Contents

Freedom and Revolutionary Tyranny by J. M. Woody 3
A Chronology of Taste by Barbara Snow Delaney '44 8
Where Time Waits 2,000,000 Years by Betty Flanders Thomson 19
The Regeneration Gap by J. Barrie Shepherd 23
Conn Currents by Gertrude E. Noyes '25 26
Club Calendar 1969-1970 28
Book Review by Susan P. Thomases '65 30
Campus Day 32
Classnotes 35

COVER and page one designed by Sarah Hargrove Sullivan '57.

PHOTOGRAPHS by Philip Biscuti except pp. 9-17.

EDITORIAL BOARD: Helen Haase Johnson '66, Editor (Mrs. Roland H. Johnson, R.F.D. #3, Box 300, Norwich, Conn. 06360) / Marion Vibert Clark '24, Class Notes Editor / Helen L. Brogan '52, Business Manager / Elizabeth Damerel Gongaware '26, Assistant Editor / Margaret Royall Hinck '33.


EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION
President, Roldah Northup Cameron '51
First Vice-President, Jane Muddle Funkhouser '53
Second Vice-President, Ruth Worthington Henderson '35
Secretary, Lyda Chatfield Sudduth '27
Treasurer, Helen L. Brogan '52

Directors-at-Large, Jane Smith Moody '49, Cynthia H. Enloe '80,
Eloise Stumm Brush '42, Elizabeth Hood Wilson '60 / Alumnae Trustees,
Eleanor Hine Kranz '34, Mary Anna Lemon Meyer '42, Martha Boyle Morrisson '43 / Chairman of Alumnae Annual Giving Program, Mary Farrell Morse '41 / Chairman of Nominating Committee, Mary Elizabeth Franklin Gehrig '42 / Chairman of Finance Committee, Barbara Berman Levy '41 / Chairman of Scholarship Committee, Martha Boyle Morrisson '43 / Chairman of Personnel Committee, Hortense Alderman Cooke '32 / Executive Director, Eleanor W. Tyler '30.

Communications to any of the above may be addressed in care of the Alumnae Office, Connecticut College, New London, Connecticut 06320.

Published by the Connecticut College Alumnae Association at Sykes Alumnae Center, Connecticut College, New London, Conn., four times a year in December, March, May and August. Second-class postage paid at Hartford, Conn. 06101. Send Form 3579 to Sykes Alumnae Center, Connecticut College, New London, Connecticut 06320. AAC Member.
Like it or not, four-letter words face one everywhere. No longer do those naughty-boy scrawls appear only as chalk marks blurred through the grime of a Penn Central window. In drama, prose, and poetry — as in Chaucer — one is supposed to tell it like it is. Whether this be good or bad we leave to you, as ladies, to judge. Our interest centers rather upon language in another way: examining familiar words for fresh ideas, searching out fallacies, discovering with pure joy unexpected truths in unthought of paradoxes. "Freedom," "chronology of taste," "re-generation," "time waits 2,000,000 years."

Pinpointing words and phrases, articles in this issue offer ideas worth pondering over, to savour with pleasure, or even to reject in disappointment. It is not necessary to agree with the authors, but imperative that with mental steps of your own, you match their stride through trees of knowledge.
Although Mr. Woody is on leave this semester, he is seen frequently on campus with everybody's friend, Sam, who obviously expected rain the day this picture was taken, and was prepared to hold an umbrella over his master's head.
FREEDOM and Revolutionary Tyranny

J. M. Woody
Assistant professor of philosophy

Freedom and Revolutionary Tyranny is not a novel topic for a philosopher. It is already dealt with in Plato, towards the end of the Republic, where Socrates describes the transition from the democratic pursuit of freedom to the tyrannical state through a revolution animated by economic conflict. Hegel deals with the issue in a celebrated passage in the Phenomenology of Mind entitled “Absolute Freedom and Terror,” in which he analyzes the transformations leading from the French revolution to the reign of terror to the Napoleonic dictatorship. More recently, Albert Camus has traced the problem through a series of historical forms in his book, The Rebel. I shall not describe to you the theories of these authors, though I have tried to learn from them all. Nor shall I attempt to analyze the history of specific revolutions, as does Camus, for this falls outside of my special field of competence. Rather, I shall concern myself with questions having to do with the nature of freedom and its relation to revolution and tyranny.

Hegel’s title, “Absolute Freedom and Terror,” aptly evokes the specific issue which concerns me. Why is it that revolutions, which set out to realize or enhance the scope of human freedom, so often lead to reigns of terror and tyranny — to what Hegel called “a rage and fury of senseless destruction” epitomized in “the grizzly harvest of the guillotine”? Revolutions pit themselves against tyranny of some form. What is it that sometimes leads them to instate new tyrannies in place of the old? Camus states the issue brutally:

Freedom, ‘that terrible word inscribed on the chariot of the storm,’ is the motivating principle of all revolutions. Without it, justice seems inconceivable to the rebel’s mind. There comes a time, however, when justice demands the suspension of freedom. Then terror, on a grand or small scale, makes its appearance to consummate the revolution. Every act of rebellion expresses a nostalgia for innocence and an appeal to the essence of being. But one day nostalgia takes up arms and assumes the responsibility of total guilt; in other words, adopts murder and violence.

Later, he adds: “The majority of revolutions are shaped by, and derive their originality from murder. All, or almost all, have been homicidal.”

Those are harsh phrases. Yet it is not Camus’ purpose, nor is it mine, to attack all revolutions in a conservative defense of stability, law and order. There are surely occasions when political and social conditions warrant the overthrow of the established order, when revolution is far better justified by events than was the American revolution, for example. Indeed, it might be argued that during almost the entirety of human history social conditions have been such as to warrant revolutionary action. Nor do revolutions invariably or inevitably lead to terror and tyranny. My purpose, then, is not to discredit revolutions, but to ask why they so often discredit themselves by contradicting their own goals.

For I take it that Camus is right and that freedom is the goal and animating principle of every genuine revolution. In a loose sense, we may refer to any attempt to overthrow the established government as a revolution. But to be more precise, a military coup d’état is not a revolution. Nor is a rebellion which seeks to unseat a reigning monarch in favor of a pretender to the throne, nor the restoration of an ousted monarch, a revolution in the strict sense of the term. A group which sets out to overthrow the established political order with the deliberate purpose of seizing exclusive power for themselves can scarcely qualify as a band of revolutionaries, even though revolutionaries may end in doing just the same thing. You may regard it as a stipulative definition, if you like, but I shall take the idea of revolution to refer...
only to rebellions which aim at realizing or enhancing human freedom. If a revolution is to succeed, then, it must not merely manage to overthrow the established social or political order, but must achieve a new order which embodies at least some enlargement of the scope of freedom. Given this criterion of successful revolution, Camus presents us with a brief, and depressing, tally of failures:

All modern revolutions have ended in a reinforcement of the power of the state. 1789 brings Napoleon; 1848, Napoleon III; 1917, Stalin; the Italian disturbances of the twenties, Mussolini; the Weimar Republic, Hitler. These revolutions, particularly after the first World War had liquidated the vestiges of divine right, still proposed, with increasing audacity, to build the city of humanity and of authentic freedom. The growing omnipotence of the state sanctioned this ambition on each occasion.3

To this tally sheet, we could add a number of Latin American examples and what we know of the tyrannical and terroristic overtones of contemporary revolutionary groups. It would almost seem that most revolutions are not only homicidal, but suicidal as well, in that they end by subverting that freedom which was their goal.

It is the task of the historian to explain how each of these revolutions led to terror and tyranny through a unique series of events. But taken all together, the sheer number of these instances of failure poses a problem for the philosopher of freedom. For the accumulation of examples hints ominously that there is some flaw in the very nature of revolution in general which renders it vulnerable to this inversion of its own purposes. Can there be something in the logic of the revolutionary program which dislocates the struggle for freedom onto a path of murder and oppression? Can it even be that Plato was right when he suggested that it is the very ideal of freedom itself which harbors the seeds of oppression and tyranny? Can the study of the nature and dynamics of freedom tell us anything about why revolutions fail even in succeeding?

There is a feature of freedom which is conspicuously relevant to these questions. The active exercise of freedom is always destructive. In a way, of course, all change is destructive. But natural forces do not destroy by intent or design, and in a sense it is therefore inappropriate to speak of destruction in this case. One state of the world simply disappears in the very process of producing another. Animate nature maintains itself by consuming itself, organisms feeding upon other organisms. In the case of animals then, it might be more appropriate to speak of intentional destruction. Yet when my dog digs great pits which destroy my lawn, I cannot accuse him of deliberate destruction, for the very notion of destruction is alien to his consciousness. It is often said that only man destroys gratuitously, and if so, it is surely because only man is capable of destroying willfully, deliberately. And to act freely is to deliberately and intentionally destroy the world which existed prior to my action. Through free action, I become responsible for the fact that that world no longer exists. That claim will surely seem an egregious exaggeration — but it seems so for two reasons which normally prompt us to overlook this destructive aspect of freedom. First, in the case of most individual action, the extent of the destruction involved is trivial. If I cut down a tree in my woodlot and burn it as firewood, I destroy the tree, but the rest of the world remains the same. True enough for the rest of the world, but the world as a whole in which that tree still stood has nonetheless been destroyed. The sense in which this is true is so trivial in most cases that it can only seem a hyperbole to thus implicate the whole world in every free act.

Second, this stress upon the destructive aspect of freedom seems perverse because in most cases the purpose of free action is not to destroy, but to create. I act in order to bring something about, to change some aspect or feature of the world. In so doing, I incidentally destroy the way things were before. But my attention is directed to the new state of affairs I am producing, not the old one I am destroying. Destruction does not form an explicit part of my purpose, which is entirely positive. It seems outrageous sophistry to describe the archaeologist, who painstakingly collects and pieces together the shards of an ancient pot, as engaged in deliberately destroying the world in which the pieces were strewn about in the soil. Even the most deliberately destructive actions do not usually aim at destruction as such, but at bringing about some positive result through that destruction.

These objections must be granted. Yet the destructive moment of the free act is always there, however trivial an aspect it may be in most cases of individual action, and however it may be enveloped in some more positive purpose. And what is trivial in the case of individual action may become conspicuous where large numbers of individuals are involved as they are in revolutions, actions which destroy the existing social and
political order of entire nations. Here again, the
destruction which occurs may be incidental to the
positive goals of the revolution. But in this case,
we are faced with the peculiar instance in which
the positive goal is freedom itself — and this
introduces a peculiar kink into the logic of the
action.

Freedom makes a strange goal. Just what is it
that we want when we want freedom? Exactly
what is it that we aspire to attain in setting this
as a goal? Strangely enough, it is impossible to
say. Whenever we do try to say exactly what it is
we are after, we end up talking about something
else. When I pressed my students to explain
exactly how the abolition of parietal hours would
lead to greater freedom, it turned out, of course,
that they had other goals in mind. There is nothing
dishonest in that. For it is of the very nature of
freedom to refer beyond itself to other goals. To
be free is to be free to act, to do something. To do
just what exactly? Why, whatever I may decide to
do, to pursue whatever goals I may choose.
Freedom implies no specific goals of its own, but
refers to an indefinite array of goals among which
individuals may choose for themselves. How,
then, can freedom itself become a goal? If freedom
is freedom to act — then how can the goal of
action be freedom?

The answer is obvious enough. Men make
freedom itself their goal when they find them-
selves opposed, confined, constrained, oppressed,
when they are prevented from doing what they
decide to do, from pursuing goals of their own
choosing, when their world or their society forces
them to act against their wills, or leaves them
little or no room for choice. Then, cut off from
actions and goals of their own free choosing, they
turn to make freedom itself their goal. But this
inevitably forces the destructive aspect of free-
edom into the foreground, since to act with
freedom as one’s purpose is to attempt to destroy
whatever opposes, confines or constrains, to do
away with an oppressive world. Freedom is not
an end in itself. To act for the sake of freedom is
to act for the sake of being able to act in other
ways, in pursuit of other goals.

How does this bear upon revolutions and their
failure? Precisely because revolutionary acts are
ones which do take freedom as their goal. The
very logic of freedom is such that, as a goal, it
makes the primary or initial revolutionary aim a
destructive one — to overthrow the king, to oust
the British, to do away with capitalist society;
in short, in one way or another, to destroy a
political or social order which is oppressive. We
can begin to see, too, why revolutions so readily
turn to murder and terror. As social acts, the
world they aim to destroy is a human world. As
acts of revolution rather than reform, they aspire
to accomplish this through a single, abrupt trans-
formation. But the abrupt destruction of a human
order can scarcely be achieved without destroying
men. This may be justified. The revolutionary
values liberty above life, and in any case, fewer
men may be destroyed than would have been
destroyed by the tyrant he seeks to overthrow.
Yet in adopting homicide as a means, the revolu-
tionary has nonetheless already placed himself on
the same plane with the tyrant.

Furthermore, if one cannot act freely without
destroying, neither can one act freely without
creating. If we must destroy what there was
before in order to create something new, so too,
we cannot destroy what there was before without
creating something new. And just as the creative
act tends to place the aspect of destruction in the
background, so may the destructive act push the
moment of creation into the background. To
destroy a world which is oppressive and confining
is not automatically to create one which is less so.
We too easily think of realizing freedom solely in
terms of cancelling limitations. The very nature of
freedom as an ideal lends itself to this since it
becomes an ideal only when limitations are
conspicuous. It is especially, but not exclusively,
the folly of youth to suppose that destruction of
the existing limitations will lead to complete and
unlimited freedom. But unlimited freedom is a
will o' the wisp, an impossible goal. For freedom
is not absence of limitation, but self-limitation.
To destroy one set of limitations is to produce a
new state of affairs with its own novel limits
which may, or may not, be less constricting than
the old.

