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Class Reunions
for June 1947

REUNION CLASSES
'23 '24 '25 '26
'27 '28 '43 '44
'46

We are giving you information on 1947 reunions well in advance. The reunion committee, which is trying to arrange for as many classes to come back as soon as possible, may find it necessary, as the year advances, to make changes in the schedule. Whether changes are necessary will depend upon campus conditions. If changes are made in the schedule class officers will be notified immediately.
Must My Daughter Read Such Stuff?

Is It Really Literature?

by JOHN MOORE

Mr. Moore, member of the Department of English and Director of the Summer Session, explained to Philadelphia and New York alumnae why our students are required to read modern realistic fiction. We were told by many of the alumnae who attended the meetings about his answer to the people who, as he says, "apparently believe that only books which provide a pleasant escape, only books which are relatively free from unhappiness and suffering, are worth reading." We read the manuscript of his talk, and believed that because of its point of view it should be made available to all alumnae.

A few years ago when the English Department was engaged in its perennial discussion of how to get better themes out of the freshmen, some one suggested that perhaps they would write better if they had something better to write about than such topics as "My Hobby" or "Why I Came to College; or Getting the Mail." Couldn't we give them some stimulating reading, something which was about the world in which they lived, by writers of the time in which they lived? The idea sounded worth trying out, and the next year every freshman found herself reading at least one good modern novel from a list selected by her instructor. She read the novel, she discussed it in and out of class. She heard heated arguments about it—and usually she found herself getting excited and having something to say—which is the same thing as having something to write. And because she had something she wanted to write, something that mattered to her, she was writing better. As far as the English Department was concerned, the experiment was a decided success—and the reading of one or two modern novels has become a permanent part of our English 1-2.

So far so good. The only flaw in the situation was that most of us in the English Department believe that no list of the ten most important American novelists in the past twenty years can leave out such writers as Ernest Hemingway, John Dos Passos, and James Farrell. I think it is safe to say that the novels of these three men have been banned in Boston at one time or another. Inevitably, we wondered whether we were in for a little parent trouble.

One of my colleagues tells of a visit she received from an outraged father and mother. Daughter had been reading one of Hemingway’s novels for her English class.

"What do you mean by having Barbara read such terrible things?" the mother began. "It's simply awful to give girls such vile things to read."

My colleague interrupted the tirade to say in her reasonable way that Hemingway was, after all, considered by good critics to be one of the better contemporary novelists, and what he wrote must surely have some value...

"Why Miss Pines," the mother broke in, "I know Hemingway is horrible. Why he's so horrible I haven't read him myself."

I am glad to say that this mother is unique—or almost so. So far as I know only one other parent has actually asked, "Must my daughter read such stuff?" When we remember that within the past year, an English instructor has been fired from the University of Texas for teaching the novels of John Dos Passos and that the President of the University of Texas has been fired for backing the instructor up, we at Connecticut have good reason to be pleased and proud that the parents of our students apparently think that we know what we are doing.

Such confidence is welcome, of course. I suspect, however, that of the hundreds of parents who are too polite to voice a complaint, there are many who have wondered in silence why their daughters are reading such stuff, and it seems to me that they are entitled to an explanation.

Perhaps the chief underlying fact that explains why some parents and some educators do not understand why college freshmen should be asked to read modern realistic fiction is that they have too narrow a conception of what is covered by the word literature. For a large group of people—a dismayingly large group—literature is something primarily beautiful. And
by “beautiful” they mean something pretty and attractive and inspiring. These are the people who say, “Life has enough hardships and suffering and sordidness as it is; why should we have to read about them in novels? We read about race riots in the newspapers and we hear about them on the radio. When we have a little time for relaxation, we want to read about something pleasant.”

These people don’t want to read about the difficulties of life in a coal mine; they want something which takes them away from the difficulties of life in a coal mine—or life in a bankteller’s cage—or life in a lawyer’s office. I have no quarrel with this desire, as long as it is not the only desire that makes a man pick up a book. I like to read detective stories, and I am sure that they are one way to forget the difficulties of life on a college campus.

My quarrel is with the people who apparently believe that only books which provide a pleasant escape, only books which are relatively free from unhappiness and suffering, are worth reading. It is sad to think that such people would decline to read such classics as Othello. How could they approve of a sordid and depressing tale of domestic discord, a play in which a husband gradually goes insane with jealousy and finally murders his wife?

The limited range of taste I am complaining of carries over into art. The same people who want their novels to be pleasant want their pictures to be pretty and ornamental; they want on their walls only attractive landscapes or flower paintings.

It seems to me to boil down to this: too many people, when they find time to read a book, do not want to be disturbed or upset; I say that they are cutting themselves off from some of the greatest writing ever done—from literature which has achieved its greatness solely by virtue of its power to disturb and upset. Hamlet is surely disturbing, to put it mildly. The great satires of Jonathan Swift are surely as upsetting as anything ever written. And what about that most profoundly disturbing of stories—the story of the life and death of Jesus?

I concede that there may be other reasons for rejecting modern realistic fiction, but I am sure that you agree with me that it should not be rejected simply because it is unpleasant or depressing. If it could, we should also have to reject half of the greatest literature we have, along with it.

The objections to teaching modern realistic fiction to freshmen can be summarized in two frequently made charges. First, it presents knowledge of a sort which a 17-year old mind should not have. Second, it is immoral and tends to weaken the reader’s own moral convictions. Let us consider each of these charges carefully.

To the first charge, the answer is that the whole idea of education is incompatible with the notion that there is any kind of knowledge which a student should not have. If we withhold knowledge of a particular subject simply on the grounds that it is unpleasant or distasteful, we do our students and society a great disservice. If we were taking a train ride with our students and if, after pointing out the marvelous landscapes and beautiful scenery en route, we should find ourselves entering a city and passing through ugly slums, should we say to our students, “Close your eyes now. This is something you shouldn’t see?” As long as there are slums in this world, as long as depravity and evil do exist, a student who has been protected from knowledge of them surely has a distorted and inaccurate view of life—a picture which will be worthless and probably disastrous when she is no longer protected and encounters life as it really is.

Cancer is not a pleasant thing to be informed about, but few people today believe that we should encourage young people to close their eyes to it. War is surely the ugliest fact of our time, but no one pretends that we should tell our young people that it is something they shouldn’t know about. The brutal fact is that unless they do know about it, unless they know it in all its horror, they won’t be any better equipped than we were to prevent it. I know of some people who are so terrified of the atomic bomb that they have decided the best thing that they can do about it is to forget it, to pretend it really doesn’t exist; I say that unless we make our young people know it exists and know what it can do, we are failing them dismally. We are giving them a picture of unreality rather than of the reality they will have to face. If I had a daughter in college and if her instructors failed to give her a clear understanding of the realities of life, however harsh, I would certainly sue the college—for the tuition I had paid and for the damage the college had done my daughter’s mind.

I do not wish by any means to imply that I believe that a student should spend all her time in college learning about such things as slums, cancer, war, and the atomic bomb. In terms of literature, I think she should spend relatively very little time on 20th century realistic novels. My point is that she should know something about what is going on in the world of letters today—in the world in which she lives.

A more common charge made against realistic fiction is that it is immoral in itself and demoralizing to the reader. The distinction between morality and immorality in literature seems to me one of the easiest of all distinctions to make—and yet one of the least frequently made. Let us imagine two novels in which the heroine engages in a series of casual amours.

If one of the novels leaves the reader with the impression that this promiscuity resulted in no spiritual or material harm, if the lady is better off at the end of the book than she was at the beginning, then that novel is immoral, and if the reader takes it seriously, it may be demoralizing. If the other novel describes the lady’s affairs in the most minute detail, but shows the lady at the end as unhappy, as spiritually the poorer for her experiences, that novel is moral.

Yet nearly all censors and many readers assume that because both books describe the lady’s affairs, both are immoral. So it happens that the Boston Watch and Ward Society bans both Forever Amber—a stupidly immoral book—and Studs Lonigan—one of the most powerfully moral books I know.

Studs Lonigan describes various forms of vice in great detail. We see the boy Studs born into and growing (Continued on page nine)
Pioneers in the Teaching of English

by SARAH GROLLMAN '22

No greater difficulty faces the student or the professional man or woman who comes to this country for advanced study than the necessity of having to depend on a new language as the sole means of communication. Those who arrive with little or no knowledge of English find every avenue of life blocked. Even the management of one’s daily living, such as ordering meals, buying essentials and asking directions, becomes a source of embarrassment. And the inability to carry on effective work in any given field of study because of the language barrier has its serious repercussions. Such conditions result in many critical problems for the foreign student.

In order to meet these situations and to help the students through their first trying months of adjustment, Professor J. Raleigh Nelson, many years ago, established the first and only courses in English for Foreign Students at the University of Michigan. During his thirty years of teaching as a Professor of English and Chairman of the English Department in the Engineering College he offered these courses to the students from the various countries of the world studying in the University.

The pressing needs of such a student body very early led Professor Nelson to shift from the traditional emphasis on grammar, teaching to a dynamic program aimed at the orientation of the individual to his social, his academic, his cultural and his professional environment and activities.

When he became the first director of the International Center in 1938, these courses were transferred to the Center, where they have since been presented as the English Language Service and are now available to all members of the foreign student body of the University — undergraduate, graduate and post-graduate — whose knowledge of English is inadequate or in need of improvement.

In the six years since the Center was established the members of the English Language Service staff have taught and given assistance to approximately five hundred students, representing many cultures and countries, including China, Japan, the Philippines, Syria, Turkey, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Crete, Italy, Germany, France, Holland, Iceland and all of the neighboring republics of Latin America.

The method which is used in the English Language Service to teach such diverse groups is essentially that which was introduced and has been developed by Professor Nelson over a period of a quarter of a century. Orientation is the keynote of the instruction. It is this emphasis which distinguishes the teaching of the English Language Service from that of much of the other teaching of English to foreign students. The long experience of Professor Nelson and of the English Language Service with these courses has demonstrated that the language aid which is given to foreign students in their first emergencies is more effective if it is closely related to their daily experiences and immediate needs. For this reason, students are sent directly as auditors into laboratories, clinics, workshops and classes where they observe the character of the work in progress and become acquainted with laboratory, clinical and class procedures. In this way they acquire with relative ease a command of the terminology in their respective fields. It is true that a student with little background in English will, at the beginning, understand little or nothing of the lectures. But through the process of repetition and through the frequency of the occurrence of specific terms, he soon begins to recognize the new and different patterns of speech which become dynamically associated for him with definite events and forms of knowledge. That which at first may seem like only a strange confusion of unpleasant noises, soon takes on symbolic values which represent the actual experiences of the individual. Simultaneously, the English Language Service, through its conversational exercises, and class discussions, begins to deal in a general way with the special subject matters. These vocabularies carry a high percentage of Latin derivatives. Because of this fact those students who speak one of the Romance languages arrive quickly at an understanding of technical and scientific material as well as a reading knowledge of the language. This integration of the English training with the various phases of the student's life has proved to be a great time saver. It also takes advantage of the interest he has in the work for which he has come to the University since it enables him to enter his field at once. He is also stimulated by the awareness of his needs and of his limitations.

One of the largest groups in recent years to take advantage of these integrated programs has been the group of foreign doctors coming to the University of Michigan for postgraduate study, many of whom are the holders of fellowships. These students usually come for a limited period of time, sometimes one year, sometimes less. Often they arrive with a very elementary or only a fair knowledge of English, and in some cases they know no English at all. It is urgent that they learn to communicate in the language of the country as quickly as possible without any loss of time from their
professional work. In order to meet this situation they enter the various departments of the University Hospital where the majority of doctors take their specialized training. From their contacts in the clinics, the operating rooms, the laboratories and the wards they quickly acquaint themselves with "shop talk." At the end of the day the English Language Service conducts a special class for this group. Here they discuss their experiences of the day and are stimulated to take part in conversations of a general medical nature. Within one semester the members of this class have been able to participate in round tables with enthusiasm.

