Place, Princeton, N. J.

Bryn Mawr College Examination in General Information

(Time, One Hour)

SO MUCH interest was shown last year by the alumnae in the examination in General Information, that the BULLETIN is offering to them again this opportunity to sharpen their wits and search their memories. Three prizes were given to the undergraduates for excellence in answering these questions—the first, a purse of \$100 to Helen Thompson Farrell, a Senior; the second, \$75 to Beatrice Talbot Constant, a Freshman, and the third, \$50 to Ann Richards Taylor, a Senior.

The answers showed the students to be best informed in the fields of Science and Current Events and weakest in Literary Allusions although the startling statistics of less than six who knew how to compute the interest on a Liberty Bond would show a rather casual knowledge of arithmetic. On the whole the answers were most excellent, and only one amusing answer might be noted, the appearance of a bassenette among the instruments used in a modern orchestra. The questions are as follows:

1. What is a totem? a shibboleth? a taboo?
2. What settlement was made by the recent treaty with Columbia?
3. Name two railways which lie principally in (1) the northeast part of the United States, (2) the northwest part, (3) the southwest part, (4) the southeast part.
4. Trace the allusions in the following quotations:
 - (a) "..... for he (S-) was not without the impression of his (C-'s) taking refuge from the realities of their intercourse in profusely dispensing, as our friend mentally phrased it, *panem et circenses*."
 - (b) " 'But if, meanwhile, they've been in, however briefly, long enough to adorn a tale-'
" 'They've been in long enough to point a moral.' "
 - (c) "There are triple ways to take, of the eagle and the snake.
And the way of a man with a maid;
But the sweetest way to me is a ship's upon the sea
In the heel of the northeast trade."
 - (d) (1) "When there stands a muzzled stripling
Mute beside a muzzled bore
When the Rudyard's cease from Kipling
And the Haggards ride no more."
(2) "To lie within the light of God
As I lie upon your breast,
Where the wicked cease from troubling
And the weary are at rest."
 - (e) "..... seekers often make mistakes, and I wish mine to redound to my own discredit only, and not to touch Oxford. Beautiful city! so venerable, so lovely, so unravaged by the fierce intellectual life of our century, so serene!
"There are our young barbarians, all at play!"
 - (f) "Round about a throne where, sitting

(Porphyrogone!)

In state his glory well befitting,
The ruler of the realm was seen."

- (g) "The man that plants cabbages imitates too.
- (h) "While birds of calm sit brooding on the charmed wave."
5. Name the president or president-clect of Harvard, Yale, University of Pennsylvania (provost), University of Chicago, Vassar, Wellesley, Smith and Holyoke.
 6. Name ten instruments used in a modern orchestra.
 7. Give the sources of the following phrases: cakes and ale, loaves and fishes, sop to Cerberus, locusts and wild honey, caviare to the general, small beer, sour grapes.
 8. Name the composers of the following operas: Louise, Aida, Madame Butterfly, Faust, Meistersänger, Samson and Delilah, Salome.
 9. Name a work by each of the following sculptors: St. Gaudens, Rodin, Dardé, Michael Angelo, Praxiteles, Donatello.
 10. Where is the Island of Yap and why has it acquired international importance?
 11. What keeps a railway train on the track?
 12. What is the difference in the function of the water in a steam engine and in an automobile gasoline engine?
 13. What annual percentage is earned upon a 4½ per cent. Liberty Bond bought at 80?
 14. Name five distinguished foreigners who have visited the United States since last summer.
 15. In the following list distinguish between real persons and characters of fiction: Kubla Khan, Tambourlane, Abelard, Witch of Endor, Haroun al Raschid, Paracelsus, Baron Munchausen, Beau Brummel, Marmion, Hypatia.
 16. From what are the following substances made: Rubber, paper, glass, brass, asphalt, gasoline, soap, celluloid?
 17. The sea is salt and Lake Superior is not. Why?
 18. Distinguish ultramontane, Mamertine; hyperborean, Fontarabian; Hyksos, Kichsites, Canossa, Cnossos.
 19. What special interest at present attaches to one of the stars of Orion?
 20. Why are the Greeks still at war with the Turks?
 21. Name six cities of China.
 22. Who is Brindell and why was he indicted?
 23. Define briefly ecliptic, Septuagint, White Terror, Fuzzy-Wuzzy, Talmud, avatar, mezzotint, carbo-hydrate, palimpsest, miocene.
 24. Locate: Llanos, Deccan, Pampas, Golden Gate, Golden Horn, Gold Coast, Spanish Main, Levant, Orient, Mountains of the Moon.
 25. Identify: Malmaison, Strawberry Hill, Box Hill, Potsdam, the Escorial, the Quirinal, Hotel des Invalides, Holyrood, Taj Mahal, Père la Chaise.
 26. Assign to their respective centuries: St. Thomas Aquinas, Pope Pius IX, Buddha, Confucius, Mohammed.
 27. Name the positions on a baseball team.
 28. What is an atom? An element (chemical)?
 29. Why is an insect called an insect?
 30. Re-arrange the names in the right-hand column in the interests of accuracy:

(a) Rich man	Robert Burns
(b) Poor man	W. S. Gilbert
(c) Beggar man	Lorenzo de' Medici
(d) Thief	David
(e) Doctor	Francis Thompson
(f) Lawyer	J. M. Herédia
(g) Merchant	Francois Villon
(h) Chief	Oliver Wendell Holmes

The Summer School as Seen by a Student

By HELEN GUYNN

WE ARE living in a time today, in which the world is demanding that each of us give to it the best there is in us. We don't need to be convinced that there is great unrest in the world today—every intelligent man or woman who thinks, knows it. Each country is contending for its rights, and each country is divided in many groups, each one intent upon securing for itself what it considers its inherent rights, regardless of anyone else. What will be the result if this continues much longer? We hardly dare to contemplate it. Then, we ask, is there nothing to be done? Surely there is a solution; what is it? Immediately we are presented with almost as many solutions as there are contending groups, each one believed, by its supporters, to be the one thing needful. This is bewildering. The very fact that so many are offered, and that when we try to apply them we find that they meet the situation only as it affects some certain group, proves that they cannot all be right. Some one, or all, are mistaken. We do not have a world vision, we are near-sighted. We have allowed our selfish interests to limit our vision.

If society is to be reconstructed upon a sound basis, which will secure for all humanity its inherent rights, the cause or causes for our present unrest must be searched out and corrected in an intelligent and scientific manner. To continue to shut our eyes and blindly contend for what we consider our rights, and to refuse to see our faults, while we see only the bad

in others, and do not recognize the good in them, can spell only disaster, and even tragedy, for the future. We must face facts and with the welfare of a whole world in mind, decide unselfishly upon the solution of our common problems.

When Bryn Mawr College made it possible for a number of women workers in industry to attend a summer school for eight weeks this summer, to study subjects of interest to industrial women, a step was taken which is freighted with great possibilities for good. Our society today is dependent upon industry. Nowhere is the world's unrest more keenly felt than within its ranks. We have only to mention the strikes and lockouts which have been, and are now, in progress, and those which seem to be about to occur, with their attendant problems, not to mention the multitudes of unemployed men and women, (due to industrial depression) to prove this statement. It is imperative that the underlying causes for these conditions be searched out and met in an intelligent and scientific manner.

The workers' educational movement is an expression of the realization of the workers in industry that this is necessary. Much that has been offered in the name of workers' education has been biased by the theory of some one of the many groups existing today. In reality it has been propaganda of some kind or other, the theory depending upon the group sponsoring the school or lecture course. It seems providential that just at this time a school as well

equipped and as able to teach as the Summer School at Bryn Mawr, should be organized; the object of which" (quoting from the prospectus) "shall be to offer to young women of character and ability a fuller special education, and an opportunity to study liberal subjects, in order that they may widen their influence in the industrial world, help in the coming social reconstruction, and increase the happiness and usefulness of their own lives." It meets, in even a greater measure, the need of today when it announces that "the Summer School shall not be committed to any dogma or theory, but shall conduct its teaching in a broad spirit of impartial inquiry, with absolute freedom of discussion and academic freedom of teaching." Who can estimate the value of such a school?

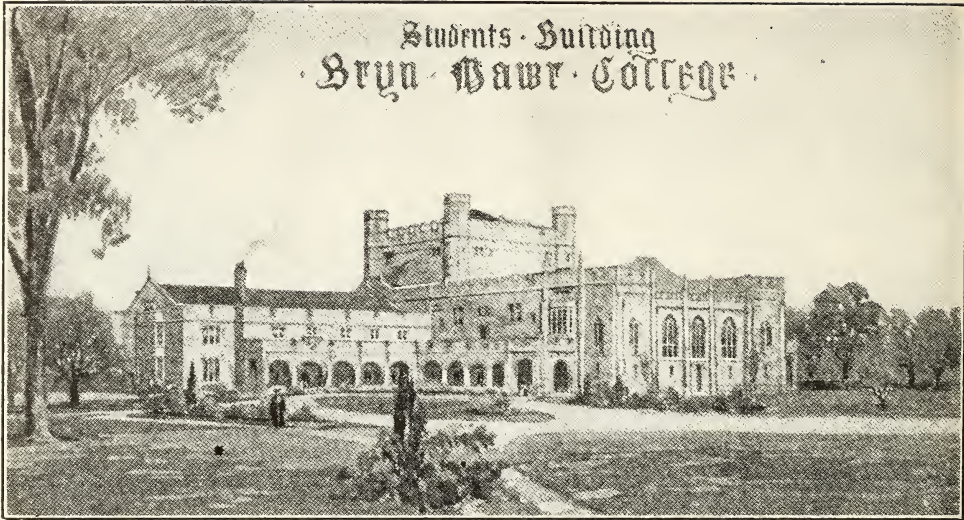
As one who had the privilege of being a student in the school just closed, I consider it an experience, the value of which it is impossible to estimate. There was a conscientious effort on the part of the instructors to conduct the classes according to the announced policy of the school, and facts were presented in an impartial spirit. There was absolute freedom of discussion. Of course, as was to

be expected, there were those in the student body who believed so strongly in the propaganda their group endorses, that if it had been possible they would have dictated the manner of instruction, and the school would have become one of special training. If this had been accomplished it would have become just another source for one of the many varieties of propaganda being promulgated. In as much as it held true to its chartered course and weathered the storm, it remains one of the few institutions where workers may receive teaching which will help them in an intelligent and scientific manner to decide for themselves how to do their part in the world today. This is the place in the workers' educational movement the Summer School at Bryn Mawr will hold, if it holds fast to its present purpose and policy. To do otherwise would be to prevent its resources and possibilities for a large service to the purposes of a minority, and a much smaller service in the world. Let us hope that in its eagerness to be of service to women in industry it will not be over influenced by any one faction, and lose sight of the broad, noble platform which it now has.

Department of Theoretical Music A new department of Theoretical Music will be opened in October, at the opening of the next academic year, under the direction of Dr. Thomas W. Surette, of Concord, Mass. There will be two undergraduate courses in the History and Appreciation of Music for three hours a week, for one year, and in Advanced History and Appreciation of Music for two hours a week, for one year. There will also be undergraduate courses in harmony, advanced harmony and counterpoint. In connection with these courses members of the Philadelphia Orchestra will

give concerts at the college, illustrating the works being studied.

There will also be the further development of these undergraduate courses into graduate courses which will emphasize methods of teaching. The Bryn Mawr School in Baltimore is putting into its school courses also under the direction of Dr. Surette, which will lead up to these courses given at Bryn Mawr College, so that it will be possible for a little girl at the Bryn Mawr School to commence her study of music in the kindergarten and to continue through the graduate department at Bryn Mawr College.



The Proposed Students' Building

TIME was when the students' building was a vague and nebulous dream, signifying to most of us only a kind of Campus Utopia where the wants and deficiencies of all the other buildings would be supplied.

But for the undergraduates today such an aircastle has developed into the state of delightful probability—and they are campaigning here and there, with renewed zest, for the needed funds.

The plans, which have been on paper and in the hands of the committee for some time, provide, as most of you know, for a large and modernly equipped building to be erected behind Radnor and facing Gulph Road. Aside from the fact that this situation would sacrifice five or six of our loveliest pine trees, it seems the logical and convenient place for such a building.

No pains have been spared by the architects to incorporate into the plans

every conceivable device for an almost luxurious comfort, both of undergraduate and visitor; they include a large revolving stage and an auditorium and gallery with a joint seating capacity of 1000; ticket offices and lavatories and checking rooms "to accommodate the same number." There are trophy rooms, "social rooms," banquet rooms, committee rooms, tea rooms, dressing rooms, club rooms and sewing rooms, rooms for every college functionary from self-government board to carpenter. The spacing of seats in the auditorium, and of tables and stoves in the kitchens; the lighting; asbestos curtains on the stage; and all such important details are most skillfully attended to. The only criticism that could be made of the floor plans would be that they were, perhaps, *too* commodious, or unnecessarily elaborate. But if we are going to erect a large new building to fulfill the increasing needs of undergraduate life, might it not as well

anticipate all possible exigencies and err on the side of completeness rather than of simplicity?

Of the building's architectural in-peccability we are not so sure, and we earnestly beg a thoughtful consideration of it, and active response from the alumnae.

Are you completely satisfied with the elevation which appears above, or with the others which you may have seen in the prospectus? Does your eye rest contented on the corpulent and un aspiring tower, on the blunt walls on the right, on that sparsity of windows? Do you feel no suggestion of inadequacy from those scalloped cloisters, which, like cockle-shells in inland gardens, seem to run out before they reach quite all the way round? Compare them to your mental picture of our library cloister!

We ourselves must confess that, while quite awed by the floor plans, and descriptions in the prospectus, we are not carried away by enthusiasm

over the elevations. To us they seem almost shockingly inferior to the standard of our campus. Better than our precious poor old Taylor, perhaps—but how far below Pembroke, or that gem of our possessions, the library.

Should not a new building equal these best of our buildings, rather than discredit them? It is "up to us" alumnae—what are you going to do about it? A large and expensive building, once erected, cannot be stored in an out-of-sight attic should it prove to be not all we quite desired; it remains a monument to the spirit, the taste and feeling in fashion among the students and alumnae at the time of its building. Will you have, stamped with the silent sign of your approval, a new building that is "good enough"—or one, the lines and proportions of which, like our lovely library, are a grace and a delight upon the campus, and a magnificent symbol of the fineness and idealism that is *Bryn Mawr*?

News From Abroad

By LUCY EVANS CHEW, '18

(*On Sabbatical*)

YORK, ENGLAND

July 26, 1921.

WE HAVE spent three perfect weeks in Westmorland, among the beautiful lakes and mountains so beloved of Wordsworth, with lodgings at Titteringdale, Grasmere. From there we coached, walked and climbed to such places of interest as the Langdale Pikes, Dungeon Ghyll, Blea Taru (the abode of Wordsworth's Solitary), Keswick, Windermere, Thirlmere, Coniston

(where we visited Brantwood, Ruskin's home) and Ulswater. We had planned to climb Helvellyn, the highest peak near Grasmere. We were to go by night and watch the sun rise from the summit, but I am happy to say that through no fault of ours this trip was cancelled, though there is no doubt we should have greatly enjoyed boasting about it afterward, had we made the climb. One must not gather from this confession that we were lazy—the first three days of our stay

we covered no less than forty miles in our walks about the district. And the Saturday before we left we walked over sixteen miles in blazing sunshine, through St. John's Vale, to see the Druid circle near Keswick.

We were amused to note on our coaching and train trips how invariably it was the English man or woman who entered into conversation with us. One hears so often of the blatant, inquisitive American intruding upon the English that we had decided to be very reserved and not to speak till we were spoken to. As it was we had many a pleasant and enlightening conversation with our travelling companions. Once we fell in with two Chinese, Cambridge students, very trimly clad in white flannels and Cambridge blazers, who spoke perfect English and referred to views of the lakes and mountains we were passing as "Topping!" or "Jolly good!"

One has heard, too, of the American who rushes through interesting and sacred spots making jarring or inappropriate remarks, but it was three *English* women on bicycles who rushed up to Dove Cottage, dismounted, wiped their hot faces and said, in obviously disappointed tones, "This is it!" "Well, is *that* it?" "Dear me, don't let's bother to go in," and hopped upon their bicycles and pedaled back.

There was only one drawback to the scenes of the lake district so far as we could see, and that was the total absence of night. Westmorland is so far north that the sun sets very

late, in June especially, and England's day-light saving adds another hour to the light, so one retires at 10.30 with the sun still lingering in the sky. We never saw a star all three weeks! Lewis Carroll must have been thinking of such a region when he wrote:

The moon was shining sulkily
 Because she thought the sun
 Had got no business to be there
 After the day was done.
 "It's very rude of him," she said,
 "To come and spoil the fun."

only in Grasmere we didn't even see the moon—except once in broad daylight when it was the sun's turn to complain of *her!*

After leaving Westmorland we travelled straight to Edinburgh, where we settled ourselves for two weeks, making excursions from the city for part of that time through the Trossacks, and Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond, and later to Ayr, also to Melrose, Abbotsford and Dryburgh. With Edinburgh itself we were delighted; we went to St. Giles with the expectation of seeing the famous Black Watch regiment, in full dress uniform, attend service, but though the church was crowded there was no Black Watch. Instead we saw nine Americans we knew and four of them were Bryn Mawr girls! The acoustics in St. Giles are supposed to be excellent, but from my seat all I made out of the sermon was the phrase, "by the nine sacred dogs," which, I am quite certain, is not what the earnest clergyman said. Our second disap-

pointment came when we sought the bloody stain in Mary's audience chamber at Holyrood, where Riccio was murdered. We found the spot marked with a brass tablet and the guard to whom we appealed for comfort said that there was not enough red paint in Scotland to "touch up" the stain often enough to please eager American tourists. Of course, we visited Forth castle and from its once impregnable walls gazed down over Edinburgh. We were touched at the tiny burial ground of the regiment mascots, nestling under one of the castle towers with the grave stones sacred to Tiny Tim, Pat, Chips, Yum Yum and other good doggies. The graves are tended carefully and planted with flowers. There are only a few young soldiers quartered in the castle at present, and all are in khaki. We found out by questioning that economy forbids the army from indulging, for the time being, in such magnificence as kilts and shakos.

There is a thing worth mentioning as regards Edinburgh which one will not discover in guide books, and that is the number of really fine second-hand book shops, especially that of James Thin, 55 South Bridge. There are also several in George IVth Bridge, and in George Street.

At present we are at York, having started on the English Cathedral stage of our travels by a visit to Durham two days ago. We found the Norman Building there most impressive and majestic in its solid simplicity, but the town of Durham is so excessively

dirty and noisy that we stayed there as short a time as possible. York, on the other hand, is a nice place and we are content to linger here for several days, going as often as may be to the beautiful Gothic Cathedral. It is specially famed for the quality and quantity of its mediaeval stained glass and the ruby reds, emerald greens, sapphire blues and deep rich purples are truly exquisite. Many of the windows were removed to a place of safety during the war, for fear of damage from zeppelins, which bombed York three times in 1916, one of the bombs falling not 500 yards from the minster. But while we admire the beauty of York's glass, we cannot help being somewhat horrified and at the same time amused at the monuments in its Lady Chapel to ancient archbishops and various worthies. They are either crude stiff statues lying full length propped up on elbows, or over-modeled periwigged, silken-hosed Charles II dandies, with naked cherubs flanking them on either side, crying tears of marble on to marble handkerchiefs. One cherub sobs away with his foot planted firmly on a marble skull.

We are leaving here tomorrow for Ripon and Fountains Abbey, afterwards for Lincoln. We hope to reach London, where we shall settle down to some work in the British museum, by the middle of August. There we shall stay till December, breaking the long stretch of time with trips to other parts of England as the fancy seizes us.

In Step

By CORA HARDY JARRETT, '99

Someone met a soldier singing
On a lonely way.
High and clear the notes were ringing,
For the song was gay.
Hearers marveled (says the story)
At its gallant tone,
For he sang of love and glory,
Marching all alone.

"Friend," they said, "the world grows older
Every day and night,
And the burden on your shoulder
Seemeth far from light;
Yet your step is light and ringing,
Marching all alone,
And you march to martial singing,
No one's but your own."

"Nay," he answered, "there are swinging
Footsteps at my side;
Every wind a song is bringing,
Swinging to our stride.
Comrades keep in step together
Half the world apart;
What's a thousand miles of weather
To the singing heart?"

"One across the polar spaces
Strides along the snow;
'Mid Loando's dark-skinned races
Other footsteps go.
Comrades all of ancient marches,
Hear them where they be—
Towards the sunset's shining arches
Keeping step with me."

So (they say) as eve grew older
Passed he from their sight,
With the burden on his shoulder
Toward the sunset-light,
Singing passed into the boundless
Silence of the sinking day,
Keeping step with footsteps soundless,
Half a world away.

BRYN MAWR AUTHORS AND THEIR BOOKS

POLITICAL SYSTEMS IN TRANSITION: WAR-TIME AND AFTER

BY CHARLES G. FENWICK

Professor of History, Bryn Mawr College
The Century Company, 1920

Dr. Fenwick's recent book is a critical and constructive study of the changes brought about by the war in the government of the great nations, particularly in that of the United States. For not even the democratic nations have escaped from the war with their political systems unshaken. Their constitutions may be for the time intact, but "they have entered upon a period of transition in which it is to be determined whether democracy can hold its own not only against the enemy from without but against the disintegrating forces from within."

In discussing the war as a conflict of political ideals, he stresses also the economic character of the forces responsible for the rivalry of nations. "On both sides there had been for a generation the sharpest competition for the control of foreign markets and of the raw materials of industry. A vital factor in the situation, moreover, was the anarchical character of the whole international system, which threw upon each state the duty of protecting its national rights by its own armed force. But while these conditions of economic rivalry and of international lawlessness provided the motive and the occasion for the outbreak of the war, it nevertheless remains true that the political ideals of Germany played an important part in determining its response to the economic motive and in leading it to precipitate the war, which international law had done too little to prevent."

The first third of the book is devoted to an analysis of the changes brought about by the war in countries with autocratic governments such as Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia, and in countries with democratic governments, such as Great Britain and France. The major emphasis is found, however, in the chapters dealing with changes in the political institutions of

the United States, the discussion of new ideals of democracy, and of political and international reconstruction.

Although cautious in his judgments on the new German Constitution which was only beginning to function at the time this book was written, Dr. Fenwick thinks that it contains many elements of intrinsic worth, and that the outlook for its acceptance by a substantial majority of the people as a permanent basis of government is hopeful.

In the case of Russia, he makes a careful distinction between the soviet form of government and the principles of communism. "The organization of the government is radically different from the familiar systems of other continental countries, but it is not necessarily undemocratic and could conceivably be applied in other countries which utterly repudiate the principles by which those who control it are animated."

The sections dealing with political changes in the United States include the war powers exercised by the president, and emergency legislation, State and Federal, resulting from war conditions. He characterizes as "constitutional unpreparedness" the situation in which the United States found itself upon its entrance into the war in April, 1917. Of course, not all the shortcomings with which the government of the United States stands charged were due to the actual impediments raised by the Constitution. There was also the tradition of individualism and material unpreparedness. But his discussion of the constitutional aspects of our difficulties due to the system of checks and balances between the different branches and agencies of our government and the limitations imposed by the Constitution is particularly interesting and enlightening.

In the concluding chapters he sets forth clearly the critical contributions of the world war to the problem of democratic government, that is, the extent to which the ideas of freedom which the war set in motion broke through established political boundaries and created a demand for fuller measure of industrial liberty and a more equal distribution of the national wealth.

Furthermore, he traces the effect of the war in strengthening the existing institutions of democracy and of enkindling a new faith in the old ideals.

The discussion of our relation to the League of Nations and the problems relative thereto, shows careful consideration of the principles involved and moderate conservative conclusions. To the writer, the problem of international reconstruction is obviously larger than the mere formulation of a covenant or the creation of legal agencies to give effect to its provisions.

The history of national governments has made it clear "that programs and institutions have in themselves no saving grace, and that they can but depend for their successful operation upon the spirit of friendly co-operation which animates them."

Dr. Fenwick's book is not merely of transitory value, it is a solid, scholarly contribution to the study of the period under discussion. The work is of interest not only to the political scientist and historian but to the general reader as well.

MARJORIE LORNE FRANKLIN.

A New Training for Social Workers

Reprinted from the New York Sun of July 21st by request of the Committee in charge

HOW is the college student to be helped in shifting theories to realities before the "first job?" It is a serious question, and at least one organization, the Charity Organization Society of New York, is meeting the situation for students of social work by providing a month's observation course in actual social work.

A council member of the Charity Organization Society donated the scholarship fund for this purpose. Each one of the ten Eastern colleges was invited to send one member of the junior class as its representative to New York for the month of July as a guest of the Society to observe the various fields of social work in action. The honor was a competitive one, the selection being made by a student committee in each college. The choices, which have just been made public, are as follows:

Edith Cahn, Barnard; Margaret Speer, Bryn Mawr; Miriam Taylor, Connecticut; Emeline Trefry, Radcliffe; Emma Demarest, Mount Holyoke; Ethel Hinds, Swarthmore;

Alice Flanagan, Vassar; Ruth Lindall, Wellesley; Eleanor Jackson, Wells; Dorothy Crydenwise of Smith.

The ten girls will live together in a house which has been turned over to them for the month, and they enjoy the hospitality of the Women's University Club, where they will dine during their stay. The announcement was made yesterday by Mrs. John M. Glenn, who is chairman of the committee.

"The point of bringing these girls to New York," says Mrs. Glenn, "is not to train them in social work, for obviously that would be impossible in four weeks, but to give them a birds-eye view of the larger fields of social work in operation, so they may gain a clearer idea of the breadth of the profession and its many subdivisions that must dovetail together.

"Then next fall these students will return to their colleges as seniors and can give the other students the benefit of their practical experiences and observations. Perhaps some of them may decide to take up social work," added Mrs. Glenn, "but the big re-

sults we are looking for is that these juniors will go back to infuse big forward-looking civic and social ideas into the hundreds of students who will soon leave college to become an important part of public opinion in some American community.

"The 1921 program," said Mrs. Glenn, "is divided up among four general topics—Housing and Health, Americanization and Community Work, Child Welfare, Industry and The Handicapped.

"The students will hear experts from many national fields and will visit both private and public agencies. These visits include a trip to Ellis Island, to the Workmen's Compensation Court, the Lighthouse for the Blind, Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, S. P. C. C. and Children's Court, Workshop for the Tuberculous, the medical service department of one of our largest hospitals, recreation and settlement activities, etc.

