Spring 1970

Connecticut College Alumnae News, Spring 1970

Connecticut College

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Connecticut College Alumnae News

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Contents

Peking's Foreign Policy: An Appraisal by Kent C. Smith 2
Warlords and Commissars: China's Military Development by Cynthia H. Enloe '60 5
Communist China: the First Twenty Years by Charles J. Chu 11
China and Japan: "Close Neighbors Make Poor Friends" by Thomas R. H. Havens 22
China in a Grey Flannel Suit by Ellen Leader Pike '68 25
Ruby Reeves Kennedy Memorial Service by President Charles E. Shain 26
Conn Currents by Gertrude E. Noyes '25 30
Connecticut College vs. Coast Guard Academy 32
Class Notes 34

COVER by Chi Pai-shih (1863-1957) Translation: He who likes this painting is bound to become well-known some day.

PHOTOGRAPHS on p. 28 and bottom of p. 32 by Philip Biscuti

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To know China is as elusive as to drink a moonbeam or catch a shadow; it is centuries of famine behind the natural elegance of Six Persimmons and the sweet face of an almond-eyed child distorted by a wooden gun, the bitter cold of a Peking winter and the poignant beauty of Chinese junks against a sunset in the South China Sea; it is Mao’s poetry and his hydrogen bomb.
For all that, know China we must.
To ignore her is madness, for China has approximately as many people as the USA, USSR, and Europe combined. Besides, our government has resumed the Warsaw talks and lifted certain import bans affecting Chinese goods, and it is up to us to know why. The News, therefore, questioned qualified faculty and alumnae about the People’s Republic of China; their answers fill this issue, and a short bibliography encourages further pursuit. A point many Sinologists argue today is whether or not Communism fits into the traditional Chinese patterns. What do you think?

China’s tradition
“mandate of heaven” — when an emperor fails his people, heaven sanctions rebellion, a new dynasty (“dynastic cycle”), and a new ruler.
Is Mao’s reign one more “mandate of heaven”?
“graded love” (jen) — a Confucian principle justifying authoritarianism through a series of five relationships: between friend and friend, younger brother and older brother, wife and husband, father and son, and the highest — between subject and emperor.
Has Communism merely transferred “graded love” from family-father-emperor, to the people, the Party, and Mao?
“mutual responsibility” — a social and political ethic of Confucius. Members of a family are responsible for one another, and families within a village are responsible for the actions of other families.
Are not Communist “street committees” carrying out the ethic of “mutual responsibility”?
“self-cultivation” — an ancient process of self-criticism whereby man improves himself by putting his knowledge into action, and conversely, learning from action.
What difference is there in the aim of “self-cultivation” and Communist “thought reform”?
Peking's Foreign Policy: An Appraisal

Kent C. Smith
Assistant professor of history

"History has proved and will go on proving that people's war is the most effective weapon against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. All revolutionary people will learn to wage people's war against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. They will take up arms, learn to fight battles and become skilled in waging people's war... U.S. imperialism like a mad bull dashing from place to place, will finally be burned to ashes in the blazing fires of the people's war it has provoked by its own actions."

Lin Piao in Long Live the Victory of People's War!

When Peking released Lin's revolutionary manifesto in 1965, much of official Washington was quick to seize upon it as further support for the conviction that Communist China is a reckless, expansionist power which menaces world peace. Here, they argued, was Peking's blueprint for world conquest.

More perceptive observers, such as Professor Donald S. Zagoria of Columbia, pointed out that these were extravagant fears, based upon a misreading of the document. Lin Piao was in fact saying to the Communist revolutionaries of the world: we Chinese Communists waged and won our revolution with our own forces. You should follow our example.

Far from promising Chinese intervention in revolutionary struggles elsewhere in the world, Lin was arguing that, in any given country, the people must make their own revolution rather than rely upon foreign assistance. The Chinese do indeed hope that revolutions will sweep across Asia, Africa, and Latin America, but they seem convinced that these revolutions must be indigenous, not Chinese-manufactured.

China today is a revolutionary nation, one bitterly dissatisfied with the status quo in the world and vehemently hostile towards those who seek to maintain it. China's resentment grows out of more than a century of humiliation. From the Opium War of the 1840's on, the Chinese saw the advance of modern Western technological civilization destroy the power and pretensions of their two thousand year old Empire. Accustomed to thinking of China as the center of the world—Chung-kuo, the Chinese term for China, means Central Kingdom—the Chinese quickly found their Empire shorn of its territorial dependencies. They were themselves treated as second-class citizens by the foreign powers who dominated their coastal cities. Foreigners residing in China were immune from Chinese law and could be tried only by their own authorities, and foreign warships plied China's inland waterways by virtue of treaties imposed upon China at gunpoint. China had become, in the words of Sun Yat-sen, a semi-colony.

Shortly before the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, Mao Tse-tung pledged that all this had ended at last. "Our nation," he declared, "will never be insulted again. We have stood up." From 1949 to the present the dominant theme in Chinese foreign policy has been the effort to fulfill that pledge. Whatever Peking's long-range hopes for revolutions elsewhere in the world, nearly all China's energies have been concentrated upon domestic problems and defense, rather than upon meddling in the affairs of her neighbors. Americans who view the Chinese Communists as fanatic and reckless ideologues may be correct in some respects, but they have certainly misread Peking's record in foreign policy. Here the Chinese Communists have been sensitive to the limitations of their power and both shrewd and rational in employing it.

Within months of their triumph over Chiang Kai-shek's American-backed Nationalists, the Chinese Communists faced a major foreign policy crisis: the Korean War. Their handling of the crisis consolidated their hold upon China itself and earned them respect in much of Asia.

Most authorities agree that China had no part in the decision to send North Korean forces across the 38th Parallel into South Korea, and so long as the American-led United Nations forces remained in South Korea territory, Peking carefully avoided embroiling itself in the conflict. The Chinese did, however, warn Washington that they would intervene militarily should the U.S. send its troops across the 38th Parallel into North Korean soil. Peking considered that the presence of American troops on its Yalu River border with North Korea would constitute an intolerable threat to China's security. Given the anti-Communist hysteria raging through America during 1950 and 1951, that fear seems understandable, though perhaps exaggerated.