As has been stated, the English Language Service is integrated not only with the academic and professional programs of the students; it also supplements their social life. It is here that discussions of customs, of the organization of social life both in the United States and foreign countries, the comparisons of viewpoints, and all that is of human interest take place. Everything that draws upon the experience and interest of the student serves as the dynamic text of the courses.

It has been pointed out that in the conversations and discussions which are of a scientific or literary nature, the vocabulary is largely of Latin derivation. But the language used to symbolize the ordinary common activities of the day has another source. Its origin is chiefly Anglo Saxon. It is a limited vocabulary, less than a thousand words. But its frequency of occurrence is estimated as approximately eighty per cent. In the words of a noted linguist, "The Norman conquerors married the blue-eyed Saxon maidens and the Anglo Saxon mothers won out. The framework of the English language is still Anglo Saxon." It is this vocabulary, perhaps, which presents the greatest difficulty to most foreign students. It seems unrelated to their native tongues; its expressions are highly idiomatic; its rhythms are peculiarly English. It is the language, however, which our guests from abroad must constantly employ when they go shopping, when they order their meals, and even when they learn to talk about the weather. In keeping with the principle of orientation, conversational exercises based on situations in which the student meets in the daily routine of life have proved an effective means of conveying the brevity, the conciseness, the characteristic melodies and rhythms of this type of speech. Usually it is not long before our foreign students are enthusiastically conversing in the dynamic language bequeathed us by our hardy Anglo Saxon ancestors and often superimposing upon its energetic masculine patterns of articulation the soft tones of more melodic tongues.

In a general way the process of learning English as a foreign language is similar to that of a child learning to talk. With normal development and contact with its environment the child learns to express its needs in the language of the culture in which it lives. Similarly, the acquisition of a foreign language by adults should develop and grow naturally as an expression of their needs and experiences in a given environment.

The problem of expression, of course, involves the problem of pronunciation. The immediate concern of the student is with English as a spoken language. Even in cases where the student comes to the United States with a fair background in English, he is, at the beginning, invariably confused by the spoken language. He finds that he can neither understand nor be understood. This situation arises in part from his inability to perceive the patterning of the melodies and rhythms which are peculiar to American English. Failure to catch words in a flow of speech is ordinarily due to inability to direct the muscle movements which produce speech. One cannot hear with precision that which one fails to perform with some degree of accuracy. The acquisition of an acceptable pronunciation is therefore a first consideration in the program of training. To achieve smooth articulation of the melodies and rhythms which characterize American English and which comprise the very life and basis of the language, specially devised phonetic drills connected with the conversational exercises are employed and are very effective.

Clearly, the process of communication through speech is dependent upon two factors—having something to say and knowing how to say it. The first is dependent upon the general cultural background and upon the individual's experiences. The second is dependent upon physiological mechanisms which are God's gift to man. The language teacher's problem is to...
The dormitory now under construction at Connecticut College will be named Katharine Blunt House in honor of President Blunt, the college trustees have made known.

The new building is the eighth dormitory to be erected on the campus since Miss Blunt became president of the college in 1929. The first seven of these, built between 1933 and 1940, represent the achievements of one of Miss Blunt's primary aims as president, that of bringing all resident students onto the campus in dormitories planned to provide the best possible conditions for their work and community living. Now well started, it is expected that Katharine Blunt House will be ready for use with the opening of the college next fall. It is located north of Grace Smith and East House on a slight rise of land commanding a view of the river, the campus, and the surrounding country. It is being built of native granite, in design similar to that of Jane Addams House, and will furnish accommodations for about 75 students.

Charlotte Keefe '19, whose five year term as an Alumnae Trustee expires this year, was elected a permanent trustee at a meeting of the Board of Trustees at the college in May. Miss Keefe is head of the Dalton Schools of New York and has achieved distinction in the field of education. She is a member of the committee appointed to choose the new president.

At one of the May vespers the Palestrina Society of the campus sang the Missa ad Quatuor Voces Inaequales by the British composer William Byrd (1542-1623). This difficult and rarely heard work was written about the year 1588 and belongs to the period of the composer's maturity. It was sung, as all the presentations of the society have been, from the rear gallery of Harkness Chapel.

Miss Margaret S. Chaney, chairman of home economics, was one of a small group of nutrition consultants called to Washington by M. L. Wilson, chief of the nutrition program of the production and marketing administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to attend a meeting in May for a discussion of problems of adjustments in the selection and preparation of food during the present universal food emergency. The group will develop recommendations for the guidance of home economists, nutrition committees, and others working with the public on the famine emergency program throughout the United States.

An exhibition of the paintings of Beatrice Cuming was opened at the Palmer Library in May. Miss Cuming who lives and paints in New London was born in Brooklyn, studied at Pratt Institute, and later studied and worked in Europe for seven years. In 1942 she had a one-man show at the Guy Mayer gallery in New York, and this Spring she was presented as the Burton Emmett Memorial exhibitor of 1946 at the Contemporary Arts gallery in a one-man show. She spent the year of 1943 in the isolated Big Bend country of Texas, where she produced a series of gouaches and oils of the desert formations. On her return she was commissioned by the Electric Boat Company of Groton, with the approval of the Naval authorities, to make a creative record of submarine construction. Her present show contains several oils and drawings of New London's water front and streets.
Connecticut College will offer Russian as a major field of study next year. Courses in Russian have been given during the past two years, but beginning in September, 1946, students will be able to elect Russian as a major. The work will be given by Mrs. Catherine Wolkonsky, who taught the intensive Russian course in the Connecticut College summer session of 1944, the first such course offered by an American woman's college, and who subsequently was made a member of the regular faculty and chairman of the department of Russian. Opportunity for students to major in Russian is considered important because of the position in world affairs which Russia has assumed since the war and increasing trade and cultural relations between this country and the Soviet Republic. The language, which is the third most widely spoken in the world, was taught by relatively few colleges and almost no secondary schools before the war. Students at Connecticut who have studied Russian under Mrs. Wolkonsky have found that despite their apprehension concerning the difficulty of the language, it has proved no harder to learn than any other inflected tongue, Latin or German, for example.

Mrs. Wolkonsky is a native Russian with more than twenty years experience in language teaching. The daughter of a cavalry general in the Russian Imperial army, she was educated in Petrograd and graduated from the Tagantze Institute in that city just as the war broke out in Europe in 1914. She served as a war nurse on the Russian front. Forced by the revolution to leave Russia she went first with her family to Serbia and in 1924 came to the United States. She taught at the Knox School at Cooperstown, N. Y., where she became head of the modern language department. Mrs. Wolkonsky has done graduate work at the Sorbonne in Paris and at Columbia University. She holds a Master of Arts degree from Middlebury College.

Requirements for the Russian major include two years of basic language training in which emphasis is on spoken Russian, a year of Russian composition, to include literary and technical material, and an introduction to Russian literature. Courses outside the department of Russian which will be required are the History of Europe from 1919 to 1944 and a course in Federalism given by the department of government. In addition the majors will be urged to elect work in continental literature and in international relations.

Connecticut College is erecting six pre-fabricated houses on the campus shortly to help solve the pressing problem of faculty living quarters. The houses will be one story wooden structures, 24 by 24 feet, in simple design, containing a living room, two bedrooms, a kitchen and bathroom. They were purchased from the City Lumber Company of Bridgeport, which has sold 150 similar dwellings to M.I.T. to provide housing for veterans there.

A site west of North Cottage has been selected for the houses, and the plan for their placing and landscaping has been prepared with the assistance of Miss Hansen of the department of Fine Arts. The houses will be serviced by the college utilities.

It is expected that the painting, interior decorating, and work of connecting with the college heating plant will be finished and the houses ready for occupancy some time in July.

The annual Fathers' Day on campus in May brought one of the largest paternal representations in many a season. Fathers arrived from Puerto Rico, Arizona, and intervening points. The program included visits to classes, the Library, art studios, laboratories; an informal reception on Miss Blunt's lawn for daughters and fathers; luncheon for fathers in Thames, followed by a smoker-discussion; games for fathers and daughters, and a variety show presented by students in the Auditorium.

Connecticut College Day in the New London Tercentenary celebration attracted a large number of visitors to the college campus. Student guides conducted them through the college buildings, giving many who had not previously seen the college in operation, an opportunity to see classrooms, laboratories, studios, the li-
library, auditorium, chapel and dormitories. A special exhibit of books and newspapers printed in New London, many of very early date, was on view in the Palmer library. Also shown were books by New London authors, the deed to Bolleswood in the Connecticut Arboretum, which bears the signature of the Indian Sachem Owaneeco, and antique furniture from the George S. Palmer collection.

A musical program was given in Harkness Chapel by Mr. Quimby, organist, and the Connecticut College Choir under his direction.

A major entitled General Home Economics is being offered next Fall for the first time. As the name suggests, this curriculum is less specialized than Food and Nutrition, Institutional Economics, and Child Development, and is planned for students who are primarily concerned with a course of study which will prepare them to be successful homemakers; in addition, it will prepare students for certain professions in the field of home economics.

The departmental requirements for General Home Economics include the study of foods, house planning and furnishing, budgeting, household management, buying, dietetics, and child care. Students who elect this major will use the Connecticut College nursery school as a laboratory.

Other courses required for this major include one year of college chemistry or physics (often taken by students to fulfill one of their graduation requirements), psychology of childhood, and one year of advanced social science, either Standards of Living and Economics of Consumption, or The Family, or The Community.

Pioneers in the Teaching of English
(Continued from page six)
correlate the two. Effective teaching of a foreign student group must keep two main principles in mind. The first is to make the student feel at ease. The second is to give him a sense of confidence. Appreciation of another language means the appreciation of another culture and the bearers of that culture.

The English Language Service has recognized, in common with other workers in the field, that one cannot teach English as a foreign language without being aware of the general implications which are involved. The acquisition of a foreign language serves the same function as the acquisition of one's native language. Namely, it makes for more efficient survival through a system of cooperation with one's fellow men. The rich and complex environment in which we live has resulted from the successive pooling, generation after generation, of accumulating human experiences. This became possible on a vast scale through the flexibility of the verbal medium. Through language, man has inherited the culture of the past. And through language, man can contribute to the culture of the future.

Must My Daughter Read Such Stuff?
(Continued from page four)
up in an environment in which the toughest guy is the most admired. Being bright enough to perceive the ideals of this environment but not bright enough to evaluate them, he becomes tough. His conversation becomes a monotonous repetition of the current vulgarities and obscenities. He lives in saloons and poolrooms and brothels. He indulges almost daily in almost every vice known to man. The point is that Farrell never presents these vices as exciting or attractive or even interesting; on the contrary, Studs' whole life is pathetically drab and monotonous. Before he is thirty his mind and body begin to decay and he dies. There has never been a more clear-cut, emphatic, and frightening fulfillment of the stern Biblical promise that the wages of sin is death.

I wish that parents who are even slightly disturbed about what reading a novel like this may do to their daughters would consider the magazines lying on their library tables. Compare this novel, which says most emphatically that vice is boring and stupid and fatal, with the perfume advertisements in any respectable magazine. If I understand English and photography, these advertisements are urging all young women to come quick and buy so that they too may arouse the passionate beast which lurks in every man. "Don't be a wallflower—buy our perfume and have an affair!" Has anyone ever heard of a perfume advertisement being banned in Boston?