"Yes, the four weeks will undoubtedly be a 'brimming cup' of new and vital experiences to these girls and we

hope it will inspire them to use their positions of leadership at the colleges to get the big message of civic responsibility across."

The New York Charity Organization Society, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, also announces that in October of this year, family social work training is to be offered college alumnae who can spare from their other obligations at least fourteen hours of volunteer service weekly to the Society. This presents the graduate with an opportunity both to serve and to learn. Many other "family social work societies" throughout the country are trying to build up a skilled volunteers staff in this same way because of the pressing need of workers, and graduates can find out if there is such an opportunity in their own "home town" by writing to the national body, the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work, at 130 East Twenty-second Street, New York City. The New York volunteers should apply to Miss Clare Tousley, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The Summer School as Seen by a Tutor

By ANNE GRUMMAN, (A. B. Vassar)

(Miss Grumman has very kindly allowed the BULLETIN to print parts of the report which she made for the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. The Editors felt the Alumnae would find it a very instructive and interesting account.)

IN my capacity as a tutor in economics during the Summer School I have tried to study the experiment as it progressed, from the following points of view:

- (1) What the school meant to the industrial girl.
- (2) What it meant as an educational experiment.

(3) What relation it may have to the Workers' Educational Movement.

In order to answer any of these questions intelligently it is necessary to have in mind the personnel of the group and the organization of the school. The following study gives a digest of the membership of the school.

Nationalities of Students:

Natives with native parents	27
Natives with foreign parents	18
Natives with one native and one foreign parent	9
Russians	12
Irish	3
Polish	2
Austrian	2
English	2
Canadian	1
Australian	1
Swedish	1
Italian	1
Roumanian	1
German	1
Hungarian	1
<hr/>	
Total	82

Nationalities of Parents of American-born Students (excluding those both of whose parents are American):

(Nationality of father is mentioned first)

German (both parents)	5
Irish " "	4
Russian " "	3
Polish " "	2
American-Irish	1
German-French	1
Belgian-German	1
Irish-American	1
Austrian (both parents)	1
Austrian-American	1
Scotch (both parents)	1
Canadian-American	1
Czecho-Slovak (both parents)	1
Dutch " "	1
Italian " "	1
American-Scotch	1
French-German	1
English-Scotch	1

American-born students one or both of whose parents are foreign..... 28

Occupations of Regular Students:

<i>Garment Industry</i>	23	<i>Telephone Industry</i>	8
(Men's and women's clothes)		Operators	8
Overall workers	3	<i>Electrical Industry</i>	7
Sleeve operator	1	Power machine operator	1
Belt maker	1	Motor winder	1
Silk petticoats	1	Coil winder	1
Children's dresses	1	Lamp exhauster	1
Hemstitcher	1	Calibrator of instruments	1
Sewer	1	Tester on repairing	1
Blouses	1	Winder	1
Pocket maker	1		
Not specified	11		

Occupations of Students:

<i>Hat, Cap and Millinery Industry</i>	4	<i>Tobacco Industry</i>	3
Milliners	2	Machine packer	1
Trimmers	2	Wrapper and labeler	1
		Cigar box finisher	1
<i>Food Industries</i>	3	<i>Shirt and Collar Industry</i>	2
Baker	1	Collar inserter	1
Candy wrapper	1	Shirt maker	1
Packing house	1	<i>Bookbinding Industry</i>	2
<i>Printing Trade</i>	3	Binder	1
Machine operator	1	Folder	1
Proof readers	1	<i>Bleachery Workers</i>	2
<i>Textile Industry</i>	4	<i>Shoe Industry</i>	2
Underwear worker	1	<i>Paraffine Industry</i>	1
Knitting machine operator	1	<i>Glove Industry</i>	1
Lace worker	1	<i>Cordage Mill Worker</i>	1
Hosiery worker	1	<i>Laundry Worker</i>	1
<i>Silk Industry</i>	4	<i>Soap Industry</i>	1
Weaver	1	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	1
Winder	1	Printing designs on stove boards	
Broad silk weaver	1		
Harness enterer	1		

Occupation of Advanced Students

Previous Occupation:

Printing Industry	3
(paper securities)	
Hat Industry (straw)	1
Glove Industry	1
Garment Industry	4
Shirtwaist operator	1
Not specified	3
Waitress	1
Neckwear Industry	1
	1
Total	10

Present Occupation:

Executive Clerk, Washington Women's Trade Union League
Organizer, Milliners' Union
Secretary, Glove Operators' Union
Organizer, Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Organizer, New York Women's Trade Union League
Business Agent, Rochester Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
Employed by Central Labor Union
Employed by Central Labor Council
President, Boston Women's Trade Union League
Worker in Seed House

Every geographical area of the country was represented. Many of the girls had not known before that the industrial life of the different sections of the country was so different. The Southern group, the Middle Western group, the far Western group

(American born in a large measure) had no conception of the acute problems of the great Northeast; nor had the Northeastern group a realization of the remoteness of a girl in a small isolated industrial community in an agricultural area.

In age there was another natural grouping—the younger group going in enthusiastically for recreation and the like, and the more mature group for reading and discussions of the social problem.

Racially, the group was also interesting, the American group in general being less aware of the social philosophies underlying the labor movement and being more interested in practical applications than in philosophies on the whole. The most brilliant thinking was done by the small Russian Jewish group.

The analysis discloses the representative character of the students, also from an occupational point of view. Their trade experience was so rich it made vital and interesting many a class room discussion.

The administration of the school was carried on by a joint Administrative Committee composed of nine women who were selected because they represented different branches of the labor movement, nine representing the college, and seven alumnae. This committee worked through an executive committee composed of seven people representing the college and the labor group. The Directing Committee, which administered the school while in session, was composed of Dean Smith, Miss Ernestine Friedman, Dr. Kingsbury and Miss Leila Houghteling, originally, and there were added a faculty member and two student members. Students also sat on the House Committee, Library Committee, Recreation Committee, and Program Committee. The Self-Government Association included all living in the halls, whether students or tutors, and, in addition to electing their officers, it also elected a group

of six to act as Board of Directors of the Co-operative Store, and another group who edited the *Bryn Mawr Daisy*—the weekly organ of the school.

There was a committee composed of six students, one instructor and one tutor, who, with the directing committee, planned for the conference with labor leaders which was held the thirtieth and thirty-first of July. A committee of eight students, one instructor, and one tutor, formed an educational committee, which planned debates, etc., and these nine students also sat with the faculty.

With these facts in mind the questions I propounded at the beginning, I will try to answer.

(1) What the school did do for the industrial girl. I am not pretending to speak *for* the girl; she must speak for herself. I can state only what I thought I saw in the way of individual development. In the class work, beside the acquisition of subject matter which can be assumed, I think most students found study extremely difficult at first; but by the end of the session the majority had discovered or re-discovered the joy of study and a conception that education is a continuous process. I think the majority have a desire to continue their study. But not the least they have gained has been from each other. As one girl said to me, "I thought I knew something about the labor movement; but I see now that all I knew was my own little union and its troubles. I see now that in some parts of the country we'd be laughed at for being so simple and in other parts we'd be run out for being so radical."

(2) What did it mean as an educational experiment? Here again let me

disclaim the intention to speak for the group. Personally I believe that after several years of experience the school will be able to say that certain methods will or will not work in adult education. It will be possible to have developed a technique for teaching an adult who has experience and the mental content of maturity, but a mind undisciplined in thought processes and unused to the tools of education. Whether or not this experiment becomes a part of the Workers' Education Movement, it has a value as an experiment in the technique of *adult* education that cannot be overlooked.

(3) The relation it may have to the Workers' Education Movement is, however, one of the most fundamental questions that needs analysis. Hitherto, in America, the Workers' Education Movement has been evolving from the organized labor groups, and has more often met the needs of men than of women. The Bryn Mawr experiment represents the first intrusion of the organized educational

world into the realm of education for women workers. The combination seems ideal, for on the one hand is a group with an articulate need for knowledge, and on the other, an institution having a technique for imparting knowledge. If, therefore, the workers' group can overcome its suspicion of the college and the college can overcome its lack of faith in the worker, a truly great purpose may be realized. This can only be worked out practically by the joint administrative committee.

I feel almost apologetic for writing at such great length, but it may help to answer some of the questions that have arisen in our minds. To have conducted a Summer School for Women Workers in Industry, and to have discussed fundamental questions with so splendid a group of students as were gathered in the Summer School, with perfect frankness and perfect fearlessness is something never to be forgotten. We are exhausted, but exalted!

ALUMNÆ NOTES

1889

Class Editor, Miss Harriet Randolph, 1310 South Forty-seventh Street, Philadelphia.

Received too late for '89's last issue, Grace Worthington writes from London, May 3, 1921:

"I am in England for six months with my eldest son, his wife and three grandsons. My son, Valentine, our first class baby, has opened chambers in London to advise English lawyers in American law, and is doing very well indeed."

1903

Class Editor, Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith, Farmington, Conn.

Marianna Taylor writes: "You ask for

news for the October BULLETIN: I am expecting to spend a few months working in the Boston Psychopathic Hospital—beginning September 1st, as I am eager to learn a little more about nervous disease. I am looking forward to this special work, for a change, with a great deal of pleasure."

Elizabeth B. Carroll: "My nine year old daughter is going to boarding school this winter, and my small fat son will be ready for kindergarten before long. We have a very interesting and active Bryn Mawr Club here in Pittsburgh and I enjoy its monthly meetings thoroughly, as they are my only link with college life."

Louis Atherton Dickey writes: "I am keeping my three boys and little Louise on

the farm in Pennsylvania until after Christmas, teaching them and getting the high school boy tutored. I was back at Bryn Mawr to see the Summer School and just thrilled over it. I hope its spirit may percolate to the College before Louise gets there."

Eleanor Deming: "Camp closes August 30th and we are ending our seventh season feeling that it has been the most satisfactory yet and that the sixty girls have gained many things beside a healthful good time. Now we have our semi-vacation with a few adults here for September. Affectionate greetings to you and 1903."

Mabel Morton is spending the summer East.

Philena Winslow is taking a summer vacation from her job of efficient secretaryship. She is at Cape Elizabeth.

Rosalie James is still in California.

Charlotte M. Lanagan writes: "We are at Nassau, N. Y., and I hope the summer will put me absolutely right so I can get into things again this winter."

Ruth Strong: "When one leads the happy, ordinary every day life that I do there is no news to tell. I still retain 'my girlish figure'—eat everything I want, don't worry about calories or grey hairs, and ride horseback cross country three or four hours at a time several times a week. My oldest son enters Kent School this fall."

Florence Wattson Hay is living in a cottage at the United States Coast Guard Depot, South Baltimore, and hopes if any of her old pals are in or near Baltimore, that they will look her up. Her telephone number is Prospect 88.

Martha White writes that she is helping run the Club for Soldiers and Sailors at Madison Avenue and 39th Street, New York City. She has charge of the entertainment provided for the wounded of the late war still in the hospital, and they entertain from 100 to 150 a week at the theatre and at dinner afterwards.

Mary Burns Bransby is leading a very busy life at Berkeley, Cal. Among other things, she is the secretary of the Bryn Mawr Club there.

Elsie Thomas McGinley has moved to 426 Lincoln Street, Jamestown, New York, and hopes that she may some day recognize some Bryn Mawr face in the throngs of tourists who constantly pass.

1905

Class Editor, Mrs. Ellsworth Huntington, 186 Lawrence Street, New Haven, Conn.

Alice Meigs Orr has another son born in December.

Isabel Lynde Damman has another son born in February.

Amelia Montgomery has another son born in July.

Nathalie Fairbanks Bell has another daughter born in May.

Clara Borter Yarnelle has another daughter born in April.

Esther Lowenthal spent three months with Hope Allen in England. Hope expects to live there now.

Helen Sturgis returned home September first from a long stay in California. Her car burned in a garage fire at La Jolla.

Edith Sharpless writes from Japan, "Do stop all the war talk over there. Papers on both sides do invent the greatest lot of stuff."

Freddy Le Fevre Bellamy has been writing and directing a pageant given by 200 Sunday school scholars at the Denver Cathedral.

Edith Longstreth Wood visited Helen Jackson Paxson, Margaret Nichols Hardenbergh, and Carla Denison Swan on her return home to California from Philadelphia last spring.

Margaret Nichols Hardenbergh helped to raise the two scholarships for the Summer School at B. M. C. which enabled two Kansas City girls to go to the Summer School.

Alice Heulings is bringing up an orphan nephew and niece, twelve and fifteen years old.

Amelia Montgomery Carter has a third son, Douglas Carter, born July 1st.

1907

Class Editor, Mrs. Robert E. Aphthorp, 8 Carpenter Street, Salem, Mass.

Elma Daw was married to Mr. Karl Andrew Miller on June 28th. After an extended wedding journey by motor from New York through New England and the Adirondacks they returned to Meadville, Pa., where their address is 594 Park Avenue.

Genevieve Thompson was married at Beverly Hills, Cal., on June 11th, to Com-

mander Norman Murray Smith of the Corps of Civil Engineers, U. S. N. After July 15th Commander and Mrs. Smith will be at home at Hotel del Coronado, Coronado, California.

Virginia Hill Alexander (Mrs. Julian Alexander) has a second child, Louisa Hill Alexander, born April 27, 1921.

Evelyn Winchester Montgomery (Mrs. James Edward Montgomery) has a son, James Winchester, born May 29, 1921.

Grace Hutchins spent the summer at Castine, Me., as usual. She is one of the two authors of *Jesus Christ and the World Tomorrow* which will be published about Nov. 1st.

Cornelia L. Meigs spent two months at the Devreux Mansion Sanitorium at Marblehead this summer, where she was particularly interested in the weaving and toy-making. As always, she is doing a good deal of writing—her stories for children appear frequently in *St. Nicholas* and *McMillan* is going to bring out another book of hers before long.

Harriot P. Houghteling spent the summer on "the Labrador" doing industrial work for the Grenfell Mission, which took her on various trips up and down the coast.

Margaret Ayer Barnes (Mrs. Cecil Barnes) with her three boys was at Mt. Desert for the summer.

Gladys W. Chandler died July 10th in Allentown.

1909

Class Editor, Dorothy I. Smith, 4725 Grand Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Edith Adair has resigned from the position as business manager of Bryn Mawr College, and has gone back to public school work in Brooklyn.

Pleasaunce Baker Parsons has been in Zellwood, Fla., with her father, this summer.

Fannie Barber was married in June to Mr. Burton Judson Berry, in Mauch Chunk, Pa. She lives now at Meadowview Farm, Warwick, N. Y., or at 326 East 57th Street, New York City.

Georgina Biddle has spent the summer in Italy and the French Alps. She returns in October.

Judith Boyer Spenger has been in Coblenz the past year, doing Y. M. C. A. work with her husband,

Katharine F. Branson is principal of the Katharine Branson School at San Rafael, Cal.

Edith Brown Abbot was married February 5th to Walter Lyle Abbot, Jr., in Salem, Mass.

Frances Browne taught four months,—until June,—in the Primary School, an experiment in progressive education, in Cleveland, Ohio. She has spent the summer farming "actively" in New Canaan, Conn., and returns in the late autumn to New York.

Gertrude Congdon Crampton has a daughter, born June 25th, in Evanston, Ill.

Helen Crane is working with the Y. W. C. A. in New York.

Julia Doe Shero lives at St. Stephen's College, at Annandale-on-the-Hudson, and loves it there. She has a daughter, Gertrude, two years old in May, and twins a year old in September.

Bertha S. Ehlers is still writing insurance for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. She says "selling is most interesting, and I feel that I am selling the very best commodity in the world." She spent her vacation canoeing and camping through the Adirondack lakes, and on the St. Lawrence.

Catharine Goodale Warren spent last winter in Coblenz, where her husband was stationed. They returned to this country in March.

Mary Goodwin Stores and her family spent their leave of absence from China, last winter, in Philadelphia.

Mary Herr is librarian at the Brearley School, New York.

Evelyn Holt Long has a daughter, Marion, born April 15th.

Margaret Hudson is teaching Spanish and French in the College for Women of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Alice Miller Smith was married on December 28, 1920, to Stanton Gould Smith, in Baltimore.

Eugenia Miltenberger Ustick was married on December 18, 1920, to William Lee Ustick, Instructor in English at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Marianne Moore lives at 14 St. Luke's Place, New York City, and is assistant at the Hudson Park Branch of the New York

Public Library. She also reviews books. Her "Poems" are published by the Egoist Press, in London.

Mary Nearing is finishing her course in landscape architecture at Radcliffe College, and also is working in a landscape gardener's office in Boston.

Anna Platt has been living in New York. Her interne service at Bellevue Hospital has been twice interrupted by illness.

Mildred Pressinger Kienbusch is now living at 12 East 74th Street, New York City.

May Putnam resigned on October 1st from her position as Clinic Physician for the Massachusetts State Department of Hygiene, where she has been working for two years organizing child welfare work in the rural districts. She is going into private practice, with a group of five physicians in Waltham, of whom she is to be the pediatricist.

Shirley Putnam is editor and manager of the Greenwich Press, Greenwich, Conn. She spent her vacation this summer in the Berkshires.

Alta Stevens Cameron is president of the Chicago Bryn Mawr Club. She has spent the summer, "with the liveliest little one year old boy in the world," at Delavan, Wis.

Helen T. Scott was married in June to Dr. Maurice Bloomfield, professor of Sanscrit at Johns Hopkins. Doctor Bloomfield's researches in Hindu literature and philology have won for him world-wide distinction. Doctor and Mrs. Bloomfield are spending a year abroad.

Ellen F. Shippen spent her vacation,—in August,—in England and Scotland.

Margaret Vickery is finishing her nurse's training in the Presbyterian Hospital Training School in New York this year.

Cynthia Wesson is one of the Directors of Athletics at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Anne Whitney has done very interesting work in the Child Health Organization in New York City. She expects to return to Milton, Mass., next year.

Mrs. Edward T. Hall now has four children. Her second daughter, Priscilla, was born in June.

1911

Class Editor, Louise S. Russell, 140 East 52d Street, New York City,

Marion Scott was married on June 11th to Julian Alfred Soames and is now living in North Wales. She writes that she is the perfect English matron and house-keeper, but admits that filling the rôle of a sort of mother to the servants is something of a strain.

Margaret Hobart Myers has a daughter, Rosamond, born August 4th at Sommariva, Easthampton. Margaret expects to return to Havana in the early fall.

Helen Henderson Green has a daughter, Louisa Lamar, born July 15th.

Mary Case Pevear writes that she and her husband are considering forsaking New England and joining our Chicago section.

Leila Houghteling spent two months at the Summer School at Bryn Mawr. She reports that "the students were wonders, with plenty of brains and common sense." She sailed in August with Julie Thompson, 1910, to spend two months in France and England, and expects to visit Marion Scott Soames in September, returning about October 15th.

Anna Stearns sailed on the same boat with Leila for a few months' stay in Europe.

1913

Class Editor, Nathalie Swift, 130 East 67th Street, New York City.

Edna Potter Marks has a son, Allen Frederick, born July 6th.

Dorothea Baldwin was married on September 7th to Mr. Parker McCollester. They will live at 130 East 24th Street, New York City.

1915

Class Editor, Margaret Free Stone, 2831 28th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

IN MEMORIAM

ELIZABETH WALDRON WEAVER MACLEOD.
Died June 3, 1921

Though we have known that Waldron MacLeod has been ill for almost three years it has been impossible for those of us who have not seen her in that time to think of her as other than the plucky and hard-playing half-back we knew at Bryn Mawr. That she remained plucky and hard-playing to the last we know from her letters, which of necessity have had to be infrequent.

Waldron's husband has returned to Newport where, we understand, he intends to live with their son in the beautiful old house on Washington Street, which was so dear to Waldron and where she was able to live for such a few short months.

To us of 1915 and other Bryn Mawr classes there remains the memory of a happy acquaintance, or of a generous and devoted friend.

Florence Abernethy was married to Mr. William Pinch on June 4. They are living in Bryn Mawr.

Grace Shafer Able and her husband took an extended motor trip this summer, touring Canada and eighteen States.

Rachel Ash is expecting to study pathology at the University of Pennsylvania this winter.

Catharine Simpson Andrews and her husband took a trip to England this summer.

Harriet Bradford was a hearer at a course in the Far East at Leland Stanford University this summer, and also took swimming lessons at the University. One day in July she met Olga Erbsloh and Laura Branson in San Francisco and had lunch with them. Hat will be doing graduate work at the University of Chicago this winter.

Susan Brandeis is now practicing law for herself, having ceased to be a clerk for Louis S. Posner. Her office is located at 15 Broad Street, New York City, and she is living at the Henry Street Settlement.

The Branson School, of which Laura Branson and her sister are headmistresses, had an extremely successful first year, both academically and athletically. The enrollment for 1921-22 is about seventy, an appreciable increase over last year.

Katherine Brooks is a landscape architect. This fall she is giving an illustrated lecture in Boston on the "History of English Gardens," using forty slides, half of which she herself has colored by hand.

Anna Brown and Cleora Sutch went abroad on the same boat with Emily and Alice Van Horn, sailing from New York June 28th. The four of them spent two weeks together in Paris, taking a three-day motor trip to several of the Cathedral towns in the vicinity.

Sara Rozet Smith Bull, according to Liz Smith, has a lovely house in Winnetka, Ill., and "two adorable daughters."

Agnes Burchard is going to teach French this winter at Miss Ransom and Miss Bridges School, Piedmont, Calif.

Elizabeth Jones Butler is located with her husband, Sir Geoffrey Butler, in Cambridge, England. She is very glad to welcome there any Americans, and especially Mawrters, coming over either to study at the University or to pay a visit. During the past year she has seen quite a number of Bryn Mawr people. Her address is care Sir Geoffrey Butler, K. B. E., Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Eugenia Blount Dabney has a daughter, Sarah, born Aug. 28, 1920. Eugenia writes: "She (Sarah) expects to enter Bryn Mawr presently. If she had a twin we should send it to a finishing school for comparison."

Atala Scudder Davison graduated from Johns Hopkins Medical School in June, 1920. She spent the past winter in Bermuda, where she saw a good deal of Mary Gertrude Brownell Murphy. Both their husbands are doctors and had jobs requiring them to live in their respective hospitals; but, according to hospital rules, doctors' wives were not permitted to live in the same town as their husbands while the latter were "in residence." Atala and Mary Gertrude called Bermuda the Island of the Banished Wives. Atala has a son, Dilliam Townsend Davison, born May 5, 1921, and is now acquiring a practical knowledge of pediatrics by bringing up said baby according to what she learned in medical school. This winter Atala and her husband and son will live in Baltimore, where, in addition to household cares, she will perhaps do some milk station work.

Enid Dessau was married on April 5th to Mr. Carl C. Storm of New York City, formerly of Denmark. Mr. Storm is in the exporting business and is Vice President of the General Commercial Company, Ltd.

Catherine Elwood has been in Europe since 1917. After the war she left Paris and went with the Red Cross to Geneva. Last February, after a two months' vacation at home, she returned to Geneva and left the Red Cross to go over to the League of Nations. She is now secretary

to Doctor Rappard, who is chairman of the Mandatory Department of the League, and finds her work extremely interesting and enjoyable.

Gertrude Emery and Vashti McCreery sailed on June 17th to meet Gertrude's mother in Naples. From there they went to Rome, Florence, Venice, and up into the Italian Lakes, and through Switzerland to the battlefields of France. They then crossed over to England and spent two or three weeks in Scotland, arriving back in New York on September 20th. They ran across Julia Deming in Lucerne. Gertrude will again be instructor of physical culture at Mt. Holyoke College this winter.

Isabel Foster is temporary secretary in connection with a movement for a Boston Hockey League, similar to the one in Philadelphia, which is being launched this fall. It is hoped that teams will be organized in Back Bay, Brookline, Milton, Newton, Cambridge and Lexington. Katherine Page Loring, '13, is the chairman. Anyone living in Boston or suburbs who is interested in playing or who knows anyone else who is, is asked to write to Isabel at 105 Pinckney Street, Boston, Mass.

Edna Kraus Greenfield has a third baby, Carlotta, born May 6, 1920.

Mary Taber Hager has a son, Dorsey, Jr., born in July.

Ruth Harrington Haydock is kept busy with three sons.

Mary Keller Heyl reports that the class baby is going to kindergarten! Both the class baby and her sister, aged two and a half, are learning to swim. The only work Marie has so far undertaken besides the care of home and family has been Americanization work among the very heterogeneous foreign element in Easton, Pa., where they live. Last winter she had a class of eighteen men, in which were represented fourteen nationalities.

Alice Humphrey took an M. A. at the University of California in May, 1921. The subject of her thesis was "Egyptian Character in Stage Setting and Costume," for community theaters. On July 2nd she was married on Mt. Rainier, Washington, to Mr. Henry J. Doermann, who is the director of the Normal School and Academic Department of Hampton Institute. They will live in Hampton.

Eleanor Huse resigned this summer from the Home Service Section, American Red Cross, Boston Chapter, where she has worked for four years. She took a vacation in Europe, part of which was spent on a walking trip in England.

Myra Richards Jessen will be teaching Latin at the Baldwin School this winter.

Marguerite Jones is raising registered Boston terriers at Brandywine Kennels, West Chester, Pa.

Florence Hatton Kelton has a second daughter, Frances Sherwood Kelton, born August 18th.

Gladys Pray Ketcham has a young son, J. Parker Ketcham, now eight months old.

Emily Noyes Knight is living at Greene Farm, East Greenwich, R. I.

Katharine McCollin was married to Dr. John Hancock Arnett in Philadelphia on June 4th. She will be teaching at the Agnes Irwin School again this winter.

Ruth McKelvey was married on September 17th to Rev. Alfred D. Moore. They will live in Cincinnati.

Mary Mitchell Chamberlain Moore has been studying pipe organ the past two winters, and taking special courses in mathematics at the Rutgers Summer School in the summers. She and Doctor Moore spent two or three weeks at Woods Hole the latter part of this summer, and then took a hiking trip in the wilds of Maine before returning to Rutgers for the opening of college.

Ruth Tinker Morse had a visit from Vashti McCreery before the latter went abroad with Gertrude Emery.

Mary Gertrude Brownell Murphy is now located in Providence, R. I., and gives her occupation as "wife and housekeeper."

Anne Hardon Pearce says her official occupation is playing nursemaid to her two children, Anne Frances, aged fifteen months, and Basil Charles, Jr., aged four months. However, her husband is Florida state chairman of the committee sent by the Florida Legion to the Legion's National Convention in Kansas City, the last of this month (October), and Anne plans to go with him and to leave the children with her mother.