It is easy to see, then, why revolutions may
succeed in their initial aim but fail of their
primary and final aim of enhancing freedom. To
succeed in the initial aim, it is only necessary to
destroy what exists. But to succeed in the primary
aim requires a solution to the creative problem of
the revolution, which is to establish a new order
which is freer than the old. But because freedom
is not an end in itself nor a specific, determinate
goal, this creative problem is far more difficult to
solve. The ideal of freedom dictates no specific
order of society. It only requires that men be able
to pursue various goals, but not the nature of
those further goals. And in pursuing those specific
goals, men limit one another's freedom and
produce an order of society which reflects the
nature of their purposes.

The revolutionary who supposes that the
society which emerges from the revolution cannot
possibly be any worse than that which it destroys,
is both naive and forgetful. He is naive because it
could, in fact, very well be worse — or just as bad.
He is forgetful of the creative moment in the very act of destroying the old order. He creates a new world, whether he wills it or not — and if he does not will it, someone else will. Revolutions animated by no positive vision are easy prey to new tyrants who are capable of imposing some order upon post-revolutionary confusion. Revolutionaries who disclaim positive goals thereby jeopardize their own aspirations.

But revolutionaries who do face the creative task and espouse visions of the new world are no less a threat to the aims of revolution. Indeed the more precise their plans, the more dangerous they are likely to prove. Their visions of the new order are apt to prove both too narrow and too novel. They are apt to be too narrow because they tend to be designed to exclude the specific form which oppression had taken before the revolution, and to reflect the specific purposes which had been frustrated by that oppression. They are apt to be too novel for a society accustomed only to the old ways. The revolutionary leadership may all too readily identify the cause of freedom itself with their specific social vision. Having accepted murder and terror as means to the end of freedom already, they may readily continue to employ these instruments in attempting to impose their vision upon others. And so it can happen that the leaders of revolution become tyrants in their turn, and that tyranny is perhaps more often exercised in the name of freedom than in any other guise.

In sum, perhaps revolutions fail of their goals because of the very goal which defines them as revolutions, and which might serve to justify them if only it does not get subverted in the destructive process. Revolutions aim at freedom. But freedom is the most slippery and evanescent ideal of all. Never an end in itself, freedom is an ideal empty of all specific social content. It gets its filling from those purposes which it allows men to pursue. Yet those very pursuits all too easily destroy the conditions of freedom. The pursuit of revolution is no exception just because its purpose is freedom itself. If anything, the very emptiness and ambiguity of that ideal are likely to make its realization through revolution a self-devouring act which swallows up its own purposes and the revolutionaries themselves, and only leaves a fresh tyranny in its wake.

But if revolutions often fail, they do not fail necessarily. Again, it has not been my purpose to discredit revolutions, but only to see what light the philosophy of freedom might cast upon those which end in contradicting their own purposes. The ideal of freedom may be evanescent and difficult to secure, but it is nonetheless vital and noble. It is not a final goal, or an end in itself, but for a people suffering under tyrannical oppression, it is the necessary precondition of all other goals. One cannot do with freedom alone; yet one can do nothing without it, for without freedom one cannot act, but only be acted upon. If there is a moral to my reflections, it is not that revolutions are all bad or self-defeating, or that the cause of freedom never justifies revolutionary action. Rather, it is to remind us that revolutions fail through the neglect of their positive task which is to create a social order in which men need no longer pursue freedom, but can exercise it in the pursuit of other goals. But that creative task of revolution is an extraordinarily difficult one and it cannot end with the revolution. For in pursuing their goals, men inevitably limit one another's freedom. To design a society which would involve a minimum of such mutual limitation is an overwhelming problem which can never be finally resolved. It is probably not even desirable to attempt it since there are surely other goals and other values which men ought to achieve, and for the sake of which we should be willing to freely limit our own freedom.

Footnotes
2. Ibid., p. 108.
3. Ibid., p. 177.
It has been a time-honored practice to impose one's own taste when attempting to restore or interpret the fabric of the past. Often this is because of the lack of reliable source material — be it architectural, graphic, or artistic. Today, at a time when we are increasingly interested in the architecture and decorative arts of the past, the source material is being rapidly destroyed by urban sprawl and border-to-border superhighways. The enormous task of preservation and restoration has enlisted the energies of professionals and amateurs alike. Such organizations as The National Trust for Historic Preservation, The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, the Antiquarian and Landmarks Society of Connecticut, and local historical groups all over the country provide the impetus and guidance. Successful preservation, however, depends upon a knowledge of what the buildings and interiors were like originally — a knowledge based on careful research of contemporary documents and buildings. All too often, the well-meaning restorer creates an attractive room, "as it might have appeared," with no particular source or documentation.

Some three years ago, realizing that little documentary material is readily available, Edgar deN. Mayhew, professor of art and director of the Lyman Allyn Museum, began investigating sources and gathering material for a book to be illustrated with contemporary paintings, drawings, and photographs. Assisted by a generous grant-in-aid from the American Philosophical Society, he has collected over 1,000 examples of American interiors. Although research is still in progress, the following illustrations and captions have been selected by Mr. Mayhew to show progress to date.

During the eighteenth century, he has found, the graphic arts in America reflect little interest in the details of an interior. An occasional chair beside a curtained window or a tea table before a fireplace may appear in a portrait or conversation piece, but for the most part one must rely on inventories and wills for descriptions of an entire room. Early in the nineteenth century individual and group (usually family) portraits began to appear in fairly detailed interiors. These are invaluable sources of information on paint colors, wallpaper, rugs, furnishings, draperies, and accessories. Genre painting of the 1840-1870 period is especially rich in such source material. Toward the end of the century the professional photographer appeared, and it became the fashion to have all the rooms in the house recorded. This sort of documentation tended to disappear after the turn of the century. Mr. Mayhew's survey ends in 1914 when the Edwardian world vanished in the conflict of World War I.
This rare example of an eighteenth-century genre scene shows a fine set of Queen Anne chairs around a large gateleg table set with many drinking accessories. Note the graceful decanters, the bottles, porcelain syllabub bowl, candlesticks, and tall-stemmed glasses.
The detailed interior of this family portrait exhibits an agreeable mixture of styles in furniture and accessories. The tea service, mantle garniture, fireplace equipment, family portraits, Adam looking glass, and brightly patterned rug reflect the family’s taste. The paneling has been reduced to a dado below a wallpaper border. Wallpaper begins to appear in America in the Boston area about 1790.
A Federal interior of 1816 telling us a good deal about the taste of the period. Floors were either fully carpeted or covered with a painted floor cloth. Wallpaper was widely used; here the paper has a yellow ochre background, popular at this time when softer colors dominated. The ubiquitous Windsor chair has made its appearance, and we note the slipcover on the sofa and the netting over the chandelier for the summer. Mrs. Cooper must have been especially proud of the plants in tubs before the windows and the smaller one at her feet. Either she or her servant, Joseph Stewart, surely had a very green thumb.
This drawing, showing a most elaborate treatment of bed hangings, appears to be a professional rendering. The bed is a variant of the Empire sleigh-type and reflects the impact of French taste. The easy chair, low benches beside the bed, and the small bedside table are highly individual in design. Note the appearance of pictures in considerable number on the wall; in another twenty years prints and paintings will hide the paper completely.

Drawing of a New York bedroom, 1830.
Cowdery #1495.
Courtesy, Cooper-Hewitt Museum of Design, Smithsonian Institute, New York City.
Here we have a studio photograph illustrating many details of a typical Victorian rococo interior in the 1845-1880 period. Furniture in the style of Louis XV was very popular and usually made of rosewood, walnut, or mahogany upholstered in brocade or velvet. Plush, fringe, and lace curtains were used extensively. Rococo scrolls are repeated in the curves of the marble fireplace and in the pair of Staffordshire vases on the mantle. Dark, rich tones prevailed in carpet, upholstery, and wallpaper — usually a rich pattern with frequent repeats. The chair in the foreground is of papier-mâché, painted black, with gold trim and mother-of-pearl inlay. Art glass, painted china, and bronze and marble statuary were widely collected and exhibited at this time on mantle, hearth, and what-not.

The fashion of literally filling a room with objects of every description continued to the end of the century. Here we see “colonial” furniture inspired by the Centennial of 1876; the sideboard and standing clock are antiques. An elaborate Chippendale mirror over the mantle is almost hidden by the extensive display of plates. Indeed, plates appear everywhere — over the door and mantle, and on racks above the sideboard. The carved marble mantle is also typical of those found in New York City brownstones at the end of the nineteenth century.
Elsie de Wolfe, an important tastemaker at the turn of the century, made interior decorating her career and used her own house as a showcase for ideas. This transformed dining room is a striking example of some of those ideas. Notable changes are the removal of most of the wall decoration, the introduction of mirrors, and the white trim. The table and sideboard have remained, but the introduction of Louis Seize chairs adds a light touch. Miss de Wolfe stamped her taste for Louis Seize on the fashionable world when she redid the dining room of the Colony Club in New York and created the "Ritz" look still prevalent today. Her book, The House in Good Taste, published in 1913, was of immense importance; it stressed white walls, light colors, French furniture, and the use of chintz. "Everything should be covered with chintz," she said.
The small table and chair in the foreground are in Mission style, typical of the taste at the turn of the century. Mission furniture was mass-produced and based on pieces from the Spanish Southwest. To relieve an otherwise bare look, oriental rugs, a burnt-wood Art Nouveau taboret, and a cozy corner were added. Ceramics, especially steins which we see here above the doorways, were still popular as decoration. Plain oatmeal paper usually covered the walls, and beams were often exposed. Rough logs give the room a distinct pioneer flavor, as do the antlers. Ivy was popular as a plant and as a design motif at this time — here it is used as a decoration for a party.
Although they are both of the same date, this drawing room contrasts strongly with the Alaskan interior. It reflects a wealthy sophisticated taste, aware of European tradition and possibly influenced by Elsie de Wolfe, for the style is in her beloved Louis Seize. The upholstery is needlepoint, and the carpet was probably woven to fit the room (the polar bear rug is an unneeded touch). French prints were extremely popular, with Boucher and Watteau much in demand for their decorative value. Both in source and inspiration, the trim, mouldings, and wallpaper are all late eighteenth century. This French look was found in many American and English houses during the Edwardian period. Probably the most outstanding examples in the United States were such houses as The Elms and The Breakers in Newport. This drawing room is a more restrained version of the style as it moved west.

The year 1914 marked the end of highly individual interiors, for after World War I, taste was dictated by magazines such as House and Garden, House Beautiful, and The Delineator, and mass-produced revival styles prevailed.
Where TIME WAITS 2,000,000 Years

Betty Flanders Thomson
Professor of botany

If a knowledgeable woodsman of today could board a magic time-machine to take him back for a walk in the temperate forests of early Tertiary times, fifty or sixty million years ago and long before the Ice Age, he would find himself in a world that seemed familiar enough. He would recognize nearly all the plants in the forest around him; and if he knew the southern Appalachians well, that is probably where he would think he was.

Yet there would be certain differences. For this was a forest on a tremendous scale, and it reached with only minor variations for hundreds, even thousands of miles in all directions — reached, in fact, all the way around the world over a wide belt of latitude. The zones of climate, each with its corresponding vegetation, lay much farther north than now, and even the northern parts of the present United States and all but the northernmost part of Europe were covered with subtropical forest. The temperate, “summeregreen” forest lay to the north, stretching across Alaska, Canada, Greenland, Scandinavia, and most of Russia and Siberia. Beyond that and as far as the land reached toward the pole the plants were those of cooler but still temperate climates. There was no land of perpetual ice and snow, and the Arctic had meaning only as the land of midnight sun and noonday stars. Only in the tropical zone was the climate like that of today, with the difference, however, that the belt of hot climate was wider. Rather surprisingly, the tropics were almost certainly very little if any hotter than now, and it was only a much more gradual decline of temperature from the equator to the poles that made the great difference from the world of today.

In those remote times the contours of the earth’s surface, too, had less of contrast. Most of the land was low and flat, and what variation there was consisted of quite moderate hills. With no mountainous barriers to interrupt the free flow of winds from the open ocean to regions far inland, the air was universally mild and moist, and rainfall plentiful everywhere. Nor were there any markedly wet and dry seasons. Even the difference between winter cold and summer heat was relatively small, just as in regions that have oceanic climates today. Such a genial environment would offer only moderate challenges in the lives of plants and animals, and a great variety of creatures lived together over a wide range of territory.

In those times the geography of the earth’s land masses also was different from the present. All around the northern hemisphere there were wide belts of more or less continuous land. The shallow floor of Bering Strait between Asia and Alaska stood above water, and there probably were land connections from North America via Greenland and Iceland to northern Europe. Since there was nothing to stop plants and animals from migrating freely over great distances, given time enough, the inhabitants of North America were very much the same as those of corresponding parts of Europe and Asia. To us who are accustomed to the great variety of both landscape and vegetation of the present time, the aspect of that ancient world would seem monotonous.

In the millions of years that have passed since then, much of the earth’s vegetation has been greatly changed. Yet through all this time, one area in North America remained as an undisturbed island where a remnant of the once world-encircling temperate forest continued to live on. This was the Appalachian Highland, an upland bounded on the west by the flooded Mississippi lowland, on the southeast by the fall line, where
the coastline lay until the fairly recent uplifting of the coastal plain, and on the north by the glacial border. Within this area the only changes of consequence for over 200 million years have been a rather moderate fluctuation of temperatures and the slow shifting of the land surface by periodic gentle uplift combined with constant erosion.

