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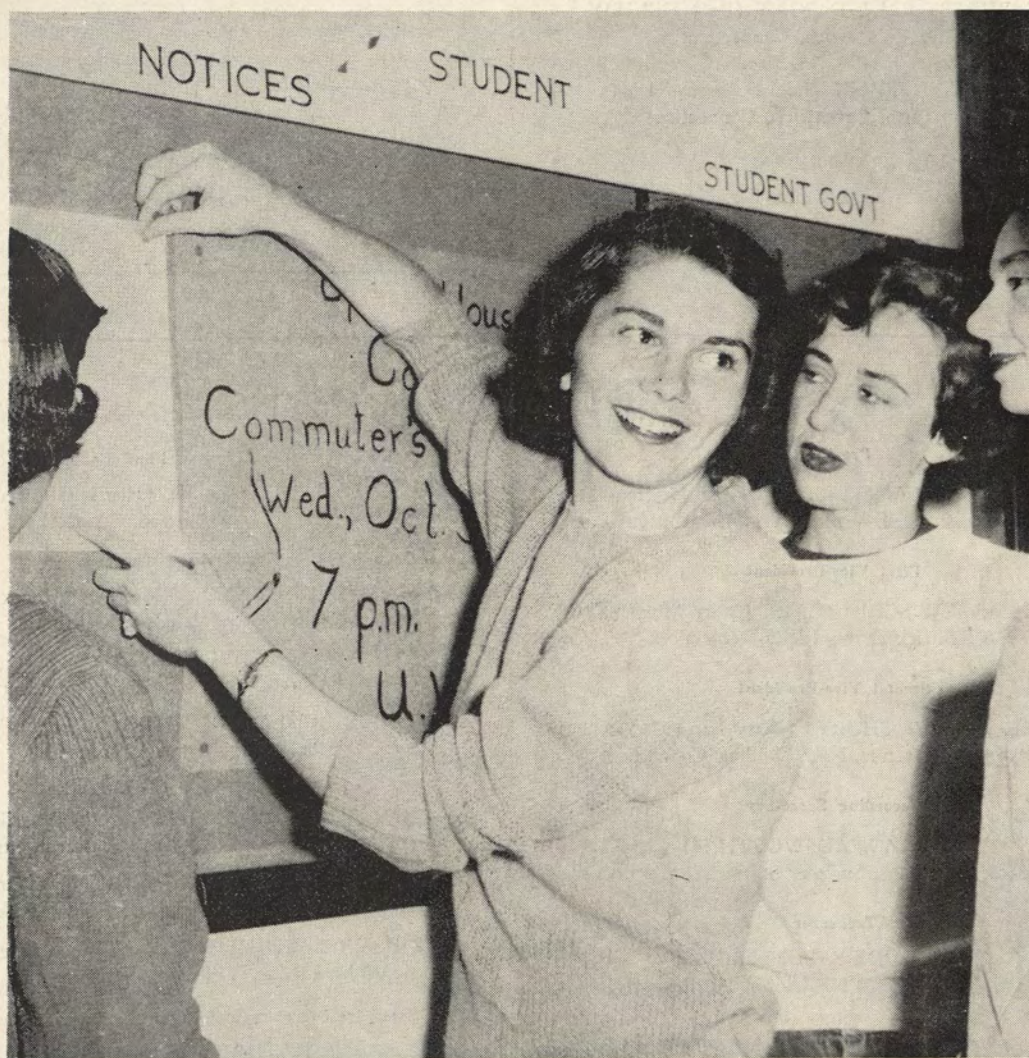
Connecticut College, "Connecticut College Alumnae News, November 1949" (1949). *Alumni News*. 105.
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Connecticut College Alumnae News

November, 1949



Connecticut College Alumnae News

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Published by the Connecticut College Alumnae Association
at Connecticut College, 751 Williams Street, New London
Conn. four times a year in December, March, May, and
August. Subscription price \$2 per year. Entered as sec-
ond-class matter at the Post Office, New London, Conn.,
under the act of March 3, 1879.

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The cover photograph is of Frances Keller '50 (Frederick, Md.), president of Service League

Connecticut College Alumnae News

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE CONNECTICUT COLLEGE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

Volume XVIII

NOVEMBER, 1949

Number 1

SCIENCE IN A LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGE

By DOROTHY RICHARDSON,
Chairman of the Department of Zoology

This subject with which I have been presented could be considered in a number of ways. A survey might be made of present methods of teaching science in liberal arts curricula. This kind of study is valuable and has been done recently by various groups in the whole field of education in America. Or a summary might be given of discussion of general science courses in one particular college over a number of years. This is also of value but would perhaps be a little dry as an article for the Alumnae News. I shall choose a third way out of the many approaches one might take, and write informally from my own experience as an alumna of a liberal arts college, and from my thinking as a teacher of Zoology for more than twenty years, lately as a member of the science faculty of Connecticut College.

When the careers of most of my colleagues and contemporaries were beginning, it is doubtful if any of us were so self-conscious about what we were getting or what we wanted from our courses as we are now, or as students are now. We were aware that some courses were vivid and memorable, others not. If asked for reasons, we could have found some valid ones, but it was the rare student or even teacher who questioned the established course patterns very vigorously. Yet I realize now, and some of my generation have told me of similar post-graduate conclusions, that the contrast between courses designed with all students in mind and those planned chiefly for the major student was clear and even appreciated, albeit somewhat unconsciously, twenty-five years ago. The science course which a student was eager to take in addition to the regular requirements, and from which he or she could draw experience, knowledge and values later in adult life, was not the orthodox introductory course as a rule, but a course which had been vitalized by some professor's peculiar energy and creative ideas. It was a course in which science was shown to have relation to other parts of one's life, to be valuable aid in learning to think and in understanding the world and much that was in it including ourselves.

It is proper that the general course should be criticized by the general student as well as by the scientist, and unless we believe primarily in early specialization it is fitting that the introductory courses in a liberal arts college be planned not first as an introduction to the major, but first as an introduction to the field for the student who will make her knowledge gained therein not part of her career but only part of her total view of life. My own acquaintance with zoology was through a professor who contended that among other advantages the study of biology helps us to be less lonesome in the universe. Certainly, the proper study of any field may achieve that end. The humanities, with their overwhelming revelations of man's thought and achievement give one a sense of kinship and a feeling of pride and joy in belonging to the world of man. But the study of the natural world we live in should be as real and vivid and meaningful to us as the world of ideas. It should have its share in engendering the "reverence for life" of which Albert Schweitzer writes. Actually, the field of science has both worlds to present.

This last point is no doubt part of the difficulty. The faculties of the humanities often call for presentation of science more in the form of history or philosophy than its usual present form which emphasizes scientific method and investigation of the physical nature of life. Relative importance for the former viewpoint cannot be denied, nor can it be denied that this aspect has been often slighted if not grossly neglected in science courses. The average student may thus become the layman of science who continues the misapprehension of the "man of the street" up to the present era. Science has been regarded by this man as something incontestable and incontrovertible. He forgets or does not know that it is but another of the pursuits of human beings, and one kind of search for the riddles of existence. He minimizes this role, man's search for understanding of his own world, and elevates scientific discovery into a sort of god, or at least dogma. It is this latter



Miss Richardson, right; Miss Thomson and Mr. Goodwin
of Botany Department

delusion which has accounted for some of the reaction against the study and achievement of science which we began to observe in the last decade. Already scientists themselves have realized the danger of this, I believe. If they have, then a changed attitude within the ranks of the scientists themselves may well shift the direction or emphases of teaching in the general courses, aided concretely by the suggestions and discussions which have abounded in the field of education since the war.

There is little need for concern at Connecticut College that students specializing in the sciences will become narrow and one-sided. Science instructors seem to concur with the students' desire for a fairly wide spread of electives. On the other hand, the science requirement is well supported by faculty members in the non-scientific disciplines. Whatever problem may exist does not lie here but in the nature of the courses themselves. Everywhere I am speaking of the beginning courses. The advanced courses, on the whole, meet the needs of the majors well for a college of this size, judging by the reactions and performances of the majors themselves after graduation. The main question at hand is: Does the student who takes only the science requirement in college feel, now or later, that her science courses have enriched her understanding and appreciation of the world in which she lives, as well as helping her to cultivate a scientific approach to controversial matters? I am sure that there will be divided honest opinion here. It is a pity that an instructive study of alumnae opinion cannot be made. It would be difficult to get a really significant poll, however.

It is worth noting that at last year's Conference of Academic Deans, two of the principal speakers, Jacques Bar-

zun, author of *Teacher in America*, and A. B. Garrett, professor of chemistry at Ohio State University, apparently agreed that the plan and content of a beginning course may be varied indeed, provided that such a course be taught by the best teachers available for it in the department, and by those who have a deep and genuine concern for the success of the course, and a comprehension of the way in which the sciences, equally with the humanities and the social sciences, are a vital part of general education. To quote from Barzun, in a resume in the *Proceedings of the American Conference of Academic Deans*, January, 1949, "... remedies lie easily to our hand. After we have enumerated our new intellectual and emotional goals, by means of the usual academic committee, we can take a variety of steps for presenting to the younger generation a desirable view of the scientific enterprise. No one system or syllabus seems absolutely superior to the rest. We can use the history of science; we can study principles and philosophic assumptions; we can have discussion groups working upon an integrated series of problems; we can do and we ought to do whatever our local resources seem to offer as soundest and least disturbing to our previous habits." "But," he goes on to say, "that we must do something and do it fast seems at this point beyond argument." Do the liberal arts colleges agree with this? Do most of them feel that revitalization has already taken place? Or do they feel there is really no such ground for criticism?

Both men seem to agree that science should be taught accompanied by laboratory experiments as well as by lecture, demonstration and discussion. The extreme view of a lecturer from a nearby university that scientific studies should be completed for the liberal arts student at the end of the high school period, taught largely by the movies and similar visual aids, would surely be discarded by all balanced thinking as a way as effective as the old "ivory lab" method, of giving the layman a dangerously distorted view of science.

Professor Garrett is more specific on several points. In addition to evaluating man's place in nature, he points out the importance of the students' grasping both the possibilities and the limitations of science, and of gaining an awareness of the impact of scientific development upon our civilization, at the same time realizing "that the mind that finds these facts and conceives theories and laws of science is still greater than the sciences themselves." Perhaps another way of expressing this last would be to put it: "Even more remarkable to contemplate."

All of our lives we are seeking for greater understanding. The contemplative spirit is the only one which will get us very far in this endeavor. Other kinds of activity are also excellent and necessary, but the inner peace which we all really desire, depends most of all on thoughtful con-

templation of man and his environment in the largest sense. All basic units of a liberal arts curriculum should work together toward such a goal. True, the catalogue will include courses of a different kind; they should not overbalance those essential to the above purpose, but they have their own value. Such courses come with the specializations. It is the rare, almost non-existent liberal arts institution today which does not to some extent try to prepare its graduates toward entering some profession or vocation. It cannot train them to be experts in these lines, nor should it attempt to. But the discipline of a major and the motivation of a practical purpose have their own very real value in education.

At the same time, the major student herself would profit from an introductory course which is broader and which stresses general significance more consistently than many such courses have in the past.

Let us scrutinize as thoroughly as we can our liberal "core". And since here we are considering the science division in particular, let me, because I am a zoologist, concentrate on biology, which I know best, merely as a sample of self-criticism to be practiced, and of certain aims which might well be kept in sight. Do we make the living world, our main environment after all, truly "come alive?" Do we present as clear a picture as we can in the time we have of what this world means to man? Do we show how we can regard the multitudinous life around us so that order comes into it, and apparent plan, and natural law? Do we convey the miraculous nature of infinite detail, repeated over countless ages according to established patterns? Do we get across to the student the remarkable equilibrium maintained in all forms in the physical universe, including ourselves? And at the same time the continual shift and changes that occur imperceptibly but unmistakably? Do they appreciate the continuity between the phenomena of physics and chemistry and those of biology? And do they ponder when they study any living organism, a total individual, be it amoeba, honeybee or man, that the whole is in bewildering measure greater than the sum of all its parts? There resides the unsolved mystery of life, so far as the scientist as scientist is concerned. The biologist must attack this question in an almost infinite variety of ways, and each small step must be repeated, controlled, tested, verified, hundreds of times before it can be added to established hypothesis. This does not make the scientist the drudge of the hive, however. His hypotheses can be as creative and as far-reaching as ideas in any field. His method may be different, but in its highest manifestations, his ingenuity, his passionate desire for the truth, and his courage and determination in the face of adversity and apparently even insoluble problems are demonstrated to be as great as that of the original thinker in any area of intel-

lectual life. Is the student brought to see the essential nature of the scientific approach? Does she realize that the scientist must go on searching no matter what he finds, for such indeed is the fundamental character of *Homo sapiens*? Read Dorothy F. Cannon's new "Explorer of the Human Brain"; "The Life of Santiago Ramon Y Cajal" or Valery-Radot's "Life of Pasteur" as evidence. Or consider the life of a contemporary scientist mathematician, physicist, philosopher—Albert Einstein.

In conclusion, a general science course may be organized in a variety of ways. It can be very general in its content, and include a large number of items. Great care must then be taken to avoid superficiality. Organization is the secret here as it is for that matter in a different scheme in which there is very special and limited selection of topics. A good many advocates of present-day education in science favor a course which overlaps several fields. This would ordinarily show relationships better than a departmental course. Nevertheless a course given by one or at most two departments can make clear a similar picture of relationships, provided the instructor has himself the background to enable him to impart such information. At least a glimpse into the boundaries of the once rather rigidly circumscribed divisions of science is imperative today, if the student is to have even a hint of what is going on in the one-time "no man's land" of physics, chemistry and biology. There lie the keys to the now much-publicized investigations of anti biotics, immunology, hormone physiology, the behavior of the blood, the mechanism of heredity, to pick just a few outstanding instances.

If relationships to be considered at any length are even broader, then a special course would have to be devised, like one now being experimented with at Goucher College: "The Methods and Nature of Science". This, to quote their *Alumnae Quarterly* for the summer of 1949, "represents a cooperative effort on the part of various scientific departments, the Philosophy, History, English and Economics Departments to bring students to an understanding of science as a force in the social, political, economic, cultural and religious development of mankind. Beginning with an historical approach, the course then shifts emphasis to selected case histories and finally to an inquiry into the interrelationships of the sciences and other human activities." This experiment will be an interesting one to watch. Naturally, it will not take the place of an introductory science course. Meanwhile, considerable advance and improvement within our own present framework can be made, provided alertness is the watchword, and continual thought as to the best way to present our material is sustained. No course in science has an excuse for being static or dull. Demanding, yes; but rewarding at the same time it should always prove to be!

What Do You See In Dogfish and Bugs?

By MARION L. DRASHER '44

"What do you ever see in dead dogfish and bugs?" is the query of many of my new acquaintances upon hearing that I am doing graduate work in Zoology. Usually this is a purely rhetorical question which I do not attempt to answer except by a weak laugh as though I had just heard a not-too funny joke and immediately turn the conversation to the concert series. However, since I have been asked specifically to put down in black and white exactly what I do find fascinating in "dead dogfish and bugs" my usual path of escape is closed and I am forced to admit that this is the first time in many years that I have asked myself that question, and can find no ready answer except the truth which is that I, myself, do not find anything interesting in either dogfish or bugs. I have only a nodding acquaintance with the former, acquired mostly from assisting in a Comparative Anatomy laboratory, and am singularly unadept at swinging a butterfly net.