To recapitulate: the morality or immorality of a book depends not on how detailed are the descriptions of vice but on whether the author makes vice attractive or repulsive to the reader. By this standard, you may be sure that such novelists as Farrell, Dos Passos, and Hemingway are deeply and profoundly moral. None of these writers has ever written a novel which does not make it painfully clear that a life of vice is unglamorous, unintelligent, unrewarding, and undesirable. I wish I could say as much for nine-tenths of our popular songs and half of our movies.
Reports on Questionnaires Which Were Sent to Alumnae of Reunion Classes

Sociology Class Compiles Data on Nine Classes

The students in the senior seminar in Sociology, under the direction of Mrs. Kennedy, chairman of the department, collected and compiled the data given in the tables on the following pages, as well as in other tables which will be printed in the Alumnae News from time to time. The students were enthusiastically interested in the study, and were appreciative of the fine response to the questionnaire by the alumnae. We are greatly indebted to the chairman and her students for making available to us these facts and figures concerning ourselves. Mrs. Kennedy hopes to carry on similar studies of reunion classes each year until information on all classes has been compiled. For the benefit of alumnae who did not hold reunions in 1946 we are printing this year's questionnaire in complete but compressed form. There will be slight changes in the questions from year to year but in general they will be the same. The 1946 reunion classes, plus 1942, represent an interesting group of alumnae, which includes the first four classes, three classes which were graduated during the Depression, and two classes from the forties.

Seven out of ten graduates of the reunion classes returned the questionnaires upon which this study is based (of the 862 questionnaires sent, 627 were returned). The following table shows the number of questionnaires sent and returned for each class.

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<th>Class</th>
<th>Number Sent</th>
<th>Number Returned</th>
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This study, sponsored and financed by the Alumnae Association, was done during the second semester of 1945-46 by the twelve seniors majoring in Sociology as a class project in their senior seminar. The work of these students—Marion Connors, Marilyn Coughlin, Lucy Eaton, Muriel Evans, Frances Farnham, Suzanne Whyte Frank, Mary Gates, Joyce Hill, Suzanne Levin, Nancy Platt, Lillian Teipel, and Aletta Wentholt—was directed and supervised by the Chairman of the Sociology Department, who compiled the accompanying tables in their final form.

RUBY JO REEVES KENNEDY
Professor of Sociology and Chairman of the Department

WAR ACTIVITIES

More than two-thirds of the graduates of the reunion classes participated in some kind of war activities. The class of 1922 showed the highest degree of such activity with 86.7 per cent of them participating. They were followed in rank order by the classes of 1942, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1931, 1930, and 1945.

Eighty per cent of all war activities were of a volunteer nature, while slightly more than 17 per cent were professional war jobs, with barely more than 1 per cent being of a military character. Volunteer war activities include such things as knitting, rolling bandages, and so on under the auspices of the Red Cross, working with the U.S.O., local bond drives, and salvage collections. Professional war activities include work for which a salary is received and which requires some kind of training.

The following table shows the volunteer, professional, and war activities for each class, and the total for all.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Volunteer</th>
<th>Professional</th>
<th>Military</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alumnae Replying</td>
<td>No. %</td>
<td>No. %</td>
<td>No. %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Years</td>
<td>627 100</td>
<td>196 31.3</td>
<td>431 68.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>48 100</td>
<td>11 22.9</td>
<td>37 77.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>43 100</td>
<td>11 25.6</td>
<td>32 74.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>27 100</td>
<td>7 25.9</td>
<td>20 74.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>30 100</td>
<td>4 13.3</td>
<td>26 86.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>72 100</td>
<td>23 31.9</td>
<td>49 68.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>69 100</td>
<td>28 40.6</td>
<td>41 59.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>90 100</td>
<td>32 35.6</td>
<td>58 64.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>121 100</td>
<td>24 19.8</td>
<td>97 80.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>127 100</td>
<td>24 44.1</td>
<td>71 55.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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MARITAL STATUS AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN

More than half of the members of all reunion classes plus 1942 are married. Over seventy per cent of the classes of 1920, 1929, 1930, and 1931 are married. 1945—the most recently graduated class—has more than one-fifth of its members already married. Graduates of the reunion classes have an average number of 1.6 children. Over one-fourth of the married graduates have no children, slightly more than one-fourth have one child, almost one-third have two children, while less than one-fifth have three or more children.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alumnae reporting</th>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Number of Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All</strong></td>
<td>627</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>48</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POLITICAL AFFILIATION

More than half of the reunion alumnae are Republicans, almost one-fifth are Independents, and less than one-tenth are Democrats. More than one-tenth of the most recently graduated class—1945—are non-voters and non-party members, while almost one-fourth fail to report their political affiliations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Alumnae Reporting</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Republicans</th>
<th>Democrats</th>
<th>Independents</th>
<th>Non-Party</th>
<th>No Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All years</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>88</td>
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<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VOTING ACTIVITIES

Almost ninety per cent of the alumnae report their voting activities and of these seven out of ten vote in all elections—national, state, and local. The others vote in some, but not all three elections. Of the 1945 alumnae reporting their voting activities, over two-thirds vote in all three elections, with the remaining one-third voting in some but not all elections. These facts for each class are shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total No. of Alumnae Reporting</th>
<th>Non-Voters</th>
<th>No Report</th>
<th>Vote In All Elections</th>
<th>Vote In Some Elections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Years</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>423</td>
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<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>48</td>
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<td>30</td>
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<td>1929</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>69</td>
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<td>1942</td>
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<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>88</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PERMANENT RESIDENCES OF ALUMNAE

The majority of the reunion alumnae plus 1942 regard New England and the Middle Atlantic regions as their permanent residences. More than half of the alumnae of the early years (1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, and 1929) report their permanent residences in New England, but in the later years (1931, 1942, and 1945) alumnae residing permanently in the Middle Atlantic States outnumber those in New England.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>New England</th>
<th>Middle Atlantic</th>
<th>East North Central</th>
<th>West North Central</th>
<th>South Atlantic</th>
<th>West South Central</th>
<th>Mountain</th>
<th>Pacific</th>
<th>East Central</th>
<th>South Central</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
<th>Outside United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>33 (68.7%)</td>
<td>6 (12.5%)</td>
<td>5 (10.4%)</td>
<td>3 (6.3%)</td>
<td>1 (2.1%)</td>
<td>1 (2.1%)</td>
<td>1 (2.1%)</td>
<td>1 (2.1%)</td>
<td>1 (2.1%)</td>
<td>1 (2.1%)</td>
<td>1 (2.1%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>24 (55.8%)</td>
<td>11 (25.6%)</td>
<td>6 (14.0%)</td>
<td>1 (2.3%)</td>
<td>1 (2.3%)</td>
<td>2 (4.6%)</td>
<td>3 (6.7%)</td>
<td>1 (2.3%)</td>
<td>1 (2.3%)</td>
<td>1 (2.3%)</td>
<td>1 (2.3%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>15 (55.6%)</td>
<td>8 (29.6%)</td>
<td>1 (3.7%)</td>
<td>1 (3.7%)</td>
<td>1 (3.7%)</td>
<td>2 (7.4%)</td>
<td>1 (3.7%)</td>
<td>1 (3.7%)</td>
<td>1 (3.7%)</td>
<td>1 (3.7%)</td>
<td>1 (3.7%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>17 (56.7%)</td>
<td>7 (23.3%)</td>
<td>2 (6.7%)</td>
<td>1 (3.3%)</td>
<td>1 (3.3%)</td>
<td>1 (3.3%)</td>
<td>2 (6.7%)</td>
<td>1 (3.3%)</td>
<td>1 (3.3%)</td>
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<td>1 (3.3%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>36 (50.0%)</td>
<td>15 (20.8%)</td>
<td>9 (12.4%)</td>
<td>2 (2.8%)</td>
<td>4 (5.6%)</td>
<td>1 (1.4%)</td>
<td>3 (4.2%)</td>
<td>2 (2.8%)</td>
<td>1 (1.4%)</td>
<td>1 (1.4%)</td>
<td>1 (1.4%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>30 (43.5%)</td>
<td>22 (31.9%)</td>
<td>8 (11.6%)</td>
<td>1 (1.4%)</td>
<td>4 (5.8%)</td>
<td>1 (1.4%)</td>
<td>3 (4.2%)</td>
<td>2 (2.8%)</td>
<td>1 (1.4%)</td>
<td>1 (1.4%)</td>
<td>1 (1.4%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>32 (35.6%)</td>
<td>37 (41.1%)</td>
<td>11 (12.3%)</td>
<td>1 (1.1%)</td>
<td>3 (3.3%)</td>
<td>2 (2.2%)</td>
<td>2 (2.2%)</td>
<td>1 (1.1%)</td>
<td>1 (1.1%)</td>
<td>1 (1.1%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>43 (35.6%)</td>
<td>45 (37.2%)</td>
<td>15 (12.4%)</td>
<td>4 (3.3%)</td>
<td>7 (5.8%)</td>
<td>1 (3.3%)</td>
<td>1 (3.3%)</td>
<td>1 (3.3%)</td>
<td>1 (3.3%)</td>
<td>1 (3.3%)</td>
<td>1 (3.3%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>33 (26.0%)</td>
<td>56 (44.1%)</td>
<td>25 (19.7%)</td>
<td>10 (7.9%)</td>
<td>7 (5.8%)</td>
<td>1 (3.3%)</td>
<td>1 (3.3%)</td>
<td>1 (3.3%)</td>
<td>1 (3.3%)</td>
<td>1 (3.3%)</td>
<td>1 (3.3%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New England: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut
Middle Atlantic: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
East North Central: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin
West North Central: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas
South Atlantic: Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina
West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas
Mountain: Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada
Pacific: Washington, Oregon, California
East South Central: Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

SELECTION OF HUSBAND

Comparable Ages of Husbands and Wives: Reunion and 1942 alumnae marry at an average of 26.7 years and select men 3.1 years older than themselves. The alumnae of 1942 and 1945 married at much younger average ages (22.7 and 21.3 years, respectively) than any of their predecessors. This was probably a reflection of war conditions. The alumnae of 1945 rank alongside those of 1921 and 1922 in choosing husbands more than four years older than themselves. The following table contains these facts for each class.

Comparable Religious Affiliation of Husbands and Wives: Eight out of ten reunion alumnae marry men whose religious affiliation is the same as their own. This proportion varies with each class although the range is very slight as is shown in the drop to seven out of ten in 1919, 1921, 1922, and 1942, and in the rise to nine out of ten in 1945. These facts are shown in the following table.