Ever since biologists began to turn their attention to such things, they have recognized the southern Appalachians as a region that supports an especially rich and abundant life. The ranges of many important forest trees overlap there, and it shelters both many individuals and many kinds of both plants and animals. A few kinds are found nowhere else, the so-called "endemics." For a temperate forest, it offers what must be ideal growing conditions, with plenty of year-round rain and a generally moist atmosphere, warm summers, and winters that are moderately cold but not very long or severe. The soil in its virgin condition is deep, dark and fertile, and the land is hilly enough to be well drained but not so steep as to be unstable. In every way it is a country of moderation so far as the life of the forest is concerned.

The lushest vegetation of the Appalachians is found in the Cumberland Mountains and in the forested "coves" of the Smokies — sheltered valleys that indent the sides of the mountains. A botanical study made not long ago has spelled out in detail the strong resemblance of the cove forest of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park to what we know of the temperate forest of fifty million years ago. When the list of plants now growing in the coves of the Smokies was compared with the list of plants known as fossils from the southeastern United States, it appeared that four out of five of those of the present forest also grew in the same region in Tertiary time. All the trees that now dominate the forest, as well as all the ferns, shrubs and woody vines of the present grew also in the ancient forest. Even among the small, spring-flowering plants of the forest floor, those that are commonest and most widely spread had almost identical close relatives in the ancient forest. Perhaps the most conspicuous difference was the former abundance of sequoias and ginkgos, plants whose natural range in the modern world is very sharply limited.

As long ago as the eighteenth century days of the great Linnaeus, when naturalists were combing the far places of the globe for new wonders of natural history, it was recognized that eastern North America and eastern Asia share many kinds of plants that are found nowhere else in the world. The first careful comparison between the floras of North America and, in this case Japan, was made by Harvard Professor Asa Gray in 1846. This was a decade before the appearance of Darwin's *Origin of Species* and the doctrine of special creation was still widely accepted; so it is interesting to note that Gray called upon the same long-ago changes that we use today to explain the fact that two such remarkably similar groups of plants should live in areas so widely and so completely separated from each other. In the years since then, many more such studies have been made, and it has become clear that only one other part of the world shares with our own southern Appalachians the great similarity to the ancient Tertiary forest. That is eastern Asia, and especially central China. This spot of the earth, too, has been spared by the changes that have eliminated or greatly modified the ancient forest everywhere else, and it, too, is a land of hills and valleys with plenty of year-round rainfall and a real but moderate winter.

The forests of central China broke into the news in 1944 when living specimens were found there of a tree that was well known as a fossil but thought to be long extinct. This is a tall, fast growing cone-bearer that sheds its needles in winter but is otherwise much like its relative, the redwood. The fossil plant had long ago been named...
Decorative and fast-growing, the Metasequoia is valued highly by landscape architects. This majestic specimen stands in the Caroline Black Garden.
Metasequoia, and for convenience of the non-scientific public it was now given the common name of “dawn redwood.”

Soon after this remarkable discovery a scientific expedition was sent into the remote Chinese hinterland to study the living fossil on its home ground. This is a high valley about 150 miles east of Chungking, and although as the crow flies it is only fifty miles from the populous Yangtze valley, so far is it removed from the beaten path that the expedition had to walk in from the nearest town on the Yangtze for a distance of 120 miles.

There they found a true hidden valley, shut in by low mountains literally on all sides, as the Shui-hsa River that drains it escapes from the valley by an underground passage in the limestone bedrock. This no doubt explains why, in such a densely populated part of the world, this valley was first settled only about two centuries ago, within the lifetime of the grandfathers of some of the old people whom members of the expedition talked to. The first settlers had found the entire valley filled with dense forest; but since that time most of the hillsides have been cut over for timber and charcoal, and the flat valley floor is given over to rice paddies. Only in some of the side ravines that descend from the mountainsides and open out onto the valley floor does the Metasequoia appear to be growing under truly natural, undisturbed conditions. Many of the larger trees must have been well grown when the valley was settled, as counts of the growth rings made on borings from some of the trunks show they are about three hundred years old. One of the largest trees has a small and old temple at its base. The local people have always planted the tree around their farmsteads and along roadsides and river-banks, and since they do not use the planted trees for any practical purpose, this seems to be an aesthetic matter.

Although Metasequoia grows vigorously when planted in a variety of places, both in China and elsewhere, it reproduces itself from seed only in the very special conditions of its native mountain ravines. There the seedbeds and natural nurseries are cool, dark, and damp places under a dense tangle of shrubs and vines. The seedlings are very tolerant of the deep shade, but they grow slowly at first, and it takes them a while to push through the thickly matted overhead growth. Once they break through to the brightness above, however, the young trees grow rapidly, and it does not take many years for them to reach a height of a hundred feet.

The virgin remnants of Metasequoia forest are as strikingly similar to the temperate forest of Tertiary times as the lush cove forests of the Smokies. One tract of a thousand square meters — roughly twenty by fifty yards — was studied intensively. On it were found twenty-seven different kinds of trees, with six more kinds growing nearby, and in the tangled underbrush grew fifty different species of shrubs and vines. Of all these, Metasequoia itself was most abundant, with large numbers of individuals of all ages and sizes. Next to it came Cunninghamia, a pine-like evergreen tree, and the broadleaved chestnut and sweetgum.

No climatic data were available for that secluded place to allow an accurate comparison with the climate of other forested regions; but the presence of rice fields shows that the growing season is long, warm and wet, and the expedition learned that although winter rainfall is rather light, there is much high cloudiness and winter weather is generally humid. The surrounding mountains are high enough to shut out the wind, and real cold waves are almost unknown. Here is a spot that has apparently been untouched by climatic or geographical changes for millions of years, and it is no wonder that a fragment of ancient forest lingers on here long after it has disappeared from other parts of the world.

Many of the plants that grow in eastern Asia and eastern North America are so similar that experts use the identical scientific names for them. A homely example of this is the familiar skunk cabbage, Symplocarpus foetidus. Other pairs show detectable although small differences that have no doubt developed in the many generations since the two regions became so widely separated from each other. In still other cases there are similar groups of related species in the two places. Though these are not identical, the relation is close; and in the modern world it is only in the far east and in the North American east that you will find, as familiar examples from a long list, tuliptrees, sweetgum, catalpa, witch hazel, snowberry, spicebush, partridgeberry, phlox and trillium.
The REGENERATION Gap

J. Barrie Shepherd
Assistant professor of religion
Connecticut College chaplain

Abstract of Harkness chapel designed for the church bulletin by Laura Whitfield Thompson '70, a Return to College student. Mrs. Thompson also illustrated the two following pages.
Last spring in the White House, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday party, Duke Ellington, that patriarch of truly American music, made the following remark: "The generation gap? I don't believe in the generation gap. I believe in regeneration gaps!" A pithy remark, and an immensely suggestive one. For in these few well chosen words the Duke cut through much of the nonsense that saturates the media today concerning the generation gap, and opened up the possibility of bridging it; of somehow filling in that great chasm which supposedly divides our homes, our nation and our world. So let us take another look at the generation gap, another look in the light of the Duke's provocative statement.

Right at the outset, we should realize that, as we examine this so-called gap a little more closely, we begin to see that the entire concept is at least a gross exaggeration, if not a complete fallacy. If there really is a generation gap, then how is it that so many of those who inspire the young revolutionaries of our time rest firmly on the other side of that gulf? Bill Coffin may look eternally young, but no stretch of the imagination could make Benjamin Spack look under thirty. I myself was at the October '67 March on the Pentagon, and believe me there were literally thousands of middle aged, middle class "respectable" people in that march — and that's not even counting Norman Mailer. And the same thing is true on the other side of the picture; despite an influential radical minority, the vast majority of young people today are still just as satisfied with the way things are as the vast majority of their parents.

And so I want to suggest to you that the gap which divides society today is not a generation gap but rather a regeneration gap. Now what precisely do I mean by this? Regeneration was originally and still is basically a religious concept. In the New Testament, Nicodemus, a religious leader, comes to Jesus secretly at night to question him. In response to his diplomatic opening, "Rabbi, we know you are a teacher come from God, ..." Jesus sets him back on his heels with this strange, seemingly irrelevant statement about being born again: "Truly, truly, I say to you, unless one is born anew he cannot see the Kingdom of God!"

Poor Nicodemus couldn't understand, "How can a man who is getting old, possibly be born again?" A natural question! And over the centuries since then, a continuous one to the Christian faith. What does it mean to be born again — to be regenerated?

Without necessarily rejecting any of the traditional interpretations the Church has given to this text, I would like to put forward another possible meaning for regeneration, for being born again. In order to do this, I propose that we first take a look at what it means to be born. For surely if we are to comprehend the analogy of rebirth we ought to begin with birth itself.

Although most of us do not remember it personally I am sure, modern medicine and psychoanalysis suggest to us that birth is not an altogether pleasant experience. The act of birth is one of being forced out, out from the warm, cozy security of the womb, into a cold, hard and lonely world. The protected, cushioned existence of the last months is gone forever; the link with the past, with mother, is cut irrevocably, suddenly we are on our own for the very first time. This is birth — being forced out from security into insecurity, from safety and comfort and ease into danger and hardship and the challenge to grow.

What then is rebirth? Is it not, in some sense at least, a repetition of this first experience? Could it not be that to be born again means to be expelled, to be thrust out of our cozy, comfortable niche in life and faced with a new, difficult, and tremendously insecure situation? I suggest that this is precisely what it means to be born again; precisely what it takes, as Jesus put it, to see and enter and participate in the Kingdom of God.

"Thus says the Lord," wrote the prophet Isaiah, "the Lord who makes a way in the sea, and a path in the mighty waters. ... Remember not the former things nor consider the things of old. Behold! I am doing a new thing: now it springs forth, do you not perceive it?" The children of Israel in their moments of rebirth were faced with this same situation and were given the same choice: either to stay in the womb of Egypt or Babylon, in the security of slavery (for at least life went on even if it was in slavery), or to venture out into the unknown wilderness with nothing to sustain them but faith in the Lord who "makes a way in the sea, a path in the mighty waters."

The Poet, e. e. cummings, put the same thing another way:

you .. and i . . . can never be born . . . enough we are human beings . . .
for whom birth . . .
is a supremely welcome mystery . . .
the mystery of growing . . .
which happens . . .
only . . .
and whenever . . .
we are faithful . . .
to ourselves.
So we return to the regeneration gap, seeing it now as the gap between those who venture into the wilderness, and those who choose to remain in Egypt; the gap for our contemporary society between those of any age who are eager for the New that is breaking in, and those whose ties are exclusively with the securities of the Old; the gap between those of any age who are completely wedded to the status quo, and those who are moving ahead to change that status quo. Michael Novak, the Roman Catholic theologian, writes:

One's human development then may be articulated as the progressive expansion of one's horizon ... by constantly stepping forward into the unknown: and by constantly taking risks, a man grows into and shapes both his own identity and his world. By contrast, to retreat from experience, understanding, judgment and decision is to refuse to grow, it is to constrict the circle of life and to diminish one's taste of reality.

Here we have it then, the regeneration gap. A society divided not by ages but by attitudes, not by generations but by loyalties — the regeneration gap.

This is all most interesting, you might say, and of course as a new slant on the social analysis of our times quite fascinating, but where does it leave me? How does this idea affect me and my children and the gulf which still yawns between us whether you call it a generation gap, a regeneration gap, or a degeneration gap?

Let's get back to regeneration for a moment. Regeneration is not just a political position neither New Left nor Old Right; it does not simply mean participation in all the liberal causes, or even in the anti-war movement. As I said before, regeneration is primarily a religious concept, that is to say a concept which affects us at the deepest level of our existence, the level of ultimate concern. It is at this level that we come face to face with the call to be reborn.

And is this not what we really are seeking for in the depths of our hearts? Do we not want this, cry out for this in those rare moments when we stop and listen to our innermost selves? Is it not this very yearning for rebirth, for regeneration, that is reflected in all of our petty yearnings for newness
— for a new car, a new job, a new home, a new spouse, a new love affair? And is this not much more profoundly reflected in the wistful yearning we feel increasingly each year at the newness, the freshness of Spring, of flowers or of little children, our own and then our children’s children? We want, we yearn to be born again, to be young, to be new, once more standing on the threshold of life instead of looking back up at it from far down a dark descending staircase. We yearn to be renewed. But it costs too much, it hurts too much! There is just too much to give up. We are, after all, reasonably comfortable here in Egypt, despite the flies and the blood, the plagues and the pollution, and even if it could be described as death, at least it’s a fairly slow and secure form of death. No, we can’t afford to be reborn.

So we tinker with the present. We buy some new thing and for a few days or even weeks forget about regeneration. And like so many cabbages, the longer we go on the tighter we grow, wrapped around ourselves.

One power, and one power alone, can bridge this gap of yearning. Look again at birth. What is it that enables the newborn child to survive in this hostile environment? The love of mother and of father, clothing, feeding, sustaining, above all caring for this child. So it is with rebirth, only in the power of love can it be undergone and survived. Not the soft, mushy L.U.V. love, but the strong, firm power of love in which a mother will die for her child. This is the power which the prophets of Israel saw working through all the events of history; the same power of love which nailed Jesus of Nazareth up on a piece of wood to die slowly and agonizingly for the sake of others. This is the cosmic power of love we see expressed in the very first verse of St. John’s gospel as translated for today by Ernst Fuchs: “In the beginning was the Yes, and the Yes was Love, and Love was the Yes!”

