# Vassar Quarterly

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## Editorial Staff

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Mary Bell, 1904
Marion Bacon, 1922
Jessica Barr, Business Manager
Catharine Taylor, 1927
Pauline Bryan, 1933

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THE CONTRIBUTORS

Cornelia M. Raymond—Vassar 1883, made her first appearance in Poughkeepsie with the college in 1865. To know Miss Raymond is to know Vassar College. No other person over this constant and long period has had Vassar's interests so deeply and actively at heart.

Charles B. Nicolson—Successor to Miss Raymond as Director of the Bureau of Publication, is a member of the Canadian Bar and has had wide experience in newspaper work in Canada, the East and Middle West. For many years he was editor of the Detroit Free Press. Dr. Marjory Nicolson, Dean of Smith College, is his daughter.

Henry Noble MacCracken—President of Vassar College.

Elsie M. Rushmore—Vassar 1906, has contributed verse to the quarterly and published Songs and Other Verses. She is Director of Research for Erwin, Wasey and Company, Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Barbara Swain—Vassar 1920, a member of the Department of English since 1926, has this year published the thesis of her Doctor's Degree, Fools and Folly.

Elizabeth Cutting—Vassar 1893, and President of the Alumnae Association from 1915-1917, is a devoted student of history and a writer of history. For two terms she was President of the Women's University Club, New York City. But it is as editor and writer that we best know her. She has served on the editorial staff of Harper's Bazaar, as associate editor of the North American Review, and from 1921-1927 as managing editor of the North American Review.

Elizabeth Coatsworth—Vassar 1915 (Mrs. Henry Beston Sheahan), is known for her verse and for her unique stories for children. Her wide, leisurely travels form the background for many of these stories.

Martha M. Reynolds—Vassar 1915, is Professor of Child Study and Director of the Nursery School. After completing her doctorate in Teachers College, Columbia, she was Assistant Professor of Psychology in State Teachers College, Buffalo, before succeeding Dr. Smiley Blanton here in 1931.

Sophie van S. Theis—Vassar 1907, a social worker of distinction, has studied and worked entirely in New York City, with the exception of a special survey of children's work in Serbia, and a year in Southwest Institute, Texas. She is Assistant Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association and Secretary of its Child Placing Department.

Millicent Todd Bingham—Vassar 1902, a student of Geography, has been lecturer in Geography at the University of Grenoble, Columbia University and Sarah Lawrence College. Among her various books and papers on Geography are many articles for the fourteenth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. She has traveled extensively in Asia, Africa and Europe, and has received from the French Government the decoration of Officier de l'Instruction Publique.
A FIFTIETH REUNION GIFT FROM 1882: THE GATE TO THE CHAPEL
A clergyman found himself at one time in a difficult position. An old man in his parish had died at the ripe age of 100. The only thing one could possibly say about him was that he had continued a monotonous existence for an unusually long time, yet from far and near people flocked to his funeral, expecting from his pastor a masterly address upon a commonplace life. At last an idea seized the minister and he rose to the occasion. "During the life of our departed friend," he began, "much has happened." Then followed a history of the past century covering wars, inventions, discoveries, reforms in church and state. The audience listened spellbound and left the church convinced that a mighty man had fallen in their midst.

In somewhat the same way, my life may be called great. I was born just before the Battle of Bull Run, appearing in the world with the great comet of 1861, and if I am correctly informed, the once famous elephant Jumbo and I came pretty near being twins. Perhaps I am most proud to say that Vassar College and I came into existence about the same time. Now Vassar was founded in 1861, but did not open its doors to students for four years. So I am told that I also was born in 1861, but the first date I remember was the evening before my fourth birthday. I believe that the normal memory goes back to the fourth year, so in that respect I was a normal child. That I had a New England conscience is suggested by the fact that the first thing I remember was being naughty, and then awfully penitent. The sense of sin with which I was born would have delighted Jonathan Edwards. My parents never told me I was a child of wrath, but I knew it from my earliest conscious moment. That night I was sent to bed a naughty, sulky little girl because the family were going out for the evening and refused to take me. The next morning I received two birthday gifts—a small china doll and

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a picture book. I then realized why I had been left at home the evening before, and suffered agonies of remorse for my ingratitude.

My conscience must have been an awful nuisance to my family. My idea of God, got from goodness knows where, was of some mysterious being who punished severely for the slightest fault. I remember one night asking my father whether he thought God would forgive me for keeping my eyes open in prayer time. I was not like the old man who when asked whether he had made his peace with God, replied: "I never had no muss with Him."

I divided my sins, like the three bears, into three classes and used to pray for pardon for the tiny little sins, the middle-sized sins and the great big ones. The first class included the things which were not wrong, but were not really nice—for example, bad table manners. Middle-sized sins were commonplace ones committed by all naughty little girls—disobedience, sulkiness and the like. The great big sins I never mentioned to anyone; they were too awful. The one I vividly remember was saying to myself at night, "Tomorrow I could take a big carving knife and cut my throat." That horrible thought seemed to class me with the assassins of the deepest dye.

As for hell, my fear of that was something that the child of today cannot possibly understand. I never felt sure I was not going there, for Heaven was for Christians only and my most intimate friend told me she was afraid I wasn't a Christian because I couldn't ever remember getting converted.

I wish someone could tell me from where I inherited my child theology, for it must have been an inheritance. Certainly Father and Mother did all they could to get these morbid ideas out of my poor little mind.

I rather think that on the whole I was a pretty good little girl. My grandmother used to say to me, "Of all the bad children you are the lapschaf." And I believed her, but I imagine she was only putting into practice her theory that children should not be flattered. Sometimes she would raise both her hands in horror, exclaiming "My rabbley dictoo!" What her rabbley dictoo was I had no idea, but it meant something dreadful to me until I was old enough to read Virgil and learned that "mirable dictu" meant nothing more terrible than "wonderful to say."

Mrs. Campbell, Vassar's first matron, once asked me whether I was a good girl, and I replied, "I guess I am not always good. I swear sometimes. You see when my shoestrings get in a knot, I just have to swear. I say, 'Peace on earth, good will to men!'"

The summer of 1865 we spent as usual at Grandfather's, but without Father, who was an ideal companion for vacation. I always had a little corner in his study where I played while he wrote letters, for he used to say, "Good noise never bothers me." When the last letter was written he would throw down his pen and we would take hands like two children let out of school, and go out to play croquet. This summer I was told that Father was in Poughkeepsie getting a wonderful home ready for me. That place must have loomed large in my thoughts, if I may judge from one of my prayers overheard by a big sister,
MEMORIES OF THE FIRST FACULTY BABY

in which I asked God to make me a good girl, and then take me to live in His house, Poughkeepsie.

At last the long-desired day came and we started forth in quest of the Promised Land. Every time we changed cars I would say, "Is this Poughkeepsie?" Then I found myself in a wide expanse of flat ground which seemed to stretch interminably in all directions. I think I was standing about on the present site of President MacCracken's house. Once more came the eager question, "Is this Poughkeepsie?" Never shall I forget the disappointing reply, "Why, I don't know—it's sort of Poughkeepsie,—and yet it isn't. It's Vassar College and Vassar is near Poughkeepsie, but it isn't really in Poughkeepsie."

Oh dear, how stupid people were! Had I come this long journey only to find uncertainty at the end? A few minutes later I was sitting in a little chair in Miss Lyman's room. Again, and for the last time I asked, "And is this Poughkeepsie?" The reply is not recorded in my memory.

Until the year of 1895 the President's house was in the Main Building. Our parlor floor included what is now one college parlor, the Raymond room and the Founder's Suite. On the third floor were the bedrooms, and the kitchen was in the place now occupied by the Post Office and Treasurer's Office. These floors were connected by stairways so that we really had a private home separated from the college proper. The doorplates bore the initials "P. H.," and when some one asked the meaning of these letters I replied, "Poor House, I guess." From that time the President's House never lost that name in our family.

My own little room opened out of my parents'. About three o'clock every morning I would awaken in perfect terror. I knew that fatherly protection was not far away, but the horror of great darkness lay between. Summoning all my courage I would leap out of bed and rush into the next room. I can never forget those journeys. One frightful moment, then with a sigh of relief I would touch Father's bed, then another short run, and at last I would creep into Father's arms, with a sense of peace that I shall never again experience this side of Heaven.

The most beautiful thing I can say about my father was that he always understood. No blundering man, no shy child, no awkward boy but was less blundering, shy or awkward when with him.

An old gentleman who when a little boy attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic, of which my father was the first President, said to me that if a boy was called to Dr. Raymond's office, no matter how bad he had been, he never left the President feeling that he had lost his sense of self-respect.

Even little babies felt at home with him. Before Professor Dwight came to Vassar he brought his wife and baby here to visit the college. While they were at dinner, the baby woke up and cried lustily, refusing to be comforted. At last some one said, "Call Dr. Raymond," and when Professor and Mrs. Dwight came back they were surprised to find the President of the college rocking a very contented little girl.

The place most closely associated with my father was the old chapel, unchanged except in name, until it was destroyed by the fire. As a child I was a regular attendant at evening
service, sitting in the President's pew, and at the close walking up the aisle to take my father by the hand and escort him to the door.

His students to this day remember his chapel talks, kindly, wise and practical. One night I shall never forget. As he began to speak, the girls all over the chapel showed by an audible rustle that they were in no mood for a lecture. Father stopped, his face showed first surprise, then indignation, and bringing his hand down on the pulpit with force, he said, "My girls, never before have you treated me with disrespect and I do not intend that you shall now." Then he finished his talk to an awe-struck and attentive audience.

My memories of the chapel are not wholly of a religious nature. More than once the platform was turned into a stage, and I appeared in tableaux. One was entitled the "Flower of the Family," and in this I was concealed in a huge flour barrel from which I was lifted by the college baker, before an admiring audience. One student was so thrilled by this touching sight that she composed a poem, still in existence, in which I am described as "a rare and beautiful child with pure soul undefiled," and the question, "Can her mission be long in a world so sin-haunted?" was left unanswered.

When the college opened, only about a dozen rules were printed and placed on the doors of the bedrooms. One of them was "Gas is to be turned off (not blown out) at 10 p.m." It is to be hoped that that rule was obeyed to the letter. But unwritten laws were legion, and woe to the girl who broke them. She was summoned to the Lady Principal's office and after administering a severe reproof, Miss Lyman often knelt with her in prayer. To me alone that office had no terrors. I loved to sit during office hours on a little chair before a cupboard of children's books which Miss Lyman kept for me, as the girls came in trembling, sometimes to be scolded, sometimes to submit their shopping lists for office approval. Too often the verdict would be, "Yes, you may buy needles and thread, but my dear, I think you purchased candy last week," and the girl would take her expurgated list and seek for a chaperon who would accompany her to Poughkeepsie and see that no forbidden article crept into the list.

I was once telling some of these very old stories to some very new Vassar girls when one exclaimed, "Isn't it interesting to hear an antediluvian talk!" Well, I am an antediluvian, and gladly accepting the name I submit to the college girl of today the memories of the first Faculty baby.
TWO VASSARS

By Charles B. Nicolson

Out of the search into Matthew Vassar's genealogy a great deal of valuable material has been brought to light about the homes of the Founder's forbears in England and France. Dr. Caroline E. Furness, director of the Vassar College Observatory, published in the Vassar Quarterly of November, 1928, the interesting results of her two visits to the Tuddenham homesite in the County of Norfolk, England. Alice Ambler, Vassar 1903, has published in the same periodical a brief sketch of the LeVasseur family in France, from which the American Vassars, of whom Miss Ambler herself is one, are supposed to be descendants. The line as traced includes Louis Jacques LeVasseur, Seigneur de Coignée, Marquis de Puissar, who, Miss Ambler believes, was the great-grandfather of Matthew Vassar spoken of in B. J. Lossing's History of Vassar College and Its Founder. If she is right in this, LeVasseur would be the refugee who was swept out of France by the great wave of Huguenot emigration and who established himself with his wife and children in the Tuddenham location near the close of the seventeenth century.

In regard to the Vassars' Poughkeepsie associations, still more has been published, and there exists enough family tradition to assure a historian ample material for further biographical enterprise. But of another scion from the Vassar family tree that struck its roots into the fertile soil of newer and more westerly America little has been discovered and practically nothing has been published.

Two towns named Vassar are listed in the United States Postal Guide: Vassar, Kansas, and Vassar, Michigan. The latter has a direct connection with Matthew Vassar and was named for him. The origins of Vassar, Kansas, are less obvious but may possibly also be linked with the Vassar family history.

It is a mere hamlet in Osage County, with a permanent population of less than one hundred. Only a few trains of its one railroad stop here. The derivation of its name is obscure. Who selected it, for what reason, whether it has any relation to Matthew Vassar, are questions on which a diligent inquiry has as yet thrown no light. When the tracks of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company were laid through Kansas, in 1886, a settlement called Vassar was in existence in Osage County. Assistant Vice-President R. J. Neff, who courteously searched the railroad company's records for information, writes that it was customary to adopt names for stations on a new line in accordance with local wishes, and as "Vassar" was in use prior to the incorporation of the Vassar Town Company, January 24, 1887, he can find no reason except this custom for its selection by the railroad. An interesting speculation is suggested by the discovery in records of the Kansas Historical Society that a court interpreter of upper Missouri named Joseph Vasseur was conspicuous during early Kansas days in
the region later occupied by Osage County. It is recorded that he shot a man named Trombley, who recovered from the wounds and later ambushed Vasseur and killed him. If the interpreter’s name was conferred on the region, one is led to wonder whether the family of Louis Jacques LeVasseur, the Huguenot eponym of the Vassars of Norfolk County, England, and Dutchess County, New York, had a remote and perhaps not entirely creditable descendant in the little hamlet of faraway Kansas.

Vassar, Michigan, is a sturdier plant. The town is located in Tuscola County and can be found in the atlas at the junction of the palm and thumb of the boxing glove that represents the Wolverine State on the maps. It was founded in 1849. Five years later when the site was surveyed it had fifty-four inhabitants; in 1883 it had reached 1,500; the census of 1930 records a population of 1,816. It is a place of no inconsiderable importance in its part of the world: a trading center for a wide and fertile area, served by two railroads, with factories, flour mills, banks and a weekly newspaper.

The two founders of this Vassar were Townsend North and James M. Edmunds. They were natives of New York State who moved in the early '30s of the nineteenth century to the territory that in 1837 became the State of Michigan. Each was in his twenty-first year. James Madison Edmunds, who was born in Niagara County in 1810, settled in Washtenaw County at Ypsilanti, seat of the present Michigan State Normal College, and as teacher began a career that was to be prominent in the affairs of the state and nation. Townsend North, native of Ulster County, New York, moved to the western country in 1835 and found his first resting place in the same county but in a location that was to be another center of education, Ann Arbor. A carpenter by trade, he built the first dormitory erected for the University of Michigan. While Edmunds' contact with Vassar was physical only in his association with its founding, North lived and died in the town and it numbers among its residents today at least two of his children. The pioneers were allied by marriage as well as by a community of business interests, for North's first wife was Mary Ann Edmunds, sister of his partner.

In Townsend North's biography, in The Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collection, there occurs the following comment on the Vassar enterprise:

"Mr. North was the founder of Vassar, and many of the advantages and industries which we enjoy today are due to the energetic work which he put forth in the early days. In the spring of 1849, he dedicated the site where Vassar now stands to civilization, and opened up the gateway for the settlement of Tuscola County. Together with his partner, the late James M. Edmunds, work was begun..."
on the dam across the river and saw-mill the same spring, and soon after a start in business had been made, the company laid out a few streets, and four years later platted the village.”

The local tradition as to the selection of Vassar as the name for the new settlement is that North had been given a grant of three thousand acres of land for building the first bridge across the Cass River, then called the Not-A-Way-Sebe, after the Indian name for a peculiar black snake now extinct. Under a system then prevailing for meeting the cost of public improvements he received scrip which entitled him to select a location at his pleasure, and being convinced that the land about the site of the present Vassar was fertile and its pine of exceptional quality, he decided to acquire a townsite there. For this purpose he enlisted the coöperation of Edmunds. With two others they walked on the ice from Tuscola and dedicated the site on March 1, 1849. As they lacked money to purchase additional land for the new settlement, a loan was secured from Matthew Vassar, who was, according to the local legend, an uncle of the two men.

A resident of the town recalls in these words the story of the town’s christening:

“When the time came to name the place, they wanted to call it Northville, after Townsend North, but he did not desire this and they agreed to call it Vassar in honor of Matthew Vassar, partly because he had furnished part of the capital, and partly in hopes that he would found there another college for girls as he had done at Poughkeepsie, New York, but he died before the town was sufficiently advanced.”

The allusion to another college for girls is apparently an example of retrospective anticipation, for Vassar College was not founded until twelve years after the Michigan town was “dedicated to civilization.” That Mr. Vassar felt an interest in the town which bore his name may be surmised from the inclusion in his Scrap Book of a clipping, apparently from the Poughkeepsie Eagle, which reads:

“The first number of a fine-looking paper bearing the name of Tuscola County Pioneer has just been issued. It is published at Vassar (a thriving village in Michigan named in honor of Matthew Vassar, esq., of this city). We wish the Pioneer brilliant success.” The first issue of the Pioneer bears the date of November 24, 1857. The paper has survived and is called the Pioneer-Times.

The reputed relationship of uncle and nephew between Matthew Vassar and the two pioneers rests upon Edmunds’ marriage to a niece of the Founder of Vassar College, a niece who is often but erroneously referred to as Katherine Selking. A grandson of the couple, Mr. George L. Edmunds, of Kew Gardens, Long Island, writes that Townsend North was “the hus-
band of my grandfather's sister, said grandfather being James Madison Edmunds, husband of Catherine Vassar Selkirk, own niece of Matthew and John Guy Vassar." The name Selkirk, he goes on to say, was originally Selkirk and was changed by an ancestor in the middle of the eighteenth century because of family disagreements.

Katherine Selkirk Edmunds was the daughter of Jemima Vassar, fifth in Matthew Vassar's generation. The family tree lists James and Ann Bennett Vassar's eight children as follows: Sophia, born 1784, Maria, 1787, John Guy, 1789, Matthew, 1792, Jemima, 1794, Charles, 1797, Kezia, 1799, and James, Jr., 1801.

If these dates are correct, it would appear that Jemima was one of the children born to James Vassar and his wife before they came to America, but the statement is at variance with one by B. J. Lossing, who states in *Vassar College and Its Founder* that Matthew was the youngest of the four children born in England, named respectively Sophia, Maria, John Guy and Matthew.

It is apparently the fact that Jemima Vassar was British-born, however. There seems to be no doubt that the Vassar migration to America was later than 1794, whether it took place in 1795, as Mr. Vassar's autobiography places it, or in 1796, which Mr. Lossing gives as the year when the ship *Criterion* crossed from London to New York, bearing the Vassar family to their new home. That the Lossing catalogue of British-born Vassars is incomplete is further established by a manuscript sketch of Matthew's career from which Miss Furness quoted in her paper in the *Quarterly*. This manuscript sketch includes Jemima as one of the children who were "subjects of the British realm, born in East Tuddenham, Dereham, County of Norfolk, England."

According to the family tree, Jemima Vassar Selkirk had two daughters, although the memory of at least one older member of the Vassar family recalls three daughters as well as three sons. Katherine, one of the daughters, married James Madison Edmunds in 1839. Where the wedding took place has not been definitely determined, but it was probably in New York State. At all events, the Edmundses were married after the husband first went to Ypsilanti and returned East to claim his bride.

Except for his joint excursion with North over the ice to found the town, Mr. Edmunds does not seem to have given much personal attention to the Vassar enterprise. He is classed by his biographers as a resident of Ypsilanti to 1833, in which year he moved to Detroit and engaged in the lumber business. Politics, however, was already his principal occupation. He had been a state senator, a representative in the Legislature, and a member of the State Constitutional Convention while living in Ypsilanti and he was several times comptroller of Detroit after the removal to that city.

One of his first public roles after going to Detroit was as a founder of the Republican party. He was a member of the historic gathering which assembled "under the oaks" at Jackson, Michigan, on July 6, 1854, and in the first formal convention of the party gave it an organization and a name. He was once candidate for the lieutenant governorship of Michigan and by 1860 had come to be recognized as one of the Republican lead-
ers in the state and was the right-hand man of Zachariah Chandler, the strongest figure of middle western Republicanism in that era. A contemporary political analyst classes Edmunds as "perhaps the most astute politician in Michigan."

Transferring his energies to the national field, James Edmunds worked in behalf of Seward for the presidential nomination in 1860, but was a loyal supporter of Lincoln in the election campaign. So strongly was his personality impressed on the party that for a time he was under serious consideration as Secretary of the Interior, and when sectional considerations led to the preferment of Fessenden for a cabinet position Lincoln appointed Edmunds Commissioner of the United States General Land Office, a position then ranked next below a cabinet portfolio in importance. He was removed from the post by Andrew Johnson, and was subsequently appointed by President Grant Postmaster of Washington and remained in the office until his death.

In President MacCracken's house there is a portrait of Matthew Vassar which Dr. MacCracken bought at an auction in Washington and which was given by Mr. Vassar to his niece, Katherine Selkriug Edmunds. At her death in 1865 it passed to her son James, and when his widow died the art material of the estate went to the auction room. An engraving of the portrait was reproduced in the November, 1928, QUARTERLY in connection with Miss Furness's article. It shows a much younger Matthew Vassar than the figure most of the familiar paintings depict—a Matthew Vassar in the days of his early manhood, undoubtedly before he began to plan the perpetuation of his memory by the unprecedented building and endowing of a college for women to bear his name. He could not then have foreseen how fortunate his choice of legatee was to be. For, as events have turned, the name of Vassar may come to depend entirely on its association with inanimate objects. All the male descendants of James and Ann Vassar have been removed by death from Poughkeepsie and the name might vanish from all human records were it not for Vassar College and the two Vassars of the West.
COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS
By Henry Noble MacCracken

We all of us agree upon control. But we have two questions. What sort of control shall we have? And who, in the language of the Scots fable, who is to bell the cat?

Human freedom is possible only in a much more circumscribed area than was formerly supposed. People must be protected against other people. Groups and classes of people must be protected against other groups and classes. And, most of all, man must be protected against his own most dangerous enemy, himself.

The resulting area of freedom bears somewhat the same relation to the old American dream as our tiny Nursery School playground bears to the rest of our campus. Yet if most of our old freedom was not, after all, as much of an illusion as the wood near Athens, what our liberty has amounted to has been to a great extent the liberty to be victimized, to be superstitious, to be ignorant, to be helpless against predatory powers. The paradise into which our liberty led us was the paradise of folly.

What older guides can offer to the graduate of 1932 is an infinitesimal world shrunken beyond recognition of the past. We have often said unthinkingly, "How small the world is," as we observed how frequently people of the same little class crossed each other's path, or as we took advantage of the speeding up of intercourse, but there are few of us who understand how small, how very small our world has really become. Yet within that area I am much mistaken if there be not left more real freedom and more real happiness than most of mankind has ever yet known.

Every nation is agreed that the good life is attainable only when the good of the nation is attained. In some nations, the good of the nation has been identified with the good of a class, and the whole nation has been mustered into the class by force. In other nations, the interdependence of class on class is recognized and equilibrium is struggled for by replacing hostility with cooperation among the classes. Each solution brings with it its own problem. Whether mankind over a great area of territory can be permanently herded into a single class—this is the problem of the one-class state. Whether mankind in classes can be induced to believe that class interest really lies along the line of class sacrifice,—that is the problem of the state of many classes.

If there be a solution for the liberal democracy to which these United States are at present committed, it would seem to be in joint action by all groups for the protection of those interests which they recognize that they have in common. This would seem to involve a survey of social consciousness, the definition of the social interests which emerge from that consciousness, and a program of social protection for those interests.

The same line of thought would suggest that the international situation can be salvaged only along similar lines. So long as delegates go to international conferences pledged to maintain national honor upon a
competitive basis, so long we may expect them to come bootless home. First then, we must explore the social consciousness for the purpose of defining the social interests upon which all classes may unite. Here we need the aid, and are just beginning to obtain it, of the social psychologist and the descriptive sociologist. For years, artists have been absorbed in this field of observation and priests have worked within it. A type of literature, the novel, has been evolved as a record of these studies, and the confessional holds its true tales; but today truer perspectives are needed and social studies steadily give us the picture more correctly and from more points of view. As a result, certain central interests emerge in all human relations as common to all groups. There appear such interests as the child and the child’s education, studied in our summer institute; the health of the family, the budget, with its attendant needs of credit and of thrift; the needs of religion, art and play.

In each phase of the social consciousness thus described, interests emerge, and control must be exerted. We may expect that in the next few years this control will be far more extensive than in the past. The present movement toward prohibition reform, though likely to be successful, is not a straw showing which way the wind blows. It is, on the contrary, a temporary adjustment remedying a too precipitate advance. It is the reduction of the salient or better, the strengthening of the whole line of attack as it moves forward. A measure of control resembling that in the field of public health may be expected as impending in the fields of public credit, public safety, and public morals. The sooner they are adopted and enforced, the better for our commonwealth; and the sooner similar measures are applied among nations as among individuals, the better for the world.

Reflections such as these, I am quite aware, are not the stuff of which a Commencement speech should be composed. They are too abstract, too generalized, too vague. Let us then abruptly abandoning this line of reasoning return immediately à nos moutons and ask ourselves this question, “What has the woman’s college to contribute to such a world?”

Partly because it arose as a protest against inequality within the family and within society, the woman’s movement was a class movement and the woman’s college took on the aspect of a class college. There was from its inception a social consciousness aroused among its membership. It was inevitable then that when the instrument of equality, the college itself, had been forged and tempered, those who had wrought it should seek to apply it to other social purposes. It so happens that my educational experience up to this time has been almost equally divided between work in men’s colleges from 1896 to 1914, or seventeen years and a half, and work in women’s colleges from 1914 to 1932, or eighteen years. If I were asked to formulate what out of the result of this experience was to me the most marked difference between these two groups of colleges, I should reply, the greater extent of social consciousness among the members of the woman’s college.

Conditions may have changed in recent years, but it seems to me that there is greater unity within the
faculty, as within the student body, of the woman's college; that the desire for personal enhancement has produced fewer results in mere vocationalism; and that where the sciences and arts have been applied, they have been applied in the direction of social rather than of personal betterment. Coöperation has become the very keynote of the machinery of the woman's college. It is symbolized in the sister class tradition in song and sentiment; in the conferences, such as those of the five and of the seven women's colleges, which have gone far to replace the old competitive spirit; in the outstanding contribution of the American Association of University Women, which has no parallel among the graduates of either men's colleges or coeducational institutions. All this may seem fantastic, but the evidence is strong.

Certainly whenever outside the chief business of the college,—the instruction of undergraduate youth,—new programs have been undertaken by the women's colleges, they have been social in character. A glance at our sister colleges may indicate this. At Wellesley, President Pendleton has recently given much of her time to religious and educational problems among women in far eastern lands. President Woolley, of Mount Holyoke, is now at Geneva struggling for recognition by the world of the claims of humanity to be heard in the matter of armaments. President Comstock, of Radcliffe, has served as a member of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement, whose useful work has been obscured by unfortunate publicity attached to its pronouncements on prohibition, the smallest part of its efforts. Smith College under President Neilson has not only encouraged international study through the Junior Year abroad, but has successfully carried on a summer school devoted to social work. Bryn Mawr College, under President Park, maintains a summer school for less privileged workers in industry. When it is considered that all these institutions might have chosen another path of action, that these energies might have been devoted to the increase of pure research, to the increase of undergraduate instruction and utilitarian training, or to philosophical and reflective branches of the curriculum,—it seems clear that a common purpose has animated the women's colleges, and perhaps emanated from the social consciousness: a desire to share their privileges with others, a desire to make use of the knowledge thus far obtained for immediate social betterment, a desire, above all, to know more of the nature of the social environment in which they live. A person's character is known by the way in which he spends his leisure time, and the character of a college may be deduced by the way in which it spends its surplus energies. The character of the women's colleges by this test is clear.

For this college, a record of a different kind may be submitted, brought home to us this year in the lives of three distinguished graduates, completed within the twelve months: the lives of Laura Johnson Wylie, Minnie Cumnock Blodgett, and Julia Clifford Lathrop. Older alumnae knew them well, but I must say a word about them to 1932.

Of Miss Wylie, it may be said that social consciousness was the very atmosphere she breathed. She brought
to her study and teaching of English literature a concept of a new standard, against which its art must be measured. Her colleague and lifelong companion, Gertrude Buck, crystallized this concept in the title of her book, "The Social Criticism of Literature"; Miss Wylie, in the title of her own book, "Social Studies in English Literature" in our Fiftieth Anniversary series. She asked of a work of art, from what social origins did it take its course, by what social standards shall it be evaluated, what social good would it achieve. She set a generation of pupils aflame with similar thought, Throughout the land they went to work. Everywhere, no matter what their career, social expression was the keynote of their lives. Bold and aggressive in her policy for her department and for the faculty, she pressed always not for individual advancement but for the welfare of the group, the prestige of the professors, freedom of speech and of inquiry, collective bargaining, equal salaries for equal work, open contracts openly arrived at.

Her leisure time she devoted to the community outside the college. Living in the heart of the city, she escaped to the busy town as to a corrective of the academic life, and in many ways, the city and the county became socially conscious under the spell of her leadership. A great teacher, a great personality, but above all a great social leader, Laura Wylie, to whom we paid fuller tribute on Friday, may stand forever as a symbol of the spirit of her generation of Vassar graduates.