But wait—I am not a zoologist at all in the sense in which many of you think of Zoology, but a biologist, and somewhere in that ambiguous category meaning nothing more than "one who studies living things" I can fit all of my un-zoological activities from days spent hunting along railroad tracks for a very special weed to the tall adsorption columns on my laboratory bench filled with fluids of most unappetizing aroma. Actually that path which led me to my present interests is not as devious as it might appear and it may be worthwhile recounting briefly for those of you who wonder how a person ever becomes interested in the small, specialized area in which he does his research.

During my last years at Connecticut College, I was fortunate in having the opportunity of spending two summers at the Jackson Memorial Laboratory where I learned some of the most important pieces of working information I ever acquired. There, under the patient direction of their experienced staff, I learned to comb the original literature and to translate my ideas into an actual experiment to test their validity. I also gained a healthy respect for the humble mouse, which I have never stopped using in my work since that first introduction. Clutching a new Master's Degree from the University of Wisconsin in my fist, in 1945 I plunged blindly into the whirlpool of job-hunting and when I opened my eyes, found myself assistant to the physiologist at the Haskins Laboratories in New York City with a roomful of mice waiting for me. There the major current of research was directed along the lines of various problems dealing with malignant growth. The two

years spent with that group were highly profitable ones for there I was initiated into the excitement of research and had the thrill of seeing my first scientific paper in print.

About this time came the report from the University of Minnesota that a weed, *Lithospermum ruderales*, which had been used by the Indians for many centuries for contraceptive purposes, would inhibit the estrous cycles of mice. The laboratory became interested in this material in connection with their cancer research program. Dr. Dorothy Richardson can testify that my first love was endocrinology for she was the first to encourage me along these lines. Here in this dusty plant seemed to be a problem with tremendous possibilities for a would-be endocrinologist but it was not long before I realized that I was sadly lacking in the necessary knowledge and technical experience to pursue it adequately. And so the fall of 1947 found me heading toward the University of Illinois and the resumption of my graduate work—this time in the department of Physiology.

There, as a teaching assistant, I discovered to my horror that impressing the details of Mammalian Physiology upon the virgin minds of Freshmen was not as simple as I in my innocence had thought. Between learning how to keep order in a laboratory filled with students having their first experience at pithing a frog and coping with a full schedule of graduate courses, the problem I had specifically come to do lay forgotten in a never-opened notebook.

Rumors of the active group in endocrinology revolving about Dr. W. R. Breneman of the Zoology Department at Indiana University began reaching my ears and by the spring of 1948 I had decided to pull up stakes once again and move to Indiana. Here I found a most stimulating and congenial group with every facility made available for research and graduate students with interests similar to my own always ready for a lively discussion of their problems. In such an environment it was not long until the ideas I had been nursing in the back of my mind for so long materialized into piles of plant material, a colony of mice, chemical extraction equipment, and a desk filled with microscopic slides—and, most satisfying of all, the feeling that at last something was under way.

At present the intriguing puzzle of *Lithospermum* has resolved itself into two phases; first the elucidation of the mechanism of its activity, which now appears to be an inhibition of one of the hormones secreted by the pituitary



Marion Drasher at work

or "master gland", and second, a search for the chemical substance responsible for this physiological activity.

But life of the graduate student in biology is not all sweet ambrosia and intellectual discussions for although it has been said that we do not live by bread alone, we certainly do not live without it and so many of us are teaching assistants. It is the policy of Indiana to give its assistants as wide experience as possible by a constant rotation of assignments so that it is rare indeed to ever assist in the same course twice. As a result I have assisted in courses in Invertebrate Zoology and Comparative Anatomy (the significance of which, I might add, I never fully appreciated until it was necessary for me to explain them to others!). So that even here there is little drudgery and much opportunity for learning.

All of this is, of course, preparation for the approaching nemesis toward which every graduate student looks with apprehension—the oral examination for admission to candidacy for the Ph.D. or "prelims". This is the modern form of the Inquisition which they try to convince us is necessary. My own are approaching this Fall and at the moment I am in an excellent position to vouch for the depressed state of mind and psychosomatic symptoms which are attendant.

It is the usual practice to choose two minors outside of

the immediate field of concentration. Mine happen to be Biochemistry and Physiology and with close cooperation between departments, it is a simple matter to extract course work most important to your interests and needs.

I have dwelt at such length on my own experiences since graduation from Connecticut College, and on some of the details of the graduate program in general, because it seems to me to be a fairly typical "case history" which might serve to give those of you who are students in Zoology at Connecticut now or are considering it in the near future, or perhaps those of you who are just plain curious, an idea of what you may expect if you choose a career in Zoology.

In the past years Zoology has undergone profound modifications which have changed it from a static, observational field into one of the most exciting and dynamic fields for experimental investigation, a fact which is sometimes unapparent to the beginning student who finds the drawing and redrawing of the entrails of animals, the memorization of classification schemes, and the use of new and peculiar equipment uninteresting and dull. But it is these semesters of observation and dissection which later make it possible to operate on and observe experimental animals, examine tissues for aberrancies, and perform other "routine" tasks of investigation which become second nature, —to such an extent that we are inclined to forget where they were first learned.

I feel impelled to remind those of you who may now be considering biology or those of you who are engaged in giving advice to young zoologists, that to be an effective biologist today necessitates a thorough working knowledge of both chemistry and mathematics. My own inadequacies in both of these disciplines is a constant source of irritation to me. It is a rare research project which does not end up in the domain of biochemistry and much biological data can be handled effectively only through the application of statistical tools. To some this may seem a long row to hoe, and in some part I must agree, for I am only beginning myself. However, it is at the same time often the most exciting and rewarding work to be had.

My own work is still in its infancy, but when one recalls the tremendous strides which the use of the technique of chemical inhibition has made possible in the study of enzyme systems and how similar chemical inhibitors of certain endocrine glands, such as the anti-thyroid agents, have added immeasurably to our knowledge of the function of the thyroid gland, I cannot help feeling that the further development of the agent residing in *Lithospermum* will be another effective method for the study and understanding of the complex physiology of the pituitary gland.

CAROLA LEONIE ERNST

At Connecticut College Since 1916



Miss Ernst and Dean Nye

Miss Carola Ernst, Chairman of the Department of French and a member of the Faculty of Connecticut College since 1916, died on September 24 at her home on Williams Street, New London.

For many alumnae, Miss Ernst epitomized the great importance and genuine excitement of learning. Never the cloistered scholar, she also represented to many the cosmopolitanism of scholarship. A student in describing her to a friend once said, "she is a worldly woman," and indeed she gave to all who knew her a sense of the kinship of all students.

Miss Ernst, a native of Charleroi, first came to the College in 1915 on a lecture tour for the Belgian government. President Sykes asked her to remain as a member of the faculty and in 1916 she accepted the invitation and remained a member of the faculty until her death.

The memorial note read into the minutes of the Faculty Meeting on October 4, 1949, is printed below:

In the death of Carola Ernst, Connecticut College has lost a gifted teacher. She was one of those who "gladly teach", who teach with all their being, and with a joy

which lifts them and carries them, even in the midst of their task, above and beyond all that is petty, wearisome, and routine. She communicated to generations of her students and to many fortunate colleagues something of the high adventure of her own search for knowledge and understanding. Those who had the fortitude and the faith to follow her where the path was difficult, or strange, could share with her glimpses of landscape they might never have seen, but for her.

All those who knew her — students and faculty alike — were aware of an integrity, of an intellectual and moral rectitude which made compromise impossible in first things, and difficult even in lesser ones. One was always sure that her words were a clear reflexion of her convictions.

European in mentality and in education, Miss Ernst served the College community for many years as a line of communication with European thought, not only during the years when she regularly spent her summers in Europe, but up to the last days of her life when one could find on the desk of her study the latest books and periodicals from Europe, with their pages waiting to be cut.

The years of her life fell within an epoch of world catastrophes. In a time when young and old feel the need of turning for help to those who have found enduring values in the general chaos, we of Connecticut College have, indeed, been blessed to have had on our campus for a period of thirty-four years a great-souled teacher and friend who knew so well how to distinguish between what is mediocre and what is great, between what is transitory and what is eternal.

A permanent memorial for Miss Ernst is planned and a Fund has already been started, details of which will be made known to alumnae later.

A memorial service was held in Harkness Chapel on the campus on Sunday afternoon, November 6 at 2:30 o'clock.

ON CAMPUS

Two alumnae are new members of the Connecticut College Board of Trustees.

Eleanor Jones Heilman, '33, was elected Alumnae Trustee for the term 1949-54. Mrs. Heilman, who lives in Villanova, Pennsylvania, is a former President of the Alumnae Association and is an active and long-time member of the Philadelphia Club.

Helen Lehman Bittenwieser, ex '27, a graduate of the School of Law of New York University, was appointed in June to regular membership on the Board of Trustees. Mrs. Bittenwieser is a practicing lawyer in New York and is a member of the Connecticut College Club of New York.

As the 1949-50 years open, the faculty at Connecticut College includes seventeen new members in eleven departments. Mr. Randall Stewart has come to take over the American Literature Seminar, which was given for thirty years by Mr. Gerard E. Jensen. Mr. Stewart is, at the present time, the chairman of the Department of English at Brown University.

Another new member of the English department is Mr. Jay W. McCormick. He was previously assistant professor of English at Wayne University. He is also author of two novels, *November Storm* and *Nightshade*.

Mr. Francis A. Widdis, visiting assistant professor of music, was the conductor of the Yale Freshman Glee Club, 1946-49, after various musical positions throughout the country. Along with teaching various classes, he is conducting the choir while Mr. Quimby is away on a leave of absence.

There are several other new additions to the English department. Mr. Kenneth Lewars, instructor in English, comes from Columbia, where he was a lecturer in English. Mrs. Mabel C. Donnelly is a part-time instructor in English.

Mr. W. Eugene Ferguson is an instructor in mathematics. He was assistant in mathematics at Yale from 1947-1949. Eleanor B. Penfield is also new to the math department. She is a graduate of CC, class of 1948 and received her M.A. at the University of Michigan in 1949.

Mrs. Priscilla F. Bok is part-time lecturer in astronomy. She was recently a tutor at Radcliffe College. Coming from Northwestern, where she was teaching assistant is Miss Frances E. Eshbach. Miss Eshbach is an instructor in physics. Mr. Glen L. Kolb is a new instructor in Spanish. His latest position was that of instructor in Spanish and French at the University of Michigan. Miss Madeline R. Somers, instructor in physical education is a Smith graduate. She spent three years in the WAVES and taught at the Woods School in Langhorn, Pa.

Another graduate of Connecticut College is Harriet Warner. She comes from the Department of Education and Child Study at Smith to be instructor in home economics and director of the nursery school.



Helen Bittenwieser

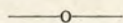


Left to right are Simone Monod, Paris, France; Laura T. Tarquinio, Bahia, Brazil; Mary Craigie, San Francisco del Oro, Chihuahua, Mexico; Marianne M. Kertesz, formerly of Budapest, Hungary; and Gunhild Buttmi, Heidelberg, Germany.



Eleanor Heilman

Mrs. Marian K. Chamberlain, who is a part-time instructor in economics graduated from Radcliffe and was recently teaching at Albertus Magnus College. A new part-time instructor in the sociology department is Miss Carolyn C. Comings who graduated from Smith and received her M.A. at the University of Connecticut. Miss Rena M. Cotten is part-time assistant in social anthropology. Miss Cotten served as volunteer assistant to the curator at the American Museum of Natural History, 1945-1946. Miss Charlotte E. Turner, assistant in chemistry, received her B.S. at the Teachers College of Connecticut. The new part-time assistant at the nursery school is Mrs. Carolyn S. Clearwaters. Mrs. Clearwaters was previously teacher of home economics at Crawfordsville High School in Crawfordsville, Indiana.

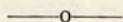


The Concert Series for the year includes recitals by the Philadelphia and Boston Symphony Orchestras. A concert by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra will be presented on November 15 with Eugene Ormandy conducting.

A concert by Italo Tajo, Bass-Baritone, will be presented on January 10.

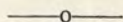
On February 14, the Boston Symphony Orchestra will return to the campus. Although Mr. Koussevitsky will be greatly missed, we are indeed fortunate to have the opportunity of hearing the orchestra conducted by Charles Munch.

The Series will be concluded with a recital by Alexander Borovsky, Pianist, on March 15.



Announcement was made in June of the award of the Alumnae Scholarship to Harriet Louise Bassett of the Class of 1951. Harriet is the daughter of Ruth McCollum Bassett and the niece of Ella Vahlteich, both of the Class of 1921.

A Child Development Major, Harriet is currently looking forward to a career of nursery or elementary school teaching.



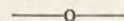
One of the outstanding new books of the past few months is "Explorer of the Human Brain; The Life of Santiago Ramon Y. Cajal" by Dorothy F. Cannon, '26.

Dorothy has held several important editorial posts in various publishing houses, most recently that of medical

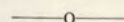


Harriet Bassett '51

editor of the Lippincott Publishing Company of Philadelphia. Recently she has resigned her position with Lippincott and is doing free-lance scientific writing, pamphlets and brochures, chiefly for pharmaceutical companies. More important, however, is the fact that she is at present at work on another book and is under contract for still another.



The Margaret Webster Shakespeare Company returned to the campus in October, this time presenting "The Taming of the Shrew" and "Julius Caesar". Last year, Miss Webster staged "Hamlet" and "Macbeth" on the Connecticut Campus as on many campuses throughout the United States and Canada.



The Sixth Annual Henry Wells Lawrence Memorial Lecture was presented on campus on October 26. The speaker was Conyers Read whose topic was "Problems of Present Day Britain". Mr. Read is President of the American Historical Association, Professor of History at the University of Pennsylvania, and the author of "Mr. Secretary Walsingham and the Policy of Queen Elizabeth" and "The Tudors".

MISS McKEE REPORTS ON CHEMISTRY MAJORS

Below are a few notes on present activities in the laboratories on the third floor of New London Hall and — more important — the past and present accomplishments of those who have gone out from Connecticut College as majors in Chemistry. The total picture forms a pattern a little like that of the structure of the atom, that is, a nucleus from which the whole spreads out into space. The alumnae majors have scattered to distant places in the United States and abroad. In far western Canada, Dr. Isabel Gilbert Greenwood (1930) works with her husband and children in the mission field; Ruth Skaling Murray (1936) is in Nova Scotia; Paquita Revaque (1947) is employed in industrial chemistry in Mexico City; Ethel Schall Gooch (1945) is living in a navy station on Guam; Priscilla Crim Leidholdt (1946) at last reports was in China; Barbara Murphy Brewster (1943) in London; and, just this month, Mary McGeorge (1948) has begun a year's research and study with Professor Paul Brachet in Brussels.

Over 70% of the majors in Chemistry (1919-49) have married and the children number well over one hundred. Pictures of the families come back to us and are cherished and shown to all who will listen to our tales of the "grand-children." There are four Ph.D.'s in the group and others in process of attaining the degree. The latest to reach the goal is Ann Williams Wertz (1935) who is Director of Research in Nutrition at the University of Massachusetts. There are many who have earned the master's degree; six M.D.'s with two, Imogene Manning (1931) and Muriel Hanley (1947), now in medical school; several have completed nurses training at Yale or elsewhere.

Approximately 35% of the group have taught or are teaching in colleges or preparatory schools. Miss Ramsay wishes often that more were available to meet the need for teachers.

We are proud of the records of our industrial and semi-professional workers. Due to a happy decision made when the Class of 1919 was in its junior year, the College has supported liberally a course in biochemistry of "senior class grade." We were then pioneers in thus directing the attention of majors in chemistry; the training afforded them has been most useful in placement after graduation. Almost half of the majors have been employed in what may be termed the "medical-nutrition field;" laboratory research has been their chief interest.