When the UN forces did cross the 38th Parallel and proceed towards the Yalu, the Chinese army entered North Korea and drove the Americans and their allies back into South Korea. Washington weighed the risks of escalating the conflict and concluded that they were too dangerous. The war ended in 1953 as a military stalemate.

China had succeeded in her first test: North Korea remained Communist, a buffer against American power. At home the Communist leaders used the patriotic fervor stirred by the war to consolidate what they called "the People's Democratic Dictatorship." Abroad many Asians noted that China's armies, so often in the past the object of derision, had held at bay the forces of the world's greatest power.

During the Korean War Chinese Communist forces occupied Tibet, an action which shocked and angered public opinion in the West, India,
and elsewhere. The status of Tibet in international law is the subject of much debate, but the fact is that nearly all Chinese, including the government of Chiang Kai-shek, have long regarded Tibet as an integral part of China. The occupation of Tibet, like the brutal suppression of the rebellion there a decade later, was in Chinese eyes a reassertion of Chinese sovereignty. China had ruled Tibet from the 1720's until the first part of the present century. Rather than reflecting foreign policy principles, this question is, for the Chinese, an internal affair.

A related incident, the Sino-Indian border conflict of 1962, occurred under confused circumstances along the boundary between Tibet and India, a boundary which has been under dispute for almost a half century. The Indians threatened a general offensive against Chinese troops stationed in the contested territory, but it was the Chinese who initiated large-scale fighting. Their forces penetrated deep into India, then after routing the Indian Army withdrew unilaterally to the boundary as it has always appeared on Chinese maps. China's resort to arms laid it open to charges of aggression. Its goals had, however,
been limited ones, and the two countries' rival legal claims to the territory remained a controversial issue in international law.

If the Chinese Communists have sometimes employed force to make good their territorial claims, their resolve has always been tempered by a sober respect for the realities of power in any given situation. China remains an overpopulated, underdeveloped country, and it does not possess a credible deterrent to nuclear attack by either of the super-powers. China's wariness about any full-scale confrontation with the United States is illustrated by her policy with respect to Taiwan and the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu.

Communists and Nationalists alike insist that Taiwan and the offshore islands are Chinese territory, and here, unlike the case of Tibet, the population is ethnically Chinese. The Communists have pledged over and over again their irrevocable determination to "liberate" this territory from Chiang Kai-shek's forces. In 1954 and 1956 they seemed ready to attack the offshore islands, but in both cases they very prudently backed off when the resultant crises seemed likely to lead to war with the U.S.

Probable no issue stirs more resentment in Peking than the continued presence on Taiwan of a foreign-supported anti-Communist army. Mao Tse-tung and his colleagues recognize, however, that they hold a weak hand in this situation, and their policy here has been characterized by a combination of patience and caution.

The offshore islands crisis of 1958 reinforced Chinese caution. During the crisis Peking appealed to the Soviet Union for support against the United States, and Khruschev declined to involve the USSR in any significant way. From that point it became clear to the Chinese that, in any given crisis, they could count only on their own resources. As other nations have discovered both before and since, the USSR was a far from ideal ally. Later, in the 1962 Sino-Indian conflict, Moscow maintained an "officially neutral stance and continued its foreign aid programs to India.

China's behavior during the Vietnam War further underlines its extreme reticence about dangerous military confrontations. Communist China has never controlled North Vietnam, and there is no evidence that Peking played any direct role in the decisions of either Hanoi or the NLF regarding conduct of the war. China confined its involvement to sending military supplies and also labor battalions which worked at repairing damage done by the American bombing of North Vietnam. Even when the Chinese Air Force shot down American military aircraft over China's own territory, Peking made no move towards more active intervention. Had the United States invaded North Vietnam—a possibility which Secretary Rusk repeatedly refused to rule out—China might well have entered the conflict, as it did in Korea. Short of that eventuality, however, China has been content to regard the struggle as one which the Vietnamese Communists must fight for themselves.

Although Westerners have often charged China with coveting Southeast Asia's land and resources, it must be noted that since 1949 China has made no encroachment whatever upon the territory of these weaker and smaller neighbors. Unlike the cases of Tibet and Taiwan, China lays no claim to sovereignty over them. On occasion China has rendered clandestine assistance to revolutionary groups in Southeast Asia, but Chinese Communist interference in the area has never been on a scale which could compare even remotely with American intervention there.

In conclusion, the point is not that China is eager for friendly relations with all nations. It is not. The past century has left its wounds, and the Chinese Communists are implacably hostile to the United States, the Soviet Union, and all other governments it identifies with the international status quo. China will for years to come exert a disruptive influence in world politics.

The point is rather that the Chinese Communist leadership, for all its bellicose rhetoric, is preoccupied with China's internal problems. It has been rational and cautious in foreign affairs and is vividly aware of China's weakness. Even during the excesses and turmoil of the Cultural Revolution Peking kept a steady course in foreign policy, limiting its deviations to a few outrages against foreign diplomats and a great deal of empty posturing.

At the present juncture one can only speculate about the significance of China's most recent foreign policy crisis, the border clashes with the Soviet Union. It would seem, however, that Peking has not departed from the principles that have guided its foreign policy since 1949. Both parties to this dispute bear responsibility for the incidents, and China appears most reluctant to see them expanded into general warfare.

The United States will continue to find relations with China difficult and dangerous, but the task of avoiding conflict will be easier if Americans discard the unfortunate stereotypes that have so long dominated their view of China's foreign policy. It might help too if Washington came to share at least one conviction with Peking, the belief that the outcome of revolutionary struggles in Third World countries will in the end be decided by the balance of forces there rather than by outside military intervention.
China’s Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution formally ended last spring with the meeting of the Ninth Party Congress in Peking. But revolutions are not like symphonies; they cannot be started or stopped simply by a wave of the conductor’s baton, even when the conductor possesses the powers equivalent to those of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Nor do revolutions follow a prescribed score known and rehearsed in advance. Revolutions grow out of crisis, and crises are fraught with uncertainties and surprises. The Chinese are well aware of this, as illustrated by their own character symbol for “crisis”: a combination of two other characters, one for “opportunity” and the second for “danger”.