Minnie Cumnock Blodgett we may take as an example of the non-professional woman of her time. She graduated from Vassar deeply imbued with the spirit of social service. She became the life-long friend of Julia Lathrop. The daughter of New England, she went to live in a city of the Middle West which seems today as though transplanted from Massachusetts. That city and its betterment she made her life work. With her husband, she built and endowed what has become a famous hospital distinguished by its provision for research as well as for the remedy of disease. As a private citizen, she set to work upon the social consciousness of her community, and speedily one after another reform in health and in public welfare was adopted, reforms which have resulted in the proud record of the lowest death rate in the United States. To her and to others of like mind is due the fact that it is safer to bear a child in Grand Rapids than anywhere else, that a baby has a better chance of survival and that those in need of surgical care may more readily secure it there. Preventive measures in mental as in physical disease are begun earlier in the city where Mrs. Blodgett labored. At the funeral in her home, more fitting than any other tribute, nurses from hospitals and training schools sat beside her. She tried to carry out literally the Euthenics program of her friend Ellen Richards, and she helped to advance at Vassar the introduction of this social program in the curriculum of Vassar College. Never the victim of wealth nor of privilege, she rose above it by constant study and inspiring leadership. Before her laboratory was built, she had visited over twenty other institutions to learn of them. Vassar owes to her not only the success in large measure of its own con-
tribution in wartime, but the education of its alumnae body to a wider social obligation.

Julia Lathrop, the third of these three great examples, applied similar ideals in different fields. The colleague of Jane Addams at Hull House, she early sought the improvement of social conditions not simply through the medium of settlements, but through remedial legislation. Laws for the protection of the poor, and the women and the children of her own state, are due to her. She was the first woman appointed in charge of a federal bureau which fittingly enough was that for the protection of children. Unfortunately, it was a subdivision of the Department of Labor, but Julia Lathrop’s influence extended far beyond the scope of her own bureau. She was responsible for the commitment of the United States to the policy of insurance as compensation to soldiers and their families, and this action may well prove to be the entering wedge of a great system of governmental insurance against other ills than war, against unemployment in particular. As a leader in her profession, she presided over the National Conference of Social Work and led in the development of morale among the thousands of members of that conference slowly evolving into a professional status. To the end of her days, she worked for the translation of the social consciousness into social programs by the medium of legislation, the recognition by the state of responsibility for the well-being of its citizens.

The same tendency to turn the light of knowledge squarely upon the conduct of human affairs is shown in the work of the distinguished psychologist, Dr. Lillien J. Martin, a graduate of fifty-two years ago. Dr. Martin has applied the science of psychology to the solving of some of the problems of old age. We announce today the first fellowship devoted to this study. The tendency is indicated also in the turn given to geography by one of our most distinguished alumnae, who would today have celebrated her fiftieth anniversary of graduation, Dr. Ellen Churchill Semple. Her line of study was the influence of geographical conditions upon the development of human society, a field in which she has no equal.

The record of this older generation is written for all to read. I am not among those who would appear upon Commencement platforms in an attitude of apology before the younger generation. Acts of folly have been committed by us of the older group: by many of us, by all of us. Acts of wisdom, of generosity and of self-sacrifice have also been achieved. I do not minimize the one, but I will not permit you to forget the other. I bid you learn not solely from our errors, but from our successes. I refuse to let you feel as you leave the halls of learning in 1932 that the path to successful living lies along ways untrodden and unexplored, guided only by the errors of your elders. On the contrary, there are those of us who have gone before who have lived well and who have deserved well of their generation. All honor to them. Learn of them.

The lives of these alumnae have run parallel to a generation which has produced the great vocation of social work. It was only a dozen years after the founding of Vassar College, in 1877, that the famous sociological
study The Jukes was published, calling attention to the painful effects of evil heredity. The decade that followed witnessed organization for social protection all over this land, starting, of course, upon the high note of optimism. Its slogan might be phrased thus: "The socialization of this world in our generation."

Another decade came, realizing that the heights were not so easily obtained. It centered upon training for workers as the next step in the great program. Then for a dozen years following the turn of the century came the realization of the importance of environment. City slums came under fire, and legislation for their betterment was the main point of attack. The last twenty years have witnessed criticism of this program from the point of view of science, both biological and social. Psychology, in particular, has emphasized personality as against temporary alleviation of want, and now we may say that social work has attained an academic stage in which the two problems of administration and of research are those that hold the center of interest. Each new development in the field seemed to herald an early abandonment of the profession. Relief societies expected to make poverty a thing of the past. Trained workers were to know exactly what to do under all circumstances. Legislation was to bring about an ideal environment immediately. The scientist finally was to dispose of the social worker once and for all.

But what are the facts? To take a single example: the placing out of orphans was a few years ago to do away forever with orphan institutions. Today there are more than 20,000 orphans in the institutions of New York City alone. Applications of psychology were expected by some hasty optimists to eliminate the insane. Today there are more than 50,000 inmates in the institutions of this state. Three or four years ago, it was being said to me by graduates of this college and undergraduates as well, that attention was being diverted from social work as a profession into other lines. Today the whole country is a vast social laboratory of care and of relief, and there is not a student in this class, nor an alumna of this college, free to act, who has not made the mental resolve to devote a part of her leisure at least to volunteer social work. Social work is today second to teaching among the activities of Vassar alumnae and if should be added those research workers whose studies tend toward social amelioration, its numbers would be greatly increased. Well for it that Vassar College at the initiation of its Department of Economics called to be its head a man who conceived economics in terms of society rather than of abstract mathematics, whose seminar in economics became a seminar of social study and whose pupils year after year went out into the world as valiant soldiers for social amelioration. He has spent his leisure time since his retirement, in public service upon unemployment commissions. Professor Mills' teaching in his career at Vassar College has thus been the counterpart of the lives of the alumnae and of the social training of the times.

I am not unaware of the reactions against this trend of the times. I agree with the protest of the artist in the eighteenth century that "It is better to do well than to do good." I wish that society were so constituted that
we could all make that our aim; in a society where every one tried to do well, no one would have to do good, for in practice as in philosophical reality, beauty would comprise the truth. But in the world we live in, there are still bodies to be cared for, mouths to be fed. Thoughtless and amateur philanthropy is quite out of fashion. The lady reported by the survey who asked the Charity Organization Society how much a bread line would cost, because she wanted one as long as that of her friend, is one of a disappearing, nearly extinct species. In her place, we offer the college graduate, intelligent and trained, aware of the implications of science, understanding something of the problems of personality, somewhat experienced in the difficulties of administration, but nevertheless sensitive to obligation and determined as a good soldier to take her part in the unending conflict. One who does not mind singing in the rain.

Two programs, then, we offer to the graduate of 1932 at this turning point of human society. One of them is the extension of social control. Owen Young said the other day:

"So it will not be enough for you young gentlemen to look after your own affairs by self-discipline. You will have to extend those restraints to your government, to the concerns which you administer and to the entire economic organization of the nation."

This is a consummation devoutly to be wished for, and to it we must summon the best energies of those that govern us politically and the honest support of the rest through their political function as citizens. But we must add to this program of external political control, a program of social sympathy and coöperation undertaken throughout American society for the resistance by every means within our power against lowering of standards of living and the disintegration of the American family. We must incorporate in American life no lower ideal with regard to the care of the unfortunate. Stern negative control of conditions which still permit exploitation of the weaker by the stronger; positive and self-sacrificing help from the stronger to the weaker; these complementary movements we trust may form the warp and the woof of the American pattern of the future.
IN MEMORY OF
LUCY MAYNARD SALMON

"whom I among others recognized and lovingly walked with while the days and the hours were"

By Elsie M. Rushmore

For those of us who knew and loved her to remember Miss Salmon is to know a lifting of the heart; it is for a moment to draw a breath of freer air, to look out on a wider landscape, serene, gracious, impersonal as sunshine.

Her unique personality recreates itself instantly in the memory with that capacity, which was always hers, to change values, to give them a fresh meaning, a renewed power.

How clearly her home and Miss Underhill's comes to mind,—the porch covered with wisteria, the five shallow steps, the door wide opened in welcome. I remember coming to Poughkeepsie one day unexpectedly and ringing the doorbell to be greeted with, "My friend! how good to see you! Why did you ring the bell? This is your home, you must always walk right in," and seeing William in his white jacket setting a place for me at the table before I had pulled off my gloves.

In her home she was at ease in life, a rich nature bestowing indelibly on her surroundings some of her own memorable qualities. Her friends will always remember that home—how pleasant it is to recall its simplicity, its faint, fresh odor, its ordered calm.

The hall with its mahogany table and large sofa, the two studies on the right where time stood still. Miss Salmon's ample desk, the walls lined to the ceiling with books, the portrait of Queen Wilhelmina's young profile, the large color print of Vassar College in its early days, the white marble mantel with its iron grate and softly ticking clock.

And behind, the dining room. The spacious table with its centerpiece of bright-hued flowers, William's delicious cooking, and Miss Salmon's morning face, each day a fresh adventure. "My friend, how delightful for us to have a guest for breakfast who wears a pink gingham dress and doesn't read the death list" and William's plaintive protest, "No more
coffee? Three cups of my coffee never hurt anybody yet.”

The famous kitchen, laid out with thought for its minutest detail, complete, workable, with its picture of a colonial kitchen on the wall bringing, as Miss Salmon had the gift to bring, the past and present to bear upon one another with a glimpse of richer meaning,—an unstressed illumination.

The drawing room upstairs with its soft green walls, and the shadow-pattern of leaves flickering on the floor.

The spacious, peaceful bedrooms, with their lovely old furniture where everything was comfortable, harmonious, exquisitely suited to its purpose. I never remember a moment in Miss Salmon’s home where human beings were dominated by things or suited themselves to the furniture or equipment. Such things, in her simple philosophy, were for comfort, for use, and served their purpose with exquisite and invariable precision. No material thing was suffered to obtrude itself on the flow of living, of consecutive thought.

The garden with its stretch of lawn, the shade of trees, the old-fashioned summer house, “This is our garden, these are our flowers and this (with a sudden smile) is our weed.”

Miss Salmon’s students, coming and going, filling her mind, absorbing her interest, kindling her enthusiasms. “I feel so encouraged about the students. They are so open-minded and in such a wholesome state of bewilderment.” “I have such fine young women in my classes. I think fewer chumps go to college every year.”

Miss Salmon’s history classes—“Remember the instructor does not want anything.” How many students ever fully realized all that simple statement implied? “What are your sources of authority?” “Why do you consider them valid?” “Are they sufficient?” “What conclusions have you reached?” “What is still to be done?” and again “What is still to be done?” “Can anything be finished?”

I remember her saying to me once about a student, “I felt most embarrassed at being unable to set an examination that this really brilliant young woman was able to pass. But the president gave me another opportunity.” And her look of surprise at my sudden shout of laughter when she added that her third attempt had been successful.

“College never closes; sometimes the students are here, and sometimes elsewhere.” “The idea of giving such a course is an admirable one. The only difficulty will be in finding someone who is able to conduct it.”

How many of her students can think of their lives without her? Can gauge the potency, unstinted and inexhaustible, of her liberal mind, her generous heart, her sudden and piercing understanding?

She was a person who acted always from her whole personality. Her simplest act took all her values into account. Hers was an exquisite collectedness, a perpetual choice, a delicate rejection of the second-rate, the ephemeral, the irrelevant, the merely reckless.

These are the things that our hearts remember.
That these things were not her gift to the world we know. That she was one of the pioneer women who made the position of all business and professional women more tenable, more secure, we recognize. For this achievement we can guess a little at the price she paid. For such things are won only through conflict, and conflict was anathema to the last fiber of her gentle and generous nature. This story is still to be told. But not by us who knew and loved her, who remember best her outstretched hand, her happy look, her invariable greeting, "My friend!"

DREAM PICTURES

By Barbara Swain

I

We took our troubles to a Chinese isle,
Across a sea too wan for any boat
Except some faery vessel that could float
Through such dream shallows, mile on windless mile.
   The slim reeds parted, as we touched the ground,
   With whispered clicks,—the sun on roofs of tile
   Clicked red,—and in that pale and plumy isle
   The inner silence bred no other sound.
Secure within this quivering film of sense
We wandered, and the long-drawn minutes hung
   Vibrating, hot and silent, ringed about
By soft and empty light, until the tense
   Surface collapsed, as if a thought had stung
   The bubble, and it shivered and went out.

II

In some familiar forest long since lost
Benign snow settled quietly through an aisle
Of dark trees; we behind the panes meanwhile
Sniffed the faint chilly smells of outer frost.
The firelight wavered; warmth drew the dull scent
Out of bare paneled walls, and in the wise
Serenity of silence and surmise
Our foreheads wore the smoothness of content.

This was, a moment, real: no twilit doubt
Breathed that a curl of smoke might blast the land;
The vision hung unbroken all about;
But as the match flared and you touched my hand
A mad bronze bird with turquoise wings and bill
Slid wide spread through the snowflakes to the sill.
A HISTORY OF THE SOUTH
By Elisabeth B. Cutting

A week-end party in the country, a short time ago, a young literary man surprised me with the question "Has a history of the South ever been written?" This seemed like a happy variant to the often asked question "What are the ten best books to have with you on a desert island?" Fancying that were the query posed to all the guests we should have some historical illumination, I asked him to extend his research although I realized that there were no historians among us.

What happened, of course, was a rapid listing of histories of the United States which naturally included history of the South, or volumes such as Life and Labor in the Old South, The Lower South in American History, American Negro Slavery, or those representing the social life, A Belle of the Fifties, A Diary from Dixie, and the familiar volumes of travels in the South,—but no one of which answered the question squarely. Other titles were recalled, focused upon certain phases of the South's economic and political life. But what one observed was, that most of these centered on the Civil War, or the fateful decade before, or the tragic ones after, that awaited extended scientific research from men like a Dunning, or, in more popular form, a Claude Bowers, to reveal their naked truths.

No one present was able to answer the question by naming a single volume entitled A History of the South.

The matter did not end for me there, and with Virginia Woolf's quest in mind at the British Museum, where she pursued such meticulous search under the rather more vague title Women and Fiction, I took an early opportunity to see what the catalogue of a public library would yield under the general heading "The South." Obviously, such a classification was not in the inscrutable plans of librarians, for "The South" as a topic was quite without history, except as one sought it in the Social Life of, or Products of, or Recent Industrial Development of, —and I realized at once that I must look elsewhere.

Under "United States" the catalogue was more fruitful. Hastening through the cards to History of the United States, I found "History of the South." This was encouraging, but in the end not altogether rewarding. A card did announce a History of the South in twelve volumes. The South in the Building of the Nation, is the full title, one of those cooperative enterprises that provide reference material, and inform by group assembling. For the rest, one found the volume put together by Southern students of the late Professor Dunning, now all historians of note and eminence, as a tribute to him, each developing some phase of life in the South, or such subjects as The Colonization of the South to 1783; The South as a Conscious Minority, 1789-1861; A Study in Political Thought. Again, there were the histories of States, and it was in thumbing these cards, that I asked myself the question, Does the real reason as to why
no single history of the South seems to have been written lie in these histories by States? On examining the editor’s preface to the twelve volumes of *The South in the Building of the Nation*, I found a possible answer. “The meagreness and inaccessibility of sources have restricted the efforts of Southern historians to their respective States” is one statement. But the purpose of this series was definitely announced as two-fold: “that of presenting in brief compass the separate histories of the Southern States and of treating, in a satisfactory way, the wider relations, ... which have never received full treatment at the hands of historians.”

There have been great advances made in the assembling of historical material relating to the South since this was compiled in 1912, but as yet there seems not to have been effected a history of the South.

Somewhat later I had access to a university library, and went on with my search. The catalogue I consulted there was managed somewhat differently. There was a heading “Southern States” and the sub-divisions were the usual ones, Description, Travel, and History. Still, no card produced a title, *A History of the South*. The nearest was that of a bulletin of a Southern university which stated itself to be *A Selected Bibliography and Syllabus of the History of the South, 1584-1876*. I lost no time in asking to see this brochure. There, indeed, one found by chapters, titles, sub-divisions, the bones of a history, but flesh and blood were yet to make the body. In this Bibliography under Secondary Authorities, there was a “Subdivision 2. Histories of the South.” At last, I thought! Under that heading there were only seven titles, no one of which was really a history of the South, with the possible exception of the now very familiar *The South in the Building of the Nation*. Other titles were Brown’s *The Lower South in American History*, Fiske’s *Old Virginia and Her Neighbors, Historic Towns of the South*, and so on. Even as secondary sources, was it possible there could be assembled so few titles? The compilers state that their purpose is to give a “chronological and topical outline of Southern history from the period of exploration through Reconstruction.” Little space is given to Southwestern history, and they offer as their reasons “The necessity of conserving space and the fact that Southwestern history has become a field in itself.” By this time I was convinced that geography and definition were the basic elements in this lack of a history of the South.

Although this was by no means an exhaustive survey, it was plainly indicative, and I found myself hoping that in the highly specialized research that is now being, and for some time past has been conducted in the South,—the almost attic to attic search in North Carolina under the direction of the history department of the university, for example; the different historical associations publishing the archives and documents of their special localities and States,—that there would finally emerge a volume or volumes comprehensive and authoritative that would answer the query.

H. W. Odum’s *An American Epoch, Southern Portraiture in the National Picture*, is, in only a limited sense, a history of the South,—the sense that any material bearing upon the literature and mode of living of a
locality past or present if accurately portrayed is history. But one contribution he does make for our purpose when he says the sources on which he drew for his material are “illuminating in that they remind us there is no satisfactory general bibliography of the South since the turn of the century, and in that they indicate the wide range and large number of books from which many kinds of evidence may be obtained.” I found myself familiar with many of the books he listed, mainly by Southern writers; but a or the history of the South was not among them.

Granted the making of such a bibliography, granted also the assembling of much material, who then is to write a history and for whom is it to be written? These queries, we know, constitute almost a formula in any discussion of historical writing.

If one is to accept the thesis advanced by the former president of William and Mary College when he recently appeared before the Committee of Public Institutions and Education of the Virginia Senate, the answers to the questions are indeed simple: a history of the South written by Southern historians, for Southern readers. His advice is that only such a textbook on American history be used in the public schools as should be recommended by a commission of specialists, and that its “selection should be closed to any but Southern writers” on the ground that “to ask a Northern man to write a school history for the South is the same as to ask a German to write the history of the French in the World War.”

Now this learned Southern gentleman is the son of a former President of the United States, a historian of eminence, and, if correctly quoted, was referring to American history and not to a history of the South. At the moment a particular textbook was under his protest because in it he thought the South was “deliberately belittled,” and the Massachusetts Colony given more prominence than the older and “more influential” Virginia Colony. But his point was that only Southern writers would be capable of writing American history for use in the schools of the South. Why then, I asked myself, amongst Southern historians has no one supplied such a lack?

It is indeed true that “history does not make men Guelphs or Ghibellines. But, if rightly studied, it makes them better Guelphs or better Ghibellines.” Let us give to this aged gentleman the right to wear his white rose and cut his fruit at the table cross-wise and consider for a moment for whom a history of the South should be written.

Obviously, the limited survey as given above would indicate, it need not be for Southerners since they have not felt the need of such a comprehensive volume as that for which I searched. They have been satisfied either to take their history by States or in some restricted scope, as the economic, political and social life of the South. Many such volumes are written almost exclusively by Southern writers.

Such secondary material is accessible to all students of history; but there are new documentary and other first hand sources being made available increasingly, and the time should not be far off when a very real contribution in historical writing could be made of that strangely elusive term, “The South,” which would have
as audience one not limited by geographical boundary nor literary definition. To a Virginian The South has one meaning, to a South Carolinian, another, to those of other states, still another. Periods in their history are marked off by adjectives: "The Old South," "The New," "The Lower South"; and Hergesheimer's "The Deep South" has passed into speech and story.

"Will not all these various shades of meaning be best served and material be best assembled into history, if the historian be an outlander?"

Garibaldi and his Thousand were matchlessly served by an Englishman; William of Orange and the Dutch were safe in the hands of Americans; the world has benefitted by Frenchmen's carrying on historical researches outside of France; and a generation or more ago it was a German's history of the United States that gave a new angle to the study of history. Bernard Fay's work in the early history of the country suggests that should he carry his researches into the South there would result a volume of importance and interest. Conceivably, it might secure the attention of some of the English students who find their way into our universities. Indeed some English scholar may already be at work on the subject. A history of the South from an English pen would have a value that is above partisanship. We know that there would be literary form, for English historians have proved to us again and again that literary form is not incompatible with sound history.

In his Inaugural Lecture as Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, G. M. Trevelyan sounded a warning on facts without form which is more pertinent than ever in these days of almost universal research. That is, that history might be in danger "of wasting much of its force by not knowing well enough what to do with the ever increasing mass of facts that it accumulates with such admirable zeal and skill." He recalls how "all over Europe and America thousands of devoted workers give their lives to accumulating historical knowledge," much of which "is indeed presented in a most interesting manner and so fulfills its end." But much he finds "seems to be printed only to remain unused, because a sufficient proportion of time and energy is not given to bringing out the interest latent in the facts discovered and recorded."

In short, the writing of history makes a demand upon a very different function of the mind from that of the highly interesting and diverting occupation of securing data; and data might better be left in loose-leaf notebooks than fail to be brushed by the wing of beauty and so transmuted into the rounded whole. The over-emphasis on form is as much of a defect: or, in Miss Salmon's fine summary, "The historian whose attention is concentrated on form rather than on matter has built his house before laying his foundation." If a history of the South is to be written for an audience in the South, it is the literary form which it will have to take. Whoever the writer, he must be the "literary historian," for the generations in the South, bred upon Scott's novels, instinctively find their approach to any written matter through its romance and its literary appeal, a truth that we are continually reminded of in the so-called Literary
Renaissance now so well-advanced in the South.

As a lay reader, one who reads history only for pleasure, I asked myself, Is history ever written for a geographically limited audience? History is written by periods or eras. It is written as well by State or other boundaries, but there need be no frontiers for its audience if it has met the requirements of fact and form. There is perhaps no part of our country which offers a richer field nor one that yields more inspiring material for the historian than that which lies in the Virginia Valleys, or down the seaboard States to the Gulf; and those States bordering on that nearly tideless sea; or through the reaches of the Cumberland Escarpment that find their boundaries along the Mississippi River, follow its course through the Delta and so reach the Gulf. If these are, roughly speaking, the geographical limits for a history of the South, what then will be the period of time the history should cover? Could there be, I thought, a more interesting time than when these wide reaches passed from wilderness to land held by companies, to royal provinces, and on into the American Revolution when they came to their full growth as political entities? If it is the land that is back of tradition in the South, as a group of Southern agrarian pamphleteers analyzed to their satisfaction a year or more ago, why did not the early history of the land command more of their attention, I wondered. They were, to be sure, poets, writers, professors. The historian among them chose a later period for his exposition; but certainly the foundation of their tradition lay in those early years.

The scientific historian seems to discover his interests in the years from 1830-1880, to take an arbitrary period,—for those are the years which carry through the economic rivalries leading up to the War and the infinitely more hideous years that followed. The records of such writers as Basil Hall, Fanny Kemble, Mrs. Trollope or her son supply the literary historian with much interesting comment on the years before the war. But neither scientific nor literary historian seem to have utilized to any great extent those engrossing descriptions of life in the early years of the South. In their accounts of travels in America at the end of the eighteenth century, the Frenchmen, Chastellux, Bayard and Brissot de Warville left records of a vastly interesting period in this earlier history of the South.

The beginnings of Southern history seem not to have had the appeal for the historian,—the Southern historian, perhaps one should say,—as does the period that covers the years which for Southerners means a tragic fragment in all history. This perhaps is no small reason why a history of the South must be written by the outsider. It is not necessary that one should read Bernheim’s *Lehrbuch* as Mr. Carl Becker says, to be aware “that the relevant facts must be clearly established by the testimony of independent witnesses not self-deceived.” Perhaps the years must melt into eons before the historian is born on this continent whose detachment from his feelings will qualify him to do more than offer his contribution through his own interpretation of the facts. But certainly history need not be written as a “defense mechanism” either through fact or through the peculiarly American practice of borrowing ter-
minology to vary a vocabulary, and so emphasize a statement. Rather than Seeley’s definition, “History is past politics,” one would ask to have recalled Santayana’s “the whole dignity of human endeavor is . . . bound up with historic issues” and Trevelyan’s “if rightly taught, the annals of mankind cultivate a more intelligent patriotism that respects the claim of others.”

Again remembering that Virginia Woolf had failed to find an answer to her question in the books piled high before her in the British Museum, I closed my notebook and gathered up my pencils.

“If this be error, and upon me proved?”—but I, at least, had not discovered a history of the South.

FARM WOMAN

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

To tend the cattle
And cut the wood
Took a strong woman,
Six feet she stood

In her stocking feet —
She could shovel snow
And plow with a team,
And plant and hoe.

Her wry-necked husband
And clustering brood
Somehow she clothed
And gave them food.

Her face grew brown
And her voice turned shrill,
But her body answered
The spur of her will.

In the pasture graveyard
That body lies —
Firm forehead, firm breast,
And bright firm eyes.
That the growth of the parent education movement has been not only great but rapid is indicated by the following incident. The 1929 Yearbook of the National Society for the Study of Education was devoted to Preschool and Parental Education and was a valuable summary (some 800 pages in length) of the history and status of the movement. Now, only three years later, the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection has published a volume on Parent Education which states in its foreword that since the 1929 yearbook referred to above "development has been so rapid and extended as to make a revaluation desirable." There can be no doubt that although parent education has been going on for years and probably for centuries, the last decade has seen remarkable growth in organization and, let us hope, usefulness in this field.

The causes underlying the parent education movement are many and varied and only a few of the more important ones can be singled out for mention in an article of this kind. Increasingly high standards of child care brought about by recent researches in the fields of nutrition, child psychology and mental hygiene have made parents realize their own limitations and those of the modern home in providing an adequate environment for the growing child. Nursery schools have emphasized the need for closer cooperation between the home and the school, and the work of Thorndike in showing that people can learn even after they are grown up have all combined to give impetus to the movement. For example: if, as theories in mental hygiene contend, attitudes of parents toward each other and toward the child have an important bearing on the development of the child's personality and if home conditions can influence the child's behavior in school and vice versa (as nursery schools have tried to show) and if again, grown-ups can learn, then the parents and the home naturally will be the focal point of the educational attack. But it must not be supposed that the schools have instigated the attack. In reality, the demand came from parents who wanted help and who made known their needs. Social workers, educators and clinicians have been only too glad to stimulate as well as to meet that need; but had not the parents themselves shown a vital interest in it, the movement would long ago have perished instead of flourishing as it has done.

What is parent education? There is confusion on this point because of the various forms which the work has taken. No good definition exists. But by common consent, "any service which aims to assist parents to understand more thoroughly the obligations and privileges involved in parenthood and the enormous influence of the home in the development of the child," falls into the classification of parent education.

Although parent education is closely connected with preschool education it is by no means limited to the work of the nursery school. One of the New
York State publications on parent child relationships facetiously remarks, "Parent education is nothing new, for children have been educating their parents for hundreds of years although during much of that time parents have not been conscious of this contribution on the part of their children." Seriously speaking, doctors, ministers, individual teachers and many parents themselves who are unfamiliar with the terminology of the field are doing creditable parent education work in their contacts with the problems of other parents. Correspondence and conferences with individual parents which have as their aim the services mentioned above are methods which teachers in schools and colleges have used for years.

Ever since its opening in 1861, Vassar has been doing parent education. Most of us went blissfully through our college careers ignorant of this fact, and many of us play the rôle of Vassar parents equally unsuspecting that we are the subjects of a program of parent education. But it is so. Vassar plans very definitely to keep her graduates, the parents of her students and the community informed of the ideals, the aims and the problems of the college, to the end that the liberal education which she offers may be more effective.

The means which Vassar uses to accomplish this end are many and varied, but some significant examples are apparent to all who are in close touch with the work of the college.

The summer Institute of Euthenics needs only passing mention because the details of the splendid work it has been doing since 1926 are so widely known. It has been hailed as "the most inclusive program of parent education . . . in the country."

Two examples of parent education on the college level may be found in the parents' dinner which is held in New York in January, and the freshman parents' day which takes place on campus in May. To both of these, parents of the students are invited, and encouraged to voice their doubts and hopes. They are given opportunity to discuss with trustees and faculty the perplexing problems of their daughters' college adjustment, as well as broader educational questions. The better understanding between parents and the college which comes as a result of these gatherings is of inestimable value to both.

But Vassar's parent education program is not limited to her graduates and the parents of her students. For the last three years Dutchess County and the Arlington and Poughkeepsie communities have been included through the work of the field worker in Euthenics. Margaret Reese, Vassar, 1927, was the first holder in 1929-1930 of the Margaret Lewis Norrie Fellowship established by the Women's City and County Club of Poughkeepsie for "work in the field of social studies especially designed to further the welfare of Dutchess County through the cooperation of the Women's City and County Club and Vassar College." In 1930-31, by means of a grant from the Carnegie Foundation which the college was instrumental in procuring, she carried on the work; and in 1931-32, it was further developed through the interest and cooperation of Vassar College and various parent teacher associations in the county.

During the three years of community work, twenty-five parent
study groups were organized and conducted, a play group for children of preschool age was developed and supervised at Lincoln Center and a study of the methods of bringing education to parents was undertaken. The work took the field worker from one end of the county to the other: Pawling, Hyde Park, Amenia, and Freedom Plains being among the places where study groups were held at regular intervals. The registration in these groups ranged from six to twenty-five.