During the war our majors, as well as those from other colleges for women, experienced the joy of being sought out and welcomed with open arms by industrial firms — firms which in prewar days had looked askance at the employment of women in chemical laboratories. During those days few of our department graduates went on with university graduate study and practically all went into industrial work in such firms as the American Cyanamide, Merck, Pfizer, Inter-chemical, General Aniline and Film, Rohm and Haas, etc., etc. So far as we know no Connecticut College Chemistry major has left such a position except at her own desire — usually to become a homemaker. Since the war the tendency is again veering toward graduate study or research in the biochemical field.

This summer, Mary Corning (1947) received her M.A. from Mount Holyoke College and accepted a position at the United States Bureau of Standards to work in the field of spectroscopy; Joyce Benjamin Gloman (1949) is employed in the Blood Chemistry Laboratory of the Cleveland Clinic Foundation; Phyllis Hammer (1949) is working on blood lactic acid at the Army Hospital and Metabolic Center at Valley Forge; Louise Marsh (1949) is at the Brookhaven Laboratories; Connie Raymond (1949) is a research assistant at the Cold Spring Harbor laboratories.

At present we know of only a few of our graduates who are in atomic research, for instance Marion Warner Hovey (1920) at Richland, Washington. Several, among others Mary Louise Stephenson (1943), are working with radioactive isotopes as tracer substances.

As to what we are doing at home — just training your student successors to the best of our ability and watching with pride your success and theirs. Micro and semi-micro techniques in inorganic and organic analytical courses (qualitative and quantitative) are now being used to a greater extent than when many of you took these courses. More work in physical chemistry is being given than ten years ago. Our students tend to have greater interest in the mathematical side of the work than they did in the 1930's although not more than in the early history of the department. Our laboratory and office space are too restricted but we are not as handicapped now for lack of room as we were during the war. On the whole we keep on doing the same things as when you were here, trying to do a good job teaching chemistry to undergraduates. Some of your sisters and daughters are with us now and we welcome them, but most of all we shall always be glad to see and hear from *you*.

Mary C. McKee

Chairman, Department of Chemistry

GROWTH SOCIETY MEETS ON CAMPUS IN AUGUST

*Reported by BERNICE WHEELER '37
and BETTY THOMSON, Departments of Zoology and Botany*

The aura of Dance, School and Festival, had scarcely begun to subside when late in August the Society for the Study of Development and Growth arrived for its ninth annual symposium. The Growth Society, as it is more commonly called, holds a conference each year on the subject indicated by its name, and being more interested in better than in bigger, intends to remain sufficiently small to hold meetings which will encourage informal discussion and shop talk among people actively engaged in studying growth from all possible points of view. Thus its membership cuts across boundaries which have traditionally separated botanists, zoologists, biochemists, bacteriologists, medical researchers, and still others into tight compartments.

Members and guests arrived in New London on the tail of a Florida hurricane which left the drought-desiccated campus fresh and shining. Visitors were housed and fed on campus, and not even the most gala of campus weekends has brought an assemblage of men from so many colleges—from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Colby, Amherst, and Rutgers, from Missouri, Illinois, Stanford, and others between. But the gathering was by no means exclusively a man's affair. There were women from Smith, Wellesley, Vassar, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, to name a few. Connecticut was represented by several alumnae, and by present and former faculty members. Three members of our current faculty constituted the committee on local arrangements,—Miss Dorothy Richardson of the Zoology Department, and Mr. Richard Goodwin and Miss Betty Thomson of Botany. The Growth Society was assisted by the Jane Coffin Childs Fund and the Cancer Research Foundation in bringing together five speakers from this country and two from abroad. Mr. A. Lwoff, protozoologist at the Pasteur Institute, flew from Paris, and Mr. C. W. Wardlaw, Professor of Botany at the University of Manchester, came from England.

Here were the chemists who comprise a group now designated either as biochemists, analytical chemists, or physical chemists. The physicists were represented by at least one famous biophysicist from M. I. T. Botanists were in evidence as morphologists (those who engage chiefly in observation and interpretation of the structure of plants), embryologists (those interested in the developmental phenomena concerned in growth), and immunologists (those closely related to bacteriologists). The morphologists and experimental embryologists were not confined to the botanical population, but were also well represented among the

zoologists, or those who have focused their attention on animals. In addition some members of a relatively new "subspecies" of zoologists known as developmental geneticists were on campus for the meeting.

The symposium met for four days, each meeting beginning with an hour's lecture, followed by a brief intermission for leg-stretching, and a return to the lecture room for discussion. Under the guidance of the moderator, who in each instance, was an expert on the general subject of the lecture, discussions were lively and enlightening.

The conference was opened with a welcome from President Park, who remarked that scholars in such areas as philosophy and philology rather envy the scientists for being occupied with things really new in the world, for their concern with growth and development rather than with recurrent cycles.

Daniel Mazia, University of Missouri

The first paper of the conference was presented by Mr. Daniel Mazia of the University of Missouri, whose research has been primarily in the field of analytical biochemistry.

One of the first well-established facts which an elementary science student learns is that all cells contain a central (usually spherical) structure called the nucleus, and that within this nucleus are chromosomes which we now regard as structures carrying units of heredity, the genes. The biochemist, by ingenious methods, can now tell us the chemical composition of the material in the chromosomes which we believe is identical with the genes. This chemical compound bears the rather formidable name of desoxy-ribonucleic acid, or for short, DNA.

It is a puzzling fact that chemists can find no difference in DNA from different sources. Whether extracted from the chromosomes of fish sperm, from salamander cells, starfish eggs, or mammalian liver cells, it all appears to be chemically identical. And yet if DNA is the compound of which hereditary units are made, how can the genes of such diverse forms as starfish, fish, amphibia, and mammals be made up of identical chemical material?

One of the possible answers is that the minute differences in the quality of DNA actually do exist, but as yet the chemist has not been able to detect them. Dr. Mazia has investigated this possibility by using living embryos to look for differences in DNA molecules. He has grown some salamander embryos in a dilute solution of DNA derived from beef and others in DNA from salamander cells. Strangely, the salamander embryos develop normally in the beef DNA solution, but soon stop growing in the

salamander DNA. This may mean that all DNA molecules are not identical, as chemists have thought until now. The living embryos may be able to distinguish small molecular differences which the methods of analytical chemistry cannot detect.

Dr. Esther Maculla, Yale University Medical School

Dr. Esther Maculla of the Yale University Medical School reported the work which she is doing on immunological relationships among embryonic, adult, and tumor tissues of mice. The ultimate goal, still probably far in the future is to develop antisera which will stop the growth of tumors. This is a difficult assignment. The immunological reactions between normal embryonic and adult tissues must be thoroughly understood before inferences can be drawn about immunological reactions between tumors and normal tissues. The picture is further complicated by the well-known fact that not all tumors are identical in chemical and cellular composition, and therefore the answer will not be the development of a single magic antiserum, but the discovery of perhaps many antisera, each one active against a given kind of tumor.

A. Lwoff, Pasteur Institute, Paris

The zoologists were proud to be represented by a morphologist of such renown as Mr. A. Lwoff of the Pasteur Institute, who has been working with a group of single-celled animals which includes the familiar *Paramecium*. Mr. Lwoff has tremendous respect for these microscopic creatures, and says that to work with them one must be willing to nourish them with plenty of "love and perseverance."

Mr. Lwoff has investigated the behavior of certain visible particles outside the nucleus of the single cell which constitutes the entire animal. We have been brought up

to believe that the nucleus is the center of all cellular activity and that all chemical and physical processes which occur in the cell are ultimately under the control of the nucleus. Yet these extra-nuclear particles behave quite independently of the nucleus. They are large enough to consist of a whole group of molecules and are capable of dividing independently. The particles are capable of producing a wide variety of structures in the cytoplasm (living material outside the nucleus) which perhaps indicates that they are affected by different cytoplasmic factors or are under "remote control" from the nucleus.

It is interesting to speculate whether these particles in the cytoplasm are somehow related to genes which we have until recently thought were confined to the chromosomes with the nucleus. Their size would indicate that this is feasible; their power of independent division is an even stronger point in favor of this view. The fact that the cytoplasm may influence the kind of structure which will be produced by a given particle is in keeping with our more recent trend of thought that there is a reciprocal relation between cytoplasmic factors and genes located in the nucleus. Perhaps Mr. Lwoff's findings will eventually provide evidence which will make us modify our categorical statement that all genes are confined to the chromosomes within the nucleus of the cell.

C. W. Wardlaw, Manchester University, England

For many years a great deal of theorizing has been done, supported by very little experimental evidence, about the factors controlling the development of the stem growing point, a permanent embryonic region in plants. Mr. C. W. Wardlaw of the University of Manchester has provided a substantial body of factual information from his beautifully performed and ingenious experiments on the growing points of ferns. Why are leaves produced in a regular pattern around the developing stem tip, and what determines just where the next leaf will arise?

In the course of much arm chair speculation many factors have been called up as the basic controlling one: the new leaf arises by a bulging out under pressure of excess new tissue, or in a region of minimum tissue tension, or in the largest available space, or at some critical and mystical angle with the position of the last leaf. Dr. Wardlaw has demonstrated that the area of a fern growing point which gives rise to a leaf has a certain "sphere of influence" over adjacent tissues. This "sphere" has an inhibiting effect which prevents other leaves from forming anywhere within it. A new leaf appears only when an area becomes available. He has demonstrated experimentally that removing a leaf as soon as it becomes visible results in the appearance of another leaf in the space now freed from the inhibiting influence. Although the chemical nature of the inhibiting influence is not known, at least we



Deep in formal discussion outside Grace Smith House are Dr. Mac Edds, Jr., Brown University, and Dr. Oscar Schotte, Amherst College.

now have a clear demonstration, with concrete experimental evidence, that such a mechanism is at work in fern development.

Victor C. Twitty, Stanford

Dr. Victor Twitty of Stanford University gave a comprehensive review of the work which he and other workers in the field have done concerning the growth and development of pigment cells in amphibia (frogs, toads, salamanders). These color-bearing cells originally come from the dorsal part of the nerve tube (neural crest) of the embryo and migrate out from this dorsal region to their final positions in the adult.

The primary problem with which Dr. Twitty has been concerned is what causes the migration of these cells. With movies of living pigment cells, removed from the animal, he clearly showed the inherent properties for movement of these cells. Almost every science student has at some time in her career seen an amoeba, and has watched the creeping movements which it makes by stretching out small strands of its protoplasm. The pigment cells move in very much the same way. But their movement is not an aimless one and their final distribution results in a very definite pigment pattern, characteristic for each species of amphibian.

The question arises why some species have pigment cells concentrated in a more or less single black stripe running along the side of the animal, whereas others have their pigment quite widely distributed. By cutting out a section of embryonic pigment cell tissue from one species which has a "single stripe" adult pigment pattern and transplanting this piece to the embryo of another species of amphibian which has the "widely distributed" adult pigment pattern, the transplanted piece proceeds to develop its characteristic "striped" pigment pattern although it has been maturing in the environment of the other species. This can mean only one thing—the genes or hereditary units in the transplanted piece are in some way controlling the pigment distribution and are strong enough to overcome any influence which the host tissue ("widely distributed pigment pattern") might exert.

It is now clear that inherent locomotor capacities within pigment cells plus genes for characteristic distribution of the cells determine pigment cell migration and final pigment patterns. Why do pigment cells stop this movement and thus take up their final and stationary position in the adult?

Dr. Twitty believes that this question is answered in part by the fact that the cells move from an area of greater pigment cell numbers (neural crest) out to an area of lesser pigment cell numbers (sides or flanks of the animal). If these cells find themselves concentrated largely in the neural crest region, they move away from that region,

and once the number has been reduced to a certain minimum the stimulus to migrate is no longer present, and they remain stationary.

S. Gluecksohn-Schoenheimer, Columbia

The research workers on amphibians have progressed with great strides in revealing many of the answers to problems underlying vertebrate development. But the scientists studying mammalian development have been confronted with very difficult technical problems. An amphibian (frog, salamander, toad), conveniently develops outside of the parental environment, and the course of its development can easily be followed by microscopical observations made from time to time. A mammal (mouse, rat) stays hidden from view well within the uterus of the mother and cannot be taken out and put back at the will of the investigator. An understanding of mammalian embryology and the relationships which exist between different parts of the developing embryo therefore has been arrived at, largely by an indirect rather than a direct approach.

In the laboratories of Columbia University, Dr. Salome Gluecksohn-Schoenheimer has been investigating the development of mice which carry certain mutated genes. These changed or mutated genes have not been artificially produced by X-ray, but have arisen, spontaneously in the mice. Some of these genes cause the death of the mouse embryo before it is born; others result in death soon after the birth of the mouse and some of the mutations merely result in tail abnormalities in otherwise fully developed mice.

By microscopic examination of the abnormal embryos or abnormal parts of the embryos can be studied in detail, and from the abnormal picture often the normal relationships between tissues can be deduced. For example, Dr. Shoenheimer has found that in one type of tail abnormality, with one exception, all tissues which one would expect are present. Without this tissue (known scientifically as the notochord) the tail eventually shrivels and disappears. It appears that in the course of development the presence of the notochord is essential as a kind of "organizer" for the rest of the cells. Without it the other cells cannot survive.

It is clear that a study of the perfectly normal tail development of a mouse could not have revealed this relationship between the developing embryonic tissues. The mutated genes caused the elimination of one group of cells (notochord) and the effect of the loss on surrounding cells was then studied. It is anticipated that this combination of the study of genetics and embryology will reveal many facts about mammalian developmental relationships which heretofore have remained complete enigmas.



Present and former Connecticut College students and faculty members attending the Growth Symposium included: Standing left to right, Dr. Betty Thomson, Dept. of Botany; Carolyn Taves, '49, now graduate student in botany at University of Wisconsin; Dr. Sally Kelly, '43, Dept. of Plant Science, Vassar College; Dr. Richard Goodwin, Chairman of Botany Dept.; Dr. George Avery, director of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden; Dr. Evelyn Fernald, Dept. of Biology, Rockford College; Miss Sybil Hausman, Dept. of Zoology.

Kneeling, Dr. Florence Barrows, Dept. of Biology, Wheaton College; Jeanne Mershon, '47, graduate student in zoology at Brown University; Mary Elizabeth Stone, '49, technical assistant at Yale University School of Medicine; Dr. Bernice Wheeler, '37, Dept. of Zoology.

W. J. Robbins, New York Botanical Garden

The concluding address of the symposium was delivered by Mr. W. J. Robbins, director of the New York Botanical Garden, who spoke on "Some Factors Limiting Growth." One of the important new borderline scientific fields to develop in recent years can be described as biochemical genetics. One of its basic concepts is that there are certain specific chemical substances that any plant or animal tissue must have to work with in order to grow. Some of these the tissue can synthesize from other usually simpler substances and to that extent it is independent of its environment. Other essential substance it cannot make, and hence in order to grow, it must obtain them ready-made, either from another part of the plant or animal body or from the environment in which it lives. For instance, the roots of tomato plants require the Vitamin B 1 (thiamin) to grow. This they ordinarily obtain from the leaves where it is made. When roots are detached from the plant and grown in glass flasks they must be given thiamin in the culture medium.

Mr. Robbins chiefly uses various molds as his "guinea pigs," as these small and simple plants can be grown easily and under rigidly controlled conditions in the laboratory. Occasionally under the influence of X-rays or atomic radiation, or other still unknown influences, a mold undergoes sudden inheritable changes or mutations which may result in a change in its power of synthesis. Over the years a wide assortment of such mutant molds has been accumulated, each different in its synthetic abilities and deficiencies. By means of offering such a mutant a series of chemical compounds, and determining which ones it is still able to make use of, it is possible to unravel the nature and sequence of the chemical reactions that take place in the final reaction which we describe as growth.