The most important unintended result of the recent Cultural Revolution has been the ascendency of the military. In 1965, on the eve of the Cultural Revolution, the People’s Liberation Army (PLA) was the handmaiden of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), and Mao’s heir-apparent was the Party bureaucrat Liu Shao-ch’i. Now three years later the army-party relationship is radically changed. The purges, ideological campaigns and widespread factional conflicts have weakened the Party’s organizational structure to the point that the Peking leadership is compelled to rely instead on the organizational resources of the PLA. Likewise, Liu Shao-ch’i has been vilified and Mao’s mantle is now destined to fall on the shoulders of Defense Minister and military chief Lin Piao.

On the surface China seems headed toward a period of fragmentation and militarism reminiscent of the earlier warlord era. It would be profoundly ironic if Mao and his colleagues have sanctioned an upheaval that recreates precisely those evils they fought half a century to overcome—evils epitomized in the short-sightedness and independence of the warlords.

Warlordism, then, is not a subject for historians alone. It is a principal factor hardening the Chinese Communists’ political commitment and it symbolizes the risks involved in setting loose the Cultural Revolution. More specifically, an examination of China’s warlords reveals the political significance of an army in any nation struggling with modernization. An army serves as a window through which to survey the political system as a whole, particularly the conflicting forces for unity and disintegration. In China’s twentieth century experience the warlords represent national disunity and impotence. By contrast, the PLA has reflected political consolidation and control.

It is common to discuss the warlords as if they were as traditional to China as green tea or carved jade. Actually warlords became prominent features on the Chinese political landscape only after 1900. In this sense they are a modern, not traditional, phenomenon. What is rooted deep in China’s history, however, is a persistent tension between the forces of centralization and fragmentation. The genius of the Confucian Imperial system over the centuries was its capacity for overwhelming centrifugal tendencies—no mean feat for a country as vast as China and at a time when transportation and communication facilities were primitive. During the centuries when Europe and Japan were merely collections of warring feudal fiefdoms China was governed by a sophisticated centralized bureaucracy. Eventually, when Westerners did hammer out their own formula for political consolidation—the nation-state—and set sail to exploit the East, China’s imperial structure was in a state of decay. The decline of governmental effectiveness was accelerated by these new pressures from the West, and ultimately the process climaxed in the Republican Revolution of 1911. Inspired by the principles and leadership of Sun Yat-sen, dissident Chinese overthrew the decrepit Ch’ing (Manchu) Dynasty and proclaimed the Republican government in its stead.

As mentioned earlier, revolutions are born out of crisis, an equal mix of danger and opportunity. The revolutionary opportunity is to start something genuinely fresh and new; the danger is that a power vacuum will develop. Revolutions consist of two stages and, as any veteran revolutionary can testify, success entails not only top-
pling the incumbents but erecting a new governing structure in its place—one which is legitimate in the eyes of the people and effective in its operation. In 1911 the Republicans brought the Manchu Dynasty tumbling down but failed to construct a viable replacement. Fifteen years later Sun Yat-sen's successor, Chiang Kai-shek, tried again, but his success was shallow and short-lived.

The warlords sprang up in the vacuum created by a revolution which could bring off Stage I but not Stage II. It took a second revolution, led by the Communist Party, to fill the vacuum created by the decline of the Manchus and the feebleness of the Republicans.

Although they were a disparate group of individuals, the warlords shared four things in common: 1) armies trained in the techniques of modern warfare, but owing their allegiance to their commanders personally rather than to a government; 2) control over a geographic area; 3) revenues from their own tax collections; 4) an intense concern for power and wealth, rather than ideology or national welfare. Sun Yat-sen and, to a lesser extent, Chiang Kai-shek each accommodated the Kuomintang (Republican) Party to these conditions. The Communists wedded organization, ideology and nationalism in such a way as to overcome the same conditions.

In traditional Confucian China military careers carried little prestige. Instead, social mobility was attained by entry into the intellectual civil bureaucracy. Until the turn of the century rivals for power and threats to Peking's central authority came largely from the civilian population. Dissident gentry took command of armies temporarily, but their long-range ambitions could be satisfied only outside the military. Professional military careers were not attractive to ambitious Chinese until the warlord period. Today Chiang and Lin Piao both reflect this significant change in the status system of Chinese society.

New sources of social prestige went hand-in-hand with the introduction of Western ideas and technology. Modernization of the Chinese military began while the Manchus still ruled in Peking. After the humiliating defeat by Japan in 1894-95, the Imperial Court ordered one of its young commanders to reform the Chinese army. Yuan Shih-k'ai, who twenty years later climbed on the Republicans' shoulders and pronounced himself the new Emperor, carried out his commission well—almost too well. He adopted the German military as his model of a modern army and produced the most formidable fighting force in China at that time. But instead of bolstering the declining authority of the Manchus, Yuan's...
success spurred other Chinese officers to reorganize their own forces. The result was a proliferation of professionalized, newly equipped military units more capable than ever of defying the Emperor's central control.

There is a caveat here—one which the Chinese Communist Party has not lost sight of. The Chinese experience of the early 1900's suggests that modernization of a country's armed forces will foster national unity and stability only if the central government itself is simultaneously reformed. To strengthen the military while neglecting the political system is not a reliable formula for national regeneration. Yet this is what was tried in China between 1900-1926.

Warlordism came into full bloom after the Manchus had fallen, the Republicans had retreated to the south and strong-man Yüan Shih-k'ai had died. Yüan's death in 1916 is a convenient birthdate for Chinese warlordism, for it marks the beginning of a power hiatus which left the peasantry more exploited than ever and China helpless before foreign aggressors. From 1916-1927 China was a country decapitated.

A nominal government continued to sit in Peking, but in practice it was a football kicked about by rival military commanders. The various warlords, backed by their private armies, governed territories with little outside interference from the capital. Some of them, such as the "Christian General" Feng Yü-hsiang, attempted to introduce local reforms; most were preoccupied with collecting revenues from hapless peasants and with expanding their armies. Occasionally several commanders would band together to form a military alliance, but such cooperation was opportunistic and transient—hardly a basis for national unification. Even Sun Yat-sen, committed as he was to Chinese nationalism and popular democracy, came to rely on the warlords of the southern provinces.