Two Institutes were held at the college to which the members of the study groups and others interested in the work were invited. The number of people who attended each of these groups was a gratifying indication of the interest of the community in the part which Vassar is playing in this parent education program.

During the year 1931-32, the college tried to obtain support for the project from the boards of education in the districts where parent study groups had been organized. It was believed that parent education had been successfully demonstrated, that it had passed through the experimental stage and that the conduct of parent study groups was a function of the public schools. This opinion was not shared by the boards of education and only a small amount was raised from this source to supplement the money which the college had set aside for the salary of the field worker in Euthenics. Some parent teacher associations made generous contributions, but in the end the amount was not sufficient to carry the work through the year, so that in March, 1932, it was discontinued.

Although in these troublesome times of financial depression it is difficult to obtain the funds to carry on work of this kind, the need for parent education in Dutchess County is undoubtedly there and the college is interested in including it in its parent education program.

In connection with this survey of what Vassar has been doing in the field of parent education, it will be interesting to note some of the recent changes which point the way toward the future development of the movement.

Perhaps the most hopeful sign is to be found in the changed attitude toward parents. This change is best illustrated by a quotation from the report of a discussion group on "The Relation of Home and School in an Integrated Program of Child Education," which was a part of the Baltimore Conference on Progressive Education, held in February, 1932: "It is agreed that there should be mutual understanding and cooperation between schools and parents in place of the patronizing and generally superior attitude with which schools have superimposed their ideas on parents heretofore. Schools should be willing and ready to accept the parents' point of view—to take as well as to give, as it were, since there are respects in which schools are not up to the level of modern progressive homes." Although this was intended to apply specifically to the relationship between schools and parents, it applies equally well to the contacts of other organizations caring for children and parents. Edward C. Linde- man in the 1932 Parent Education book, referred to earlier in this article, puts the same thing in a slightly different way by urging "that agencies
which serve children and the home should be kept flexible, so that they
do not become too rigidly institutionalized, and so that the necessary
adjustments need not all come from the home."

To Vassar alumnae who have not
had dealings with the so-called pro-
fessional parent educator, the idea ex-
pressed in these statements hardly
seems worthy of mention, it is so self-evident; but to parents who have
smarted under the bad advice con-
descendingly given by some young
parent educator, these sentiments
will be held as revolutionary. Many
a parent murmurs a fervent "Amen"
to the sentiments expressed in Eliza-
beth Johnson Reisner's article on
"What Parents Think Experts Ought
to Know" in the May, 1932, issue of
Progressive Education. Her plea is
for experts who are humble and un-
derstanding of the problems of the
home, in contrast to the domi-
neering type of parent education
worker. Happily enough, for some
time there has been a suspicion of a
change in attitude of the professional
parent educator toward parents. The
change is fully apparent now, so that
the parent education specialist who
assumes an attitude of superiority is
"dated" as surely as if she (because
it usually is a she) wore clothes of the
1927 period.

Closely linked with this changed
attitude toward parents is the ten-
dency to encourage parents to take a
more active part in the work of the
organizations dealing with their chil-
dren. Progressive private schools
have taken the lead in this movement
as they have in the education of chil-
dren; and conservative schools, both
public and private, have not yet fol-
lowed this lead in any sufficient
numbers.

The attitude of the principal of a
conservative school toward the ad-
vances of parents is summed up in
the statement made by one of them
to the effect that "I'm not going to
have any parents show me how to run my school." To most conserva-
tive schools, parents are merely nu-
sances and the idea that it is the
school's job to keep them informed
and sympathetic with its plans for
their children is not yet appreciated.

Visits to well baby clinics and hos-
pitals will provide other opportuni-
ties for observing different aspects of
this attitude. Some nurses and phy-
sicians regard their job as concerned
primarily with the child and audibly
regret the time they have to give ex-
plaining directions for the baby's care
to the mother. They treat parents as
if they were the means of conveyance
for the child, rather than an important
factor in the development of the child.

In contrast to this attitude which is
now generally regarded as "behind
the times" it is encouraging to learn
of the large number of ways in which
the progressive schools make use of
parent assistance. A recent unpub-
lished survey shows an impressively
large list among which are found the
following. Mothers assist the teach-
ers in taking children on trips to
museums, nature walks, parties, field
days, etc. Several schools have mothers
who act as substitutes for the teach-
ers, as science instructors, library as-
sistants, as well as assistants on play-
ground and in the nursery school. It
is becoming increasingly popular for
mothers to serve as guides to visitors
to the school building and in general
to assume the duties of hostess. Fathers
are not as frequently mentioned in the survey, but there are outstanding examples.

The results of the survey seem to point to the fact that although the majority of school activities for parents are side activities and not primary ones in the life of the school, there is evidence of a changing in this respect.

The objections to having parents take a vital part in the work of the organizations dealing with their children are instantly apparent. Lack of training and the demoralizing effect of the emergencies which arise in the home are all obstacles in the way of the wholesale adoption of the plan for using parents in the primary activities of the organization. However, it is contended that the benefit which will accrue from a closer cooperation between parents and staff makes it desirable to try to put the plan in working order.

Parent education began, then, as a means of helping fathers and mothers with the problems which confront them as parents. In its early stages it was concerned with how mother could get Johnny to eat spinach and other equally important matters. But it has not taken many years for the interest to shift from parents as parents to parents as adults. In these days of integrated personalities, the whole parent becomes the focus of attention no less than the whole child.

Correspondingly the parent education movement becomes a part of the larger adult education program rather than an entity in itself. Many illustrations from the meetings of the education associations in Baltimore and Washington in February, 1932, could be cited to emphasize this point. One question discussed by the conference on the relation of home and school was: "What contacts should a progressive school provide for teachers and parents as adults, with special adult interests rather than with the child as the central point of contact?"

A plea was made for the school to arrange opportunities for creative work in the field of music, art and dramatics; for intellectual stimulation by means of study groups in which world problems rather than children would be the subjects of discussion. A parents' recreation club has existed at Lincoln School in New York City for several years where parents use the facilities of the school for evening recreation. And Dr. Jesse Newsom, principal of the school, says that the first question he asks the newly elected president of the Parents' Association is "What are you going to do to get the attention of the parents off their children?"

Whether the parent education movement itself should undertake to provide these outside activities for parents is a moot point. But in any case, parent education is sympathetic toward and is actively encouraging the manifold developments of adult education in general. Parents are adults no less than they are parents, and it is better for the children that their parents should become well-rounded personalities than well-trained parents. This is the point of view toward which parent education is tending and whose acceptance will undoubtedly have considerable influence in determining the further growth of the parent education movement.
JULIA C. LATHROP
By Sophie vanS. Theis

With the death of Julia C. Lathrop on April 15, 1932, the country lost one of its great women. She was one of those people who, because of her understanding mind and capacity for action, from her earliest years to a few days before her death at seventy-four, exerted a dynamic and powerful influence in whatever work she had in hand. Much of her idealism expressed itself in humanitarian work. She has left the imprint of her genius on almost every phase of social endeavor.

Julia C. Lathrop was born in Rockford, Illinois. She attended Rockford College for two years, and later came to Vassar where she was graduated in 1880. Her life became an integral part of the development of Hull House where, with Jane Addams and others in the group, neighborhood and civic activities were studied and plans evolved. As a member of the Illinois State Board of Charities for twelve years, she directed her energies toward securing humane and scientific care for the State's wards. The first Juvenile Court with its improved standard for the reconstruction of the youthful offender and the first Child Guidance Clinic are among the agencies which were sponsored by her. The Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy feels indebted to her for the guidance she gave it.

Miss Lathrop's most notable service was in connection with the Federal Children's Bureau which was established in 1912 "to investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and to child life among all classes of our people." President Taft selected Julia C. Lathrop as the Bureau's first chief. At the very outset Miss Lathrop determined that the Bureau should undertake the assembling of facts from which principles might be deduced and a program of action evolved. Under her direction the Bureau grew into one of the most dynamic and widely influential services of the Federal Government. "Her vision created the Children's Bureau," one of her associates writes. "She set a goal toward which the Bureau will be guided for many years to come."

Miss Lathrop's unlimited resourcefulness, exact knowledge, and steady courage gave her a unique combination of qualities which were directed toward accomplishment, whether in
creating new plans or overcoming obstacles which sometimes seemed overwhelming. When in 1918 the Federal Child Labor Law was declared unconstitutional, Miss Lathrop reported that the Federal legislation to protect children from labor had received not a defeat but only a stimulating setback. When investigations and the fact-finding studies revealed that our infancy and maternity death rate was higher than that of any other comparable nation, that there was a direct ratio between economic status and the infant death rate, that sanitation and housing are intimately bound up in the problem, it became clear that a program for better maternity care must emerge. With renewed vigor, efforts in behalf of women and children were begun; and when in 1922 the Sheppard-Towner bill passed, it embodied substantially the same ideas as the plan proposed by Julia Lathrop.

Her influence extended beyond this country. She is known as one of the foremost women of her day. When the President of Czechoslovakia wished to plan for better protection of the women and children of the Republic, it was Julia Lathrop who was invited to assist and who went there to participate in the organizing of a Children’s Bureau. As a representative of America on the Child Welfare Committee of the League of Nations, Miss Lathrop repeatedly asserted the principle so basic with her, that the test of democracy is the sincerity and intensity of its care for its children.

At the service held in memory of Julia Lathrop in Barker Hotel, Washington, D. C., May 22, 1932, tributes were paid by Grace Abbott, who presided, Lillian D. Wald, Julian W. Mack and Adolph Meyer. On the program there were listed among other organizations which held her allegiance: National Association of Settlements, National Child Labor Committee, National Conference of Social Work, National Committee for Mental Hygiene, National Consumers’ League, National League of Women Voters, National Probation Association, National Women’s Trade Union League.

Miss Lathrop was primarily a leader among people; invariably, when the need arose she could and did command. That rare quality of balance between sureness of herself and reverence for other people and their ideas made her a beloved person. Her humor was a continuous joy. One of her college classmates at Vassar said of her, “I always recall her as laughing. She was so witty and so quick to see cause for laughter.” An associate of the Children’s Bureau wrote, “Memories crowd upon one . . . not of a Chief building the structure of the Government’s work for child welfare, but of a personality of great charm and strength.”

Julia Lathrop’s work stands as a record of her accomplishment. Her writings and reports are evidence of her “gift of insight — and of tongue” as Zona Gale said in an article on the “Great Ladies of Chicago.” The stimulus and personal inspiration which she gave to hundreds of young social workers, toward greater sincerity, soundness of work, and readiness for action can never be measured, except perhaps in the fact that there exists among them unwavering devotion to the ideals set forth by Julia Lathrop.
Fifty years ago in June, at the age of nineteen, Ellen Semple graduated from Vassar College. Forty years ago, while a student of history and economics at the University of Leipzig, she took a course in anthropogeography under Friedrich Ratzel, the founder of that science. It was the turning point in her career. For it revealed to her the importance of the stage across which the march of the events of history takes place. Unlike other stages, she found that the surface of the earth,—its mountains and valleys, its hills, plains and stretches of water, its desert wastes, forests and jungles,—so modifies the unfolding of the human drama that much of its significance is lost without a knowledge of the stage upon which it is enacted. To use her own words, "Man has been so noisy about the way he has 'conquered Nature,' and Nature has been so silent in her persistent influence over man." Miss Semple's life, from that time on, was dedicated to an effort to understand and to make clear to others the influences of geographical environment upon the development of society.

From a famous Kentucky family, Ellen Semple followed the example of an older sister and came to Vassar College. "I got an immense amount out of it," she said. "I can relate my subsequent work to college training,—the power of organizing data and drawing conclusions, habits of intellectual work and of expression secured by English Department training." Her Commencement address, "The Conscience of Science," sounded the keynote of her life.

After a few years of teaching in private schools in Louisville, during which she was constantly studying sociology, economics and "fragments of geography," she took, in 1891, an M.A. at Vassar. Then she went to Leipzig. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Howe, historian of the class of 1882, says of this period that she was Ratzel's "first woman student, alone among
five hundred men. She was not allowed to matriculate, but was permitted to attend lectures, sitting in an adjoining room, with the communicating door ajar, and she took part in seminars. This ushered in the years of study and investigation which made her a master in her chosen field."

Her first publication, entitled *The Influence of the Appalachian Barrier upon Colonial History*, was printed in the *Journal of School Geography* in 1897, long before geography was recognized in America as a field for university instruction and research. Of the thirty-nine titles of her published writings listed in a Clark University bulletin, three are books—books which are and will long remain classics, for they embody the distillation of many years of thought and study. In 1903 appeared *American History and Its Geographic Conditions*, acclaimed by educators as basic to an understanding of American history. In 1911, *Influences of Geographic Environment* set forth the principles of our science as taught by Ratzel, making available in English the most advanced European thought on the subject. After more than twenty years it is still required reading for students of social science in many American universities.

Though she gave courses in universities both at home and abroad, including Chicago, Columbia and Oxford, and lectured before the Royal Geographical Society in London and the Scottish Geographical Society in Edinburgh and other Scotch cities, Miss Semple never accepted a permanent appointment until, in 1921, President Atwood established a Graduate School of Geography at Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts. Here, where the focus of interest was on geography, she became a member of the faculty, and so remained until her death on May 8, 1932.

She traveled, of course, extensively, as every geographer should, for, after all, his laboratory is the world, and no amount of study at home can take the place of seeing with his own eyes.

Among the honors she received are the following: President of the Association of American Geographers, 1921; LL.D., University of Kentucky, her own state, 1923; the Cullum Geographical Medal for 1914, conferred by the American Geographical Society "For her distinguished contributions to the science of anthropogeography." Miss Semple is the only woman who has ever received this medal, the most coveted professional honor for an American geographer. During the past year she was awarded a second gold medal by the Geographic Society of Chicago, and was also appointed Kentucky representative on the regional committee for the South and West of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, to determine what journeys, if any, Washington made in that state. The Ellen Churchill Semple Society was organized some time ago at the State Teachers' College in western Kentucky.

In 1916 I had several talks with Miss Semple about the possibility of obtaining in the United States a doctor's degree in geography. She explained to me that although geography underlies the other social sciences, which, without it, lack roots, only half of it was at that time be-

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1 *Graduate School of Geography, The First Ten Years, 1921-1931.*
ing taught in most American universities. That half was physiography, what might be called contemporaneous geology. I might learn, she said, about the stage for the drama of life, and that is fundamental, but the actors I would probably have to search for elsewhere. That was what she had had to do, though the other way around,—her study of history having preceded that of its background.

Ellen Semple, '82, was among the leaders of her profession. She moulded a point of view. Her influence extended far beyond the boundaries of her own science, affecting historians, anthropologists, sociologists, and particularly economists, who now base the interpretation of economic conditions upon an understanding of the natural factors of environment. Her influence has spread even further, into the field of international affairs; for during the war she was appointed "Special Geographer for the Mediterranean Region and Mesopotamia," in the Bureau of Inquiry for the Peace Terms Commission.

And this brings me to what was, after all, the crowning achievement of her career, her third and last book, Geography of the Mediterranean Region, the result of more than twenty years of study. For students of Greek and Latin civilizations this book will become indispensable. I say "will" because it is only just off the press. With regard to its preparation Mrs. Howe says: "She explored the whole coast of the Mediterranean and its hinterland, studying Greece, Corfu, Bosnia, Dalmatia, Herzegovina and the little known parts of Italy, bringing to her task her rich interpretative gift, her historic perspective, her knowledge of the classics, her scientific temperament, and her effective command of her mother tongue. The book was well on the way, and fugitive chapters had been published, when she developed a serious heart condition, valvular trouble and cardiac asthma. Then began an heroic struggle,—the advancing malady, the unwavering determination to finish the cherished task."

After a visit to the hospital in Worcester Mrs. Howe continues. "In the mornings of good days, when her strength was greatest, she would be taken out to a screened porch, propped up with pillows on an adjustable bed, given a second cup of coffee. Under these stimuli, and the garnered strength of the night's rest, she would work on the book for two hours or thereabouts, a maximum for the day. "She triumphed." The book was finished and was welcomed as "a monument of scholarly research and presentation."

For her class history Miss Semple recently wrote as follows: "Letters about my Mediterranean Region have come from the leading geographers of America and Europe, Professor de Martonne and Professor Demangeon of the University of Paris, Baulig of the University of Strasbourg, Baron Sten de Geer of Sweden, Count Paul Teleki of the University of Budapest, President Greg of the Geographical Society of Manchester, England, and Marion Newbiggin, Editor of the Scottish Geographical Magazine, besides numerous American geographers from Harvard, Yale, etc. The Geographic Society of Chicago awarded me its Culver gold medal on December 21, 1931, for 'distinguished leadership and eminent achievement in geography,' a beautiful tribute. It has already
started on its way to rest in the special case beside my Cullum gold medal . . . in the beautiful new memorial library of the University of Kentucky at Lexington, where I hope it may be an incentive to youth for scholarly endeavor. On a separate slip I have copied my deed of gift to the students of Kentucky." The slip read as follows:

"Deed of gift of the Culver gold medal to the students of Kentucky. A medal is impersonal. It merely sets the seal of approval on a task well done, and means at best that he who wrought did not sin against the Light.

'By mine own work before the night,
    Great Overseer, I make my prayer.'

Ellen Churchill Semple.
Palm Beach,
March 28, 1932.

"... I want to say that, looking back over my life of continuous effort, nothing seems to count except my mental integrity and the little acts of kindness I have been able to do along the road. The end of the Long Trail is in sight. I hear the surge of Lethe's swift stream; but I have used the shrinking fragments of my strength in helping to revise and expand my first book, which will be published in the fall. That will be my requiem."

One further word about the Mediterranea...
REPORT OF THE ALUMNAE COMMITTEE OF SEVEN COLLEGES

MAY 1, 1932

The fourth year of work by the Alumnae Committee of Seven Colleges has been marked by two new developments. The Committee was established by the presidents on the theory that the needs of the colleges, in order to be met, must be more widely known. In other words, the task of keeping the colleges, by one means and another, before the public mind, was the charge of this group. It was not anticipated that outside agencies would help in this, and it has therefore been one of the gratifying developments of this year that the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company has come to the Committee, requesting full and graphic information on the needs of each of the seven colleges. The bank also asked that revised statements of these needs be sent in every six months in order to keep the information up-to-date. This bank is one to which many people turn for advice on wills, and its purpose in requesting information is the desire to have the facts ready for any one interested in leaving money to the women's colleges. It is part of a comprehensive plan the bank has made, of surveying all the fields of giving in this country, in order to have available complete data on what philanthropies are the most needy. In education, the women's colleges present one of the best "cases."

This use of prepared statements on the pressing needs in the seven colleges and on plans for development may be termed "applied publicity." Chicago has a definite plan to extend its use. Under the aegis of the old Chicago Dinner Committee, three prominent lawyers will give a luncheon to lawyers and trust company officers of that city next fall to explain the needs of the colleges and how Chicago may help. This plan will be followed in cities where there have been dinners in honor of the seven presidents. In other cities where it seems advisable committees will be set up for this purpose.

The second new development of the year has been the formation of the Advisory Council. Only men have been asked to serve on the Council, and several of them are financiers of international reputation. The gathering together of such a Council has been no small task, but it has been perhaps the most gratifying work the Committee has attempted. Endorsement from such distinguished citizens will do much to draw public attention to the plight of the women's colleges. The findings of the Committee will be published elsewhere in this quarterly.

It is pleasant to report that a previously unknown friend left to four of the seven colleges, Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, and Bryn Mawr, equal shares in a $200,000 estate. This gift illustrates the sort of thing that the Committee hopes may be accomplished on a larger scale, namely the raising up of new friends as well as an increase in the benefactions of old friends and alumnae. The Committee has felt that its bequest program was more important than ever in these years of financial stringency. Wills are still being made, and though the sums left may be smaller, the donors are using greater care and consideration.

A seven-day radio series was another important piece of work of the year. This is the third such series initiated by the Committee, but the first to illustrate actual work done in the colleges. The seven college choirs and glee clubs gave the series on seven successive Monday afternoons, and these concerts were broadcast on the national network of the Columbia system. An immense amount of newspaper publicity resulted from this series, as well as
the publicity inherent in the series itself. There followed another one of those unexpected results. After hearing the Barnard girls sing, a listener-in sent $250 to be used in the music department of Barnard College. Out of this radio series has grown a plan for a music festival of the seven colleges which promises to be one of the most significant events which the Committee has attempted.

The reporting of this radio series is a matter of a paragraph, but it is impossible to indicate the overwhelming details involved in the coordination of seven musical programs which are to be heard nationally. Possibly, however, the extent of the effort needed to put these concerts across, makes the Committee realize how worth while they were.

The year marked the death of one of the best friends of the seven colleges, the Honorable Mr. Dwight W. Morrow. In his will, Mr. Morrow put into practice the thing for which he had pled—that the women's colleges be given parity with men's. He left equal sums to his wife's college, Smith, and to his own, Amherst. This gift was widely commented upon in many editorials in newspapers; and the Woman's Home Companion, which has long been in sympathy with the work of the Committee, published an excellent editorial.

It was the Committee's privilege this year to assist Ruth E. Finley, author of The Lady of Godey's, Sara Josepha Hale, in collecting material for her chapter on the early days of Vassar. In this chapter, the point was made that the present situation of the women's colleges is relatively the same that it was in the early days of higher education for women. The same necessity exists for the creation of a sentiment in favor of gifts and bequests for women.

Increasingly, writers and editors turn to this Committee for basic material on colleges and on the college woman. Material is frequently used in articles which are not devoted wholly to a discussion of the seven colleges and which the Committee cannot, therefore, claim distinctly as its achievement. Such publicity is potent, however, and it rouses no sales resistance in the mind of the reader. In the opinion of many experts, the ideas it puts forth casually take root as fully as the theme of an article pointed solely to our ends. Scarcely a week passes that the Committee does not have a chance to supply material for this kind of fruitful publicity in magazines and newspapers.

In the June number of Scribner's you will find a stimulating article by President Neilson, under the title "Are American Colleges Wasteful?" Four other major magazine articles dealing with various aspects of our colleges are completed and await only the editor's announcement, which out of courtesy must precede any announcement by this Committee. Two others are in the process of being written for national magazines, and a seventh for the magazine section of a Sunday newspaper which is syndicated widely. A series of articles based on visits to the seven colleges is appearing in Needlecraft. So far, Wellesley, Smith and Mount Holyoke have been presented.

There are many activities of the Committee which may be called "lesser" activities, but which can at any time turn into major ones. One of these was a recent meeting of a group of women who control a sum to be given every year to the advancement of music. This group more than a year ago made a tour of the seven colleges and since that time has given sums to various of these music departments.

On the last day of the fiscal year, April 30, at the invitation of the Radcliffe undergraduates, the Committee went to Radcliffe College to attend a second undergraduate conference on publicity. The first such meeting was held last year at Barnard at the suggestion of the Barnard girls. The purpose of these conferences is to acquaint the undergraduates in each of the seven colleges with the material problems which each college faces, in order that informed alumnae may be graduated. To this end, then, two undergraduates were selected from each college to meet the Alumnae Committee at Radcliffe.

It was evident that the idea of student interest in the Committee had gained real momentum during the year, and that the girls have a much deeper appreciation of what it means to finance education for women. After a significant speech of wel-
come by President Comstock, the conference considered what the students should do, and what they should not do. It was made plain to them that this is not a money-making committee. Finally a definite charge was laid on them of making their student bodies conscious of the needs of their own college first, and then of all seven colleges. This they were asked to do through their own publications, and not, of course, through any others. Statements of the work of the Committee will be sent them from time to time but these as well as all the copy they write, they were asked to refer to their publicity director before using. This procedure will avoid mistakes in policy peculiar to each college, and will ensure closer cooperation between the publicity office and the undergraduates.

The girls themselves proposed what may prove to be the most fruitful result of the meeting. This was a plan for an assembly or convocation in each college next fall, which should be addressed on "needs" by their own president and a visiting president from one of our group.

The Committee hopes that the enthusiasm of the girls, and their fresh eager interest will continue. They have asked that an undergraduates' conference with the Alumnae Committee be held every year, and that the two delegates attending from each college shall include one who attended the year before.

It is impossible to suggest in a short summary of a year’s work with what great pleasure each task has been undertaken and with what zest difficulties have been met. Each of the Committee feels that the work is beginning to have real significance. In quarters where there was indifference three or four years ago, the Committee is now received with deepest interest and respect. To one who has seen and experienced this change, it is a concrete, tangible thing.

MAY CHILDS PARSONS
Vassar Representative, Alumnae Committee of Seven Colleges.

FROM THE ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE SEVEN COLLEGES

... We have not attempted to make an intensive educational survey; for educators generally acknowledge, we believe, that these colleges give to young women an education equivalent to that available to their brothers at the best American universities. The right, therefore, of these women's colleges to ask that they be aided to keep up their high standards cannot be questioned. The question put to us is as to how means for the maintenance of this high degree of excellence can be obtained. It is almost a truism to point out that the women's colleges have, even in times of prosperity, never received adequate financial support; whereas, even during lean years, the public's fortunate habit of giving to the men's colleges continues with comparatively little abatement.

WHAT THESE COLLEGES HAVE, AND WHAT THEY NEED

From their earliest years, the meagre funds which these colleges possessed have been handled safely and wisely. In the way of women, the colleges "managed." They learned to work on a balanced budget. One dollar was made to do the work of three. But such methods cannot be continued indefinitely. There comes a time—and with them it has already arrived—when obsolete laboratories must be replaced with new ones, newly equipped. Old wooden dormitories must be replaced with fireproof structures. Libraries must be kept up to date. The physical life and health of the young women must be safeguarded with adequate clinical facilities. Devoted teachers who, all their lives, have accepted a fraction of a real salary, die, and worthy successors cannot be had on the same terms. Salaries must be adjusted to the needs of the modern world.

It has been suggested that in presenting the whole situation we should make a graphic comparison of the adequacy of endowment enjoyed by the men's colleges, as compared with the inadequacy of that from which the women's colleges are suffering. Such comparison, however,
can hardly be made without doing a certain injustice to the men’s colleges. For example, it is perfectly true that the total endowment of what might be termed the seven leading men’s colleges in the East is over eight times that of the seven women’s colleges for which we are appealing. On the other hand, at least four of the men’s institutions may be ranked as universities, with the obvious necessity of maintaining extensive graduate schools, and professional schools of law, medicine, etc. Thus, manifestly heavier endowments for such purposes are natural and inevitable.

Avoiding, therefore, any attempt at comparisons that might be deemed invidious, we return to the simple question as to whether the American people will come to consider that the higher education of women is of prime importance. Do we want our American women educated as great teachers of our youth; to become mothers of trained taste and intelligence; to have an equipment that will enable them to serve the artistic, civic, and political interests of the community?

When the American public comes to full realization of such considerations as these, it will see to it that our women’s colleges are adequately endowed. And we have not hesitated to bring up these questions at this time of financial depression, simply because it is at such times that men are apt to turn from material affairs to those of the intellect and spirit: to give themselves over to the considerations of those phases of life that yield the more solid satisfactions, the more enduring results in the life of our country.

It is with this approach that we venture to present the situation with respect to these Seven Women’s Colleges, and, for the information of such persons as may be interested now or in the future to direct their benefactions in these directions, to list as below the most urgent needs of these colleges.

Barnard:
$1,000,000 for scholarship fund.
$1,000,000 for general endowment. This for faculty salaries, chiefly, and additions to the faculty.
$1,750,000 Library and Lecture Hall.

Bryn Mawr:
$1,000,000 for increased scholarships and loan fund, and for graduate and research fellowships.
$600,000 for a new building for physics and chemistry.
$400,000 for a new wing for the present library.
$400,000 for a new dormitory.

Mount Holyoke:
$1,000,000 for scholarships, fellowships, departmental chairs, and for an Art Museum Fund and Natural Science Fund at $100,000 each.
$1,650,000 for new buildings, this to include $750,000 for a library and $500,000 for a chemistry laboratory, and $400,000 for a power plant.

Radcliffe:
$1,000,000 scholarships, and graduate fellowships.
$2,000,000 endowment for instruction.
$1,070,000 for graduate house (build, equip, endow in part).
$500,000 for music building (build, equip, endow).
$375,000 for undergraduate dormitory (build and equip).

Smith:
$1,500,000 endowment for scholarships.
$1,500,000 endowment for faculty salaries and research.
$200,000 endowment for fellowships.
$100,000 endowment for School for Social Work.
$1,750,000 for 7 new dormitories to replace 28 small wooden dwellings.
$800,000 for other buildings: $500,000 for a new science building for Physics and Geology; $200,000 for a wing to the Library, $100,000 for a chapel.

Wellesley:
$1,000,000 for scholarships.
$1,000,000 for general endowment for faculty salaries.
$3,500,000 for the following new buildings: a physics-psychology laboratory and a laboratory for chemistry and geology; a new infirmary, and additions to the gymnasium, library and art building; 4 residence halls for 350 students now housed off campus or in temporary buildings on the campus.
Vassar:
$1,000,000 for scholarships.
$1,000,000 for faculty salaries.
$1,000,000 for the endowment of instruction in family and child welfare included under the name Euthenics.
$1,550,000 for new buildings, including a gymnasium, addition to the library, a science building and a dormitory.

The Appeal to Fair Play
Each college puts aid to its students, first. Each is unwilling to lose the fine type of young woman who depends on scholarship funds. In her intellectual aspirations, her struggle against material odds, and in her ability to overcome obstacles, she represents the vital purpose of these institutions.