With Mr. Robbins' address, the Growth Conference came to a conclusion. For many of the scientists who attended, the few days were indeed momentous ones, and we trust that before too long in the future, Connecticut College will again be the scene of a meeting for this important group.

THE DIVIDENDS AND DIFFICULTIES OF NURSING

Pediatric and Public Health Nurses Report on Their Profession

By LOUISA MORRIS KENT '30

Pediatrics is defined as that branch of medicine that treats of children's diseases, therefore pediatric nursing as a specialty means caring for sick children. The ramifications of this classification are far and wide which accounts in part, for the fact that pediatric nursing is such an absorbing and challenging field in which to be working.

This September several thousand young women entered the many Schools of Nursing all over the country. For most of them, there are three long, hard, interesting years ahead. Such subjects as anatomy and physiology, chemistry, bacteriology, materia medica, dietetics, history of nursing, have to be understood to some extent before the student nurse is ready to assume the responsibilities of her profession. In large hospitals where the school of nursing is connected with a university, these courses are conducted in close connection with the university and the lectures given by professors of the medical school. Laboratory, library, and other educational facilities are available to the nurses and the amount of scientific knowledge to which a student nurse is exposed during her first year in training is enormous. However, life is not all books and microscopes. Recreation, fun, social life,—these have an important place and occupy a good part of the calendar each month. Actually, entering training in a large, modern Medical Center is very much like starting off for college again. The same atmosphere, the same requirements, the same group of eager, enthusiastic beginners wondering what it is all about. One difference which always makes it that much more intriguing to the beginning student is the uniform—the variety of uniforms, the starched white uniforms which stand for something nebulous—some far off, greatly desired degree of attainment which each student has for her goal—or one of her goals as she starts on her way.

The next three years are perhaps the most absorbing, the most interesting, and may well be the most difficult years in which any average young woman may find herself involved. It is a different world, and it is not an easy one. The training and the education that one gets these days in a school of nursing call for mental, physical and emotional stamina. Fortunately, there are many intelligent and understanding advisors and teachers along the way to help when the going gets very rough. Usually the more difficult a situation, the more challenging and the more interesting. Working with people, talking with people, taking

care of all ages, sizes and backgrounds would in itself make for an education.

The student nurse may first work with medical patients and for forty-four hours a week, when she is not having classes, has an opportunity to absorb a great deal of clinical material of specific conditions and at the same time use her knowledge and her ability to take care of these sick people who depend so much upon her. This is probably the greatest satisfaction that the average student nurse can get. To make somebody feel better, to be of some real service—these were essentially why she wanted to be a nurse in the beginning.

The student nurse never stays on one service very long. Surgery, and the surgical specialties occupy almost a year of her training, three months with obstetrical patients and in the newborn nursery; for some a three month affiliation in psychiatry or neurology, some a glimpse into public health nursing, and three months in a children's hospital learning pediatric nursing. During this diversified experience, she has had at least two vacations, and is now probably in her third and last year of training.

A student is not expected to learn all about pediatrics in three months. There are many who have been doing pediatric nursing for more than ten years who learn something new every day. But the student nurses who spend twelve weeks at the Babies Hospital all agree that they know a lot more about children than they would have believed possible to learn in such a short time. There are between seventy and eighty student nurses at one time spending twelve weeks in pediatrics according to the state requirements, learning the clinical material and getting an understanding of infants and children and the special problems in dealing with them. The age group of patients ranges from the tiniest premature who may have been born two hours before and rushed across the city to the premature nursery—on through the infant group, the toddler age, and the older children of ten, eleven, and twelve years of age.

It is interesting to note that children's hospitals and hence pediatrics is a comparatively new field as compared with other branches of medicine. In this country, the first hospital for sick children was built in Philadelphia in 1855 and the Children's Hospital in Boston followed in 1869. The Babies Hospital of the City of New York was incor-



Kentie and patient

porated in the year 1887, and was located on the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and 55th Street where it remained until the affiliation with the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in 1929 when it was moved to its present site at Broadway and 167th Street. This hospital has a capacity of 166 beds, which includes cribs for very small, medium, and larger children, as well as incubators for pre-matures and very young sick infants. In addition to the seventy or more student nurses who have come from eighteen different schools of nursing in different parts of New York State, New Jersey, and even as far as Emory University, Georgia, there are about forty graduate nurses including supervisors, instructors, head nurses, assistant head nurses, and general duty nurses. This staff covers twenty-four hours of the day, since it is particularly important to have a children's hospital adequately staffed during the night as well as during the day.

Pediatric nursing has a great appeal to the average student nurse, and quite understandably so. She enjoys taking care of babies, and the helplessness of small sick infants brings out the very best capabilities of a good nurse. A tiny premature infant who has landed in the cruel cold world six or eight weeks before his proper arrival time may well present a situation that is as tense and dramatic as the best O'Neill drama. The first few days or week often determine whether the infant will survive or not, and after the doctors have done all that science and training know how to do, it is the nurse who stays with that baby

and who knows what to do in this critical period. There are times when there is nothing anyone can do for a too fragile premature. There are other times when it is "nip and tuck" for days—and finally the worst is over and the outcome is favorable, and the student nurses who learned what to do during this period, and who had used their knowledge, skill, patience and fortitude in saving this child are adequately rewarded by the deep, personal satisfaction of a job well done.

A nurse who has chosen pediatrics as her field is constantly meeting people who say, "How in the world can you work with sick children? It must be depressing; I don't see how you stand it." Actually, there is no field in nursing that is less depressing. True, there are some very sad situations, some tragic episodes that are emotionally exhausting for everyone concerned, but on the whole, working with children is a cheerful, pleasant, stimulating and happy occupation, about which many experienced ones would say, "There's not a dull moment." Children are essentially cheerful and happy, and for the most part, fortunately, they do get well. Their period of being acutely ill is usually a very short one, then they are on the convalescent list. For the short period in which they are extremely and desperately sick, the nurse is so busy doing everything she knows to make the child more comfortable and to get him better, that she actually does not have time to allow herself to get upset. That may come later—most nurses at one time or another have a quiet cry in the linen closet—but while she is working, she knows she must be calm, and keep her mind on what she is doing.

But for one unhappy and upsetting situation, there are a hundred children who bounce back to health and who spend days or weeks in the hospital for some reason or another. These are the children with whom the pediatric nurse spends most of her time and effort. This is how she learns so much about them, their needs of all kinds, their complexities, and most of all, their characteristics which are a never ending cause of awe and admiration. In addition to being cheerful and spontaneous, children are brave. They resist anything which is painful, naturally, but as soon as a child can dimly understand what is being done and why, he tries his best to cooperate. Even if he doesn't understand, he forgives so easily. It is quite a lesson for adults to see how readily and how simply a child is willing to make friends with a doctor or a nurse who has just recently been forced to inflict quite an unpleasant procedure upon him. Then too, children are so completely unpredictable. They say such amazing things—their imaginations are so fertile. Spending eight hours a day with these children is an eye-opener for those taking care of them.

There are a few children who spend most of the early years of their lives in the hospital for one good reason or another. About ten years ago, a little boy of 20 months named Dominick came into the hospital—sick, and highly upset, with a type of kidney ailment that may go on for months or years. Dominick spent most of the next three years in the hospital. His parents came every visiting day and when he was on the danger list they came every day. At times he would be sent home, but back he would come in a week or two. He had his third birthday in the hospital, and his fourth birthday in the hospital, and when he was four years old, his mother said to the head nurse, "Now you've had him for two years and I had him for two years, so he's half yours and half mine." During this time, the nurses really brought Dominick up. He was a bright, precocious youngster and learned very fast. He used to sit on the head nurse's lap after supper and repeat inarticulately the last words in each line of "James James Morrison Morrison Weatherby George Dupree", and other A. A. Milne classics. Dominick nearly died about fifteen times—probably more resident pediatricians stayed up all night with Dominick than with any other single patient over a period of three odd years—but Dominick got better, then he got well, then he went home, started school, has gone on skipping grades and doing well, and he now returns twice a year for a check-up and a visit to those who remember him well. He likes the hospital. Like most of the other children, (though there are a few exceptions), his hospital experience left no psychological trauma.

The traumatic part of hospital experience usually hits the parents rather than the children. Parents are afraid, and communicate their fear to the children. Some parents, sadly enough, have held out the fearsome spectre of the doctor or of the hospital as a threat to their child, and naturally enough when the children come into the hospital, everything looks ominous. One of the first problems with which a nurse has to deal is that of handling the parents, answering their questions, reassuring them over and over and trying to see that they go away feeling their child will receive the best care possible. This is often a feat that is well nigh impossible. Pediatric nurses, almost more than any other, find themselves in the role of teacher a great deal of the time. The children themselves, are constantly being taught something. Their learning processes go on all the time they are in the hospital. Then the parents have to be patiently and exhaustively made to understand what is going on and why. The graduate nurse in pediatrics must be ready to teach and teach constantly not only the children and parents, but the students who come and go and whose amount of learning depends upon the enthusiasm of a good teacher.

Imagination and enthusiasm are two handy assets for

anyone working with children. For unless these convalescent children are kept busy and entertained, they get into mischief and there may even be more serious results. Children love attention and some have devised quite unique means of obtaining it. One little boy, about six years old lying quietly in his crib on the medical floor having a long convalescent period from rheumatic fever found himself quite happily the center of attention when he accidentally swallowed a marble. Once a day, usually twice, some member of the house staff would hoist him on his shoulder and carry him to the x-ray room where some other members of the staff would gather around and exclaim in interest as the fluoroscope machine enabled them to follow the progress of the marble down through the stomach and so on its way. This interesting diversion went on for more than a week. Other doctors who came in the ward stopped by his crib and asked "Where's the marble now?" However, as all good things come to an end, so did the marble, and this excitement was over. From then on, no fun. And as a special precaution, the nurses made sure he had some constructive diversion, and that all marbles, coins, and other small objects were eliminated from his surroundings. This dull situation went on for about two days, then early one evening he shouted "Nurse! Nurse!" When she arrived at his crib he triumphantly held out the front of his pajamas. "Hey, look, I swallowed the button off my pajamas. Call the doctor. He'll have to take me to X-ray."

For the benefit of this almost constant group of sixty or more restless children who spend long weeks in the hospital, there are recreational facilities each week day as well as school for the older children, but on each Saturday afternoon comes the big treat of the week for which the children wait with much anticipation. Movies. It's movie day! About two o'clock the children from age two to twelve get up from their naps, and are assembled in wheel chairs, stretchers, and even baby carriages for the trip to the fourth floor where the movies are held in the Amphitheatre. It is quite a sight when they are assembled there. It could be a pathetic sight, but the children are all having such a good time that it's more heart warming than pathetic. Sometimes the movies are cartoons—actually the children seem to like cartoons more than any feature which is especially suitable for children. They also love the lollipops that are handed out before the movies begin. Often a child will see the same cartoon he saw a month ago, but he never seems to mind that. He usually is pleased because he knows what is going to happen and can shout the news to those who haven't seen it.

Just a year ago on a certain Saturday afternoon in October, a visitor coming into the Babies Hospital might have stopped short and looked twice to be sure she was in the

right place. "Sharkey", the versatile, friendly, and noisy seal was on his way up in the elevator to put on the show of all shows for the children. "Sharkey" had been discovered by Mrs. Edward S. Harkness while he was performing at Ocean Beach, New London, and it was through the generosity of Mrs. Harkness that this special event was brought to the children. Children, doctors, nurses, technicians, visitors,—it would be difficult to say just which group was getting the greatest kick out of the entertainment.

These are a few—a very, very few of the sidelights that make pediatric nursing such a desirable field for young graduate nurses. Obviously it is such an excellent preparation for bringing up children of one's own. The pediatric nurses who were fortunate enough to spend considerable time overseas with the Army Nurse Corps found that their experience with children had given considerable

insight in understanding their G.I. patients, so many of whom were not much more than adolescents and who were in new and frightening situations with no familiar faces to reassure them.

The education and training of a student nurse, whether she has been to college previously for four years, for two years, or not at all, is a tremendously broadening experience. In spite of the difficult going at times, very few drop out once they have gone through the initial period. At the end of three years, with a pin and diploma in hand, each member of the graduating class is entitled to glow with pride and satisfaction, and feel secure in the knowledge that she has equipped herself with the practical and scientific background necessary to take her place in the professional world.

Lack of Knowledge of Our Own Public Health Resources

By AURA KEPLER '24

Today is an exciting era for nursing, for we have the opportunity of seeing this service break away from the apprenticeship school to enter the truly professional level of work following much the same pattern of development as other professions. The surgeons of today have evolved from the days when they were barber surgeons. Lawyers have developed through an era of apprenticeship.

Why has this come about? Is it going to interfere with so-called good care to the sick? What is being done for the present nurses? And what are the future opportunities in this new and highly technical profession of such humanitarian origin? These are some of the questions which no doubt occur to you.

As we all know, organized nursing started out under a rigid militaristic regime under the leadership of Florence Nightingale, following the Crimean War. Due to the dramatic and intense needs of the critically ill, the strict forms of discipline as well as apprentice service to hospitals have continued for about 100 years. Nurses were idolized and were extolled by the general public while at the same time they worked long hours, received very little money and gained only mediocre education from such overworked physicians as were good enough to lecture to them.

During the past few years, the hours of work have been shortened, remuneration has been improved, but the type of training has changed very little. Meanwhile we all are aware of the great dearth of nurses and the high cost of service as well as the seeming indifference to their profession on the part of many nurses.

Because of this serious situation, the National Nursing Council with financial support from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, sponsored a study under the Directorship of Esther Lucille Brown,¹ Ph.D. Conditions of nursing schools and community needs throughout the country were considered in relation to the present status of nursing. As a result of this study, it was found that nursing education should be based on "what is best for society—not on what is best for the profession of nursing as a possibly 'vested interest'."

There have been significant changes in our society in the past century which merit careful consideration. Scientific information has increased. Not only are more preventive measures available, but basic knowledge in the field of body physiology, chemistry and human relations have changed our way of life. Infant death rates have decreased. Our illness rates are prevalent in the later years. Illness from many diseases has decreased. But most outstanding of all, is that as yet people are still not motivated to take advantage of the newer knowledge; they still have little understanding of the interplay of human emotions; they still know little of child growth and development; they still do not know how to band together to gain the best protection for their own individual and community health; they have little knowledge of resources to help them and above all seem to maintain considerable lethargy except in individual instances.

Mary Ella Chayer in her book on "Nursing in Modern

¹ Brown, Esther Lucille, Ph.D. *Nursing for the Future*. New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1948.

Society"² defines nursing care as follows: "Nursing care is first of all an attempt to help persons apply the basic principles of healthful living to a situation complicated by a greater or lesser degree of deviation from normal health." To this end more education for nurses is needed, in order that nurses may have a better understanding of the society of which nursing is a part and take their place on a par with physicians, lawyers, teachers, and the clergy.

Indeed, the sick need bedside care and nurses are scarce. But is it simply bedside care that is required? It is total care,—that is, an appreciation of the patient's physical, emotional, mental needs as well as his relationship to his personal and environmental setting. Through the course of the recent survey it was found that there were many skills which could be performed by women who had a minimum of scientific knowledge. Under the careful supervision of the newly trained "professional nurse" much better service could be rendered. There would be more thoughtful consideration of the total care necessary in all its many aspects. The professional nurse would give the complicated treatments, medications, etc., but the less highly trained nurse, who might be called a "practical nurse", would carry many of the services now rendered by the graduate registered nurse.