“Truly, truly I say to you, unless a man be born anew he cannot enter the Kingdom of God.” The Kingdom is still there — waiting. The wilderness still stretches on every side around our little Egypt womb-tomb. God's new thing is still breaking in. Now it springs forth — do you not perceive it? In black power and white self-understanding; in the movements of our times to feed the hungry, heal the sick, set free the prisoners, give dignity and hope to the aged, and peace, blessed peace, to the yet unborn.

Brothers and sisters, over and under thirty, the decision is yours and mine. See, I have set before you life and death, good and evil. Therefore choose life, a life of openness, of listening, of planning and creating, renewing and transforming this world; a life of refusing to be satisfied with any status quo, no matter how comfortable, that still leaves brothers and sisters hungry or hopeless — a life of participation, of sharing in the Kingdom of God through the power of love.

This may well mean participation in the revolution of our times. I hope it does, for the revolution needs you. Its aims are surely your aims, peace, justice, brotherhood, a better world. Its methods at times may not be yours, or mine, but the revolution needs you. It needs your support and your criticism. But criticism offered not in condemnation from without, but in openness from within, in the willingness to listen, to think, even to be persuaded at times — above all in the willingness to be reborn, to relinquish security and comfort — for hope and challenge, the promise of the future.

“The great mass of men,” wrote Ralph Waldo Emerson, “cautiously lower themselves into obscure [and to add a word, “comfortable”] graves, but here and there an uncautious few forget themselves into immortality.”

Let us be among that uncautious few.

Mr. Shepherd's article is based upon a sermon he delivered during Fathers' Weekend '69.
The announcement on co-education came so late that the men now on campus have been called self-recruited. 38 are enrolled as degree candidates, most of them living on the first floor of Larrabee with George and Myrna Goldberg Cherkes '68 as house fellows. However, men enjoy a high degree of visibility with 4 in the Return to College group, 19 graduate students, and 38 special students, in addition to 27 Wesleyan men taking special courses. A visiting male senior had the courage to walk with the Class of 1970 at Opening Assembly, touch football has become the favorite fall pastime, and men are finding their way onto committees and into offices. They are responding well to academic demands and playing a constructive role as pioneers in a developing co-educational college. The Class of 1973, despite the heroic efforts of Admissions and concerned students, has only 12 black students, bringing the total in one foreign language; 53%, 4 years of one foreign language; 53%, 4 years of math; 40%, 4 years of social science; and 16%, 4 years of science. One fourth hold scholarships and/or low interest loans ranging from $550 to $3700.

The Return to College program shows steady growth with 84 degree candidates, 4 of whom are men and 11 of whom expect to graduate in June as our first large group. The Graduate School this year has 43 candidates, 33 for the M.A. degree and 10 for the M.A.T., in the fields of Art, Botany, Chemistry, Classics, Economics, English, History, Mathematics, Psychology, and Zoology. Of special interest is the fact that six alumnae are enrolled: Virginia Clark Biningter '40, Nancy Martin Casey '65, Jill Pendergrass McKinley '63, Charlotte Wolf Johnson '67, Carolyn Downes '68, and Dolores Radcliffe '69. Although the foreign student scholarships had to be suspended this year, there are 18 foreign students regularly enrolled from 16 countries as well as the counselors in the French, German, and Spanish corridors. The 36 transfer students include 10 men.

For the Class of 1974 the Admissions Office is recruiting vigorously with a heavy traveling schedule for Mrs. Hersey, Mrs. Bredeson, and Mr. Evers, and many conferences with Admissions Aides and Alumnae Clubs in different parts of the country. Randie Freelon '68, part-time Admissions Counselor, will visit Innercity Schools and work with Talent Search organizations. Admissions has also adopted a new policy of faculty participation in interviewing and recruiting candidates, Mr. Havens, Mr. De Santo, Mr. MacKinnon, Mr. Brodkin, and Mrs. Woody are holding interviews, and programs of faculty speakers will go out to schools throughout the year. Faculty have responded favorably to this new role, and applicants are pleased to meet our impressive and friendly faculty.

Faculty Are Mobile, Too

Like students, faculty derive new ideas and enthusiasm from visits to other institutions and abroad. This year 12 are returning from various projects, and 13 are on leave to browse in other academic pastures.

Miss Torrey spoke recently to an interested audience from campus, other colleges, and town on "Grammar Like It Is," reporting on her research in Harlem last year, which showed certain grammatical principles underlying inner-city "dialects."

Miss Mulvey was called to Dundalk, Ireland October 3-6 for a conference of scholars engaged in writing the definitive history of Ireland. She was one of three American representatives and reports that historians from northern and southern Ireland had no religious disputes.

Most recent faculty publications include Miss Evans' book, Physiognomies in the Ancient World, published in the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society and Mr. Song's anthology, Physi, in the Wadsworth series as companion to his earlier Poems.

Many faculty families who found themselves displaced by the expanding Coast Guard Academy are now at home in a new apartment complex adjacent to Emily Abbey on River Ridge Road.

And The Action Rolls On!

Alumnae can well imagine the abandon with which students greeted the announcement that Comps. have been discontinued. The Class of 1970 is boasting that it is very special as the last class to graduate without men and the first to graduate without undergoing the ordeal by fire.

The Moratorium proved a thoughtful and stirring occasion, beginning with a memorial service and candlelight vigil Tuesday evening with clergymen of different faiths participating. On Wednesday faculty members gave seminars on the History of Asian-American Relations, Social Implications of War, Economics of War, Implications of the Nuremburg Trial, Nixon's Political Dilemma, and Children and Aggression. At the noon rally on the Green Mr. Griswold, Mr. Shain, Kuty See, and the Rev. Shepherd spoke. There followed a silent walk downtown, where some 600 students and townspeople heard the names of the Vietnam war dead read.

As voted by the Faculty last spring, departmental advisory committees of junior and senior majors have now been selected and are holding their first
meetings with their departments to discuss offerings and plans.

- The Indians have it on campus this year, with ConnCensus transformed to Satyagraha (Truth Force) and Religious Fellowship renamed Shanti (Peace). In an effort to develop a community service, Vespers has been replaced by a morning service with students and faculty families participating and a mixed Harkness Chapel Choir performing works of special interest.

And Happenings Make Life More Colorful!

- Connecticut College students helped launch Senator McCarthy on his presidential campaign in New Hampshire, and in return he came to campus to give his account of the state of the Union in the Sykes lecture. About 1600 crowded the auditorium and stage to hear him pronounce wittily on principles, policies, and programs as he sees them. Where the principle is good, too often the program isn’t practicable; where the principle is dubious, the program may be all too effective, etc.

- Sandy Holland has generously given the manuscripts of her four novels (she graduated in ’65) to the Palmer Library, where they have been exhibited and aroused much interest.

- The Museum sponsored an exhibition of early silver made in New London. The simple but beautifully designed pieces were assembled by Jennifer Faulds Goldsborough BA ’65 MA ’69, who did her thesis on this subject.

- On September 12 ground was broken for the new Thames Science Center on Gallows Lane across from the Arboretum, where its more spacious quarters will enable it to conduct more ambitious programs for the community.

- A series of Rock Music concerts was held during the summer on the Lyman Allyn Museum green with local groups participating and an audience of hundreds of young and old. Under the sponsorship of the Office of Community Affairs it has held the first of a series of indoor concerts in the Auditorium.

- As this issue goes to press, the faculty at its November meeting has approved experimenting with self-scheduled examinations in January. Under lively discussion are the following issues: a drastic revision of the calendar for 1970-71 and substantial participation by students on all faculty committees.
Club Calendar 1969-1970

This program is limited to information available up to press time.

Sept.
4-12 Parties for freshmen ( teas, luncheons, coffee hours, picnics, swim parties) given by Conn. College Clubs of Boston, Cleveland, Delaware, Hartford, Nassau-Suffolk, New Hampshire, New York City, Philadelphia, Rhode Island, Southern Maine, Westchester.

Oct.
6 Cleveland After a Connecticut College Club breakfast, William Meredith, professor of English, opened the lecture series of Women's Association of Cleveland College, speaking on Two Poets in 1969.
7 Hartford Dinner Meeting. Speaker: J. Barrie Shepherd, chaplain and director of Upward Bound program — The Summer Humanities Program, 1969.
8 Bergen County Box Luncheon. Speaker: Jean Ross Howard '38, president, The Whirly Girls (International Women Helicopter Pilots).
14 Meriden-Wallingford Pot Luck Supper. Speaker: Alice Galante Greco '34, high school guidance counselor — The College Guidance Program in High School.
16 Fairfield County Visit to Hammond Museum, Salem, N.Y. (art gallery and oriental gardens). Luncheon and meeting at Stonehenge Restaurant.
21 Westchester Luncheon Meeting. Speaker: Alice E. Johnson, associate dean of the college — Connecticut College at a Time of Change.
22 Nassau-Suffolk "Back to College Day" with alumnae of Goucher, Skidmore and Wells. Faculty speaker from each college. For Connecticut, Philip H. Jordan, Jr., on The Changing College Campus: Prologue to the '70's.
27 New London "Dialogue '69." Evening Meeting in Oliva lecture hall at Cummings Arts Center. Speaker: Margaret Kahler, director of the new college Office of Community Affairs.
28 Hartford Meet the Artists, tour of seven artists' studios (painting, sculpture, crafts). For Scholarship Fund. Open to the public.
31 Southern Maine Meeting of high school guidance directors with Timothy Evers, associate director of admissions, hosted by club executive committee.

Nov.
7 New York City Evening Meeting. Speaker: Jewel P. Cobb, dean of the college — The Question of Relevance.
8 Philadelphia Prospective student party with Timothy Evers, associate director of admissions.
11 Boston Meeting for prospective students. Speakers: Eugene TeHennepe, assistant professor of philosophy — Relevance and Liberal Arts Education, and three students describing various aspects of campus life.
11 Cleveland Football Dinner at Stadium Club (fund-raising). Speaker: A member of the Cleveland Browns.
12 New Haven Covered Dish Supper. Speaker: Philip A. Goldberg, associate professor of psychology — Misogyny and the American College Girl.
12 Twin Cities Annual "Shopwalk" in Wayzata with 19 shops participating. Club receives 10% of total sales for the day. Country club luncheon for members and friends.
12 Worcester Dessert and coffee for prospective students. Speaker: Mrs. Robert Bredeson, assistant director of admissions.
14 Westchester Council of Women's College Clubs Bazaar.
16 Nassau-Suffolk QUEST party at Creek Club, Oyster Bay. Speaker: President Charles E. Shain.
* Essex County Covered dish supper meeting.
Dec.

20  New York City  Matinee theatre benefit, Nutcracker Suite Ballet.
30  New York City  Theatre benefit, Last of the Red Hot Lovers by Neil Simon.

22-30 Holiday parties for prospective and present students given by Connecticut College Clubs of Bergen County, Cincinnati, Columbus, Delaware, Houston, Louisville, Los Angeles, and Southern Maine.

* Hawaii  Holiday meeting. Speaker: Randall Freelon '69, assistant in admissions office.
* Nassau-Suffolk  Children's theatre benefit at Westbury Music Fair.

Jan.

15  Hartford  After dinner meeting (coffee and cordials) for members and husbands. Speaker: President Charles E. Shain.
20  Denver  "College for a Day" with seven other eastern colleges. Charles J. Chu, associate professor of Chinese, one of four speakers — The Present Political Situation in China.
*  New York City  Art lecture, joint meeting with Wheaton College Club.

Feb.

*  Fairfield County  Luncheon meeting. Faculty-student panel discussion: Connecticut College — Present and Future.
*  Peninsula, Cal.  QUEST party. Speaker: John H. Detmold.

Mar.

4  Bergen County  Cocktail party for members and husbands.

11  Central New Jersey and Essex County  Combined annual meeting. Speaker: Dean Jewel P. Cobb.
*  Meriden-Wallingford  Dessert and coffee, and college speaker.

Apr.

5  Philadelphia  Open house and art sale.
15  New Haven  Covered dish supper. Speaker: Dean Jewel P. Cobb.
15  New London  Card party and fashion show for scholarship fund.
29  Philadelphia  Casserole supper and annual meeting.

May

5  Nassau-Suffolk  Evening meeting. Speaker: Dean Jewel P. Cobb.
7  Bergen County  Dinner meeting. Speaker: Philip H. Jordan, Jr., dean of the faculty.
*  Southern Maine  Annual meeting.

June

*  Meriden-Wallingford  Picnic pool party with husbands.
* Other spring programs:
  Westchester  Annual antiques fair for scholarship fund.
  New Hampshire  Tour of Currier Art Gallery, Manchester, and annual meeting.

*Date not definite at press time.
George Haines IV, Charles J. MacCurdy professor of American history, came to Connecticut College in 1943, and from 1955 until his death on July 24, 1964, he served as co-chairman of the history department. Known as a pioneer, he is credited with initiating the first course at Connecticut in cultural history, an early instance of interdepartmental study. Faculty and students alike admired Professor Haines, for he was a warm, kind person whose exceptional integrity contributed much to the standards and intellectual growth of the college.

The ultimate test of a nation's power is her ability to successfully wage war. What happens when a great power forgets this brutal fact and neglects to develop her potential for power? George Haines IV believed that an answer to this question could be found by studying the history of Great Britain from 1815 through the two world wars. Although Great Britain was acknowledged by all as the greatest power of the nineteenth century, her power alone was insufficient to defeat the German challenge of 1914. Why was Great Britain, a nation with so much creative energy, so much economic power, and so rich a political tradition, incapable of triumphing over the German nation which was barely a half century old? Mr. Haines spent the last years of his life studying this historical question. Some of his conclusions are presented in Essays on German Influence upon English Education and Science, 1850-1919.