All of the facts and figures presented in this report are available in greater detail from the office of the president of each college. It is our hope that this summing up of the present needs of these institutions may reach those men and women who are able to help them by direct gift or bequest. After a gallant century of pioneer endeavor, the women's colleges must not fail for lack of material support. They have proved their case; they have fully played their part in the intellectual and artistic development of this country. Their only error, perhaps, has been a too great modesty. From their first years they can rightfully claim to have sent out graduates whose research in science has benefitted mankind, whose writings in prose and poetry have been distinguished, who have been significant in art, in music, in commerce and the other professions. We commend their future to those who discern the truth that no other factor in the intellectual life of America is more important than the colleges for women.

Newton D. Baker
Bernard M. Baruch
James Byrne
Thomas W. Lamont
William Lawrence
Owen D. Young

The Coöperative Bureau for Women Teachers

Teaching still claims more Vassar graduates than any other one occupation. An even larger number of alumnae are in touch with schools through their children. To both groups education and its problems are of vital concern. The Coöperative Bureau for Women Teachers, therefore, welcomes an opportunity to share its experience and discuss its problems with readers of the Quarterly.

As its name indicates the Coöperative Bureau for Women Teachers is a coöperative venture jointly supported by colleges, schools, educational associations, and teachers. It owes its existence to a small group of private school teachers, who felt that teachers needed a personnel organization of their own. From the first the overtures of the teachers were met very cordially by the headmistresses, and after a brief period of reliance upon volunteer effort this group succeeded in enlisting the interest of the Carnegie Foundation, which granted a subsidy making it possible to establish offices and engage a professional staff. From this small beginning seven years ago the Bureau has grown steadily until it now has a membership of 14 colleges, 75 schools, 6 educational associations, and about 1500 teachers representing institutions throughout the country. Vassar alumnae took an active part in establishing the Bureau, and they have been continuously identified with it. In particular the Bureau owes a great deal to Emelyn Hartridge, now President of the Vassar Associate Alumnae of Vassar College Association, and President MacCracken, both of whom have served as Chairman of the Governing Board, and to Elizabeth Johnson of the present executive committee.

The growth of the Bureau undoubtedly illustrates the democratic trend characteristic of the post-war period which has allowed professional workers everywhere to seek a share in the determination of standards and working conditions; but it
reflects also the very real need of such an organization for all the interested groups. It is interesting, therefore, to attempt to analyze the various kinds of service the Bureau renders and might render to colleges, schools, and teachers.

In joining the Bureau the colleges have apparently been motivated by a sense of responsibility to their graduates. Individual alumnae need help in finding the right niche, and member colleges have looked upon the Bureau as an extension of the service offered by their own appointment bureaus. One of the particularly pleasant aspects of the work of the Bureau has been the constant interchange with college appointment bureaus. The schools—to quote Miss Hartridge’s report of last year—have thought of the Bureau as an organization to which they could turn for information as to methods of training, conditions of employment and standards of service,—and needless to say also, for well-qualified teachers carefully chosen to fit the needs of the individual school. The teachers, of course, turn to the Bureau for advice as to how to achieve professional advancement. More than this, because it is their own organization perhaps, some of them feel that in the Bureau offices they can really express themselves and expect an understanding of and sympathy with their problems.

Particularly in a year like this teachers need help in the solution of problems which must be met by long-run planning, rather than by immediate recourse to another position. In one month, for instance, I talked with some five hundred people, most of whom are now teaching and relatively few of whom expect the Bureau to place them for the coming academic year. Here are some of the questions which led them to come to the office:

1. From a teacher of several years’ experience in intermediate grades—What can I do to fit myself for executive work? Shall I continue graduate study in my subjects or take more courses in education? What kinds of positions in a school lead to administrative responsibility?

2. From a beginner—From a German school for physical education I hold a diploma which qualifies me to teach in Germany. How is that training rated here?

3. From the executive of an organization training teachers for work in progressive schools—What can you tell this year’s graduates about schools in various communities near their homes?

4. From a school head—I shall have to cut salaries 10% next year. I do not want to ask my teachers to sign contracts now, if they can do better elsewhere. How do our salaries compare with those of other schools and what are the possibilities for placement this year?

5. From a teacher considering dropping out before the end of the year—A personal situation has developed which makes me want to go to another city. Am I justified in taking advantage of the month’s notice clause in my contract? What effect will it have on my professional record, if I do?

Advisory service of this sort is both time-consuming and expensive, but it is an essential part of successful guidance and placement work. It is sometimes difficult to get a perspective on the day’s work, but the constantly accumulated detail gradually sifts itself into a sort of mosaic which tempts one to generalize. What then are the striking features in this year’s design? The underlying color is uncertainty, as it is in every other field of human endeavor. But uncertainty is resulting in a general stock-taking on the part of schools and teachers alike which seems likely to result in a permanent change in educational values. Because there are few opportunities, recent college graduates are less likely to go into teaching as the line of least resistance. Those who are entering the school room after an interlude of some other kind of work during the prosperous years, do so with a new sense of the value of the stability and continuity which teaching offers. Both apprentice teachers and teachers of experience are coming to appreciate the necessity of studying the market and preparing to meet its demand, with the result that more teachers are preparing to offer two subjects, and that there is evidence of a trend away from the overcrowded high
in particular fields—notably those of art and music perhaps; but it is also giving rise to more deliberate effort on the part of schools, conservative and progressive alike, to adapt their teaching to the needs of the child as an individual and as a citizen of a changing world order.

Prophecies are always hazardous. But if the design continues to work itself out in this fashion, perhaps we shall be able to look back upon the depression as a period of growing pains.

MARY A. WATSON

HOW GULLIBLE ARE YOU?

MOST of us did not need the publication of Ballyhoo in order to be convinced that a large part of advertising is drivel and a good deal more of it palpably false. We assumed that some people swallow that sort of stuff, for otherwise hard-headed business men would not be paying enormous sums merely to afford us subjects for wisecracks. What I do not think we realized was the magnitude of our own gullibility. Few of us have believed that the use of a certain soap would cause romantic looking young men to line up outside our doors waiting for a chance to touch our skins; but we did accept in a helpless and resigned spirit claims quite as ridiculous and much more expensive.

We want to spend our money to the utmost advantage: to buy the best automobile that we can afford, the best vacuum cleaner, the best oil burner, electric refrigerator, coffee, canned tomatoes, soap and cold cream. But how, in the midst of all this mêlée of indiscriminate advertising, are we to know what is safe, what helpful, and what dangerous? How are we to avoid paying $8,000 for an automobile, when we can get a better one for $4,500, or $1,000 when a better one costs $800? When we go to an automobile show and see a dazzling display of chromium and racy lines, what guardian angel is going to whisper to us which of these dashing new models contains the best engine? When a salesman of vacuum cleaners finally button-holes us and persuades us to replace our rackety old cleaner, how shall we tell which of these mysterious contrivances will get the most dirt out of our homes at the least possible expense and risk to us? Until very recently the answer to these questions was simply, "We are not going to know. Very probably we shall buy cleaner 'X' with a trick gadget which lets us see the dust go by at the price of $85, when cleaner 'Z' at $45 will remove twice as much dirt in the same length of time and last longer into the bargain."

There is no doubt that there are people who buy certain products for the sole reason that they cost more than any similar product on the market, people for whom the manufacturers obligingly put up fifteen cents' worth of cold cream in jars which sell for five dollars. For these people this article is not written. But for people who seriously wish to purchase the best commodities obtainable at a reasonable price, there is an answer to these perplexing and vital questions.

For a subscription fee of two dollars a year, any one who wishes may have in bulletin and handbook form authoritative information from the Consumers' Research, Inc. This information is compiled from data obtained by the Bureau from tests made at its order, and from the American Medical Association, the American Dental Association, U. S. Department of Agriculture, U. S. Bureau of Standards, from competent, impartial engineers and chemists and from many other disinterested sources.

You may wonder, as I did, what is the origin of such an apparently heaven-sent organization. In 1927, Stuart Chase and
F. J. Schlink published a "study in the waste of the consumer's dollar," called Your Money's Worth. This book, a 1927 Book-of-the-month Club selection, describes the predicament in which competitive advertising and sales pressure place the consumer who attempts to find his way to an intelligent purchase through an uncharted sea of conflicting claims. So many were the requests for guidance which the authors received, that it was decided to expand a local consumers' club, already in existence, to meet the problems brought up by such correspondence. In December, 1929, the Consumers' Club became Consumers' Research, Inc., designed to do on a large scale the work formerly undertaken by the experimental volunteer organization. By January, 1932, the subscribers to the Confidential Service of Consumers' Research numbered 30,000. A staff of about twenty-five persons aided by a group of consultants, many of whom work without remuneration, collect and compile information for the subscribers. Until the end of 1930 the subscriptions did not cover the cost of the work, the balance being made up by a grant totaling $10,000 from a philanthropist. Consumers' Research will become completely self-supporting when the subscription list reaches 50,000 to 60,000 and the field open to its further development need exclude only those who enjoy being gypped.

I confess that I hope to see the day when Consumers' Research information is so widely disseminated that those who now fill their pockets with the profits of their charlatanry will have to turn to what used to be called honest work to earn their livelihoods. Certainly this does not seem too much to hope. There will always be material for the P. T. Barnums of this world, people who can be fooled all the time; but when, for those desiring to do their purchasing intelligently, the opportunity is at last present to obtain the necessary data, the prey for the hawkers of inferior goods will no longer be legion.

The result of a vastly increased number of discriminating buyers cannot fail to act favorably on the economic condition of the country. Of late it has been brought home to us in no uncertain terms that reckless extravagance cannot be pursued as a policy by national, state or municipal governments, by business or by the family without damage to our economic system. It is also clear that the producer cannot be left in his present position as dictator of our purchases, except at our own expense and by the sacrifice of much human labor which at present goes into the manufacture of useless, inferior and harmful articles. Once a canny public has learned to spurn the spurious goods now offered, the labor involved in their production may be diverted into the manufacture of articles having some value in promoting human welfare. This readjustment is one which not only must be faced, but one which, having been accomplished, will benefit all except those who are responsible for the present untenable state of affairs. It is today to the everlasting credit of the U.S.S.R. that no human being is obliged to support himself by the production of useless commodities while his fellow human beings are without sufficient clothing, food and shelter. Let me quote from a cogent article concerning Consumers' Research in the issue of the New Republic for November 20, 1930:

"But there is a deeper significance to Consumers' Research. Every economist knows that one of the important weaknesses in our industrial system, now creaking along so dismally, is the wretched disorganization of distribution. Whatever makes for more intelligent buying by the ultimate consumer makes also for more orderly and systematic marketing. If the idea ever begins to spread that the purchaser is entitled to good value for his money, some of the present wastes which are artificially maintained by the force of high pressure salesmanship will be diminished. Such organizations as the consumers' coöperatives which play such a large part in orderly distribution in European countries, and Consumers' Research in this country, are moving in the direction of a planned economy; and in that direction lies a hope of a higher standard of living, increased leisure and better life for the average man."

You may have noticed that the infor-
mation from the Consumers' Research comes in the form of "confidential" bulletins. The reason for this is obvious, since non-recommended goods with the trade name and objections stated are given. (You may, for instance, find an item to the effect that the silver polish which you have been trustfully using on your spoons has cyanide of potassium in it. If you happen to be a reader of detective fiction, it will occur to you that cyanide of potassium is more appropriate as a property for the character who wishes quietly to do away with one of his wealthy relatives than as a cleaning agent in the bosom of your family.) Consumers' Research does not wish to waste either its time or money on lawsuits with firms which may object to having some of the less pleasant facts about their products made public. Therefore, when you subscribe, you sign a pledge to keep this information confidential. This, however, is not so easy as it sounds, unless your friends are less curious than mine or less given to snooping.

There is Ann, for instance, who is so anxious to be able to go home and tell her husband that she was right in wanting a Rollo car instead of the Rex that he decided on, and Beatrice who wishes to convince her younger sister that all things referred to as "skin foods" are a snare and a delusion, and that if she wishes to "feed" her face it has to be done through her mouth.

Lock and key are necessary if you intend to be a conscientious observer of your plighted word, because the bulletin contains within its covers not only practical information, but quite unconsciously an hour or so of entertainment besides.

ELEANOR TAFT TILTON

THE STUDENT INTERNATIONALIST

FROM the first issue of the new International Student Magazine, we quote the foreword of the editors:

At the recent conference of the International Student Committee, means of securing greater cooperation between the international organizations of the seven Eastern colleges represented were discussed. To this purpose, it was decided that these groups should publish and circulate a paper containing reports and articles by their members. The material for the paper may be of the following types:

1. Reports from each college of the international activities on its campus.
2. Articles dealing with any international problem.
3. Descriptions of travel and study in foreign countries.
4. Discussions of art, music and literature.
5. Reports and comments on International Student Committee activities.

The contributions are not to come from foreign students alone; we expect articles by American students and by International Student Committee members as well.

The paper has three functions:
1. To promote internationalism.
2. To keep the various college groups informed of each others' activities in the field of international relations and to aid them in closer cooperation.
3. To remain in contact with foreign students who have returned home and with Americans studying abroad.

We plan to publish four issues each year, in the second week of November, January, March and May. The editors will be a committee of three students in each college, changing with every issue so that each college will have edited it once in two years. The present plan is that Vassar, Mount Holyoke, Connecticut and Bryn Mawr shall be in charge of the four issues for the year 1932-1933. Since the Vassar committee has prepared this first experimental copy, it was thought best that Vassar should begin the work next year and issue the November number. A conference of the college representatives with the International Student Committee is planned for the last week in October.

The paper will be mimeographed at the office of the International Student Com-
mittee and we are, therefore, able to publish it at a low price. The cost of the official college subscription is $1.00 and each individual subscription is 50 cents per year.

We believe that a brief account of the organization of the committee at Vassar College will be of interest. The three members include a foreign student, an American student and a representative of the Miscellany News, the college paper. The committee meets for criticism and selection of material. Harriet Trowbridge, the chairman, is responsible for the correspondence and writing of the report from the college. She has a secretary, not a member of the committee, who helps her in this work.

We are very anxious for criticism of this issue and further suggestions and we urge our readers to write us their ideas. Address all communications to:
Harriet Trowbridge, Lathrop Hall,
Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
If there are any further subscriptions to come in either this spring or next fall, which we most certainly hope will be the case, please make these payable to Olive L. Ling and send them with the correspondence to Harriet Trowbridge.
(Signed) Jadwiga Gorska,
President, International Club

TO OUR READERS

The Quarterly regrets not including in this issue the fine speeches given at the Memorial Service for Laura Johnson Wylie in the Chapel on the morning of June 13. In response to many requests for their publication the editors wish to announce that there is under contemplation a memorial volume to Miss Wylie for a later date. Therefore it has seemed advisable to omit material to which we were obligated in order to publish what will later be available in another form.
THE SIXTY-FIFTH REUNION CLASS

Helen D. Woodward of Plattsburg, New York, and Henrietta Warner Bishop of Detroit, Michigan, members of the first graduating class of ’67, were back for their sixty-fifth reunion. The silver loving cup, the prize given to the class having the largest percentage of living members present at reunion, was won with one hundred per cent attendance by this first class to celebrate a sixty-fifth reunion. Miss Woodward wore for the occasion the kid gloves she wore to her graduation exercises, beautifully kept. Both Miss Woodward and Mrs. Bishop wore their class pins, the ivy leaf, designed from the ivy planted by their class on Main Building in ’67.

THE FIFTIETH REUNION CLASS

The class of ’82 assembled for its “fiftieth” with fifty per cent of its living members present and ready to enjoy the days at Vassar. The history of the class, covering the half-century just concluded, is probably typical of the alumnae groups of its period. The thirty-nine who graduated had come from twelve states—California, Massachusetts and points between—the territory of Washington, the District of Columbia and Japan; out of this number twenty-eight were of early New England colonial stock, six of them having arrived, by proxy, on the Mayflower. The forebears of one member were among Lord Baltimore’s colonists; there was a substantial admixture of Scotch blood at the time of the great immigration from Scotland and the north of Ireland in the middle of the eighteenth century, and there were also traces of sturdy Dutch blood. This ancestral background is not without significance, for in the eighties college students too were pioneers.

The ancestral records of the class contain numerous instances of longevity. There are a number of centenarians and of near-kin who lived to be over eighty and ninety years of age. This is reflected in the vital statistics of the class. In the first forty-five years after graduation it lost but twelve members, one of them the victim of an accident, and on May 7, 1932, sixty-four per cent of those graduated were living. This is a very high survival percentage among college classes and in other social groups as well.

The class has produced two women of outstanding distinction—Ellen Semple, whose achievements are related elsewhere in this issue, and the Princess Oyama of Japan, the first woman of her race to secure a college degree. Leaving Vassar after eleven formative years spent in this country, she stepped back into medievalism as one of the ladies in attendance at the Imperial Court at Tokyo. Her life thereafter was lived at the heart of the struggle between two civilizations and through the terrors of the three wars which established Japan as a world power.

Eight members of the class won the Phi Beta Kappa pin and it would have gone also to Helen Warren, first in scholas-

1 The picture of the class of ’82 follows the article on Miss Semple printed elsewhere in this issue.
tic standing, but that she died before the Vassar chapter was established. It was on the suggestion of a member of '82, some thirty years ago, that the Alumnae Fellowship was established for the benefit of alumnae of distinguished ability.

Though few in numbers and without any great wealth, the gifts made to the college by '82 have reached a total of $38,000. Also, a member of the class, Jessie F. Wheeler, was one of the initiators of the annuity system which has already brought the college over half a million dollars, and she has been its active promoters.

The procession on Alumnae Day was headed by '82's vice-president, Anne Southworth Wyman and her secretary, Mary Case Barney, with a granddaughter of the latter, Mary Elizabeth Wesbrook, carrying the class banner. Anne Wyman's speech at the Alumnae Luncheon won high and deserved praise and the dedication of the gateway at the foot of the lake path, when Lou Kountz, in a witty speech, presented this class memorial to the college, was a happy climax to the happy days. The interest of this event was further enhanced by the appearance of an unexpected and welcome guest, Samuel A. Howard, son of our deceased classmate, Estelle Bartlett Howard.

We were housed in Strong, where the college did everything possible for our comfort, and Lou Kountz and Fannie Young, the reunion committee, had done valiant and thorough work in their field. Soon after the Trustees' Luncheon, following Commencement, a succession of automobiles carried '82 to Gray Gables, Old Bennington, there to spend two delightful days as the guests of Mary Sanford and her friend, Miss Stokes.

ELIZABETH HOWE HOWE, '82

ALUMNAE DAY

TO an alumna returning after an absence of twenty years—or even more—surely Alumnae Day this year must have seemed ideally beautiful. Not a cold, drizzly day, with the pause at the door to decide which would be spoiled more by open umbrella and sensible overshoes—the aspect of the whole Alumnae Parade if they were worn, or the costume of the individual alumna if they were not. This Alumnae Day gave us delicious weather, blue and clear, with a warm summer sun and an inspiring freshness in the air. The campus is startlingly beautiful. Twenty years—and even more—have added a rich growth to the old trees, and the new planting, done with such taste and care, shows clearly the far-seeing wisdom of the trustees in realizing that the beauty of the Vassar campus is of a very high order.

From every direction the classes gathered near Rockefeller,—attractive groups with colorful costumes, finally sorting themselves out for the march by the Library and Chapel to the president's house. There the president addressed them with a special group beside him on the porch including Mrs. MacCracken, Miss Mc-

Caleb, and the graduates of the classes of '67 and '82. The music for the parade was furnished by the Poughkeepsie Band under the leadership of Mr. Scofield, who told some of us who recognized and spoke to him that in another year he will have completed forty years of playing for Vassar's alumnae parades. Still another familiar face was that of Mr. Wolven, the college photographer, hastening camera in hand, as he has for so many years, to the scene of each new activity.

As the procession wound its way along the new path from the Chapel to the Skinner Hall of Music, across the little stream that flows gently as ever under the weep-
ing willow near the Shakespeare Garden, we observed three august and intent figures leaning on the parapet by the entrance to Skinner Hall. They proved to be Professor Gow, Professor Mills and Professor Baldwin, vested with the serious responsibility of deciding on the best class costume in the alumnae parade. The result of their deliberations was given us by Professor Mills immediately after the meeting was called to order in the beautiful auditorium, and the prize of a tasteful bouquet of daisies and dandelions, frilled with a paper doily and resting in a tin quart measure, was presented to the astonished class of 1911. A graceful green "burnous" and "halo," reminiscent of its own day and effective as a splash of color in the group, accomplished this happy end.

The business of the meeting followed,—the president's welcome, the reading of minutes, announcements, and the unusually interesting reports of committees. That of the chairman of the Council of Representatives, Elizabeth Heroy Harris, showed how valuable was the thoughtful and intelligent work of this branch of the Associate Alumnae. The financial reports given by the treasurer of the Association, Henrietta Gibson, by the retiring alumnae trustee, Frances Fenton Park, and by the acting chairman of the Alumnae Fund Committee, Millie Ross, were extremely reassuring as to the sound financial condition of the several fields of activity which they represented. That Vassar College in these difficult times should have lost so little of its invested capital, found it unnecessary to lower any salaries or dismiss any of its faculty or employees because of lowered income, and kept its material equipment in such excellent condition, gave the alumnae a feeling of confidence in a stable and eminently well-managed institution. The votes of thanks to the Finance Committee of the college and to Louise P. Sheppard, retiring chairman of the Alumnae Fund Committee, were heartily given.

The alumnae rose and listened in silence to the reading of the necrology list by the acting secretary of the Alumnae Association, Jessica Barr; the various reunion classes, when called upon, gave the numbers returning for this occasion; the reunion gifts of the classes present were announced, amounting to $18,989.29. This brought the total cash of Alumnae Fund for the year up to $43,378.93, really a very creditable showing. An announcement was made of the fall meeting of the Alumnae Association in Washington, October 21, 22 and 23, and following this the result of the annual election of officers was given as follows:

Alumnae Trustee: Louise Roblee McCarthy, '12
Secretary Board of Directors: Lucy Madeira Wing, '96
Member Board of Directors: Edith Hilles Dewees, '14
Representatives-at-Large: Christel W. Wilkins, '00, Eleanor T. Grier, '18

After the meeting was over, we strolled about the new music building itself, enjoying its excellent modern arrangement for every sort of musical activity, the tiny, delightful Thekla Hall for chamber music and small recitals on the top floor, with its fireplace and the delicate, lacy rose window of clear glass at the end looking into the dark branches of a pine tree.

At noon back in the assembly room of Skinner Hall, most of us met again to pay tribute by our presence to our dearly loved Professor Gow. Having at last achieved what he has worked for during so many years,—the equal standing of the Music Department with the other departments of Fine Arts,—and an adequate and beautiful building for this department, he will retire this year from his lifetime of service as its head and guiding spirit. Miss Chittenden paid a most beautiful and understanding tribute to Mr. Gow as man and musician, and a fine bronze bas-relief of Professor Gow was presented to the college by his friends to be placed in a suitable setting in the Hall of Music.

Alumnae Luncheon in Main followed, at which Mr. Gow and representatives of the classes of '67 and '72 were the honored guests. The class of '67 was presented with a silver cup for having 100 per cent of living graduates back for reunion. Anne Southworth Wyman spoke for the class of '82 back for its fiftieth, Adella Prentiss Hughes, '90, spoke for her decade, Elinor Prudden Burns, '12, for hers, and Helen Donovan, '30, for the youngest
group of alumnae present. Is a gentle criticism out of place? The singing of the college songs appeared to the alumnae of twenty years' standing to lack spirit and vigor, to be taken at too slow a tempo, in a word, to drag. Perhaps a little experimentation by song leaders of the present day would lead them to the same conclusion, which we do earnestly advocate.

Class Day Exercises in the Outdoor Theatre were charming,—a skit based on "Green Pastures," with the senior class in very simple frocks all alike, in different pastel colors, each one wearing a suitable angelic halo made of the rim of a paper picnic plate trimmed with a bright woolen tassel. Again the heavy Daisy Chain was carried up the slope by as fair a group of young maidens as ever youth provides. A period of comparative quiet for the alumnae followed until time to gather once more in the Outdoor Theatre to watch the repetition of this year's III Hall Play,—Chaucer's Prologue and The Knight's Tale from the Canterbury Tales. The beauty of that lovely place in the moonlit summer night, the thrilling young voices, the rich colors, and the appreciative acting of the cast, made a stirring climax to a day of delightful experience, a rebinding and strengthening of bonds none of us would willingly loose.

HELEN LATHROP THOMPSON, '11

THE FINAL TERM

The setting has been glorious: the forsythia which burst into bloom in front of North and Joss furnished the first of the bright colors; soon narcissus, spirea, lilacs, and tulips made the Circle a mass of moving color. The tulips especially overran the garden this year, ranging from brilliant yellows to dull purples. Main presented herself with a new cloak of wisteria, and the Shakespeare Garden proudly showed jaunty hardy primroses, hyacinths, and pansies. Purple lilacs and
daffodils set off the side of Sunset. The entrance to the Libe was bordered with small evergreens. And when an oriole chose a large tree in front of Rocky for his favorite spot, we felt the campus was at its loveliest.

Changes in Officers and Organizations
Students' Association

With this new feeling around us, it was an appropriate time to choose student officers to supplant those of the outgoing year. Elections are always exciting periods, and though Vassar still takes pride in conducting them with little fuss and a minimum of electioneering, sufficient publicity was given to arouse enthusiasm. The office of chief justice especially occasioned comment: since there have been only two court cases this year (because the hall presidents assume the judging of minor cases, and doctors and psychiatrists the more serious) the old function of the chief justice is outgrown. Instead, that officer tends more and more to look into rules before they are broken, to interpret their meaning, and in student legislation to discuss their place. Thus, as voted by the Legislative Assembly, the chief justice will, for the next trial year, act as a counsel to the undergraduate body.

The incoming executives found one of their first tasks to be a “balancing of the budget.” Unlike any other college system, our trustees give us $3,100 at the beginning of each year with the stipulation that associations do not charge dues or registration fees. From that sum, we found we had $850 left, due to a surplus in the treasury of the Athletic Association, receipts from the Bicycle Exchange (the energetic head of the Exchange discovered old ownerless bicycles in the basements of all the halls and sold them for Students’ Association for $800), reorganization of the church, and cuts in Students’ Association expenses. It was voted to turn the A. A. surplus over to the Outing Club so the latter would not have to charge dues for membership. Furthermore, since financial difficulties are striking many college students this year, the Legislative Assembly voted to return its $850 surplus to the trustees, asking that the money be used for a scholarship fund.

One of the most impressive proofs of the energy of the college was its realization of the need of scholarship aids. Before the voting of the Students’ budget, President MacCracken in a college assembly May 10, stressed the obligations of the institution for the social order “both in public questions of policy and morale and in its private, financial position. Efforts in the last few years to maintain the college budget with a minimum of reduction in salaries and a maximum of aids to students have been outstandingly successful, partly through the generous contributions of alumae in scholarship funds amounting to $36,000. The sums set aside for scholarship, $179,000, this year, compare favorably with any institution of similar size and character.”

Not long after this address a member of the class of ‘33, Caroline Rabell, suggested that the class (junior) should give its senior gift to the college this year instead of next, and that the gift take the form of a scholarship fund for those members of the class who are below scholarship academic ratio and would be unable to return to graduate because of financial troubles. The suggestion received instant and enthusiastic support at a class meeting, where pledges were taken for the fund. It was hoped that the class itself could raise $1800, to allow fourteen girls to finish their senior year. Approximately $1200 was pledged by the class before June 1. The fund will be given in memory of Janet McLeod, a member who died in February as the result of an accident while on horseback. The scholarships will be given with the specification that the beneficiaries will, if possible, later return the sums to the college.

At Commencement time, when the president addressed the parading alumnae, he thanked them especially for their special gifts which make possible the return of sixty students who could not come back without aid. At present, he said, three hundred, or nearly one-third of the student-body, are receiving scholarship help.

Directly after spring vacation, a committee of the Legislative Assembly began working on a new junior-senior adviser
system. In recent years about 150 of the two upper classes have been chosen to meet the freshmen in the fall and advise them throughout the year on freshmen problems. But the large group of advisers has been unwieldy, and many of them have been as uninformed as the freshmen themselves. Under the new system only 80 advisers will be chosen, each adviser to have four advisees who will be resident in her hall, so far as is possible. When the new vice-president of Students' was elected, the plan was carried out still further through a series of meetings of the advisers and the heads of various college organizations who discussed the function of their departments. By means of this preparation the upper-classmen will be better informed next year, and better able to interpret to the new student "extra-curricula activities, student-gov-
ernment, and the general spirit at Vassar."

At the same time the old faculty ad-
viser plan is being dropped; faculty-resi-
dents in the halls will act as advisers to
about ten girls each, thus providing con-
tacts more naturally and simply.

Not only are the functions of various
officers developing to fit the changing re-
quirements of the college, but the evolu-
tion of many organizations has become
apparent this spring. For the past year it
has been felt that our "police" system
was outgrown. While the "tooting" mem-
bers of the student force were efficient in
keeping bicyclers off congested sidewalks,
it was believed that pride in the lawns
would be sufficient to deter skipping
across the grass. Consequently next year
will find the campus policeless in the sense
that certain of our number will not have
to stand whistling to keep us in the
"straight and narrow."

A chief duty of these policemen has
been of late years to maintain smoking
areas, to see to it that careless smokers did
not wander across the Quad. In the
middle of the term, it was proposed that
a two weeks' trial be given the college to
smoke anywhere on the campus. Cans
were provided at crucial points which
should contain the butts; the velvety
lawns should have been a preventive for
the thoughtlessness of smokers. In spite
of pleas and threats, however, the cans
were practically disregarded. Each hall
was forced to contribute to the salaries of
two men in order to rid the campus every
day of this refuse. It is probable that the
autumn will show further evolution in
the problem of campus smoking.