Jean Sattler returned to the United States in July, 1920 after nearly two years service with the French army in the Foyer du Soldat, and in December of that year

was married to Capitaine Maurice Marmillot of the French army. On leaving New York with her husband she had the sad experience of being treated as an alien, having lost her vote on gaining a husband. Capitaine Marmillot is now stationed in Bonn on the Rhine, and Jean is mastering housekeeping on a tri-lingual basis—with a French orderly, a German maid and an American cook book! Jean and her husband spent about a month in Düsseldorf just after it was occupied by the allies, and she says they found it "extraordinarily quiet. In fact, Germany is much more prosperous and flourishing than German propaganda at home makes out."

Elsa Scripture is now doing all the employment work for women in the Western Electric Company in New York City.

Katherine Sheaffer is technician in the Department of Radium Therapy and Electrocardiography at the Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia.

Liz Smith will be at Hughes High School in Cincinnati again this winter, and will teach English and civics in ninth grade classes.

Ruth Cull Smith and her husband are living in Red Deer, Alberta, Canada. They motored from there to Banff and Lake Louise in the Canadian Rockies for their summer holiday.

Frances MacDonald Stiles has a son, Ezra Clarke Stiles, Jr., born June 1st.

Peggy Free Stone has been doing some tutoring this summer, and also some research work and proof reading for a petroleum expert who is writing a book on that subject. In between times she has done a little housekeeping and a great deal of tennis playing with her husband.

Lillian Mudge Thompson has two children, Barbara Carr and Benjamin C. Thompson.

Elizabeth Webb is working in a co-operative cafeteria at 52 East 25th Street, New York City. The cafeteria is an experiment in co-operation, where college women are working through the various departments with a view to becoming managers of other cafeterias that open.

Eleanor Freer Willson lost her oldest child, Jane, in July. She has a baby girl, Barbara, born in December, 1920.

Helen McFarland Woodbridge has two

children, Elsa Winslow, born November 27, 1919, and Joseph Eliot, born July 15, 1921.

Isolde Zeckwer left her position as interne at the Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., on October 1st, to go to the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., where she has an appointment in the Pathological Laboratories.

Ruth Newman is an investigator for the Suffolk County, New York, Board of Child Welfare. Her work along this line commenced August 1, 1918, as child-placing agent for the County Superintendent of the Poor. In the spring of 1921 Suffolk County was granted special legislation in a bill creating a Board of Child Welfare, which has jurisdiction over all dependent, defective, and delinquent children under sixteen years of age.

Isabel Smith has been head counsellor at Alford Lake Camp, in Maine, this summer. This is the fourth summer she has held the same position. Isabel will be back at Bryn Mawr this winter, where she hopes to finish up her work for a Ph. D.

Note—If anyone knows the correct addresses for Marjorie Fyfe, Julia Harrison and Eleanor Dougherty Trives, the class editor will greatly appreciate receiving them. Mail sent to supposedly correct addresses has been returned.

1917

Class Editor, Mary R. Hodge, 420 West Walnut Lane, Germantown, Pa.

Harriet Allport is now travelling in France, having spent a delightful summer motoring through England, Scotland and North Wales.

Alice Beardwood has been teaching at the B. M. Tutoring Camp, run by Amy MacMaster, and will return to Devon Manor School in the fall, where she is Assistant Principal.

Katharine Blodgett spent her holiday motoring to California in the family Buick.

Mary Frances Cotter sailed for France early in August, and will spend the winter in travelling.

Eleanor Dulles is to study in London this winter.

Lucy Harris (Mrs. Cecil A. Clarke) is living at 737 W. Topeka Avenue, Wichita, Kan.

Awards

Miss Virginia Spence, A.B. and A.M., University of Texas, and Carola Woerishoffer fellow at Bryn Mawr during the present year, has been awarded the Gamma Phi Beta Social Service Fellowship by the Fellowship Committee of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae for the year 1921-1922. This is the third student of the Carola Woerishoffer department to receive this fellowship, previous holders being Miss Inez Neterer, B.S. Mills College, 1915, for the year 1917-1918, and Miss Amelia MacMaster, A.B. 1917 and A.M. 1918, Bryn Mawr, for the year 1920-1921.

Miss Georgia Baxter, A.B. 1914, University of Denver, and Carola Woerishoffer Fellow, Bryn Mawr, 1917-1919, has been awarded the American-Scandinavian Foun-

dation Scholarship for the year 1921-1922 and will study at the University of Upsala in Sweden. Miss Baxter has completed work in residence at Bryn Mawr College for the degree of doctor of philosophy and will work upon her thesis for the doctor's degree during the coming year. This fellowship was held by Miss Irma Lonegren, A.B., Reed College, 1915, and a special scholar in Social Economy in the Carola Woerishoffer Department, 1918-1919, who also studied at the University of Upsala. In 1919-1920 a similar scholarship was held by Mrs. Elizabeth Pinney Hunt, Bryn Mawr, A.B. 1912 and M.A. in Social Economy 1920. Mrs. Hunt, during the past year, has been studying at the University of Stockholm.

Bryn Mawr Shopper

When purchasing the articles described below kindly mention having read about them in the BRYN MAWR BULLETIN. Thank you.

Of particular interest to college women are those nice long wooly sports scarfs now considered so smart, and also double mesh hairnets. It happens that the shop of George Allen at 1213 Chestnut Street, has imported direct from England—in fact one of the firm brought them over himself just recently—some of the nicest wool sports scarfs I have yet seen on this side. They measure, including fringe, two yards in length and about one foot in width, and come in the greatest variety of cross stripes and large interesting plaids. The colors seem to be just what one needs for the newest sports costumes, and I wanted one the moment I saw them. My ears would hardly credit the price of \$3.50, for with all my experience of values I would willingly pay \$6 or even more for them. Many of you are familiar with the great wearing qualities of Allen's double hairnets which they import from France. Always have they sold for \$1.50 a dozen, but now they have been reduced so that they will regularly sell for only \$1 a dozen, and, also, the splendid \$1 nets will be sold at \$5 for six dozen.

That little shop of Anne Devlin's, at 139 South Thirteenth Street, is a veritable jewel box of frocks, so exquisite is each and every model. No matter how simple nor how inexpensive one finds a Devlin frock one is sure of its perfection—for only such models will the fastidious Devlin carry. There are any number of shops where one can find a gorgeous assortment of the latest frocks and gowns, but how much more satisfactory it is to go to a shop where one has smart variety plus taste in selection. One then does not have to think, "Now which model is in good taste of these interesting garments?" but "Which of these tastefully selected garments is becoming to me?" Thus one's shopping bewilderment and trouble are lessened by half. It is with this assured feeling of viewing garments of perfect taste at prices consistent with quality that one enters the satisfactory Devlin shop. Just now Miss Devlin has a truly delightful array of frocks for every fall occasion, including models for matron and maid. Be sure to include her little salon in your next shopping trip.

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-CHLOE.

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BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN

Vol. I

NOVEMBER, 1921

No. 9



OPENING OF COLLEGE

BY

ALYS RUSSELL, '90

FOUR WEEKS' EXPERIENCE
IN THE SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LABOR

BY

LOUISE BROWNELL SAUNDERS, '93



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VOL. I

NOVEMBER, 1921

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Views and Viewpoints

**Bryn Mawr
at Chicago**

On November 10th, the Council of the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association is to meet in Chicago. Because it is the first meeting held away from Bryn Mawr especial plans are being made for its success and the Bryn Mawr Club of Chicago has extended the most cordial welcome to the Councillors. Although the plan for a council only went into effect last January as a special committee of the Association, each of the seven alumnae districts has a Councillor who will be present at the conference. In many sections she has already organized local associations replacing the informal Bryn Mawr Clubs or made new groupings so as to enable her to really represent the individual alumnae in her district. Besides these district Councillors the Council includes officers of the Association, the executive secretary, chairmen of standing committees,

chairman of class collections, an alumnae director, two representatives from the last graduated class and a Councillor at Large.

Such is the group that will leave for Chicago eager to play their respective parts in the deliberations of the Council on important questions now before the Association. Primarily will come the business of drafting two new By-Laws to include the Council plan that they may be presented to the Association at the annual meeting for adoption. Then since it is the support of the individual members that makes the strength of the whole, some form of local organization will be sought which will include all alumnae whether scattered or in groups, and serve as a ready channel of communication between them and the College. The budget in turn must claim attention to provide for adequate support of the new activities and greater responsibilities of the Association. These matters, together with

such topics as scholarships for Freshmen, the relation of alumnae directors to the Association, alumnae participation in the Bryn Mawr School for Women Workers in Industry, the public and private school teachers' attitude towards Bryn Mawr, all foretell interesting and busy days for the Councillors.

But rumors of dinners and open meetings for all Bryn Mawrtyrns mean a balance of pleasure and a delightful chance to renew old friendships. All Chicago first or last will have heard from Bryn Mawr! What far reaching benefits will result from this conference it is too early to prophesy but it is full of opportunity for all, whether present or represented. Every alumnae through her Councillor has a share in the deliberations of the Council and should watch with interest its proceedings and be ready to give her support to the final plans and recommendations. On their way home wherever possible members of the Council will speak at the meetings of local Bryn Mawr associations and thus bring to them the enthusiasm and inspiration of the Council. Already arrangements have been made for such meetings in Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cincinnati and Cleveland.

Now is the time for each one to discover what group she belongs to; who is her Councillor and what message she wants to send by her to the Council. Think what it would mean to have every former student and Bryn Mawr alumnae a member of the Association and back of her Councillor heart and soul. It only needs the prompt action of each one to make this possible and thus ensure the success of the Council.

The Freshman Class

Another year, another Freshman class! The same throng of mothers and daughters, wait in whispering groups for their turn to see the president. And once again we hear the answers to the questions of old. A fraction younger this year than last but for both average and median age the figures stand eighteen years. Seventy-four and five-tenths per cent. enter with no conditions, as against sixty-five and fifty-seven hundredths per cent. in 1920. The Episcopalian and Presbyterian denominations still lead while there are two less this year than last with no denominational affiliation. Our radius is growing, for now twenty-four States and the District of Columbia (with New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Illinois leading) are represented instead of twenty-three, and three foreign countries, Japan, Cuba, and Canada, as against two of last year. Although laywers still head the list of occupations of parents, and executives, managers, officials come next, the percentage of fathers in the various professions is only forty-one as compared with forty-eight of last year, and 58 per cent. in business and commerce, as against 51 per cent. in 1920. Ten fathers are technical engineers, one teacher and one college dean, while last year seven were professors. It may be too soon to reap the benefits of college endowments with the resulting increase in professors' salaries.

And lastly comes the question where were the Freshmen prepared. The private schools lead with 68.5 per cent., last year 78.68 per cent.; public schools 9.6 per cent., last year 13.11 per cent.; private schools and

public schools 19.3 per cent., with last year 5.73 per cent.; private schools and private tuition 2.6 per cent., with last year .81 per cent. Such are the statistics of the 114 Freshmen registered this year.

As we know, the number of freshmen cannot vary greatly year by year for it must conform to the capacity of the halls, but the number of applicants has been keeping pace with the other statistics, showing the increase this year of 367 applicants, while last year they numbered 294. And so with a higher percentage entering free from conditions and a wider circle of schools interested, the opportunity of coming to Bryn Mawr grows constantly more precious. Shouldn't we as alumnae feel that the greater the privilege the greater the responsibility falling upon us to find the girls whose study at Bryn Mawr will enrich both the College and herself? These very girls may live where Bryn Mawr is still unknown. Surely we should extend to others the opportunity of choosing Bryn Mawr and acquaint ourselves with the special advantages or hindrances awaiting the girls of our district who are eager to enter Bryn Mawr. To congratulate ourselves without contributing the special part we owe is a temptation and should we not remember this particular aspect when quietly scanning the above statistics of the Freshman class.

The New Department The opening this fall of a Department of Theoretical Music reveals new fields for exploration and opens still further the ever widening door of opportunity at Bryn Mawr. True to her

ideals of scholarship yet ready to embrace any means known to increase the cultural influence of education, Bryn Mawr by this announcement has not departed from the tenets of her faith but developed in obedience to them. For a long time the need for such a course has been felt and we rejoice that now an understanding of music is to be held a complement to that of painting and poetry in the appreciation and advancement of civilization. Just a little glimpse of what this more intelligent appreciation means may be given by Professor Surette's remark that the energy of music is its rhythm, the emotion is its harmony.

However, the scope of the work is not to be limited to the special courses offered. On Monday evenings, Professor Surette, or Mr. Alwyne, the resident professor, will preside over informal musical gatherings, to be held in the spacious cheerful music room of the Ely house. It is a most delightful circumstance to have the entire wing of the Ely house as a home for the Music Department this year. Not only the students but friends in the neighborhood who are interested in music are invited to come to these evenings, which will be given over to discussion of musical events as well as to the recital of special music by students and guests. Furthermore a series of concerts is being arranged under the direction of Professor Surette to bring musicians of note to the College. These are to be open to the public and course tickets obtainable.

Thus in every possible way this new Department will try to foster and develop a high appreciation of music.

Already sixty students have registered for the lectures and over a hundred attended the first Monday evening. So great is the enthusiasm that the committee whose efforts made it possible for the Department to open this fall, should feel a great joy in the eagerness with which it is received. Hardly do we realize it is an accomplished fact, nor as yet fully appreciate the quiet, inspired work of those few alumnae, who as a committee worked together to give the College this further endowment. The development and influence of this work may result in a very special contribution to the academic world and surely to the alumnae become a source of increasing confidence in the progressive spirit at Bryn Mawr.

**Corrections and Additions to the Report of
Class Collections for the \$2,000,000
Endowment Fund**

By KATHARINE MCCOLLIN ARNETT
(Chairman of Class Collections)

The names of several very generous contributors were omitted from the report printed in January, 1921. We are sorry that this occurred, and now print their names, as follows:

Mary Miles	1892
Annie Wagner Dickey	1892
Helen Middleton Smith	1894
Elizabeth Darrow Taviar	1901
Josephine Keiffer Foltz	1902
Violet Besly Phillips	1908
Mildred Pressinger Krenbusch	1909

We also regret that the total contribution of 1898 was printed incorrectly. It appeared in the booklet as \$5716, and should have read \$6871.

Since the report was printed in January there have been a number of new contributors. Their names are:

Clarissa Smith Dey	1896
Eleanor Watkins Reeves	1896
Friedricka Heyl	1897

Susan T. Clarke	1901
Ellen D. Ellis	1901
Marian Parris Smith	1901
Esther White Riggs	1906
Marian Bryant Johnson	1907
Lucie Kenison Bornefeld	1912
Norah Cam	1912
Clara Francis Dickson	1912
Rosalie Day	1912
Ai Hoshino	1912
Edith Mearkle	1912
Else Meyer	1912
Mary Sheldon MacArthur	1913
Georgia Bailey	1919

The totals of class contributions to the \$2,000,000 Fund to September 1st are as follows:

1889	\$12,317.25
1890	26,185.00
1891	12,424.00
1892	53,130.46
1893	6,017.23
1894	7,138.00
1895	9,217.18
1896	27,818.98
1897	26,256.66
1898	6,871.00
1899	39,760.50
1900	8,967.78
1901	19,678.25
1902	12,087.65
1903	24,221.83
1904	14,090.48
1905	18,981.04
1906	29,396.40
1907	10,152.50
1908	12,203.28
1909	20,246.50
1910	10,961.45
1911	10,231.48
1912	18,462.03
1913	12,660.28
1914	16,010.53
1915	12,559.00
1916	9,398.75
1917	37,699.13
1918	11,289.06
1919	15,638.99

The Opening of College

By ALYS RUSSELL, A. B., 1890

THIRTY-SIX years ago I was one of the small company of undergraduates who assembled in chapel to hear President Rhoads speak on the opening morning of Bryn Mawr College, and to receive afterwards his kindly welcome and that of Dean Thomas. Although the College was new and unknown, we dimly realized even then the independent and progressive spirit of the academic and social life, and the beauty of the grounds and countryside, but it was impossible to foresee the immense advance of academic ideals, and the wonderful possibilities of enchantment lying latent in the campus and buildings. To return after a generation as warden of Pembroke to the daughters of many early classmates, and to find the former isolated and somewhat bleak buildings now gloriously covered with autumn creepers, in ordered grouping green grass and lovely trees was, indeed, a revelation. But is the present spirit of the place as inspiring as the enchanting buildings, and as progressive as it seemed to me when I was a student here?

The answer to these questions may be found in President Thomas' opening address on October 5th. After announcing certain new courses in Oriental art, Christian ethics and general hygiene, she described three very important new developments affecting the business efficiency, social service, and the academic work of the College. She spoke first of the complete reorganization of the business administration of the College which had taken place during the past spring and sum-

mer, and pointed out that the College was now in line with the most recent development in cost accounting and efficiency management. She stated that at her request the directors employed a leading efficiency engineer, Mr. Morris L. Cooke, of Philadelphia, who had conducted similar investigations elsewhere, and who was closely associated with the late Frederick Winslow Taylor, the founder of efficiency management. Mr. Cooke made a careful investigation of the various business activities of the College and his recommendations are now in operation. Mr. J. D. Stinger, of the firm of Lawrence E. Brown and Company, is engaged in putting into effect a thoroughly up to date cost accounting system which will enable the various committees of the directors, the president of the College, and all the heads of departments, and in many cases the workmen who do the work, to see from week to week how the expenditures compare with the corresponding budget appropriations. This weekly system is based on daily accounting; for example, the cost of every meal eaten in each of the five College dining rooms, less left-overs in the refrigerators, is made up each day and the same procedure is followed in the carpenter's shop and other mechanical departments. It will interest the alumnae to hear that Mr. Stinger has only praise for the present bookkeeping of the College, which will be kept unchanged, its only fault, according to him, being that it was planned before daily cost accounting had been worked out in its

present perfection, and he reports that these newer methods can easily be added to the present system of keeping accounts, and will greatly increase its practical efficiency.

President Thomas explained that the reorganization included a purchaser of supplies (including food, books, scientific apparatus and everything, without exception, that is paid for by the College); a supervising housekeeper of all residence halls and buildings, who is responsible for engaging, planning and supervising the work of everyone employed in the service of the buildings, maids, janitors, janitresses and cleaners in Taylor, Dalton, the library, the gymnasium, the infirmary, the model school, and the new music rooms rented from the Misses Ely. Under her work the six housekeepers of the six halls of residence and the chef, to whom all the five head cooks and the six assistant cooks are responsible. The supervising housekeeper is in charge of all equipment, and also equipment repairs and furnishings in the halls of residence and rented houses, and of work to be done for the students, and she forwards requisitions directly to the superintendent, with whom she works in the closest co-operation. The housekeeping in the halls, including all the business of the halls, such as all fines, the purchase of trunk checks, meal tickets, except those supplied to the alumnae directly by the wardens, will pass through the housekeepers' offices under the direction of the supervising housekeeper. President Thomas stated that the aim of the reorganization was simplification, unity, avoidance of duplication, elimination of complaints

and misunderstandings by bringing into close contact the people who wish work done and the superintendent who does the work. Efficiency will be increased and substantial economies effected by making the heads of departments directly responsible for the cost and excellency of the work done in their various departments.

President Thomas described, in moving fashion, the first mass meeting ever held of all the employees of the College—about 150 in all. During the preceding week they had been called together in order that the reorganization might be explained to them. They fell into four groups: (a) power house engineers, coal passers, mechanics; (b) gardeners, men on the grounds and janitors; (c) colored hall maids (about ninety); and (d) office stenographers and clerks. Addresses were made by the president, the dean, the comptroller, the superintendent, the purchaser of supplies, the supervising housekeeper, and the chef, who offered a \$20 gold piece to the hall cook adjudged the best. Co-operation was promised through representative speakers on behalf of each group. The first meeting will be followed by monthly town meetings, when all questions of holidays, hours of work, suggestions for improvement and grievances, if there are any, will be thoroughly discussed.

The Bryn Mawr Co-operative Society, with a membership of \$1 per annum, has been opened on lines similar to the ones at Harvard and other colleges. It will sell books, including foreign books of every kind, stationery, candy, etc., and will allot a dividend to its members proportional to the amount of their purchases. Alum-

nae will be eligible as members. The book shop will be open in the basement of Taylor from eight to six daily including Saturdays.

Under the reorganization of the business of the halls of residence, the wardens will be left free for a certain amount of academic administrative work, which will be done in the office of the dean and under her direction. The warden of Radnor will operate the College Bureau of Recommendations under the dean. The warden of Merion will manage the Health Department under the dean. The warden of Pembroke-West will work with the dean in assisting the undergraduate students in Pembroke-West and Pembroke-East to do their academic work to the best advantage. The warden of Denbigh will assist the students in Denbigh and Merion. The warden of Rockefeller will assist the students in Rockefeller and Radnor. The warden of Pembroke-East will act as head warden and will represent the wardens on committees and will be responsible for all formal College entertainments, and will, as far as possible, continue to make Pembroke Hall the center that it has always been under Miss Martha Thomas and Miss Patterson for the alumnae and guests of the College. The following wardens have been appointed: Hon. Mrs. B. Russell, class of 1890, head warden and warden of Pembroke-East; Miss Dorothy Shipley, class of 1917, warden of Pembroke-West; Miss Helen Barrett, class of 1913, warden of Rockefeller Hall until November 1st, pending the final decision of another alumnae to whom the position has been offered; Miss Mary Summerfield Gardiner, class of 1918, warden of Denbigh Hall; Miss

Friedricka M. Heyl, class of 1899, warden of Radnor Hall; Miss Catharine C. Taussig, class of 1919, warden of Merion Hall until October 22nd, when Miss Theodora Bates, A. B. 1905 and A. M. 1907, took her place.

After the statement of the reorganization, President Thomas called on Mrs. Alice Carter Dickerman, of the class of 1899, the chairman of the Committee on the Endowment of the Department of Theoretical Music, who announced the appointment of Mr. Thomas Whitney Surette as director of the Department, and Mr. Horace Alwyne as associate professor. Courses in theoretical music will be given in the music room and outside studio of the Misses Ely, across the road from Pembroke, where students will also be welcome on Mondays for informal musical evenings. On one Monday evening in the month, Mr. Surette and Mr. Alwyne, assisted by members of the Philadelphia Orchestra, will give a musical recital including a lecture by Mr. Surette interpreting the music on the program. Mr. Surette and Mr. Alwyne are also planning to offer a course in the history and appreciation of music twice weekly, on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons at 4.30, open to friends and neighbors of the College. Mr. Alwyne will also be in charge of training the College choir and the Glee Club.

President Thomas then announced that the great suffrage leader and co-worker with Miss Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, would deliver the first lectures on the Anna Howard Shaw Memorial Foundation in Politics, at eight o'clock on Thursday evenings, as

follows: October 27th, "Politics and the Citizen;" November 3rd, "How Politics Function;" November 10th, "Political Parties—Their Strength and Their Weakness;" November 17th, "The Political Responsibility;" December 1st, "How to Be a Good Citizen."

After these announcements President Thomas gave an inspired and inspiring address which has been printed in full in the *College News* of October 13th. The main subject of her address was on the methods of improving the teaching of present-day college students, and was based on her personal observation at Bryn Mawr and elsewhere. She said that the Bryn Mawr faculty had voted to permit any department that wished to do so to introduce the honor system in work with post-major students, which she thought would greatly improve the standard of the work of the most able students. She also described the Summer School for Women Workers in Industry and said that the pupils of the Summer School seemed to their teachers to differ from ordinary college students chiefly in the rapturous attention with which they listened to their lectures. She closed with the following words:

"Every great thing like a college is made up of a thousand different influences. In the first place, there is the founder who has dreamed of the College. Our founder really did dream of the College, though perhaps he did not dream of it as it is now. In the two or three times I talked to him before I went to Germany to study, he told me what he hoped that it would be, and asked me if I would teach in it. There are the trustees who work

unselfishly for the College, each of whom has higher vision; the faculty, who make the College what it is in scholarship and reputation; the present student body, who are the College, and, finally, there are the alumnae and former students watching us and working for us, who have themselves made the life of the College in their day. To all these different elements of the College working together and perfecting the College, must be added all the many thousands of employees of the College who also have put their lives into it, and all the people who have given money or left legacies to it because of their faith in it. All these make up Bryn Mawr College. The College is small as colleges go, but for that reason it is, perhaps, even more lovely and even more to be loved. A great man said once of a very small college in New England: 'It is a small college, but there are those who love it.' In working for an institution of spiritual and intellectual power like Bryn Mawr, I think that you will find an exceeding great reward. This has been my experience. It has been my greatest delight during all these thirty-seven years to work for Bryn Mawr.

"And now, during this, my last year, I wish to ask the students of Bryn Mawr to make me the farewell gift of trying to work with the faculty for the good of the College. When anything goes wrong say, 'I will try to make that right,' remembering that you are working for the College, for all the students who have preceded you and for all the students who will come after you."

Closely related to the opening address at Bryn Mawr College was

President Thomas' Founders Address at Mount Holyoke College, delivered two days later on "Present Day Problems of Teaching," the latter part of which was fully reported in the *New York Times* of October 8th, and many other papers of that date, and which has been commented on and discussed in the *Nation*, the *Independent*, and the *Literary Review* and elsewhere. After a reference to the address she gave at Mount Holyoke nine years ago, on the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding, and a comparison of her prophecies in regard to women's education and enfranchisement made then and their fulfilment now, she referred to the fact that an equal advance had not yet been made in opening positions to women, high in responsibility, pay and honor, in the following words:

"As in 1912 so in 1921, the very men who have generously encouraged women are themselves still sitting in the seats of the mighty, enthroned on all the ancient privilege of sex; and are still jealously guarding for themselves and for other men the prizes and rewards of intellect and achievement—more pay for the same work, the most highly paid positions in all occupations, all the best high school positions, all superintendencies, all principalships, all associate professorships, all full professorships, all head curatorships in museums, and even an unfair proportion of fellowships and scholarships, especially of the most valuable kind. Also, men practically reserve for themselves, although women often deserve them, stately funerals, splendid monuments, memorial statues, membership in academies, medals, titles, honorary degrees, stars,

garters, ribbons, buttons and other shining baubles, so valueless in themselves and yet so infinitely desirable because they are symbols of recognition by their fellow craftsmen of difficult work well done."