In order to meet the increasing demands for total nursing care created by scientific discoveries by our changing society, by the rapidly advancing fields of social science, medical science, mental health, and public health, Dr. Esther Lucille Brown and her affiliated committees have recommended that there be ultimately two distinct groups of nurses with certified basic training for their own group,—one group with probably two years of hospital training, and one group with four full years of training in a university closely allied with a Health Center Hospital. Possibly the two groups would have much the same training in all the fundamental nursing skills, but there would be the opportunity for those who showed unusual leadership and ability to acquire further study leading to a degree. At the end of the second year period one group would be certified as practical nurses, and the other as "professional nurses". From this point professional nurses who wanted to enter the fields of teaching, public health, psychiatric nursing, or any other specialized field of nursing would probably take work on an advanced degree level.

As a public health nursing supervisor in the Massachusetts Department of Public Health my chief aim is to help the many graduate nurses who are employed by school departments, health departments and visiting nursing associations, to develop gradually toward the status of a "professional nurse".

This involves individual conferences with nurses to demonstrate "the interview," and to help them in program planning based on local community needs. I also assist



Aura Kepler '24

these local public health nurses with the method of writing records, emphasizing their statistical value, but above all their use as a guide to further planning. Often it becomes my function to act as interpreter between the nurse and the employing agency. This includes a review of the nurse's efforts and how they relate to the modern concepts of public health nursing. Through refresher courses, on various topics, in-service training is provided for the nurses working alone in the field, or those on the staff of small agencies. Many times I am called upon to talk before parent-teacher groups, service clubs or nursing organizations to bring before them topics such as "Plans for Community Protection", "Living With Children", or "A Discussion of Local Health Units". The most satisfying experience of all, is to share ideas with the nurses, help them to build upon their assets, and develop their professional lives to the full.

Nursing is speeding ahead into a new but well charted sea, based on well recognized needs. The present graduate registered nurse will be needed for many years to come, but gradually the new concepts will materialize and a very real contribution will be made to our families, our communities, our nation and our world by the professional nurse of tomorrow.

²Chayer, Mary Ella, R.N., A. M. *Nursing in Modern Society*. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons. c1947.

CLASS NOTES

Editors: Thelma Gilkes, '39, May Nelson, '38

Editors: For Classes of '19 through '36, *Thelma Gilkes '39*, Palmer Library, Connecticut College, New London, Connecticut.

For Classes of '37 through '48, *May Nelson '38*, Admissions Office, Connecticut College, New London, Connecticut.

1919

MRS. ENOS B. COMSTOCK
(Juline Warner) *Correspondent*

176 Highland Avenue
Leonora, New Jersey

Reports from several reunion absentees bring our class news somewhat more up to date. Esther Batchelder, who was in Nebraska in June on government business concerned with regional research, writes from Washington, "My job is very absorbing—it's been taking me to many parts of the U. S. and overseas. In my off hours I'm still a sailing enthusiast. Worked myself exhausted for two weeks before and during the sailing races of the President's Regatta. Have just bought a house being built near here and will move in November. My housemate, Jane Ebes, and I plan to call it 'The Mooring'."

Gertrude Espenscheid writes from Brooklyn, where she lives with her mother, that she regrets missing the reunion. She spent two weeks at Lake Buell near Great Barrington early this summer. Gertrude is still interested in children's museums, libraries, and in old people's homes. Back at her Caldwell High School library desk, Mildred White reports on her summer vacation in Vermont with trips to Quebec and to Maine. She has been working on an old house, attending barbecues and auctions and "showing off the murals an artist friend painted on our living room walls for us."

Helen Cannon Cronin of Hamden, Conn., regrets she could be on campus for commencement only, but she visited with us all via the reunion letter, which she took to the shore to share with Marjorie Doyle Sullivan, '20.

Dorothy Gray Manion has moved from Buffalo to Richmond, Va., where her husband has been transferred to the Spruance Plant by duPont. There were crowded weeks of moving into a new red brick bungalow. Son Bob's registration had also

to be transferred from the Univ. of Buffalo to Washington and Lee. He is now a freshman.

Two wedding announcements: Frances Saunders Tarbell's son, Frank, in East Haven in July, and Sadie Coit Benjamin's daughter, Joyce, to Irving Gloman, in Norwich, in October, at Park Congregational Church.

The four Warner sisters enjoyed a reunion this summer. Marion flew home to Beacon Falls from Richland, Washington, where she is doing lab work; Wrey and Bob came east during a pause in housebuilding in Perrysburg, Ohio, and visited with mother, Harriet, and me, in New Jersey. With Harriet now on campus at C.C., I hope to keep in closer touch with college news.

1920

MRS. JOAN M. ODELL
(Joan Munro) *Correspondent*

104 South Broadway
Tarrytown, New York

Mary Coughlin is teaching English in the Commercial Department of the Norwich Free Academy. Karl and Feta Reiche recently spent a week-end with Jessie and Phil Luce and the Stones. The Luce and Stone families attended the graduation of their daughters from C.C.

Emma Wippert Pease motored to Seattle and Vancouver during the summer. She reports that her son and his wife are studying for their Ph.D. degrees at M.I.T.

Betty Poteat's daughter attends LaSalle Junior College; her son is a junior at Loomis. Eleanor Seaver Massonneau's son, Bob, has received his M.D. degree and is at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C. Agnes Mae Clark and her husband have returned to their home in Rockville Center, L. I.

As a 25th wedding anniversary celebration Fanchon and Melvin Title flew to Europe, where they visited London, Brussels, Antwerp, Versailles, Zurich, Florence,

and Rome. They are planning a new home to be built soon.

Dora Sturges is working at the St. Christopher Mission to the Navajo at Bluff, Utah. Dora Schwartz Gross's daughter, Naomi, is on the staff of Time Magazine in New York.

We extend our sympathy to Arvilla Hotchkiss Titterington who lost her father in June.

1923

MRS. GEORGE A. BUNYAN
(Helen Higgins) *Correspondent*

9 Watkins Place
New Rochelle, New York

Married: Norma Lee Into and William Allen Erwin III on August 20, 1949, at the Lyme Congregational Church in Old Lyme, Conn. Norma is the younger daughter of Rachael Tiffany Into. Patricia Into, who is a senior at Connecticut College, was maid of honor. The young couple went to Europe.

Helena Wulf Knup is chairman of the Friends of the Library of Connecticut College. The organization enjoyed a most successful year under Helena's guidance. The outstanding event of the season was the lecture by Mr. John L. Sweeney of the Lamont Library, Harvard University, on Modern Poetry and the Listening Reader.

Jane Timberman, daughter of Mary Birch Timberman, is a freshman at C.C.; she lives in Knowlton House. Jane was introduced to society at the Westchester Cotillion, September 9th.

1924

AMY HILKER
(*Correspondent*)

223 Seventh Street
Garden City, N. Y.

Marriages: Marie Jester to Judge Harold K. Watrous of West Hartford on November 9.

1925

MISS THELMA BURNHAM
(*Correspondent*)

137 Woodland Street, Apt. 4A
Hartford 5, Conn.

The members of the class wish to extend their sympathy to Sally Crawford Maschal who recently lost her mother.

1926

MRS. CLIFFORD F. RYDER
(Gertrude Koetter) *Correspondent*

218 Old King's Highway, North
Darien, Connecticut

A long newsy letter came from Peg Sterling Norcross just after I had sent my class notes for August; so I'm reporting on Peg now. She writes, "We are in a lovely new modern house designed by my husband—at long last. A modern functional house is certainly the answer." Her son, the first class baby, is a marine, stationed at Paris Isle, South Carolina. Her daughter, Peggy, is interested in writing, and she conducted a column, "Peggy's Patter" in a local newspaper during the summer. Peggy is attending Colby Junior College. Peggy is a worker with the Cleveland Society for the Blind, and she relates that one of the girls to whom she reads attends Cleveland College and is on the Dean's list. Until recently Peg has also acted as president of the Colony Garden Club.

Kay Colgrove attended the Spring meeting of the Connecticut State Library Association in New London. She visited Barbara Bell Crouch and her family in Groton. Barbara's son, Calvin, is at the Coast Guard Academy, and her daughter, Judy, is a freshman in high school.

Harriet Stone Warner and her husband had a delightful trip to Florida last winter. Oscar is a landscape architect, and he attended a conference. The trip back was leisurely, including visits to the magnolia gardens in South Carolina and to Williamsburg. The three Warner daughters, Nancy, Anne, and Margery, are, like their mother, very musical—singing in the choir, playing the piano and the violin.

Leo Oakes Rogers, ex '26, and her husband also visited Florida, where they took some colored movies. Derrie Barton and Dorothy Kilbourne, '25, spent the month of June in England, Scotland, and the Lake Country. Derrie took some fine pictures of lakes, castles, and of her aunt's gardens in Devonshire. They returned on the Mauretania.

My husband and I took our first vacation in eight years this summer. We visited Susie at a camp in Maine and Koko in New Hampshire. We were amazed at their growth in stature and in independence. We then rounded out our trip by motoring into the White Mountains.

1928

MRS. C. STUART WHEATLEY
(Joyce Freston) *Correspondent*

186 Marshall Terrace
Danville, Virginia

MRS. RICHARD C. BROOKS
(Jeanette Bradley) *Correspondent*

1836 Runnymede Road
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Betty Douglas Manross has left Japan and is living in Chicago, where her husband is stationed. This summer she visited C.C., her first visit in eight years. She found many changes. Keeping house, walking the dog, and lecturing on life in Japan kept Betty busy.

A letter from Jill Barrett, one of our career women, brings us up-to-date on the years since she left C.C. After graduating from Cornell University in 1928, she earned two degrees from the New York University Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1933. Except for two war years spent in the W.A.C. overseas in Frankfort and Berlin Jill has been practicing law.

Because this is our last column your correspondents will bring you up-to-date on themselves. Jean Bradley Brooks enjoys living in Winston-Salem, but because her husband commutes thirty miles each day to Greensboro they may eventually be forced to move there. Though Jean likes living in the South, she does wish she were a little closer to her old friends.

I have been in Virginia fifteen years. Like many Virginians who live in cities we own a farm, a pleasant but expensive hobby. My husband, an attorney spends his spare time building and running a tractor. The children and I spend our time on the horses or in the pool. Tobacco is our principal crop, but we also have some cattle.

Thank you all who have helped us write this column. It's been fun! To the next correspondent—"Good Hunting."

1930

MISS MARJORIE RITCHIE
(*Correspondent*)

Pondville Hospital
Walpole, Mass.

As Assistant Dean of Students at the University of California at Los Angeles Tommy Hartshorn finds that fifteen thou-

sand students present a great challenge. She has also been continuing her study of psychology at Columbia and at California. During the second semester Tommy teaches a course in dance history and the related arts. Four days after her arrival in Los Angeles in September 1947 found her the owner of a house. Life would be perfect if there were room for a tennis court and a swimming pool, plus the time to use them.

Iso Gilbert Greenwood says that May and June in Yellowknife were very cold but that in July, the summer month, they were able to swim in the little lake opposite their house. Yellowknife seems attractive with its tennis court and Handcraft Guild which does exquisite work. There are also at Yellowknife a dentist, two doctors, a modern forty bed hospital well staffed with nurses, and an excellent school. The Community Library is located on the top floor of the school, and Iso volunteers Saturday afternoons for service there. Every ten days people may watch gold bricks being poured at one of the mines which sends out about six of these sixty-two pound bricks per month.

Dottie Feltner Davis and family are stationed in Honolulu. In August I spent a delightful week-end in Maine with Elizabeth Perkins.

1931

MISS ALICE E. KINDLER
(*Correspondent*)

27 Prospect Street
White Plains, New York

Summer notes: Ginny Yancey Stephens and C. B. Rice visited Viv Noble Wakeman at Sparta, New Jersey. Ginny has moved into a new house in Rochester. Tommy Larson Sperry, our traveler, was in Denver, Colorado, on business; she would liked to have remained longer on pleasure. Mockie Fitzmaurice Colloty and her daughters, Susan and Beth, summered at Mason's Island, Mystic. Lorna McGuire also spent the summer at Mason's Island.

Toot Holley Spangler writes, "My children are Rilla, 12, Rachel, 10, Holly, 6, and John, 3. Rilla was awarded the DAR Good Citizenship medal by the faculty and students at school, and needless to say we are very proud of her. She enters junior high this fall. We expect to move early next summer to Wilmington, Delaware, where the new duPont Research Labora-

tories are being built. Ross is a research physicist in the plastics department."

Billie Coy Schwenk is living in Darien, Conn. Gus is vice-president of Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co. and has his office in New York. Billie's seventeen-year-old daughter enjoyed a gay social whirl before entering college. Billie writes, "I'll have a long respite this fall before the New Year's ball at the Waldorf when she and others will come out in New York."

Winnie Beach Bearce has been studying voice for the last five or six years, and last winter she taught voice and piano. She is soloist at Christ Church in Tarrytown and one of the original members of the Matinee Opera Company of New York. "In August 1947 we played Humperdinck's Hansel and Gretel in the summer theaters in Maine, and we have given numerous performances in the vicinity of New York City. Our new manager is arranging for performances all over the country. In the past year we added *The Medium* and *The Old Maid and the Thief* by Menotti to our repertoire." Winnie and her husband keep a small farm for their own enjoyment and that of their four sons, three of whom are in high school. Val teaches in New York City and farms vigorously in his spare moments.

1932

MRS. H. BRADFORD ARNOLD
(Marion Nichols) *Correspondent*

48 East Lake Road
Skaneateles, New York

Married: Ruth Baylis to Robert Dunlop Toaz, September 10th.

Natalie Clunet Fitzgerald is director of radio advertising for a large department store in Dayton, doing the script writing and planning the broadcasts for eleven radio shows per week. Priscilla Moore Brown enjoys her new work as director of the Social Center for Older People in Worcester. Charlotte Nixon Prigge's son, Chuck, is a freshman in high school, and Nick is in the fourth grade. Alan is connected with the Metal Boats Sales Division of Grumman Aircraft. Nick herself is active in the PTA, Red Cross, Northport (Long Island) Players, and she enjoys boating and swimming.

Eleanor Roe Merrill is our reunion chairman for June 1950 when we return to the campus with the classes of 1931, 1933 and 1934. Mary Elizabeth Wyeth Jones writes that it is painful being one of the ancients

in the local C.C. chapter. Her husband, Ben, is practicing internal medicine. While the children, Pamela, 16, and Bengie, 11, were at camp this summer, Jimmie spent the time redecorating the entire house.

Jean Williams Smith was our only C.C. visitor this summer; she and her family came for a short visit while returning to Rochester from the Cape. In Cheshire she met Julia Slater Ferris' husband who reported that Peg is planning to return for reunion in June.

This summer I ventured into a new field—reviewing plays for the Skaneateles Summer Theatre. By the time I finished each review I felt I had given my all in compliments, cliches, and commas.

From ex '32'ers: Patricia Hawkins Sills' daughter, Deborah, is 8. Patty does substitute teaching and directs three troops of Brownies in addition to managing a large house and two apartments in the annex. Julia Kaufholz Morley's oldest graduated from high school last June. Judy and Buzz are building a home near Saginaw.

We are sorry to learn that Margaret Chalker Maddocks lost her husband three years ago. Brownie, who works for the Visiting Nurse Association in Milford, has a son, Hugh, 6½.

1934

MISS ANNE G. SHEWELL
(*Correspondent*)

230 Canton Avenue
Milton 87, Massachusetts

Born to Daniel and Dorothy Merrill Dorman, a daughter, Priscilla Bliss, on July 9, 1949. They also have two sons, 7½ to 2.