**Political Association**

The new officers of the Political Asso-
ciation started this spring on a program
which promises an exciting political cam-
paign for the November elections. The
regular straw voting will take place (we
hear that a real voting machine will be
procured for the purpose); but in addi-
tion, there will be voting by states, that is,
each state will be allowed one vote which
will be cast by girls who come from the
respective states. In order that the ballots
may be cast with the best interest of the
states, approximately a fifth of the stu-
dent-body and a number of the faculty
are this summer collecting data at their
homes so that a "state-consciousness" will
develop. Some students will study the
traditional attitudes toward national and
international problems; others will study
these questions with reference to commu-
nity organizations, such as the chamber of
commerce and various civic clubs. Still
others will gather material on labor unions,
local industries, and even on state institu-
tions,—all of which will help the student
understand first, the organization of her
state, and second, its needs. In addition,
these 200 girls will be clipping home
newspapers from all parts of the country
in order to compare and contrast sectional
attitudes towards the coming national
political campaign. It is the intent of the
Vassar Political Association next year to
carry through sectional interests (after
our own stump-speaking and straw-vot-
ing); to proceed throughout the coming
year from sectional, to national, to inter-
national problems. To this end, the
Forum, the Polit luncheons, debate, and
various study groups will cooperate.

For all its new plans, Polit completed
its spring meetings this year with en-
thusiasm. At the first of the two lunch-
eons, Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of
the Nation, spoke on the need for a new
party "with a definite, constructive pro-
gram for the future." The League for Independent Political Action is now trying to form a party which has the earmarks of Socialism, but which Mr. Villard prefers to name otherwise because of the popular stigma attached to the term.

James A. McDonald addressed the second Polit luncheon on some international aspects of the present world crisis. He deplored the lack of leadership in world affairs, so evident in recent years, pointing to the treaty following the war, the treatment of inter-allied debts, and the disputes in Europe and the Orient as crucial points at which we have needed and lacked strong and capable leaders.

The Forum has had three well-attended meetings, one on Fascism, one on Communism, and a final one on the Geneva Conference. At the first meeting Angelo Guidi praised the new Italian government. He had nothing but commendation for the improved labor conditions in Italy, the revitalized newspapers, the developments of railways, roads, and schools, and the spirit infused in the common people by the Fascist party—"a new way of life."

At the second Forum meeting Jay Lovestone, leader of the Communist majority group in the United States, spoke on the Communist "Experience." Naturally his approval of the Five-Year Plan was complete. Believing that the planned economy of the Russians is the only solution to our present crisis, he explained that there, man is dominating the machine; that the worker is becoming conscious of his place in the world; that the standards of living are rising, while consuming power becomes greater. He stressed especially the new individualism of the Russian, an individualism resulting from greater opportunities for more people.

The final Forum meeting of the year ended appropriately with the lecture "Behind the Scenes of the First World Disarmament Conference" given by Mrs. L. Henry Fradkin who had just returned from Geneva. Besides explaining the contributions of the more important nations, she evaluated the conference, chiefly commenting its precedent in the assembling of fifty-seven countries to discuss the abolition of war.

At the debate between Mount Holyoke and Vassar, resolved: that Capitalism is more desirable for the economic welfare of the United States than Socialism, the visitors succeeded in convincing the judges that Capitalism is a more desirable form. As the debate was held, unfortunately, on Senior Prom week-end, only a handful of people was present. On the whole there has been less interest in debate this year than formerly. The Political Association has suggested dropping this branch of its budgeted activities for the coming year, or at least discontinuing debates with other colleges and concentrating on the collaboration of Vassar debating and intra-college political activities.

Closely connected with the activities of Political Association is the custom of sending delegates annually to the Model League Assembly. This year over 200 students from twenty-nine colleges from the Middle Atlantic States met at Syracuse University as "representatives of the nations of the world." Vassar's twelve delegates represented France and Lithuania.

While those in authority believed that the preparedness, articulation, and procedure of the students were poorer this year than in other years, the delegates reported illuminating experiences, not only politically, but socially (since for many of them co-educational institutions were unknown).

International Club

While the International Club is not a branch of Polit, its meetings take a similar form. At the first of its two spring meetings, Mrs. Nucia P. Lodge addressed the club on Russian educational methods. She emphasized the preference for workers' children, the "collectivistic endeavor rather than individualism," and the stress laid on the natural and social sciences. At the second meeting Crystal Bird, negro speaker and singer, discussed the American race problem.

Miscellany News

Since the new board of the News has been in office commencing with spring vacation, the editors have been able to forward their progressive policy. One of
their important undertakings has been the sponsoring of a “Penny-a-Meal” Campaign for local unemployment. The morning of April 21, after due publicity, the campaign was launched, each student being asked to put a penny in the box outside the dining-room for every meal she ate there. The goal was set at $800. To prolong the initial enthusiasm, each hall collected from its talented members small drawings or verses which might be posted in conspicuous places: North proclaimed this intellectual motto:

Me jewels I hocks,
I wear holes in me socks
But I always put a penny
In the little box.

One bright Friday morning between second and third hour, the campus was filled with tuneful voices which proved to be the News board disguised as revivalists. When they sang in close harmony “Put a penny on the box and you’ll be saved!” it required a hard-hearted on-looker to keep from turning the purse upside down.

While the goal was not reached in four weeks, the News board was gratified that approximately $530 was collected for unemployment relief.

Again the Misc., always in step with the latest thing, conducted a vote on prohibition, in order to send the results, with those of eight other colleges, to the party conventions in Chicago in June in order to show them the general opinion of Eastern students on the subject. Less than half the students answered the questionnaires they found in their mail boxes late in May, but 94% of these favored the adopting of a prohibition plank in the fall. Thirty-nine per cent of these asked for repeal, 31% for modification, 25% for referendum, and 5½% for continuation.

PHI LALETHEIS AND PLAYS

Philaletheis, not to be outdone in innovations, felt compelled to adapt its policy more closely to the productions of the Experimental Theatre. Because of conflicts between the plays of these two bodies, a committee composed of representatives from each will next year work in greater cooperation in order that conflicts may be avoided. A greater experiment is the giving over of Second Hall completely to the freshmen. Next year this Hall play will be the only one for which the youngest class is eligible. Before its production, a course in dramatic production, much like the present directors’ group, will be given by Phil to the freshmen so that the latter can learn about lighting, make-up, etc. Then II Hall will be their affair, with the exception of a senior director.

Their Directors’ Group in April ably presented two one-act plays, Night Club, adapted from the story by Katherine Brush, and Introduction to a Lady, by Katherine Ewing, Vassar, ’29. The acting was good and the staging and directing excellent. There is little doubt that, though comparatively inexperienced in producing at Vassar, freshmen have gained the right to a Hall Play of their own.

The last Hall Play Phil produced was one of the most enjoyable we have seen. Chaucer’s Prologue and Knight’s Tale from the Canterbury Tales, adapted by Miss Amy L. Reed, was a play well-suited to the outdoor theatre and panoramic effects. The colors of the costumes and the graceful rhythms of the dresses impressed the writer, and the dry wit of the old story-teller strikes always freshly on the modern ear. Surprisingly we could hear almost everything from one of the back rows. The play started on a leisurely note as King Richard and his court wandered down the central aisle. Then the pilgrims rode across in front of the stage hedge on real snorting horses and individually in their characteristic manners entered the inn on the stage as Mary Wing, ’33, read the Prologue clearly and effectively. The whole production was delightful, and bore up very well on second sight during Commencement week-end when it was given before a large, appreciative audience.

The other two important plays given this quarter, while not bearing the stamp of Phil, were of the college. The last Experimental Theatre production consisted of three plays: Heritage, a realistic one-act play by C. Corson, ’32, Miners on Strike, and We Demand, two sketches from the Workers’ Theatre. The first play, done in the traditional manner, was
the story of a woman who attempted to reconcile the sides of herself brought out by the love of three men. The plot seemed incongruous, and the acting did not carry the audience all of the time.

These two plays complete a trilogy of propaganda plays which the Experimental Theatre has produced in the past three years: *Man and the Masses, Can You Hear Their Voices?, Workers on Strike*, and *We Demand*. While many students here still draw back from the radical and the voice of the proletariat, the whole of the college nevertheless shares in the enjoyment of their plays.

The fourth major play of this term was the play given in Poughkeepsie for the benefit of the Ella McCaleb scholarship by the Poughkeepsie Branch which sends a Poughkeepsie girl to Vassar every year. Somerset Maugham's *The Constant Wife* was the fortunate selection this year. Miss Christine Ramsey of the Committee on Admissions and head resident of Cushing, Mr. Philip Davis of the Greek Department, and Miss Dorothy Cheney of the Music Department starred.

**The Church**

While most of the student organizations have been modified in varying degrees this spring, none of them has been in the anomalous position of the church. The supporters of the Vassar Community Church feel that five years is too short a time in which to expect a strong institution to develop. Some of them have advocated asking a chaplain to take charge of the college worship. In spite of efforts to make daily chapel suitable to the needs of students, and the efforts to interest people in study groups, attendance at both daily and Sunday chapel does not increase; in fact, it has seemed to many that the church, in attempting to be all things to all people, has succeeded in only slight measure. This year it was proposed that the chairman of the church be elected for the purpose of reorganization, either to narrow the function so that the organization would no longer try to attract the whole community, or to arrange some plan whereby those most vitally interested could, through the Inter-Religious Council, arrange daily chapel as they desired, leaving Sunday chapel to President MacCracken and the speakers he invited. So far it has not been decided exactly which course the church will pursue; its allowance in the Students’ budget has been cut, as mentioned before, to $300. The chapel has recently been furnished with new Hymnals, said to be excellent as to musical beauty and literary quality.

On May 22, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue in New York City, conducted Sunday chapel. The chapel was practically filled. Rabbi Wise chose as his text “Why Go on Caring?” The first answer to his question was the “almost indestructible faith in the imperishable divinity of every human personality.” He continued by referring to the native resiliency of the human spirit and our hidden moral and spiritual reserves. The *News* quotes his concluding paragraph:

In the words of a Jewish prophet, “God hath set eternity in the heart of man,” and for that reason man ceaselessly cares in the face of all obstacles, beyond the hope of victory and beyond the fear of death, for in his spirit lies eternally the possibility of dreams and deeds.

For the benefit of Lincoln Center, which is a unit under the branch of the church’s Social Co-operation Department, the Fourth Annual Horse Show was conducted this year. Under the auspices of the Rombout Hunt Club, the show was held at Gray’s Farm on the Hackensack Road, and in spite of intermittent showers, was delightful. Those who stayed throughout the show enjoyed lunches of hot dogs and cakes; a loud-speaker kept everyone informed of proceedings, and a puppy was raffled. Eighteen Vassar girls took part in the show, bearing off seven ribbons.

**ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION**

The Athletic Association is the organization in which we find least change from year to year. As usual, tennis and golf held sway during the spring. The college tennis tournament ended during exam week with an exciting semi-finals match between C. Boyd, '33, and E. Campbell, '32, and an excellent finals between Boy-
den and M. Richards, '33. The former won the tournament.

A slight innovation was effected this year by changing the Vassar Field Day to a Sports Day, which included not only a track meet, but a Varsity lacrosse game with the N. Y. Lacrosse Association, a handicap golf tournament with Lafayette, and a faculty-student baseball game. Rain and a muddy field interfered with many of the performances, but in spite of the weather, the day was a success. In the track and field meet the class of 1934 won the highest number of points as well as the individual high score. Our Varsity lacrosse team scored an unexpected victory, while one of the opponents (and victors) in the golf matches played the first nine holes in 33, the course record.

The Theodore Roosevelt Athletic Cup, which is each year presented to the class which has scored the greatest number of points in campus sports, was awarded to the class of 1933 at Senior Chapel.

Though the Athletic Association is not officially connected with the gym, those interested in sports, as well as those interested in architecture have become vehement over the question of the new gym. The controversy started because it was believed by the students that the plan was to erect a completely Gothic building with small masonry-framed windows, a fake chimney, high-pitched roofs—a building which would be sentimental instead of fitting to its purpose. For several weeks the News contained articles, public opinions, and an editorial concerning the necessity for building a gym which should have large windows, steel frames, a functional purpose. Some of them forgot that the location of the building puts it in close proximity with the Euthenics building and the Nursery School, and so, forces a consideration of their architecture. Mr. Charles Collens, Vassar's consulting architect, finally wrote a pointed article to the Misc. in which he set forth the modified plans for the gym, explaining that the censure directed against the planning might be altered after this reconsideration. Since Mr. Collens' explanation, published criticism has decreased, so it may be supposed that the student body is becoming reconciled to the modified plans.

Lectures

If the news is exciting, we can truthfully say that our spring term has imbued us with new life and has called forth our critical powers as well. But the news has not been our only interest: we have continued our old customs with varying aspects; we have maintained our lectures, our exhibits, concerts, and the traditions of senior leave-taking and Commencement.

The lecture program brought us such personalities as Otto Kahn and Dr. Walter Kotschnig, and others we can mention only in passing. When Mr. Kahn announced that he preferred that his audience question him on problems they were interested in, we were uncertain as to the outcome. When the evening was over we discovered his system was infinitely more thought-provoking than the usual method. The questions asked ranged from the attitude the United States should take on war debts and reparations, to the effect of the Kreuger suicide on business. Mr. Kahn's complete knowledge of his subjects, his quick wit and informal attitude mark that night of "symposium" as an important one of the season.

A number of the lectures was arranged to give us a well-rounded picture of international affairs. Dr. Max Habicht, member of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, authority on child welfare and penal reform, lectured under the auspices of the history department on "International Events as Viewed from Geneva." Mr. Kenneth Saunders, authority on Orientalism, friend of Gandhi, lectured on "Gandhi," on "Buddhist Art," and "Indian Mysticism."

Professor Pierre S. Porchovshikov spoke on "Russia and the Five-Year Plan," the meaning of the latter, its achievements, and the "cultural, spiritual, and economic significance of its possible success." Professor Porchovshikov is a former aristocrat, a distinguished scholar, and able lecturer. And for a change, capitalistic leanings were shown, the first college lecture the writer had heard this year which was not enthusiastic about the Russian plan. In spite of the aim of better planning, employment, equality of the sexes,
The speaker questioned whether the people would be happier sans family, sans church, sans individualism. Those who believe the student-body is radical should have heard the applause he received.

Professor Henry W. L. Dana lectured on the “Soviet Theatre” with emphasis on the Moscow theatre, which is the theatre par excellence, and affords steadily increasing fare. A communist propaganda movie showing “Russia Old and New: the Struggle for Soil” was shown in May under the auspices of the Economics Department.

Lack of space prohibits mention specifically of a long list of excellent lectures.

**Current Art**

The April Exhibition in Taylor was the Fifth Annual Exhibition of the American Print Makers, loaned by the Downtown Galleries. The News art critic found the showing “decidedly mediocre, bare, and lacking individuality.” The May Exhibition consisted of water colors loaned by the college Art Association; again the art critic makes the general criticisms of modern American art: “Most artists seem to be struggling toward an abstract idea that is too subtle for either them or us to understand.”

In April the Library contained a collection of books printed or designed by Mr. and Mrs. Frederic W. Goudy at the Village Press. The Goudys lectured on the work of the Press, its history and achievements.

The trustees of the college have donated to the Economics Department a bronze bust of Dr. Herbert E. Mills, Professor Emeritus of the department. It was placed in the Economics seminar room May 19, when Professor Mills spoke to a group of students and faculty on the history of the seminar.

**Concerts**

The spring concerts at Vassar have been unusually interesting; the most memorable being the playing of Harold Bauer. It was a rare privilege to hear such a versatile, technically and emotionally adjusted artist. His program was delightfully suited to his audience; the enthusiasm of the latter attested to Vassar’s enjoyment of the evening.

Anne Mundy, a member of the graduating class, showed in a concert of her own at the end of college, the possibilities of a great performer. Those who heard her mature, brilliant playing prophesied an important musical future.

Thekla conducted three successful meetings after spring vacation. Miss Cheney, Mr. Peirce, Miss Milanowski, Mr. Crouch, and Mr. Geer, all of the Music Department, have given excellent performances, and together they presented a collective program, with the help of Miss Ross, Miss Brown, Miss North, and Miss Leach.

**Spring Traditions**

**Founder’s Day**

The foregoing lists cannot convey to you the full enjoyment we have experienced on campus from lectures, concerts, and art exhibits. Nor can a report of the traditional Founder’s Day, Sophomore Tree Ceremony, Senior Chapel, and other spring “frolics” more than indicate the spring mood.

Founder’s Day was a gala occasion. Beginning with the treasure hunt and ending with the faculty play, the day was as exciting, as silly, as thoroughly enjoyable as ever. Led by President MacCracken, the usual visit to the Founder’s grave took place in the morning. In the early afternoon the faculty conquered the students in an evenly-matched baseball game. Caddy MacCracken ran for Prexy, according to custom. Later in the day the college met in the Circle to take part in the Great International Olympics. After Prexy’s opening speech in the Jimmy Walker manner, various countries presented skits, games, and plays in their native tongues. At the end of the afternoon a beauty contest was conducted to determine the best-costumed foreigner in the group. Afterwards the college rushed the gym in a body to collect box suppers, and settled on the grass outside the Circle for family picnics.

At the faculty play that night, Mr. Warthin, Mr. Northrup, Miss Bullis, and Mr. Miller took the honors of the evening.
and Professor Baldwin received the hoots and boos of the moralistic audience.

Founder's Day is the one time the whole campus "goes collegiate." Faculty and students romp together in complete lack of dignity, and we are what Prexy would like us to be—"a singing college."

A different kind of excitement was manifest in April when the seniors promenaded for the last time. Jean North, Prom chairman, led her friends and their friends around the pseudo-Italian garden within low balustrades and cypress trees to the music of Madriguera's Biltmore orchestra.

Senior Prom is really one of the beginning-of-the-end events. After that comes Sophomore Tree Ceremony, when the sophomores acquire a marching song and a tree, and become upper-classmen. This year they chose a lovely old beech in front of the chapel. With Greek ritual adapted from a Greek legend, the class marched in costume to the "Grove of Diana" where "Diana" herself (Miss Dodge, the class faculty member) presented the tree to Artemis (Betty Miller, the class president). Then the ancients, bearing lanterns gleaming out of the darkness, accompanied by the seniors in cap and gown, marched to Prexy's house to sing their new song.

Gavel ceremony followed, with its impressive submitting of the gavel of authority by the retiring President of Students to her successor, and the replacing of all old officers of the student body by the new.

Parents' Day, though not a part of the senior program, takes its place among the events of spring. Freshmen fathers and mothers were college guests at luncheon at Alumnae House on May 21, after which a great forum on college life was held. Representatives of the faculty, warden's department, doctors, and trustees answered a barrage of questions. For the remainder of the day, the youngest class could be seen touring the campus with their parents, taking them to call on faculty members and other important people. At the end of the afternoon Miss Dodge served tea in her house for the visitors.

The senior Maypole Dance was next in order, with the graduating class in bright colored class-day dresses weaving gay streamers around the pole in front of the Libe. That evening the juniors marched onto the steps of Strong, sang an original "parting" song, and several traditional ones, and willied the steps to the waiting sophomores. Several nights later Senior Chapel called the graduating class, be-capped and gowned, to sing their baccalaureate hymn and to hear Prexy in a short address. Afterwards they marched to the steps of Rocky where they reluctantly relinquished "Salve" to the expectant juniors below. But the juniors gave permission for the use of the song until the seniors left college, and all that last week of classes the black-gowned seniors marched on Cary's between nine and ten-thirty at night, singing their song and becoming generally, if belatedly, imbued with the Vassar spirit.

If a sketchy account of the spring of 1932 on campus can give you an idea of the enjoyment contained therein, we hope that that is the impression that has been left through this review. Remembering "Why I Would Not Send a Daughter to College," we still disagree. From the votes of the seniors, making class statistics, we gather that 118 of them would send daughters to college, while only four would not. For the seniors it has been a good year.

**Commencement**

Examinations are over, the seniors have their marks, and now they await the arrival of families and friends. The freshmen have long since left campus, and most of the juniors have retired. But to take their places come myriads of alumnae; they had taken possession of the campus by Friday, June 10, preparing for their banquet reunions in the halls that night.

On Friday morning a memorable service was held in the Chapel in honor of Laura J. Wylie, former head of the English Department. The campus was at its fullest green, as friends, students and fellow-citizens of Miss Wylie's came together for an hour, to pay her tribute. President MacCracken, Miss Elizabeth Forrest Johnson, '02, Miss Katharine Taylor, '10, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
gave addresses full of picture and history in praise of the achievements and character of Miss Wylie.

Almost every class that evening had table decorations in keeping with their class colors. Each class had a program, generally of an informal nature. The sixty-one 1909's in North had printed programs; the twelve '82's sitting around the table in Strong, had pink roses, pink candles, and pansies; 1912, 73 strong, in Lathrop, attempted to wear dresses they had worn while in college; Mildred Barnes Hessler, professional dancer, and Sidney Thompson, monologist, showed their classmates their arts, and Helen Ferriss, author of Girls Who Dared and Girls Who Did spoke. Miss Lockwood led a discussion of college problems, and Evelyn Chambers, '33, President of Polit, explained future Polit plans.

The eight 1890's, eight 1891's, and fourteen 1892's dined in Joss and retired to the dean's apartment. Fifty-seven of the reuniting 1911's competed in Davison for mustache cups donated by an absent member for the three who had come the furthest and surmounted the most obstacles to return to Vassar. Seventy-seven 1930's in Raymond bared their present lives, as did the thirty-four 1928's in Main. In Cushing sixty-nine 1910's reported a thousand dollar contribution to the new gym. And the two members of the first graduating class, 1867, had dinner in Main with Miss McColl.

Friday night the Glee Club gave its final concert, and the seniors had a formal dance in Students'. Saturday morning, before the Alumnae parade, Vassar fathers went down to defeat before their daughters in a baseball game.

At Baccalaureate, Sunday morning, Dr. Charles A. Watson of the American University of Cairo (father of a senior) very ably substituted for the Rev. Arthur Lee Kinsolving because of the latter's illness. Dr. Watson's theme was that world unity is today increasing, that science in explaining away mysteries is yet not destroying spiritual qualities. He stressed the necessity of greater social-mindedness in this era of changing conceptions.

Immediately after the Baccalaureate Service, a group of alumnae assembled in the Memorial Room of the Chapel to hear President MacCracken dedicate the new tablet to five distinguished graduates of the college. The tablet is headed: "Pioneers of Education for Women in School, College and University." The five women are: Ellen M. Liggitt, '69; Ella Weed, '73; Abby Leach, '85; Ethel Moore, '94, and Christine Ladd Franklin, '69.

In the middle of Sunday afternoon the "specially bottled weather" President MacCracken had ordered, escaped from its confines, and a disagreeable rain set in which lasted that day and the following. However, the dampness did not keep the members of '82 and several other alumnae from dedicating the new chapel gate. But the President's reception for seniors, alumnae, faculty, trustees, and guests had to be held within Taylor instead of on the lawn outside.

Sunday night the chapel attracted many guests to the choir concert which was one of the best the choir has given. The program consisted of favorite selections of the seniors.

After the concert many loyal alumnae and parents walked over to the Vassar Lake to view the Lantern Ceremony which is traditionally held in the rain. The seniors came bravely marching and singing along the west bank, while the sophomores, their sister class, waited on the other side to receive the gift of the "even" songs. This year, as the songs were transferred, the lanterns were pulled across the lake on wires instead of passed from hand to hand by girls in boats.

By Monday morning many of the alumnae had left the campus, but the News reports that class members from '67 to '31 marched in the sixty-seventh Commencement of the college. After Mr. Geer's organ recital, the procession of alumnae, seniors, faculty, and trustees, marshaled by Betty Miller and Professor Bagley, filed in. The invocation was given by Dr. Charles B. Watson, and President MacCracken gave the Commencement address.

Before the degrees were conferred and the tassels shifted, Anne Mundy, '32, played one movement of the Rachmaninoff Concerto in C Minor, op. 18. Academic awards were then announced, and Miss Kenyon, chairman of the Board of
Trustees, acknowledged gifts to the college. Among others she announced $16,000 for the gymnasium fund from alumnae, and $845 from other friends, making a total on hand of $119,246. She said the Endowment Funds have been increased this year by more than $38,000.

"We do not intend," she stated, "that any student shall have to give up her college course for financial reasons if we can help it."

In summarizing, she said: "The reunion classes are bringing this year as reunion gifts $31,833; since their last reunions they have given through Alumnae Fund an additional amount of $18,714, making a grand total for these last 5 years from the 10 reunion classes of $50,547. Vassar College has received in the year 1931-32 from alumnae and from other friends a total of $123,743, of which $38,139 has been added to our endowment funds and $85,604 comprises current gifts."

The Rev. W. Russell Bowie pronounced the benediction. Two hundred and seventy-four students received degrees of B.A. and seven received the degree of M.A.

After the exercises, the usual exclusive trustees’ luncheon in Main was turned into a luncheon for graduates, alumnae, and parents in all the campus houses. In each hall a trustee gave a short welcoming address to the guests.

Monday night the class of 1932 enjoyed its last dinner together in Main. Various speeches were made by members of the class, and lusty singing could be heard without. When the time came for those who were engaged to run around the table, over thirty girls admitted their engagements, while it is rumored that more than one ran around twice, indicating that she had been married.

So the class of ’32 leaves the cloistered halls, and goes out into the wide, wide world.

Pauline Bryan, ’33

CHILDREN’S FOREST

By Margaret L. Moss, ’34

Fern dust in our sandals;
Sun upon the earth;
Fragrance in our nostrils;
Silence filled with mirth —
Warmth about the tree trunks;
Moisture on the rocks;
Vigor in the wind-song;
Laughter of the fox —
Filled with light and shadow,
Gently moving gleam,
Like pellucid water
In an amber stream,
Slim the path before us,
Circling in the gloam;
Fern dust in our sandals,
Following a gnome.
As a close to its year of reviewing, the quarterly is happy in publishing this review of a book of one of Vassar's distinguished scholars by another.—Ed.

Hellenistic Queens

The reviewer of this distinguished volume by Professor Macurdy should be Mr. W. W. Tarn or Professor Rostovtzeff, for only an historian of the Hellenistic period could give a critical appreciation of so learned a study. This review attempts merely to give an idea of the content of the book and to set up sign-posts for readers of the Vassar Quarterly which may direct them to the enjoyment of this study of woman-power. Such sign-posts may be helpful, for the book is an unusual combination of encyclopedic information and brilliant character drawing and the second aspect does not immediately emerge from the details of the first.

The Preface outlines scope and plan. The book is an "investigation of woman-power in the Hellenistic centuries" limited to "the three chief dynasties, Macedonia, Seleucid Syria, and Ptolemaic Egypt." It does not "attempt to give a romantic reconstruction of the lives of any of the queens," but states "the chief facts that have been preserved about each of them" and discusses "the matters which involve the lives and characters of the queens and their political positions." A long introductory chapter amplifies and clarifies this outline, and also challenges the interest of the reader.

In this introduction the case against the queens is set forth in the impassioned and inaccurate vituperation of Mahaffy, who without discrimination accuses all the Ptolemaic princesses of "disregard of all ties of family and affection," "violations of common humanity," dynastic murders. Miss Macurdy replies to Mahaffy by granting two ladies of Syria and three of Egypt "as examples of unscrupulous queens who were 'no unequal rivals of the men' in political crime as well as political genius," but she maintains that "there still remain many of these royal women who were blameless in their lives so far as history tells of them, and there is probably hardly a Macedonian or Hellenistic king whose political misdeeds do not outnumber those of any queen who was guilty of such action." There were many blameless women; none were licentious; and their crimes were, like those of the men, political, "dynastic murders."

An interesting point emphasized about the history of the Hellenistic princesses is that their chief value was their importance as pawns in treaty-making for their fathers. They did not inherit any political power and in the case of the Ptolemaic queens, at least until the late period, all their power was derived from marriage, a fact clearly proved by the evidence of coins. The power of the Hellenistic queens varied in different countries: in Macedonia, they had no permanent power; in Egypt, the Arsinoes, Berenices and Cleopatras "shared the royal power and themselves often ruled when the chance offered"; in Roman times, several vassal queens had considerable power, but in them "the tradition of the Hellenistic queens comes to an end."

Miss Macurdy concludes her introduction and gives the keynote of her book in a striking paragraph:

"The queens of the great dynasties had in the art of governing often kept pace with the men; in war they naturally were inferior. Many of them were like the men in an inordinate love of power; the best of them show a spirit of loyalty and self-sacrifice unknown to the kings; the worst do not equal the worst of the kings in depravity and cruelty. Some of them are blamed for marrying several times, but these marriages were political and often
forced upon them. Lovers are conspicuously absent from their lives. Their desires and gifts lay in the field of government and political power; and looking at their achievements in this domain we may use Plutarch's famous words as their epitaph—"They were no unequal rivals of the men."