In that part of her address which dealt with the problems of teaching President Thomas made an impassioned appeal for freedom of thought and teaching which has made such a profound impression on the public that I must quote it in full:

"But this new and almost universal appreciation of the power of education has brought upon us a terrible menace to American schools and colleges and to free and liberal thought that I regard it as the greatest danger that has come in my lifetime. Boards of education, Americanization societies, American Legion posts and organizations of every kind are now demanding that children and college students should be taught patriotism, concrete citizenship and so-called '100 per cent. Americanism.' This means that school teachers and college professors, at first in public schools and State universities, but soon in private schools and colleges and everywhere else, will be required to teach, not how to make *things as they should be* but that *things as they are are right*; that the United States Constitution as written 134 years ago is perfect; that our highly unsatisfactory national and State governments must not be criticised; that the United States flag, which we all know now flies over many cruel injustices which we hope to right, must be revered as a sacred symbol of unchanging social order, or political death in life. The Lusk Law, passed in New York State,

is a hideous example of what may happen any day in any and every State. It is impossible to teach concrete political or religious opinion without creating conflicting parties, one faction of which will surely rise up and rend the other. All the conservative forces now in control of the world are insisting on this propagandist teaching in order to standardize the younger generation and so to save their ancient privilege. What this perversion of education did for Germany it may easily do for the United States. We need at the present time as never before progressive leadership of the most liberal kind if the world is to be saved from revolution. This can come only from the younger generation now in school and college. In our generation there is no such light or leading. One hundred per cent. Americanism such as this will strangle free thought in its cradle. Cut and dried opinions on practical matters are almost sure to be wrong. Agreement on contemporary questions is impossible. In my lifetime I have seen at four separate times passionate differences of opinion raging around four commanding personalities—Gladstone, Cleveland, Roosevelt and Wilson. I was in England when Gladstone, then prime minister at the end of a long and triumphant career of statesmanship, proposed Irish home rule, in which everyone now believes, and was being met by an overwhelming storm of popular abuse. It was the same with Cleveland, who was a really great president. The feeling against Roosevelt, to whom the United States owes an eternal debt of gratitude, was so bitter that his name was never mentioned without horrible abuse at the

dinner tables at which I sat, and any defence of him destroyed the amenity of the dinner. And Wilson, who had the leadership and vision to put into eloquent and moving words the yearning of all nations toward a world state of international peace and justice, which he strove against frightful odds to embody in a League of Nations, has been attacked with incredible brutality not only by conservatives but by liberals, because he had to compromise with diplomats and prime ministers who could not be expected all at once to become archangels. In going around the world in 1920 I saw streets named Wilson with great applause being revengefully renamed. 'Death to Wilson' was written on the walls in Italy. On my return to the United States I found none so poor to do him reverence. I prophesy that, like Washington, Lincoln, Cleveland and Roosevelt, Wilson will rise above the welter of conflicting opinion and take the place that belongs to him on the pedestal of human greatness. If our young people are to be instructed *what* to think on such controversial subjects of contemporary politics, teachers and professors must teach the majority opinion held by boards of trustees and boards of education and the communities in which they teach. There is no other way out. Otherwise their official heads will inevitably roll into the basket. Our professors and teachers will inevitably tend to become timorous souls utterly unfit to teach our children. Now is the time, above all others, to affirm as never before, freedom of teaching and freedom of opinion. We must claim as our highest right the liberty to train our students to think for themselves

and to work out for themselves after they leave school and college their own practical applications. Unless the youth of the world now in school and college can develop leadership there will be none in the next generation. Without vision our civilization will surely perish.

"Let us then set our educational houses in order so that we may be prepared to educate and use the human spirit of its flood, and harness it to the highest uses of civilization. I only wish I could be here to see the glorious result."

Four Weeks' Experience in the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Labor

By LOUISE BROWNELL SAUNDERS, '93

MY DEAREST ambition in 1893 undergraduate days was at some time to teach at Bryn Mawr. I saw friend after friend win the heights, while my own lines fell elsewhere, in another college, in a school, in years of parenthood and of teaching of every sort that is not collegiate, and the Bryn Mawr dream died away. So when an offer came to me to teach English, my own old subject, this summer, to girls of college age and in Bryn Mawr, my heart jumped. I was already engaged in other work for June, so that to accept the whole offer of two months of teaching was impossible, but Bryn Mawr was kind and arranged for me to come for the second month of the school only. When I found that my newly-fledged Sophomore daughter Silvia could make herself useful, too, and that my husband would be welcome with contributions of music and talks on his hobby, astronomy, we planned our summer about the school as a centre, and July 15th saw me entering upon that earliest of my ambitions, meeting a class of my own in Bryn Mawr. It

has proved one of the most extraordinary experiences of my life.

There were eighty-two students, all told, ten of these being "leaders in industry," the rest rank and file. Some twenty of them were Jewish, another twenty Roman Catholic, the rest Protestants or "not indicated." One-third were natives of American blood, one-third natives with at least one foreign parent, one-third foreign born. They represented nineteen States, from Rhode Island to California, from Minnesota to North Carolina. They were adults: two-thirds of them were twenty-five and over. Four of them had "begun work" before they were twelve; the immense majority were at work by the time they were sixteen; only eleven of them had been in school after this age. But four-fifths of them had attended evening classes somewhere, in the public schools, in the Y. W. C. A., at business schools, in the Trade Union League or labor colleges, etc.—they had almost all therefore begun to hew out education for themselves.

As for me, I suffered under two handicaps: beginning when the school

was half way through—with no experience, therefore, compared with the rest of the faculty; and following a very popular lecturer. But even discounting these handicaps, I found my task difficult and exciting in the highest degree. The class, with its calm, clear gaze that looked you through, suspicious, sensitive, challenging, armed with absolute candor when you failed to satisfy them, was the most stimulating class I have ever met. As one of their “leaders” said, at our labor conference, “We’ve been duped so many times”; they are filled with a profound untrustfulness. Their coming had cost them so much. Though all held \$200 scholarships, many of them had used their savings for railroad fare. Many had forfeited their jobs (oh, the risk in this year of unemployment!) to be absent for two months. One dark-eyed girl told me she had given up for those months sending her usual contribution to her family on the edge of Russia—“I call that a sacrifice,” she said. Having made renouncements like these to come to Bryn Mawr, they cared almost terribly what they got, and were determined to get it or know why they failed to.

Nothing could be “put over”; no statement might be made unless you were ready to back it to the limit; all the acquired tricks of “effective” teaching of “private” classes, all dogmatic assurance, all glibness, all bluffing dropped away of themselves, and you were left stripped of the equipment with which experience usually arms the teacher. You were left with just one thing between you and the class—absolute honesty on both sides. You had to be ready to have any

statement questioned, any idea challenged, to give time unlimited to discussion, to questions, to opposing claims. I had to meet each class several times before I was sure I had established a working relation with them—a new experience, that, for an old hand. More than once in the first two weeks I should have bolted, had I dared. I never once went into a class but with my heart in my mouth.

But when once a relation was established, the delight of it! I heard more than one of the Summer School teaching staff say that they had been spoiled forever for ordinary college classes. All other teaching seems tame in comparison to teaching a group who care like this. A teacher cut his class, one day; the office was promptly mobbed to see when the lost hour might be made up. Does that sound like one of our college cuts?

The result was a sense in us who were teaching that our material could never be well enough in hand; that the best we could offer would still not be good enough. So precious an opportunity for teaching, it seemed, would never come again. So we worked, if I may judge from my own experience, as we had never worked before. The faculty agreed that the Summer School was a school of labor with a vengeance!

My students were not satisfied with the material I had taken on, fatuously accounting myself fairly well prepared. Poetic language was of itself difficult for them; so were literary allusions; that I had foreseen. What I had not foreseen was that language slightly archaic, Shakespeare’s “’tis,” for example, offered to some an almost insuperable barrier. I came to

using both poetry and prose as close as I could find to the language of every day, and we gradually settled ourselves to reading the modern drama, Ibsen, Hauptmann, Shaw, Synge, even Moody, and Eugene O'Neill, and "modern" poetry, like Masefield's and Whitman's.

I tried the simpler poems of the romantics; many of my students bought the forty-cent "Golden Treasuries" we ordered into the Co-operative Bookstore; but the note of the actual present was what reached them most immediately. Even here, the subject matter they naturally took to was the all-embracing lovingness of a Hauptmann or a Whitman. Masefield's passionate personal quest of Beauty struck them as "selfish." Their class-consciousness, the religion of the unions, makes them impatient of anything narrowly individual. They want to learn, but they want to learn as fellow-workers in one class, not to move out of that class. "We want our teachers to realize," said one, "that we are workers, and shall remain so." They were an eternal lesson to me in their constant thought of others of their group, especially of others weaker, worse off, than themselves. And I think Whitman's vision of the true democracy, of the world-America—the America, literally, of-all-the-nations, expressed to them more completely than did anything else we read together the ideal thought of man.

They also came to me with special demands. "May we have something on American literature?" they said—the spokesman of a large group was a Roumanian—"Our friends say to us, 'We know our own literature, Rus-

sian, Polish; what are the Americans doing, what have they written?'" I could not refuse a petition so utterly reasonable, so I set to work. But only those, who, like me, were of *Les Jeunes* of the nineties, know how much work is needed to fill the abysses of our ignorance concerning the product of the "American mind."

Or some of the students would ask for lists of books—of modern plays "worth reading"; in one case, of "books suitable for my little nephews between nine and thirteen, who have to live in so bad a part of Chicago. They are my sister's children; she has seven; my brother-in-law is a horse-shoer and for his profession has to live in a dreadful district; I want to give the children at least the right books."

Alongside of uncertainty about a word like "'tis" you found sudden knowledge in them. One of them had brought Plato's *Republic* to ask to have certain passages explained, "which had bothered" her. "We Russians want to get from America," said one, "her system of education and her inventions; perhaps we could give her in exchange our enthusiasm for ideas."

Aside from their actual knowledge there was an immediacy to their experience that made one's own seem thin, artificial, tinkling. "Did you do nothing but sew labels on shirts for nine hours a day for five years?" I overheard one girl say to another. "How did you stand it?" "Well, I knew if I quit working I'd quit eating, and I never just saw my way clear to getting out of it," was the reply. That consciousness of having nothing but one's hold on a job be-

tween oneself and hunger—what a sharp edge it gives to life!

Have I made you see how precious worth while those four weeks seemed? The girls themselves thought them worth while. When I looked for some of them to say good-bye on our last morning, I was told, "They've gone off into the woods to cry." Several of them left us, saying they were going to save and save for the coming year to pay for a scholarship for themselves for next summer, "if the school goes on"; others, still more characteristically, said good-bye; they should not try to come back at once, "not till lots of other girls have had a turn"; they intended to save and earn for that.

For my part, watching them go, with their affectionate assurances of what the weeks had taught them, I felt a certainty that no other four weeks had ever taught so much to me. I came away from Bryn Mawr in August a different person from the one who had gone there in July. It is hard to describe just how different; I'm not sure that I altogether realize it myself. I know only that my reading has shifted into a new field of interests; my thinking looks further forward in hope for man and for what he will accomplish; I believe in a better possible life for him in the world than I did before, and I want more than anything to help it come, and to have our children help it come.

Indeed, the effect of this experience this summer is bound to be even deeper on my daughter Silvia than it is on me. And that brings me to my last plea for interest from you, fellow-alumnae, in the new Summer School

—my conviction of what it will mean to our beloved Bryn Mawr. If we can link it up with the present college life—with what the girls of this summer always called "the winter school"; if instead of a single Sophomore, a whole group of undergraduates could take part another summer in the school and experience something of what we did, I cannot think of anything, literally, not of anything, that would so add to the quality of the education that Bryn Mawr would be able to offer. Those younger girls, the new generation, would sense far more finely and rapidly than ever could I, the new thing that the Summer School represents—the possibility of knowledge made common to all, knowledge of books, ideas, thoughts, to be sure, but still more a knowledge of Man. It is a branch of knowledge in which America's lack of traditions is an actual advantage to her; the new venture can be made, the new friendship grasped with so much less hesitation than would be possible elsewhere. And if other Bryn Mawr graduates might, like Silvia, begin to count among their intimates gallant and shining spirits in this group that hitherto they have never had chance or time to meet, there seems no setting bounds to the vision they and these new friends might get in common—the vision of the Good Life made possible for all.

Wouldn't that do more than any other single thing that one can think of to accomplish the object of education—starting our children on the way to serving the future, setting their feet, to use Wells' beautiful phrase, on the Highroad That Goes On?

The Future of the Summer School

FOUR sessions of the meeting of the Joint Administrative Committee of the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry were held at the Deanery, October 22nd and 23rd, and were attended by nine representatives of the College, ten representatives of workers in industry, including several of last summer's students, and eight representatives of the Alumnae Association. The executive secretary of the Summer School was also present, and two English visitors, now working in the College, and also the president of the Undergraduate Association. The chair was, of course, taken by President Thomas, (supported on her right by Miss Mary Anderson, the director of the Women's Bureau in the Department of Labor at Washington), who not only conducted session after session with unabated interest, but who also entertained all the members and visitors at luncheon each day.

After the minutes of the former meeting of May 29th and of the Executive Committee meeting of October 15th had been read and adopted, the interesting report of the executive secretary, which had been circulated beforehand, and the report of the chairman of the Finance Committee, were submitted and approved. The total expense of the Summer School was about \$20,000 for eighty-two students, but the budget for next year will be \$29,000, which will cover the winter expenses (about \$6000) of the executive secretary, etc., and the fees and tuition of eighteen additional students. This future budget was also adopted, with slight modifications, after it had been decided to continue the Summer School next year, for 100 students, among them a maximum of twenty-five of the first summer's students, returning for a second summer. Women instructors and tutors will be asked also to live in the halls of residence as far as possible. It was decided that the same definition for women in industry be used in 1922, (women working with the tools of their trade), though exceptions might be made for women belonging to trades not included who showed an earnest desire to learn, and possibilities of developing into leaders.

After the reappointment of Miss Friedmann as executive secretary, the work of the four sessions was chiefly concerned with the composition of the Joint Administrative Committee, with the reorganization of the summer's work, and with the raising of funds. As first constituted, the Committee was composed of nine representatives of the College, seven representatives of the Alumnae Association, and nine representatives of women workers in industry, one of whom had since resigned. It was felt very important that the representation of the women workers should be raised by inclusion of student representatives, and that labor should take its full share, through its representatives, in assuming responsibility for the success of the school. As labor and education can only co-operate by mutual trust and mutual understanding, it was felt that the representatives on the Committee should be equal, though it was recognized that in purely educational matters the College representatives were the experts.

After a very thorough and illuminating discussion, in which the five Summer School students took an earnest part, it was decided that the College should have fifteen representatives (the president of the College, the director of the Carola Woerishoffer professor of social economy, three representatives of the trustees, three of the faculty, and seven representatives of the Alumnae Association, including their president), and labor fifteen representatives, (eight of them from women workers in industry at large and seven from the Summer School alumnae, all to be chosen by the Summer School alumnae by proportional representation), and that these thirty members should elect six other members with a vote (the director, assistant director, the executive secretary, the chairman of the Finance Committee, and two members of the Summer School faculty.) They should also invite the chairman of the Alumnae Publicity Committee and a representative of the Undergraduate Association to attend the meetings, but without a vote.

Perhaps of less vital interest, but still

very important, was the discussion on the reorganization of the work of the Summer School, and the decision to appoint a director, and a vice-director, who must be a woman worker in industry, to co-operate with the executive secretary and the various sub-committees of the Executive Committee, and particularly with the Departments of Instruction, Student Advising and Administration. It was felt very advisable that six students should co-operate with the Summer School Council, and that all students should feel free to appear before the Council with their suggestions or their grievances. It was agreed that in case of a crisis, the director should have power to suspend action until she could consult the Joint Administrative Committee or its executive.

When finance came to be discussed, the Bryn Mawr alumnae were asked to endorse the Summer School at their November Council meeting in Chicago, and to co-operate with the Finance Committee, which is trying to secure additional local chairmen and representatives of local groups of women in industry.

But almost more important than any of the decisions arrived at was the whole tone and spirit of the Committee, the dignified differences of its discussion and the sympathetic harmony of its conclusions. The College representatives were deeply moved by labor's passionate desire for education and its gratitude to Bryn Mawr as the pioneer college in this great work, and the labor members were equally touched by the evident sympathy on the part of the College with labor's difficulties and tragic want of opportunity; and no member left the meeting without a fuller understanding of the other members and a warmer admiration for everyone of them.

Toward the close of the proceedings, President Thomas gave an inspired prophecy of what the Summer School might be as an open forum of free discussion, where all sides might be heard and no ideas suppressed. It must get away from the emotional attitude of controversy, and must approach truth dispassionately. Suspicion and fear must be replaced by confidence and courage, and partisanship must be forgotten while truth must be sought. Miss

Anderson added that the Summer School had already taught lessons of tolerance for honest differences of opinion, and as the vanguard of the movement to restore freedom of thought and freedom of speech, it would set the example to other colleges, and prevent their becoming instruments for the propagation of partisan truth.

The members unanimously endorsed these remarks from their two leaders in education and industry, and asked that they might be embodied in the preamble of the program of the next Summer School. And finally, before separating, the members of the Committee passed a strong resolution calling on the American representatives at the Disarmament Conference to support a ten years' holiday in the naval program, the establishment of an international court to settle national differences, and publicity of proceedings.

In addition to the entertainment given by President Thomas and other members of the faculty to the labor members of the Committee, they were invited to dine in the different halls on Saturday evening, and afterwards to meet a number of graduates and undergraduates in Pembroke-East. After coffee and conversation, short and most interesting addresses were given by Miss Anderson, Miss Rose Schneidermann, president of the Women's Trade Union League of New York, and Miss Agnes Nestor, president of the Chicago League, and finally by two of the summer students, Miss Lena Creasey, from a boot factory in Virginia, and Miss Sadie Dresner, a buttonhole maker from Baltimore.

These students were invited to speak again at Sunday Vespers with three other summer students, Miss Matilda Lindsay, a glove maker from Washington, an official of the National Trade Union League; Miss Anna Weinstock, another official, and a necktie worker from Boston, and Miss Christine Doyle, a laundry worker of Bryn Mawr, and they were entertained at breakfast and dinner by the "winter" students, who much admired their dignified and simple way of speaking and even recognized Miss Lena Creasey as a College alumnae by singing the alumnae greeting to her at dinner in Pembroke Hall.

ACADEMIC NOTES

A REMINISCENCE

A NEW course in the art of the Far East was announced last spring as a part of the regular first-year work of students majoring in the history of art. It will probably not seem so surprising to many of the alumnae as the Curriculum Committee of the faculty found it, or the heads of departments at Harvard and Princeton and elsewhere, when we were looking for an instructor. Many alumnae had sampled it already. Ever since the Mediaeval, Renaissance and Modern art was separated from Ancient art and Archaeology as a major subject, and the present head of the department appointed to it, the culture and the art of China and Japan have been kept in view alongside of Gothic France and Renaissance Italy. In the first years a brief excursus on the religious painting of the East was made in the course of the study of Sieneese painting. The work was based chiefly on a handful of photographs from Boston and London, and what the lecturer had learned under Mr. Fenollosa one winter in New York, and in the collections of the British Museum and the Musée Guimet during several summers. Some of the Greco-Buddhist sculptures were already to be seen in the Louvre, and Lawrence Binyon's book came out soon. The undergraduates spoke among themselves of Liang and Horiuji, and distinguished T'ang from Sung; they translated poems from *Le Livre de Jade* and seized upon the versions of Cranmer-Byng. The excursus grew longer in successive years: for the long paper in first-year work an Eastern theme was allowed.

When the number of students had so increased that twelve hours of undergraduate lectures had to be offered besides graduate work, and another instructor appointed to the department, one was found who had studied under a pupil of the lamented Ernest Fenollosa, and she gave a regular two-hour elective in Eastern art. It was a real success. Where Miss Garrett, with her untiring interest in art and other civilizing subjects, had given the money for the first books and pictures, now the president of the College granted special sums

more than once to purchase more material; and the students looked at originals wherever they encountered them. For they fully realized that here in the United States they could see original work of the first rank in public collections and in private hands. Finally, and only after much correspondence and discussion between the department and the President, it was decided to put the course into the regular major work; this was done last year, and the new instructor, Mr. George Rowley, was selected with the idea that he would specialize in Eastern art.

This study is held peculiarly suitable for the students for two reasons: First, because at home in the United States they can have the real thing, can see first-rate examples and visit finer collections than exist in Europe, or than we can show of classical, mediaeval or Renaissance art. For the great Italian paintings, the great Greek statues, they must go abroad: there are very many and very great Chinese paintings and Corean statues here.

Secondly, the aspect of Eastern design is so novel, and the themes and iconography are so little known, that the danger, for the student, of losing oneself in mere representation, is withdrawn. A romantic young knight, a pretty girl with a baby, the pity and terror of a Deposition, the social distinction of a *fête galante*, the pride of race of a Velazquez, the pathos of a Rembrandt, are so many stumbling blocks for the serious student: form and design can be better discerned and taught on fresh and unfamiliar material. This cannot be said too strongly.

The other universities are interested, and disposed to think we may be right. They are watching to see how our innovation comes out. I think myself that the study of Chinese art and thought is inevitably civilizing, and I believe that all the work of the department will gain, in an understanding of the fundamental principles of art, and an enjoyment not only wider but deeper. And, as now appears, the new course is not an experiment, it is a culmination.

A WELCOME

IT WAS with great pleasure that we heard that Dr. Carleton Brown has returned to Bryn Mawr, as professor of English philology. Doctor Brown was, as many of our alumnae know, associate, from '05-'07; associate professor, from '07-'10, and professor from '10-'16, in English philology at Bryn Mawr, so that he returns to us as an old friend, having in the meantime been professor of English in the University of Minnesota, and in '19-'20 exchange professor at Oxford. We are not only interested to know that with Doctor Brown's return the courses in English philology, which were interrupted during the war, will be resumed, but also that the editorial room of the publications of the Modern Language Association of America is now at Bryn Mawr College. Doctor Brown is the secretary and treasurer of the Association and also editor of the publications, the annual volume of which appears in quarterly installments and contains articles which are selected from papers presented to the Association at its meetings. Doctor Brown was elected secretary and treasurer, April, 1920, and took up his duties on his return from Oxford in September, 1920. The back numbers of the publications and the records (which it may be of interest to state, weigh some seven tons) have been brought this fall from the Widener Library, Harvard University, and are now lodged in the basement of the library, Bryn Mawr College.

Doctor Brown has published in a delightful two-volume edition, "A Register of Middle English Religious and Didactic Verse." These are published by the Oxford University Press, the first volume appearing in 1916, and the second volume in 1920. These volumes contain a record of all the material in the field of Middle English religious and didactic verse, which Doctor Brown has obtained by examining and listing all the manuscript material on the subject in all the libraries in Great Britain, and basing the record on the manuscripts themselves and not on any printed texts. The secular verse of the Middle English period has been so thoroughly dealt with that Doctor Brown, in his record, has confined himself entirely to the religious and

didactic verse. This General Register, covering all the Middle English period, is being followed by a collection of "Religious Lyrics of the Fourteenth Century," which is to be published by the Oxford Press in 1922, as soon as the glossary and notes have been put into form. The text of this book is already in type and the typography is delightful, great care having been taken to give a suggestion of antiquity to it and yet to make it fresh and readable, so as to interest and appeal to a larger section of the reading public.

Doctor Brown has been especially fortunate in discovering manuscripts which have escaped other scholars, so that 30 per cent. of the contents of this book have never been published before. This should result in a new stimulus, as it was not generally believed that there was any material which had not been discovered, and so for the last twenty-five years no new texts of fourteenth century lyrics have appeared. Doctor Brown's most important find, perhaps, was in the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh, when, to his great joy, he discovered a series of fourteenth century lyrics, which were not only intensely interesting in themselves, but also because the name of the compiler and the date "1372" were on the manuscript. Also Doctor Brown discovered in the library at Eton College, on a vacant half page of an old Latin manuscript, penciled, and never of course intended for publication, several charming verses, one of which he has kindly allowed us to publish, and which appears in his book of "Fourteenth Century Religious Lyrics" as No. 49:

"Al other loue is lych the mone
That wext and wanet as flour in plein
As flour that fayret and fawyt sone
As day that scwret and endt in rein."

The Oxford Press has also asked Doctor Brown to prepare a book of religious lyrics of the fifteenth century, to be part of this same series which Prof. D. Nichols Smith, of Oxford University, is getting out. Even many of us who are not "early English scholars" will look forward with pleasure to seeing these books appear, and we feel that Bryn Mawr College is to be congratulated on having Dr. Carleton Brown in its faculty.

CAROLINE CHADWICK-COLLINS, '05.

CORRESPONDENCE

The editors take pleasure in printing the following extract from a letter from Dorothy Ward, ex-'17, whose advertisement appears on the last page of this number:

GUILSBOROUGH HALL, NORTHAMPTON,
September 2, 1921.

As an ex-Bryn Mawrite, I should take the greatest pleasure in welcoming Bryn Mawr alumnae and undergraduates who may be coming to England for study or pleasure. We live in the charming old village of Guilsborough, 600 feet above sea level, in beautiful rolling country. The Church of Saint Etheldreda (Anglican), dated 1618, but evidently of earlier construction, is in our grounds, and we are $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the nearest station, Brixworth, where there is an interesting Norman church with Saxon foundations. All express trains taking passengers to London from steamships landing at Liverpool stop at Rugby (12 miles) or Northampton (10 miles). London is 65 miles or $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours by fast train from Northampton; Liverpool is $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours from Rugby.

This is an excellent centre for excursions, being only 24 miles from Sulgrave Manor—which all good Americans must want to see!—passing on the way Great Brington ($4\frac{1}{2}$ miles), where many of George Washington's ancestors are buried. Then Naseby, the scene of the battle where Charles I was captured by Cromwell, and Holdenby House, where he was imprisoned, are quite close to us—in fact, it is said that some of Cromwell's men slept in our dining room on the eve of the battle, and their horses were tethered in the lee of the Roman Embankment in our park (where we have found many relics of Roman pottery). There are a number of old churches and houses worth a visit in the neighborhood.

Our gardens have suffered frightfully from neglect during the war, only the kitchen-gardens having been kept up to supply vegetables for the convalescent soldiers quartered with us. We are gradually getting things in order, however, and the

tennis and croquet lawns, bowling green, garden paths, some flower-beds, and the summer-house, where we have tea, are all in good condition. The village people have kept the cricket-pitch and football grounds in our park fit, and hold fortnightly matches there (where the Roman camp used to be) as of old.