Comparable Political Affiliation of Husbands and Wives: More than two-thirds of the reunion alumnae marry men whose political affiliation is the same as their own. The alumnae of only two years—1942 and 1945—drop below this level to 55.6 and 32.1 per cent respectively. The decrease in these two years is due to the relatively large proportions who do not report political affiliations for either themselves, their husbands, or for both. It is to be expected that a considerable number of the 1945 alumnae who have just become twenty-one years of age, may not have affiliated themselves with a political party. These facts are contained in the following table.
Personal History for the Twenty-Fifth Reunion Record of the Classes of 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922. Reunion Records of the Classes of 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1945. Also Record of 1942

1. Name (maiden); Class.
2. Married (give husband’s full name).
3. Address: Temporary; for how long will this be valid? Permanent (an address where mail will always reach you). Encircle appropriate answer: Where do you now live: city, suburb, small town, country; single house, double house, multiple house, apartment, hotel, other; alone, with husband, parents, husband and children, children, relatives, friends, others. Do you own your own home?
4. Academic history. Undergraduate: Did you graduate from Connecticut College? Encircle no. of years attended Connecticut. If you transferred to Connecticut, give name of previous college. Did you attend another undergraduate college after Connecticut? If so, give name, dates, degree or certificate received. Advanced study: In chronological order state where, when, and what you studied with names and dates of degrees received. School: State name, dates of attendance, and location of secondary school from which you graduated; public, private.
5. Occupation. Present: Name of firm or institution; nature of its business; your position in it; when did you assume this position? Previous: (in same or different firm): Name of firm or institution; nature of its business; your position in it; length of time you held position: Homemaking activities: Do you do your own work? all, partially; Do you employ domestic help? number, full or part time.
6. Have you written or compiled any book? Contributed to any magazine or publication, had any speech published? State particulars about each published writing, including title, name of publisher or publication, place and date of issue.
7. Religion: Church denomination; if married, church denomination before marriage, after marriage. Attendance at church: regularly, frequently, seldom, never.
8. Political activities: Do you vote in elections: local, state, national; party affiliation, make any desired comments.
9. List clubs and organizations to which you belong (civic, social, religious, professional), State any office held in each, and approximate amount of time devoted to each activity each month.
10. Name your chief interests and enthusiasms (craft, swimming, reading, etc.)
11. What connection have you had or do you have with the Connecticut College Alumnae Association (through chapters, class, as Alumnae Fund worker, through Alumnae Council, Alumnae News, Executive Board, committees etc.)? Give details and dates if possible.
12. What was your major subject in college? List the courses which have been of most lasting interest; list the main courses which have been most useful to you in any way.
13. What general subjects which you did not study do you wish now that you had studied?
14. Give suggestions which you feel would improve a college curriculum; evaluate Connecticut College curriculum specifically if you wish.
15. Are you particularly interested in or concerned about any phase or problem of education at Connecticut, in USA? If so, comment on those phases of your interest.
16 through 19. Marital Status. Encircle appropriate term: Single, married, widowed, divorced, separated. Date of marriage; previous marriages, number length of each marriage, how terminated: death, divorce, separation (encircle appropriate term). Birthdates: your own, husband’s (or husbands’).
17 through 24. Husbands and Children. Husband’s formal education after high school. Name of institution attended, dates, certificates or degrees. Husband’s political activities: Does he vote in elections, local, state, national? Party affiliation. Husband’s church denomination, before marriage, after marriage. Husband’s peacetime occupation, name of firm or institution, nature of its business, his position in it, length of time held position. Was your marriage delayed because of insufficient income? If so, for how long?
18 through 28. Children (give names in full, place and date of birth, religious denomination of each). Secondary school and college attended by each child (give dates, and degrees or certificates received, and indicate whether school is public or private). Marriages of children (give dates of marriages, and name of husband or wife of each child) Grandchildren (give names and dates of birth).
19. War Activities. Husbands (if in armed forces, give branch, rank, length and places of service). If husband was a prisoner of war, give place and length of imprisonment. If husband died while in the service or was reported missing or killed in action, please, give places and dates. Children’s (give information equivalent to that requested for husband). Your own war activities. Volunteer (list kinds of work, and give approximate amount of time devoted to each activity during the war). If you were a professional Red Cross or USO worker, worked in a war plant, or held a government position directly connected with the war effort, give dates, places and kinds of work, Professional (if you were a member of the women’s military services, give dates you joined and were separated, rank, where stationed, kind of work).
Campus Activities During Two Wars

by ELLEN HASSON '47

During the second semester slate at Connecticut College a drive was held to collect textbooks for the students at the University of Prague, Czechoslovakia. Students were asked to give first semester books they no longer needed instead of holding them to sell next year. This spirit of giving for the relief of war-torn Europe was evident throughout this war. It was not the first time though, for the small number of students at the college during World War I expressed the same desire to help the people who suffered while our students were permitted to continue their education with only minor inconveniences. Realizing the dire needs of the Europeans, these two generations of students worked to obtain money and articles of relief in every way known to them, with a few original ideas thrown in.

Money was the main source of relief during World War I. The students numbered only about 250 at that time, but their aid was extensive. Much work went into the many devices needed to reach the goal. To get donations of pennies and dimes from allowances, the committee invented ingenious methods. The goal of $600 to support a bed in a French hospital was set up by laying a penny tax on noisy tables in the dining halls and on noisy individuals during study hours. Many girls gave money earned from work in the dining halls and on the telephone exchange. A Dansant and a Silver Tea in World War I fashion were given to swell the fund. New London Hall even became the scene of a Vanity Fair given in all the glory of sideshows, fortune tellers, flower girls, vaudeville, and booths. A violent debate between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan on "Shall grapejuice quench the thirst?" was one of the main events of the Fair.

An even larger undertaking for this early group of students was a goal of $5000 for the Student Friendship Fund. This Fund was part of a national drive, the proceeds of which were used to set up universities in Europe and to furnish books, rations, and YMCA huts for the students.

Getting into the military spirit, student armies were organized to gain the objective.

Belgium, the first of the European nations to be devastated, received a large share of the college relief work. Under the supervision of Mlle. Carola Ernst, alumnae and students worked for the relief of the working girls of Belgium, especially in the mining district of Charleroi and the city of Brussels. Benefit movies in New London and a production of the Dramatic Club fostered the relief drive. A huge bazaar was held at the roof garden of the Mohican Hotel. During 1918, $1,651 was collected for the Belgian girls. For this relief work, Mlle. Ernst later received the personal thanks of the Queen of the Belgians.

World War II also saw collections of articles for relief work. The drive for books to aid the students at Prague, is an example. By giving technical and scientific books, Connecticut College hoped to aid the university in beginning immediate operation. Five hundred boxes containing food, personal objects, and little luxuries which the Czech students would not find at home were also sent by the Connecticut girls as Christmas gifts. Czechoslovakia was one of the first occupied countries under the German drive for power and suffered great privations during the six years of occupation. Connecticut hopes this relief work for the Czech students will encourage international understanding among the students so they can cooperate in world peace after the war.

The student body also voted a "soup night" for every dining room on campus. The money saved from this was sent to feed the starving children of Europe. The students felt this personal sacrifice made the gift more meaningful. The program was started in Emily Abbey House, the cooperative dorm.

Dormitories adopted European orphans to support for a year. Auctions of prize possessions of the students brought in large sums for this cause. A child was chosen and the students greatly enjoyed the letters from the child's native guardian or from the child himself.

Last year a concert of jazz music made available a large sum for the reconstruction of a French school.

Clothing was collected in the dormitories during each National Clothing Drive. Many girls used precious trunk space to bring back sweaters and dresses for the collections.

In addition to other student efforts French Club, Italian Club, and students of Russian have all worked for relief in countries whose culture and language they study.
The Mascot Hunt Since 1918

by ELLEN HASSON ’47

Juniors assumed a knowing and more stately look as March and Mascot Hunt developed on our campus. Woe to the sophomore who failed to keep three feet distant or forgot a respectful “Honorable Miss” to a cold, observing junior. This decorum was set up, strange to say, when the sophomores tried to embarrass the first junior class by stealing their class mascot. They succeeded only in establishing a tradition of Mascot Hunt for Connecticut College.

The first junior banquet in 1918 was a festive occasion. In keeping with the gaiety, the banquet waiter brought a pan of water to the head table; the class president rose, donned a commander’s hat, and launched a toy submarine into the water while the class sang

“Oh we’re the class of 1919
The first class in the college
Our mascot is a submarine
We dive so deep we’re seldom seen
Upon the sea of knowledge.”

To prolong their fun, the juniors decided to take their sub to dinner the following night and present it to other classes. The sophomores were gay too. One raided the class president’s room as she slept to steal the mascot. To save the honor of her class the smarter junior rushed to town the next day for a new five-and-ten cent store submarine. To the amazement of the gloating sophomores she led her class to dinner that night with the submarine. Mascot Hunt thus had its impromptu beginning.

Today the tradition is as established as Friday’s fish and pie. Details of the hunt fade, but its fun and spirit remain as a special memory. Talking with alumnae, faculty, and employees of the college, I find each recalls with a smile the special Mascot Hunt energy of students. Janitors all say, “They sure tear the place apart.” Mr. Looby in Fanning adds, “But it’s a lot of fun.” When I went to the Auditorium Mr. Farnham said cheerfully, “You have to expect it in something like this.” William in Free-

man says, “They would tear the place apart if I’d let them.” Though he’s stern each class recalls his hints and help in the hunt.

The mascot was known to the sophomores during the first years of the hunt, which started after the junior banquet and lasted several weeks. The administration watched the time and energy consumed in the hunt increase; and gradually were forced to limit the time to ten days and finally to the week preceding junior banquet.

Miss Ramsay, personnel director on campus and a C.C. alumna, recalls the old hunt. There were no rules and regulations, she reports. The mascot could be hidden anywhere and the sophomores hunted everywhere without the aid of clues. A thorough examination of Blackstone tunnel and digging by the river were some of the searching methods of her class.

For a time the mascot represented characteristics of the class. The second year its originators took as their mascot a real dog, Pep, to indicate their enthusiasm and activity. When he became too peppy for college life, he was replaced by a stuffed replica. Each junior carried a toy dog to perpetuate the mascot. “Long Serpent,” a viking ship, was presented in 1924 as a symbol of the strength, courage, and purposefulness of the juniors.

Now the junior mascot is a gift to the college. The knowing juniors drop clues on each day of the week preceding their banquet. Sophomores in the guise of Sherlock Holmes think of the myriad possibilities of each clue. Then they search the campus, dorms, and class buildings for the clue.
which will lead them on to the seventh and the replica of the junior gift.

Hints are no longer given in classes. In 1940 faculty in sophomore English made much ado about speakers’ stands in their classes but the sophs never got together to guess the gift or find the clue, hidden in gum in the stable fence, telling of the speakers’ stands gift.

Besides the mascot, the junior banquet and mascot committee have also become sophomore tribulations. Fake committees hold meetings to mislead their pursuers. Real members hold clandestine meetings in Bolleswood, the doctor’s office, and faculty homes. In 1945 the juniors realized the sophomores had discovered their real committee. Hopefully they planted a false list of committee members in the class secretary’s notebook and unfortunately for the poor sophomores the plot worked. This year the sophomores found the juniors hot on the trail of their banner in Winthrop House attic. To the horror of the housefellow, floors were suddenly drenched with buckets of water. The sophomores even rang the fire alarm, but the juniors saw the ruse and stayed to search while sophomores shivered through attendance on the lawn. The shower had diverted the juniors from the attic, however, and the sophomores kept their banner.

All’s fair in love, war, and Mascot Hunt, and each year classes follow the same activities in their vigorous search. Sophomores spy at closed doors, under beds, and in the showers. They tap phone wires, dig holes, and climb every tree on campus. They must find the clues, the mascot, the junior committee, and the banner if possible, by junior banquet time. Before the war the junior banquet was a real show of junior glamor. A formal dinner in the Mohican Hotel was a highlight of the junior social calendar as the college president and honorary members of the class joined the juniors for the occasion. Now, because of shortages, the banquet is held on campus. A serenade of college songs by freshmen and sophomores always makes the evening more memorable.

Only two classes have discovered the junior mascot before the banquet. In 1941 the brilliant sophs, even with two clues missing and the replica unfound, guessed the gift was chairs for the library. Drapes and Venetian blinds for two library seminars were the gift in 1943. This was discovered twenty minutes before the end of the hunt, to give the class of 1944 the honor of being the first to find all clues and the replica.

All is not bliss for the juniors during mascot week. They can get through doors easily and to the snack bar counter because of the three foot rule and they are honored with bows and “Honorable Miss,” but sophomores are constantly in their hair. Closets are rifled, dressers turned inside out, and worst of all the sophs usually escape before they can be commandeered for bed making. One year, to the everlasting glee of the searchers, the juniors were unable to find their last clue after the hunt. Mr. Looby in Fanning Hall recalls the incident well. The juniors hiding the clue were up in the attic catwalk with sophomores lurking nearby; so they just dropped the clue down thinking it would go into the caves. No one ever did find that clue except maybe the birds. In 1946 the juniors had to worry over a psychic sophomore. They planned a wonderful clue, “I Want to get Married,” and planted it on the well known statue of the enormous woman near the museum. The sophs would never think of it, but the next morning at 6 o’clock they heard the cheering sophs coming across the parking lot with the clue. A sophomore had dreamed of the statue; so they all rushed down to pick up the clue and come gaily home without further searching.