This new publication provides a continuation of the discussion begun in one of Mr. Haines' previous works, German Influence upon English Education and Science, 1800-1866 (Connecticut College Monograph, No. 6, New London, Connecticut, 1957). In the earlier volume, he first presented his thesis that Germany's power was as much a product of her system of universal education and her institutions for scientific research, as the organization of the famous Prussian army. He explained how the Germans' recognition that power could be generated through universal education and application of scientific theory to industry prepared her for modern statehood. The book, however, is not a discussion of the development of Germany, but a description of the kinds of admiration individual Englishmen had for German institutions in the first half of the
nineteenth century when the English people in general believed Germany to be backward politically and economically. Only after 1870, according to Mr. Haines, did most Englishmen see Germany as a rival power. It was the German defeat of France that apparently triggered the change of attitude.

Essays on German Influence upon English Education and Science, 1850-1919 provides some insights into how the Englishmen who admired German institutions, or felt threatened by Germany's growing power, pressed for institutional changes to reinforce England's status as the greatest power. The book focuses on the English educational and scientific institutions which Mr. Haines believed to be Great Britain's most critical weakness. In describing the efforts to form as well as reform these institutions, Mr. Haines referred to the distinctions between the British and German cultures. He attempted to show why, as well as how, institutional change was resisted by the English until the eve of World War I. Britain's decline, according to Mr. Haines, could be traced to her failure to reconcile the liberal empirical tradition of no government intervention with her need as a great power for national efficiency.* "To judge an economy by its potential in war would have seemed irrational to orthodox liberal economists," (p. 168), but Mr. Haines explained that this orthodoxy proved unrealistic in light of Germany's emergence as an economic and military threat. He obviously agrees with those Englishmen who chastised their government for failing to develop their human resources and to harness their scientific knowledge through the development of educational institutions and scientific laboratories.

Mr. Haines saw in the decline of Great Britain a grave warning for all countries of liberal persuasion, and for the United States in particular. The Introduction of his earlier book might well have been reproduced in this one:

In the present century, the Soviet Union and the new national states of the East have adopted Western technologies, much as Germany adopted them... in the early nineteenth century. Like England's a century ago, our population is rapidly increasing, and our formal educational institutions, vastly more adequate as they are, may, however, become rapidly inadequate. If many of our young people find little encouragement, not to say compulsion, to submit to long years of disciplined study, they may become pensioners, living on inherited capital, and our own personnel efficiency may rapidly decline. To permit this to occur will be as perilous for us as something similar was for England. For us, that is the moral of this brief study, (p. xii).

The six essays which make up this small book are part of a lengthy manuscript, The German Influence and the Decline of England which Mr. Haines had completed just prior to his death in 1964. The Table of Contents of the manuscript is included as an appendix to the Essays. It suggests the structure and scope of the longer work which is on deposit in the Palmer Library, Connecticut College, and is available in microfilm. For those interested in a fuller discussion of the cultural-political rivalry between England and Germany, it is well worth reading.

Even the full manuscript, however, does not give us a complete statement of Mr. Haines’ thinking about cultural history during this period. Those of us who knew him as a teacher and friend still miss him.

*National efficiency, as used by Mr. Haines, means developing all the human as well as natural resources of the nation to their fullest potential and having a system for harnessing them for the state in time of war.
Campus Day 1969

TO BE A STUDENT
Connecticut College
On October eighteenth, 104 prospective students from Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Washington, D.C., came to investigate the college. In the morning, they attended a psychology lecture given by Professor Otello L. Desiderato in Oliva Hall at the Cummings Art Center. After the class, four groups formed for question and answer sessions headed by Mrs. Hersey, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Bredeson, and Mr. Evers of the admissions office. At lunch at Buck Lodge, the guests were joined by student guides (including men) who later took them on a campus tour. While students participated in these activities, their sponsors toured Cummings Art Center, and later assembled for lunch where they heard Deans Cobb, Johnson, King, and Watson speak on The College Through the Eyes of Four Deans.
17"x30" Connecticut College Hand-printed, Linen Wall Hanging
Price (postpaid): $3.50 each, $40.00 for 1 doz. to same address.
Colors: Blue, on ivory or yellow. Brown, on gold or oatmeal.
Make check or money order payable to Conn. College Club of Worcester.
Send order to: Mrs. J. Lincoln Spaulding, 7 Westhill Terrace, Worcester, Mass. 01609

Connecticut College Chairs
Black lacquer with gold seal
Prices: Armchair $42.00 (with natural cherry arms, $43.00)
Side chair 26.00
Boston Rocker 33.50
Shipped: express collect from Gardner, Mass.
Make check or money order payable to Conn. Club of Delaware.
Send order to: Mrs. Orrin G. Youngquist, 1805 Bryce Drive, Foulkside, Wilmington, Delaware 19803

To Benefit the Scholarship Fund
For sale: 12 1/4" x 19" full color print of New London Light from the Northeast painted by William T. Gooding in 1862, from the Lyman Allyn Museum collection.
Price: $2.00 (including handling and postage)
Checks payable to: Connecticut College Alumnae Association, New London, Connecticut 06320

A Limited Edition of an Original, Signed Woodcut by Carol Stoddard
Sponsored by the Connecticut College Club of Princeton
Price: $10.00 (postage included)
Checks payable to: Mrs. Carl Good, 51 Southern Way, Princeton, N.J. 08540

The Dr. J. C. Taylor Indian River Ridge Groves
Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Perry (Lorena Taylor '26)
Box 86, Wabasso, Florida 32970
Prices of cartons include shipping: (prices subject to change without notice)
Oranges $11.00 bushel $7.25 half bushel
Grapefruit 9.50 6.75
Mixed 10.50 7.10
Tangerines 11.00 7.25
Specialty Pack 13.25 8.50
(with preserves, pecans, tropical candies)
Varieties:
Dec.-Feb. or March: Pineapple oranges, Dancy tangerines
Late Jan.-April or later: Temple oranges
Mid March-June: Valencia oranges
All season: Marsh seedless grapefruit
Kumquats used for decoration, and available in quantity Jan.-March
Add $1.50 on shipments to far west. Rates to Canada upon request.
Discounts: 5 or more orders by one person during season – 50¢ on ea. bu.; 30¢ on ea. half bu.; for 30 or more orders, a free shipment.
Gift orders a specialty Gift certificates available
10% of fruit price on all Alumnae orders donated to AAGP
IN MEMORIAM

DOROTHY GRAY MANION 19
LOUISE MULLEMY CHANDLER 19
EDITH POLLARD HARDWOOD 19
ELEANOR TRACY ADAM 25
ERNST LUDWIG KATZ 25
RUTH HUNSICKER LIKINS 40

proved that we were the "singing class" and welcomed and served the '28's new honorary member, Raymond Baldwin, former trustee of the college and husband of "our Teed". Fanchon Hartman Tite and Melvin left for Hawaii, Tokyo, Thailand and Cambodia. Have YOU sent any memorabilia to Fanchon for her scrap book and display next June? C.U. at C.G. in '74.

1921 Correspondent: Mrs. Alfred J. Chalmers (Anna M. Brazos) Box 313, Rte 4
Hendersonville, N.C. 28799

1922 Co-correspondents: Mrs. David H. Yale (Amy Peck) 579 Yale Ave., Meriden, Conn. 06450
Mrs. Alfred J. Chalmers (Anna M. Brazos) Box 313, Rte 4
181 Irving Ave., Providence, R.I. 02905

Elizabeth Morrell Blake is in San Francisco visiting her daughter Sally. In May Marjorie Smith's daughter Nancy drove to her old school in England. Marjorie cruised to the Mediterranean, Cherbourg, Mont St. Michel and Ireland in June. Lucy McElhinny took her first art course at the Briscoe Woman's University. Their daughter, with four grandchildren, resides in Cleveland. Their son has a sabbatical in Sept. and will study ecology for a doctorate. John see Justine McDowalls. Lillian is in New London, Loretta Higgins is club oriented and happy in retirement. Mildred times. Ida McAuliffe papers in Fla. are in almost every room of her brother and sister-in-law. Millie and Kay will stage manage our 50th, and after 1919's success, feel that we must work hard to make ours equally successful. Alice Horrax Schell and Fred visited Morocco, Portugal and Spain before flying to Paris and home. I displayed jewelry at the spring show of the Soc. of Ca. Craftsmen. La Peatra Perley Reiche flew to Atlanta for a 4 day Girls Club of Am. conf. She entertains at home in Bristol, and visits sons Frank and family in Princeton. She and Jessie Menzies Luce have granddaughters, Nancy Reiche and Virginia Bulgaria. I attended the Oral History Conference. Dorothy Quintard Miss, of Palo Alto, is a neighbor of Helen Bishop Thompson, and a fellow faculty member (1918-1919). She was 94 in January but drove and lived alone until last year. She died on Feb. 24. Dot moved to Channing House in 1964 and is enjoying easy living. She may not, because of health, return for our 50th. Her son and his family live in Campbell, Calif. Dora Schwartz Knapp returned from a cruise around S. Africa. Highlight of her trip was seeing wild life in Kruger Nat'l Park. Ruth Barber McLaughlin made a research visit to Newport, R.I. where restoration of early houses has taken a new lease on life. Ruth is a descendant of Newport founders. A DAR and Womens Club member, she lives alone in Montrossville, N.J., and looks forward to our 50th. Members of '20 present at '29's 50th were Mary Morgan Goodman, Mildred Howard, Kathryn Hubert Hall, LaPeatra Perley Reiche, Margaret Daviess Cooper, Alice Horrax Schell, Olive Doherty, Marjorie Viets Windsor, Dora Schwartz Knapp, Margaret Murray, Margaret Cumming, Dorothy Canfield, Helen Collins Miner, Mildred Fagan McAleney, Catherine Finnegan, Nan Weldon Fanchon, Dorothy Willson, Jessie Menzies Luce, Isabelle Runmy Poteat and husbands Fred Schell, John Poteat, Philip Luce, Melvin Tite, Edgar Mattie, and others. We enjoyed it all especially Julianne Warner Comstock's verse. On Sunday we attended a luncheon on Mason's Island at the home of Doug and Eunice Gates Collier. There we were joined by Edith Lindholm Baldwin and Ray. We
Corrections in August issue:

1—CB Rice tells us that in spite of library identification numbers on page 10, the item labeled "Branford 1926," is incorrect. The top one with Dot Johnson Imes is in "1929-30." Don't be fooled by its label, "Branford 1923." It should be reclassified as "Branford 1929-30" with Edie Schneider MacGlashan, Cathie Steele Batchelder, Peggy West New Bauer, and maybe, Yvonne Caros Wogan or Gwen MacFareen.

Pittsburgh where Roger teaches at Carnegie-Mellon. When Dorothy Davenport Vorhees visited Peg on her way to Alumnae Council, they talked with Elizabeth Johnson Clark, who was leaving the next week with her husband for an around-the-world trip.

Evelyn Davis Tatem's husband, Harold died on August 14. We extend to Evelyn our sympathy for her and her family.

1929 Correspondent: Mrs. Thomas L. Stevens (Adeline McMiller) 287 Overwood Road, Akron, Ohio 44313

1930 Correspondent: Mrs. Paul T. Carroll (Ruth Cooper) 609 N. Y. Ave., Arlington, Va. 22205

'70, OUR REUNION — make it the best!

Elizabeth Avery Hatt writes that her husband retired after 31 years in the ministry. They now live in Elizabethtown, N. Y. and are renovating an old house. Their son, Norman, married this year, and continues his studies at Union Theological Seminary. Son William, after graduate study at Univ. of Colorado, moved this fall with his wife to N. H. to teach English at Dartmouth.

Bessie Druffel Angell enjoys her work at Adelphi Univ. and finds it "rewarding to have a small role in preparing teachers for their part in today's world." She and David have returned from an annual European trip, this time to Amsterdam, Yugoslavia, and Italy. "Our younger ones are busy camping all over the British Isles and our older ones are enjoying their own home (a really old house) in South Salem." 23's baby class, Alida van Bronkhorst Knox '52 presented her mother, Kate Sanford van Bronkhorst, with her 1st grandchild, Trevor McTaggart, on Mar. 3. Alida's husband John is associate professor of philosophy at Drew. Bruce and family are in Detroit, and Margaretta Briggs Noble writes that Herb returns in September and they then go to Williamsburg for the last of his technical meetings which enabled them to travel around the South. The New England papers are very interested in the local historical society, and "I'm active in the Regional YWCA, do publishing, and am going down there next week in place of Marion Pierpont Brown." Peg and Herb want to visit in Denver in April, then on to Pala Varden, Cal., and then to Sacramento for 10 days with daughter Debbie (GC '81) and family in Connecticut College Alumnae News. Winter 1969

27 Hill St., Shrewsbury, Mass. 01545

Ruth Caswell Clapp will miss hearing from her and her husband. Helen Welch bought a house with an unsurpassed ocean view at Machesnort, Miss. Hirt is in hospital for a week, and is looking forward to several trips to New London as com. of the Personnel Comm. of the AA. Hazel Wirt, through friend, has been waiting a daughter-in-law and a three-year-old grandson in one day when son Roger married Mrs. Susan S. Clark of the Carole Millet whose mother died at age 97.