This decade of unrestrained warlordism was ended by Chiang Kai-shek’s triumphant Northern Expedition of 1926-27. After Sun died in 1924, Chiang took over a deeply divided Kuomintang Party and gave it what it previously had lacked: an effective army. Upon reaching Peking after a series of victories Chiang changed the name of the city from Peking, "Northern Capital," to Peip'ing, "the North Pacified." The Northern Expedition was to signal the end of internal strife and territorial disunity. The triumph was paid for with too heavy a price, however.

Caveat Number Two: Alliances of expediency cannot sustain national unity in a time of severe stress. Although some of the warlords were defeated by Chiang's Nationalist army, others decided it was wiser not to resist and so offered to ally with Chiang and contribute their personal armies to the Nationalists. The problem was that the warlords and their forces were never fully integrated into the new regime, thus depriving Chiang of genuine control both politically and militarily. The difference between ad hoc alliances and thorough integration is critical for a party seeking to fill a power vacuum and construct a new government. The sort of integration that would have given Chiang the control and authority he needed required changing the structure of the warlords’ armies, shifting key personnel so that they would be dependent on and loyal to the new regime, and persuading the recruits of the rightness of the Party’s own goals. Instead, the Nationalists “reorganized” the warlord armies merely by “giving them numbers to identify them as units of the National Revolutionary Army; that was all.”

In addition to the continuing autonomy of many warlords, Chiang was plagued by growing internal disaffection within the Kuomintang itself and by the revolutionary activities of the Communist Party, which had aided Chiang in his Northern Expedition and then been purged. Gunnar Myrdal’s recent survey of the underdeveloped countries, Asian Drama, concludes that modernization is impeded because these countries are governed by “soft states.” That is, their structures for making and implementing national policy lack both the authority and the resources to meet the demands made on them. In 1927 Chiang unified China militarily; nonetheless, he governed with a “soft state.” It was unable to cope with popular needs or stave off the Japanese invasion.

The Kuomintang’s failure and the Communists’ success are different sides of the same coin: mass mobilization. What the CCP achieved in the 1930’s and 40’s that the KMT could not was an effective interweaving of ideology to explain conditions and define authority, organization to insure coordination and decision-making, and nationalism to instill pride and identity. On the other hand, despite its failure, the KMT was more like the Communist Party than like the warlords. For the warlords never even recognized the need for such popular mobilization; they were content with the limited power and short-range rewards that could be won with a mercenary private army. For the warlords mass mobilization was superfluous; for the KMT it was only halfheartedly sought: for the Communists it was the key to victory and development.

The People’s Liberation Army (previously the Red Army) illustrates the differences between the Communists on the one hand and the Kuo-
mintang and warlords on the other hand. Unlike the warlord armies and to a far greater degree than the Nationalist army, the PLA is a political instrument intended not only to fight wars but to mobilize civilian support behind the goals of the Party and the Chinese government.

Probably the most misleading quotation from Mao Tse-tung is, “Power grows out of the barrel of a gun.” From this one would conclude—as in fact too many have—that Chinese Communism is more militaristic than even the war-lords. Moreover, if one takes this quote at face value it is impossible to comprehend how the CCP managed to unify the country and establish their own legitimacy. Militarism may be useful in Stage I of a revolution, but it is certainly inadequate for carrying out Stage II.

The puzzle is unravelled when one sees Mao’s pronouncement in its complete form. Up north in Yenan where the CCP had its headquarters during the revolution Mao worked out the application of Marxism-Leninism to China’s situation. The Yenan writings remain the core of Maoism today, and many of the aphorisms in the “little red book” are drawn from the Yenan works. This is what Mao wrote about the role of the army in 1938:

...Every Communist must grasp the truth, ‘Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.’ Our principle is that the Party commands the gun, and the gun must never be allowed to command the Party. [emphasis mine]

In effect Mao was warning his fellow revolutionaries against the pitfalls encountered by the Manchus when they commissioned Yuan Shih-k’ai to modernize the army and by Chiang Kai-shek when he coopted the warlord armies. Both revolution and modernization are essentially political processes; they may utilize armed force but can never succeed if guided by military priorities. Consequently, during the conflict with the incumbent regime and the post-war reconstruction the army—the “gun”—must be subordinate to the Party. A repeated Chinese Communist slogan is, “Politics in command!”

The CCP took a number of steps to insure that the gun remained firmly in the hands of the Party. First, soldiers were recruited from the poor peasantry, that section of the Chinese society which was most compatible with the goals of the Maoist revolution. Second, troops from surrendered KMT units were put through political indoctrination programs before being incorporated into the Red Army. Third, Communist Party Commissars, outside the military chain-of-command, were assigned to army units at all levels. Fourth, the top echelon of the army was filled by professional officers who were long-time Party members. Finally, soldiers were instructed to take great care in contacts with the civilian population in order to inspire its trust and cooperation.

The last thirty years have witnessed controversies within the Peking leadership over the application of this unique formula for political control of the military. But, generally speaking, the PLA has remained a nationalistic institution putting the goals of the Party over its own needs. In taking this route the Chinese Communists have rejected the Soviet model, which has allowed the demands for professionalization to separate the military from the Party. In this respect, military-political relations in the Soviet Union are similar to those in the United States. The Chinese find this sort of professional autonomy intolerable and dangerous. No institution or section of the Chinese populace can claim immunity from political concern and activism, since this would undermine that precious unity achieved in the revolution. “Politics in command” is not simply a slogan to assure Party primacy; it is the Chinese formula for national integration.

The Korean War and the split with the Soviet Union, especially, provoked debate over how this formula should work in the PLA. Confrontation with the Americans’ overwhelming air and fire power in Korea made many PLA commanders skeptical of the efficacy of their traditional reliance on guerrilla tactics, infantry and political morale. Therefore, in the late 1950’s the Defense Minister, P’eng Te-huai, urged his colleagues in the Party Politburo and Central Committee to devote more resources to the modernization of the PLA. “Modernization meant more military drill and less political instruction in the training of new recruits and more money spent for hardware. Because China’s industrial base was still limited, aircraft and heavy weaponry would have to come from the Soviet Union. Thus modernization not only meant less emphasis on ideological indoctrination but rapprochement with Russia. P’eng was a veteran of Yenan and a dedicated member of the Party, but he was calling for a reassessment of “politics in command.” P’eng Te-huai was purged in 1959. In the recent turmoil of the Cultural Revolution he has been referred to repeatedly by the Maoists as an example of despised revisionism.