Emily Benedict Halverson and family are living in Topsfield, Mass., where they have bought a house in the country with seven acres of woods. Elsie Hofman Bangs is living in Haganan, New York. The Alumnae Office reports that Elizabeth Keep is now Mrs. Richard B. Wilkinson, and she is living in Rockville, Maryland.

1935

MISS BARBARA HERVEY
(*Correspondent*)

12 May Street
Needham 92, Massachusetts

Births: To Dick and Kay Jenks Morton, Robert William, on May 13, 1949. To

Fran and Madlyn Hughes Wasley, Diane, on April 26, 1949. To Joseph and Rose Camassar Kushner, Jean, on May 30, 1948. To Eugene and Catherine Cartwright Backus, David Edward, on April 6, 1949. To Milton and Ceil Silverman Grodner, Richard Jay, on December 13, 1948. To Willett and Vera Warbasse Spooner, Vera, on February 14, 1949.

Peg Baylis Hrones and Marge Wolfe Gagnon were back with us for reunion week-end. They and Jane Cox Cosgrove and Betty Ann Corbly Farrell have four children each; there are seventeen in our class who have three.

Ruth Lambert Bromberg sounds busy with her varied jobs—instructor in psychiatry clinics at the Univ. of Chicago Medical School, psychologist at Sheil Guidance Center C.Y.O., consultant to six social agencies. She also tests babies for adoption. All this with three children at home!

M. T. Watson O'Neill writes from Albuquerque, New Mexico, "We moved out here December 1st; my husband is working at Sandia Base. We have moved twice since we have been here, but are now settled in a darling little house with a wonderful yard around it. I don't expect to be back east for another year or two. We love the climate and are just thriving on it."

Our reunion scrap book questionnaires brought word of the death of Marty Funkhouser Adamson's, ex '35, husband in September, 1948. Our deepest sympathy to Marty. She has three children; the youngest, her only boy, has cerebral palsy. Because of him she has become interested in work with crippled children and has filled her husband's place on a number of boards helping handicapped children. She brought both her daughters to New London last summer; they are interested in C.C. Jill Albree Child is "trying desperately to keep up with my husband's hobbies—gardens, chickens, pigs, always building something or doing over the furniture. We've just moved to the country and are settled in a partially finished house. Our biggest project now is to finish it." Olive Birch Lillich and her husband are restoring their pre-Revolutionary home. Olive is also collecting luxuries for friends in Europe and the Far East and for a "foster daughter" in Czechoslovakia.

Mary Blatchford is Academic Dean at Lasell Junior College in Auburndale, Mass. Betty Lou Bozell Forrest writes, "Up to

my ears in Scouts, as usual—Cub Scouts on my own account, and Boy Scouts with Jock and Johnnie. Have been doing some interesting volunteer work at the Guidance Center in New Rochelle. One of the heads is a Connecticut '25 girl."

More reunion scrap book news next issue.

1936

MRS. ANDREW T. ROLFE
(Jody Bygate) *Correspondent*

Woodside Avenue
Westport, Connecticut

Married: Janet S. Hadsell to Stephen I. Hall, Cleveland, Ohio.

Jean Rothschild Cole says her children are "old news," but we're so far behind that it may be news to some of our readers. David is 12 and Judith 10. Her husband, Lewis, is a photo finisher in Louisville, Ky.

Jay Brewer Goodrich is married to Schuyler W. Goodrich, G.E. supervisor. They have two children, Schuyler, III, age 3, and Glenn Brewer, 9 mos. Bette Andrews York, ex '36, is in Hamden, Conn., with her husband, Leslie, who is with Aetna Life Insurance. Their daughter, Sally, is 2. Gladys Jeffers Kerr has two children, Karen Joan, 4, and David, 11 months.

Among the doctors' wives is Betsy Beals Steyaart whose husband, Charles, is a general practitioner. Betsy is active in civic work in Lyons, New York, and a Den Mother for the Cub Scouts. She has two children, Jimmy, 9, and Susan, 3. Also in this category is Betty Parsons Lehman whose husband, Charles, is a physician in Williamsport, Pa. They have three children, Anne, 9, Charles, 7, and Judith, 4. Parse still finds time for much volunteer work.

Adreon Finnigan Partington has settled in Tucson, where she and her husband, Charles, have built a house. Last winter Charles attended the University as a G.I. and did accounting work. They have two children, Carol, 4½, and David, 1. Adreon bravely mentioned that their home is "complete with guest quarters for visiting firemen."

Evelyn Kelly Head is in Boston where her husband, Ray, is working at Braves Field. They previously were in Rhode Island where Ray was business manager of a farm team of the Boston Braves. There

are two girls, Kathleen, 10, and Virginia, 5. Evelyn is interested in Scouts and A.A.U.W. work.

Sandy Stark Huepper is living in Larchmont keeping house for her husband, Francis, who is a copywriter for the Kelly-Nason advertising agency, and for son Steven, 6½, and daughter, Nancy, 5½.

Harriet Kelly Dowling has moved from Omaha to Bronxville. Dan is chief cartoonist for the N. Y. Herald Tribune. They have two children, Richard, 4, and Blair, 8 months. The Dowlings joined your correspondent and family for a beach and charcoal picnic one day last summer.

1937

MRS. HENRY B. HIGGINS
(Dorothy Fuller) *Correspondent*

309 Highland Ave., So. Norwalk, Conn.

MRS. WILLIAM E. MEANEY
(Bernice Parker) *Correspondent*

754 Wood Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

Greetings to all of you from your new correspondents. We hope to keep the class informed and entertained. Do send us your news. We will be working together, so drop a card to either address. Liza has helped us with the cards you sent her for reunion. From them we have quite a few statistics and addresses and will be happy to supply you with any information we have about class members.

Tippy Hobson covered reunion in the last issue of News, but we can add that it was really thrilling. Every minute was fun, from an informal reunion at the Mohican Friday night until the last goodbyes on Sunday Afternoon. Your correspondents and Marge Bennett Hires stopped at Light-house Inn after Class Day. Our party included Madeline Shepard Howard, down for the day from Springfield with Dinny Sundt, '38. After dinner at Edgemere Manor we were guests of Phoebe Nibbs Baer in her lovely home in New London. Phoebe brought us up to date on her travels to Texas and California with her Navy husband. A high spot in the weekend was the picnic preceding Class Day. Weather was delightful and we all renewed friendships with members of our neighbor classes. It was a memorable scene, with the various classes designated by colorful armbands, hats, leis, and our own beautiful lavender and yellow corsages. The procession down the steps, with the laurel chain and bright

class banners, some carried by offspring of alumnae, took us back through the years and brought a catch to our throats. Dinner at Edgemere was highlighted by the rare wit of Ginny Deuel as M.C. awarding prizes for outstanding accomplishments. Fay Irving Squibb had come the greatest distance, from Michigan; Shirley Cohen Schragar had the youngest baby, 6 weeks old; Fay and Millie Garnett Metz divided honors on the greatest number of children, each with four. Liza was presented with a C.C. scrapbook as a token of appreciation for her superb execution in the monumental task of organizing the entire reunion of our class. We all say thanks to Liza for a glorious weekend.

Bunny Wheeler writes that she is an instructor in Zoology at Connecticut after receiving her M.A. at Smith in '39 and her Ph.D. from Yale in '48. Betty Schlesinger Wagner couldn't make it to the reunion from Cleveland as she had just returned home from New York. Betty and Chuck like golf for a summer sport, and Betty, after a course in photography, spends much time in the dark room, developing pictures of her two boys. Mila Rindge received her M.D. from Duke Medical School in 1941. After interning at Grassland Hospital, Valhalla, N.Y., Mila practiced general medicine for two years at home in Madison, Conn., and then attended Columbia and acquired the degree of Master of Public Health in 1948. Now she is with the Bureau of Preventable Diseases in the Connecticut State Department of Health.

Peggy Ross Stephan is living in Minneapolis, where her Jim is associate professor at the University of Minnesota, teaching hospital administration to graduate students. They have three boys and Peg claims that household duties keep her busy, but she finds time for P.T.A., church and Junior League work. Dot Lyon finds teaching a satisfying profession and is busy as assistant professor of foods at the College of Home Economics at the University of Tennessee. She had a teaching fellowship at Cornell, where she received her M.S. degree.

Back in New London after five round trips to the west coast during the war to catch up with her husband's submarine, Phoebe Nibbs Baer hopes Don's shore duty will keep them at home for awhile. Phoebe is busy with gardening, sewing, and handicraft. Mary Stewart Bosqui makes her home in Westport, Conn., with her husband, a metallurgical research engineer, and

two small daughters. Mary had graduate study at Western Reserve, Kentucky State University, and Cleveland Art School. Dorothy Richardson received her Master of Education degree at Boston University. Dottie is a commercial teacher at Howe High School, Billerica, Mass., and is a member of the Honorary Fraternity of Business Teachers, and National Honor Society for Women in Education. Her hobbies are traveling and collecting figurines. Correspondent Bunny Meaney has been convalescing after two operations within as many weeks and is trying to restore order after a summer of illness. Things are getting back to normal now.

1938

MRS. JOHN K. STRIFERT

(Beatrice Enequist) *Correspondent*

186 Kilburn Rd., Garden City, N. Y.

MRS. STANLEY LEWENBERG

(Sally Kingsdale) *Correspondent*

41 Longfellow Rd., Newton 62, Mass.

Births: To DeRoss and Bessie Morehouse Kellogg, a son, DeRoss, Jr., on Aug. 6.

Although the names of your new class correspondents appear at the head of this column, the following was submitted by Carman Palmer von Bremen. (It was written for the last issue of the News but inadvertently omitted by your class notes editor.)

"A class meeting was held during reunion weekend and the following class officers were elected: Liz Fielding, president; Audrey Krause Maron, vice-president; Mary Hellwig Gibbs, secretary; Ruth Hollinghead Clark, treasurer. Reunion chairman will be elected later. Class officers will be elected at each reunion. Addresses of the officers may be obtained from the Alumnae Office.

"The subject of class reporters for the News was brought up at the class dinner. A plan was decided upon whereby two girls would take over the job of reporting for 2 years. Your new reporters are Bea Enequist Strifert and Sally Kingsdale Lewenberg. Winnie and I hope that they will enjoy being in on the ground floor of the news of 1938 as much as we did. Let's really swamp them with news."

1939

MRS. LOUIS W. NIE

(Eldreda Lowe) *Correspondent*

4305 Central Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

After a busy summer, looking for, finding, and moving into, a new home, I have also been able to report a bit of news about "the girls", thanks to the welcomed postcard response.

Louise Newman Greengard has a 3-year-old daughter. She and Doris Houghton Ott, whose two children are keeping her busy, write that Marie Kaim Livingston, with husband and year old daughter, has moved to Cleveland, as has Helen MacAdam Leising. Sue McLeod Adriance has two sons, Richard, 3½, and Peter, 2, and a daughter, Ann ("Candy"), 8 months. Her husband is assistant advertising manager of G. and C. Merriam & Co. Jane Goss Cortes spent a wonderful summer with her son, Hank, and family at the Cape. Then, after meeting her husband for a whirl at New York, she returned to their brand new home in Texas. And if we think that was gay, let me report that Margy Abell and Carolyn Kenyon enjoyed a three weeks trip by boat to Guatamala, then flew home by way of Mexico, where they had vacationed three years ago. Margy also wrote that Ruth Hale Buchanan and husband Wiley spent two months in Europe this summer.

A notice has been received from The Woman's Home Companion that Ninki Hart is now merchandise editor of the magazine. Ninki formerly served as a copywriter for Textron, Inc., Dorland International, and the W. T. Grant Co. Muriel Hall Brown, husband Bud, and their two sons, are living in Drexel Hill. Bud is with the Container Corporation. It seems that this was the year for moving into new homes, for, including those already mentioned, Butt Patton Warner has moved into a duplex apartment by the lake in Tuckahoe; Stell Taylor Watson and Westy are building in Darien, Conn.; Nini Cocks Millard, with the able assistance of Bobby Myers Haldt, moved into a very old house in Boonton, N. J.; the Millards call it "The Homestead"; and the Nie gang at last has room in which to grow. Bob and Mary Chapman Watts are looking for a new home. Mary wrote that Charlene Bush Schmelzer was east for a Junior League Conference and was a welcomed guest for she arrived with tickets for "South Pacific."

1940

MRS. HARRY L. GOFF

(Mary Giese) *Correspondent*

36 Boulderbrook Rd., Wellesley, Mass.

Marriages: Barbara Homer to William E. Beckham, Jr., July 9 in Kennebunkport, Maine. They are living in Miami, Fla. Constance Buckley to Albert E. Cookson on Sept. 10 in Boston, Mass. They are living in Newton Highlands, Mass.

Births: To Orrin and Martha Young Youngquist, a son on Jan. 13. They are living in Wilmington, Del. To Richard and Helene Bosworth Shepard, a daughter (third child), Dana, in June.

Bud and Ollie MacIlwain Kerr have a new home in Auburndale, Mass. Bud is practising medicine in Boston. Henry and Ellie Timms Irish spent their vacation on the Cape this summer. They visited Jack and Darby Wilson Umpleby and their two little girls on their way east from Gulf Farms, Elyria, Ohio, and also stopped off to sightsee at C.C. in the rain.

The Class of 1940 is well represented on the different boards of the chapters of the Alumnae Association. Helene Bosworth Shepard is president of the Denver chapter, Mary (Babsie) Deane in Hartford, Ginger Clark Bining in New Haven, and Frannie Baratz Monser in New London.

1941

MRS. THOMAS P. DURIVAN

(Lorraine Lewis) *Correspondent*

204 Broad St., New London, Conn.

Marriage: Claire Haines, ex '41, to Albert Fairley, Jr., on Aug. 20.

Births: A daughter, Donna, to Kay Ord McChesney on Aug. 7. Kay has two boys, Doug and Glen. To Joe and Ruth Sokol Dembo, a daughter, Deborah Bel, on May 6. Diane Vreeland was born on Aug. 15 to Sue Shaw Benton. Sue's others are Susie, 4, and Cindy Lou, 2. Andy and Chips Van Rees Conlon had a son, Mark, on May 14. And Chips in her letter blessed the '41ers for their generous response to the Alumnae Association Fund. Rims and Mary Farrell Morse have two boys, Michael William, born Jan. 10, 1948, and Timothy Roy, born Dec. 23, 1948. Rims is with Monsanto Chemical and the Morses are living in Anniston, Ala., about which they are most enthusiastic. To quote Mary: "It is a clean

town with breath-taking views all over the place (foothills of the Smokies, I think).

From Peg Lafore in Menlo Park, Calif., (Mrs. Allen Moltzen) a long letter announcing, among other things, two sons, Allan, Jr., 4½, and Bobby, 15 months. When they lived in Berkeley, Peg saw much of Dottie Cushing Redington, who also has two sons. At present, Peg is active in the newly initiated C.C. chapter. Charles and Mary Lou Sharpless Swift have two children, Hugh, 6½, and Elizabeth, 2. Dick and Margaret Hanna Caulfield have a son, Rick, 3½, and a year old daughter, Tibby. Bobby Yohe Williams has two sons, Biff (Frank, Jr.), 5, and Jimmy, 2. Cathy Elias tells me Jessie Ashley Scofield had her second son, Ruppert Wallace, on July 25. And we have another, too, Don Durivan, born July 28.