1931 Correspondent:
Mrs. Ross D. Spangler (Mary Louise Halley) 780 South Main St., West Chester, Pa. 19303

Mrs. Ernest A. N. Seyfried (Dorothy J. Heflin) 57 South Main St., Nazareth, Pa. 18064

1932 Correspondent:
Mrs. Alfred K. Brown (Priscilla Moore) 27 Hill St., Shrewsbury, Mass. 01545
about my work is not the work itself but the fact that I am on the fringe of the whole college scene. Stanford is going through changes as are most other colleges, and it is anything but dull even if one is only watching how these changes are brought about. Coed housing, sit-ins, protest meetings, counter marathons, major curriculum changes, student government—trustees in open debate and coming out ahead, Black Student Unions very much in evidence—it's all a far cry from anything I remember from my college days. I find it exciting, anger provoking at times, hard to understand at other times, and sometimes getting my full support. At least it keeps me feeling young and part of what is "all about." Peggy's husband, Charles, also works on campus. Both daughters work and live in the vicinity. Isabel Lee Bartlett Hogue in Clearwater Beach, Fla., runs her waterfront apartments on a yearly basis. Sid has her own legal office, specializing in listing, selling and exchanging income and investment properties, as well as homes. Her daughter lives in the apt. bldg. with family. Her son and family live in Miami. Elynore Schneider Welsh, supervising counselor in a Youth Opportunity Center was recently made manager of the office (she is on loan to the Nat'L Alliance of Businessmen as manager of recruiting and government services). She has done graduate work at Montclair St. Col., Teachers Col., Columbia, and Duke. Dartmouth is a fact that she was keynote speaker for a forum sponsored by the Young Women's Christian Ass'n for women returning to labor force. She is a member of the Montclair Dramatic Club, the Cosmopolitan Club and several professional organizations.

Paris waits Inez. Her husband lives in Deland, Fla. Their two daughters are both married; Daddy's husband, a West Pointer, is a mines at Ft. L. Pennewell. They have two sons. Gloria's husband has his own business in Winter Haven. Polly and Carman, golf enthusiasts, play in weekly local tournaments, and as Florida State Seniors, go off to about 10 tournaments a year. Carman is a member of the Rotary which often calls them away to conventions. Both enjoy swimming and fishing, and are live in church affairs. Carman is moderator and Polly as deaconess. Polly exchanges visits with Ruth Smith Hearfield and husband David, who live in Norfolk, Va. Polly has retired but Smitty operates a travel agency from her home. She also palates very successfully. I, your correspondent, am saddened by the loss of my mother, who died Oct. 9 just a week before her 92nd birthday. She had lived with us for 12 years, and the family are pleased by the arrival of our 9th grandchild, Christopher Whitemore Brown, on Oct. 6, delivered at the local hospital. He was named for Duncan, a captain in the Army, hopes to return to civilian life and his engineering job in

**FLIGHT TO EUROPE**

The Connecticut College Student Travel Bureau is now making plans for the 1969 Group Flight to Europe, leaving from New York for London during the second week of June, and returning from London to New York the first week in September. Definite dates will be available in early January.

The group will travel by Pan American jet. Round trip fare is a low $245. All members of the faculty, the administration, the alumnae, and their families are eligible to take advantage of this low fare. A $25 deposit is required to reserve a place with the group. If you are interested, contact the Connecticut College Student Travel Bureau, Box 1181, Connecticut College, New London, Connecticut 06320.

**1935**

**Co-correspondents:**

**Mrs. Thomas S. McKeown**

(Ruth A. Fordyce)

2141 Ridge Ave., Apt. 3-A

Evaston, Ill. 60201

**Mme Eugène S. Backus**

(Catherine A. Cartwright)

27 West Germany St., Apt. 7A

Old Greenwich, Conn. 06870

**1936**

**Co-correspondents:**

**Mrs. Elmer Pierson (Elizabeth Davis)**

9 Riverview St., Essex, Conn. 06356

**Mrs. Aly Grishow Homan**

Ferry Road, Old Lyme, Conn. 06371

A '38 CC luncheon was held May 6 in NYC with 11 girls present: Gladys Bolon Berlew, Patricia Burton Burton, Barbara Cairns Cutchens, Joyce Cotter Kern, Alletta Deming, Helen Egan, Grace C. Crane, Helen V. Cutcheon, Joyce Doss, Gertrude Smith Engle, Marjorie Maas Haber. Dutch Boden West and Dorothy Boden West are with 11 girls present: Gladys Bolon Berlew, Patricia Burton Burton, Barbara Cairns Cutchens, Joyce Cotter Kern, Alletta Deming, Helen Egan, Grace C. Crane, Helen V. Cutcheon, Joyce Doss, Gertrude Smith Engle, Marjorie Maas Haber. Dutch Boden West and Dorothy Boden West are

**1938**

**Co-correspondents:**

**Mrs. William B. Dolan (M. C. Jerks)**

755 Great Plain Ave.

Needham, Mass. 02192

Replacing Helen Maxwell Schuster as class agent was Carol computer programmer trainee at a local bank. Betty Andrews Wolfe is battling arthritis. Her daughter Susan married a doctor, and son Tom is a computer programmer trainee at a local bank. Gris' daughter Wendy was married in July at their ranch. Gertrude Wayne Dennis entertained Elizabeth West and family. Sis has her own legal office, specializing in listing, selling and exchanging income and investment properties, as well as homes. Her daughter lives in the apt. bldg. with family. Her son and family live in Miami. Elynore Schneider Welsh, supervising counselor in a Youth Opportunity Center was recently made manager of the office (she is on loan to the Nat'L Alliance of Businessmen as manager of recruiting and government services). She has done graduate work at Montclair S. Col., Teachers Col., Columbia, and Duke. Dartmouth is a fact that she was keynote speaker for a forum sponsored by the Young Women's Christian Ass'n for women returning to labor force. She is a member of the Montclair Dramatic Club, the Cosmopolitan Club and several professional organizations.

Paris waits Inez. Her husband lives in Deland, Fla. Their two daughters are both married; Daddy's husband, a West Pointer, is a mines at Ft. L. Pennewell. They have two sons. Gloria's husband has his own business in Winter Haven. Polly and Carman, golf enthusiasts, play in weekly local tournaments, and as Florida State Seniors, go off to about 10 tournaments a year. Carman is a member of the Rotary which often calls them away to conventions. Both enjoy swimming and fishing, and are live in church affairs. Carman is moderator and Polly as deaconess. Polly exchanges visits with Ruth Smith Hearfield and husband David, who live in Norfolk, Va. Polly has retired but Smitty operates a travel agency from her home. She also palates very successfully. I, your correspondent, am saddened by the loss of my mother, who died Oct. 9 just a week before her 92nd birthday. She had lived with us for 12 years, and the family are pleased by the arrival of our 9th grandchild, Christopher Whitemore Brown, on Oct. 6, delivered at the local hospital. He was named for Duncan, a captain in the Army, hopes to return to civilian life and his engineering job in

**1939**

**Correspondent:**

**Mrs. Emma Moore Manning (Emma Moore)**

304 Santa Clara Way

San Mateo, Calif. 94403

**1940**

**Correspondent:**

**Mrs. Eugene S. Backus**

2141 Ridge Ave., Apt. 3-A

Evaston, Ill. 60201

**1941**

**Correspondent:**

**Mrs. J. Arthur Wheeler, Jr.**

(Ann D. Crocker)

P. O. Box 2262, Evanston, Ill. 60204

**1945**

**Correspondent:**

**Mrs. Thomas C. Giller (Anna May Derge)**

1 Shipwright Harbor

Annapolis, Md. 21401

**1946**

**Correspondent:**

**Mrs. John T. McKeown**

(Catherine A. Cartwright)

27 West Germany St., Apt. 7A

Old Greenwich, Conn. 06870

**1947**

**Correspondent:**

**Mrs. John T. McKeown**

(Catherine A. Cartwright)

27 West Germany St., Apt. 7A

Old Greenwich, Conn. 06870
of the International Women's Helicopter Pilots Ass'n. Hops was recently awarded the Lady Hay-Drummond Hay trophy for ... fun. Son Mark works, ChTisISId
college, and Kim still at home. They ha
Connecticut College Alumnae News' Winter 1969

Disneyland in Fla. When he isn't off climbing
project is the design for the monorail for
Winifred Frank Havell'a houseis quiet with
George Washington Univ.) works for a brok.

Now John is recuperating from a seri-

Barbara Wynne Secor's son Fielding, a U.S.N.

Daughter Sally is a computer programmer

Susan Parkhurst Crane's daughter Peg mar-

herself on a yacht club in Essex, Conn. Son John is at

French, and

sailing. He came in third
to their cottage. Billie has had 3

months off Vietnam.

Katherine Klink Gibbon's 2 oldest children are

and son Jeff accompanied Karl who was on

in 3 wks. in Europe in July when she

and son Jim presented Brett

in Chicago May 9 just when Sue was

at Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pa. She bl

at the presidential inaugura-

ferred in New York. Her husband is with

as a daughter and a niece of Eleanor Timms

in Chicago. She was married in July; 2 wks. later, daugh-

in Europe last summer studying French.

California with Frick. Shirley

Her daughter Martha, CC

in the Chris-

the presidential speech. In Helen Stott Holder's
distance last spring. Stefie, whose husband is with

in the West

castional speaker. At the presidential inaugura-

on July 12. On

married her Lt. j.g. on July 12. On

is doing a special

for the Coast Guard. Mary Stevenson Stow (Stevie)

in Singapore, where George is doing a special

with the appropriate agency. They we.

is a

in the Chris-

ance=

winds.

and Gladys Bachman Forbes moved in the

to extend belated but sincere sympathy to

ematics at the University of

appren-

flying Ray's retirement from the Coast Guard

after much shoveling, and found some~om~~

and Gladys Bachman

Summer, where George is doing a special

put the

article. published. in the Chris-

in the coast guard. Billie is a

of Margaret Budd

Gibbins whose husband Jack is now a CC

in Southport, Me. that in Glanton-

by extending Ray's retirement from the Coast Guard

them in the Army; they have 6 children.

now in the Army; they have 6 children.

last yr; Glad to another town, Bettie down

boarded a house.

Virginia Clark Bininger spent the

year studying for her M.A. in economics at

Cape Cod where they sail and are building a house.

Jane Heer lives in Columbus, Ohio. Their son

as an anti-Rick crusader and documentary movies on his own. Daughter Sue was in

at Navy C.O.S. at

at Cal. West-

the Army decided they couldn't get along

the Air Force, but left, a limp fell off a tree

at Ft. Dix. Son Jimmy is a flying instructor in Arizona. After he left, a limp fell off a tree

a gymnastic on her fantastic Swiss cooking.

1939

1940

Co-correspondents:

Mrs. William J. Small

(Gladys Bachman)

59 Harrison Brook Drive,

Basking Ridge, N.J. 07920

'70, OUR reunion — make it the best!

In September Katherine Wheeler Hastings moved to

Judy Pearl was traveling with her family from

on social studies. Daughter Barbara

CC '66) is getting her M.A. in elementary

in business.

Susan Parkhurst Crane's daughter Peg mar-

in the Coast Guard.

tional Science Monitor. 2 on fly-

more flower show judge, and an occa-

school affairs. Bob works in

In August with Mary

in Connecticut. Helen

(67, hives

Italy, two traps to Hawaii, and to Bermuda

in the presidential election. Her daughter Martha, CC

in Rune. Her daughter

people, and was married in July; 2 wks. later, daugh-

in June. Her daughter Martha, CC

living like a gypsy in the woods. Her daughter

and was married in July; 2 wks. later, daugh-

her husband work for the Defense

Hops was recently awarded the Lady

summer training at CC. Husband Jack is commodore of the

Winnie was in Washington, D.C. to report to the U.S. Office of

in the woods. She lived like a
gymnastic on her fantastic Swiss cooking.

1939 Correspondent:

Mrs. Major B. Ott (Doris Houghton)

172 Marilyn Ave., Landisown, Pa. 19050

1940 Correspondent:

Mrs. William J. Small

(Gladys Bachman)

111 Sewall Ave., Brookline, Mass. 02146

MRS. CHARLES L. FORBES

Correspondent:

Mrs. Charles T. Forbes

(Gladys Bachman)

59 Harrison Brook Drive,

Basking Ridge, N.J. 07920

'70, OUR reunion — make it the best!

In September Katherine Wheeler Hastings moved to

Judy Pearl was traveling with her family from

on social studies. Daughter Barbara

CC '66) is getting her M.A. in elementary

in business.

Susan Parkhurst Crane's daughter Peg mar-

in the Coast Guard.

in the presidential election. Her daughter Martha, CC

in Connecticut. Helen

(67, hives

Italy, two traps to Hawaii, and to Bermuda

in the presidential election. Her daughter Martha, CC

in Connecticut. Helen

(67, hives

Italy, two traps to Hawaii, and to Bermuda

in the presidential election. Her daughter Martha, CC

in Connecticut. Helen

(67, hives
dinner with Eileen Bilodeau Kersey and John in NYC. Barry Beach Alter and Jim were in Britain where Jim did research on church and social change in North India. From London they flew to Geneva to the World Council of Churches, then to Athens and finally to Bombay. They will live in Delhi while Jim researches on... river. Bobby loves teaching elementary remedial reading. Mary Lee Minter Goode’s husband Dick was transferred to 39

---

**PHI BETA KAPPA SCHOLARSHIP AWARD**

Each year the Connecticut College chapter of Phi Beta Kappa awards a scholarship to an alumna or senior who is planning to do graduate study. Although the size of the scholarship varies from year to year according to contributions received, it has in the last few years amounted to $500.00. Any alumna interested in applying may obtain application forms from Mrs. Carol Ohmann, Box 1541, Connecticut College. Completed forms should be returned to Mrs. Ohmann by April 15. Applicants need not be members of Phi Beta Kappa.

---

than visited Betty Rabinowitz Sellefer in Westport. Betty and husband Ralph have been in Spain, cruising the coast in a 38’ sailboat.