P’eng was succeeded by Lin Piao. Lin spent the next decade reviving the military’s morale and bolstering the damaged authority of the Party commissars throughout all units. These reforms were climaxed in the abolishment of official ranks. Now the PLA was truly a proletarian institution. By 1966 the PLA was strong enough internally to be held up as a model for the rest of the society to emulate. The Liberation Army Daily made it
Hsüan-t'ung, last of the Manchu emperors, who lost his throne in 1912 when he was six years old.
clear that Mao intended the army to be concerned with far more than simply military tasks:
Chairman Mao wants us to run our army as a great school. Working mainly as a fighting force, it concurrently studies, engages in agriculture, runs factories, and does mass work... It is a great school for the study, implementation, dissemination, and safe-guarding of Mao Tse-tung's Thought.

... (It is) a people's army of a totally new type, completely different from the feudal warlord or bourgeois armies.

At an early stage in the creation of our army, Chairman Mao clearly pointed out that it would certainly not confine itself to fighting, but should be an armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution.*

After 1962 Mao became increasingly disturbed about the inclinations toward careerist opportunism and bureaucratic caution in the Communist Party organization. As his distrust of the Party grew he looked more and more toward the PLA to sustain revolutionary fervor. Thus whereas in the past the army was an instrument with which the Party could carry out its political mission, now the army seemed to be alternative to the Party. During 1966-69 the Party took the brunt of the Cultural Revolution. From provincial committees up to the elite Politburo itself Party officials were attacked for their revisionism, their inclination to put their own security or apolitical pragmatism above the spiritual transformation of the Chinese people. As the Party's organization was battered beyond recognition factions inside and outside the organization, especially the newly created Red Guards, began fighting among themselves for power. At first the PLA assisted the young Red Guards with housing and travel, though the soldiers themselves were kept carefully on the sidelines. However, as the Party machinery was dismantled and disorder spread throughout the country, the army was forced to enter the arena.

For the PLA the Cultural Revolution has had a two-pronged result. On the one hand, it has been given more political power than ever before. Military commanders are the dominant members of the three-way military-workers-Party alliances set up to replace Party organs at the provincial and municipal levels. Military men are also prominent in the reorganized Central Committee of the Party. On the other hand, the PLA is more vulnerable than ever to divisive political pressures which can tarnish its standing among the people and cause splits within its own ranks. There was evidence of both in the last two years. Street fighters attacked army units and, while some commanders refused to take sides among warring factions in their provinces, others sided with the Red Guard radicals, and still others lent their support to the local Party officials.

It has been this combination of growing military influence plus apparent disagreements between commanders in the field and Peking that has prompted some observers to assert that China was on the verge of neowarlordism. However, if warlordism includes independent power bases, attempts to usurp authority and resources of other army commanders and ambitions to control power at the center, then what we are witnessing today in China is something short of a revival of warlords. For despite the different loyalty groups clustering around several elder marshals and despite arguments over how far to carry political mobilization and the split with Russia, there seems to remain within the PLA an overriding commitment to China's national unity. This commitment has been the basis for Party-army compromises and internal cooperation among officers.

The intensification of the border dispute with Russia may reduce the tensions to which the PLA has been subjected due to the Cultural Revolution. The flare-ups in the east and out in Sinkiang in the west, along with Moscow's thinly veiled threat of pre-emptive nuclear attack, undoubtedly have revived this common sense of nationalist pride within the army.

In the coming years the role of the army in maintaining China's unity and the Communist government's authority will depend on the PLA's ability to protect itself from political conflict, while at the same time not isolating itself from political control. This, in turn, will depend on the capacity of Mao, Lin Piao, Chou En-lai and the other leaders to carry out the reconstruction of the Party as pledged at the Ninth Party Congress last spring. If the Party machinery is not rebuilt the leadership will have little choice but to rely on the organization of the army and so involve it in continuing disputes.

This possibility suggests a third and final caveat with regard to the role of an army in revolution and development: An army contributes most to national integration and advancement when it is firmly guided by outside political goals; but use of the army to referee political struggles or replace political institutions risks weakening not only the army but the entire political system.

FOOTNOTES

Connecticut College Alumnae News • Spring 1970
Days in Yenan, 1936-46. In 1934, when forced to flee from their southern base in Kiangsi province by Chiang Kai-shek’s encircling Nationalist army, the Communists began their incredible year-long trek to the northwest province of Shensi. After covering approximately 5,000 miles through 18 mountain ranges and across 24 rivers, and with almost daily skirmishes or battles, they reached Yenan which then became their sanctuary. From this border region, Mao, and the “old revolutionaries” who now rule the People’s Republic of China, further developed and applied the strategy and tactics used in the War of Resistance and the Civil War in China.
Ta ta, tan tan (fight as they talk) 1945-48. The Japanese invasion in 1937 temporarily brought an appearance of unity between the Nationalists and Communists; however, with the end of World War II and a common enemy, this pretense soon faded. At Chungking conferences and through negotiations in Peking, General Marshall tried to bring the opposing parties together, but Chiang and Mao remained foes. Battles raged as talks continued until China’s Northeast was overrun by the Communists in the fall of 1948, and Mao’s army crossed the Yangtze river to victory the following spring.

A rare moment of truce between Mao and Chiang Kai-shek.
The new regime, 1949. The Preparatory Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference with 662 delegates representing 23 factions, ushered in a new era with the Common Program (a provisional constitution) on September 29, 1949. The basis of the new regime was the principle of a united front, but Mao's "democratic" coalition did not exclude Communist dictatorship. At first, upper class non-Communists (liberal intellectuals) were given some prominent posts because their particular talents were needed, but their participation in government diminished with the adoption of the 1954 constitution.