As the reader begins to peruse the succeeding chapters on "Queenship in Macedonia," "The Seleucid Queens," "The Ptolemaic Queens," he is dismayed by the multitudinous shades who flit before him, elusive phantoms bearing over and over the same names. At first he is confused by this repetition of personal names and titles, for through these pages pass at least four Arsinoes, five Berenices, six Stratonices, twelve Cleopatras; and as many confusing princes, eleven called Antiochus, six called Seleucus and twenty-one Ptolemies. It is necessary for one not a specialist in Hellenistic history often to consult the index to make sure of the identity of a particular monarch, especially as uniform nomenclature for the individuals is not used in references to them. For example on page 130 Ptolemy Euergetes is mentioned, but it is not specified which Ptolemy this is (III), nor is his wicked son Ptolemy identified as Ptolemy IV, p. 136, until after he has been described at length. The greatest help possible in clarifying the vast amount of information presented would have been an appendix containing a chronological list of Hellenistic Dynasties, and genealogical tables such as are given at the end of volumes VII and VIII of the Cambridge Ancient History. And another desirable aid to reading would have been outline maps of the Hellenistic kingdoms and of Hellenistic Asia such as Volume VII of the Cambridge Ancient History contains.

But the diligent reader even without such aids or with the two volumes of the Cambridge Ancient History at hand for reference finds that from the hosts of Hellenistic monarchs gradually there emerge certain very clear and striking figures, for example, the Macedonians, Olympias and Phila, and the Ptolemaic queens, Arsinoe II and Cleopatra VII.

Olympias was the wife of Philip II of Macedon and the mother of Alexander the Great. An Epirote princess who as a child met Philip when both were being initiated into the mysteries at Samothrace, Olympias kept throughout her life something of the wild north. She led Macedonian women in ecstatic Bacchic rites, herself taming the snakes they carried. She had her children educated with an almost Spartan rigor. She strove for political power both before and after her husband's death, executed those who hampered her, and let her suspicions and passions rage against all except her adored son. Now in Macedonia, now in Epirus, she arrogantly assumed religious halo or tyrannous rule, but after Alexander's death, even though she entered battle in person against her enemies and won the army, her brutal torture of Philip III, Arrhidæus, and his young wife and her execution of many enemies blackened her last years and aroused a horror of resentment that at last caused her own murder. Her passionate nature, dynamic force, insatiable ambition explain much in the character of Alexander the Great.

Another Macedonian woman whose life is sketched by Miss Macurdy in the same brilliant way is Phila, daughter of Antipater, wife of Demetrius I, the Besieger. Phila was magnanimous, kind and loyal, at the antipodes from Olympias. Devoted to her handsome husband, Demetrius, she used all her powers to forward his interests in conciliating disaffected courtiers and soldiers. Throughout her husband's alliances with other princes in the prevailing fashion of polygamy, Phila maintained a diplomatic dignity, and finally became queen of Macedon where she ruled with justice and wisdom. But when her husband's extravagant dissipation had lost his kingdom to Pyrrhus, she would not survive defeat and took poison, a queen to the last.

Among the Ptolemaic queens, Arsinoe II, Philadphlus stands out as an example of the administrative type. Her great beauty, seen in the bronze head in the Boston Museum, was equalled by her intellectual power. As unscrupulous as Olympias, she had more common sense, Miss Macurdy says, and "was not hampered by the tempestuous and wild nature which was the ruin of that queen." Her astuteness first won her the throne of
Macedonia, later the throne of Egypt by marriage to her brother, Ptolemy Philadelphus; and the glory of her achievements was celebrated by the greatest poet of the age, Theocritus. As queen of Egypt, she had scope for her amazing executive powers and it is recorded that she even went with her husband to the Isthmus of Suez to inspect the defences of their country. She used, Miss Macurdy believes, her great political gifts to direct her husband's weaker intellect, and she did this without antagonizing her brother-king or his people, for every sort of honor was bestowed upon her. When she died, Callimachus, in his magnificent dirge, declared: "Everywhere the cities of the earth have put on black."

The most famous of all these queens is Cleopatra VII, who figures in Roman history in her alliances with Julius Caesar and Antony as well as in Egyptian. It would seem difficult to illuminate anew so familiar a figure, but that is exactly what Miss Macurdy has achieved, and hereafter students of Roman history or of Shakespeare may well turn to her pages for a new historical portrait of the great queen. The brilliant picture is set in its proper place as "the final flowering" of the long lines of Hellenistic queens, and Cleopatra is better understood as one "of the same breed as the Eurydices, Arsinoes, Berenices, and Cleopatras who preceded her in Macedonia, Egypt and Syria."

Clearly defined are her fascinating personality with her portraits on bust and on coins, her policy of securing the protection of Rome for the maintenance of her royal power, her political alliances with Julius Caesar and Antony, cemented by the children she bore them, all the mad brilliancy of her career with Antony while they posed as gods at Tarsus (Aphrodite and Dionysus), revealed as "Inimitable Livers" at Antioch, celebrated triumph on thrones of gold, rounded out dynasty after the defeat at Actium as "Companions to the Death." The anecdotes of Plutarch, the terse criticisms of Cicero, the homage of Horace, the narrative of Cassius Dio are woven by Miss Macurdy's skillful hand into one great picture. I miss in it only the magnificence of Propertius' great poem on Actium and his vision of the courageous queen in battle. Cleopatra's personality and dynastic position have never before been set forth so brilliantly for English readers.

The chapter on Cleopatra Selene, daughter of Cleopatra VII and Antony, with which the book concludes is aggravatingly short, for the life of this young princess is an excellent illustration of Augustus' policy of allowing vassal kings and queens to rule in certain provinces. In her introduction, Miss Macurdy speaks of this striking phenomenon of vassal queens in the Roman world and mentions as the most interesting Dynamis of Bosporus (already studied by Professor Rostovtzeff), Pythodoris of Pontus-Bosporus, and this Cleopatra Selene of Mauretania. It is to be hoped that Miss Macurdy at some future time will make a comparative study of the histories and powers of these queens. A fuller picture could be reconstructed of Cleopatra Selene's education in Rome in the household of Octavia, the remarkable sister of Augustus and wife of Marc Antony, who brought up three children of her own, Iullus Antonius, son of Fulvia and Antony, the three children of Cleopatra VII and Antony (Alexander Helios, Cleopatra Selene and Ptolemy Philadelphus). And a sketch of the character of the reign of Juba II and Cleopatra Selene might be written in part from the magnificent works of art now in the Museum at Cherchel (Cesarea, their capital), which attest the Greco-Roman education in art of the two monarchs and their loyalty to Augustus in the statue erected to him with its breastplate representing the deified Julius Caesar, Venus Genetrix and Mars Ultor. The necessity upon Juba II and Cleopatra Selene of loyal allegiance to the Julian gens which had been the cause of the death of the father of the king and of both parents of the queen, perhaps explains the brooding melancholy of the bust of Juba II in the Louvre and the pathetic wistfulness of Cleopatra Selene's head on her own coins.

On finishing it the reader of this book looks back with delight at the enrichment of the historical study by means of the many literary connections from the Greek of Callimachus and Theocritus, the Eng-
lish of John Shirley and Shakespeare, and the author's own clear, vivid style in portraiture. The charm of the book is increased by the rich illustrations of sculptured busts in marble and bronze, and portraits from coins and gems, all reproduced with clear beauty.

The publication of this book as No. 14 of the Studies in Archeology of The Johns Hopkins University (edited by David M. Robinson) is a great honor to Vassar College, for it was written by one of its most distinguished professors, its publication was made possible by the Lucy Maynard Salmon Fund for Research of Vassar College, and it is dedicated to the scholar-president who encourages such research.

To Henry Noble MacCracken

Elizabeth Hazelton Haight


A photograph of the author and her beloved cat, by the reviewer. "It almost does justice to Felix, and rather flatters me," writes Miss Macurdy.
THE BOOKSHELF

The list below includes all current publications by trustees, members of the faculty, and alumnae, which have been reported to the Library since April, 1932. It is urgently requested that publications be reported directly to Vassar College Library, and that as many as possible be sent to the Library for preservation in the Alumnae Collection or in the Faculty Collection.


Clapp, Elsie Ripley, ex '03. Learning and Indoctrinating. Progressive Education, April 1932.


Humbert, Gabriele M. A. Literary Influences in the Popular Ballads of Scotland. Studien zum Englischen Philologie, no. 64.


Lambie, Margaret, '07. The Foreign Teacher: His Legal Status as Shown in Treaties and Legislation with Special Reference to the United States. Institute of International Education Bulletin, Feb. 1, 1932. (13th ser. no. 1)


Millay, Kathleen, ex '21. The Beggar at the Gate. N. Y. Horace Liveright, 1932.


Newcomer, Mabel. The Use of State Revenues for the Support of Local Functions in New York. A Report to the New York State Commission for the Revision of the Tax Laws. 1932. (Memorandum no. 10)


Tonks, Oliver S. The Use of Animals in Medieval Church Sculptures. Chronicle, May 1932.


Among recent publications of interest are the following magazines representing work of the students:

Vassar Journal of Undergraduate Studies. V. 6, May 1932.

The Student Internationalist. Published by the International Student Committee of Bryn Mawr, Connecticut, Mount Holyoke, Sarah Lawrence, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley. May 1932.
In looking over the calendar of events at Alumnae House for the past two months, I am impressed by the scope of our interests. I do not mean to imply that we subscribe to all of the tenets of all the causes which meet within our walls but at least we live in an atmosphere of varied and catholic tastes. Immediately following the spring meeting of the Council came the Phi Beta Kappa dinner and a three-day meeting of the leaders in the Progressive Education movement. The Garden Conference, early in May, was most successful in spite of cold, rainy weather. There were lectures and round table discussions, where weather made no difference, and it was possible to make the outdoor trips between showers so that the program went through as planned.

Friday, May 6
2.00-3.00 p.m. "The Herb Garden" (illustrated)
   By Helen Morgenthau Fox
3.15-5.30 p.m. Choice of trips to
   1. The Campus
   2. The Ecological Laboratory
   3. The Lawn Memorial Garden
8.00 p.m. "Examples of Garden and Estate Design"
   By Clarence Fowler, Chairman, Committee on Education of the American Society of Landscape Architects.
   A lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, showing the various stages in the development of design problems by landscape architects.

Saturday, May 7
9.00-12.00 a.m. A visit will be made to the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus R. Beal in Newburgh, with its gardens and old trees, where there will be a discussion of the various phases of landscape design and details of planting and construction, which will be suggestive to home owners in solving their own problems.

Under the guidance of Clarence Fowler.

2.00-3.30 p.m. Round Table Conferences. Choice of
1. Your Own Landscape Problems, based on photographs taken at different seasons and your own plans, if you have them.
   Led by Clarence Fowler and Richard C. Jenkins, Member American Society of Landscape Architects.
2. The Growing of Lilies
   Led by Helen Morgenthau Fox.
3. Location and Plans for Different Types of Gardens
   Led by Anne Baker, Member American Society of Landscape Architects.
4. Native Plants and Their Place in Landscape Design
   Led by Elizabeth Meade, Graduate Cambridge School of Landscape Architecture.
3.30-5.30 p.m. Choice of same trips as were offered Friday afternoon.
8.00 p.m. "New Plants to Use in Garden Design" (illustrated)
   By Benjamin Y. Morrison, Division of Foreign Plant Introduction, Department of Agriculture.

This is the year when the III Hall Play was a joint production given by the faculty, the alumnae and the students. Miss Amy Reed dramatized a modern English translation of Chaucer's Prologue to the Canterbury Tales and The Knight's Tale and the production was one of the most charming given in the outdoor theatre in
recent years. We had staying with us a group of young boys and girls from the Winbrook School, who were making a historical pilgrimage in the Hudson valley. They had studied Chaucer preparatory to seeing our pageant and their comments were most entertaining. They felt that in our production the combatants did not "wallow in gore," which was a drawback to a perfect performance.

We have dined repealers of the 18th Amendment and lunched members of the Law Enforcement League, had meetings of the Rombout Riding and Hunt Club, the American Student Health Association, the Dutchess County Musical Association, and served the annual dinner of Lincoln Center, the neighborhood house in Poughkeepsie which is supported by the city and the college. The Junior League, the Poughkeepsie Garden Club, the Parent-Teachers Association, the Art Study Club and the Russell Sage alumnae have all had meetings at Alumnae House, and we are about to have a wedding which carries out the tradition of our having had a wedding or wedding reception each June since the House opened. The presence of three California crews on our third floor lends a masculine atmosphere which is refreshing. The boys arrived Monday afternoon hard upon the heels of our Commencement guests. The pushing forward of the date of the Regatta and the postponement of Commencement on account of the late opening of college caused a conflict in dates and our boys stayed at the Nelson House until we could take them in.

Having mentioned so many non-collegiate activities, I do not wish to leave the impression that Alumnae House does not still function chiefly for the alumnae and for Vassar. These various outside activities go hand in hand with the daily round of Association and college business. Many students entertain their faculty friends here, members of the faculty discuss classroom and committee affairs at luncheon or tea, and visitors to the college use us in many ways. The Poughkeepsie Branch of the Associate Alumnae had a dinner meeting with a birthday cake for Miss McCaleb whose birthday had come on the Saturday of Council when it could not be celebrated. The members of the music department gave Mr. Gow a dinner, followed by speeches and letters of greeting from music students of many classes. For the second time, the college invited the parents of freshmen to a luncheon at Alumnae House, for discussion with members of the faculty and with each other of any problems connected with their daughters and with Vassar.

The Commencement season brought us the usual quota of alumnae parents with graduating daughters, of daughters of alumnae holding reunions, and of alumnae whose interest in Vassar brings them back at this time. On Sunday afternoon, the class of 1909 gave a tea in our living room to the other reunion classes of their period, 1910, 1911 and 1912. In other years our Commencement season has closed with a crowded luncheon following the Commencement exercises. This year, however, all families and alumnae were invited by the trustees to luncheon in the college buildings and our luncheon was a calm affair. Although some of the alumnae missed the more formal Trustees' Dinner of other years, with its speeches and the opportunity of visiting with members of the faculty, this simpler luncheon to all, with no speeches except a word of welcome in each hall from a trustee, gave a pleasant sense of hospitality to all the families and the alumnae and ended the academic year most graciously.

We at Alumnae House do not complete our academic year until the end of the Summer Institute of Euthenics on August 10. We shall then be closed until September 14, after which time we shall be glad to welcome you throughout the year and especially, if possible, at the beginning of the week instead of nearly always at the end. Come, however, when you can, only these are some of the advantages of the beginning and middle of almost any week: Alumnae House is seldom crowded, the campus is just as lovely, motor traffic is much less, and the weather is usually better.

MARY BELL

June 15, 1932
BRANCH NOTES

NEW YORK VASSAR CLUB

The twentieth floor of the New Weston Hotel, “in the heart of the Grand Central district,” is still the home of the Vassar Club. And proud we are that unlike so many homes these days ours has not been broken up.

The club continues to be the center of all sorts of social gatherings. One of our members held her wedding reception here. A gay event it was and everyone decided there was no more charming place for such an occasion than the club’s attractive lounge. Another member was married here. And we hope the ball will keep rolling! Since the new year a dozen different hostesses have given smaller or larger teas at the club. One house-guest entertained her family at Christmas dinner, and enjoyed our big log fire afterwards. A great many classes have held luncheon or dinner “reunions” in the private dining room.

For the general club membership throughout the year the entertainment committee arranged programs to appeal to the varied tastes of our large group. Early in the season a Fashion Show was offered under the auspices of one of New York’s most fashionable shops. The crowds that came to this affair—the only one for which a charge was made—looked almost like a bargain-day rush. Evidently the style hints were appreciated.

Other events during the current year have been: in January, a concert by the Metropolitan Ensemble, a lecture by Mrs. Ruth E. Finley (the author of The Lady of Godey’s), and an address by Professor Lucy Textor on Russia. In February, there was a lecture by Miss Frances Grant of the Roerich Museum, and a reception and tea for Dr. and Mrs. MacCracken, after the benefit performance of Lucia di Lammermoor at the Metropolitan. The presence of Martinelli and de Lucca at the reception added not a little to the success of this most enjoyable occasion.

In April a tea was given especially in honor of the new members, where the younger generation turned out en masse. No doubt the fact that their erstwhile classmate, Eleanor Dodge, now the warden of Vassar, was guest of honor helped to increase the attendance. After the annual meeting on April 27 Miss Cheryl Crawford, director of the new Group Theatre, told of that worth-while experiment. The event for May was an interesting visit to Sarah Lawrence College at the invitation of the president, Constance Warren, ’04. Miss Warren explained the fundamental idea upon which the college’s course has been planned, gave us a delicious tea, showed us the college buildings and let us wander around the beautiful campus in all its spring glory. The final party of the season was a tea in June when the terrace was opened for the summer.

The financial success of the opera in this year 1932 was a real triumph. As a result the Vassar Club Scholarship Fund has been increased by five thousand dollars. And while we are talking of money raising, we want to add that by voluntary contributions from members, the club has raised over six hundred dollars, with which work was given three days weekly for five months to the heads of two families under the care of the Women’s Division of the Unemployment Relief Committee.

The club still boasts a membership of nearly one thousand. (Any member who reads this please take note: it’s not easy to keep a budget—even a properly reduced one—balanced these days, and only by everyone’s “sticking tight” can we do it.)

For the benefit of those Vassarites outside the metropolitan district, we want to say that the club extends its hospitality to all of you. We have fourteen bedrooms for (paying) guests, so do “visit” us whenever you are in New York. Many out-of-town alumnae and students have made good use of our rooms this past year. We hope you won’t think us presumptuous when we say we feel that the New York Club ought to be your out-of-town Vassar Club—for every one comes to New York at some time. A warm welcome awaits you and your husbands and your sons and daughters, to say nothing of
your sisters and your cousins and your aunts—and friends. The latch string is always out.

LOULA D. LASKER
Chairman, Publicity Committee

CLEVELAND BRANCH

The Cleveland Branch is very happy to have as president for another year Elizabeth Hosterman Rowley, '13, and Dorothy Prentiss Schmitt, '20, as vice-president. Portia Richardson Spear, '15, the secretary-treasurer, and her assistant, Elizabeth McCormick, have resigned. The new officers are Josephine Stewart Reed, '22, secretary, and Mary MacNaughton Tillinghast, '12, treasurer.

In memory of Mary Dunning Thwing, '97, the branch is giving $300 toward the new gymnasium and sports building.

The summer will by no means call a halt to the activities of the sewing group that has been so busy this winter. The members have decided to meet every two weeks at the homes of various members and plan to specialize in children's dresses and knitting. By fall they hope to make a real showing.

In May the annual meeting took place following a luncheon at the home of Jeannette Bancroft Shiverick, '11, and Mabel Breckenridge Wason, '96, talked on "London from the King's Backyard."

Each year the branch has helped finance a girl through college and it is glad to say that it intends to do so again this year.

INDIANA BRANCH

Elizabeth Vinton Pierce, ex '76, entertained the members of the Indiana Vassar Club at her lovely old home in Indianapolis for breakfast on Founder's Day, April 30. The occasion was a memorable one, celebrating at the same time the 71st anniversary of the college and the 31st anniversary of the founding of the Indiana Vassar Club in Mrs. Pierce's home. It was a real Vassar day. Daisies and pink roses were used in profusion, and the program for the afternoon included the showing of the Vassar film, a clever toast to Matthew Vassar written by Edna M. Levey, '20, short talks by Theresa Pierce Krull, '00, Mrs. Pierce, and Nora Taggart Chambers, '03, Mona L. Taggart, '01, the retiring president, presided. The meeting closed with the installation of the new president, Carolyn L. Richardson, '28, and the singing of our Alma Mater.

MICHIGAN BRANCH

The biennial meeting of the Michigan Branch, which is made up of alumnae from all over the state and which thereby includes several of the smaller Vassar clubs, was scheduled to take place this year and was held on May 13 and 14, at Saginaw. It was a very pleasant and stimulating week-end. Twenty-one Michigan alumnae went to Saginaw for it, making with the eight Vassar people in Saginaw, a group large enough to be representative and small enough to be chatty. Violet Barnard Brand, '00, who heads the Saginaw group, entertained the group at dinner at her home on Friday, at which Mr. John E. Merrill, husband of Isabel Trowbridge, '00, spoke about his work at his college in Aleppo, Syria. Ida P. McKean, '96, of Cleveland and alumnae trustee, talked to us with charm and illumination on the buildings and grounds of the college, and her committee's plans for them.

At the business meeting it was voted to continue scholarship aid to the tune of five hundred dollars a year for two years. The following resolutions were read on the death of Michigan's Mrs. Blodgett and the Association's executive and educational secretary, Harriet Sawyer:

In the death of Minnie Cumnock Blodgett, '84, and in the death of Harriet Sawyer, '07, the Michigan Branch of Vassar Alumnae has sustained a great loss. We would not disband our state meeting without pausing thoughtfully to reflect on the lives of these two women, and without recording the high value we set upon their services to the college that we all hold dear.

For Mrs. Blodgett, life might easily have meant leisure, triviality and self-indulgence. She chose rather the arduous path of public service. As citizens of Michigan no less than as Vassar alumnae we would record our acknowledgment of the debt we owe her and our affection, admiration and respect. Mrs. Blodgett was
the organizer of this Michigan Branch. To it she gave unstintedly of her vision, her enthusiasm, her courage. For it she expended untiringly of her time, her strength, her wealth. Her leadership we shall not soon replace nor the contagion of her adventurous faith.

Miss Sawyer had become for us a part of Vassar. To her we looked for sympathetic and intelligent interpretation of contemporary college life. Her reward for the unmeasured devotion she gave to her Alma Mater was the genuine devotion in turn of all its alumnae to her. They held in high regard the integrity of her character and the fine temper of her mind.

These two women of whom we are so justly proud were animated by an inner fervor, and by a spirit of humility. To their memory we would turn to renew our own faith and courage, and to rekindle our own zeal.

Officers for the next two years were elected as follows: Helen Blitz Levy, '12, Detroit, president; Dr. Florence Browne, '08, Detroit, first vice-president; Violet Barnard Brand, '00, Saginaw, second vice-president; Florence Loud Neal, '02, Ann Arbor, third vice-president; Eleanor Johnson Williams, '15, Grosse Pointe Park, secretary; Josephine W. Tannewitz, '11, Grand Rapids, treasurer; Josephine Bender, '16, Grand Rapids, representative to the Council; and Helen Eastman Parks, '09, Grand Rapids, as alternate representative.

MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA BRANCH

We held our February meeting in Saint Paul on Washington's Birthday at the home of Margaret S. Wood, '31, for the purpose of listening to the broadcasting of the Vassar Choir and Glee Club. Many were present from both Minneapolis and Saint Paul to enjoy the program which came through perfectly and was of unusual interest and charm. Later Margaret Wood very graciously sang for us and tea was served at the end of the afternoon.

No meeting was held in March but on April 15 we met again at the Summit School in Saint Paul where the head mistress is Sarah Converse, '04. Prospective students and interested parents were invited to see the new Vassar movie. After the movie the students asked questions of the group while we enjoyed tea and sandwiches. The film was shown later in Minneapolis, Duluth and Rochester. It was well received but many of us missed such things as the beautiful open air theatre and the events of Commencement week. We understand, however, that these additions are to be made from time to time.

The annual meeting of the branch was held at the Town and Country Club in Saint Paul on May 12 at which time reports of the spring Council meeting were given by Rachel Rude Gortner, '11, Mary Case Barney, '82, and Mary Goodell Mairs, '09. Before giving her report as chairman of the nominating committee, Martha McChesney Wyman, '18, made her annual plea that we work together to raise funds for some definite use of the college, possibly the gymnasium fund. The officers chosen for the coming year are: Deborah Douglas Tighe, '22, president, and Genevieve Williams Lane, '25, secretary-treasurer.

NORTHERN NEW YORK BRANCH

The annual meeting of the branch was held at the Saratoga Club at Saratoga Spa on Saturday, April 30. After the luncheon reports were read and officers for the coming year elected: Frances Anderson Sloan, '21, president; Laura Moriarty Whitfield, '00, first vice-president; Mary A. Chaloner, '19, second vice-president; Gwennllian Herbert Warncke, '29, third vice-president; Gertrude Bullard Robinson, '08, secretary-treasurer; Alice Rugge Loomis, '95, Council representative, and Mary Craig Shoemaker, '85, alternate.

A talk by Martha M. Reynolds, '15, the head of the Child Study Department at Vassar, giving intimate glimpses into campus life of today, was greatly enjoyed. There was also a discussion of the Summer Institute of Euthenics and the Nursery School.

At our June meeting we are looking forward to having Mildred H. McAfee, '20, the newly appointed executive and educational secretary of the Associate Alumnae, as our guest.
PITTSBURGH BRANCH

The annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Branch was held at the home of Stella Levy Kaufmann, '09, on Saturday, May 21. Reports of the alumnae Council meeting at college were given by Jean Thompson Eddy, '19, and Eleanor T. Grier, '18, who acted as alternate for Ruth Crawford Mitchell, '12.

The following officers were elected to serve for two years: Mary Jarnagin Rodman, '06, vice-president; Florence Clarke Cohill, '16, treasurer; and Maxine Goldmark Aaron, '24, auditor.

A delightful tea followed the business meeting which will be our last until November, unless some noted Vassar visitor should come to town and make it interesting for us to gather again before that time.

POUGHKEEPSIE BRANCH

The Poughkeepsie Branch of the Alumnae Association concluded its activities for the season on Tuesday, May 3, with a dinner meeting which was held in the private dining room of the Alumnae House. The occasion was a postponed celebration in honor of Miss McCaleb's birthday which was April 23, a date conflicting with the spring Council meeting. The meeting was well attended and it was a great pleasure to the members to honor Miss McCaleb on her seventy-sixth birthday. With flowers, lighted candles and a birthday cake the table was festive and the guests in good spirits.

Zita L. Thornbury, '08, president of the branch, presided and introduced the speakers. Reports were given by Katharine S. Thompson, '28, secretary, and Margaret Mandeville Bartlett, ex '93, treasurer. Frances Taylor Rawson, '25, who was co-chairman, with Mary Fields, ex '26, of the dramatic production The Constant Wife given April 19 and 20 in Poughkeepsie made a report which was received with great enthusiasm. A check representing the clear profits from the play was handed to the president and the amount was very gratifying—$669. This amount will allow the branch to continue the tuition scholarship for a day student from Poughkeepsie. The present holder, Jane Ketchum, is a graduate in the class of 1932. Reports were also given by Florence Goetchius, '06, the Council representative, Helen Kenyon, '05, and Mary Overocker, '05, for the scholarship committee.

The speaker of the evening was Eleanor Dodge, '25, warden at Vassar College. Miss Dodge described very adequately and with delightful humor the social organization of the college and the problems that come to her daily. She generously answered a number of questions.

The same officers will continue next year. Miss Thornbury reported that plans for another season would include another dramatic performance. Christine Ramsey, '29, a member of the branch, has consented to act again and it is hoped that other members of the cast and the directors may be sufficiently interested to continue. The play was such an outstanding success and so well received by the college and by the Poughkeepsie audience that there seems to be every reason to anticipate another benefit performance of this kind next year.

The branch has contributed $100 toward the new gymnasium fund in memory of Jean Palmer and Harriet Sawyer, former members of the branch.

WASHINGTON BRANCH

At a meeting at Friends' School May 11, the Washington Branch elected officers for next year. Helen L. Zartman, '19, will be president; Mabel Madden Henderson, '06, vice-president; Margaret Fine Butler, '22, secretary-treasurer; Catharine England Eberly, '25, corresponding secretary; Helen Dunstan Wright, '05, branch representative.

We held our annual picnic at the home of Lucy Madeira Wing, '96, at the Madeira School, Greenway, Va., May 31. At this picnic we had a short business meeting at which plans were started for the semi-annual meeting of the Alumnae Association in Washington next October 21 and 22.

There was a meeting June 6 of the chairmen of the various committees announced at the picnic. This meeting which began in the lovely garden at the
home of Grace H. Roper, '17, but ad-
journed to the living room as the evening
advanced, continued the plans for the
meeting next fall. Many interesting things
were discussed, and we hope that there
will be a large attendance to take advan-
tage of our offerings, if our still rather
tentative plans materialize. Mabel Mad-
den Henderson is chairman of the com-
mittee.

VASSAR CLUB OF CENTRAL EUROPE
The Vassar alumnae of Czechoslovakia
have the pleasure to announce that they
have reestablished the Vassar Club of
Central Europe and as such became a life
member of the newly established Ameri-
can Institute of Prague, which is an in-
itiation for cultivation of the Czecho-
slovak-American relationship in all its
branches. As a member of this Institute
the club is anxious to keep in contact with
Vassar, its students and alumnae, and is
also anxious to help them and take care of
them and their friends when they will
come to visit Czechoslovakia. The elected
officers of the club are: Julie Matousková,
'22, president; Eva Luklová, '11, secre-
tary; and Rokyta Kucerová-Illnerová,
'26, treasurer.

THE CLASSES

1867
Class Secretary—Helen D. Woodward, Plattsburg, N. Y. Send all com-
munications to Harriet Warner Bishop (Mrs. William M.), 634 Stimson Ave,
Detroit, Mich.
Both Helen Woodward and Harriet
Warner Bishop attended their 65th re-
union at Vassar in June. According to
all accounts they were as thrilled at re-
turning to college as the younger alumnae
were to have these two members of Vass-
ar's first graduating class with them.
—Ed.

1868
Class Secretary—Martha S. Warner, 634 Stimson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

1869

1870
Class Secretary—Mary A. Mineah, Pleasant St., Dryden, N. Y.
Frances Hoyt Merritt with her husband
and daughter, Louise, '03, enjoyed for
three winter months a cottage near the
Bok Tower in Florida, "a delightful ex-
perience after fourteen years in Wash-
ington."
Mary Chumar Trask, since the death of
her sister Alice, '73, has given up her
apartment on Madison Avenue, New York
City, and gone to England with her son
and his wife.