I must tell you something about the house itself: Although most of it was built in 1640, it is thoroughly comfortable, having been fitted with every modern convenience. Many of the rooms have double doors and windows; there are seven bathrooms with large tubs, stationary wash-stands, showers, a turkish bath, and two electric-light (ultra violet rays) baths. The house is heated throughout with central (hot-water) heating, besides having an open fire-place in each room. There is a billiard-room and full-sized billiard table, a ball-room with pianola-piano and gramophone; music-room with a particularly lovely grand-piano, and an excellent library of ancient and modern books. On the roof is a garden sheltered by glass to the north and east, and there are two conservatories where one can spend rainy days among flowers.

We are very thankful that all of our beloved trees were spared during the war. The copper-beech on the front lawn is the second largest in England, and has a truly wonderful spread. It is a thrilling sight, when the hunt meets at Guilsborough, to see horses and hounds gathered under its burnished leaves!

We have our own chickens and cows, so you may rely on having a plentiful supply of fresh eggs, milk, butter and cream, as well as vegetables and fruit. Our excellent cook is fond of giving us Devonshire cream with cooked fruit, and we have taught her to make dainty American dishes, lest you should be homesick!

We are making our terms absolutely inclusive, eight pounds a week. The only extra is laundry. Terms including bedroom, baths, four meals a day, with heat

(when wanted), light, service, and the use of games (of which there are any number, besides those I have mentioned, indoors and out). The rate for week-end guests, or those coming for only a day or two, is one and a half pounds a day. Guests are requested not to tip the servants, as we wish the traditions of home kept up.

Enquiries may be addressed to me as above, and telegrams to "Ward, Guilsborough" (add "England" from abroad).

Hoping many Bryn Mawrites and their friends will come to us, that I may repay, in part at least, the kindness shown me in the United States, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

DOROTHY DE FERMAIN WARD, EX-1917.

The editor so appreciated the prompt response to an editorial plea appearing in the October issue for alumnae co-operation in patronizing the BULLETIN's advertisers that she obtained the privilege to print the following letter. If others would be as punctilious, it would ensure us of new contracts.

The Advertising Manager.

DEAR MADAM: It was terribly hard to find anything usable in your collection of advertisements! They are mostly of schools; also a vacation camp—at the close of the season!—and a lawyer—in another city.

But I did need a bottle of ink, so I went to Pomerantz. After asking for it, I added: "I came here because you advertise"—here catching a glimpse of the astonished expression of the saleswoman, I changed to: "*Pomerantz* advertises in the BRYN MAWR BULLETIN." With a pleasant smile the saleswoman remarked: "It shows the value of advertising." I: "This is not a large purchase, but—" The saleswoman interrupting gallantly: "If everyone came here for ink we should not need to keep anything else." I: "But I shall want other things and I am coming here for them." The saleswoman: "If I may ask, what is the BRYN MAWR BULLETIN?" After explaining—and that we were requested to mention it to advertisers—I added, "And

since you advertise, I shall come here instead of going elsewhere." The saleswoman: "We shall be glad to serve you!"

We parted with smiles and she seemed to enjoy the little comedy as I did.

With good wishes for further and greater successes from your efforts.

ANNOUNCEMENT

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTIONNAIRE

The Executive Board, aware of the general interest in the results of the questionnaire sent to all alumnae concerning the next president of Bryn Mawr College, takes this opportunity to publish the following summary. In order not to misplace a confidence or offend the candidates, no names will be given. However, it may be stated that in all 134 names as candidates for president were submitted, twenty-two named by five or more alumnae, eleven by ten or more, and two by 100 or more. Out of 2200 members of the Alumnae Association, 1153 answered the questionnaire, and although these returns are of course un-conclusive, the fact itself should be of value.

In answer to the first question, eighty-five preferred a man as president, 868 preferred a woman, 167 thought a choice should be made regardless of sex.

In answer to the second question, 695 thought academic standing most important, 209 preferred business ability, 216 demanded both.

In answer to the third question, eighty-five thought that the choice should be limited to the faculty, 637 thought it undesirable to choose a member of the faculty, 303 thought that being a member of the faculty should not weigh for or against a candidate.

In answer to the fourth question, 134 voted that the choice should not be so limited, but a large majority expressed the hope that the alumnae should be thoroughly canvassed before an outsider was considered.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

It sounds early but is not, to buy the special Bryn Mawr Christmas cards. They will go all too quickly. Two views of the College, one "The Cloister Garden," the other "A Towered Corner," taken by Miss Mathilde Weil, have been charmingly reproduced in sepia for the cover, and inside the greeting, "With best wishes for Christmas and the New Year" has been engraved. They are very lovely and should delight both alumnae and friends. Already orders have been taken for several hundred. Prompt attention will be given to all requests sent to the Alumnae Office, Taylor Hall. The price list is 30 cents apiece, \$3.25 a dozen, and \$25 a hundred.

CAMPUS NOTES

College has reopened this year with a new vigor. The succession of brilliant autumn days seems to have exhilarated everyone; new arrangements of food and wardens, promising increased efficiency, are well under way; everything, indeed, has started with a swing that catches everyone in its rhythm.

Perhaps the step was set at parade night, when the Freshmen manfully kept their song and sang to satisfy the critical Sophomores and delight the Juniors. Seeing Susan Carey, Millicent Carey's sister, and very much like her in looks, makes the class seem not an utter stranger, even though she is a little out of place in a red skirt! The Freshmen are also obliging in furnishing several musicians, who joined in making Mr. Surette's first musical Monday (an evening in which the undergraduates are to provide, discuss and listen to music, and, perhaps, later on, go over the operas as they come) a thoroughly delightful occasion for a hundred people when only half a dozen were expected. Indeed, if they display as much obliging energy in other things, they will be all that a red class should be—despite the standard!

Above the reports of Silver Bay Conference and the difficulties of Bates House scrubbing, rises a slight din on the question

of week-ends. About a fifth of the College last year went away so much that they are now limited to four week-ends a semester. This seems very stringent to those who diverted themselves weekly in New York and Philadelphia, but they are finding certain things and certain people about which they knew nothing before—there is that much to be said for it. It is a nice question whether Bryn Mawr girls can now live together day in and day out with as much smoothness of temper and auto-stimulation as in those un-restless days when the top floor of Merion was known as Paradise. Some balance between the extremes is, as eternally, being sought out by President Thomas and the undergraduates as a body.

At any rate, athletics should improve with everyone tethered within the radius of the campus. Hockey is racing up and down the fields every afternoon, strengthening its devotees to face the All-England team, which will play Bryn Mawr on October 29th. There will rage an exciting fight!

International strife beyond the hockey field, however, is the last thing that Bryn Mawr advocates, as her present interest in the disarmament question shows. A Conference at Vassar for college girls to discuss the whole subject, that they may pass a resolution, which President Thomas hopes will be as effective as the movement of the Chinese students on the Shantung question, will take place the week-end after the hockey encounter. Margaret Speer, '22, and Elizabeth Vincent, '23, selected by a committee from the nominations made by the undergraduates, will represent Bryn Mawr. Enthusiasts of the League of Nations, who have been somewhat disheartened by the squabbles and bickerings of the still faulty human race, are now heart and soul behind this new project for ensuring world peace. The other colleges probably feel much the same way, the resolution will be unanimous, and Bryn Mawr will have the satisfaction of being represented in such an important conference.

ALUMNAE NOTES

NEWS FROM THE CLUBS

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

On invitation of three of its Berkeley members, the Bryn Mawr Club of Northern California held the first meeting of the new Club year at the College Women's Club House of Berkeley, on September 24th. There were nine present, three being new members. The officers of the Club for the year are Mrs. Colis Mitchum (Eleanor Allen, 1914), president, and Mrs. Carlos Bransby (Mary Burns, 1903), secretary and treasurer.

It was decided that the Club should subscribe to the *College News* in order to keep in close touch with College affairs. A committee was appointed to devise some way to awaken more interest in Bryn Mawr among the girls in the preparatory schools of this district. The Club feels that should be its special work this year.

At the close of the business meeting tea was served by the three hostesses, and a pleasant social hour followed. The Club has been invited to meet in October at the Katharine Branson School at San Rafael. The heads of this School are Bryn Mawr graduates, so the Club members are much interested in their success.

PITTSBURGH

President, Minnie List Chalfant, '07.

Vice-President, Helen M. Bennett, '21.

Secretary, Elizabeth Utley Thomas, ex-'04.

Treasurer, Edna Levy Barach, '13.

At its first meeting for the season, the club entertained the girls who were sent to the Summer School. They were most enthusiastic in their reports of their experiences there. It may be of interest to note that two of the three went back to their former "jobs," while the third girl has given up her former position and is now taking a course that will fit her for social service work. Meanwhile, she is holding a position in the Heinz Settlement House.

The final report of the concert, given late in the spring for our \$500 scholarship fund, showed a net profit of \$1120.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

1894

Class Editor, Mrs. R. N. Durfee, 19 Highland Avenue, Fall River, Mass.

Ethel Walker married Dr. E. Terry Smith, July 19th, at Simbury, Conn. They will be "at home" after November 1st at Sunset Farm, West Hartford, Conn.

Emma Wines is teaching this winter in the high school, Lewistown, Pa.

1896

Class Editor, Mary Jewett, Moravia, N. Y.

Mrs. J. P. Darlington is now teaching English at the Choate School, Brookline, Mass.

1900

Class Editor, Helen MacCoy, Secretary, Bureau of Rehabilitation, State Education Building, Albany, N. Y.

Helen MacCoy is living in Albany and is working under the State of New York, in rehabilitation with industrially disabled soldiers.

Bertha Phillips is still in France. Her address is Chez Mme. E. Dodel, La Sauvetat, Puy de Dome, France. She had her pictures hung in Des Independents last year and in the spring Salon des Artistes francaises. She has also sung in recitals and concerts and has been studying piano.

Helen Hodge and Sara Stites adopted a little boy last spring. His name is Francis Blanchard Henry and he is now about a year old. Helen Hodge's new address is 14 Park Drive, Brookline, Mass.

Mira Culin was married May 11th to Mr. Francis Saunders, and will live in Pasadena. Mr. Saunders is a botanist and has written a number of books dealing with plants and the "out-of-doors" in California.

George Gellhorn, Jr., eldest son of Edna Fischel Gellhorn, entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in June.

1900's Class Baby, Bertha Rosenau, has passed the first division of her Bryn Mawr entrance examinations with ten points to her credit.

Grace Latimer Jones married Dr. Charles F. W. McClure, professor of comparative anatomy in Princeton University, on Aug-

ust 25th, in the Church of the Ascension, in New York City. Mrs. McClure will continue as head of the Columbus School for Girls, dividing her time between Columbus, Ohio, and Princeton.

Doctor McClure is a graduate of Philipps Exeter, and was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1888. As an undergraduate he was a member of the Ivy Club. He has studied abroad, as well as in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and holds the degree of doctor of science from Columbia. In 1900 he was a member of the Peary Relief Expedition.

Doctor McClure is the author of a large number of scientific papers, chiefly on the origin of the vascular system, and is president of the Society of American Anatomists.

1904

Class Editor, Miss Emma O. Thompson, 506 South Forty-eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. R. C. Neuendorffer has a third child, Carl Neuendorffer, born July 29th.

Nannie Adaire has been appointed head of the department of English in the Kensington High School for Girls.

Margaret Ross Garner is a member of the school board of Norristown, Pa.

Michi Kawai has been for several years national secretary of the Japanese Y. W. C. A. Her address is Y. W. C. A., Itchome, Nishikicho, Kanda, Tokyo, Japan.

Michi Kawai sailed from Japan in March, 1920. With her was Yuri Watanabe, an Earlham graduate also in Y. W. C. A. In March, 1920, she sailed for Europe to attend the Y. W. C. A. secretarial conference in Switzerland, and the World Student Federation meeting. On her return to New York she took a course at the School of Philanthropy and was busily engaged with Y. W. C. A. matters. Her address is Y. W. C. A., Itchome, Nishikicho, Kanda, Tokyo, Japan.

Margaret Scott has been appointed a member of the faculty in the Department of History of Smith College.

Leda White has been appointed statistician of the Industrial Research Department of the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania.

Martha Rockwell Morehouse and Marjorie Sellers have both been nominated as

candidates for school director of Lower Merion township. The following newspaper clipping shows the interest taken in their campaign:

WOMEN WIN IN MERION

Victory Overshadows Nomination of Treasurer for \$13,000 Position

The sweeping victory of women voters in nominating their candidates for school director overshadowed interest recently in the nomination of William G. Frankenfield for treasurer of Lower Merion township, a job paying \$13,000 a year.

The women nominated are Mrs. J. C. Sellers, Jr., of Merion, who polled 3127 votes, and Mrs. H. Wilson Moorhouse, of Ardmore, who polled 2671.

Mary James was ill last spring with typhoid fever. She spent the summer in Japan recuperating, sailing for China August 22, 1921. In the annual report of the Woman's Department of the Church General Hospital, of Wuchang, China, of which Doctor James is superintendent, the following statements are made: "The first trained nurses (two in number) were graduated from the hospital on October 30, 1920. The ten graduate Chinese nurses are acting as head nurses and aid in training twenty-five pupil nurses. The need for another doctor is very urgent." Doctor James says: "I am hoping that my Alma Mater, Bryn Mawr, will send me a college-mate temporarily, to help out for a year or two, just as they sent workers to France during the war."

1906

Class Editor, Mrs. Edward W. Sturdevant, 1627 Sixteenth St., Washington, D. C.

Dr. Helen Williston Brown, (Mrs. Sanger Brown) died Friday, July 29th, at the Sloane Hospital.

1908

Class Editor, Mrs. Wm. H. Best, 1198 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Anna Dunham Reilly (Mrs. John R. Reilly) and her three children spent the summer in Duxbury, Mass.

Theresa Helburn has just completed two more plays. One, "Other Lives," written in collaboration with Edwin Goodman, is shortly to be produced in New York; the other, "The Full Cup," is entirely Terry's work and will be brought out by Mark

Klaw, Inc., this winter. Miss Helburn is still secretary of the Theatre Guild.

Louise Congdon Balmer and her four children spent a month in the Sierras this summer. She is living in California.

Anna M. Carere spent the summer in France, and will return to Cambridge this winter to finish her course in landscape gardening at Harvard.

Sarah Goldsmith Aronson (Mrs. Joseph Aronson), with her husband and young son, has moved to Wayne, Pa., where Doctor Aronson has bought a house.

Our next class reunion will be in June, 1922. Details will follow later. Watch this space.

1910

Class Editor, Marian Kirk, 4504 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Suzanne Allinson Amery has been spending a most interesting time in Peking, which she describes as "certainly the most interesting place I know, outside of America, even better than my beloved Petrograd, and in some respects lovelier than Athens, though nothing could really surpass Greece."

Frances Hearne Brown spent part of the summer at Seaside Park, N. J., with her three children.

Jeanne Kerr Fleischman has given up her New York apartment, and has gone to live in Connecticut, where they have bought a house.

Katharine Lindell has returned to her work as English reader at Bryn Mawr. She spent the summer at her home in Provincetown, Mass., where she continued her study of painting under Mr. Webster.

Katharine Rotan Drinker is to give a new series of fourteen lectures at Bryn Mawr to the Sophomores on the general subject of hygiene. These lectures will commence October 12th, and will be given every other week.

Charlotte Simonds Sage has a fourth child, a daughter, Barbara Sage, born October 4th.

Emily Storer has had to give up her work at Pine Mountain, Ky., where she was organizer of school playgrounds, and will be at home this winter.

Julie Thompson has been abroad with Lila Houghteling ever since the close of the Bryn Mawr Summer School. They

have spent most of the time in Paris, and visited Marion Scott in her new home in Wales. They will return to this country about October 20th.

Agnes Irwin spent the summer in Provincetown, Mass.

Margaret Shearer Smith, with her two children, visited in Bryn Mawr for a short time in September in order to help Jane get settled in Pen-y-Groes. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are planning to purchase a farm in Maryland, where they will go in for scientific farming.

Mary Wesner has returned from her trip to Hawaii, and is back again at Bryn Mawr.

1912

Class Editor, Mrs. John A. McDonald, 3227 N. Pennsylvania Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mary Vennum Van Cleave (Mrs. Bruce Van Cleave) new address is Onargo, Ill. Last year she was a student of law at the Chicago University Law School.

Helen Lautz spent the summer with Laura Branson, '15, in San Rafael and Santa Barbara, Calif.

Dorothy Wolf Douglas has a son, born August, 1921.

Laura L. Byrne is head of the English department this year at the Wolcott School, 1331 East Fourteenth Street, Denver, Col.

1914

Class Editor, Miss Ida Pritchett, School of Hygiene and Public Health, John Hopkins, Baltimore, Md.

Margaret Blanchard has announced her engagement to Dr. Morris Kellogg Smith, of New York.

Eleanor Allen has been elected president of the Bryn Mawr Club of San Francisco.

Alice Miller Chester (Mrs. William Chester) is Commissioner for the Girl Scouts of Milwaukee.

Eleanor Hellings Boyd (Mrs. C. T. Boyd), ex-1914, has a son, born May 8th.

Helen Hinde King (Mrs. John Andrews King), ex-1914, has a daughter, born in April.

Anne White Harper (Mrs. Paul Church Harper) landed in New York in March with her husband and child, after a year and a half at Coblenz. Captain Harper is stationed at Camp Pike, Arizona.

There was a 1914 luncheon at the New York Bryn Mawr Club on March 23rd. Elizabeth Braley Dewey, Katharine Sergeant Angell, Nan Boardman Bulkley, Elizabeth Colt Shattuck, Frank Capel Smith, Jessie Boyd, Madeline Fleisher Wolf, Helen Carey, Eugenia Baker Jessup and Lillian Harman were present.

Katharine Shippen has been teaching at Miss Beard's School, Orange, N. J.

Mary Coolidge gave up her position in Walpole and taught English and Psychology at the Bryn Mawr Industrial Summer School.

Katharine Dodd is taking her M.D. at the Johns Hopkins Medical School on June 21st.

Jean Davis has accepted a position as instructor in economics at Vassar for 1921-22.

1916

Class Editor, Mrs. Webb I. Vorys, 118 Miami Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Helen Holmes Carothers, 646 Lincoln Avenue, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio, has a young daughter, born July 3rd, named Mary Buchanan Holmes.

Florence Hitchcock has opened a gown shop at 1305 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Betty Washburn is now located at Battle Harbor Hospital, Battle Harbor, Labrador, and is doing nutrition work there with the children, under Doctor Grenfell's direction.

Addie De Venish was married to Mr. E. J. Ryan on May 23, 1921.

Margery Lorraine Brown was married to Mr. Charles L. Chandler last summer.

Anna Lee, 6615 N. Eleventh Street, Oak Lane, Philadelphia, has been appointed Class Collector for 1916.

Constance Dowd was councillor at Camp Remvia, Belgrade, Me., this summer, and expects to return to Bryn Mawr as assistant to Miss Applebee this fall.

Mary G. Branson entered a convent on June 2, 1921.

Larie Klein Boas has a son, John Roger, born August 21, 1921.

Dorothy Belleville Hill, ex-'16, has a second daughter, Marie Belleville Hill, born in June.

Lois Sandison is teaching Latin at St. Agatha's School in New York.

Margaret Haskell is a reader in English at Bryn Mawr.

Edith Wilson was married to Mr. Thorn-dike Saville on September 10th.

Agnes Graham is in New York planning to study at the Y. W. C. A. Training School this winter.

Mrs. Roger Kellen (Margaret Russell) has a daughter, Constance, born September 20th.

Margaret Mahon (Mrs. Henderson) has a daughter, Margaret, born September 17th.

Caroline Crowell has entered the Pennsylvania Medical School.

Marian Kleps is assistant to Doctor Scott at Bryn Mawr.

Elizabeth Tinker has announced her engagement.

1917

Class Editor, Mary R. Hodge, 420 West Walnut Lane, Germantown, Pa.

Elisabeth Hemminway has been tutoring during the summer, and is to return to Boston Tech in the fall to finish her course in Architecture.

Mary Hodge has announced her engagement to the Rev. Percy L. Urban, of St. Peter's Church, Germantown.

Eugenia Holcombe and Annie Wildman have returned from their European travels, begun in the spring.

Natalie McFaden (Mrs. Wyndham Blanton) is living at the Brandon Apartments, West Grace Street, Richmond, Va.

Amy MacMaster came back from Austria (where she was doing publicity work for the Friends Service Committee) just in time to run the Tutoring Camp at Rangeley, Maine.

Louise Otis was teaching chemistry and working for a Ph. D. at Northwestern University last winter.

Olga Tatterfield has just taken a job as Social Service Worker at the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Marion Rhoads, '17, served as secretary of the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women in Industry this summer and is returning this fall in the same capacity. She will live in Philadelphia and commute to Bryn Mawr.

Katharine Barrette, ex-'17, went with her family to Honolulu in September.

1918

Class Editor, Miss Irene Loeb, 5154 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. William Minard Richardson, of Cambridge, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Leslie, to Mr. Philip Winston Hobart, Harvard, '11, of Boston.

Eleanor Merck Henry has a son.

Cora Neely is teaching at Miss Hill's School, Philadelphia.

Anna E. Lubar is teaching at the Scarsdale High School, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Marion Smith is to be instructor in Greek at Wellesley, 1921-22.

1920

Class Editor, Helene Zinsser, 57 West Seventy-fifth Street, New York City.

Helen Kingsbury is teaching English at Roland Park Country School, Baltimore.

Nineteen-twenty has the pleasure of announcing the arrivals of the "first baby of the class" and the "Class Baby." The former is a boy born August 7th, whose proud mother, Jule Cochran (Mrs. George Buck), calls him Richard Bailey. The future cynosure of '20's admiring eyes is too recent an arrival for further statistics as this goes to press. Though we shall each demand a great share in forming and guiding her future career, the C. B. will probably live at home for the present under the personal care of her mother, Marjorie Canby (Mrs. Roger Taylor).

Marian Gregg was married to Clarence Hopkins King on April 7th in St. Louis.

Lois Walcott Kellogg was married to Philip Caryl Jessup on July 23rd in Utica. This winter she will teach history and English in Miss Beard's School, Orange, N. J.

Dorothy Smith was married to Thomas Francis McAllister on June 11th in Grand Rapids, Mich. Her new address is 415 Cherry Street, Grand Rapids.

Margaret Littell has announced her engagement to William Platt, of New York.

Marie-Louise Mall studied this summer at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass. While there she became engaged to a fellow-student, Hermann Pearse, of Kansas City. Each have three more years of study, Marie-Lou at Johns Hopkins and Mr. Pearse at the Harvard Medical School.

Virginia Park writes of her engagement to John Hoover Shook, of Kansas City. Mr. Shook is connected with the Tri-State

Lumber and Shingle Company. "Ginger" will teach mathematics and physics at the Sunset Hill School in Kansas City until November. She plans to be married at Christmas time.

Zella Boynton's (Mrs. Dudley Seldon) new address is 23 Cleveland Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Isabel Arnold spent the summer at Randolph, N. H. She writes of taking a trip with Minnie and Nancy Offutt, who were at Jefferson, N. H., up Mt. Washington and of spending a very hilarious and socialable night in the common bunk-room in the Tip-top House. This fall she will continue studying music at Radcliffe.

Margaret Ballou has gone to England to study at Oxford.

Katherine Cauldwell, ex-'20, spent the summer at Woods Hole, Mass. This coming year is her last at Barnard College, Columbia University.

Millicent Carey and Mary Hardy sailed for England on September 23rd. Millie is enrolled as a "regular" student and Meenie as an "out-student" at Newnham College, Cambridge.

Nathalie Gookin, after a visit to Anne Coolidge in Boston last April, is spending the summer and autumn in Estes Park, Col. Anne returned the compliment and has been her guest for five weeks. When Nathalie returns to Chicago she will continue studying drawing at the Art Institute of the Chicago Art School. Laura Hales will be a fellow-student.

Louise Sloan is living at home and studying at Johns Hopkins.

Katherine Townsend is in her second year at the Boston School of Physical Education. She owns a Dodge roadster, which she propels most beautifully through Boston's traffic.

Miriam Brown is to teach in the primary department of the Bryn Mawr School in Baltimore.

Agnes Rose is continuing her last year's job. She is teaching mathematics in the Linden High School and lives with a friend. Her address is Box 375, Linden, N. J.

Mary Katherine Cary unofficially taught swimming, semaphore signaling, canoe paddling, surface diving and woodcraft at a Girl Scout Camp during June. Subse-

quently she became senior camper at Pukwana, on Sebago Lake, twenty miles north of Portland. She has changed from assistant in histology and embryology at the Medical College of Virginia to assistant in physiological chemistry.

Madeline Brown starts work temporarily at the Rhode Island State Reform School for boys.

Nancy Offutt is secretary in charge of girls' clubs at the Bryn Mawr School League in Baltimore.

Hilda Buttenwieser is to teach Latin this winter. She received her M. A. from the University of Cincinnati. Her thesis was on "A Transcription of the Escorial Manuscript Geronticon."

Cornelia Keeble spent the summer traveling and in the Tennessee mountains. She came north the middle of October to be a bridesmaid in Sophy Yarnall's wedding.

Edith Stevens (Mrs. John Stevens) has moved to 100 Reven Street, Boston, while her husband is studying at the Harvard Law School.

Fumi Uchida lost her brother last December. He had been sick for several months and she had hurried home after commencement to be with him. She is now teaching at the Peeresse's School in Tokio. Her new address is 29 Nichome, Nagatacho, Kojimachi, Tokio, Japan.

Helene Zinsser is at Yama Farms Inn, Napanoch, N. Y., eliminating a T. B. bug by the accumulation of avoirdupois and gastronomic argument in the form of milk and eggs. N. B.—We fear the odds are against "the bug."

1921

Class Editor, Elizabeth B. Cecil, 912 Park Avenue, Richmond, Va.

Margaretta Archbald, Betsy Kales, Betty Kellogg, and Nancy Porter are teaching school in St. Ignatius, Mont. Betsy and Nancy are the only teachers in the Hillside School, five miles away from St. Ignatius, while Betty and Marg are settled in a larger school in the town itself. Their address is St. Ignatius, Mont.

Catherine Bickley is doing Y. W. C. A. work in Cleveland.

Cecile Bolton took a course in botany at the University of Virginia summer school,

and is teaching botany this winter at St. Anne's, Charlottesville.

Lydia Beckwith and Eleanor Donnelly are teaching in a mission school outside of Chian-fu-fung, China. Chickie's classes are in pliable art and Darn's in intensive truck gardening. (This plan was still subject to change when the BULLETIN went to press.)

Louise Cadot is taking an eight months course at the Katharine Gibbs School of Secretarial and Executive Training, New York City.