Mascots of the junior classes have been decorative and useful to Connecticut College. One of the best traditions at C.C. from all views!

List of Mascots:
1919, Submarine; '20, Pep, dog; '21, Good Fairy, statue; '22, Totem Pole; '23, Sphinx; '24, Viking ship; '25, lantern on New London Hall; '26, lion; '27, sword; '28, plaque; '29, ship model; '30, ship in full sail; '31, Star, statue; '32, Blue Pool, painting by Henry Bill Selden, former chairman of Dept. of Fine Arts; '33, andirons; '34, radiola; '35, lights for Bolleswood; '36, C. C. Charter in metal tablet; '37, stone bench; '38, fireplaces for Lodge in Bolleswood; '39, plaque in Fanning; '40, speakers’ stands; '41, chairs for Library; '42, lighting in west reading room of Library; '43, draperies and Venetian blinds for Library; '44, furniture for Student Government room; '45, furnishing for smoking room in Library; '46, lights for new Infirmary.
One Chapter's Story
by CHARLOTTE BECKWITH CRANE '25
President, Westchester Chapter

The paper on the Westchester Chapter read by Mrs. Crane at the Alumnae Council was enthusiastically commented upon by so many Councilors, and so many copies were requested, that we decided to print it in two installments in the Alumnae News. The information it contains is thus made available to all members and officers of chapters. The second half, which begins with an explanation of the financial organization of the chapter, appears below.

Treasurer: Dues: We send out a bill with a letter at the beginning of the season, and find a reasonably good response. The Treasurer sits in a conspicuous place at our meetings and is not backward about urging the membership to ante up.

The chapter started out with $2.00 annual membership dues. In the Fall of 1937 it was voted to reduce dues to $1.00. This amount continued until 1942, when the Executive Board recommended raising the dues to $1.50 at the first Fall meeting. Present at this meeting were many of our newest alumnae. They said, "Why stop at $1.50? Why not make it $2.00 and not charge extra for refreshments?" As a result of this the most eloquent of the proponents of the higher tax never appeared at another meeting, and we were left holding the $2.00 bag. Also as a result of this rise we have lost one of our founding members—not permanently we hope. Just to be sure that $2.00 was what the membership really wanted, the subject of revision has come up twice since then. Each time it has been enthusiastically voted to continue the $2.00 levy. (No. 1, page 26)

Budget: Our very capable Treasurer makes out a budget which may or may not mean very much. A budget is predicated on a definite amount of money available to spend, and we never know how much we will receive from dues and our Ways and Means Project. We always hope it will be more each year, but it is only a gamble.

Scholarship Fund Raised in Advance: Last year we were very lucky, because we made more money than we had expected to. So we were able to do something we had long wanted to do. We gave our 1944-45 Scholarship of $200.00 as we had planned, and set aside $300.00 for our 1945-46 Scholarship which we gave this year. Now we are working for the Scholarship to be given in 1946-47.

This has taken a great deal of pressure from our officers. Formerly we chose our recipient, and then were never sure that we would be able to come through. Now we have the money in hand before we make the award. (No. 2, page 26)

Balance: We usually have a balance of from $70.00 to $100.00 at the end of our year in June. We need $25.00 for our Undergraduate Tea, and other incitdentials. Perhaps this is too large a balance to carry, but it does give us a backlog if any of our projects fail.

Hospitality: Finding a meeting place is one of the problems of this committee chairman. Our members have been very generous in offering us the use of their homes which keeps expenses down to a minimum. A different committee is appointed by the chairman for each meeting to help her serve simple refreshments, such as coffee and cake—sometimes served as dessert and sometimes after the program. We try to create a pleasant background for a social time around the tea table. Even though the food we serve be modest, we try to make the setting as attractive as possible.

Undergraduate Tea: Our Hospitality Chairman has the responsibility of planning our Undergraduate Tea which the Executive Board has given for the last two years. The tea has been so successful that we feel it is the beginning of a tradition. It is given two weeks before college opens in September. Invitations are sent to incoming Freshmen, undergraduates, and members of the most recently graduated class, who act as hostesses. Our general membership is not invited. The Executive Board acts as committee with the Hospitality Chairman as general chairman.

The emphasis is on the girls meeting each other, rather than meeting us as alumnae. We keep in the background. We asked some of our undergraduates when they would prefer to have such a tea. Of a Sunday afternoon, they said. What would they like for refreshments? Orange sherbet punch, finger sandwiches, and cookies, they said. So it is. They like it. We like it. Everybody is happy. Out of 70 undergraduates, 50 were present at the tea.

Here again we use our Community Chairmen for telephoning those to whom we have sent invitations, and to transport them if necessary.

Membership: Here we have a Chairman, and a Co-chairman, the latter being a member of the most recently graduated class. We have a mailing list of 169. Out of that we have 56 dues paying members or about one-third. We have had no more than 40 at any meeting this year, which is one-quarter of the mailing list, or a little better than two-thirds of the paying members.

We don't expect the 169 to be actively interested all in the same year. But we do expect each one of them sometime in their lives to be interested for a few years at least. That is why we keep the total membership (including "ex" class members) on our mailing list. We don't want to lose track of them. On the other hand we don't want to antagonize those who have no immediate interest. We expect the Community Chairmen to sense things like that, and not overdo the high pressure angle.
Membership Promotion Schemes: 1. The President writes a note of welcome and invitation to come to our meetings to each member of the graduating class. 2. The Community Chairman contacts new names on the list. 3. The Membership Chairmen act as door hostesses at meetings. 4. Series of informal class reunions with prizes for members of the class having the best attendance.

NOMINATING: There are three members on this committee. One is on the slate of officers, the other two are elected from the floor. We find it easier to have the President, Corresponding Secretary, and Ways and Means Chairman in the same telephone exchange. We also try to have as wide a community representation and as wide a class representation as possible on the Board.

PUBLICITY: We have a peculiar publicity problem here, because we have so many papers to cover. There is a chain of six daily papers which has an early morning deadline. There are also four independent papers which come out twice a week. We find it easier to get our material to them.

The Macy chain has wire service between its members, but we have discovered that unless a local editor is notified beforehand, the stories are not always taken off the teletype. For this reason our publicity is good where the news originates, but apt to be spotty in other sections. The chain paper is agreeable about taking pictures, and we find that at least once a year, they will do a picture feature for us. We have found in years past that free tickets do no harm, nor do invitations to our Luncheon Bridges.

The Publicity Chairman keeps our scrap book up to date, and keeps the First Vice-President of the Alumnae Association informed of our activities.

Scholarship: Our scholarship recipient is determined by a committee, the chairman of which is elected; she in turn chooses two members to serve with her, whose choice is discussed at an Executive Board meeting.

We have no set policy, because we believe in meeting conditions as they arise. However, after one year of contributing to the general Scholarship Fund in 1940, it was voted to give our scholarship money through the college to a Westchester girl. It was felt at the time that our members would be more interested in working for a local girl, and the idea has proved to be sound.

Procedure: The Office of the President sends us a list of Westchester girls who have applied for scholarship, and to whom the college, after investigation, has decided to give a certain amount. We are not set up to investigate individual cases, and we feel it is much better for the proper authorities at the college to do it. We in turn, choose a girl from this list. We send our money to the college. It may be the same amount the college planned to give the girl, or it may be only a part of it, in which case the college makes up the difference. Then both the chapter and the college notify the girl that she has received the Westchester Scholarship of a certain amount, for the next year, and she becomes our “Westchester girl.”

We started by giving our award to an upperclassman, but we have given it to a Freshman. Sometimes we have felt it wise to keep the scholarship moving from girl to girl, and at other times it has seemed best to award the money to the same girl for more than one year.

WAYS AND MEANS: We have no traditional way of raising money. We have tried many, depending on the circumstances and the times. There is a great deal to be said for always having one activity; once organized the project more or less runs itself, and people get in the habit of attending, and look forward to it from year to year.

On the other hand, a variety of money raising schemes will over a period of years enlist the active participation of more people and that makes for a healthy organization. In the last few years we have tried:

1. County Bridge at a Shore Club with Fashion Show. Very successful but expenses are high.
3. Raffle. Easy way of making money. Use attractive prize. Not the most dignified type of project, but profitable.

For all of these major projects we call on our own membership, the parents of our undergraduates, the parents of our alumnae who live in the county, other friends of the college, and our own personal friends.

Supplementary Ways and Means Projects: 1. Mite-boxes, such as used in Sunday Schools. Sent out in the summer to be brought to first meeting. Cost: $5.00. Profit: $95.00. 2. Small raffles at meetings. Ten cents or three for 25 cents chances. The winner puts up a modest prize at next meeting. We make from $5.00 to $8.00 on this, or enough to cover the cost of refreshments.
3. We try to sell any refreshments which may be left over.

While we believe in not being discouraged because 70% of our membership does not attend meetings, we do not believe a conservative point of view is conducive to money raising. We firmly believe that here boldness and aggressiveness pay off. Let your Ways and Means Committee get itself out on a limb. Once something has been risked, once a great deal is at stake, then that committee is going to work to make good and to pull the project through.

We mustn't be afraid to ask people to participate in our activities. Most of the friends of the college are glad to; if not, it is their privilege to refuse. It is just as easy to get $1.00 as 25 cents; just as easy to get $2.00 as $1.00. If our projects are not worth more than 25 cents to us, they are not worth more to anyone else. Always take the large view first.

Before I close I should like to say that I hope you all have as much fun in your chapters as we do in Westchester. We really get a great bang out of working together. Whatever little we may have accomplished is not through the efforts of any one person, but through co-operation all down the line.
The lack of class notes from '20, '21, '22, '29, '30, and '45 is partly explained by the reunion which was approaching at the time the notes were due. Post-reunion notes will appear in the next issue. The scarcity of notes from other classes is accounted for in part by difficulties concerned with printing and paper, the delay in the publication of the second issue, and the consequent request for notes for this issue ahead of schedule. Nancy Wolfe Hughes, the new Class Notes Editor, is in no way to be held responsible for the disturbance and irregularities, which were in the making long before she assumed office. Our thanks to her and to all the correspondents who have been so patient and cooperative under these circumstances.

Kathryn Moss, Editor

Florence A. Hopkins is head of the department of Mathematics in the Torrington high school. She and her sister have their own home and are both very busy with “housework and schoolwork.”

Minna Kreykenbohm Elman sent a very interesting clipping about her husband, who has won notable honors in surgical research, including the Samuel Gross survey prize offered every five years by the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery. Dr. Elman is connected with the department of Surgery at Washington University, St. Louis.

Mildred Seeley Trotman writes that her husband Dick “got home (from the Pacific) in March, and I drove to Washington to meet him. After a week in Washington we drove to North Carolina to see our relatives. He brought home so many things that we should have an annex to the Trotman house, but since we don’t the stuff is all in our bedroom. . . . On March 25 after our return from our visits I started working in Harlem with a colored children’s agency. It’s a decidedly challenging experience. We have 400 children under care, all colored until recently when we decided to be inter-racial, and by now we have 10 or 12 white children. It used to be an orphanage, but they are now in the throes of closing the institution and placing all the children in foster homes. That’s why I’m there, because I went through that same fun back in 1929.

Marie-Louise Berg, from whom we did not hear during the war, wrote Jessie Bigelow Martin that she and her mother spent the war years in Geneva, where Marlis is working for the Unitarian Church which is actively engaged in rehabilitation activities in Europe.

Emily Slaymaker Leith-Ross visited her daughter Bunny, who is a sophomore, on the campus this Spring, and enjoyed attending classes, especially one of Mrs. Wessel’s in Social Anthropology. Mr. Leith-Ross had a one-man show of his painting in New York in May.