1871
Euphemia Hopper has spent the winter
in lovely Pasadena and has visited every
place of interest within a day's drive;
also she visited ten days in San Diego,
Coronado and La Jolla. She attended the
luncheon of the Southern California
Branch and has exchanged visits with
Emma Hawks of Claremont, Elizabeth
Rollinson Booth, '72, who also spent the
winter months in California, and Pro-
fessor Orton's daughter. Miss Hopper
writes especially of the fragrance and
beauties of spring in California with
flowers of every description covering fields
and roadsides, and the blossoming fruit
trees everywhere like huge bouquets. She
expects to leave in June for the Yosemite,
Canadian Rockies, Lake Louise and Banff,
returning to New York in October.
Mary House plans to spend July and
August at Shirley Hill House, Man-
chester, N. H.

1872
Quarterly Correspondent—Alice Dinsmoor, Westwood, N. J.
Miss Dinsmoor writes that the class of
'72 is observing its sixtieth anniversary
in absentia. Each member, however, is
sending a letter to the chairman of the
committee, with the expectation that the
whole correspondence will eventually reach
every member. Elizabeth Rollinson Booth,
who returned to Poughkeepsie from California in early May, represented '72 un-
officially at the Commencement festivities and was among the guests at the speakers' 
table at the Alumnae Luncheon on Saturday, June 11.—Ed.

1873
Class Secretary—Myra Smith Clark 
(Mrs. John B.), 321 West 92 St., New 
York, N. Y.

1874
Class Secretary—Agnes Cutter Bigelow 
(Mrs. Enos G.), 31 Pleasant St., 
Framingham, Mass.

1875
Class President—Jennie A. Gouldy, 
169 Montgomery St., Newburgh, N. Y.

1876
Class Secretary—Sarah Fleming 
Sharpe (Mrs. Joshua W.), Chambers-
burg, Pa.

Mary A. Jordan, sister of Emily Jordan 
Folger, '79, has given as a memorial to 
Mr. Folger the first scholarship for ad-
vanced study in the Folger Shakespeare 
Library at Washington.—Ed.

1877
Class Secretary—Sarah Sheppard 
Armstrong (Mrs. Hatley K.), 312 Main 
St., Penn Yan, N. Y.

1878
Class Secretary—Jennie E. Davis, 
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

Louise Day spent some weeks in March 
with her aunt, Mrs. George N. Pierce, at 
Ormond Beach, Fla.

Minnie Clarke Acker has met with a 
severe loss in the death of her brother, who 
for the past several years has made his 
home with her. This leaves Minnie the 
only surviving member of her family.

Ella McCaleb wrote with enthusiasm in 
February of the meeting of the Pough-
keepsie Penn School Club of which she is 
the president. She spoke of Rossa Cooley, 
'93, as a most "admirable" speaker.

Helen Brown acted as representative of 
'78 at the Council meeting in April in 
place of Hattie Milinowski, who was un-
able to be present. Helen was most en-
thusiastic over her ten days' visit at 
Alumnae House.

1879
Class Secretary—Eliza Bentley 
Stewart (Mrs. O. V.), Hotel Regent, 
Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

The class expresses deep sympathy for 
Eleanor P. Clarke in her recent sorrow, the 
death of her brother and his wife within 
two days of each other, whose funerals 
were held together.

Eliza Stewart leaves for Cleveland in 
June for the summer where her address as 
usual will be the Hotel Regent.

After the dedication of the Folger 
Shakespeare Library in Washington, on 
April 23, Emily Jordan Folger returned 
to her home in Glen Cove, happy in the 
thought of having given a great gift to 
the nation.

The library is a gem of architectural 
skill and careful planning, with its thou-
sands of rare editions, its appropriate bas-
reliefs of scenes from the plays, its unique 
theater, its spacious reading rooms, its 
collection of musical instruments, por-
traits, and other treasures of Elizabethan 
days. It is the consummation of many 
years of patient, devoted study by Emily 
and her husband.

The value of such a collection cannot 
be estimated; and yet, to many people, 
the greatest value of all is that it affords 
help for students, for all those who love 
learning. With its generous endowment 
it must encourage, in generations to come, 
the pursuit of literature, something which 
our country needs now, as perhaps never 
before in all its history.

1880
Class Secretary—Ada Thurston, 33 
East 36 St., New York, N. Y.

Lillien Martin made a trip east this 
spring by motor. It is said that she made 
the trip across the country in twelve days. 
While in the east she gave several lectures 
on the Rehabilitation of Old Workers 
which has been her main interest for the 
past fifteen years.—Ed.
1881
Class Secretary—EMMA L. BUSH, 859 N. Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

1882
Class Secretary—MARY CASE BARNEY (Mrs. Fred E.), 915 Fourth St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

For a detailed account of '82's fiftieth reunion in June, I refer you to the second article of the section "Through the Campus Gates."—Ed.

1883
Class Secretary—JESSIE K. DEWELL, 535 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.

Helen Morris Hadley is spending the summer at her farm, known as "Snake Rock," in Sandy Hook, Conn. Her son, Morris, Vassar trustee, and his wife, Katherine Blodgett, '20, sailed for Norway, June 28. Helen's daughter, Laura, '20, is leaving Cambridge, Mass., where her husband, Nicholas Moseley, for the past two years has been instructor in the classics at Harvard. They are returning to Connecticut, as Mr. Moseley has received a three year appointment as Superintendent of Schools in Meriden.

Suzanne Wallace, granddaughter of Esther Cutler Bagley, has published a book of poems, dedicated to Sarah Lawrence College where she is a student.

At the close of the present school year, Mary Stevens retired from teaching. With the exception of a short period of study at the American School at Athens and one year's work at Vassar where she received her M.A. degree, Mary has taught continuously since graduation. The first year she was in Memphis, Tenn. Then followed several years of teaching in St. Paul, Minn., where she made her home with a sister. Since then, for thirty years or more, Mary has been a valued teacher in the High School, in Lowell, Mass., her old home in college days.

'83 sends deepest sympathy to our president, Anna Lathrop Case, in the death of her dearly loved sister, Julia Lathrop, '80.

1884
Class Secretary—MARY E. ADAMS, 1525 East Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio.

1885
Class Secretary—LUCY DAVIS, 19 Craigie St., Cambridge, Mass.

1886
Quarterly Correspondent—ELIZABETH B. LEECH, 1359 Columbia Rd., Washington, D. C.

1887
Class Secretary—ELIZABETH R. HOY, 180 Waverly Pl., New York, N. Y.

Louise Anderson, '87's collector for Alumnae Fund until the next class reunion, has returned from her cottage at the Arizona Biltmore, Phoenix, Ariz. Her headquarters for the summer will be 2440 Lake View Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Lucy Atwater for the first time in several years did not go to California this past winter. She will spend the summer as usual at her home at Sound Beach, Conn.

Marian Bradley returned in the autumn from two years' travel in Europe, and has been in Brooklyn during the winter.

Verlista Burrowes is planning visits at Coeymans and Cherry Valley, N. Y. Her daughter, Alice, '12, will be in northern New Hampshire.

Sarah Chapin will be at her home in Norwich Town, Conn., for most of the summer. Her daughter, Margaret, expects to be with her.

Ella Greene will summer at Hull Cove, Jamestown, R. I., where she has a cottage.

Ida Guttman has lately returned from a visit at Hartford. She will go to her old home at Ogdenburg in July and will divide August and September between the Adirondacks and the White Mountains.

Lida Harkness has again postponed her return to America. She will spend the summer in southern England.

Elizabeth Hoy will be in Europe for July and August.

Adaline Jenckes, after a winter at Asbury Park, will spend part of the summer at her farm near Tucker City, Mass.

Laura Sheldon's address is now 665 King's Highway, E., Haddonfield, N. J. She is staying indefinitely with Clara Crosby Smith, formerly of '87 and mother of Edith Smith Bailey, '17.
Louise Swift and her husband, Captain Swift, are again at Sargentville, Me., for the summer.

Alice Southworth has been ill in Maryland. She and Dr. Southworth had been visiting their son in Washington when Alice became ill. Her friends are happy to hear of her improvement and hope that she can soon go with Dr. Southworth to their home in Little Compton, R. I.

Gertrude Storrs is planning to be in Orange for the summer.

Flora Terry spent the winter at her home in Ansonia, Conn. She is at present until September.

Elizabeth Maloney Parkinson, ex '87, sailed for Europe in June.

Frances Rockwell visited Grace Forbes Talcott, ex '87, in June at her Berkshire home, Roll Away Hills, North Egremont. Grace will sail July 9th for a trip to Ireland, Wales and London. Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell are expecting a visit from their daughter, Harriet Rockwell Purser, '28, now living at Charlotte, N. C.

1888

Class Secretary—FRANCES PATTERTON FAUST (Mrs. William H.), 605 Oxford Rd., Ann Arbor, Mich.

1889

Class Secretary—HELEN PUTNAM BARNHART (Mrs. Willard), 45 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Died—In Palo Alto, California, on May 20, 1932, Sarah Gates Howard, after a brief illness.—Ed.

1890

Class Secretary—MAY CARBUTT, 23 Bellaire Dr., Montclair, N. J.

Mary Fitzwilliam Carney, ex '90, has recently been elected delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention. This is the third time she has received this honor. She is the only woman in Kansas ever to hold such an office.

1891

Class Secretary—CAROLINE FURNESS, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

1892

Class Secretary—EVA J. DANIELS, 320 E. Fulton St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Helen D. King has been awarded the Ellen Richards Research Prize by the Association for the aid of scientific research by women.

Emelyn B. Hartridge was awarded the degree of L. H. B. by Smith College in 1928. This is an honorary degree for her work in education.

Amy L. Reed will have a Sabbatical leave from Vassar for the second semester of next year.

1893

Class Secretary—MARIAN BLAKE SWEET (Mrs. Reginald L.), 27 East 72 St., New York, N. Y.

1894

Class Secretary—LEONORA HOWE BOOTH (Mrs. William Stone), 9 Elmwood Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

Dolly VanderBurgh Lansden will be as usual for the summer at Quaker Hill, Pawling, N. Y.

1895

Class Secretary—FRANCES A. SMITH, 197 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

1896

Class Secretary—CORNELIA KINKEAD, South Rd., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Gertrude MacArthur Slade is planning to sail for England in June, where she will spend three weeks at Oxford, studying together with Sarah Spalding. Sarah's sister, Elizabeth, the artist, will be with them, and Gertrude's husband expects to join them in July.

Julia Hill Whittlesey's second son, Julian, was married on April 23, 1932, to Eunice Stoddard Smith.

1897

Class Secretary—ADELAIDE CLAFLIN MANSFIELD (Mrs. George R.), 2067 Park Rd., N. W., Washington, D. C.

1898

Class Secretary—AMY WENTWORTH STONE (Mrs. Seymour H.), 12 Emmonsdale Rd., West Roxbury, Mass.
Marie Mahan Dougherty’s daughter, Elizabeth, was married in St. Louis on June 4th to Mr. Stewart Patterson Morrow of Cincinnati.

Agnes Stone Hayes’ son, Lyman, is doing dramatic coaching in Chicago; her daughter, Mary, is a psychiatric social worker at the Bridgeport Mental Hygiene Clinic; her son, Samuel Jr., is now at Yale doing graduate work in psychology; and her daughter, Janet, enters Mt. Holyoke this fall. Both Mary and Samuel Jr. graduated from college with highest honors.

Eleanor Belknap Humphrey’s daughter, Alice, was married on June 25th to Mr. Gerald D. Morgan of New York.

Louise Robbins Ward and her daughter, Betty, have recently returned from a winter on the Riviera. Her son, Alden, is married and has a little boy a year old.

Four ’98 granddaughters have been at Vassar this last year: Katharine Case, ’32, Florence Bacon, ’33, Julia Denison, ’33, and Margaret Carberry, ’33.

Louise Brink, who is an editor of the “Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences,” N. Y., plans to spend a month’s vacation in England, sailing on July 15, on the S. S. Columbus of the North German Lloyd Line.

1899
Class Secretary—Rosamond Roberts, 125 East 63 St., New York, N. Y.

1900
Class Secretary—Margaret Budington Plum (Mrs. Harry G.), 248 Black Springs Circle, Iowa City, Iowa.

The class feels great personal loss in the death of Miss Wylie. To many of us she was not only the most stimulating person and teacher whom we have ever known, but a real friend.

Died—We report with sorrow the death on May 21, 1932, of a classmate, Anna Thorne Delamater (Mrs. E. S.), and extend our deepest sympathy to Mr. Delamater in his loss.

1901
Class Secretary—Mona Taggart, 5555 Washington Blvd., Indianapolis, Ind.

Elizabeth Cowley was a delegate in February to the meeting of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, held in connection with the N. E. A. in Washington, D. C.—Ed.

1902
Class Secretary—Elsa White Lavertu (Mrs. Francis L.), 911 High St., Pottstown, Pa.

1903
Class Secretary—Celia Spicer Kingman (Mrs. Eugene A.), 140 Slater Ave., Providence, R. I.

A former member of the class of 1903, Hazel Stewart (Mrs. Frank H. Mead), of Bangor, Me., who left Vassar at the end of her sophomore year to study at the Sorbonne in Paris, received an A.B. degree at the University of Maine in June at the same Commencement at which her daughter, Katherine, a senior, was awarded a B.S. degree. Mrs. Mead has been taking afternoon courses and summer session work at the University of Maine while teaching English and English History in the Bangor High School.

Celia C. Kingman, daughter of Celia Spicer Kingman, was married to Wallace Walter Atwood, Jr., on June 10, 1932, in Providence, R. I.

1904
Quarterly Correspondent—Mary Bell, Alumnae House, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Jane Culbert is still living in Poughkeepsie while working on home relief in Dutchess County.

The Merle Thompkins, consisting of Merle, Louise, Norma and Eunice, sailed for Cherbourg in May to visit Tyler and his wife who are in consulate service there.

Recent visitors to Alumnae House have included Ruth Adams, Ona Gibson Cooper, Florence Pelton Devine, Lucile Stimson Harvey, Hazel Balfout Hutsall, Lillian MacGregor Wood, Lilian Marten Quimby, Mary Taylor and Mrs. Taylor who are now in Florida.

Nan Wood Nowell, with Mr. Nowell and Helen, their second daughter, stayed here during Katharine’s graduation. Edith Platt Dalzell and Caroline Botsford Gay also graduated.
CONTEMPORARY NOTES

Mrs. Carson has turned over to 1904 the papers relating to her gift to the college of the memorial bench for Alice which was placed under our tree before our last reunion. These papers have been given to our secretary to be kept with the class records.

Instead of making a gift to the college upon graduation next year, the class of 1933 voted to give what they could now. The money is to be used to help members of their own class next year and is to be called the Janet MacLeod Fund.

ENGAGED—Alice H. Barker, a junior at Vassar, to Nicholas D. Roberts of Montclair, N. J.

BORN—To Mary Bogart Royse, on March 1, a daughter, Anne.

DIED—On May 19, Mrs. Steeves, Miriam's mother.

1905

Class Secretary—Henrietta Platt Bartlett (Mrs. Donald L.), 212 Lincoln St., New Britain, Conn.

1905 has four daughters in Vassar's graduating class this year: Betty Cornelison, Priscilla Gibbs, Elizabeth Jennings and Janet Wright.

Joan Kinsley, '33, has been chosen to spend her junior year at the Sorbonne.

Louise Hanson, '30, has been awarded the Adolph Sutro Fellowship for the study of physiology at the University of London or at the University of Chicago.

Marion Hamlin Robinson was in Washington, D. C., visiting her sister for a month this spring, having been called east by the death of her mother.

Harriet Manning Gordon has gone to live in Middlebury, Vt., where her husband has become pastor of the Baptist Church.—Ed.

Carol Barnes Ross gave a Vassar Tea on April 6th for the Honolulu alumnae who greatly enjoyed seeing the film "She Goes to Vassar" as well as a private film taken of the 1928 Commencement.—Ed.

Julia Shillito Moffatt, ex '05, has announced the engagement of her son, Phil, to Jean Jamison of Alameda, Calif. Miss Jamison recently was chosen as the prettiest, most intelligent and most popular girl on the Stanford campus where she graduated in June. Phil graduated from Leland Stanford at Christmas where he was outstanding in athletics. The wedding is to take place this summer.—Ed.

DIED—In March, Edith Ganong Mitchell, who has been in ill health for some time.—Ed.

1906

Quarterly Correspondent—Mary Dimock Hemingway (Mrs. S. B.), 42 Lincoln St., New Haven, Conn.

The informal reunion planned for May 20, 21 and 22 did not take place because so few members of the class could, in the end, make the trip to Poughkeepsie at the moment.

Carrie Frenzel Kline's daughter, Betty, has been elected president of the junior class of the Westchester High School and secretary of the Athletic Association. Carrie says she loves managing things and does not take after her mother!

Julia Searing Leacycraft represented 1906 at the spring Council meeting, as both Mary Hemingway, representative, and Elsa Simon, alternate, found it impossible to go. She says she loved it, but you will have had her own letter about it long before this goes to print. She is laid up, now, with varicose veins, and I am sure that a letter or two from a classmate would not come amiss in hours that must be tedious enough. Her address is 17 East 97 St., New York City.

Elsa Weil Simon announces a new plan now being tried at the Vassar Club (Hotel New Weston, Madison Ave. and 50th St., New York City) where each of the thirty youngest classes is undertaking to be at home on one day each month. 1906 will have some member of the class receiving on the 6th of each month in the hope that other members of the class will gather around her on that day. Put it down on your calendar!

Alice Holt Baker's daughter, Helen, is very happy at Wheaton College where she is playing intercollegiate basketball. Alice recommends Wheaton as a fine place for those who "have any leanings for another college besides Vassar."

Ella Harris has been busy as secretary of the local committee on arrangements for the National Conference of Social
Work which met this year in Philadelphia. Her job involved “chaperoning some 5,000 conferees to 307 meetings, luncheons and dinners,” a fairly large order, we'll say.

Ruth Halstead, who lives “within sight of the smoke of the Vassar chimney,” is up to her eyes in work over a pageant that the County Grange is putting on this summer as a Washington Bicentennial Commemoration. She says it is “a big undertaking to get 26 subordinate granges into line, doing the proper thing and, worst of all, wearing the proper costume at the proper time.

Elizabeth VanderVeer has taken a new job as investigator for Old Age Pensions in Somerset County, N. J.

Marian Woodward has returned from France, where she spent six weeks; part of the time with Letsie Platt Holden in Cannes.

Ruth Davey Smith’s daughter, Margaret, has become deeply interested in aviation and has made several solo flights. 1906 is to be congratulated upon the arrival of its first grandchild. Harriet Faxon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Brooks Faxon, and granddaughter of Marjorie Brooks Peace, was born in May.

Leonora Warnock Gibbs, with her younger daughter, Harriet, sailed on June 10 for a summer in the British Isles and on the Continent. They were joined in July by Judge Gibbs, who was sent as delegate to the Conference on International Law at the Hague. Their elder daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William Worthington, of Kent, Conn., spent their vacation in England. Their son, William, attended the Olympic Games as one of the business managers of the Yale delegation.

Minnie Noble Rosser and her husband are managing the Grey Goose Inn, 2305 N. Charles St., Baltimore. It is close to Goucher College and is proving a successful and pleasant occupation. Members of the class will be more than welcome if they are passing through Baltimore this summer. Bill Rosser is with the Telephone Company and Tom, who will be twenty-one in July, has passed his bar examinations and will begin the practice of law as soon as he is of age. Edwin, sixteen, is an enthusiastic sea-scout; Jack, fourteen, recently became the champion dodge ball thrower, in the 80-lb. class, of the city.

Mary Dimock Hemingway’s summer address is Brown Shipley, 123 Pall Mall, London, England. Please send her items for inclusion in the autumn issue.

1907

Class Secretary—Sarah Bowne Marsh (Mrs. Clifford M.), 15 Loockerman Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Margaret Anthony is our only 1907 daughter to graduate this June. Margaret has majored in Art and in her sophomore year won the scholarship given by the college for honor work in Art. Senior year she was elected president of the Art Club. Last spring she was made Art Editor of the 1932 Vassarion. Margaret combined her natural talent with a lot of hard work last summer and worked out the idea of using the Grecian form of art of the year 500 as a model for the Vassarion drawings. Her clever adaptation of ancient Greek designs and figures to the 1932 Vassarion has made it a work of unusual artistic merit. Grace came on from Spokane for Commencement and spent several weeks with Ruth Hoag Booth.

In May, Mary Landon Sague entertained the 1907 Vassar daughters at tea at her home in Poughkeepsie.

Grace Sweeney is running a girls’ club in an apartment in New York. She caters especially to Vassar and other college girls for week-ends, as she is conveniently situated two blocks from Grand Central.

Alice Bole Douglas and Ellen Cutting Dennett attended the freshman-parent day meeting which was held May 21 at Alumnae House.

Nell Gabriel Lewis and family will spend the summer at Cragsmoor in the Catskills. Nell is busy making plans for Mary’s wedding, which will take place early in September at their summer home. Nell’s younger daughter, Jean, is very enthusiastic about Wells College where she will be a sophomore next year.

Alice Bole Douglas spent several weeks in the south in May. While in Florida she visited Grace Whiting Wicker at her
home in Coconut Grove. She says Grace's home, built in Spanish style, contains many interesting grills, fountains, and bits of pottery and tile which Grace and her husband brought from Spain. Grace has three boys, sixteen, fourteen and ten years of age.

Ruth Zimmers Small, '07-'08, and Amy Van Nostrand Maghee recently visited Alice Bole Douglas at her home in Garden City.

Margaret Lambie, '07, is combining business and pleasure in a trip to Europe this summer. The Air Law Institute of Chicago is sending her to the Hague to attend the Congress of Comparative Law the first week in August. The second week in August she will be at Oxford where the biennial convention of the International Law Association and the Congress of Law are meeting at the same time. She also plans to go to Paris and Geneva where she will look in on the League of Nations.

Died—On May 6, 1932, Jessie C. Smith.

1908

Quarterly Correspondent—Mildred Stewart Tucker (Mrs. Gilbert, Jr.), Glenmont, N. Y.

1909

Quarterly Correspondent—Lucile M. Cochran, 3 St. Paul's Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sixty-eight gathered at the class supper of the 1909 Reunion from as far as South Dakota, Arkansas and Kentucky as well as from homes near by. It was a splendid, democratic reunion, not only a renewing of old acquaintances but making new friends. No longer need any one fear to return to any reunion because their own particular friends might not be there. It is just one big jolly group.

While our class, with the blue caps, blue scarfs and purses, did not win a prize at the alumnae parade, as did 1911 with their green capes, they did make an effective part of the scene, as the classes wound up the hill to the meeting in the beautiful new Skinner Hall. It was a sight never to be forgotten.

If the new buildings for music and euthenics thrilled us, how much more so did the familiar sight of the Circle with its gorgeous flowers and our gathering under our now more flourishing Tree and marching across the campus, singing. (We sang better than when we were in college, so Anne Hughes Arnold thought.) As hostess to 1910 at a tea in the Alumnae House, Sunday, we were more dignified, as perhaps befitted our years, but no matter what the occasion, it was the consensus of opinion that the reunion was all a great pleasure.

Class Officers elected were: Cora Edgcomb Higgins, president; Margaret Sheldon Thompson, vice-president; Edith Sprague, secretary; Edith Woodruff, treasurer; Class Representative on the Council, Milly Ross, and Florence Jesser Blackford, alternate; Anne Hughes Arnold, song leader; Bess Westerberg Gouge, cheer leader.

News for the class in the Alumnae Quarterly should be sent to Lucile Cochran, 3 St. Paul's Court, Brooklyn, New York, the new Quarterly Correspondent.

1910

Quarterly Correspondent—Katharine E. Vaughn, 441 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

1910 returned to college June 10-13 for its Dix plan reunion, with headquarters in Cushing Hall. Seventy members of the class were present, including two former members, Olga Hoff Fernald and Gladys Mosher Strong. It was voted the best reunion yet. Harriet Hanley Bemis was reunion chairman.

Eloise Osborne Goodman presented over Class Supper, which was scheduled for Friday evening but continued on Saturday evening and around an open fire on Sunday evening. Vocations and avocations were talked about, husbands and hobbies. Dr. Baldwin, honorary member of 1910, and Harriet Nash, class baby, were guests of honor on Friday evening.

At the 1910 class meeting Helen Carpenter as chairman of the nominating committee presented the following list of officers, all of whom were unanimously elected: Gertrude Lovell Price, president; Ruth Marceau Gunby, vice-president; Dorothea Stillman, secretary; Mary Prizer,
treasurer; Marion Tucker Gale, class representative; Elizabeth Spies Craig, alternate representative; Alice Farmer Vernlund, reunion chairman 1937; Hazel Hyman Adler, bulletin chairman; Katherine Vaughn, class agent.

Florence Sullivan, as chairman of the Reunion Gift Committee, reported over a thousand dollars for this year, and over three thousand dollars given to the Alumnae Fund by 1910 since the last reunion.

1910 daughters were an important part of this reunion. Eight have been in college this year and five others were guests at reunion. The daughters now in Vassar are: Ruth and Betty Strong, Harriet and Barbara Nash, Mary Goodman, Elizabeth Gale, Colony Kinsley, Alice Jean Russell. Daughters returning for reunion were: Jane Bemis, Ruth Goodman, Anne Benton, Anne Beatty, Marion Gale.

Ruth Strong, '32, was graduated this year and has been awarded a fellowship for study abroad next year. Harriet Nash is now a senior. Ruth Goodman is a student at Antioch College and is having her practical work at Alumnae House.

Dr. Baldwin was at home at Metcalf to 1910 on Sunday afternoon. 1910, together with 1911 and 1912, were guests of 1909 at tea at Alumnae House—also on Sunday afternoon.

Greetings were read from many of the class unable to be present at reunion, including Marjorie Howson and Mildred Street Hatch, who are in Allahabad, India, and Polly Prizer who is traveling in the Orient and had just visited the Allahabad contingent. Eleanor Griggs Thompson, 1910 mascot, sent greetings.

Katharine Taylor was one of the speakers at a memorial service held at the college for Miss Wylie on June 10.

Mary Robinson has sailed for France where she will again be at Fontainebleau as liaison officer between the French and American committees and the American students. A group of water colors which Mary herself has done and which have been on exhibition in New York were also exhibited at Cushing Hall for 1910.

Edith Taft Harmon's husband has been appointed to service in San Francisco. The Harmon will be living in or near San Francisco in the fall.

Jessie Lobdell Chew's husband has been appointed to the Canal Zone. They leave in June for their new post.

Eunice Avery sailed in April for a few months of travel and study abroad preparatory for her fall lectures.

Helen Hosterman Murphy is interested in flower arrangement and is more than busy speaking at garden clubs, keeping the windows of a flower shop lovely, and arranging decorations for any and all occasions as they arise.

Mary Bess Michaels Riggs was a delegate from Arkansas to the National Education Association meeting in Atlantic City in June.

Dorothea Stillman is a member of the committee arranging for the Alumnae meeting in Washington in October.

Died—Englehardt W. Holst, husband of Ruth Fernold Holst. Ruth has gone abroad for the summer.

1911

Class Secretary—Anna W. Kutzner, 37 N. Franklin St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Although all the members of the class will soon receive a letter telling fully of reunion, a few bare facts may be of interest here. There were 63 present, we were all housed in Josselyn, we had over $1400 to our credit as class gift through the Alumnae Fund, and our costume took the prize in the Alumnae Parade! The offices of president and vice-president are now filled by Kathryn Starbuck and Helen Paine respectively, Anna Kutzner still remains secretary and Alice Knight treasurer. Marjorie MacCoy is now class representative on Alumnae Council.

Friends of Evangeline Wean Street have given in her memory a beautifully designed garden bench which has been placed on the new path leading from the College Chapel to the Skinner Hall of Music. The work was executed by Mr. Crooks of South Lincoln, Mass., and the details of the design and the location of the bench were superintended by Marguerite Davis, Betty Vine and Marion White Day.

Julia Lovejoy Cuniberti writes from La Pallazzina, Pavullo di Modena, Italy: "For the past winter Vittorio (15) and
A great many persons, especially men (husbands of college Alumnae), will put off until the last minute making definite plans about their vacations. BACK LOG CAMP can take care of last minute applicants, except perhaps in the middle weeks of August. You need not hesitate to telegraph one day and arrive the next.

It will also be true that many persons will be taking short vacations this year. We suggest the following short holiday: Leave home on Saturday, either by train or car, arriving at Back Log Camp on Sunday. Spend from Monday to Friday trout fishing or loafing about the Camp. Leave for home on Saturday.

Letters of inquiry should be addressed to

MRS. BERTHA BROWN LAMBERT, SABAEL P. O., INDIAN LAKE, N. Y.
Mario (11) have been at the Lycée Jaccard, a boarding school in Lausanne on the very edge of Lac Leman, their windows looking across to the Savoy Alps. I have been to see them several times and had the privilege of attending several sessions of the League and Disarmament Conference.

Marjorie MacCoy and Marguerite Davis have both made a tour of the Virginia Gardens in May,—not, however, in each other's company!

Elizabeth Heroy Harris and her husband have just bought a new house near Rye, N. Y., into which they intend to move very soon.

Helen Lathrop Thompson and her husband returned shortly before reunion from two months' travel on the Continent and in England.

Louise Strachan sailed June 11 to attend her brother's Commencement at Cambridge.

Ruth Bigelow Wriston writes that Lawrence College, of which her husband is president, is conferring the degree of Sc.D. upon Ross Gortner, husband of Rachel Rude.