Bette Smith writes from Paris that she is returning to the states in December. Marjorie Toy is M. A.-ing in psychology at Pitt; Gene Mercer is working for B.B.D. & O. (advertising, not a railroad). Margaret Stoecker Moseley attended a film conference for Sarah Lawrence at Stephens College in April, then on out to Los Angeles to join Mose who was on a business trip. In St. Louis a chat with Ann Rubenstein Husch, ex '41; and in Chicago one with Donna Ed. Reynolds, ex '41, divulged the news, a daughter, Jean, as of last Nov. Vacationing with Janet Fletcher and Tony Ellrodt in Chatham, Steck saw Barb Twomey and Dale and Barbara Hickey Metzler and their three offspring. Back home, Steck has begun putting any excess energy into a new project which sounds great, the Westchester Film Society, which will show 16 mm films at six different performances during the winter.

I saw Mark and Jeanne Turner Creed early in August just as they were about to embark on a Dayton vacation, and in late August stumbled happily upon Lee Reinhardt in Grand Central, ordering vacation transportation, but it proved to be just a merrily brief and un-illuminating encounter.

1942

MRS. PAUL R. PEAK, JR.
(Jane Worley) *Correspondent*

3225½ North High St., Columbus 2, Ohio

Births: To Baird and Pat King Helfrich, a son, Stuart George, on March 28. To Ray and Eleanor King Miller, a son, John Raymond, on July 30.

Fellow residents of Columbus are Rilla Loomis Loving and Mary Newmyer Hay-

ward. The Haywards, who have two small boys, and the Lovings vacationed together in Michigan last summer. Rilla had a reunion with Hooker Daoust Glendinning and Evelyn De Puy Peterson when the Petersons were on a vacation trip to the east. Rilla joined them for a weekend at Hooker's home in Cleveland.

Justine Clark phoned me from southern Ohio, the western end of an automobile trip with her parents. They traveled nearly 3,000 miles through the Smoky Mountains and Kentucky. Justine is back at the high school in West Hartford, Conn., where she has taught physical education since 1942. She saw Sylvia Hansling recently; Sylvia went on a windjammer cruise last summer.

Barry Beach Alter's annual letter arrived from Allahabad, India, where Jim is religious director and history teacher at Ewing Christian College. Besides caring for Marty, 5, and John, 2, Barry's activities include church work, visiting the wives of professors, entertaining most of the visitors to Ewing College, and an hour a day of Hindi. This summer Jim and Barry had the unusual opportunity of making a trip into the mountains. "Our two-week hike was to Jamnatri (the source of the Jamna) which lies at the foot of the snow peaks 95 miles from Landour, which is situated between the Jamna and Ganges Rivers. Both these rivers are sacred to the Hindus and thousands make the pilgrimage to their sources each year. We went with four others and took two mules to carry our food and bedding. For nearly the entire distance we followed the main pilgrim trail, along which there are pilgrim shelters nearly every ten miles. The pilgrims were almost as interesting as the scenery. Some were quite poor and included old men and women (many widows with shaven heads) who stumbled along with considerable difficulty. They would greet us with shouts of 'Jamna Mai ki Jai' (Victory to Mother Jamna). These shouts were evidently an excellent tonic for sore muscles and blistered feet. The pilgrims were friendly and curious as to why we had come so far when we obviously did not believe in their gods. We in turn could not but marvel at the religious faith which spurred them on. At Jamnatri we found a small temple and some huts. The Hindus believe that a pilgrimage of this type will help reduce the burden of sin which an individual soul carries over to the next incarnation."

1943

MRS. SAMUEL SILVERSTEIN
(Ruby Zagoren) *Correspondent*

Bozrah Road, Norwichtown, Conn.

Marriages: Janet Corey to Morton Hampton in Providence on July 9. Among the '43ers present were Ginny King Stevens, Nan Christensen Carmon, Priscilla Barley, Alicia Henderson Speaker, Helen Borer Jackson and Jean Nelson Steele.

Births: To James and Florence Urban Wyper, a daughter, Roberta, in July, named after the late Roberta Bosworth Counselman of our class. To Lawrence and Betsey Pease Marshall, a second daughter, Karen Day, Sept. 16; to T. B. and Louise Radford Denegre, a second son, John, Sept. 11; to John and Nancy Stecher Brown, a second daughter in July; to Elbert and Barbara Batchelor Hamlin, a daughter, spring '49; to Donald and Jean Nelson Steele, a second daughter, Ellen, January '49; to David and Mary Surgenor Baker, a daughter, Susan, fall '48; to Charles and Nan Thompson Wells, a second child in the spring of '49.

Martha Boyle Morrison's daughter, Lydia, will be 2 in May and particularly enjoys romping with Marion Butterfield Hinman's dog, Terry. Butterball is doing volunteer work for the League of Women Voters. Betty Hammink Carey visited Harriet Squires Heizer and two children in New Hampshire this summer, and later visited Julie Rich Kurtz in Philadelphia. Marjorie Fee Manning and son are living in a brand new West Hartford, Conn., home built by husband Ray and his father and brother. Martie Morrison entertained Flo Urban Wyper and Katrina Mitchell McConnell this summer. Martie sees Connie Haaren Wells frequently when Connie brings her little girl to the kindergarten nearby. Connie has a little boy of 2 also. Martie is wondering what happened to the round robin letter that nine Jane Addams gals had started. Martie saw Mary Lou Walsh Thackrey and daughter Ann in Hartford briefly before Mary Lou moved to California. When Thelma Gustafson Wyland visited in Hartford, Betty Carey Hammink entertained several classmates at dinner.

While at the Springfield Exposition, your correspondent phoned Jean Nelson Steele who is living with her two daughters in a new home in West Springfield. Jean said that Janet Corey's wedding was like a reunion for '43ers; also that Margo

Harrington Walker lives in town and they have frequent telephone visits. Margo has a son nearly 3 years old; her husband, Eugene, is a captain in the Air Corps and served with the airlift in Germany for quite a while.

After visiting Dr. Jensen, who retired in June, your correspondent stopped at Howard Johnson's, New London, and who should be having dinner there, enroute to New Jersey, but Jeanne Corby Bell, charming little Karen and husband Kenneth. The Bells are living in Providence and frequently see Lois Webster Ricklin, '44; whose husband Saul is an associate professor at Brown University.

1944

MRS. ROGER F. KLEINSCHMIDT
(Jeanne Jacques), *Correspondent*
16 Parker St., Belvidere, N. J.

Births: A daughter, Christina Ruddell, to Richard and Peggy Davidson Pharr on May 27; a third daughter, Deborah Lee, to Armand and Mary Melville Zildjian, ex '44, on July 11, a second son, Richard Morgan, to Paul and Mary White Rix, ex '44, on July 19; a second daughter, Gail Ann, to Roger and Jeanne Jacques Kleinschmidt on July 29; a second daughter, Vicki, to Paul and Margaret Nash Manchester, ex '44, on Aug. 1; a third child, Stephen, to Lewayne and Ethel Sproul Felts on Aug. 8; a second son, Thomas Lienbach, to Bill and Jean Lienbach Breitingner, ex '44, in August; a second daughter, Margaret Hamilton, to Tom and Sue Balderston Sears on Sept. 1; a second son, Roger Lawrence, to Gordon and Anne Davis Heaton, ex '44, on Sept. 18.

This summer yielded some welcome news from previously silent classmates. The Rixes, Paul and Mary White, ex '44, son Paul and newcomer Richard, are living in Milwaukee where Mary is an active member of the Alumnae group. Mary attended the Alumnae Council at New London in February and on her trip east visited Libby Wallace Sharts, ex '44; Libby is kept very busy with her family of three: Wallace, 4, Melinda, 2, and Jeffrey, 6 months.

Peggy Davidson Pharr writes that she has seen Ben and Barbara Pfohl Byrnside and their daughter. The Byrnsides are in California where Ben is going to school. The Pharrs visited John and Margaret Johnson Bayer, ex '44, and their children, Benjie and Susie, in Harrisburg, where John is stationed with the Navy.

Anne Davis Heaton, ex '44, writes that Paul and Jean Lienbach Breitingner and son Billy paid them a visit at their Levittown home. Anne and Gordon have an older son, Gordon Davis, "Davey," age 5½.

Recently, while Betty Rabinowitz Sheffer was wheeling her daughter Ann, she met Betty Hassell Stiles, who has a new son, Craig, age 4 months.

Boston was the scene of a reunion for Libby DeMerritt Cobb, ex '44, Nancy Carol Pierce. Vacation time found Sid and Virginia Passavant Henderson visiting Frank and Jeanne Estes Sweeny, and Jim and Virginia Weber Marion, and having a get-together with George and Barbara Pilling Smith Lesure, ex '44, and Ann Hoag Tift.

1945

MRS. DONALD S. TUTTLE, JR.
(Lois Fenton) *Correspondent*
Witsend Farm, Bethlehem, Conn.

Marriages: Florence Murphy to Larry Gorman last Dec. 28; Almy Scudder Wharton to Richard Bierregaard in February; Eleanor Koenig to Frederick Arthur Carleton on June 17.

Births: A second child and first daughter, Carol Joan, to Bob and Joan McCarty McNulty on June 26. A son, Frederick Steele, IV, to Steele and Patty Hancock Blackall in July. A second child and first daughter, Leslie Charters, to Sewell and Jinny Bowman Corkran on September 22.

A recent letter from Patty Hancock Blackall brought forth news of the Blackall's aforementioned son and heir, but also provided some interesting information on what she and Steele have been doing these past few years. Steele graduated from Harvard Business School in June, Patty in the meantime continuing with lab work at M.I.T. They are settled in Manville, R. I., with some very pleasant memories of a good part of the world. Their honeymoon, as you may remember, was a cruise through the Carribean, but they have now added to their travels an European trip last summer. To quote Patty. "It will be a long while before we take off again, but it's been fascinating and we loved it."

I learned via the grapevine that Caryl Maesel Kaercher was living in Garden City and so wrote to request some information on her activities. Caryl promptly replied that the Kaerchers have a brand new home there and a year old daughter, Kathie. And

thanks to Caryl I am able to include the Lipsey name for the first time in this column. I had heard nothing from or about Clara Sinnott Lipsey until Caryl's letter, but she volunteered that Clara spent some time recently with her family in New Haven while Elmer was Coast Guarding off Alaska. You might be interested to know too that there is a third member of the Lipsey family, young Chris, age 2½.

Another missing name has come to light this issue thanks to some inquiries of and about Flo Murphy Gorman. Flo responded to my postcard request for information with an entertaining and informative letter that announced her marriage in December and told of the Gorman's doings. Larry is a student at Brown, and Flo, to keep busy, is continuing with occupational therapy work in a small mental hospital in Providence.

From the midwest comes news of Kitty Williams Flannery and husband Dick. Pat Wells Caulkins wrote to say that she had been to Birmingham this summer and had seen the Flannery's new house, an early American type that from all accounts is perfection. Kitty, she announced, is busy finding bargains and Dick even busier re-finishing and rebuilding them.

Another communique from the midwest comes from Jinny Bowman Corkran. Jinny wrote to announce the arrival of young Leslie and also to tell of her move to Wisconsin in July.

Of all people to have moved, however, you might well surmise that the Jordans have been at it again. Zanney Steffen Jordan, Al, Skip, and Jennifer have switched houses for the tenth time and are settled in Falls Village, Va. Al was asked to return to Washington to work for the Bureau of Standards and so Washington it is. Their house is practically brand new with all the new-fangled gadgets, and by way of impressing me and the rest of you with the fact that they are due to stay a while. Zanney stated that they've bought some trees.

One final move, that of Hank and Jean Patton Crawford. I know none of the details but can safely say that the Crawfords are settled in Detroit.

Finally comes news that I'm sure should make the headlines of this issue. Perhaps some of you have seen the movie "The Cleveland Story." If not, do, for you're going to find none other than Jerry Hanning appearing in it. She plays the role of nursemaid to George Brent's children, he

being co-starred with Lynn Marri. Jerry has had her finger in a number of pies since college days. To enumerate a few, she is a member of the Cleveland 500, a group organized to encourage theatrical talent. She has starred at the Cleveland playhouse and with the Shaker Players, Candlelight Theatre, Eldred Players, and the Heights Community Theatre. In addition she has made numerous radio and television appearances. She has also received her M. A. at Western Reserve, and somehow has managed to find time to teach dramatics and study voice.

1946

MRS. JOHN NORRIS FULHAM, JR.
(Margery Watson) *Correspondent*
103 Gerry Rd., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Marriages: Margery Ann Muir to Thomas King on August 5 in New York City. Jean Clinchy to Joseph S. Vila, Jr., on July 2 in Hartford.

Barbeur Lee "Ditto" Grimes Wise's letter was just full of news. She wrote that on June 25 she and Joanne Ferry Gates, Cynthia Terry, Barbara Smith Peck, Lygie de Freitas Johnson, Lee Carr Freeman, Ann Muir King, Jane Montague Wood, and Barbara Miller Gustafson had a get-together in New York. Jean Mount Russard and Anne Williamson Miller, in the vicinity two weeks before, just missed the fun. Jean, with her baby, Stephen, was just passing through New York on her way to visit her parents in Springfield, Mass., whereas, Anne Williamson Miller came to New York for a little longer time in order to attend the American Management Association dinner with her father. She was only a bystander, but she enjoyed it all immensely and met many fabulous people. "Ditto" included in her nice letter that "Gus" and Barbara Miller Gustafson and their family are living at Duke University where Gus is teaching in the Naval R.O.T.C.; that Ruth Seal kept her many friends at home informed about her exciting travels through Europe this past summer.

"Ditto" went on to say that she and Roger in their former apartment in Rockville Center, N. Y., had lots of fun entertaining this past summer. Both Brooks and Jane Montague Wood and Ray and Barbara Smith Peck spent many happy hours with them playing tennis and seeing Jones Beach. But just recently "Ditto" and Roger moved to a larger apartment in the New

York Life Insurance Development, "Fresh Meadows." Roger has a fine position as engineer coordinator at the Hazeltine Electronics Corporation in Little Neck, N. Y., which handles government contracts for the Navy, and "Ditto" herself keeps very busy at Hofstra College working on educational, vocational and socio-emotional guidance.

Nathalie Needham Ellis came all the way from Baton Rouge, La., to visit her family in Newton, Mass., during the last two weeks in September. With her she brought her husband and their little 1½ year old daughter. It was grand to see her again even if it could be for just a little while; for at that very same time I was making those necessary last minute preparations for a two-week trip across the country with Jack. One must travel the country to appreciate its actual size and beauty, the acres upon acres of farmland, the glorious rises of mountains, the endless stretches of plains interrupted only occasionally by a cluster of grazing cows or a barbed wire fence. Although the trip was made for business reasons and the price of fish fillets was never really forgotten, we managed to spend happy hours together viewing the many points of interest along the way.

1947

MRS. R. KEENE REED
(Jean Stannard) *Correspondent*
285 E. So. Central Ave., Hartsdale, N. Y.

Marriages: Lorraine Pimm to Richard Simpson on Saturday, October 1. Marge Farrel to Richard Cheetham on Sept. 17. Patsy Goldman to Edward Stanley Corwin on June 18. Norma Olsen to George Consentino in May. Frommie (Anne Fromm) was married to Frank McGurr in June. Liz Marlowe to Lt. William S. De Vaughn of the Navy Air Corps on September 28.