Carolyn, Lucy Whifford Heaton’s daughter, is finishing her freshman year on the campus this year, as is Marion Johnson Schmuck’s Nancy.

In a letter to the Alumnae Office Ruth McCollum Bassett ’21 wrote, “I think you will be interested in knowing that one of the new members on the Board of Education, Town of Mansfield, Conn., this year Connecticut alumnae are represented by two members, one of whom is Clare Calnen Kinney ’23, who has done a remarkable job as chairman of the transportation committee. With the crowd pouring into the University of Connecticut these days, and the extra families trailing, our job is no cinch. I am the other C. C. member of the Board.”

Please send all the news you can as soon as you can. Use the cards you failed to use before so that we may have a full mail bag.

Kathryn Moss, Correspondent
Alumnae Office, Connecticut College
New London

A few weeks ago I ran into Peg Wells on the campus. She, in company with a friend, had driven from
North Adams, Mass., where she is a librarian. We toured the new wings of the Library, the Nursery School, the Auditorium, and some of the later dorms. I admired Peg’s Spring hat, and after a slight consideration of the matter, she offered to try to find its duplicate for me, which she has done.

The Admissions Office reports the admission to the class of 1950 of Frances Katherine Blank, daughter of Gertrude Huff Blank. Gertrude and her family live in Upper Montclair, New Jersey. A niece of Maddy Foster Conklin has also been admitted, and she is also from New Jersey.

Virginia Eggleston Smith will soon come from Shaker Heights, Ohio, to spend the summer in New London with her three boys and her father-in-law. Joe, husband and father, will spend as many weekends as possible with his family. The Smiths will live in Dr. Wells’ old home, which is next door to Virginia’s sister, Katherine Eggleston Wadleigh.

Members of 1924 will be interested to know that the two Goya etchings which hang in the Alumnae Office are from the collection of prints and etchings given a number of years ago to the Alumnae Association by Mr. Ramus, husband of Martha Bolles Ramus, soon after Martha’s death. The rest of the collection is housed with the Art Department.

Ellen McCandless Britton’s husband is out of the service, and they are back in Knoxville, Tennessee. It was a pleasure to see Doris Miner Chester at a meeting of the Washington Chapter of the Alumnae Association which was held in April at the home of Jessie Bigelow Martin. The Chesters are living near Washington in Rockville, Md. Mr. Chester, who for many years did distinguished work for the State of Connecticut in placing the handicapped in industry, is now the chief of the national bureau in charge of the same kind of work.

1925

We are very proud that Charlotte Beckwith Crane is the new president of the Alumnae Association. Our congratulations are extended both to the Association and to Charlotte, who has done such a splendid job of president of the Westchester Chapter. Her address on that chapter delivered at the Alumnae Council meeting is being printed in two installments in the Alumnae News.

Sally Crawford Maschal resigned from her job as executive secretary of the Norwalk Red Cross several months ago, and is busily domestic.

Word of the achievements of Helen Ferguson and Gertrude Noyes reaches us from New London. Helen is one of the leading physicians of New London, where she does chiefly obstetrical and pediatrics work. She is on the staff of the Lawrence Hospital, lives near the Niantic River, where she has a delightful house, and near which river she sails her boat. Gertrude is a member of the English Department faculty of Connecticut, and is Dean of Freshmen, in which job we hear she has been most successful.

1926

KATHERINE COLGROVE, Correspondent
164 Prospect Street, Waterbury, Connecticut

Frances Green is once more a civilian. She was discharged from the WAC at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas recently. She came home via New Orleans to do some sightseeing, flew from there to Washington, spent Easter in Vermont, and is at home in Shrewsbury, Mass.

Peg Smith Hall is living at 350 Chestnut Hill Avenue, Brookline, Mass.

Leo Oakes Rogers and his husband have just bought a cottage at Nanucket and expect to spend a good part of the summer there.

Harriet Stone Warner and your correspondent recently attended a joint dinner meeting of the New Haven and Waterbury C.C. Alumnae chapters which was held at the Waverly Inn, Cheshire.

"Liz" Platt Rockwell now lives in Stamford.

1927

EDITH T. CLARK, Correspondent
182 Valley Road, Montclair, New Jersey

First of all, I must give you enthusiastic letter-writers (would that your enthusiasm would send a few letters in my direction!) some new addresses: Constance Delagrange Roux, Heusser Cabin, Medford Lakes, New Jersey; Margaret Wheeler, 691 Merrick, Apartment A-5, Detroit 2, Michigan. Paducah writes that she has moved three times in the past year but has been at the above address for six months. If you hurry, your letter may arrive before the moving van! Faff Williams Wood and family are civilians again, Faff’s oldest daughter, Eleanor, will be ready for college in the Fall of 1946. Now how old do you feel? Katharine Goster, Hospital Social Worker, c/o Commissioner American Red Cross, A.P.O. 633, c/o Postmaster, New York City, sailed from New York on March 2, (looking very handsome in her uniform, I hear) landed at La Havre, then on to Paris and Wiesbaden where she was to receive her assignment. Mary Storer Brooks’ address will soon be Williamstown, Mass., again. Bob expects to resume his teaching at Williams College on June 24. Does anyone have the address of Bobbie Wall Flather? The Alumnae Office, as well as your reporter, would like it.

I know you will all want to join me in sending expressions of sympathy to Flossie Surpless Miller, Lois Bridge Ellis, and Midge Halsted Heffron. All three of them have lost their fathers during the past winter.

A letter from Lib Fowler Coxe, dated April 12, made my day seem strangely mild and uneventful in comparison. She was writing a letter with one hand, tending one child with German measles and another with chicken pox with the other hand, and with that mythical third hand was preparing for a large tea-party she was giving that afternoon.

A delicious letter from Sally Pithouse Becker has to be quoted, at least in part, to appreciate its full flavor: "You might as well try to get blood out of a stone as news out of a housewife these days. And when you ask what my middle-aged hobbies are—or what I do with my spare time—I'm not sure. My spare time is used fighting for food, or cleaning the house, or cooking, and I never have found time to stand in a nylon line! . . . I do a great deal of needle and petit point (you can sit down for this!). This has many advantages—as well as giving you a chance to rest—you get something worth while accomplished, you have fun doing it, and you keep your husband happy by listening to him talk about his hobby. Then my husband's hobby of gardening keeps me busy. Seed catalogues start arriving the first of the
moved again—903 East 15th Street, Davenport, Iowa. Elizabeth Metzger has changed her name to Mrs. George Barbier; Louise Buenzle is now Mrs. William Moyer of 114 South 16th Street in Allentown, Pa. Betsy Schaibley Grimes—441 University Ave., Louisville, Kentucky; Marjorie Smith Sites—12 Cedar Road, Swampscott, Mass.; Gretchen Shidle Martin—1535 Shady Ave., Pittsburgh 17, Pa.; with the housing shortage, they’ve done well to find the new addresses. A couple of our ex-31ers have sent in new addresses, too: Dorothy Duff, Mrs. Mercer Smith, 4639 Kenmore Ave., Washington, D. C., and Jane Dibble, Mrs. Glenn M. Fraser, 507 South Kensington Road, Rocky River, Ohio.

We are proverbially proud of Lor-

na McGuire; the write-up on the
trustee candidate list is very impres-

sive.

Evelyn Watt Daniels has been busy writing notes to our class members asking for contributions to the Infirmary Fund.

Connie Ganoe Jones has moved to 5 West Biddle Street, West Chester, Pa. She has a third child, Judy, a year old. Connie took Rosie Brewer’s place as representative to the big alumnae council meeting; our class had six delegates there: Jane Moore Warner, C. B. Rice, Edna Martin, Ruth Griswold Henderson, Dot Clute Schoof, and Connie.

Toot Holley Spangler has a new nine pound son, born Good Friday.

1932

MARION NICHOLS ARNOLD
Correspondent
East Lake Road, Skaneateles, New York

As you can see from the above address, we are back from our travels and settled happily in a new-to-us little Cape Cod house with an unob-structed view of the lake. Brad got out the end of February and started working for the Morris Plan Industrial Bank in Syracuse with the impressive title of Assistant Vice Presi-
dent. We couldn’t get into our house until the first of June but here we are at last. We’re only three or four houses from Route 20, so stop in to see us when you are driving through. Incidentally, Krebs is open again.

A new bride in the class is ex-Wave Ruth Raymond who writes: “On December 13 (1945) I was married to William Henry Gay in the Chapel at the Naval Air Station in New Orleans. I had been stationed there for 18 months, and Bill had been stationed there too for several months last winter. On the 19th of December, I received my discharge and Bill was already a civilian, so we headed for home and arrived on Christmas Day. We are now living in an apartment in a housing project in Stratford, Conn., and consider ourselves very lucky to have found a place. Bill is doing personnel work at the Raybestos plant here in Stratford.”

Ruth Dickinson is now Mrs. C. F. Browning of Indianapolis.

Helen Alton Colmar for whom we reported a New London address in the last News wrote that they were to be there only until May 20. I hope they’ve found another place, but you can always address her at the U. S. Coast Guard Academy. She writes, “Despite all the (housing) problems it is fun being back, especially now that my former roommate, Mildred Peirce, has taken a secretarial job at C.C. Seems like old times seeing her and living in New London.”

Speaking of New London, Teddy Schneider Snyder, Gerrie Butler and I had an informal reunion at Alumnae Council and it certainly was fun. Teddy hadn’t been back for a long time, so Gerrie and I made sure that she saw all the wonderful new things on campus. We tried to get in touch with Cullen who was at that moment confined to the hospital with double pneumonia—in New York City where she had gone for the weekend! When she came home she had a re-lapse.

After four years of work on the Draft Board, Alice Higgins is working in the editorial department of the Norwich Record. She saw various old friends at the Henry W. Law-
rence Memorial Dinner and Lecture.

From Sis comes the sad news of the death of Nat Clune Fitzgerald’s hus-
band, Lt. Col. Roy Gerald Fitzgerald, Jr. in an automobile accident in California on January 26. He had returned to the States in the fall, hav-
ing survived the Battle of the Bulge, St. Lo, Bhest and others, and had de-
cided to stay in the Army. His ser-
gent had driven him to Fresno to look at houses so that Nat and Jerry, age 7½, could join him. He was returning to camp when the car was hit head-on. Nat, who visited Sis for a few days in March, is at home in Dayton, Ohio.
1933
MARGARET ROYALL HINCK
Correspondent
29 Curotin Road, Upper Montclair, New Jersey

Dorothy Kellogg Streeter and Helen Wallis Christensen have both been kind enough to send in news for '33, during an interim period. Now Peg Hinck is the regular class correspondent. Please send all your news items to her at the above address.

In April Marjorie Fleming Brown gave a bridal shower at her home in Wellesley, Mass., for Elsa Waldeck-er. It turned out to be quite a get-together for some of us!

Ruth Norton Mathewson, Betty Overton Bryan, Abbie Usher Aurell, Marjorie, Elsa, and myself from the Class of '33; Peg Hiland Waldecker and Mabel Barnes Knauff from the Class of '32, and Mrs. Earl Stamm, formerly Miss Elizabeth Spicer of the Home Ec. Department.

It goes without saying we had a wonderful time and thoroughly enjoyed getting right back to our college-girl reminiscences. We even swore each one looked "exactly the same" as she did thirteen years ago! Marjorie has suggested that perhaps there is something about the New London air which solidifies one!

Anyway, Marjorie gave an especially nice luncheon party, and from where I sat it looked like a "profitable" party for Elsa, too. We were all glad to be able to give her our best wishes in person.

Several Saturdays ago Marjorie Young Siegfried '34 and I attended the New Jersey Chapter luncheon, where Miss Burdick spoke. It was very nice to see her again, also several people I do not often see. Marge Siegfried and I live only a block apart, so we find it very easy to keep the C.C. spirit alive.