Peg Chambers Halsey sails late in June to spend the summer in the Duchy of Luxembourg as a guest of the American Envoy.

Carol Bacon Rindsfoos has the distinction of being the first mother-in-law in 1911.

Beatrice Bulla is taking a leave of absence this summer from her Federal Reserve Board work to take a course in banking at the Harvard School of Business Administration.

Margaret Conway has just been elected president of the Milwaukee A. A. U. W.

Mary Lou Wilson McGrath, ex '11, writes: 'I have been living in Ormond Beach for eleven years, having survived the boom and its collapse, two hurricanes, the fruit fly, two closing banks, and, so far,—the depression. I publish Ormond Beach Topics, a weekly publication of the social and sporting events of the hotel guests and winter residents of Daytona and Ormond Beach.'

Dorothy Sutphin Enos will spend the month of July at Georgian Bay on Lake Huron.

Engaged—Helen Paine to Mr. Lewis Doane of Marblehead, Mass. Mr. Doane is a graduate of Dean Academy, Tufts College and Harvard Graduate School. At present he is teaching in the Marblehead High School.

Died—Effie Smith Ameluxen (Mrs. F. H.), in the fall of 1931, after two years' illness. She leaves a husband and two children.

Roy Murchie, husband of Emily Thallon Murchie, May, 1932.

John D. Kutzner, May 10, 1932, father of Anna Kutzner and Elizabeth Kutzner Davies.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Patterson (Ina MacNee), a daughter, Mary Adams, April, 1932. H. L. T.

1912

Quarterly Correspondent — Helen Ferris Tibbets (Mrs. Albert B.), R.F.D. 2, Brewster, N. Y.

It was a beautiful, sunny afternoon that 1912 went back, with the Vassar campus at its loveliest and charming undergraduates to welcome us at Taylor Hall. And no sooner had we arrived than the good news greeted us—more were coming than any one had thought could—over eighty, in all. From that moment, we felt certain that our twentieth reunion would be delightful.

And it was—from Class Supper, in Lathrop dining room, that Friday night, when the room was gay with flowers and yellow balloons and those who could find them dressed in the dresses and the 1912 yellow aprons of our own undergraduate days, to the final moment when we packed our suitcases to return to other scenes. Even the rain waited until the last day to put in its appearance.

It seems quite impossible, looking back, that so few days could hold so much and yet be unhurried, but such was the case. Class supper, our evening together afterward, Alumnae Parade next morning, Alumnae meeting, Alumnae Luncheon, Class Day, supper with Courtney Carroll in her home at the Bennett School at Millbrook, Hall Play, Class Meeting, Baccalaureate Sunday, Commencement—from
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one to the other we went, with the greetings and the reunions, which were by no means the least important, all along the way.

Our evening together after Class Supper, in the living room of Lathrop, was memorable to those of us who were there. Surrounded by photographs and snapshots of 1912 days, and by the pictures of our children of today, fourteen of the class gave us glimpses of the work they are doing and the interesting experiences they are having: Elinor Prudden, a glimpse of African adventures; Dorothy Stimson, Courtney Carroll, Judith Williams, Helen Lockwood and Louise Sweeney, of their work as Dean of Goucher, Head of the Bennett School, in the History Department of Wellesley, in the English Department of Vassar and of educational work in Spain; Helen Ferris of the writing and editing of books for boys and girls—all of it informal with a touch of true beauty in Mary Connell's "I remember" of days gone by; of wit in Sydney Thompson's presentation of a playlet of her own and in her rendering of an old ballad, and in Mildred Barnes' character dance. (For married names, see the new Directory!) For a special treat, Helen Lockwood brought to us next year's president of the Political Association, who told us of the studies which the undergraduates are making this summer of the trends of political thought in their own communities, thereby giving us an intimate and vivid touch with the progress Vassar is making in fusing its studies and activities with the movements in the world outside.

And as a fitting close to the evening, there were the seniors beneath the windows, serenading us and letting it be known that they had heard of us as a "singing class," ourselves. Our reunion song books, with their rose and gray covers, were not unwelcome at that moment!

Next day, in the alumnae procession, we had some difficulty in keeping to our ranks for there, before us, were 1911 and 1910 and friends to be greeted. But with the band up ahead and ourselves in our reunion yellow aprons and yellow headbands, we marched past the judges, who included Professor Mills, to the president's house to be greeted charmingly by President MacCracken, who promised us "bottled weather"—and lived up to the promise. Assembling, then, in the beautiful new Skinner Hall, listening to the reports of the Alumnae Association and looking about us at the women gathered there, there came to us all a renewed sense of gratification in belonging to Vassar, of being part of this body of women who have gone out from Vassar, through the years.

We were happy, when the roll for Class Gifts was called, to be able to report that ours represented a participation of three-fourths of our number and that its total was $6,000. We were glad to place it in the hands of those who are so carefully directing the expenditures of Vassar in this time of stress, our Board of Trustees whose report revealed a rare wisdom of management. And we were gratified that one of our own number—Louise Roblee—was elected to that Board of Trustees. The tribute to Professor Gow and the unveiling of the bas-relief in his honor, brought back all that he has given us of beautiful music, through the years—just as the memorial service to Miss Wylie brought deep memories. And strolling through the exquisite Shakespeare garden, when the meeting was over, was a breath of the loneliness with which our reunion was filled.

Alumnae Luncheon brought further interesting glimpses of what Vassar women are doing and thinking, with Elinor Prudden one of those who spoke to us. Class Day and Hall Play in the outdoor theater reminded us that there was, after all, a graduating class on the campus! And a class that could plan a class day program and produce a play with effectiveness and skill—and fun.

And class meeting on Sunday added still more to our enjoyment with its greetings from those could not be with us, but who, we hope, will be able to come next time. It was not what one could call formal, this meeting of ours, but we did transact our class business: with a report from Helen Simpson, our representative on the Council during the past five years; with Alice Weller, elected to be our representative for the next five; with our class officers unanimously re-elected; with
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Heads of the School
reports from the Reunion Committee and the Class Gift Committee made by the chairmen, Nina Nightingale and Louise Roblee, and accepted with gratitude; with $50 voted to the project of the Poughkeepsie Civic Club in taking over Miss Wylie's home as a center and with activities planned which Helen Lockwood and Sue Moore feel confident Miss Wylie would wish; and with a hearty vote to continue the publication of our newsy Class Bulletin, under the editorship of Lillian Hutchinson—and with thanks to Lillian, too.

With Baccalaureate Sunday and Commencement Day, our twentieth reunion came to a close. The Vassar which we found there was ours—and more. It was a growing, developing Vassar, of which the added beauty of the campus was but a visible token. And it was a new 1912—a 1912 to whom twenty years has brought much, gifts of the spirit richly shared by those who were there.

1913
Quarterly Correspondent—Lucy Penniman Mosenthal (Mrs. Walter J.), 171 Wildwood Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.

1914
Class Secretary—Dorothy Deming, 20 New Briar Lane, Allwood, Clifton, N. J.

1915
Class Secretary—Margaret L. Lovell, 738 Brydland Rd., Columbus, Ohio.
Sylvia Tryon Kramer recently staged a beautiful Pageant of Shakespearean Women at Berlin, N. H., for the benefit of the unemployed of the city. It was given at the City Hall under the auspices of the Women's Club. There were over thirty in the cast, and the heroines of Shakespeare enacted scenes from their respective dramas. Sylvia took part with them, impersonating twenty-four different characters. It will be remembered that Sylvia studied Shakespeare a year at Oxford, where she went on a fellowship from Vassar. She has also written many poems of the White Mountains, which have been printed in New England publications. This summer she expects to issue them in a book called Songs of the North Country.—Ed.

Died—Mildred Sutton Wyman (Mrs. Phillips) on May 29, very suddenly, following a throat ailment of only a few days' duration. Besides her husband, three children and a sister, Gladys Sutton Leys, '14, survive.—Ed.

1916
Class Secretary—Mary Wells Smith (Mrs. Owen F.), 21 Bellows Lane, Manhasset, L. I., N. Y.
A paper taken from a Ph.D. thesis entitled "A Systematic Analysis of the Anions" by Alice Duschak and M. C. Sneed, University of Minnesota, appeared in the June and July, 1931, issues of the Journal of Chemical Education.—Ed.

Born—On April 10, 1932, to Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Stark (Priscilla Fowlie), a son, Bradford Arthur.—Ed.

1917
Class Secretary—Alice Satterthwaite Buckley (Mrs. E. S.), 313 Radnor Rd., Wayne, Pa.
Bertha Goes' book, Freshmen at Arden, came out before Christmas, and it is said that we might recognize ourselves therein.
Margaret Cobb has written a book, mystery, I hear, the title still being a part of the mystery to some of us.
Frances Hartshorne gave an interesting and successful dance recital at the Playhouse in Philadelphia. She also gave an informal talk and recital at one of the meetings of the Philadelphia Branch of V. C. Alumnae.

Familiar reminiscences—Brightie (Mrs. Philo A. Statton), dashing here and there stage directing (shades of Sophomore Party)—this time the setting is a hastily but well-planned background in various large stores for exhibiting their own appealing and well-made TruType furniture.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Rufus B. Crane (Elizabeth Wickes), a daughter, Harriet Manley, on February 8, a welcome sister to the two big boys, six and eight. We also have Wickie to thank for the greater part of these news items.

To Mr. and Mrs. Richardson A. Libby (Josephine Glasscock), a son, R. A. Junior, on January 30, 1932, their first child.
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1918

Class Secretary (pro tem.) — Mary Gurney Hadden (Mrs. William M.), 8 Garfield Pl., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Helen Garrett, who has been in Europe for almost a year, will return in the fall in time for the opening of the Mt. Kemble School in Morristown, N. J., where she will be the newly appointed director. She is succeeding Miss Elsie Wygant, who is to become the head of the newly established teachers' training department of the Francis Parker School in Chicago.—Ed.

Married—On June 4, 1932, Mary Shomier to Mr. Harold John Carr. The Carrs are living at 2 Beekman Place, New York City.—Ed.

Born—On May 11, 1932, to Mr. and Mrs. Stanley L. Yonce (Cora McClay), of Lake Forest, Ill., a daughter, Mary Martha.—Ed.

1919

Class Secretary—Eleanor P. Kelly, 1145 Beechwood Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Born—On April 4, 1932, to Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Kinne (Elizabeth Stater), a daughter, Nancy Stewart.—Ed.

1920

Quarterly Correspondent—Frances Corson Greenwood (Mrs. Herbert P.), 94 Collinwood Rd., Maplewood, N. J.
Dr. Barbara Beattie has the distinction of being one of her sex to receive an appointment on the State Board of Health.
Katrina Quintus is receiving a degree this June in Biochemistry from the University of California. She did not state what degree in her communication.
Christine Burleston, after spending the winter in writing and studying Italian at the University of Siena, Italy, sailed from England for New York around May 20.
Esther Daly is chairman of the Tennis Committee and on the first team of the Merion Cricket Club of Philadelphia. She was in charge of the Women's Pennsylvania and Middle States Tournament held at the club the 6th of June. It is one of the largest tournaments in the United States, having around 80 entries and running a whole week.

Katherine Kendall has been abroad for a year and a half. When last heard from in April she was in Spain.
Mildred McAfee has been appointed the new executive and educational secretary of the Associate Alumnae. 1920 is certainly proud of their "Millie" and wish her great happiness and success in her new duties, which she will assume at the opening of the Alumnae House, after summer vacation, on September 14.
Katherine Lee, ex '20, is an interior decorator with Kennard and Sons' uptown shop in St. Louis, Mo.
Anne Lambert Mesick has returned from the Philippines. Her father passed away in December and her mother has been critically ill, so Anne and her children came to the States ahead of her husband, whose army assignment to the Islands will end in June.
Barbara Lorenz Reeder, who is at Wei Hsien, Shantung Province, China, doing missionary work, will be hostess this summer to Louise Swift Dodson, '17, and her two children at her summer cottage on the coast.
Ruth Searles Howe has returned from a trip through the west. She visited Janet Johnson Chapman in Colorado Springs and saw Ishbel MacLeish at her charming Spanish home there. En route she visited Isabel McConway Siebert in Pittsburgh, Adaline Morris Timmons in Carrollton, Mo., and Helen Vassar House in Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mary Shattuck Fisher has been appointed to the faculty of Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y., to teach Psychology. She has received her Ph.D. this spring.
Walesa Bacon Evans represented 1920 at the Council of Representatives held at the college during April. She went as an alternate for Helen Wheeler Seeley. Walesa is serving as chairman of the new Nominating Committee. In May she made a trip to California as a delegate from New Haven to the National Junior League Convention in Los Angeles.
Helen Beck Morse has moved from Kansas City to Cincinnati, Ohio.
Marion Morse received her M.A. recently in Educational Psychology from Yale.
Frances Campbell Earnest is moving in
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Miss Lillian Clark Weaver, Tarrytown, New York.
August from Iowa to Kansas. Her husband has been assigned to Fort Leavenworth.

Geraldine Emery Sloat and her family will arrive from Brazil in June for a six months' vacation in the States.

Mildred Gutwillig has returned from a vacation (her first in two years) spent in Italy. She is headworker at the Recreation Rooms and Settlement, 84 First St., New York City.

Barbara Swain has received her Ph.D. (1932) in English and Comparative Literature from Columbia University.

Elizabeth Greeley Stiles expects this June to get her M.A. in Sociology from New York University and a diploma from the New York School of Social Work.

Lavinia Schulman Schwartz is no longer actively interested in The Invisible Hostess, Inc., in Chicago. Her whole time is taken up with the presidency of The Chicago Woman's Aid, a civic organization.

Pilgrims' Progress, our class bulletin, has made its sixth appearance. 247 girls replied, and 196 members and former members received copies, having made the required payment of $1.00. There are some more copies on hand and one will be sent by return mail for every order and check received by your QUARTERLY correspondent, who was editor of this issue (name and address above).

1920 was well represented in The Bookshelf of the May Quarterly. Jane P. Clark, Marjorie Henderson, Mary Northrop, Barbara Swain, Dorothy Walworth Carman, Clara Marburg, and Caroline Ware.

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. James C. Sharp (Dr. Eleanor Weed Sharp), on March 21, 1932, a daughter, Clare I. W. Eleanor now holds the class record with five living children.

To Mr. and Mrs. George D. Newport (Dorothea Miller), on April 5, 1932, a third daughter, Dorothea Blanchard.

To Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Krohn (Henrietta Seittner), on May 16, 1932, a third son.

Died—On May 2, 1932, in Clifton Springs, N. Y., Dr. John Alden Lichty, father of Dorothy Lichty Lissfelt.

1921

Class Secretary—WINIFRED DUNN WARREN (Mrs. Richard F.), Devon, Pa.

Connie Russell Bowman, ex '21, and her husband have been spending the winter with Connie's family in Putnam, Conn., as her mother has been very ill and Mr. Bowman's office was in Providence—only thirty miles from Putnam. They expect to live in Providence next winter, but in the meantime Connie says that 103 Grove St., Putnam, Conn., will always reach her.

Griffy (Mrs. Ernest J. Swift) is reported to be living in Paris where her husband has taken the office of secretary general to the League of Red Cross Societies.

During the past winter Babs Butler Tappan did some broadcasting, including garden talks over WOR, advertising fertilizer for the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation and appearances in some of the Socony Sketches. She also played the part of a telephone operator in the third act of "Whistling in the Dark," where she spoke but was not seen. By way of contrast, she understudied a woman who was seen all through the play but never spoke. Babs' present address is 420 West End Ave., New York City.

Janet Bartlett has recently been appointed librarian of the Avery Architecture Library of Columbia University.

—Ed.

Edie Meiser McKnight has also appeared on the radio in some of the Sherlock Holmes sketches, which she adapted for the National Broadcasting Company. Word comes indirectly that she is now doing the same with some of Kipling's stories, which are also used on the George Washington Coffee program.

Mrs. Marguerita Langjaer, ex '21, is now living with her mother, Mrs. Valerian Graeves, 1250 Park Ave., New York City. Since returning to America, she has been very active, tutoring French and Russian, giving lectures at a school in Montclair, doing unpaid social work at St. Luke's Hospital and acting with a group of former Moscow Art Theater artists. Marguerita is separated from her husband and has one child, Erik.
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The May issue of *House Beautiful* carries several beautiful pictures and a plan of the attractive home in Washington of Allie Trowbridge Strong, ex '21. The house, for which Waldron Faulkner, husband of Elizabeth Cooley, '24, was the architect, and Norman T. Newton the landscape architect, won the second prize in the eastern group of houses competing in the *House Beautiful* Small-House Competition. The foreword says, "Could the Strong house, for instance, be placed with equal success upon any other lot than the one which it so beautifully fits and could house and grounds be more thoughtfully planned for growing children?"

(How about sending your secretary some news items, without waiting for a special request!)

1922

**Class Secretary**—MARGARET SUTPHEN, 47 Union St., Montclair, N. J.

Margaret Milliken is working in Washington, D. C., with the Farm Board.

Word has reached us that Mary Bacon has changed her plans about going to Boston next winter. You will all be happy to know that we may still find her on our visits to Vassar at the Cooperative Bookshop.

Born—On May 1, 1932, to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Heminway (Patty Greene), a son, Richard Merritt.

On February 3, 1932, to Mr. and Mrs. Lee Butler (Margaret Fine), a son, Lee David, Jr.

Died—On June 26, 1932, Adelaide Ames, at Squam Lake, N. H., where she was vacationing at Rocky Wold Camp. A canoe in which Adelaide and a friend were paddling capsized, and although both the girls were good swimmers, Adelaide was unable to cover the distance to shore.—Ed.

1923

**Class Secretary**—FRANCES TITSWORTH ASHMORE (Mrs. Sidney B.), Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.

1924

**Class Secretary**—SARAH LAMBERT BROWN (Mrs. Douglas I.), 2319 Atkinson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Kathryn Kew is buyer of toilet goods with Rike Kumler Co., Dayton, Ohio.

Married—On June 18, 1932, Louise Hawkes to Morgan Padelford of Seattle, Wash. Gladys Duffy Pew and Charlotte Benedict Smith were among the bridesmaids. Mr. Padelford is a graduate of the Moran School and the University of Washington, of which his father is dean. He received his Master's degree in fine arts at that university. As holder of a Carnegie scholarship for painting and sculpture he spent two years in France and Spain. His landscape paintings have been shown in a number of exhibits in this country. Louise and her husband have sailed for a wedding trip abroad where they plan to spend a year or more.

1925

**Quarterly Correspondent**—MARGARET MORREY, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Martha Alter Douglas has been awarded the Alumnae Fellowship for a second year. She received her M.A. degree in Music in June from the Eastman School of Music at Rochester, and now will continue her studies there next year where she hopes to obtain a Doctor's degree in Music. Up to date the University of Rochester has never conferred such a degree in Music.

Engaged—Mary Bill to Cecil H. Smith of Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Smith is a graduate of the Harvard Law School and is associated with the Boston firm of Ropes, Gray, Boyden and Perkins.

Marian Titsworth to Douglas Tracy Newbold.

Married—On May 17, 1932, Frances Long to John Arven Woodbridge of New York City. Lois Long Arno, '22, was the only attendant. Mr. Woodbridge is a graduate of Amherst and the Columbia Law School. He is associated with the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell of New York.

1926

**Class Secretary**—MARY L. SWIFT, 5230 Grand Dr., Kansas City, Mo.

Cornelia Keogh is research assistant and secretary to the professor of Psychology at Scripps College, Claremont, Cal.
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Mary Swift will spend the summer at Brooks, Me.

Among the midyear degrees granted this year at Radcliffe College was a Ph.D. to Wilhelmina Van Ingen. Her subject was "History and Principles of the Fine Arts," and her special field was Greek.

Engaged—Mary Feldsine, ex '26, to Edward Miller. The wedding will take place on August 10.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Michael McPhillips (Lee Kennedy), a daughter, Mary Lee, on December 22, 1931.

To Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Merriam (Prall Bacon), a son, Frederick, on April 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Algerton Black (Eleanor Goldmark), a son, David, on November 10, 1931.

To Mr. and Mrs. Edmundo Roca (Nellis McBroom), a daughter, Nancy, last July. Nellis is teaching Spanish at Vassar this year. She and Clara Marburg, '20, who have one of the coveted Wing Farm apartments, have a joint nurse for their respective daughters.

1927

Class Secretary — Gertrude Hooper, 478 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Elizabeth Lewis Cabot, who was married in April, has returned from her honeymoon in Europe. Before sailing, all her household goods were shipped to Guatemala where her husband had been assigned in the diplomatic service. The day after she arrived in New York, she sailed for Rio de Janeiro, whence he had been transferred during their absence! The laces and penates are now in transit to Rio via New York.

Lib Upthegrove, according to the St. Louis Globe Democrat, is now a producer, and with William Miles, has opened the Nantucket Theater, with performances in the auditorium of the Nantucket Yacht Club. The theater opened July 6 and will continue for eight weeks. Lib played the leading roles in the Nantucket Stock Company last year, and will do similar work this summer in her own company.—Ed.

Engaged—Virginia Sluder to A. Hyatt Mayor of New York City. Since graduation, Virginia has been doing research work in bio-chemistry at the Children's Hospitals in St. Louis and Boston. Mr. Mayor was graduated from Princeton University, was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford for three years, and attended the School of Archaeology in Greece for a year. He taught art at Vassar one year and has since been an editor on the Hound and Horn. The wedding will take place this summer at Harbor Point, Mich.

Married—Sally Hodgson to Charles H. Merritt. They are living at 20 Haddon St., Bridgeport, Conn.

On May 29, 1929, Meredith Todd to Emmett C. Stuart of Richmond, Va. Mr. Stuart is attending the medical school of McGill University in Toronto where they will live until he receives his medical degree.

On June 8, 1932, Margaret Reese to Dr. John Langdon of Providence, R. I. Poggy spent part of her wedding trip at Vassar where she received her M.A. degree at the Commencement exercises.

On June 11, 1932, Mary Brackett to Julian Ellis Mack.

On June 21, 1932, Irene L. Nicholls to Charles Dunbar of New York City. Florence Shepardson Smith was maid-of-honor.

1928

Class Secretary — Harriet Gilbert, Bowmansdale, Cumberland Co., Pa.

Anna Jane Phillips is writing signed articles for the Pittsburgh Press.

Jean Corbett is studying Art in Switzerland.

Bertha Mather has just completed her first architectural job, a small colonial house for her aunt.

Muriel Haynes is writing children's books and is meeting with great success. Edith Wells is working in the Waldorf Bookshop, New York City.

Cora Carter has been teaching at Huntington High School this winter and hopes to go to Oxford next year.

Molly Saylor has been taking a secretarial course at Miller's Institute in New York.
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**MARRIED**—On May 21, 1932, Mary Smith Burke to Rockwell King DuMoulin in Providence, R. I.

On June 29, 1932, Emily Orr to Laird Todd in Lewes, Del. Margaret Olson was one of the bridesmaids.

**BORN**—On May 1, 1932, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. McAvity (Rachel Baker), a daughter, Judith Baker.

On May 23, 1932, to Mr. and Mrs. Austin T. de Coup-Crank (Catherine Stuntz), a son, John Austin, in Caracas, Venezuela.

On March 16, 1932, to Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth W. Marriner (Mary Keyes, ex ’28), a second son, Thomas Eaton, in Boston, Mass.

On April 8, 1932, to Mr. and Mrs. Byron Rust (Angelyn Cunningham), a daughter, Anne Cunningham, in Indianapolis.

On November 22, 1931, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Duane, Jr. (Eleanor Holmes), a son, Harry Brewster Duane, III.

On May 4, 1932, to Mr. and Mrs. Dann C. Byck (Mary Adler), a daughter, Lucy.

In January, to Mr. and Mrs. James Ritchie (Elizabeth Tuttle), a son, James Ritchie, III.

To Mr. and Mrs. James E. Rae (Virginia Platt), a daughter, Leslie Jean.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rose (Eleanor Jett, ex ’28), a son, in La Mesa, Texas.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Abbott (Frances Reyburn), a daughter, Martha.

1929

**Class Secretary**—SUSAN B. BRADLEE, 179 School St., Milton, Mass.

Isabelle Ellis Hart, and husband and daughter are living in Northport, L. I., in their re-built house which had been destroyed by fire.

Saidie Scudder has been studying horticulture at Columbia under Professor Findlay this past winter.

Mary Mills has had a job since February as secretary for the Dalton School in New York City.

"Tig" Cope has a job selling bathing suits at Macy's and will be delighted to see any of her friends. She is living at 16 West 74th St.

Mary Heard and Elise Gregg have returned from a trip to Europe which included France, Germany and Italy.

Dorothea Low and her family have moved to Boston where they are living at 370 Commonwealth Ave.

Margaret Harmon, who graduated from the Brockport Normal School in June, will teach in Ithaca, N. Y., in the fall.—*Ed.*

**ENGAGED**—Julia Remington to the Rev. Alexander Lukens of Virginia City, Montana.

Elinor Falk to Leonard Elting of New York City.

**MARRIED**—On June 11, 1932, Edith Loewenstein to Hans Wurm of Frankfurt, Germany. Mr. Wurm is a journalist by profession and they will make their home in Frankfurt (Main).

On May 21, 1932, Elizabeth Rounds to Edward P. Lawton. Nancy Hull was maid of honor and Katharine Kosmak and Helen Johnstone were among the bridesmaids. Mr. Lawton is a graduate of the University of Georgia and since 1925 has been engaged in foreign service.

On June 4, 1932, Elizabeth Peterson to Max Habicht. They will make their home in Geneva, Switzerland. Saidie Scudder was one of the maids of honor and Dorothy Low, Catharine Kouwenhoven and Edith Loewenstein were bridesmaids.

On June 25, 1932, Martha Ellis to John Davis Leland of Brookline, Mass.

**BORN**—On May 7, 1932, to Mr. and Mrs. James R. Vinson (Louise Scott), a daughter, Mary Lynn. The Vinsons are now living in the new house they have just built on Brushwood Rd., Little Rock, Ark.

1930

**Class Secretary**—HELEN DONOVAN, 44 West 10 St., New York City.

Harriet Atwood has accepted a position as head of the sub-primary in the Cambridge Schools and will take up her duties in the fall. She has been at the Shady Hill School this winter.
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Dorothy DuBois is going abroad this summer to prepare herself for a job with the Boston office of the Holland American Line next fall.

**ENGAGED**—Constance Hosac to Harry H. Enders of Cohasset. Mr. Enders is a graduate of Dartmouth.—*Ed.*

**MARIED**—Clarissa G. Donham to Lovett Morse, Harvard Business School, ’31, on May 20 in Framingham. Mr. and Mrs. Morse will live in Wellesley.

Angelica Gibbs to Robert Elliott Canfield, on June 7, 1932. Mr. Canfield is a graduate of Dartmouth and the Harvard Law School. They will live at 242 East 19 St., New York City, where Mr. Canfield is associated with the law firm of Wise, Whitney & Parker.—*Ed.*

On May 14, 1932, Mary Blumer to Ernest O. Lawrence of Berkeley, Calif. Helen Findlay and Marion Nottage were among the bridesmaids. Mr. Lawrence is a graduate of the University of South Dakota, and recently received a Ph.D. degree from Yale. He is now professor of Physics at the University of California.—*Ed.*

On April 29, 1932, Jessie Stuart to Goodwin Stoddard.—*Ed.*

On June 10, 1932, Celia Kingman to Wallace Walter Atwood, Jr., brother of Harriet Atwood. Mr. Atwood graduated from the University of Chicago and later studied abroad and at Clark University, where he was awarded his Ph.D. in Geography in 1930. He is now an assistant professor at Clark. After spending the summer in field work in Colorado they will live at 88 Morningside Rd., Worcester.

**BORN**—On May 31, 1932, to Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Pelton (Katherine Wells, ex ’30), a daughter, Joan Wells Pelton.

In May, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Morse Archer (Joy Reeve, ex ’30), a daughter.

1931

**Class Secretary—Mary Lee Hutchins,**
130 Dudley Rd., Newton Center, Mass.

Judith Kelly is working in a bookshop in Toronto where her family is now living.

Jean Guiterman has been working with the Music Division of the National Federation of Settlements, doing settlement music teaching of various sorts, as well as accompanying and studying some harmony and theory.

Betty Simon received her M.A. at Radcliffe in June, and has a position in Washington, D. C., for next year.

**ENGAGED**—Elinor Durbin to Sartell Prentice Porter of Chicago. Mr. Porter is a graduate of Yale.

Mary Lee Hutchins to William Barry Wood, Jr. Mr. Wood graduated with the class of 1932 from Harvard College, and plans to enter the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine in Baltimore next fall. The wedding will take place this summer.

Sarah Hayes to George Edward Nichols of New York City. Mr. Nichols is a graduate of Princeton.

**MARIED**—On June 4, 1932, Elizabeth Barlow to William K. Dunbar, Jr., in Plainfield, N. J.

Margaret Newhall to Thomas Vennum. On June 13, 1932, Frances Wilson to Captain Robert L. Montague of the U. S. Marine Corps.

Marriage plans at time of going to press:

On June 18, 1932, Sophie Abbott to Eustace B. Chapman, at Cornwall, N. Y.

On July 9, 1932, Elizabeth Bradly to Charles A. Janeway, at Annisquam, Mass. They will be in Baltimore next winter, as Mr. Janeway plans to study at the Johns Hopkins Medical School. Betty received her degree of B.S. at the Simmons School of Social Work in Boston in June, and has a job in Baltimore for next year.

**BORN**—To Mr. and Mrs. Rector K. Fox (Edith Darrach), a daughter.
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