---

**1945 Co-correspondents:**

Mrs. Walter Griffith (Betty Jane Gilpin) 6704 Hartdale Avenue Chicago, Ill. 60643 Mrs. Norman Barlow (Natalie Bigelow) 20 Strawberry Hill, Natick, Mass. 01760

---

**1946 Co-correspondent:**

Mrs. Sidney H. Burness (Joan Weissman) 3700 N. Woodstock Sf. West Hartford, Conn. 06117

---

1971 and our 25th reunion will be here before you know it. So be sure to send class dues to Mrs. Ohmann by March 15, 1971. Mrs. Ohmann, Box 1541, Connecticut College, New London, Conn. 06320.

---

Hamilton Hanamach reports two weddings: Todd Harvard Business School Sr. married a month after sister DeDe. Husband Russell is pres. of a new conglomerate C.N.S. Inc. Helen Johnson married to a Chicagoan, then to Tucson, where Jim will practice radiology. All look forward to skiing. Barbara Pioli Byrnside didn’t make the move from NY to Florida but to Europe. Husband Ben is on the resident faculty for the Industrial College for the Armed Forces. The Byrnside’s Lee is getting her master’s at U. of Virginia; their son is at Bucknell. Other European travelers this summer were Mr. Lois Webster Ricklin and Saul whose daughter, Leslie, kept house for an older and a younger brother. Middle son studied French in Switzerland.

---

Ruth Howe Hale, who had been teaching, is now concentrating on the family. Ruth is planning a June wedding for daughter Kathi, (graduating from Cornell) and an Afro-European trip for herself and Tite. Daughter Lauree is in Africa serving in the Peace Corps. Susan Harbert Boice during a 3-wk. tour, called Edith Miller Montgomery in England and found she had moved. Sable lives in Florida and sees Dawn Aurell Noble who is on a sabbatical from P.R. work in NYC and living in Mount Desert. Your reporter, Elle Houston Oberlin, moved to Arlington, Va., when Dave, who was appointed administrator of St. Lawrence University, became President. They spent 2 good yrs. in Dulu, where Dave was port director and Illa was art coordinator with the French-American Schools. Daughter Diane was married Aug. 23; they moved on Sept. 15. Son Alan is at pond George in Ohio, daughter Alida at the U. of Minnesota. Elle and Dave had dinner with Mary (Kathryn) Howard Norton and Gerry Kenny is interested about her new job teaching Spanish at Madeira School.

---

New class pres. Barbara Pilling Tift and husband spent 3 wks. in Europe in September. They were attending the World Council of Churches, then to Athens and finally to Bombay. They will live in Delhi while Jim researches on... river. Bobby loves teaching elementary remedial reading. Mary Lee Minter Goode’s husband Dick was transferred to 39
Governors Island, N.Y., where they live in huge old Victorian quarters. Son David, majoring in politics at Beaver College, has a great interest in American history and politics. He is doing an internship with a government agency in Washington, D.C.

Joyce Hill Moore what with all the usual family trips and various volunteer jobs, she is majoring in philosophy at Wellesley College. She is a member of the local AAUW, church librarian, and Sunday school teacher.


Mary E. Strong: 15 S. Fairhills St., Bluefield, W.Va. 24701

Governors Island, N.Y., where they live in huge old Victorian quarters. Son David, majoring in politics at Beaver College, is a member of the local AAUW, church librarian, and Sunday school teacher.


Mary E. Strong: 15 S. Fairhills St., Bluefield, W.Va. 24701

Timothy Dwight, and Alice says that after they go to Maine. Daughter Cindy is at Wells, Rita Lena's daughter is a student in the third grade. Rita and Lucy Eaton Holcombe to the west coast of California. She and Henry vacationed in the White Mountains of New Hampshire.

Barbara of 2 grandsons. Daughter Liz's husband teaches English courses. Bill is at boarding school and is in the ROTC. He is a member of the National Honor Society. Our house is deadly quiet and I make a point of not being here unless it is absolutely necessary. Case side work, selling Christmas cards, and tennis keep me out a good deal.

1947 Correspondent:
Mrs. Philip Welti (Janet Fink)
5309 N. Brookwood Dr.
Fort Wayne, Ind. 46805

1948 Correspondent:
Mrs. Peter Roland (Ashley Davidson)
5309 N. Brookwood Dr.
Fort Wayne, Ind. 46805

Our house is deadly quiet and I make a point of not being here unless it is absolutely necessary. Case side work, selling Christmas cards, and tennis keep me out a good deal.
We extend sincere sympathy to Ella Lou Hoyt Dimmock, whose husband Stephen died last year.

1951 Correspondents:
Mrs. Marvin H. Grody (Susan Brownstein)
110 High Wood Road
West Hartford, Conn. 06117
Mrs. William M. Sheri (Mary Martha Suckling)
107 Steele Road
West Hartford, Conn. 06119
Married: Margaret Park to Milton S. Mautner, on Feb. 21.
Born: to George and Marjorie Weeks Owens a daughter, Julie Bowie, on Sept. 6, 1988.

1952 Correspondents:
Mrs. Virgil Grace (Margaret Ohl)
1951 Correspondents:
Born: to Christopher and Beverly Quinn O'Connell, Sean Colin, on Feb. 12;
Born: to George and Marjorie Weeks Owens a daughter, Julie Bowie, on Sept. 6, 1988.

1953 Correspondent:
Mrs. John A. Brady (Ann Dygert)
2439 Coldenrod, Sarasota, Fla. 33579
Mrs. C. Robert Jennings
160 Lafayette Ave., Chatham, N.J. 07028
The class extends its sympathy to Norma Covert on the death of her husband.

1954 Co-correspondents:
Mrs. John A. Brady (Ann Dygert)
2439 Coldenrod, Sarasota, Fla. 33579
Mrs. C. Robert Jennings
(Mary Robertson)
277 Brownwood Ave.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90049
Born: to Jim and Sally Lindblad Hollister a third daughter, Katherine Erica, on Aug. 7.
Jeanne Kniisel Walker toured northern Cal. in a trailer, with Famous Writers fiction course for rainy days. Ann Oelstein Borsen soaked up sun and culture on a Greek Islands tour. Jan King Evans escaped Washington, D.C.'s infamous summers in Cooperstown, N.Y., and Highlands, N.C. to gather her forces for the fall YWCA internat'l Food Fair, of which she is chm. B. J. Kent Hench and children made a triumphal tour of old haunts on the East coast. Lois Keating, and 3 nieces, went to the depths of the Grand Canyon aboard maus. Pamela Kent Laak studied modern dance at Stanford U. in preparation for teaching modern dance to adults, creative dance to children, and performing with the Stanford Repertory Co. Joan Feldgoise Jaffe received her degree in the psychology of reading from Temple U. Evelyn Connolly Meyers, last heard from in Cal. is living in Moorstown, N.J., coping good-naturedly with a houseful of children and pets, and lending a hand with Girl Scouts. Her husband is now Mobil Oil Co.'s East Coast regional medical director. Polly Anne Maddux Harlowe, perennially in the cardboard carton and moving van set, recently moved to Corpus Christi, after a delightful stint at Newport, R.I. and its adjacent antique shops. The Harlows drove southwest along the Gulf Coast just prior to Camille. Nancy Garland Bose's family were transferred to Texas and are now happily bazing about Germany. Cynthia Linnton Evans left Cal. for Rochester, Minn. where her husband joined the staff of the Mayo Clinic. Those native New Jerseyites, Scoop and Constance Demarest Wry liked Tucson so much they settled there. Marian Goodman Rabino-witz left the Washington area for Charleston- ville, Va. Carol Connor Ferris returned to the states from England and lives in Worthing-
mixed content
and Elaine Wolf Stein, Judith Ellen, on Apr. 21; to Bruce and Patricia Caffrey, Douglas Gregory, on June 2; to Jim and Peggotty Namn Doran, Beth Namn, on Aug. 22; to Sandy and Hannah Sue Wallbright, Jacoby Swain, on Nov. 1. '68; to John and Elizabeth Biery Neidel first son, John David, on Dec. 31, '68; to Jim and Darcie Kilchrist first daughter, Susan on Oct. 24, '68; to Bill and Sarah Wilson Lovejoy, Juliet Wilson, on Aug. 2; to Caro and Gale Linck Partow, Caro Linck, on Apr. 15; to Lee and Audrey Bateman Georges, Kirsten, on Mar. 21; to Bill and Ann McCoy Morrison, Cynthia Swain, on Aug. 23. Adopted: by Roland and Evelyn Woods Dahirin a daughter, Eleanor Schoentgen, born Feb. 16, by Peter and Susan Miller Lowenstein a second child, first daughter, Kate Elizabeth, born Mar. 29.

Carol Whitney began the 2nd yr. of her MA/PhD program in world music at Wesleyan in Middletown. Her recovery from a 3-yr. old injury progresses by means of playing the mrdangam, a South Indian classical drum. Last spring Evelyn Woods Dahirin reapied over $2000 from her EC education in the TV show Jeopardy. She is an active alums, pres. of the Austin Club and '68 Class Agent chm. John and Cynthia Stauffer Spurde are indexed for 3-4 yr. stay. They are adjusting to English methods, namely, a.m. inspection of uniforms (with neckties) at their daughters' schools. Susan Bejoza Gould, of San Francisco, has begun a monthly magazine, The Bay Leaf, designed to give Bay Area elementary sch. children a sense of regional identity through factual stories and articles on different topics. The magazine was funded recently by a foundation, enabling expansion of circulation. Sue and Bill took time out from her literary efforts, his medical practice, and the care of their 3 daughters for a trip to Italy last spring. Rob and True Talley Fisher and son BREN are in Champion, Ill. where Rob teaches sculpture and design at the Univ. He also constructs huge sculpture sets for the Al Huang Dance Co. (used at the CC Summer '69 Dance Festival) and makes "groovy" light sculpture accessories (handbands and necklaces), presently on sale in NYC. True grades high sch. English themes in addition to the chores of motherhood and housekeeping. The David Carsons (Judith Ankaratan) live in Wellesley on the campus of Babson Institute. Last July, before departing for a 3 wk. Scandinavian tour, David and Judy visited with Bill and Ann McCoy Morrison at their summer home in Center Osagepp, N.H. During the summer Ann and Bill reunited with Fred and Patsy Parry Nordstrom, and Dick and Margaret Porter Mitchell at Annisquam, Mass. Peter and Susan Miller Lowenstein vacationed on Nantucket for two months. After their summer at the Jersey shore, Charlotte Bancher Douglas and sons returned to San Francisco, where her husband is with Western Operations, a computer firm. Charlotte keeps busy with the Mother's Club and is pres. of the Spring Opera Ass'n. The Douglasses spent a spring weekend with Gail Weller Lilly and family, who have since moved to Detroit. Jane Houseman Beckwith and children spent the summer in New Hampshire, Jane helped in the swimming programs and camp. Ted's recent travels took him to Turkey, S. Africa and Paris for his work at Pepisco. In Wilton, Conn. Jane keeps busy with library work. Their daughter leaves Elaine Wolf Stein just enough free time to be tras, of her Silver Spring, Md. book group. While visiting in Conn. during the summer, Lainie saw Cassandra Clark Westerman and children. Despite myriad activities, Cassandra keeps her hopping. Matthew, the second child, first daughter, Kate Elizabeth, was born Mar. 29.

REUNION 1970
June 12, 13, 14

Alumnae College

"Survival: An Appraisal of the Probabilities"

Reunion Classes
'20, '28, '29, '30, '40
'45, '48, '49, '50, '65

Alumnae of all other classes

welcome as the "Class of 1911"

Alumnae of other classes

enjoy ski trips together. Kathryn Gregory Hoare is pres. of the CC Club of Central N.Y. this year, in addition to her church work. The Hoares summere on Cape Cod and spent an autumn weekend in Waterville, Maine. Your co-correspondent (MMS) and family enjoy summers and fall weekends at the N.Y. shore. They have a delightful new home and 2 small daughters, who enjoy skiing together. Kathryn Gregory Hoare and Molly Fluffy Robacks and children. The Boarden and Robacks are winter neighbors. They live in Bangor, got together recently. Another Maine resident, Patricia Harrington McCoy, serves as Fellowship chm. of the Bangor AAUW this yr. While visiting in Warren, Pa., last July, Pat lunched with Elizabeth Biery Neidel. Anne Richardson Johnson, is a bd. member of the Hartford Jr. League, chm. of the League Thrift Shop, and student at the Wadsworth Athenaeum. The Johnson children are enthusiastic sailors after spending the summer in Maine. Bert and Marion (Marnie) Becker Miller moved from New Haven to Tuxedo Park, N.Y. when he joined the Rockland Natl Bank in Suffern. Dick and Carol (Riv) Reeses Parke are still in New Haven. Dick continues to enjoy working at Sterling Library. Their daughter leaves Elaine Wolf Stein just enough free time to be tras, of her Silver Spring, Md. book group. While visiting in Conn. during the summer, Lainie saw Cassandra Clark Westerman and children. Despite myriad activities, Cassandra keeps her hopping. Matthew, the second child, first daughter, Kate Elizabeth, was born Mar. 29.

1959 Co-correspondents:

Mrs. Arthur G. VonThaden
(Ann Entrenkin)
44 Nottingham Rd.
Short Hills, N.J. 07078

Mrs. James A. Robinson (Ann Franklin)
KFD #1, Keene, N.H. 03433

Married: Carolyn L. Frederick to Frank Antonelli on Aug. 21.

Born: to John and Edmea da Silveira McCarty a third child, first daughter, Anne Marie, on May 27; to Richard and Gilda Radin Stern a second son, Jonathan Roger, on June 2.