1937
THEODORA HOBSON, Correspondent
416 Riverside Drive, New York City 25

Thanks a million to those of you who contributed to my mail! And a reminder to the rest of you—Please don't destroy a double post card among your letters before examining it carefully—it may well be a plea from your harrassed correspondent so just detach and send on with any news at all. If you don't receive any such post card and are bursting with news, send it voluntarily and I'll more than welcome it!

Our birth list isn't as impressive as heretofore. The only baby about whom I know at present is Betty Gilbert Gehrle's second daughter. She made her debut at the Lawrence Memorial Hospital in Bronxville, N.Y., on Easter Sunday (1946), and her name is Lucinda Louise. Gil's older daughter, Susan, will be three in August and they are living in Mt. Vernon.

Undoubtedly there are more newcomers than "Cindy," and by the time this issue appears, there will, I know definitely, be several new additions to '37's baby roster.

Eleanor Terradell Koonutz (Terry, ex '37) reports that she is "just a housewife." Her husband, Ken, a former Captain in the Army, has recently been discharged after serving in the ETO and Pacific and they have just moved into a newly purchased house in Rutherford, N.J.

Nancy Burke Leahey wrote on March 3 from Minneapolis that she, Garry and their 2 1/2 year old son, Burke, are all fine and busy. They went East to Lowell to spend Christmas with their families and found traveling conditions similar to those in pioneer days.

Kay Whitehead Shoemaker and Jack are running a turkey farm in Scranton, Pa., so think of them when next Thanksgiving rolls around and turkeys are scarce!

Dar McGhee Luckinbill is living in Wheeling, W. Va. where her husband has a parish.

If you have a change of address please see that the Alumnae Office hears about it for that is the only way we have of keeping track of you.

1939
DEDE LOWE NIE, Correspondent
4815 Guilford Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana

Children: Doris and Major Ott have a son, Stuart Houghton Ott, born March 20, 1946—second child, first son. Jean Lyon and Chet Loomis are proud parents of their second son, Charles Jeffrey Loomis, born May 1, 1946. Muriel Harrison and Irving Slesberg also have another son, Charles Harrison Slesberg, born last winter. Bea Dodd and "Bud" Foster have a daughter, Susan Jean, born December 11, 1945.

Bea Dodd Foster also writes that she has moved to Upper Montclair, N.J., where Bud is a salesman for the Chase Brass and Copper Co.

Barbara Curtis and "Bud" Rutherford have left the Navy life and are looking for a place to live in Chicago where he is working. "Bobbie" and the children await the "I have found a house" news in Cambridge, Mass.

Rose Lazarus Shinbach is still working as a Grey Lady at Fort Hayes in Columbus, Ohio. She also says that Helen Kreider has married Charles Belmar after waiting for four years while he was overseas. The Belmars are living in Annville, Pa. Rose and Helen Gardner Heitz, who live around the corner from each other, would welcome a visit from any of us passing through Columbus!

Please send in lots of "gossip" about yourselves.

1941
ALIDA H. REINHARDT, Correspondent
48 Stuyvesant Avenue, Larchmont, New York

No engagements and no marriages to report. I can't believe it—but babies, definitely! On February 14 (Valentine's Day, wouldn't you know) an 8 lb. 10 oz. son was born to Kitty and John Wollman. He is John Townsend Wollman, Jr. and I understand he's long and leggy like Kitty. Another "Junior," Carlton Jeffers, Jr., arrived on February 26. Carlton and Mary Ann Smith Schmidt are the proud parents. Stoeck informed me that Priscilla Duxbury Wescott had returned home after seeing Bob off to the Caribbean to await Sir Stork. Latest news from New Bedford way is that a boy, Clay Goodloe Wescott, arrived on April 16. And a late "Flash" from New Rochelle informs me that Betty Schwab and Richard Severin Puld are the proud parents of a "Junior," born April 23.

Outside of that, the news is very general. Liz Wiley Cleveland is now settled in Spartanburg, South Carolina after a honeymoon in Bermuda. Dottie Cushin Redington is in Richmond, California. Ted was discharged from the Army on January 7 and the Travelers Insurance sent him out to the coast as soon as he and Dottie could get packed. They're luckier than most inasmuch as they have 3 1/2 rooms furnished in a Veteran's housing development. Speaking of housing, as aren't we all—Carla
Eakin White is looking for an apartment, cottage, etc. in the New York vicinity. Anyone who has an offer, please contact me (wishful thinking).

Betty Kohr Gregory wrote me a long and interesting letter (carbon copy to seven others) about Hawaii. She is living in a house on Hickham Field, about ten miles outside of Honolulu. Kohr says the house is lovely but a little too large since servants are scarce and expensive, but life seems to be beautiful otherwise.

Peg Ford is doing radio broadcasting in Germany with the State Department. B. Q. Hollingshead had a three weeks vacation in San Domingo, according to Stoeck, who saw her at college during the Alumnae Council meeting. Incidentally, Stoeck, my chief informant for this issue, is working just around the corner from me at Harcourt-Brace Publishing Co. while Cameron is in Japan. She also told me that Bosh is working for a juvenile book publishing company (shades of the "fun-loving Rover boys") and that Donna Ed Reynolds is in the East. Her husband is now in the Army. I ran into Lorrie Lewis the other day in Lord & Taylor's. We had quite a bull session with people rushing around us. She is still working for Newell Emmett Advertising Co. and looks wonderful.

Lots of changes in address since everyone seems to be at least trying to settle down in one place: too numerous to list here. Sorry I am so short on news but I just couldn't seem to get started. We'll make up for it next issue.

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**1942**

**NANCY WOLFE HUGHES, Correspondent**

20 Greymount Boulevard, Dayton 9, Ohio

After the extensive and interesting contributions so many of you made to the last issue, the scarcity of news this time is a bit disappointing. Perhaps it can be blamed on the fact that the last issue reached you just a week before the deadline for this issue. At any rate, I am anticipating a flood of information from all '42 sources before we next go to press.

A letter from Barbara Brengle Wriston in late February revealed that her Walt was still on the lonely island of Cebu, where he is the assistant officer in charge of the Signal Center, with no immediate home coming prospect. Bobby herself has a wonderful job at a very fine nursery school on East 76th St. in New York, only a few blocks from her family home. It is run and owned by six trustees, one of whom is Margaret Snyer Crane, sister of C. C.'s Hamilton Snyer, and another of whom is Ruth Thormidi, niece of the famous American psychologist, Edward Thormidi. There are sixteen four-year-olds, and Bobby reports that she loves them all. Her hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. except for one day a week when she remains until 5:30 to assist in the art department. There are a bevy of children of famous parents, including Christopher Cerf, son of Bennett Cerf, Penny and Wendy Lehman, granddaughters of New York's ex-governor, and Dolly Deutsch, daughter of musical comedy star Benay Venuta. Bobby says, however, that they are all alike when it comes to blowing noses and removing leggins.

Jean Pilling Grimshaw has announced her engagement and pending marriage to Bob Messersmith, recently out of service. Bob and Piglet are friends from way back. When last heard from, they expected to be married sometime this summer. From all reports, Piglet's daughter, Nancy, promises to be as beautiful as her mother.

Dotty Greene Greene wrote in February from Port Orchard, Washington, that she had heard from Beth Tobias. Beth, when last heard from, was in the hospital, you remember, recovering from an automobile accident. Dotty reports that Beth is feeling fine again and is back at work. Marge Till Chamber's husband, Art, is out of the Navy now, according to Dotty, and working in his father's law office in New Haven after he and Marge spent three weeks having fun in Miami. Verna Pitts Browne was still in the WAVES at the time, stationed in New York, while her husband, Joe, recently discharged from the Navy, was attending art school. Ginny (Kramer) and Jack Leonard are bragging about their new daughter, Barbara Ann. Jack is, or was, still overseas and Ginny is living with her sister in Scarsdale. Bobby Newell, who is a dietician, is living in the Army Nurses' Corps, is now attached to Dibble General Hospital in Menlo Park, Cal. For the Greene's, Do thy's husband, Rich, returned from seventeen months' duty in the Pacific, fully expecting to be discharged from the Navy. Unfortunately, however, there is a scarcity of engineering officers, so despite his discharge eligibility, he had to leave for sea duty again. Their daughter, Cynthia Ann (called Cindy), was a year old on the last day of December, and her father didn't see her until she was eleven months old.

Jean Staats Lorish and her husband moved into their new home in West Medford, Mass., around the first of March, and Bob has settled down to the grind for his Ph.D. at Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. Hope young Robin Lorish enjoys being a Massachusetts baby as much as our young one did.

Ginnie Little Miller was last heard from also in February when she wrote that husband Charlie was on terminal leave and that they were enjoying a sojourn at Pinehurst, North Carolina.

Debbie Boies Guyton wrote in April that she was expecting Fran Hutchinson de Veer soon for a visit. Fran and Peg Mitchell Wing, who is back in Evanston with John, will both be changing diapers come fall. Maja Anderson is engaged to a major whose name has slipped Debbie's mind. He is still overseas, in Europe. Debbie reports that she and Boone, Fran de Veer and husband, and Mer Matthews Williams and her husband, recently back from the Pacific, had quite a reunion in New York a few months ago. Mer and Buff have settled in Madison, Wis. Debbie says, for the benefit of those who took nursery school work, that she has heard recently from Miss Chase and that she and her husband are stationed in New York, where Debbie was hoping to see her soon. Debbie's big news, however, was that of her new daughter, Leslie Martha, born February 20. Her first, Julie, is now two years old.

Woodie Worley Peak was enjoying a laugh at the expense of the tardily published Alumnae News. If you remember, in the last issue, we reported that she was extending an open invitation to all who should ever reach Charleston in their travels. It seems that she and Paul moved from there two weeks before the News came out. She says a warm C.C. welcome will await anyone who does get there, however, as Freddy Giles '44 and her new husband, Pat Reily, were their upstairs neighbors, and will be there until July. Woodie's husband's ship, CGC Duane, is ready for sea again and will be based in Boston for weather patrol duty.
Woodie and their well-travelled cat, Squeaky, acquired in Charleston, will join Paul in Boston after a two-weeks visit with Woodie's family. Woodie questions the cat's ability to render assistance in the house hunt.

That, dear classmates, is all for this time. I should like to say, however, that I am not going to publish any more addresses in the News for the simple reason that all too often they are changed before the News goes to press, just as Woodie's did, and also because they consume a vast amount of space. I do have, however, a complete list of addresses available, so if any of you are wondering as to the whereabouts of any of the class, let me know and I shall endeavor to drop you a card with the desired information.

There is no enlightening news from the Hughes tribe other than that we are enjoying immensely our settled civilian role. In my new job as an assistant editor of the Alumnae News in charge of class notes, I shall try my best to bring about some changes in the class notes as a whole in order to make them more interesting and readable. We are just formulating a policy, and perhaps it will begin to tick a little by the next issue. Meanwhile, in order that our own particular class notes may be more interesting, I urge you all, once again, to let me hear from you. A post card will help, a letter will be even better. If each of you would resolve to send me a post card immediately after you receive each issue, then we would never get behind on the activities of any member of '42.

1943

POLLY SMITH DALZELL, Correspondent
1321 North Meridian Street, Apt. 6B
Indianapolis 2, Indiana

The first news this time comes from Sylvia Klingon. After a too long silence, we finally got together by letter, and she tells me that she is working for her Master's (she doesn't say where) and is also teaching History in high school. She has promised a resume of her experiences in this latter job and it should prove most interesting.

Julie Rich and Charlie Kurtz locked horns with us in Princeton one morning in February, unexpectedly and delightfully. They were on their way to Washington from the Cape and Charlie was about to ship out. A letter from Julie since then tells me that Charlie came within four days of having completed his necessary year and a half's service, when he was called, and he is now in some distant and quite foreign spot. Julie added that she had seen Alicia Henderson several times and that she was extremely agog at the prospect of becoming Mrs. John Speaker on April 26. This happy event took place as scheduled in Providence. Skippy Wright Narten was to have come to the wedding, among others, but the last report I had was that she could not leave her new baby at that time. This casual mention of Skip's infant is the only concrete evidence I have that Narten's child is now among us. Before next time perhaps I'll learn a few more details.