Births: Jean Dockendorff Finch tops the list with twin sons, Steven and Bradley, born on August 26. Joe and Jinx Carlisle Williams have had the latest arrival I've heard of, a baby girl, Patricia Vennette, on October 4. Lu and Sandy Morse Baldwin are the proud parents of a boy, Raymond Earl Baldwin, II, born August 30. Hugh and Jackie Everts Bancroft had a boy, Hugh Bancroft, III, on July 25. Katherine Byrd Walters, Sue Johnson Walters' second child, was born on May 12. The Walters' son, David, is 2 years old. Eugene and Jane Sapinsley Nelson had a daughter, Pamela Kay, on June 2. Ruth Zahn

Brandt's second son, James Zahn Brandt, was born this spring. Danny Danforth, son of Judy Mandell Danforth, was born on Sept. 15. Joyce Kappel Sumberg had a son, Johnny, on April 15.

Sue Johnson Walters is living in a farmhouse in Missouri and loving it, while Walt attends the University of Missouri. Nancy Newey Farris writes that chasing her year old daughter, Stacy, around, attending meetings of the Alpha Phi Alumni Assoc., and being on the board of the Highland Park Branch of Infant Welfare keeps her life quite busy. Barbara Campbell Temple's husband, Bill, is studying citrus and avocado production at California Polytechnic. They have an apartment on the campus and six acres in Fallbrook of two year avocados which they care for on weekends. Eftima Velles Triffon has been living in New London since her marriage in '48. Virginia Stauffer has been working for Trans World Airline in Washington, D. C., since the middle of last April as a reservations agent. Dotty Dismukes and Pet Robinson visited Stuff this summer.

Ginny Pond is working at Brookhaven National Laboratory. Peg Stirton has also been working at Brookhaven since August 1947, being employed as an employment interviewer. Sue Studner spent a year after graduation working in television. She has been doing production for, taking part in and narrating on a children's 15 minute radio program. This takes several evenings a week so from 9 to 5 Sue is a case worker in White Plains with the Foster Child Division of the Family and Child Welfare Department. Sue finds the work interesting, meaningful and quite a challenge.

From Priscella Crim Leidholdt I've heard that she and her husband, John, returned from China in February and March, respectively. Putty was evacuated with the last group from Tsingtao and had a wonderful trip back via Japan and Hawaii. The Leidholdts were in Oceanside, Calif., until July 1, after which they said farewell to the Navy and returned to Rochester. I've heard that Judge Service Forker is in Tulsa, Okla., with her husband and 8 month old daughter. Maren Burmester Elderkin writes that she graduated from N.J.C. in '47 while her husband, Pat, graduated from Princeton. They have bought a house in Princeton and are settled there with their year old son, Wick.

Patsy Goldman Corwin is housekeeping in New Jersey and teaching nursery school. Sue Hannock Stern is combining a career and a housewife's job, too. She is handling

the financial end of an advertising firm. After leaving Connecticut, Lois Cavanaugh went to business school and has been working for the past two years as a private secretary in Hartford. Wally and Mary Spencer Close with their two sons, David and Peter, are living in Princeton, where Wally is getting his Ph.D. C. C. Hollerith is hard at work in medical photography and art. She writes that she has dined with Mrs. Peter A. Brown (Shieldsie), Mrs. Alonzo Parsons (Joanny Albrecht), and Mrs. S. M. Babson (Milly Ogdon), all of whom are very good cooks. C. C. has just been in New York staying with Jean Abernethy for the purpose of hanging an exhibit at the Academy of Science. Dorothy Dismukes has been secretary to the dean of graduate studies of Carnegie Institute of Technology. After graduating, Jean Gumpert Black spent six weeks learning speed writing. Later she worked for the N. Y. Telephone Co. as business office representative. The Blacks were married Sept. 14, 1948, and honeymooned in Bermuda. Jean is still keeping at the books, taking night courses at the New School.

For Connie Nichols Prout, June of '49 was a very important month inasmuch as her husband was graduated from Rutgers University. Parker, their son, celebrated his third birthday, and the Prouts celebrated their fourth anniversary. Helen Vinal went to work at Harvard Business School after graduating from Katherine Gibbs. Vin and Betty Dutton had a terrific time this summer vacationing for a few weeks in Bermuda. Marilyn Griffin was made head of the statistical department of the Life Insurance Agency Managers Association, the only insurance analyzing company of its kind in the country. Jean Fay started off writing advertising copy for G. Fox and Co. and was recently offered the position as their bridal consultant. Pat Robinson is still teaching at Bates and loving it. Doris Davies Wagner is working for the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology while her husband attends his second year of medicine at the University of Pittsburg. Wally Blades is now in her junior year of medical school at the Univ. of Maryland. She writes that the practical work started this year and that she has delivered some babies recently. Last summer Wally was dramatics counsellor at a small girls camp.

Corinne Manning has been busy since '47. She taught English, music, French, and Latin at the Holmquist School for 2 years. The summer of '48 Corinne worked with small Neapolitan children in an Italian village south of Naples in a Unitarian Service

Com. project. Last summer she led a group of 10 to France with the Experiment in International Living. They lived with families for 3 weeks, then biked and camped out in Brittany and the Loire Valley. At present Corinne is in New York studying for her M.A. in English at Columbia.

Sally Marks Wood and her husband have locked up their Levittown abode and are living in Meriden, Conn. Bob and Mel Luff Jeavons are back in Cleveland with their year and a half son, Billy, where Bob is attending Western Reserve Law School. Jean Witman Gilpatrick is in Denmark for the year. Tryg and Ann McBride Tholfsen are living in a quonset hut in New Haven while Tryg goes to Yale graduate school. Ann is working on virus research connected with cancer. Randy Mead is teaching kindergarten at the Junior School in West Hartford. She also works as a volunteer at the Juvenile Court.

Nickie Yeager writes that she recently spent a weekend with Frank and Ann Fromm McGurr at their home in Port Washington, L. I. At Lorraine Pimm's wedding, Nickie saw Babs Giraud Gibson, who had just returned from Switzerland, Jane Cope Pence, Nancy Leech Kidder, Joan Rosen, Betsy McKey, Bobbie Otis, Jane Coulter, and Anchie Wetherald, who was a bridesmaid. Nickie spent a week with Jackie Doirance enroute to Los Angeles this summer. Jackie has a cute apartment and is secretary at a department store called The White House. Bobbie Otis is working for Sterling Advertising Agency as secretary to an account executive. Pril Baird is working in Putney, Vermont, with the Experiment in International Living. Jane Coulter and Bobbie Otis share an apartment with June Williams Weber's sister in New York. Jane is working for the Milbank Memorial Fund as a research assistant in the field of public health. Marian Petersen writes that she recently took a leave of absence from her job for a California trip. She saw Jean Whitmore in La Gona Beach. Whit has a job with a stationery store and loves California.

Elaine Kleinschmidt recently started work on polio at the School of Public Health at the University of Michigan. Marie Hickey is still underwriting at Connecticut General. Last year Ree was an adviser for a local Junior Achievement group and spent one night a week helping the kids manufacture a window cleanser, prepare sales talks, and make profits. Ree writes that last June, Weeze Odell came east and Elaine Kleinschmidt, Peter Smith

and herself got together for a weekend in South Lyme. On Sept. 20, Marie, Joan Roberts, and Elaine saw Marge Barrie off to Europe where she will study for her master's at the Sorbonne.

1948

MRS. EUGENE ST. CLAIR INCE, JR.
(Jean Gregory) *Correspondent*
741 Fair Oaks, Oak Park, Ill.

Marriages: Pat Hemphill to John Gordon Rix Leppingwell on Sept. 24, in Akron, Ohio. Janey Evans McBride, ex '48, was matron of honor, and reports that after a honeymoon in Canada, Pat and John will make their home in Akron.

Births: To Van and Angela Rubin De-Celis Van Acker, a daughter, Angela Louise, on Aug. 21. To Bob and Janet Scott Ricker, a daughter, Margaret Martin, on Sept. 12. George and Annie Romig Lenning announce the birth of their second child, a daughter, Kristan, on July 3.

Janey Evans McBride is working part-time for an insurance company in Springfield, Mass., and looking forward to January, when her husband, Pete, will be transferred to Princeton, N. J. Pat Parrott is working as a bridal counselor in Harzenfeld's in Kansas City. Pat Sloan is living in Hollywood, Calif., where she hopes to find a job in radio or television production and in the meantime is getting an interesting view of behind-the-scenes in Hollywood. Ellie Roberts is still with the Simmons Travel Agency in New York. Janey Gardner and Marjorie Jacobs are also heading New York way, and in October were looking for an apartment there.

Bobbie Kite, secretary to the director of research of *Mademoiselle*, spent her vacation last summer with Curly Wilmarth and a friend from Larchmont in Bermuda. Their reports are glorious, and you should see Bobbie's Bermuda pictures. Shirley MacKenzie has returned from Scotland, where she has been studying since graduation, and Scotland, it seems, is without peer. Paul and Helene Sulzer Guarnaccia spent the summer at Middlebury, where "Bromo" had a job as secretary to the director of the Spanish School and Paul, as assistant to the dean. Ralph and Janet Mellen Shearer and their new daughter, Bari Anne, spent a large part of the summer at the Jersey Shore, and are now back in their apartment in Verona, N. J. David and Ibbey Stuart Kruidenier have settled in

Minneapolis, Minn., where they have just built a new home. My husband, Bud, and I spent the summer in Annapolis, Md., where we were surprised to find Van and Angela Rubin DeCelis Van Aacker, and Al and Dotty Inglis Pritchard as our neighbors. Angela and Van, with their new baby, puppy, and black cat will remain in Annapolis for a year or two while Van completes his post graduate work at the Naval Academy. Dotty's husband is an instructor at the Academy, so Annapolis will be their home for some time to come. Bud and I are now enroute to Pensacola, Fla., looking forward to a winter in the sunny South.

1949

SYBIL WYZAN, *Correspondent*

150 Magnolia Street, Hartford, Conn.

Alice Fletcher sends the following news: After a general exodus to Europe, the class of 1949 is gradually returning to home shores and settling down. Four groups went from Connecticut College this last summer under the leadership of Skip Coleman ('48), Jean Sherman, Bobby Jones. Mr. Kasem-Beg was to lead the fourth group but he became ill so the girls went without a leader. On the home front:

Marriages: Frannie Adams was married on July 9 in Chatham, Mass. to Arthur B. Nichols III. Lee Garrison and Sally How were bridesmaids and it was a gay time with Dallas, Phyl Hammer, Phyl Nectow, Joie Ginzberg Burroughs, Mildie and Lurt all there. Frannie and Nick are now living in Washington, D. C. Joyce Benjamin was married October 8 in Norwich to Irving S. Gloman, Jr. of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Dottie Evans, Sandy Carter, and Ann Perryman were among the attendants. Joffe and Julie

Ahearn (back from Europe) were there and it really was reunion. Joyce and Irv are living in Cleveland, have a three-room apartment five minutes walk from Joyce's job. Francie Lockhart was married to Air Force Lieutenant Eugene Hustad on June 25. Sally Whitehead married Clarke Murphy, Jr. on June 25. They are living in Baltimore. E. Ann Wilson was married to Sam Carman in the college chapel on June 13. They are living in Ithaca.

Births: Andy Coyne Flanigan has a little boy.

Lee Berlin is teaching four-year-olds and studying as well at Bank Street School for Nursery School Teachers. Sarah Blaisdell is pounding a typewriter at Katherine Gibbs' in New York. Lynn Boylan can be found on the eighth floor of Bonwit Teller's in New York. She shares a darling apartment on 23rd Street with Bibs Fincke, secretary for an advertising firm, and Bobby Miller, assistant service girl at I. B. M. Sandy Carter is at work at The Yale School of Nursing and Agnes Cornell is working in a bookstore in her home town of Washington, Conn.—biding time until June.

Mary Lee Gardner is also making preparations for her wedding day. Mimi Haskell is engaged to Mackie McDowell's brother. Ruth Hauser is right across the street from Grand Central working with American Airlines. Jeannie Hurlbut is hard at work on a New Rochelle newspaper and is heading up publicity for the Westchester alumnae benefit concert in Bronxville, December 3. Irma Klein is back at the books—now at Radcliffe. Mary MacDonald is teaching physics at Hunter College in New York and Martie Portlock is putting her sociology to work in Norfolk, Va.

Phyl Nectow is taking a business course in Boston along with Dottie Evans. Helen

Johnson and Norma Gabianelli are both on the training squad at G. Fox & Co. in Hartford. Lee Garrison is in Oxford, England, at the School of Fine Arts. She spent the summer in Greece and Italy with her family and plans to head for home next June. Na Gaberman is in New York working for Time, Life and Fortune. She's one of the fortunate ones with an apartment and is living with two girls from Hartford. Jane Smith is also working for Time, Life and Fortune in New York.

Nancy Noyes and Jeff Judge have an apartment together in Greenwich Village. Nan is working in the nursery school at the Leavittown Housing project on Long Island, and Jeff is studying nursery school work in New York. Sally How is working for an educational psychologist in Hartford administering I.Q. tests to 12-16 year olds. Andy Anderson is in Washington in the training course at I.B.M. Ronnie Jasch and Sybil Wyzan are both teaching kindergarten, Ronnie in Windsor Locks and Sybil in Glastonbury. Jan Simmons has a job with the Norcross Greeting Card Co. in New York and is living in a girls' residence club. Undy is teaching kindergarten in Germantown, Pa. and sees Phyl Hammer often and Sunny Spivey. Gretchen Schaefer is in New London teaching speech at W. M. I. Jeannie Harris is studying at the New York School of Social Work.

Marilyn Watson is in radio work in New York and Mildie Weber is a secretary with The Young and Rubican Advertising Co. there.

Sally How helps out with more news: Dallas is home in Texas and is taking a business course with the hope of getting a job in January. Phyl Hammer has a job with the research laboratory at Valley Forge General Hospital. She and Bobby Duin, C.G.A., '48, plan to be married in May.

Clubs of the Connecticut College Alumnae Association

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Mrs. L. B. Barnard (Janet Boomer '29)
30 Standish Road, Wellesley Hills 82
Miss June Morse '42
7 Millett Road, Swampscott

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214 Fifth Street, Wilmette
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1426 Hinman Street, Evanston

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Mrs. Robert J. Slobey (Mary E. Lamprecht '40)
2516 Marlboro Road, Cleveland Heights 18
Natalie J. Klivans '40
16901 Shaker Boulevard, Shaker Heights

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Miss Mary E. Power '45
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361 Ash Street, Denver 7
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1216 Forest Avenue, Denver 7

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Mrs. Carmelo Greco (Alice Galante '34)
18 Lincoln Street, Meriden

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Mrs. Warren Kendall (Shirley Devereaux '40)
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Mrs. Robert Winkler (Margaret Gregory ex '46)
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Mrs. Theodore Lynch (Betty Kenna ex '36)
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14 Chester Road, Upper Montclair
Mrs. William V. Applegate (Constance Smith '41)
347 Essex Avenue, Bloomfield

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Mrs. Edgar A. DeYoe, Jr. (Mary M. Topping '46)
34 Harding Road, Glen Rock
Mrs. John Kranz (Eleanor Hine '34)
150 South Highwood Avenue, Glen Rock

NEW LONDON

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35 Fitch Avenue, New London
Mrs. John De Gange (Mary Crofoot '27)
95 Oneco Avenue, New London

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Country House, Huntingdon Valley

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Miss Mary Coleman '48
1129 Wightman Street, Pittsburgh 17

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Miss Anne M. Drake '42
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Mrs. Joseph Swirsky (Jeanne M. Feinn '44)
133 Pine Street, Waterbury

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Mrs. Earle Chase, Jr. (Madelyn Wheeler '28)
255 Highbrook Avenue, Pelham 65
Miss Nancy Swift '48
341 Pelhamdale Avenue, Pelham 65

CLASS REUNIONS - 1950

JUNE 10, 11, 12

1925

1931

1932

1933

1934

1949