Twenty years after the establishment of the new regime, busts of Mao Tse-tung are still being made and sold.
Land reform 1950-52. The creation of state, collective, and cooperative farms brought about a drastic redistribution of land; the goal, however, was as much social and political as economic. When cadres arrived in villages, they first of all identified their enemies and only then talked to the peasants about land reform. “Complaint rallies” where the people were encouraged to speak out against their landlords became popular, and were followed by trials in the People’s Courts where thousands were condemned to execution. Millions of others died as anti-revolutionaries. It was announced originally that each peasant would own his share of the redistributed land for a long period, but almost immediately a collectivist agrarian system was initiated through a program of cooperatives.
Rectification movement 1952-. Started in the beginning as an intra-party measure to set various segments of the people on a "correct" ideological path, rectification since then has become an all-purpose political weapon of the Communists. In 1952, the "three-anti" campaign (anti-corruption, anti-waste, anti-bureaucratism) tightened party control over officialdom. At the same time, bourgeois industrialists were attacked through the "five-anti" movement (against bribery, tax evasion, cheating on labor or materials, stealing state assets, or theft of state economic intelligence). Intellectuals were also chastised through "thought reform" which carried out Mao's 1942 premise that literature and art must be weapons in the political struggle.

Themes stressing "correct" behavior and the virtues of Chinese Communism are popular in ballet and opera.
Minority groups. Out of China’s population of 750 million people, four percent are minority groups living largely in the border provinces or autonomous regions. The Communists have made a great effort over the years to woo these nationalities, especially in the early 50’s. In spite of their attempts, large-scale immigration of Chinese settlers into such sparsely populated border areas has intensified friction between Chinese and the minority groups.

Parade of a minority group complete with banners, posters, red books, and gymnastics.
The first Five Year Plan, 1953-57. After three years of economic rehabilitation, the Peking government launched an ambitious plan to industrialize China. With Soviet aid, the three industrial centers of Mukden, Wuhan, and Pao-t’ou were developed, and the slogan “Learn from advanced experiment” was repeated enthusiastically. The goal set for production of machine tools and steel tripled, at a sacrifice of only a small increase planned for light industry (consumer goods) and agricultural commodities. This concentration proved, however, to be impractical; today, less emphasis is placed on heavy industry.

Above — Wuhan iron and steel works.
Below — Bridge over the Yangtze River finished in 1969.
“Let a hundred flowers bloom together, let the hundred schools of thought contend,” 1956. Assuming that only “responsible criticism” would be forthcoming, Mao used this slogan in encouraging intellectuals to criticize the government. But when extensive dissatisfaction with the aims and methods of the Party became evident, the authorities became alarmed, and criticism was quickly and harshly suppressed. What started out as blossoming flowers of free opinion, turned overnight into “poisonous weeds.”

_Song of the Militia_ [a “hundred flowers” inspiration]
The Ching* people are determined and brave,
Rifle in one hand, oar in the other;
Real fish, false fish, let none escape,
Draw in the nets when they leap from the waves.

*Ching people are experienced fishermen.
People’s communes and “the Great Leap Forward,” 1957. Encouraged by the economic progress made during the first decade of the People’s Republic, Mao initiated the formation of large scale communes, and a program for greatly increased industrial production known as the “Great Leap Forward.” Cooperative farms were amalgamated for maximum efficiency into self-sufficient, military-type organizations, each of approximately 5,000 households (about 22,300 people). Plans were made at the same time to increase steel production to equal England’s in fifteen years; the fervor went so far as to encourage backyard smelters manned by unskilled labor. It soon became obvious, however, that communes were impractical without mechanized farm machinery, and the smaller collective farms averaging 20-40 families returned as “production teams.” It was also found that more than enthusiasm was needed to make steel; “greater, faster, better, and more economic results” were not achieved. Management problems, planning errors, broken down transportation, and finally exhaustion and apathy led to an economic depression. The incredible statistics which had amazed the outside world in 1958 were rescinded in 1959.

From atom bomb to hydrogen bomb 1964-69. On October 16, 1964, the People’s Republic of China stunned the Western world by detonating an atom bomb. That first nuclear test was followed five years later by the explosion of a hydrogen bomb. Peking has said in the past that nuclear bombs are merely paper tigers, and Mao reminds the world that spiritual atom bombs are more important than physical ones, but as in our world—the race goes on.
The Great Proletarian Revolution, 1966-68. When Mao learned in 1966 that within China forces conflicting with his ideological and cultural front were increasing, he instigated a new method for wiping out opposition. "Revisionists" and "bourgeois capitalist roaders" were purged by youthful Red Guards and later the People's Liberation Army. Teachers were the first to suffer humiliation and punishment, and with the schools closed, Red Guards wandered about the country judging others and meting out punishment as they willed. Although the economy was not affected, political turmoil lasted over two years. This period in China's history will always be symbolized by "the little red book" containing Mao Tse-tung's thoughts. It was read night and day, from one corner of China to another, by young children and grandparents, factory worker and farmer.

A young Red Guard on his way to a meeting carrying his own homemade heater.
The 9th Party Congress, April 1969. With the 9th Party Congress, Mao Tse-tung's personal rule over China reached a climax. A new Party constitution was adopted, the Central Committee membership was revised to make it more of a monolith than ever, and Lin Piao, the defense minister, was named Mao's successor. It is clear that the moderates have lost another round. Today, China is going through a process of Party reorganizing, and conflicts are already in evidence.

A parade celebrating the close of the 9th Party Congress.
China and Japan: “Close Neighbors Make Poor Friends.”

Thomas R. H. Havens
Assistant professor of history

How has China’s most important Asian neighbor regarded her in the past 20 years? What difference, if any, does it make for Chinese-Japanese relations that a communist government rules the mainland? In what ways does the China policy of Japan, America’s closest trading partner, differ from our own? Japan’s Prime Minister Eisaku Sato has repeatedly cautioned the United States not to expect Japan to follow blindly in the wake of America’s approach to China in the 1970’s. What can we learn from the Japanese about China?

To take up the last of these questions first, the answer is both “a great deal” and “very little”—a great deal because Japan has lived with the realities of a powerful and influential China as her principal object of diplomatic activity for many centuries, but very little in the sense that few peoples understand each other less well than the Japanese and the Chinese.