Julie tells me that it is officially announced that Jean Wally Wallace is to be married, though no date has been set. She is marrying Wallace Leslie Douglas, Lt. Comdr., USNR, from Beaver Falls, Pa. The only other bit of information I have about him is that he graduated work at Harvard.

Just a few days ago an announcement came of the marriage of Jeanne Corby to Mr. Kenneth Deane Bell on April 20 in Englewood, New Jersey. As yet I know no more, but hope to hear a word or two from Jeanne.

Comes a lengthy letter from Flo Urban with great news of her engagement to James Wyper, Jr. of Hartford, Conn. He's a graduate of Princeton and member of Cottage Club, was in the army five years and spent 3½ years overseas in the Pacific theatre. Quite a stretch, n'est-ce pas? The whole affair was started by Kay Kay Mitchell our freshman year when she introduced Flo and Jim. They will be married June 1 and live in Hartford, according to the latest dope from Martie Boyle Morrison.

Before I continue with the news from Flo's and Martie's very good letters, I'd like to bow and scrape to them because it is so very good to get word of so many people who up to now have been rather phantom-like. Here's hoping this is just the beginning of a deluge of long and chatty missives. I'll hand Flo's letter to you verbatim.

Kay Kay Mitchell (now Mrs. William C. McConnell, Jr.) is living in Hartford with her baby son, Billy III, awaiting Bill's return from Manila. He is expected back any day (Flo's letter was written March 24, and since then Martie writes that Bill is back, is out of the army and they are living in Hartford unsettled as to where they'll settle permanently, as aren't we all?). Young Billy was born October 5. Louise Radford (Mrs. Thomas B. Denegr. Jr.) and husband and baby son are living temporarily at Annapolis where Tommy is joining the regular Navy. Martie appends this information with the news that the Denegr'e's are living in a Quonset hut, that Tom is going to school there, that he'll finish in June and will then go wherever the Navy sends him in the submarine service. Martie recently spent the day with Louise and young Tommy when Martie's husband went to Washington on business and she "tagged along."

Ginny Railsback (Mrs. George F. Nelley, Jr.) and husband and baby daughter are living in Moline, Illinois where George is working for Deere Co. Ginny is expecting another baby in June! Martie again appends this bit with the following: daughter Cynthia is now 1½. Martie saw Ginny and George in February for a few minutes at Betty Nelley's wedding (George's sister). Jean Gebhard (Mrs. George Hussey, Jr.) and "Pete," her husband are going to move to Niles, Michigan where Pete is working for a wire company. Evidently Jean is waiting for him to find a place to live before she can join him. Martie's letter said that the Hussey's were still in Mt. Vernon, being gay civilians, when last she heard about them.

Emmy Carl (Mrs. Louis P. Davis, Jr.) and Flo ran into each other in the Biltmore one day in February or thereabouts. Louis has left the Navy for civilian life, and at that time they were unsettled as to future plans. Bobbie Bosworth (Mrs. E. Gardner Counselman) and Gar are living in Chicago at the present where Gar has been working at Clay Products, Inc. since he left the Navy. Bobbie is still modeling, as you've probably seen by some of the magazine advertisements. They're thinking of moving to Cleveland to live, but can't do so until they find a place to live. Jane Gecker (Mrs. Charles Seelbach) and Chuck are living in Cleveland. Chuck is out of the Navy. Martie adds that she and her husband saw Chuck and Geck at Christmas time. The Seelbach's have a house and Geck is expecting their second child in May. Sal-
ly is now 2½ and is a most fetching infant.

Further news of Flo herself is that she finished her nurses' training at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City last November so she is now a Registered Nurse. For the few bits of Martie's letter that I haven't already included here, I'll go on. Martie has recently seen Nancy Strecher Brown and husband Jack. Jack had just gotten out of the Navy and they have been living with Nancy's family. Marge Fee Manning and Ray had a son, David, on February 26. Martie went over to see them recently and reported that they both look fine. Martie sees Mel Walsh Thackrey quite often. She and Jim live in Manchester, Conn., and Mel has been working at Pratt Whitney but will be stopping May 15. Jim and Reeves (Martie's husband) were roommates before they both were married. Marge told Martie that Betsy Hodgson Yeager and Willie had a Willie Jr. in March. They are in Texas somewhere. As for Filly, writes Martie, "I have heard that she has married recently—to the brother of the girl her brother married, or some such complicated arrangement!" How about a word from you, again I plead, oh Silent Filomena? Martie winds up her letter with news of herself. She met Reeves while she was working at Pratt Whitney as an engineering aide. He is an engineer there. They were married June 23, 1945, and are now living in Glastonbury, just outside Hartford. They have a wonderful place, the second floor of a house out in the country, with lots of fresh air and sunshine. Reeves's family lives in Groton (Mrs. Morrison is a trustee of the college), so Martie and Reeves get back to school quite often, even though Martie says she feels like an old "Has-been" every time!

Again I remind you that I have a pretty complete list of names and addresses of our class, so if you want one or the other just send up a flare.

Another March letter comes from Beth Meldon Meree. Husband Bud is now a Lt. Comdr. and is teaching calculus at the Academy in New London. They've had a rough time getting settled in a house, having moved twice already and they expect to move yet again. Beth has had a part time job as secretary to one of the college trustees. Lindley Parker, writes Beth, now Mrs. Whitehead, had a baby girl, Pamela, last November. Hocky was in the North Atlantic but was expected home for Christmas. Liz Goodrich Barnes is still in Pine Orchard, and had a little boy February 27, Jonathan Arwater. Beth has seen her several times since she's been in New London. Liz' Betsy is a dream, Beth reports. Binnie is still in the army and in the hospital. They hope for an early release from both. J. Bakken Betz expects to settle in Connecticut when Paul is a civilian again. They have a little girl, Flip Schiff. Imber's doctor husband is "out," and much bedevored for European operations. Beth saw her sister-in-law on campus the other day. She also said that Shirley Socoloff is living on Rittenhouse Square in Philadelphia. Polly Estabrook Fox, her husband and two sons are still in Philly too. Beth saw "Spurich" at the Christmas pageant. Ginney Leary was a secretary at college, but now has quite a fine job teaching in New London.

Janet Ayers Leach is still living in New London and had a little girl in October, Laura, by name. Her Lance is a miniature "Bud," according to Beth. Sally Wagner W. is in Mt. Vernon, Austin is stationed at C.G. Headquarters in New York. He is also a Lt. Comdr. Jackie Myers Couser is currently in Washington where Chris is stationed. She has a fascinating job as assistant to an interior decorator. Mac Knotts Walsh, daughter Bronwyn, and Quennie are now in New Mexico. Quennie had a medical discharge from the C.G. a bit ago. Lou Kalb is doing personnel work on the West Coast. What P. Barley is doing is the $64 question. Had a card, mailed sans return address from Providence, saying she was working hard, neglecting to say where. (All this I quote directly from Beth's letter—and Mrs. M. would like some help on P. Barley's whereabouts).

Frick Lyon Vaugh and son "Chips" Roger Chapman Jr. are living with Roge Sr. and Fricky's folks in Providence. Again a result of housing shortage, Beth says she will gladly give a bed and a meal to anyone needing same—also a swim, so if you're on your way through New London this summer call 8520 and Beth will answer. If it's disconnected it just means they've moved again, says Beth calmly and philosophically. In that case C.G. information will help out. Glad tidings come from Rochester, New York to the effect that on March 14 Crouch's second baby was born. A boy this time, Alexander Mackenzie Hargrave, by name. The Hargraves are still in Cambridge where Alex is in Harvard Law School.

A "hot off the press" letter from Joy Hyde Green, just received, says that she, Bob, and Bobbie have moved to Atlanta, Georgia, where Bob is assistant rector of All Saints Church. Joy, who expects her second in September, was home for two weeks in February and saw Bobby Bailey. She also saw Ptau and Jim Wright who were East, and pictures of infant Wright. Word from Dorie Hostetter Hoy is that she and Trevor are now back in Williamstown where Trevor is finishing college. He plans to be an Episcopalian minister. Peggy and Owie Jones are at the University of Tennessee.

Hugh and I are now back in Indiana so that he can begin on his job, we can start hunting for a place to live (oh eternal cry), and I can start a great "trousseau" for our wee one who is due in October. We had a fine sojourn in Princeton, and enjoyed it tremendously. Happy summer.

1944

BETTY RABINOWITZ, Correspondent
325 E. 41st Street, New York City 1

Helen Crawford Tracy has a baby boy born on February 21, named David Riggs Tracy. And Ellie and Neil Josephson are the proud parents of a baby girl, Gale Emily, born the same month.

In the marital division, Evelyn (Torchy) Tigh, ex-44, was married in February to Lt. Robert Irving Manson, U.S.N.R., at her home in Stamford, Conn. Stratton Nicholson is now Mrs. Dwight Griswold. She became the bride of the Army Medical Corps Lieutenant on April 10 in Washington. Jane Day Garfield and Rusty Grosvenor were her bridesmaids.

I received a list of a few changes of address from the Alumnae office recently. Among them was Tina Di-Maggio, now to be found at the Yale Nursing School in New Haven. I had a letter from Punch Leech Ryder recently. She and her husband are both out of the service, and living at Orient Point, on the tip of Long Island. Punch is cooking on a coal stove and caring for chickens, a scene reminiscent of The Egg and I. She writes that Jane Shaw is still in the
WAVES, and that Eleanor Townsend met Ruth Richardson, who worked for Mr. Lambdin at college, on a Pacific island.

Pat Douglass is still working at the Jackson Laboratory in Bar Harbor, Maine. Articles about the work on which she is collaborating appeared recently in Time and the N. Y. Times. They are experimenting on mice; causing unborn mice to reproduce. Fantastic, you say, but not in these times.

Phyl Cunningham is now working at Penn State College, in the accounting office of a Navy lab there. She sends news of some of the '44ers: Ellie Houston Oberlin and family are living in Groton, Conn. at the moment. Bobbie Gahm Whelan is at Princeton, where Ted is studying. Jean Buck Brenner is in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, "living on a silver cloud." They have a house too, Phyl says!

Imagine my surprise to bump into Suzee Herbert Boice here in Tudor City one day, wheeling daughter Smokey (short for Suzanne) in her carriage. The baby was born in January, 1946. Nels is a production engineer, having been released from the Army, and currently works in Danbury, Conn. Suzee says that Sizzle Hotchkiss Donovan is living in New Haven, while her husband works for the International Silver Company in Meriden. At a N. Y. alumnae meeting I saw several classmates, and had a chance to catch up on the news. Jeanne Feinn, now working for the OPA, had just returned from a vacation in Bermuda. I heard that Kenny Hewitt met Princess Elizabeth at a dance in London, and used her old modern-dance spryness to make a deep-curtsy.

Gigi Hawkes Watson is living in a Quonset hut in Vallejo, near the Mare Island naval base in California. Her husband is in the Navy until the end of 1947. Ethel Felts is at Corpus Christie, Texas, where Looey is taking naval flight training. When their baby was two months old, she had been in 11 states, says Ethel. They traveled to Texas in a car and trailer.

I will be waiting by the postbox until time to send in the next column.

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One Chapter's Story
(Continued from page eighteen)

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*(In 1944 $300.00 was set aside for Scholarship to be awarded in 1945.)*
We Thank You...

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July 1, 1945 to July 1, 1946

A complete report of the Fund will appear in
the next issue of the Alumnae News. We
think you will find it as interesting as we have.

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