1960 Correspondent:

Mrs. Peter L. Cashman (Susan Green)
Johustown Road, Lyme, Conn. 06371

Born: to Joel and Anne Silsone Alvard Sarah Hoyt, on June 20, '68; to Harry and Christine Steinfelder Wagner, Harry Louis IV, on Mar. 12; to Robert and Jean Chappel Walker, Benjamin Hoyt, on Apr. 20; to Chauncey and Betty Thompson Bartholet, Sanford, Iowa, on June 10; to Peter and Susan Green Cashman, Johanna Gillett, on June 6.

Happy mother Christine Steinfelder Wagner writes that new son Harry is "so delicious." Harold and Frances Gillmore Pratt are in the real estate business, busy with Waterford Spring, a "second-home" development 3 hrs. from Boston. Harry gave up his law practice over a year ago. Anne Silsone Alvard is busy with provisional training for Hartford's Jr. League, piano lessons, and new daughter Sarah. Husband Joel is a v-pres. of the Hartford Nat'l Bank. Harry and June Salamy Frisch live in Mansfield, Conn. Harry is with U. of Conn. and June works at the art library. Howard and Sandra Fleischner Klebanoff are busy parents active in Hartford affairs. Howard is representative to the Conn. state legislature and Sandy is on the bd. of educ. for a yr. Chauncey and Betsy Thompson Bartholet of Scarsdale, N.Y. have seen Bayla Solomon Weibles and Patricia Jones McCree there.

1961 Correspondent:

Mrs. James F. Jung (Barbara Frick)
286 Beechwood Road.
Chagrin Falls, Ohio 44022

1962 Co-correspondents:

Mrs. E. Benjamin Loring (Ann Morris)
27 Old Meadow Plains Road
Simsbury, Conn. 06070

Mrs. Robert G. Wolf II
(Barbara MacMaster)
128 Tulip St., Summit, N.J. 07901

Married: Irene Bogdanski to John R. Cirote on Aug. 4.

Born: to James and Linda Dryden Carney, Marlene Rapp Bisceglia. In Gardiner, Me., the Johnsons sit in Maine by late fall and relax in Orange, Conn. cool nights, the fresh breeze around the lake, and perhaps an evening at a local benefit league, Marianna Leach Cassidy, husband and 3 daughters

Alumnae of all other classes
writes and teaches, Marion Stafford Robinson finds her hours filled "telling stories, throwing pots on a wheel, and drafting counseling." The Robinsons enjoy get-togethers with Marcia Deming Ledyard, who rents a house near Minnetonka where Carole grew up. Jay is married to Carol Van Horn and they have 2 sons, finds her activities somewhat limited. For the 70th reunion this summer in Pa. with Tom and Revere, Bill does space research at Brooks School of Aerospace Med. U.S. Air force. Dick and I chatted with Pamela Butler Cosmides still works for Baby Action Research associated with the U. of Paris. 40-50 NYC housing projects for which they received a special citation from the city. Allison's husband is a computer scientist; Barbara Redsky Boorhadt displayed her sculptures at several large galleries, and has been chosen to head the HBS Wives' Club, fun as well as a challenge.

1963 Correspondent:

Mrs. A. P. McCaughlin III (Milbery Wallin)
2357 Washington Road
Belmont, Mass. 02178

Married: Brenda Easton to Robert A. Weber on July 28; Allison McGrath to Richard C. Burchell on Sept. 27; Suzette Smith to Richard G. Faux Jr. on Apr. 28, but expel a change in the New Haven Regional Center (developing community programs for the retarded). She supervises 2 U. Conn., Sch. of Social Work students studying community organization, and teaches community workers at the School. Both Evanses are busy with marriage counseling. Janet enjoyed speaking about social work as a career last spring at CC.

1964 Correspondent:

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Young (Nancy Lindstrom)
18 John Robinson Drive
Hudson, Mass. 01749

Married: Brenda Easton to Robert A. Weber on July 28; Allison McGrath to Richard C. Burchell on Sept. 27; Suzette Smith to Richard G. Faux Jr. on Apr. 28, but expel a change in the New Haven Regional Center (developing community programs for the retarded). She supervises 2 U. Conn., Sch. of Social Work students studying community organization, and teaches community workers at the School. Both Evanses are busy with marriage counseling. Janet enjoyed speaking about social work as a career last spring at CC.

1965 Correspondent:

Elizabeth Murphy
19 Everett St., Apt. 43
Cambridge, Mass. 02139

70th OUR reunion—make it the best!

Married: Laurie P. Maxon to Norman Katz on Aug 17; Barbara Mitchell to Dr. Melvin D. Levine on Sept. 2; Peggy Margaret Usher to Charles Robert Rothbard on June 2; Susan Nishijima to Gerald Tomanuck on May 31; Anne Willson to Charles Butler Bunting on June 28; Regina Herold to John Eric Mynttinen on June 30; and Catherine Knowlton to Michael Pahila on Nov 16; Ronda Peck to Charles Johnson on November 1968; Barbara Butler Cosmides still works for Baby Action Research associated with the U. of Paris. 40-50 NYC housing projects for which they received a special citation from the city. Allison's husband is a computer scientist; Barbara Redsky Boorhadt displayed her sculptures at several large galleries, and has been chosen to head the HBS Wives' Club, fun as well as a challenge.

1966 Correspondent:

Mrs. Patrick R.S.L. Yim
1082 Uima Dr., Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Married: Charlotte King to Howard Goldberg on June 19, 1966; Susan Bowles to David M. Kolly on Sept. 9, 1967; E. Theresa Miller to John F. Melvin on Oct. 28, 1967; Roxcy Plante to John Goodman; Johanna Marschner to James
Win. Gwinn; Karen G. Brainerd to Armand R. Benoit on Apr. 25; Christine E. Upham to Robert M. Trombly on July 12; Michael John to John and Roxcy Platte Goodman, Tucker at Lowry Air Force Base in Denver attending administration from U. of Va. Marcus is a graduate of the U.S. Air Force Academy and is now settled in married life. Mary Jane Cotton is a graduate of Harvard University, where she studied for her B.A. in English literature. Sara L. Kadlic, John Paul 3rd on Sept. 25; to John manages part-time tutoring at the...
Are you interested in working for CC in

THE ADMISSIONS AIDE PROGRAM?

Under the direction of the admissions office, alumnae volunteers in 31 cities now maintain personal contact with the guidance counselors of their local schools; they represent the college at high school College Nights, and interview interested students who are unable to travel to New London. Admission aides are needed in many areas. If you are interested, we would like to hear from you.

Write to:
Admissions Aide Program
Conn. College Alumnae Assoc.
Box 1624
New London, Conn. 06320

Kathleen Dowling Byxbe, husband Bill and son William live in Amherst where Bill is a doctoral student. Kathy hopes to begin an M.A. in English literature at the University of Illinois this summer.

Grace Cashman works in Boston at the Joint Center for Radiation Therapy as research assistant for Dr. Samuel Hellman. She was a bridesmaid at the wedding of Stephen and Eleonore May to Levon and Elena Fasano Batterton's wedding, which took place in September at the Yale Club. Grace helped me, often, only to make all these places in London dear and familiar.
work at Kapelski Maternity Hosp. and takes courses at U. of Hawaii. Katharine Henater White is back in New Orleans after her wedding in which Marion Yamin and Barbara Brokify were bridesmaids. Ken is in his 2nd yr. at LSU Med. Sch. and Kathy teaches. Carol Fraser changed depts. within the N.Y. Telephone Co., and now works as a personnel consultant. Dorcas Hardy is back from her project with the Girl Scouts of USA in Pakistan. After Pakistan, Dorcas worked at an Anglican community center outside Nairobi for 4 mos. and took 2 wks. off to explore Tanzania and climb Mt. Kilimanjaro. In the spring she went to Greece, then Paris and Switzerland where she again worked for the Girl Scouts. She then camped through Scandinavia and finished the fantastic year by spending 2 mos. as the program director of a French co-ed camp. Nancy Dubin, who was with Bonton & Bowles, now works with Robert Ringer at the Nob Hill Mob, Ltd. Her photographic assignments include coverage of Arnold Palmer for which she flew to Pittsburgh; she also free lances. Jeff and I are at Peddie School again where he teaches English. I, temporarily retired from teaching, am an editor at Resource Pub. Inc., in Princeton.

1969 Co-correspondents:
Alice F. Reid
64 Prentiss Street
Cambridge, Mass. 02138
Mrs. Ronald E. Walker (Linda McGilvray)
2112 Balboa Avenue, Apt. 8
San Diego, Cal. 92109

Married: Jane Ayars to Stephen Bruce on Aug. 9; Rebecca Brown to Kevin Foley on Sept. 6; Judith B. Coburn to James H. Klein on July 21; Gail A. Gerleman to Eric Langelaan on June 28; Martha Harris to Stephen Soule on Aug. 16; Julia Henry to Kenneth McPartlin on June 28; Laurie Harkness to Richard Dickerson on July 27; Carol Macalister to Craig A. Reynolds on June 10; Linda McGilvray to Ronald Walker on June 21; Emily Shannon to Harry Osborne on Sept. 6; Louise Thomas to Richard Kemper; Prudence Wilson to Robert Barton in Sept.; Nancy Checkley to William R. Seldbach on June 28; Deborah Whitlock to Pet Madden on Aug. 10.

Lynda Ginsburg spent her 2nd summer on a dig in Israel. She describes it as "...stock on top of a mountain with 130 great people—what could be better?" She now continues her major at Union Theological Seminary in NYC. Carol Hunovich after spending the summer in an Israeli kibbutz, has now returned and is in Boston. Laura Daviesport takes night courses towards her master's and works at MIT in phage genetics. Anne Bonniol, who lives with Laura, is an ass't trader in municipal bonds at the First Nat'l Bank of Boston. Helen Harasimowicz, also sharing the apartment, takes economics and math night courses and works at New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. teaching educationally disadvantaged Puerto Rican and Spanish employees of the company. Jane Tarlow works at MIT in the creative photo lab. Carol Farley is at Harvard in research in the endocrine unit. Harriet Tatman also works at Harvard, in the Am.

Now is the time to nominate your candidate for

THE AGNES BERKELEY LEAHY
ALUMNAE AWARD 1970

After her death in 1960, the Alumnae Association established an annual award to honor the memory and perpetuate the spirit of Agnes Leahy ‘21—twice president, for ten years a member of the board of trustees, a wise and devoted alumna who played a vital part in the development of the Alumnae Association and the growth of the college. Given annually to no more than three persons, the Agnes Berkeley Leahy Award recognizes and rewards outstanding service in class, club, or other Alumnae Association activities. Candidates must have been graduated at least fifteen years ago, and may not be current members of the executive board or presently employed by the college. Please send your confidential suggestions with the reasons for your nominations as soon as possible. Your candidates should not know that their names have been submitted.

Mail before February 15, 1970 to:
Mrs. C. V. Brush (Eloise Stumm ’42), chairman
2350 Canterbury Road
Columbus, Ohio 43221

Past Recipients
1961 Marenda E. Prentis ’19
1961 Winona F. Young ’19
1961 Natalie R. Mass ’60
1962 Roberta Newton Blanchard ’21
1962 Emily Warner ’25
1962 Eleanor Jones Heilman ’33
1963 Mildred S. Howard ’32
1963 Charlotte Frisch Garlock ’25
1964 Janet Crawford How ’24
1965 Ethel Kane Fielding ’23

1965 Marion Vibert Clark ’24
1965 Marion Nichols Arnold ’12
1966 Hannah Reynolds ’12
1966 Karen Dorros ’74
1966 Cynthia MacDonald ’74
1967 Caroline B. Rice ’31
1967 Janet Fletcher Elrod ’41
1968 L. Elizabeth Dutton ’47
1969 Alphonse Fies Northcott ’36
1969 Charlotte Beckwith Crane ’25
"The educational vitality of Connecticut College depends on its faculty, on the quality of its students, and on YOU, who through your gifts can aid some of our ablest and most deserving students and help to keep Connecticut College a human and vital place."

The 1969-70 AAGP goal of $350,000 will provide a major share of the scholarships, grants-in-aid, and emergency funds which the College offers.
CONNECTICUT COLLEGE ALUMNAE FUND
FOR SCHOLARSHIPS
participating in the
College Pooled Endowment Funds

Principal Balance as of July 1, 1968 $28,310.78
Plus:
Addition of gifts to principal 20.00
Capital gains distribution 540.95

Principal Balance as of June 30, 1969 $29,071.73
Connecticut College Alumnae Scholarship Fund’s share of earnings from Pooled Endowment Investments during 1968-1969 $ 1,062.05

September 29, 1969 Richard S. Lewis
Treasurer and Controller

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Connecticut College Alumnae Association
New London, Connecticut
Statement of Encumbrances and Expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accounts</th>
<th>Budget Allotment</th>
<th>Underexpended or (Overexpended Adjusted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>$33,432.03</td>
<td>(51,052.43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>10,400.00</td>
<td>2,278.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating</td>
<td>8,369.00</td>
<td>(309.49)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumnae News</td>
<td>18,017.60</td>
<td>(1,503.19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumnae Council</td>
<td>360.00</td>
<td>(176.46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reunion &amp; Alumnae College</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
<td>1,497.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Alumnae Giving</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program</td>
<td>3,500.00</td>
<td>$77.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>1,013.80</td>
<td>188.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumnae Award</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td>34.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting &amp; Legal</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>(35.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td>190.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>$78,183.52</td>
<td>$1,975.97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on a review of the Treasurer’s records and bank statements the above uncertified statements reflect all budgeted expenses and also cash balances in the savings accounts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1969.

New London, Conn. /s/ Michael J. DeVito
October 13, 1969 Public Accountant