Ever since the seventh century A.D. Japanese scholars and priests have crossed the Yellow Sea to drink at the fount of Chinese civilization, and until the late 19th century Japan usually found herself in a subordinate position in her relations with China. Much cultural interchange and a great deal of trade took place between the two countries, with varying degrees of intensity, during the long centuries of imperial centralism in China and feudal localism in Japan.

With Japan’s rapid industrialization during the late 19th century came a major shift in her contacts with China. A long era of hostility between the two lands was inaugurated in 1894-95 with the crushing defeat of China by the Japanese navy. Japanese politicians, businessmen, and especially military leaders increasingly looked upon China as a prize to be won in the scramble for colonies which the European powers were conducting at the turn of the century. Japan felt confident, and even superior, in her relationship with the enfeebled Chinese state throughout the years leading to the Revolution of 1911.

Once the depraved Ch’ing dynasty had been safely dispatched by the Chinese nationalists, Japan wasted little time in reasserting her economic and political weight in East Asia. The Japanese supported puppet regimes and warlords in China, pressed the so-called Twenty-One Demands of 1915, extended the execrable Nishihara loans the following year, and demanded the former German concession in Shantung at the Versailles peace conference.

A somewhat less aggressive China policy during the 1920’s was abruptly replaced in 1931 by the onset of Japan’s protracted war with China, the most active phase of which occurred between 1937 and 1945. Japan’s operations in China during World War II represented the culmination of a 55-year-long period of active hostility toward her larger neighbor, and the bitter experiences of the Chinese with Japan’s armies during the war account in great measure for the continuing bitterness between the two countries today.

Once Japan emerged from the cocoon which the victorious Americans imposed during the Occupation (1945-1952), she found the diplomatic situation in East Asia vastly changed. Japan was no longer the primary power in the Western Pacific; a blood-thirsty and inconclusive war was in progress next door in Korea; and a communist government, headed by Mao Tse-tung, was in power in Peking.

Japan entered a new stage in her relations with China precisely when the U.S. policy of militant anti-communism and containment of China was coming into fullest flower. To the extent that Japan’s external relations have been shaped by her ties with the U.S. since the end of the Occupation, it has mattered very much that China is communist. At the same time, certain geographical and economic realities condition the setting for Chinese-Japanese contacts and make it problematical whether Japan would react differently to any government in Peking.
Since April 28, 1952, Japan has been tied to the U. S. by a mutual security treaty which is frankly designed to protect Japan from a Chinese attack and to further the containment of China. As a military, diplomatic, and economic ally of America by conscious choice, Japan has not enjoyed the elbow room in diplomatic intercourse with China that has been available to neutrals in Asia.

But unlike most Americans, the Japanese have come to grant that China is a neighbor with whom they must try to get along, regardless of political differences. She is too geographically close and economically magnetic for the Japanese to ignore.

What is more, in the years since 1952 many Japanese have come to respect the accomplishments of the Chinese, quite apart from ideology. By comparison with any Chinese government in the past 130 years, the communists have made remarkable progress in education, transportation, agricultural production, military modernization, and, most importantly, administration. Sensitive as most Japanese have been to Peking's many failures, they have been more willing than most Americans to grant the Chinese credit where it is due. And thus a considerable fund of good will toward China has built up since the war, compounded by diminishing but still potent guilt feelings toward China on the part of those Japanese old enough to remember the atrocities committed on the mainland by the imperial armies.

It is easy to exaggerate the degree of Japanese awareness of China since 1952, for most Japanese have been involved in the mundane business of making money and rebuilding a new Japan. But at the very least it can be stated that few persons perceived much of a threat to Japan from the direction of Peking in the 1950's, and hence it became debatable whether the security treaty with the U. S. was really necessary. It was simply not reasonable, the Japanese public seemed to think, to presume that the Chinese would ever attack Japan.

Many persons in Japan began to talk in the late 50's and early 60's about building bridges between China and America, as though the Japanese had some special insight into the Chinese psyche which they could convey to Washington, and vice versa. Since they were (and are) profoundly pacificist, the Japanese a decade ago spent a great deal of energy trying to tell America how to get along with China, even though the quality of the analyses varied and the U. S. was not very eager to listen.

This phase of bridge-building, sympathy toward Peking, and innocent affirmation that China would never threaten Japan came to an abrupt end on October 16, 1964, when China (in the midst of the gloriously successful Tokyo Olympics) exploded her first nuclear bomb at the Lop Nor test site. Accompanying this event was the steadily increasing American involvement in Vietnam that has clouded international relations the world over during the 1960's.

Psychologically, the Chinese bomb triggered a great reappraisal of Japan's China policy and her defense needs. Those who had been clamoring for an end to the security treaty with the U. S. and increased contacts with Peking began to recognize Japan’s vulnerability to attack from Chinese rockets. A growing sense of nationalism in Japan, following two decades of self-abasement after the 1945 surrender, further contributed to the new mood of hesitancy about Japan's earlier assumption that China meant no ill will.

In practical terms, of course, the Chinese bombs mean little until they are much more numerous. Japan's defense is just as secure today as it was before the Chinese bombs exploded. It has been the Vietnam war, not China's nuclear tests, which has forced the Japanese into inactivity vis-a-vis Peking, lest Tokyo offend its major ally. Japan has been forced to continue indefinitely a policy of great unrealism toward China: non-recognition diplomatically and only limited trade relations. Any other policy would incur the wrath of Washington, and America remains far more vital to Japan than Peking.

It is true that Japan's post-1952 foreign policy has been centered on the separation of politics from economics (seikei bunri). This means that the Japanese have adopted a very soft, "low posture" approach to political contacts with other countries while simultaneously pressing trade relations aggressively. This idea is regarded by most countries as unrealistic, but it has worked remarkably well for Japan, especially in those areas of Southeast Asia where the memory of Japan’s colonial empire during World War II remains vivid.