Katharine Cowen is going to the Harvard School of Hygiene.

Eleanor Boswell is studying at Bedford College, University of London, and working in the British Museum on an Elizabethan manuscript.

Elizabeth Cope is studying architecture at Boston Tech.

Jean Flexner is studying at Cambridge, but will spend the last two semesters at the London School of Economics.

Helen Hill is studying at Oxford, with side trips to Greece, Italy, France, and Serbia. Helen Hill and Passya Ostroff both taught at the Bryn Mawr labor school last summer.

Helen James is doing practice work in girls' clubs at the Henry Street Settlement, New York City, and taking one or two courses in Community Organization at the School of Philanthropy.

Ellen Jay was married to Lloyd Kirkham Garrison, Harvard 1919, on June 22nd, at Black Point, Conn. Among the bridesmaids were Lois Kellogg, '20 and Nancy Jay, '22 (maids of honor), Margie Littell, '20, Chloe Garrison, '21, Biffy Worcester, '21, and Em Anderson, '22. Mr. and Mrs. Garrison spent the summer in England, France and Italy, and have returned to their apartment in "Remington Gables," 10 Remington Street, Cambridge, Mass. Mrs. Garrison is working at Radcliffe in order to take her Bryn Mawr degree in 1922, and Mr. Garrison is taking his third year at the Harvard Law School.

Dorothy Klenke has been accepted at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City.

Mary McClennan was married to Bernhard Knollenberg on June 18th, at Cam-

bridge, Mass. Helen Hill was the maid of honor and Lawrence Shaw Mayo, formerly an assistant dean of Harvard, was the best man. Mr. Knollenberg is a lawyer in Mr. Elihu Root's office in New York. After spending their honeymoon in Europe, they have returned to their home at 96 MacDougal Street, New York City.

Irene Maginnis is teaching English in the High School at Cape May, New Jersey.

Katherine Mottu will be married in November.

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ELIZABETH FORREST JOHNSON, A.B.

Head

Bryn Mawr Shopper

When purchasing the articles described below kindly mention having read about them in the BRYN MAWR BULLETIN. Thank you.

That reliable shop of Allens—what remarkable bargains I do find there. Imagine being able to purchase a \$4 stocking for \$2 during practically the whole of November! Of course you know Allen's address—1214 Chestnut Street. The shop made an unusually fortunate purchase of these beautiful stockings. Not any are "seconds." They are "firsts" with a very few almost imperceptible imperfections which do not interfere with durability. All silk, remember, from tip to toe, heavy, pure dye, and unweighted, in every conceivable street shade and white.

If you were charmed with the lovely gowns shown in Anne Devlin's pretty shop at 139 South Thirteenth Street last season, you will be more enthusiastic than ever with this autumn's display. Devlin frocks, in their selection, pay utmost attention to "line"—for on that great feature depends real and lasting effectiveness. Somehow

the Devlin fashions, while reflecting the ultra modish to a degree, translate it in a way that individualizes the fashion—to a point that makes it really "different," really exclusive.

There's a treat and a surprise in store for you at the Devlin shop this season. Now you will see millinery that in beauty and individual charm harmonizes with the gowns. Hats of glorious line, millinery of real chic, for every type and every style of costume. So when you select your gown at the Devlin shop, you may, with very expert guidance, select your hat.

Charming Paris novelties and bags, dress accessories, that mean much in finished effect in woman's outfit, are now shown by this clever shop. More and more, do they give that inimitable Paris touch that already pervades the atmosphere of this shop and its fashions of clothes and millinery for women that know.

CHLOE.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY



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BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN

Vol. I

DECEMBER, 1921

No. 10



ALUMNAE COUNCIL
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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF
THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

Margaret G. Blaine, '13, *Editor*

Cornelia Hayman Dam, '19, *Associate Editor*

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VOL. I

DECEMBER, 1921

No. 10

Views and Viewpoints

Why a
Council

Many may be asking
the very same questions

voiced by an alumna lately—why do we need so much organization, local associations, or a Council? Why do we need to meet together at all or have an alumnae office? Why not slip back into seclusion until the next endowment campaign or emergency call? Because already that call has come. Because now have we been invited to sit with the Directors, to assume our part in forwarding the interests of the College. Through the sacrifice and effort consecrated to raising a \$2,000,000 endowment, the Alumnae emerged from a scattered group of individuals into a definite body conscious of its love for the College and capable of great service. No one at a distance perhaps can quite realize how grateful the faculty and the trustees were to the Alumnae for their instant response in 1919. Nor can they

appreciate at once the significance of the action of the Board of Trustees and Directors of Bryn Mawr College by which they enlarged their number to include five Alumnae Directors. The fact that we have accepted a definite place at this Council table is one answer to the above stated questions.

That the College is in great need of Freshman scholarships of \$500 each to be awarded for excellency of work and financial need is another answer. It is our privilege to tell every girl in high school or private school, preparing for life, what it means to come to Bryn Mawr, what is the truth as opposed to rumor, what are the privileges and what the requirements. Every girl in the country cannot come to Bryn Mawr, but all should have the opportunity of choosing Bryn Mawr. Only in this way can we find the girl who will value what we valued and in turn contribute to the glory and pride of the College.

These are two answers and two reasons why the Executive Board of the Alumnae Association, and in turn the Council, have submitted to us for our approval and support the new form of organization. That the Alumnae Directors and the Executive Board might feel the pulse of the alumnae body the Council was created. That the Councillors in turn might represent effectively their district, local associations (previously clubs) were formed, and representatives, where only two or three alumnae in a city, were appointed. That the work of the Association might be correlated and recorded, the alumnae office was established, and that every alumna, whether at a distance or near by, in a group or isolated, should hear from the College and the Association directly, the BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN was instituted to be published monthly, with the exception of August and September. Every alumna who is a member of the Association receives the BULLETIN, which is included in the \$2 annual dues.

Such is the pyramid of organization built up to be of service to the College. At the peak are our Alumnae Directors, who speak for us directly on College matters. At the base are all alumnae, former students, graduate students, who stand ready to answer the call of the College whether for endowment or scholarships, personal contact with the schools, or moral support on issues vital to the College. We can be a great asset and reservoir of strength if every alumna is interested and plays her part through the authorized channels, or we can dissipate our effectiveness by working through spheres of personal influence.

That is why the Executive Board and Alumnae Council have recommended a definite plan of organization and submitted it to the thought and endorsement of every alumna. It rests with us whether it becomes a mere paper plan or an organization vitalized by alumnae convinced of its usefulness and inspired, as of old, with a great loyalty and affection for the College.

Our Local Associations

Two more local associations have sent in plans for raising their \$500 Freshman scholarship to be offered in 1922. Washington, D. C., is splendidly organized, according to the new plan, and by itself raising a scholarship of \$500 to be awarded to a girl from the District of Columbia. So successful were they with Alice in Wonderland performances during the endowment that again they are going to put on a "movie" for children to raise their scholarship money. And so in Southern California, although there are only a few alumnae, they have formed an Association of Southern California and plan to contribute \$275 towards a Freshman scholarship from district seven. They, too, are planning to give children "movies" as benefit performances and put on "decent movies for children on Saturday's at a downtown theater." Beside their scholarship work both associations are interested in local educational work, and in Los Angeles they meet once a month at lunch with the Women's University Club. Washington was especially fortunate in having at their first meeting, as their guest of honor, Baron Korff, one of the distinguished lecturers of the Institute of Political

Science, held at Williamstown last summer, who told them of its aims and accomplishments. With the good work spreading from city to city, soon the alumnae will touch hands around the world.

Inter-collegiate Conference

The North Atlantic section of the American Association of University Women held a most stimulating conference in New York, October 27th and 28th. The Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association was represented by Martha G. Thomas, '89, and Marion Reilly, '01, and several other alumnae attended as invited guests. Convening so shortly before the great conference in Washington on the Limitation of Armaments an international aspect characterized the program from the beginning.

Miss Ethel Hurlbatt, M. A., principal of Royal Victoria College of McGill University, Montreal, was especially sent as a fraternal delegate to the conference and extended to all members of the Women's University Club, the Smith College Club, and the Bryn Mawr Club, the courtesies and privileges of the Women's University Club of Montreal. Resolutions endorsing the purpose of the Conference in Washington and urging the participation of the United States in the permanent court for international justice and favoring an association of nations as offering the only hope of permanent peace were drafted by President Thomas and Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, of Smith College, and passed unanimously. These resolutions were sent to Dean Comstock, president of the Association, to be handed to President Harding in person with the

request that a delegate from the Association be allowed to be present at all open deliberations in view of the importance of this, the largest Association of university women in the world. Representatives from the various nations spoke to the delegates at dinner on the subject of the Washington Conference and Dean Gildersleeve, of Barnard, presiding, suggested what it would mean toward the promotion of international friendship if only the equivalent of the cost of one battleship should be given to the International Relations Committee of the Association, to be used for the wider exchange of university students and professors.

At luncheon President Thomas presided, introducing Louise Brownell Saunders, '93; Alys Russell, '90; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Caroline McCormick Slade, ex-'96, all of whom gave most spirited addresses. Besides a session for reports from the branches, an afternoon was devoted to hearing speeches on various educational problems of the day. Miss Salmon, of Vassar, spoke of the college curriculum; Miss Rogers, of Goucher, on the great value of psychological tests to determine the best student minds and, finally, Professor Dallas Lore Sharpe, of Boston University, on the importance of the public school in our national life.

The conference, most ably directed by its chairman, Mrs. William Morton Wheeler, of Wellesley, was an inspiration to all, and alumnae not as yet interested in this great American Association of University Women would do well to consider carefully its aim—to open the doors of education to all women throughout the world, and affiliate themselves as soon as possible.

**November
Lectures**

Mrs. Chapman Catt's lectures (delivered for the Anna Howard Shaw Chair of Politics) were of great interest to the students and attracted a number of the local neighbors as well as friends from Philadelphia. The first one on "Politics and the Citizen," which began with a generous tribute to the memory of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, defined the sphere of politics as present history, and the duty of each man and woman to help in making it. The second lecture explained concretely and with many amusing illustrations "How Politics Function," while the third one told of "Political Parties, Their Strength and Weakness." The fourth one on "International Politics" was a masterly résumé of the world's history, with maps to illustrate the conquest of five-sixths of the world's surface by the white races, only one-third of its inhabitants. The Americas, Australia and Africa, with the exception of two small districts, are now under white control, and finally Asia is practically governed by the whites, with the exception of Japan and parts of China. Here we have the problems to be solved at Washington—Japan has been imitating the white races, and can we expect her to disgorge the land she has seized until the Christian thieves share in the disgorging?

Of the other lectures that have been given, two by Mr. Seeböhm Rowntree on the "Problems of Industrial Unrest," have been deeply interesting and impressive. One by Mr. Fullerton Waldo, musical critic on the staff of the *Public Ledger*, gave a graphic and terrible account of the conditions under which the students of Central Europe are maintaining their intellec-

tual ideals. Insufficiently clothed, badly housed and almost starved, they still struggle for an education, and still care for books and art and things of the mind.

The first of Mr. Surette's lecture recitals was held toward the end of November, when a number of outsiders bought tickets for the Bach evening, and were much interested in the historical sketch of Bach and the descriptive analysis of his works. They much appreciated Mr. Horace Alwyne's brilliant rendering of the Chromatic Fantasie and Fugue, and also his playing of the Sonata in F minor accompanied by Mr. Thaddeus Rich on the violin. The following day Mr. Surette gave a public lecture, with illustrations, on "Music as a Medium of Expression," and his subsequent lectures will be on four eminent composers.

Visitors

Many visitors of interest have been to see the College, as always happens, and among the educational and literary ones was a simple little person, the British "War Mother" who came to lay a British wreath on the grave of the unknown American soldier at Arlington. She was very unself-conscious and direct, and seemed to enjoy the sight of so many happy young people, and the absence of gloomy memories.

With the help of the three young British officers, who were in attendance on her, she planted a tree for President Thomas near Pembroke-West, and uttered a simple little wish that the tree might flourish and that there would always be friendly feeling between the two countries.

Alumnae Council at Chicago, Nov. 10-12

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

Present :

Executive Board

Louise Congdon Francis, '00.
Leila Houghteling, '11.
Anne H. Todd, '02.
Bertha S. Ehlers, '09.

Executive Secretary

Margaret G. Blaine, '13.

Alumnae Directors

Frances Fincke Hand, '07.
Margaret Ayer Barnes, '07.

Chairmen or Representatives of

Standing Committees

Eleanor Fleisher Riesman, '03—
Academic Committee.
Martha G. Thomas, '89,—Finance
Committee.
Lucy M. Donnelly, '93—Scholar-
ships and Loan Fund Committee.
Caroline M. Chadwick-Collins, '05
—Publicity Committee.
Leila Houghteling, '05—Committee
on Health and Physical Educa-
tion.

District Councillors

Mary Richardson Walcott, '06, Dis-
trict No. 1.
Emma Guffey Miller, '99, District
No. 2.
Natalie McFaden Blanton, '17, Dis-
trict No. 3.
Alice P. Gannett, '98, District No. 4.
Ruth Furness Porter, '96, District
No. 5.
Emily Westwood Lewis, graduate,
District No. 6.
Harriet Bradford, '15, District No.
7.

Representatives of the Class of 1921

Marynia Foot.
Winifred Worcester.

Councillor at Large

Anna B. Lawther, '97.

THURSDAY—November 10th 11.20
A. M. (Morning Session)

I. COUNCIL BUSINESS

- (a) M. S. C. That Bertha S. Ehlers act as secretary for this Council meeting.
- (b) M. S. C. That the sessions of this Council meeting be open sessions.
- (c) M. S. C. That the president of the Alumnae Association act as chairman for this meeting.
- (d) After discussion and the defeat of a contrary motion. M. S. C. That the recording secretary of the Alumnae Association act as secretary of the Alumnae Council.
- (e) M. S. C. That the two members of the class of 1921 be voting members of this Council at this meeting.
M. S. C. That the Senior class be asked annually to elect two members of the class to the Alumnae Council for the following year.
- (f) M. S. C. That all the alumnae directors of the College elected by the Alumnae Association be voting members of the Council.

II. WHAT IS THE FUNCTION OF THE ALUMNAE DIRECTORS AND WHAT IS THEIR RELATION TO THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION ?

- (a) After extended discussion during which the importance of regular attendance at the meetings of the Board of Directors on the part of the Alumnae Directors was emphasized.

M. S. C. That it be regarded as the sense of this meeting that when an alumnae director finds that she will be unable to fulfil her duties for six months or longer, she request the Executive Board to appoint a substitute director for that time.

- (b) After extended discussion in which the opinions were emphasized that the alumnae directors are representatives of the Alumnae Association but owe their first responsibilities to the Directors of the College; that it is the business of the Alumnae Directors to voice the opinions of the Alumnae Association but the privilege of the Board of Directors to decide what an alumnae director may report back to the Association; that the annual report of the alumnae directors to the Alumnae Association should be made more vivid, interesting and complete; that the Alumnae should use to a greater extent than they have the Alumnae Directors as their channel of communication to the Board of Directors of the College.

M. S. C. That it is the sense of this meeting that the elected Alumnae Directors are the official representatives of the Association to the Board of Directors.

M. S. C. That it is the sense of this meeting that information and recommendations from an alumna or group of alumnae shall be presented to the Executive Board for transmission to the elected Alumnae Directors.

M. S. C. That it is the sense of this meeting that the elected Alumnae Directors consider it a part of their function to keep the Alumnae Association informed wherever possible through their Executive Board on matters of interest occurring at meetings of the Board of Directors.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON— 3.00 P. M.

I. PROPOSED REVISION OF BY-LAWS

The By-Laws prepared by the Committee on Reorganization were discussed in detail and were approved by the Council, to be recommended in the following form to the Alumnae Association at its annual meeting.

NOTE—The Council decided to postpone decision on the proposed Committees on the Beauty of the College and the Architecture of the College until the subject could be studied with President Thomas.

NOTE—The proposed Committee on Social Work was discussed on Friday morning, and after extended discus-

sion in which were emphasized the opinions,

(a) That the work of a Sub-Committee on the Inter-collegiate College Settlement Association was of interest only to a special group of students and not to the Association as a whole, and

(b) That the subject of the Summer School is too important to be the business of a sub-committee working jointly with a Committee on the I. C. S. A.

M. S. C. That it is the sense of this meeting that there shall be no Standing Committee of the Alumnae Association on Social Work (interpreted to include the I. C. S. A.).

NOTE—Under the discussion of district councillors.

M. S. C. That the nominations of district councillors shall be made by the Executive Board, also

M. S. C. That any ten alumnae of a district may nominate a councillor for that district and this nomination shall be placed by the Executive Board upon the ballot for Alumnae Councillor, also

M. S. C. That the details of conducting the election of District Councillors be left to the Alumnae Office.

the Finance Committee, made a statement on the history and work of that Committee as follows:

The Finance Committee up to the present time has only collected money without considering the expenditure or the preparation of a budget. At first not even the expenses of class collections were taken out of the money collected. During the \$2,000,000 Campaign the work of the Class Collectors was held in abeyance because that campaign was conducted primarily on a district basis. Since the completion of that endowment campaign the Finance Committee has felt that all the proceeds of class collections should no longer be given to endowment, but must be used at least in part to keep the alumnae organization alive, to develop and enlarge it. Therefore, when the Reorganization Committee planned the budget for this year it was considered wise to keep, if necessary, all of this year's class collections for the necessary expenses of developing the alumnae organization. The fact was recognized that this year's class collections would naturally be smaller than usual because pledges to the Endowment Fund are still being paid off. The important immediate question is, how we shall complete this year, and the larger question, how shall we finance the Alumnae Association in the future.

A general discussion followed in which the opinion was expressed that the special appeal sent out in January with the due bills probably stood in the way of larger class collections this year and that a uniform appeal through one channel only—class collections—would have

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH

9.55 A. M.

I. BUDGET.

Martha G. Thomas, Chairman of

been more successful and would be better in the future?

The Chair asked an expression of opinion from the Council as to whether it approved the sort of budget which we have assumed this year.

M. S. C. That it is the sense of the meeting that the Council approve such a budget as that assumed this year.

M. S. C. That in view of the fact that this plan for the Alumnae Association is considered an experiment for this year—the Council requested the Finance Committee to draw up a plan for meeting the expenses, and the Council went on record as endorsing any plan made by the Finance Committee.

III. SUPPORT OF COLLEGE PUBLICITY.

Caroline Morrow Chadwick-Collins made a statement outlining the present plan under which the College publicity is conducted by the Alumnae Association at the cost of \$100 a month, borne entirely by the Alumnae Association. On this scale, Mrs. Collins explained, the work is limited entirely to press publicity. Whether we continue to carry on the publicity on this limited plan or whether we extend it to a more adequate form, the immediate question is, "Shall we go to the College for a grant of money?"

After discussion:

M. S. C. That in view of the fact that the Alumnae Association has successfully carried on the College publicity during the past year,

the Council request the directors of the College for an appropriation of \$2500 to the Alumnae Association for the support of College publicity during the coming year.

III. QUESTION OF STUDENTS' BUILDING FUND.

The question of the Students' Building was discussed. The opinion was expressed that the undergraduate body could raise the necessary \$300,000 during a summer vacation, if properly organized. It was agreed that the organization must come from the alumnae.

M. S. C. That it is the sense of this Council that the next building built at Bryn Mawr shall be a Students' Building.

M. S. C. That, since the Council feels that the Alumnae have a moral obligation to the Undergraduates to help them get a Students' Building, the Council recommends that the Chair appoint a committee of five to consider the matter of the Students' Building.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON—
3.00 P. M.

I. REPORT BY EACH OF THE SEVEN DISTRICT COUNCILLORS ON HER LOCAL ORGANIZATION.

Reports were made by:

	DISTRICT
Mary Richardson Walcott for . . .	1
Emma Guffey Miller for	2
Natalie McFaden Blanton for . . .	3
Alice P. Gannett for	4

Ruth Furness Porter for	5
Emily Westwood Lewis for	6
Harriet Bradford for	7

The work of the Councillors up to the present time has consisted of preliminary work of organization and membership, organization of committees and collections of funds for scholarships and under special committees for Summer School scholarships. The Councillors brought with them, in a number of cases, expressions of opinion or suggestions for topics of discussion for the Council from the Alumnae of the various districts. The difficulty of the Southern District and the districts west of Chicago in their scattered membership, was explained by the Councillors, and the fact that under these circumstances it is not only more difficult to collect funds because there are fewer members in the districts, but it is in many cases almost impossible to arrange for raising funds through special features.

II. EXPLANATION OF NEW LOCAL ORGANIZATION OF ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION.

The plan for local organization, as it has been developed in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, was described by Margaret Blaine and outlines of this organization were distributed.

M. S. C. That the Council approve the plan for local organization as outlined—any additional details to be worked out later.

M. S. C. That each district decide on its own method for financing itself during the coming year.

III. DISCUSSION OF SUPPORT OF ACADEMIC SCHOLARSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

Lucy M. Donnelly, chairman of the Scholarships Committee, described the urgent need for scholarships, stating that the College was becoming more and more limited to wealthy students, prepared in special Eastern preparatory schools, and to poor students living in Philadelphia and the immediate vicinity of the College. The present plan of the Scholarships Committee is for the raising, by each district, if possible, of a succession of scholarships which will take care of a student not only in her Freshman year, but through the succeeding years of College. This plan will require the raising the first year of \$500; the second of \$800; the third of \$1100; and the fourth and all succeeding years of \$1400. It is hoped that a district which has raised its scholarship money and has no scholar to send in any particular year, will be willing to transfer that year's fund to another district.

In this connection the Chair reported that the Finance Committee of the Summer School believes that the Summer School scholarships should be collected by local Summer School Committees, not by district units of the Alumnae Association.

The formal business of the Council having been completed, discussion was held concerning a possible expression of opinion from the Alumnae to the Directors' Committee on the new president.

M. S. C. That the sense of this meeting be regarded as favoring a woman for

president and that this expression of opinion be sent to the Directors' Committee on the new president.

SATURDAY—NOVEMBER 12TH

At the University School for Girls.

A group of school principals and teachers, and the members of the Council and other alumnae of Bryn Mawr College, met to discuss the subject of entrance examinations and to exchange opinions on that subject. Eloise Tremaine, '04, principal of the Ferry Hall School, presided. Dean Smith described the impressions and the period of adjustment which confront the entering student. Mr. Perry Smith, principal of the North Shore Country Day School; Miss Hare, of the University School for Girls, and representatives of other Chicago schools spoke definitely on the subject of the entrance examinations; and Miss Donnelly and Mrs. Riesman spoke on behalf of the College and the Academic Committee.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

At the Chicago College Club.

The afternoon meeting was held in the interests of the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry. At this meeting Hilda Smith told the history of the Summer School of 1921. Miss Ernestine Friedmann, Executive Secretary of the Summer School, spoke of the relation of the Summer School to industry and workers' education. The publicity of the Alumnae Association as handled by the Publicity Committee of the Summer School was described by Caroline Chadwick-Colins, chairman of the Committee.

After the general meeting the District Councillors met in conference

with Miss Friedmann and Hilda Smith. At this meeting it was

M. S. C. That the alumnae councillors approve the proposed plan for the Summer School for Women Workers in Industry to be held at Bryn Mawr College next summer.

PROPOSED BY-LAWS OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

ARTICLE I

MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. Any person who has received a degree from Bryn Mawr College is entitled to full membership in the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College, and to all privileges pertaining to such membership.

SEC. 2. Any former student of the College who has not received a degree may become an Associate Member of the Alumnae Association upon approval by the Executive Board. If she entered by matriculation, at least four academic years must have elapsed since the date of her entrance. A return to the College for undergraduate work shall terminate an Associate Membership and render the student ineligible for re-election during the period of this new attendance at the College.

Associate Members are entitled to all the rights and privileges of full membership, except that of serving on the Executive Board.

ARTICLE II

DUES

SECTION 1. The annual dues for each member of the Association shall be \$2.

SEC. 2. The dues for each member that enters the Association in June shall be \$1 for the part year from June to the following February, payable to the Treasurer on graduation from the College.

SEC. 3. Any member of the Association may become a Life Member of the Association at any time upon payment of \$50.

SEC. 4. The names of members who fail to pay the annual dues for four successive years shall be stricken from the membership list. The Executive Board may, at its discretion, remit the dues of any member *sub silentio*.

ARTICLE III

MEETINGS

SECTION 1. There shall be each year one regular meeting of the Association. This meeting shall be held at Bryn Mawr College, on a date to be fixed annually by the Executive Board.

SEC. 2. At least two weeks before the annual meeting, notice of the date and of the business to be brought before the meeting shall be sent to each member of the Alumnae Association. If it should be necessary to bring before the meeting business of which no previous notice could be given, action may be taken upon such business only by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the meeting.

SEC. 3. Special meetings of the Association may be called at any time by the Corresponding Secretary, at the request of the President, of the Alumnae Council, or of twenty-five members of the Association, provided the notice of the meeting and of the business to be brought before it be sent to each member of the Association. At special meetings called on less than two weeks' notice, action may be taken only by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

SEC. 4. Fifty members of the Association shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 5. The Council, the Executive Board, the Alumnae Directors and all committees shall report to the Association at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE IV

ELECTIONS

SECTION 1. Elections for officers of the Association and for members of elected committees shall be held before the regular annual meeting of the Association, and the results of the elections shall be announced at that meeting; in every case, the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected. No ballot shall be valid that is not returned in a sealed envelope marked "Ballot."

ARTICLE V

OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer.

SEC. 2. The management of the affairs of the Association in the interim of its meetings shall be vested in an Executive Board, composed of the officers of the Association.

SEC. 3. The officers of the Association shall be nominated by the Nominating Committee, and elected by ballot of the whole Association. They shall hold office for two years or until others are elected in their places. The Executive Board shall have power to fill any vacancy in its own body for an unexpired term.

SEC. 4. The duties of the officers of the Association shall be those that usually pertain to such offices. The President shall be *ex-officio* a member of all committees. In the absence of the President the Executive Board shall appoint one of its number or the Executive Secretary to represent her.

ARTICLE VI

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The Executive Board shall appoint an Executive Secretary, whose duties and salary shall be fixed by the Board.

ARTICLE VII

ALUMNAE DIRECTORS

As provided by regulation of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College.

SECTION 1. The Alumnae members of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College shall be elected by ballot of the Alumnae Association, as hereinafter provided, for nomination to the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College.

SEC. 2. Every Bachelor of Arts, or Doctor of Philosophy of Bryn Mawr College shall be qualified to vote for Alumnae Directors, provided that at least five years shall have elapsed since the Bachelor's degree was conferred upon her, and provided that she shall have paid her dues up to and including the current year.

SEC. 3. The elections for the nomination of an Alumnae Director shall be held each year on the last Thursday in May. No ballot shall be valid that is not signed and returned in a sealed envelope marked "Ballot." The alumna receiving the highest number of votes shall be nominated to the Trustees for the office of Alumnae Director. At any election where there is one vacancy or more to be filled, the alumna receiving the highest number of votes shall

be nominated to the Trustees for the regular term of five years, the alumna receiving the second highest number of votes for the longest unexpired term for which there is a vacancy, and so on.

SEC. 4. (a) The Alumnae Directors shall be nominated as follows: The Executive Board of the Alumnae shall make at least three times as many nominations as there are vacancies among the Alumnae Directors. It may at its discretion include in such nominations names proposed in writing by any twenty-five members of the Alumnae Association qualified to vote for Alumnae Directors.

(b) Every Bachelor of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy of Bryn Mawr College shall be eligible for the office of Alumnae Director, provided that at least five years shall have elapsed since the Bachelor's degree was conferred upon her, and provided that she is not, at the time of nomination or during her term of office, a member, or the wife of a member of the staff of Bryn Mawr College, or a member of the staff of any other college.

(c) An Alumnae Director shall serve for five years or so much thereof as she may continue to be eligible. Whenever a vacancy shall occur among the Alumnae Directors, a nomination for such vacancy shall be made by the Executive Board of the Alumnae Association to the Trustees. An Alumnae Director so nominated shall hold office until her successor has been voted for at the next regular election for Alumnae Director and duly elected by the Trustees. An alumna who has served a regular term of five years shall be ineligible for re-election for one year.

(d) In case by reason of a tie it shall be uncertain which alumna has received the nomination of the Alumnae Association for the office of Alumnae Director, the Executive Board of the Alumnae Association shall nominate to the Trustees one of the candidates receiving an equal number of votes.

SEC. 5. The Alumnae Directors shall perform such duties as are prescribed by the laws of the Trustees and Directors of Bryn Mawr College.

ARTICLE VIII

ALUMNAE COUNCIL.

SECTION 1. There shall be an Alumnae

Council, the object of which shall be to coordinate and direct all Alumnae activities.

SEC. 2. This Council shall be constituted as follows:

The Executive Board and the Executive Secretary of the Alumnae Association.

The Chairman of the Academic Committee, of the Finance Committee, of the Publicity Committee, of the Committee on Scholarships and of the Committee on Health and Physical Education.

The Alumnae Directors.

One delegate-at-large, appointed for each Council meeting by the Executive Board.

One delegate from each Council District.

The Chairman of Class Collectors to be elected by the class collectors.

Two members of the class last graduated, to be elected by their class.

SEC. 3. (a) The District Councillors shall hold office for three years and shall be ineligible for one year succeeding the close of their term. In case anyone of them is unable to attend a meeting of the Alumnae Council, an alternate shall be appointed to take her place.

(b) The nominations of District Councillors shall be made by the Executive Board and the details of conducting the elections shall be left to the Alumnae Office.

(c) Any ten alumnae of a district may nominate a candidate for Alumnae Councillor and her name shall be placed on the ballot by the Executive Committee.

(d) In 1922, the Executive Board shall by adjustment arrange that the terms of office of District Councillors do not all expire at the same time.

SEC. 4. The President of the Alumnae Association shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Alumnae Council. The Recording Secretary of the Alumnae Association shall be the Secretary of the Council.

SEC. 5. The Alumnae Council shall meet at least twice annually—one of these meetings to be held away from Bryn Mawr.

ARTICLE IX

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

SECTION 1. There shall be regional districts, defined by the Executive Board. Each district shall include all members of the Association within its geographical limits.

SEC. 2. Each district shall be represented by one delegate on the Alumnae Council.

ARTICLE X

COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. The Standing Committees of the Association shall be as follows:

Academic Committee.

Finance Committee.

Scholarships Committee.

Committee on Health and Physical Education.

Committee on Publicity.

Committee on Athletic Contests.

Nominating Committee.

Committee on the Beauty and Architecture of the College.

SEC. 2. The Executive Board shall provide that the terms of office of members of any one committee do not coincide. No member of a committee shall be eligible for re-election or reappointment until one year has elapsed after the expiration of her term of office, ~~except that this provision does not apply to the Academic Committee or the Committee on the Beauty and Architecture of the College.~~ The Executive Board shall have power to fill any vacancy in committees, each appointment to hold until the next regular election.

SEC. 3. (a) The Academic Committee shall consist of five members, appointed by the Executive Board. The members of the Committee shall hold office for two years or until others are appointed in their places, and no member shall serve for more than two consecutive terms.

(b) The Academic Committee shall hold at least one meeting each academic year to confer with the President of Bryn Mawr College on matters of academic interest connected with the College. It shall arrange meetings to confer with the committees from the Undergraduates Association and the Graduate Club at Bryn Mawr College on matters of academic interest ~~to the three Associations.~~

SEC. 4. (a) The Finance Committee shall consist of seven members, four of whom shall be appointed by the Executive Board. They shall hold office for four years or until others are appointed in their places. The other three members of this Committee shall be the Treasurer of the Alumnae Association, the Chairman of the Scholarships Committee, and the Chairman of the Class Collectors.

(b) The Finance Committee shall pre-

pare a budget, which shall be submitted to the annual meeting for ratification by the Association. It may, with the approval of the Council, indicate purposes for which money shall be raised by the Alumnae Association. It shall devise ways and means, and take charge of collecting money for such purposes. When necessary, it shall prepare, subject to approval of the Alumnae Association, the necessary agreements for the transfer of gifts from the Alumnae Association. All collections from the Association shall be subject to its supervision.

SEC. 5. (a) The Scholarships Committee shall consist of five members, appointed by the Executive Board. They shall each hold office for five years or until others are appointed in their places.

(b) The Scholarships Committee shall direct all matters pertaining to scholarships given by the Alumnae and shall, after conference with the proper College authorities, nominate all candidates for such scholarships. It shall also investigate the need for new scholarships, and stimulate interest in raising them throughout the districts. It shall also direct all disbursements from the Students' Loan Fund.

SEC. 6. (a) The Committee on Health and Physical Education shall consist of five members, appointed by the Executive Board. They shall hold office for four years or until others are appointed in their places.

(b) The Committee on Health and Physical Education shall hold at least one meeting each academic year to confer with the President of Bryn Mawr College, with the Health Department and with the Department of Physical Education.

SEC. 7. (a) The Committee on Publicity shall consist of three members, appointed by the Executive Board, to hold office for three years or until others are appointed in their places. The Executive Secretary shall be *ex-officio* a member of this Committee.

(b) The Committee on Publicity shall collect and distribute information about the College among the Alumnae, schools, and general public.

SEC. 8. (a) The Committee on Athletic Contests shall consist of five members, appointed by the Executive Board, to hold

office for five years or until others are appointed in their places.

(b) The Committee on Athletic Contests shall try to stimulate interest in athletics among the members of the Alumnae Association and shall take official charge of all contests that are participated in by both Alumnae and Undergraduates.

SEC. 9. (a) The Nominating Committee shall consist of five members, appointed biennially by the Executive Board, and shall hold office for four years or until others are appointed in their places.

(b) The Nominating Committee shall biennially prepare a ballot presenting alternate nominations for the officers of the Association and shall file it with the Recording Secretary by December 1st preceding the annual meeting.

SEC. 10. The Committee on the Beauty and Architecture of the College shall consist of five members, appointed by the Executive Board from nominations submitted by the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College, and shall hold office for one year or until others are appointed in their places. (See Section 2.)

ARTICLE XI

CLASS COLLECTIONS

SECTION 1. A Class Collector shall be appointed by each class, by the holders of the degree of Master of Arts, and by the holders of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, to hold office until others are appointed in their places.

SEC. 2. The Class Collectors shall, under supervision of the Finance Committee, collect funds from their respective classes. They shall elect annually from among their number a Chairman, who shall be a member of the Finance Committee.

ARTICLE XII

RULES OF ORDER

The rules of parliamentary practice, as set forth in Roberts' "Rules of Order," shall govern the proceedings of this Association in so far as they are not inconsistent with any provision of its Charter or By-Laws.

ARTICLE XIII

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS

These By-Laws may be amended or new

ones framed by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting of the Association, provided that due notice of proposed amendment and additions has been sent in writing to the members at least two weeks previous to the regular meeting of the Association.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Editor wishes to state that owing to her absence in Europe the last part of President Thomas' speech at the alumnae supper was by mistake printed in the July BULLETIN from stenographic notes without President Thomas having an opportunity to correct it. As a matter of record, the Editor wishes to make the above announcement.

NOTICE

All alumnae please notice that any answers sent in response to the advertisement of Guilsborough Hall, England, should be addressed to Mrs. Irene Osgood at Guilsborough Hall instead of to Miss Dorothy de F. Ward.

LOST ALUMNAE

Please send at once to the Alumnae Office the correct address of any alumna listed below. The Executive Secretary has tried to learn of their whereabouts, but as yet unsuccessfully and is obliged because of this to hold up all BULLETINS and other announcements belonging to them.

Alice C. Albertson, '02; Josephine C. Brown, '13; Julia Conkin, '20; Heloise Carroll, '17; Zoyla Wuppermann Cook, '03; Helen Prentiss Dunn, '09; Elizabeth Bracc Gilchrist, '20; Adeline Walters Guilloux, '06; Helen Brand Hall, '03; Elizabeth F. Hutchin; James Marion Israel, '18; Leonora Gibb Jones, '01; Esther Johnson, '17; Mary Alden Lane, '12; Marie Chandler Loyles, '18; Gertrude E. Malone, Elizabeth Marble, Marguerite Willcox, Ph. D.; Mary Mary Mendinhal Mullin, '06; Elsie Wallace Moore, '07; Helen Greeley Russell, '08; Clarissa Brockstedt Sommers, '13; Ethel Bacon Smith, '03; Eugenie Douchian Gamgochian.

A Royal Welcome

By ELEANOR FLEISHER RIESMAN, '03

EVERY one who reads the foregoing minutes of the Council meeting will doubtless be impressed with the quantity and quality of the work done; but no one who was not there can possibly realize how much was accomplished of which the minutes give no hint. Chicago welcomed the Council with a spirit of such joyous eagerness that no account that did not teem with an almost sophomoric profusion of adjectives could quite do justice to the hospitality of the Chicago alumnae. The stimulating atmosphere enveloped us all from the moment of our arrival, so that we settled down to our work with a sense of being as it were on our toes. Our hostesses' plans, all perfected in advance, for our comfort and entertainment—leaving us free of all thought for the day or the morrow; the program, worked out with such care, and so ably handled by our president that all meetings were completed on time yet without sense of hurry, the quiet beauty of the room which Margaret Ayer Barnes, '07, had arranged for our meetings, all these things had a share in the success of the Council. But what counted most was the intangible spiritual reaction of each on all, the sense of power and solidarity that sprang from the coming together at a point far removed from the College, of delegates from many places, lovers all of Bryn Mawr, bent on putting their best efforts at her service.

Each day was crowded with pleas-

ant happenings. After the morning meetings each anxious hostess counted her allotted guests and carried them off to lunch in various interesting places. On Thursday, Nathalie Fairbanks Bell, '05; Grace Douglass Johnston, '02; Grace Crowder, '03; Laura Delano Houghteling, '14; Mrs. Frank Storm, ex-'21, took us to lunch parties at which we met Chicago friends who were not of the Council. On Friday Susan Follansbee Hibbard, '97; Eunice Follansbee Hale, '03; Caroline Daniels Moore, '01; Eleanor Donnelley, '21, and Alta Stevens Cameron, '09, had charming intimate luncheons. At the close of the afternoon sessions Margaret Barnes entertained us and other guests at tea. Then, as if by magic, automobiles appeared to take us away to rest and dress for dinner. On Thursday evening we had a delightful dinner party at the home of Ruth Furness Porter, '96, and on Friday, at the home of Margaret Barnes.

For Saturday morning a meeting had been arranged with the principals and teachers of many Chicago schools. There was a good deal of animated discussion concerning entrance examinations which ought to prove helpful in the future consideration of this burning question.

Eloise Tremain, '04, principal of the Ferry Hall School, presided.

From this meeting we went to a large and enthusiastic gathering of the Chicago Bryn Mawr Club, whose guests we were at luncheon. Ninety-

five Bryn Mawrtyrs were present, including alumnae from Madison, from Milwaukee and from Minneapolis. Here Louise Congdon Francis, '00, told briefly of the new organization of the Alumnae Association, and Lucy M. Donnelly, '93, and Anne Todd, '02, spoke of the great need for more scholarships.

The afternoon meeting was devoted to a discussion of the Summer School for Women Workers in Industry. Its history and problems were presented from varying angles by Hilda W. Smith, '10; Leila Houghteling, '11; Caroline Morrow Chadwick-Collins,

'05, and Miss Ernestine Friedman, executive secretary of the School.

A final delightful function, a Sunday afternoon tea at Leila Houghteling's to meet the parents of undergraduates and prospective students, gave us all an opportunity for leave takings and for summarizing our impressions. While a great deal of work was accomplished at the meetings we had no sense of weariness or of strain and we parted at the end of our three-day-long deliberations with the thrill of something accomplished, and with the hope of still greater usefulness for the Council in the future.

Week-Ends at Bryn Mawr

THE question of absence at week-ends during the twenty-seven weeks of the College year, has been much discussed by the faculty and the students during last year and the first seven weeks of this year. It is hoped that a settlement has now been reached which will be satisfactory to everyone.

At the close of the last College year the Undergraduate Association decided that it wished to try the experiment of regulating excessive absences at week-ends by public opinion and by the influence of the leading members of the student body. Unfortunately, through a misunderstanding, the president and faculty did not know that this was the desire of the students, and during the summer, students who had taken more week-end absences than the average and members of the incoming class were admitted to the College only on the understanding that they should conform to the practice of the majority. This action has now been rescinded and no regulation is imposed for the present, in order to give the undergraduates the opportunity that they wished to try the effect of no regulation after the full discussion that has taken place.

Another subject that has been very much discussed has been whether residence at the College during Saturdays and Sundays when there is no formal class work is or is not an important factor in a residence College like Bryn Mawr and whether the faculty's concern with education ends with the hours of formal teaching and the setting of examinations and quizzes, in other words, whether the question of more or less continuous residence during the College year is entirely a matter of personal conduct and so under the students' jurisdiction or whether as an educational factor of importance it is a matter for which the faculty is in the last analysis responsible.

Action on these two mooted questions has been taken as follows:

At a meeting of the faculty held November 16, 1921, the faculty took the following action unanimously:

"It is the sense of the faculty that the whole problem of week-ends is so important in its educational bearing that it is essentially a matter in which the faculty has responsibilities. The faculty is concerned in the disposition which the

students make of their free time only in so far as it affects their attitude towards their College work. It is the judgment of the faculty that continuous residence is an important factor in the educational system of Bryn Mawr College.

The faculty, therefore, adopts the following resolutions:

1. In so far as the use of week-ends is important in its educational aspect it is essentially a matter for which the faculty is continuously responsible.

2. The faculty approves of the recommendation of the president and dean of the College that in view of the vote of the Undergraduate Association (May, 1921) regulation of week-ends be reconsidered.

3. The faculty, having noticed the tendency towards an abuse of week-ends, welcomes the above recognition by the students of the value of continuous residence. Inasmuch as effective control of this tendency by the students themselves would be of more real advantage to the College than any regulation by authority, the faculty is prepared to leave the whole matter in the hands of the students, either for direct regulation through any of their recognized agencies or for indirect control by building up a sufficiently strong and intelligent public opinion on the question. The faculty therefore undertakes that for the present there shall be no regulation, direct or indirect, initiated by the faculty or any of its officers and that all regulations recently promulgated shall be at once withdrawn.

4. The faculty stipulates, however, that in order to provide data for a correct understanding of the effect of over-night absences on academic work a special record shall be kept of all over-night absences (not only at the week-ends), by the students, if they so elect, otherwise in such a way as may be arranged by the faculty. In either

case the record shall be accepted as official, not subject to challenge on the score of correctness. Copies of each month's record shall be furnished to the dean of the College for the faculty, and to the secretary of the senate.

5. This action of the faculty is without prejudice to the rights of the senate.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the trustees of Bryn Mawr College, held November 18, 1921, the Board of Directors unanimously approved the above action and placed it on its minutes. The Board of Directors also unanimously approved of the recommendation of the president and dean of the College that they should be authorized to present the above resolutions of the faculty to the Executive Board of the Students' Association for Self-Government as their reply to the question asked them by the Self-Government Board whether or not in their opinion absence over week-ends was a matter of personal conduct and therefore under its jurisdiction or whether it was an educational matter for which the faculty was responsible.

It is thought that the effect of these resolutions will be to put the matter of absence at week-ends where it was last year, that is without faculty regulation; but it is hoped that as a result of the discussion the students will realize as they have never done before the educational value of a residence College and that there may in the future be no necessity for regulation.

In view of the resolution of the faculty adopted at their meeting on November 16, 1921, and in as much as they are prepared to leave the matter of week-ends in the hands of the students the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"That the Students Association for Self-Government be the recognized agency for dealing with the matter and that a special record be kept of all over-night absences for the faculty."

CAMPUS NOTES

Anyone who saw the English team play must feel proud of the defense of Bryn Mawr against an obviously invincible group. Weakened by the absence of some of the players that made last year such a notable hockey season, Varsity fought every inch, from changing the usual brown skirts to bloomers so the English might not have an advantage in skirtlessness—and perhaps, too, with an eye to the gayety of scarlet and light blue on the green field—to massing in defense at the goal. But the English ran as no one here dreams of running, they turned and dodged and passed and caught quickly and cleverly, and, above all, they seemed to lift the ball over the heads of their opponents into the goal. A crowd of 500 cheered wildly, regretting the score of 18-0, but enjoying the fight.

Indeed, we wonder whether dinner at Pembroke and the sight of the red Chinese lanterns given by the Sophomores in the cloisters on Lantern Night, which was the glimpse of college life offered to the English team, in any way rewarded them for the excitement that they gave us in that famous game!

Meanwhile the intercollegiate movement for peace continued. Margaret Speer and Elizabeth Vincent brought back from Vassar four resolutions indicating the feeling of the colleges.

On November 8th, a mass meeting in the gymnasium at Bryn Mawr, consisting of the students, the faculty, the staff, and employees, who were of so united a mind that discussion was unnecessary, passed the following resolutions:

1. That we, the faculty, students, staff, and employees of Bryn Mawr College, do hereby call upon the United States representatives at the Conference at Washington some immediate action toward the limitation of armaments, and toward the adjustment of those questions in the Far East which are regarded as possible causes of conflict in the future, and be it

2. *Resolved*, That we ask our representatives that the United States should lead the way in the formation and application of international policies based on generosity as well as on justice, and be it further

3. *Resolved*, That the control of world peace be put in the hands of an interna-

tional court of justice, or of an association of nations, and that the steps taken toward procuring of all the aforementioned ends be made public immediately, together with the reasons for such steps.

On November 10th, Elizabeth Vincent went down to Washington, and a reward for being "firm with the secretary" actually presented the resolutions to the President in person. He seemed somewhat surprised, she said, but pleased. She also gave a copy to Secretary of State Hughes.

Moved by a similar desire to reconstruct rather than amuse themselves, the Sophomores have asked those who were going to send them flowers on the event of Sophomore play on November 19th, to give the money instead to the Students' Friendship Fund for the support of the penniless students of Europe. In addition, the Sophomores are introducing an innovation in having two short plays, "Androcles and the Lion" and Maeterlinck's "L'Interieure." Innovations, indeed, seem quite the thing in the dramatic world, for the Junior play on November 4th—a combination of banner show and Junior-Senior supper play for the purpose of condensing college activities—was Russian and gloomy, not quite the usual Bryn Mawr selection. "He, the One Who Gets Slapped," by Leonid Andreyev, is a play laid in a circus where the educated fall to the level of the sordid and the sordid are crushed by the decadent. Haroldine Humphreys as He, the Educated, was acclaimed with great enthusiasm for her intense rendering of a difficult rôle, and, as a whole she was well supported by a cast including a bareback rider, a fallen society woman who tames lions and tries unsuccessfully to tame men, an indignant acrobat, a sentimental clown, a gruff circus manager, and an obese French aristocrat with spiderlike eyes. In this company, for a brief time He finds kindness and love, but in the end fate forces him to poison himself and the girl and the Baron to blow out his brains. This symbolic sketch of life appealed to the imagination of the audience, who seemed to approve of the novelty. Perhaps we may yet come to giving a Russian play unexpurgated and unanglicized!

ALUMNAE NOTES

1901

Class Editor, Beatrice McGeorge, Cedar Hill, Cynwyd, Pa.

Katharine Lord has gone to England for four months to visit schools and observe methods of teaching.

Mary Allis is traveling in Europe, and will not return to this country until the spring.

Bertha M. Laws marched in the armistice parade in Washington, in the Overseas Unit. She brings back the following true story: An eminent Briton in full-dress naval uniform came to Arlington Cemetery without his card of admission. He was refused quite properly, until at last he said, helplessly, "I really must go in. I'm on the commission. My name's Balfour."

1903

Class Editor, Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith, Farmington, Conn.

IN MEMORIAM

ETHEL HULBURD JOHNSTON

Died September 2, 1921

The death of Ethel Hulburd Johnston on September 2nd was shocking. Happy, jolly and successful, she had everything to live for.

Some of us remember her as an undergraduate—tall and slim, with clear-cut features, merry brown eyes, brilliant color, and winning smile. She was always gracious, friendly and loyal.

Endowed with fine clear intelligence, she used it in the upbringing of her four children, in the creation of her houses and gardens, and in her contacts with friends and acquaintances. She was absorbed primarily in her family, and yet she found time to accomplish much outside of her home. So sure was her sense of values, that she seemed never to emphasize one side of life. One could depend upon her to do well anything which she undertook.

With beauty, charm and ability, Ethel Hulburd Johnston was essentially modest and entirely lacking in selfishness. These qualities pervaded her personality, and endeared her to those whose lives she touched.

L. B. Lange is a member of the Alum-

nae Committee on Health and Physical Education.

Elizabeth Bryan Parker: The customary busy life and a very wonderful vacation spent in Cornish, N. H.

Julia Pratt Smith: My news is that I do nursing on and off—chiefly off lately. Will some one please write me about our last reunion? Who was there? What happened? Address letters to 82 Peterborough Street, Boston, Mass.

Dorothea Day Watkins: Nothing to report except that I have been North with the children and Asa all summer. Am now going back to Hampden Sidney, where Asa is teaching English.

Elizabeth Eastman: There is no particular bit of news about myself. I am still at 2325 Twentieth Street, N. W., in Washington, and hope any '03 people will look me up if they come there. The reunion was fine, but you and many others were greatly missed.

Edith Clothier Sanderson (writing from 12, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London): I am enjoying life at the above address, where the latch string is always out for members of '03. I feel as if I were living in a Dickens' novel. Some of our windows look into Chancery Lane; my dairy is in Fetter Lane; the Temple and Fleet Street are only a few minutes away; the Old Curiosity Shop is just around the corner, and every night at 9 o'clock the curfew tolls loudly.

Margaret Brusstar: I spent my summer ford in the mountains of Virginia, and later on the Jersey coast. I am still engaged in the interesting occupation of trying to persuade women to make wise investments, and enjoy the work thoroughly. I am studying Spanish as a pastime. Coaching my nieces, who are preparing for college, gives me plenty of practice in teaching. You probably know that Virginia Stoddard spent her summer with Anne Lawther on Lake Michigan, and later at Miss Lawther's home. "Bess" Snyder was married early in the summer and Myra Harbeson was married in the spring—the percentage is increasing!

Elizabeth Syder Lewis, Nucla, Col.: I

was married July 23rd to Sergeant Ray W. Lewis, United States Medical Corps, formerly of the Second Division. He was discharged from service early in August, and we had a wonderful trip across the country in our car, camping by the way. It took us five weeks. We expect to remain in this country and go to ranching if we can find a good location. Good wishes to you and '03.

Helen Brayton Barendt: Helen Brayton was married to Mr. Arthur Henry Barendt on September 16th, at Washington, Conn. Her address is Clift Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.

Elizabeth Shepley Sergeant (writing from what looks like Tesuque, New Mexico): I am living on a hilltop in the Tesuque Valley. (Portion of the letter omitted because I, G. D. S., am not quite sure that I can read it. This much I know, that Elizabeth is living in sight of the mountains and the desert, all bathed in that wonderful atmosphere of New Mexico.)

I am now writing some articles on New Mexico for Harper's. I haven't deserted the East, but I have become a very strong Southwesterner.

Kate Du Val Pitts is teaching French at the Phebe Anna Thorne Model School. Her daughter is a pupil.

Emily Sarrabee is at the Columbia Preparatory School, Rochester. Her address is 230 South Goodman Street.

1905

Class Editor, Mrs. Ellsworth Huntington, 186 Lawrence Street, New Haven, Conn.

Sara Barney (Mrs. J. L. Brady) has a daughter, born October 18th.

Margaret Thurston (Mrs. Roscoe Holt) has a daughter, born August 30th.

Margaret Nichols (Mrs. C. M. Hardenbergh) has a daughter, Mary, born September 9th.

Margaret Bates (Mrs. W. Porterfield) is in Summit, N. J., for a year, while her husband pursues research work in biology, of which he is the department head at St. John's College, Shanghai.

Gertrude Hartman is running a book shop, called The Land of Story Books, at 48 West Fifty-first Street, New York City. She is living at the Bryn Mawr Club.

Clara Porter (Mrs. W. P. Yarnelle) has a sixth child, Agnes, born in April.

Frederica Le Fevre (Mrs. H. Bellamy) wrote she managed an Easter pageant for 200 children and adults of the Denver Cathedral.

Isabel Lynde (Mrs. J. F. Dammann) has a fourth child, a son, born in February.

1905's class baby has a basketball team to play her mother's (C. Denison Swan) basketball team.

1907

Class Editor, Mrs. Robert E. Aphorp, 8 Carpenter Street, Salem, Mass.

Harriet Leaver (Mrs. Macomber) has a son, born in August.

Ellen Thayer, who was seriously ill this summer, has gone back to her school work in Baltimore.

Margaret Morison has been writing some articles lately, but up to the present the class editor has been unable to find out where they have been published.

Plans for reunion are under way. May Ballin is in charge of the costumes, with Adèle Brandeis and others to help her, and "Tink" Meigs has undertaken the editorship of the class report, and is hoping for assistance in this work!

But the most important thing in regard to reunion is that *everyone* shall begin to plan now to be there. Here's hoping that Emma Sweet Tondel, Eleanor Ecob Sawyer and all the rest of our far Western members will "come out of the West" and be on hand; that the ice will allow Harriet Houghteling to come down from the North, and that Anna Haines will be able to be present and tell us about her intensely interesting work in Russia! And as for the nearby and comparatively nearby ones of us—we simply must not miss our fifteenth reunion.

1909

Class Editor, Dorothy F. Smith, 4725 Grand Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Margaret Bontecon Squibb lives at the Mohonk School (for boys), Mohonk Lake, N. Y., where her husband is senior master. "Bont" teaches one history class, and her daughter, one year old, "requires quite as much attention as a whole school."

Helen Brown is a librarian for the Navy, stationed at Newport News, Va. She is in charge of a library there, and also makes up "going-to-sea libraries" for the ships of the Navy, and then changes them again when the ships return to port.

Frances Browne has been motoring through Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New York State. May Putnam was with her. She has been also "gathering in the harvest" at her farm. She returns to New York early in November.

Eleanor Clifton is working with the White Williams Foundation, an organization doing social service work in the schools. Her work is in a special school for backward children, and includes making psychological tests, visiting the homes, escorting the ailing to clinics, settling fights, etc. She is also taking graduate work in psychology at the University of Pennsylvania, working towards an M. A. next June.

Katharine Ecob is living at the Bryn Mawr Club in New York City, and is doing social work for mentally defective children in the public schools, and organizing field agents for the State Commission for Mental Defectives (there are 60,000 mental defectives in the State, *not in institutions*).

Frances Ferris is principal of the Haverford Friends' School. She spent the summer abroad—walking chiefly—in the English lakes, in the Pyrenees, in Savoie, and two weeks in my old haunts in the war zone.

Mary Nearing is not studying at Radcliffe. Apologies from the editor. She is at the School of Domestic Architecture and Landscape Architecture, Cambridge, Mass. The school is new and small and mighty good. It is run by Harvard men, but is independent. Radcliffe does not give professional architecture, and the Harvard school does not admit women.

Dorothy North is again in Vienna doing relief work with the Friends' organization. She attended, in the summer, the conferences of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in Vienna, and traveled with Miss Jane Addams in Hungary, in the interests of the League.

Ellen Shippen is editorial assistant of the *New Republic*.

Hilda Sprague-Smith Starzenski is living in Schenectady, N. Y. She has a splendid garden, in which she grows vegetables for summer use, and also sufficient to can for her winter use. She spent several weeks last summer at Seal Harbor, Me.

D. I. Smith spent the summer at Asquam

Lake, Holderness, N. H., motoring there and back, from Chicago. She is now in Chicago again for the winter.

Lacy Van Wageningen has left the Adams Place, Pompton Lakes, N. J., where she had worked for two and a half years, and expects to teach the Adams remedial exercises this winter. She will be with her family, at 208 Baldwin Avenue, Charlotte, N. C.

Mildred Satterlee Wetmore has a son, Eugene Satterlee Wetmore, born August 30, 1921. He weighs now over eleven pounds.

Anne Whitney will live at the Bryn Mawr Club, in New York City, this winter.

1911

Class Editor, Louise B. Russell, 140 East Fifty-second Street, New York City.

Elizabeth Ross was married to Nelson Wilbor McCombs on September 13th.

Mary Case Pevear and her two daughters have been spending several weeks in New York City, while her husband is in Chicago on business. On his return they will take a house on the north shore, near Boston.

Helen Parkhurst is lecturing at Barnard and Columbia. She also has a class in esthetics under the Extension Department of Columbia.

Florence Wyman Tripp and her three children spent the summer in Germany with her sister.

Harriet Couch Coombs has a second son, Harrison, born in April.

Aristine Field Dodd writes that her time is fully occupied bringing up her three daughters, Elizabeth, Margaret and Katherine.

Dorothy Coffin Greeley and her family spent part of September in the Adirondacks with Norvelle Browne. This fall she and a few equally artistic friends are engaged in making a marionette theatre in Carmelita Chase Hinton's workshop.

Alice Eichberg Schohl spent the summer raising two babies, forty chickens and a vegetable garden—with varying success. She is now living at 400 Fountain Street, New Haven, Conn.

Ellen Pottberg Hempstead has a daughter, Mary, born April 16th. She is living in Hampden, Me.

Ruth Vickery Holmes and her husband

have bought a house at 325 East Fiftieth Street, next to Julie Benjamin Howson, '07.

Constance Wilbur McKeehan is living at 814 Ashland Avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y., where her husband is production and traffic manager at the National Carbon Works. She has two children, Constance and Wilbur.

Florence Wood Winship is leading a busy life, running a house, bringing up three children, Mary, Herring Jr., and Beth, keeping books for her doctor husband, helping run the Community Club, etc. Her address is 203 Cherokee Avenue, Macon, Ga.

Kate Chambers Seeley writes most interesting letters of her life in Beirut, Syria, where her husband is one of the faculty of the American University. She is busy with new things and new people, but she is never too busy to remember and long for news from her far-away '11 friends. Her address is The American University, Beirut, Syria.

Helen Henderson Green spent a week in New York City in October.

Leila Houghteling and Anna Stearns returned from England the last part of October. While abroad they both visited Marion Scott Soames in Wales.

Alice Channing is working for the Red Cross in the district in the western part of Pennsylvania. Her headquarters are New York City, where she lives with Mary Taylor at 160 Waverly Place.

1913

Class Editor, Natalie Swift, 130 East Sixty-seventh Street, New York City.

Josephine Chapin Brown is general secretary of the Dakota County Welfare Association, 208 Anderson Building, South St. Paul, Minn.

Adelaide Douglas Simpson is dean of women at the University of Virginia, which opened its doors to women last year. She took her French and German examinations for her Ph. D. last summer and only has to complete her thesis to get her degree.

Marion Irwin went to the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments as a delegate from the National Woman's Association of Japan to Promote International Friendship. She is continuing her scientific research work in Cambridge this winter.

1915

Class Editor, Mrs. James A. Stone, 2831 Twenty-eighth Street, Washington, D. C.

Hazel Barnett Blackburn is doing tutoring in French this winter, in addition to her household duties. She had visits from Anna Roberts and Katherine Street Robb last summer, and in September she and her husband motored through the Adirondacks and the New England States.

Frances Boyer is keeping house for her brother, who is in the Medical Corps of the Army, at Fort Bliss, Texas. Frances has been quite ill, but we are glad that she is now much better.

It was erroneously reported in the October BULLETIN that Agnes Burchard was going to teach at Miss Ransom and Miss Bridges' School in Piedmont, Calif., this winter. Agnes' mother is ill, and she is with her in Morgan Hill, Calif.

A small but successful business venture was carried out by Catherine Head Coleman last winter, when she inaugurated a bookshop in Madison, and for six weeks sold children's books for the Christmas trade.

Adrienne Kenyon Franklin is back in Philadelphia, having moved from Shenandoah, Pa.

Marjorie Tyson Forman has a daughter, Nancy Lee, born last July.

Candace Hewitt took a course at the Clarence White School of Photography last summer. She sailed October 1st for England, from which she expected to go on to Constantinople and thence to Egypt. In Egypt she hopes to meet friends and go on with them to India and "points East." If a job turns up that Candace, as she herself expresses it, "is half fit to fill," she will probably take it, as she thinks this is the best way to get at the real viewpoint of a strange people.

Ethel Robinson Hyde has a second daughter, Barbara Dean, born August 25th. She has moved to 1722 Atkinson Avenue, Detroit.

Helen Irvin is studying English at Oxford this winter. As a prelude to her winter of study she spent a summer of travel abroad.

Dora Levinson was married on September 20th to Dr. David Warren Kramer. They are living at 4724 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

Helen Taft Manning has a daughter, Helen, Jr., born this fall.

Dagmar Perkins is the founder and president of the new National Association for American Speech, which was inaugurated December 4, 1920, for the purpose of preserving the purity of American speech, which has been so abused and disregarded. The aim is to preserve the purity of our speech from the onslaught of slang, foreign influence, and native carelessness. The Council of the Association includes the Hon. James M. Beck, Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Edward McVickar, Mr. W. Forbes Morgan, Mrs. William Blair Perkins and Mrs. William Belknap. There is an institute connected with the National Association for American Speech, of which Dagmar is also the founder and under whose supervision the work of the Institute is being carried on. Courses in the study of voice and plastique are being held for personal culture, stage, platform, English diction for singers, for children and for teachers of this subject. Bryn Mawrters should be especially interested in becoming members of this Association, whose work is of patriotic, educational and cultural value. The Association has prepared an extensive program for the winter of entertainments and meetings to be held under its auspices and anyone interested in these activities may secure information by addressing the Association's headquarters, 945 Westend Avenue, New York City.

Miriam Rohrer Shelby, our new class collector, is living at 492 Park Avenue, East Orange, N. J. She and her husband pay occasional visits to Schenectady.

Katharine Snodgrass is secretary of the New York Bryn Mawr Club. She is running a house in Greenwich Village, doing some work at Columbia, and some additional research in economics.

Angeleine Spence Fitzgibbons (Mrs. Harold Edward Fitzgibbons) is living in Whitmann, Mass. She has a small son, born last summer.

Cleora Sutch is teaching in the Scarsdale High School again this winter.

Mary Marjory Thomson is spending her third year as the psychiatric social worker at the State Hospital for Mental Diseases, Howard, R. I. The work includes riding

all over the State with a chauffeur on the average of fifty miles a day in a Ford sedan, "the only car that could survive some of the country roads." Mary Marjory continues, "There are 1400 patients at this Hospital and besides there are the families of many of the patients to look after in one way or another. If anyone has a bent in this direction I would be very glad to have their assistance. It is real work, demands initiative and a liking for the unexpected. The field is immense."

Eleanor Dougherty Trives has a son, Francois Walter Trives, born May 2nd, and named for Doc's husband and one of her brothers. She and her husband spent the autumn in Versailles. Doc and the baby are planning to spend January and February in New York.

Emily Van Horn is spending the winter in London in the employ of W. R. Grace & Co., a New York firm. Emily is secretary to one of the vice-presidents of the Company, who will be in England with his family during the winter months in the interests of his firm.

Phyllis Collins Waters and her husband motored for two months and a half last summer through New England and Canada. Phyllis says that the "civil war," "marching armies," and "circling airplanes," which have featured in the newspaper accounts of conditions in West Virginia lately, have not reached Charleston, and that "it really promises to be a rather dull season."

Mallory Webster took a motor trip in the Catskills this summer. She is doing some social service work at Johns Hopkins Hospital this winter.

Elizabeth Pauline Wolf is finishing her thesis for a Ph. D. degree in pathology at the University of Chicago and completing her last majors for her M. D. degree at Rush Medical School. She published some work in the *Journal of Experimental Medicine* for October and had an article in the *Transactions of the Chicago Pathological Society* recently.

Clarissa Smith Ware is the assistant secretary of the American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee, a non-partisan organization collecting funds and purchasing supplies to be distributed by the Russian Red Cross. The headquarters are at 47 West Forty-second Street, New York

City. One week in October, to take a typical example of what the Committee is doing, 1000 tons of flour, over 2000 cases of condensed milk and forty-four cases of cocoa were sent by steamer direct to Petrograd.

Assistance in finding out how to locate Marjorie Fyfe will be appreciated by the class editor.

Mary Goodhue, '15, is planning to continue her graduate work in English history at the University of Pennsylvania this winter. She will live at home. Last summer, 1920, as the practicum for her employment management course at Bryn Mawr the winter before, she spent eight weeks in the Notaseme Hosiery Mill in Kensington, Philadelphia. She worked on the bench, cashiered in the lunch room, "hired and fired" girls, and drove a Ford car for home visiting to absent and ill workers.

Ruth Hopkinson, '15, is supervisor of the payroll division at the Joseph & Feiss Company, Cleveland, where Mildred Justice is also employed.

Dorothea May Moore, '15, is a fourth-year student at the Johns Hopkins Medical School this winter. She worked at the Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York, this summer until August 13th on the obstetrical service, and then sailed for France to join her family. She returned to the United States with them on September 3rd.

1917

Class Editor, Constance Hall, 1319 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Ruth J. Levy was married last summer to Mr. Leon Falk, a well-known Philadelphia banker.

Sylvia Jelliffe (Mrs. Strapnell) has a daughter Barbara, born August 17th.

Elizabeth Granger (Mrs. Brown, Jr.) has a son Charles Edward Brown, 3rd, born June 30th.

Caroline Stevens is staying in Paris until December studying French and going to lectures at the Sorbonne.

Dorothy Shipley is warden of Pembroke West. The position of warden at College now has been put on an academic footing. (I am a little lazy about this information.)

Elizabeth Emerson is an interne at the Children's Hospital in San Francisco.

Elizabeth Heminway and Gladys Bryant have an apartment at 31 Massachusetts

Avenue, Boston, this winter with Elizabeth Bryant, '14, and Margaret Mall, '18.

Anne Wildman is teaching history again at Foxcroft, W. Va.

Constance Hall is teaching in the primary department in the Bryn Mawr School.

Natalie McFaden Blanton is expecting to go to Chicago to the Bryn Mawr Council meeting.

Olga Tattersfield has taken the job of class collector for 1917 temporarily, Mary Hodge having resigned since her engagement to the Rev. Percy Urban.

Note. Will anyone knowing the addresses of Jane Kinsey, Lovira Brown or Marian Rhoads please inform the class editor? Letters to them have been returned.

1919

Class Editor, Mary Tyler, 1 East Graver's Lane, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

IN MEMORIAM

Theodosia Haynes Taylor

Died in Morgantown, N. C., June 1921

The class of 1919 would like to express through the ALUMNAE BULLETIN its great shock and deep sorrow at the death of Theodosia Haynes Taylor in June, 1921. Those of us who were merely her classmates can appreciate the greatness of the loss almost as poignantly as her intimate friends and family. Everyone who had the good fortune to be in College with her called themselves fortunate to have come in contact with her unusual personal charm, and to have shared the great pleasure given by the generous use of her rare and sweet singing voice. We extend our heartiest sympathy to her sister-in-law, Sarah Taylor Vernon, '19, and especially to her infant son and husband.

Frances Day is doing architectural drafting in the office of Day & Klauder in Philadelphia.

Frederika Beatty is now studying for an M. A. in Columbia. She won the Carnegie medal for life-saving last spring.

Dorothy Peters is teaching physics and geometry, physiology, practical mathematics at Columbia School for Girls. She was a councillor at Camp Vagabondia, New Haven, N. H., all summer. The 1919 summer reunion was held at that camp in September. E. Marquard, R. Woodruff, M. Hawkins and D. Peters were there.

Beatrice Sorchan is doing translation with the Foreign Press Service. She spent the summer abroad during which time she was nearly shipwrecked in a small yacht in the Irish Sea, and had a most interesting visit to Southern Germany.

Margaret Janeway is studying chemistry and physics at Barnard.

Celia Oppenheimer is teaching history in junior high school in Washington, D. C.

Dorothy Hall is still teaching in the Garrison Forest School in Baltimore. She spent five weeks in Great Britain this summer, and did some walking in the Scotch highlands as a part of the trip.

Dorothea Hering has spent fourteen months in Germany, studying for one semester at the University of Leipzig and traveling the rest of the time.

Marie Lubar is teaching English and French in Gloucester, N. J. She is also studying piano and harmony at Temple University, Philadelphia.

Helen Spalding is protection officer, Mothers' Pension Department of the Juvenile Court, and has to oversee children of 144 families in Detroit.

Emily Moores will receive an A. M. degree from Indiana University in June, 1922. She is now working in the University Social Service Department as a children's worker.

Jean Wright is now teaching French and German at Friends' School in Wilmington. Her temporary address there is 1419 Harrison Street. She spent the summer abroad with Ernestine Mercer.

Jeannette Peabody has been in France all summer. She is now doing nutrition work under Dr. W. R. P. Emerson in Boston.

Helen Prescott is now Family Welfare Society secretary of the West End District of Boston.

Annette Stiles is again director of athletics at Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn. We think she is surely well fitted for this, since she won the Bristol County, Mass., tennis tournament this summer in singles and with her sister, class of 1922, the doubles also. Many congratulations!

Winifred Perkins (Mrs. Anton Raven) spent the summer with her husband in England. Her address is still Hanover, N. H.

Catherine Everett is teaching English and Latin in the Buckingham School. Her

present address is 46 Shepard Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Jane Everett is teaching at Penn Charter School in Philadelphia.

Eleanor Marquand and Margaret Janeway stayed in Montreal for a while this summer in Marjorie Martin's flat. They announce the latter to be a model house-keeper but were disappointed to find the gayeties of Montreal not all they had anticipated.

Frances Branson (Mrs. Daniel Keller) is doing secretarial work for her father and is the secretary of the Eastern Pennsylvania section of the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association.

Angela Moore was married this summer. She is now Mrs. Herman G. Place and lives at 792 Lexington Avenue, New York.

Marguerite Krantz is working in the Brooklyn, N. Y., Y. W. C. A. in the community dramatics movement. She would like very much to know whether any Bryn Mawr alumnae living in or near New York would be interested in a dramatic performance for the benefit of the Bryn Mawr students' building. If so, do communicate with her at 183 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frances Clarke is district secretary of the Providence Society for Organizing Charity. She has been operated on for appendicitis this fall and convalesced with Gordon Woodbury at Manchester, N. H.

A. R. Dubach has come back from abroad where she spent two months in Italy, two weeks in Switzerland, and a month and a half each in France and England. She spent a week-end riding in the Ford trucks of F. Howell and D. Clark, '20, who are with the Pennsylvania Committee for Devastated France. Her address is changed and is now 5603 Kingsbury Court, St. Louis.

Elizabeth Biddle is now in England studying in Oxford. She is with M. Ballon, '20, and a girl from Smith College. Her address is 37 Museum Road, Oxford, England.

Hélène Johnson is now working in New York as secretary to Miss Hazel Hyde at Miss Hyde's School, 52 East Eighty-first Street. She is living in an apartment at 930 Madison Avenue, care of Mrs. Stanley Fleetwood.

Winifred Robb (Mrs. William T. Powers) is now living at 240 Bryant Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Margaret Fiske worked this summer with the Folk Handicrafts Guild, a department of Denison House in Boston. She will be in New York this winter. Her address there is 126 East Thirty-fourth Street.

Gertrude Hearne is making us all proud of her by continuing her hockey career begun on the 1919 team. She played on the overseas team that went to England last fall and has played on the Philadelphia Cricket Club team all this fall. She has been chosen center forward on the 1921 All-Philadelphia team and has played against the English team here several times. Aside from hockey she is in charge of all alumnae athletics at Bryn Mawr and has just been appointed membership chairman of the Eastern Pennsylvania Chapter of the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association.

Isabel Whittier's present address is 501 Liconey Avenue, Palmyra, N. J., and is taking graduate work in history at the University of Pennsylvania.

Katherine Tyler has just returned to Baltimore after having spent six weeks helping Mr. Robert Lawrence in organizing Michigan's music week. She accompanied Mr. Lawrence in big sings and organized music in small towns by herself. This winter she will continue her musical studies at Peabody Institute in Baltimore and help Mr. Lawrence in a campaign in Washington.

Elizabeth Favre is teaching French in Teachers' College Indianapolis, and is secretary of the Bryn Mawr Club there. A better mail address is 24 Marion Building, Indianapolis, although he has not moved.

Margaret Butler is going to Law School. She says her "height, weight, size remain the same and her hair is not yet henna-d." We love to know our friends are the same as we remember them after a separation of almost three years.

Edith Rondinella is doing some private tutoring, studying music and doing volunteer work in Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women.

Amelia Warner has announced her engagement to John Ronald Wyllie, of Cleveland. She will probably be married about the first of the year and expects to live in New York.

Ernestine Mercer has been traveling abroad this summer and will be working at Oxford and possibly at the Sorbonne this winter. Her address is care of Brown Shipley & Co., London.

Janet Holmes is now living at 5338 Enright Avenue, St. Louis, and is technician in the Department of Internal Medicine, Barnes Hospital.

Dorothea Walton (Mrs. Edmund Price) is living at 231 Lexington Avenue.

Marjorie Martin (Mrs. Jerome A. Johnson) can be reached by mail at Plainfield, Vt. They are living in Montreal now but have moved too often to give an address. She would love to see anyone going through Montreal.

Clara Hollis is taking a business course in Chicago.

Miriam Snavelly is teaching history and civics in West Philadelphia High School for Girls.

Helen Conover is teaching English and French in the Bishop's School, La Jolla, Calif.

Anna Ely is taking graduate work in economics at Columbia. Her address there is 420 West 119th Street, New York City.

Rebecca Hickman has come back from England where she took a course at Cambridge. Now she is doing Junior League and dramatic work at the Art Club. She also tells stories to children at the Lower North Community Council in Chicago.

Margaret Gilman and Elizabeth Hurlock are back at Bryn Mawr.

Among our class children are the following:

Patricia Baker, three years old (Ewing Adams).

Isaac Taylor, five months (Theodosia Haynes).

Frances Daniel Keller, two years (Frances Branson).

Remington Edwards Twitchell, seven months.

Margaret Powers, one month (Winifred Robb).

Ralf Lester Colton, three years; Rosalind Colton, six months (Florence Wilson).

Mary Rock, four years; Adile Rock, two years (known as "Dodo"—both are future Bryn Mawrtys) (Ruth Drinker).

Mary Scott has announced her engagement to Mr. Robert Spiller. She will not be married before next June and is now

one of the athletic directors of Miss Burn's School, Philadelphia.

Will Emily Matz and Vera Morgan please let the Editor know their married names and new addresses?

Catherine Taussig was abroad all summer and was temporary warden of Merion Hall until the end of October. She is now in Cambridge doing public school work.

Anna Thorndike has just returned from her work in France with the American Commission for Devastated France.

M. S. Thurman is in Washington and hopes to work with the Juvenile Court again soon. She worked during the summer with the National League of Women Voters.

Helen Humphreys is teaching Spanish at the Laurel School, Cleveland, Ohio.

Marjorie Ewen is with the George L. Dyer advertising firm. She is living at the Hotel Chelsea, N. Y.

Mabel Broomfield is teaching at the West Philadelphia High School for Girls.

1921

Class Editor, Elizabeth Cecil, 912 Park Avenue, Richmond, Va.

The Editor wishes to apologize to the class and to the ALUMNAE BULLETIN for prematurely transporting two of our number to China. Miss Beckwith and Miss Donnelley are hibernating in Chicago. The Editor feels, however, that the pages of the BULLETIN should be sacred to actual facts about the class and should not be desecrated by the fairy tales of the practical jokers.

Buffy Worcester represented 1921 at the alumnae conference in Chicago instead of Luz Taylor who was unable to go. Foot was the other delegate.

Ida Lauer was married to Mr. George Potter Darrow, Jr., on October 19th, in Germantown. Dolly McBride was the maid of honor and M. Morrison and Jean Spurney were bridesmaids. Mr. and Mrs. Darrow will be at home after January 1st at 825 Sixty-fifth Avenue, Oak Lane, Philadelphia.

Francesca Moffat was married to Mr. Francis Pearsall Frazier on the fifteenth of October in Cambridge, Mass.

Thelma Williams was married very

quietly last September to Glenn Kleinau. Mr. and Mrs. Kleinau are living in Bryn Mawr village, and "T. G." is a psychology demonstrator at College.

Margaret Weisman is doing graduate work in psychology and is also a demonstrator.

Margaret Ladd is "graduating" in psychology and living at home.

Mary Noble is doing graduate work in French and Grace Lubin in chemistry.

Kash Woodward and Dorothy Lubin are rooming together at Johns Hopkins, where they are taking a medical course.

Jean Spurney is finishing her required course for an A. B. at Bryn Mawr. She is going on the stage in February.

Alice Whittier has entered the Yale Medical School. Her address is 130 Wall Street, New Haven, Conn.

Eugenia Sheppard has a position on the board of fashion editors of *Vogue*.

Victoria Evans and Helen Stone are traveling in Egypt this winter. Vic will return to America in February and Stone will join Jean Flexner and Helen Rubel, who are studying at the University of London. Helen Rubel is to edit an old English play for her M. A.

Eleanor Louise Lord is professor of history and political science at Wells College.

Hope Hibbard is instructing at Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y.

Margaret B. MacDonald is at the School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, as associate in biochemistry.

Clorinda Garrison is studying at Barnard, and will take her Bryn Mawr degree in 1922.

Julia Peyton is in charge of the athletics at the Katharine Branson School in San Rafael, Cal. She is also assistant Latin teacher.

Louise Reinhardt is teaching the intermediate grades at the Misses Hebbs' School in Wilmington, Delaware.

Mabel Smith is teaching gym in the High School at Springfield, Mass., and also studying music.

Katharine Ward is head of the English department at Miss Ranson and Miss Bridges School, Piedmont, Cal.

The editors of the classbook wish to correct a mistake in the Directory of the

Class: Elizabeth Cole Bolland, registered as Mrs. Warren Van Slyke, is *not* married, and her address is 89 Henry Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Eleanor Collins is teaching science at Miss Mill's School, Mount Airy, Philadelphia.

Betty Kellogg is to teach in Missoula County, Mont.

Katherine Woodward is taking a medical course at Johns Hopkins.

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ELIZABETH FORREST JOHNSON, A.B.

Head

Bryn Mawr Shopper

When purchasing the articles described below kindly mention having read about them in the BRYN MAWR BULLETIN. Thank you.

Of course Anne Devlin, at 139 South Thirteenth, would have some of the smartest of novelties for Christmas giving—that is to be expected. There are marvelous fans, different-from-anything-you-ever-saw bags, and bracelets that will make everyone else wonder where they came from when you wear them. Besides, there are other pretty worthwhile trifles, if such a description can be used. Also, very special prices are prevailing throughout the always interesting stock of Devlin dresses, and if you haven't tried the new fascinating and exclusive Devlin millinery, then here's an opportunity at most desirable prices.

And don't miss the unusual Christmas cards at George Allen's 1214 Chestnut Street. Imagine it—only fifty cents and \$1 a dozen. The cards are in the most exquisite taste—just the kind which the girl of good taste likes to have the reputation of sending. The fifty cent cards have many among them that sold for seventy-five cents and \$1, and the \$1 cards now include those which sold for \$1.50 and \$1.75 a dozen. All are steel engraved and many have gold or colored edges.

Cordially yours,

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