But the Japanese would like very much to eschew seikei bunri in their China policy, because it does not do to deny your most important neighbor's existence. Japan has nonetheless refused so far to recognize China diplomatically, and they have not so far voted to admit her to the U. N. although they privately favor such a step. Japan’s trade with China is considerable but limited: the volume of trade in both directions is about $1 billion per year, and China is Japan’s fifth largest trading partner in dollar volume. But much more trade could take place between the two under different diplomatic conditions (which include a
change of heart on the part not just of Washing-
ton but also Peking). This is so despite the built-
in limits on China's capacity to sell to Japan so
long as China's level of economic modernization
lags far behind Japan's.

The Japanese recognize that once Vietnam is
over, it would be psychologically satisfying to
recognize Peking before the U. S. does. This they
will manage to do, despite the complications with
the government in Taiwan. Taiwan is even more
important a trading partner than is the mainland,
but the Japanese are confident that an accom-
modation can be worked out which will not inter-
rupt enlarged trading contacts with both
governments.

What remains unlikely is that Japan will re-
nounce her political ties with the West in favor
of alignment with China. Japan has too much to
lose economically from such a move, since the
U. S. and Western Europe do not recognize the
separation of politics and economics. Japan,

moreover, is a rather conservative, self-satisfied,
consumer-oriented society which is in no mood
to join forces with Marxist governments except
under severely circumscribed conditions (such as
Japan's current development operations in
Siberia). Any sudden shift toward alliance with
Peking would run the grave risk of a rightist
counter-coup in Tokyo, something Japan can
well afford to do without.

It is important for America to permit Japan to
pursue her own path to Peking in the 1970's, even
if that path is a different one from our own.
Japan is a major economic power, but she will
not become a major political and diplomatic force
until America grants her more leeway. The long
term interests of the people living in East Asia
dictate greater freedom of action in the relations
between the two Asian giants, China and Japan.
As close neighbors, they have been remarkably
poor friends during the past century, but they
must learn to live as peaceable neighbors.

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China in a Grey Flannel Suit

Ellen Leader Pike '68

Although the People's Republic of China differs ideologically from the United States, it shares with us at least one modern skill—advertising. Studies of political indoctrination and mass persuasion frequently isolate the techniques used by communist societies as if their processes were unique. Quite the contrary. Commercial advertising in both communist and capitalist countries is such that each audience falls prey to conscious and unconscious psychological manipulation to the same degree.

The American label of "brainwashing" misleads most people into thinking of Chinese persuasion techniques as something mysterious and sinister. Not so. For the past twenty years, with varying degrees of intensity, the Communists have concentrated on "selling" their way of life to the masses. To be successful, the propagandists not only had to make Communism look desirable, but to demonstrate as well that it is a beneficial and workable commodity. In this effort, they possess an arsenal surprisingly similar to Madison Avenue's.

Numerous factors in China, however, militate against making commercial advertising a consistent force as we know it. For the economic design of the People's Republic enforces a well-constructed ethos of non-consumption, and precludes a system of free enterprise or consumer sovereignty. The materialistic, acquisitive thrust inherent in our commercial advertising is untenable in their ideology. Furthermore, newspapers are forbidden by Party edict to carry ordinary commercial advertisements unless they fail to achieve economic self-sufficiency through other means.

However, as we know from our own experience (through advertisements for political candidates, the Peace Corps, Vista, and the like), advertising need not be tied to consumer goods to have persuasive force. Advertising in Communist China developed from an image-building imperative. It was born of expediency and served only those economic goals which were tied to the broader political aims of the leadership.

A study of a particularly important period during the late 1950's demonstrates how and when the government uses advertising to suit its purpose. As the official information organ for both the Chinese Communist Party and the Central Government, The People's Daily (jen-min jih-pao) functions mainly to spread propaganda, to agitate, and to increase communication between the government and the people. Clearly, advertising in this newspaper is used only to reinforce these objectives. The paper's circulation in April 1956 was only 810,000 copies despite a wide geographical distribution; it is printed in seven major cities. This disparity shows that advertisements were addressed to a relatively small number of party cadres, industrial workers, and other urban dwellers who were literate—the economic "bourgeois," not the peasant.

Before 1956, uncertain conditions surrounded business enterprises, for at this time the government's efforts were focused on consolidating political control and laying the groundwork for later economic development. But from 1956 through 1958, commercial advertising flourished in The People's Daily. It was a period when gradual socialization of the economy had become an admitted success, and before the economy's communnization (the Great Leap Forward) had failed. Once policies insuring moderation and stability in economic life had alleviated whatever dislocation there may have been in business earlier, advertising appeared in The People's Daily.

During the second half of 1956 and throughout most of 1957, the nature of these advertisements corresponded to the general moderate tone within the economic sphere; they were straightforward and apolitical much like the advertising which appeared in this country during the placid 50's. However, from late 1957 through 1958, at about the same time that the Soviet Union (then China's mentor) launched the first earth satellite, and the Great Leap Forward began, advertisements became more ubiquitous, obtrusive, and political in design. But with the failure of communization, the withdrawal of the Soviet technicians, and the abandonment of all economic planning, commercial advertising became a negligible quantity in The People's Daily because retrenchment and reconstruction activities then occupied the government. And as soon as the country became absorbed in the Cultural Revolution in 1966, commercial advertising in The People's Daily faded completely.

One can speculate here that the role of advertising, more particularly the necessity for it,
changes as political, social, and economic needs change. For example, the period when advertising was more economically and less ideologically oriented coincided with the socialist transformation of the economy. The Communist regime was committed ideologically to the elimination of private ownership, but this socialization process was actually a pragmatic one, designed to institute the fundamental planning beliefs necessary for the economic development and growth of the country. By 1956, for all practical purposes, private enterprise had ceased to exist, and so the state became the principal advertiser.

At this time, advertisements served only an informative purpose. In advertising his goods, the producer informed the people of the availability of commodities which the government had previously determined the company could produce. By carefully following the advertisements, the reader had visible evidence of the progress of state planning.

Until the first Five Year Plan (1953-57), China’s simple factories were incapable of manufacturing a piece of equipment from beginning to end. Machinery was assembled and repaired in these workshops only after being supplied from another source with the necessary parts. Yet China’s entire industrial future depended upon her mastering modern methods of fabrication. The government, therefore, placed the emphasis of the first Five Year Plan on industrial capital construction with heavy industry at its core.

Here in the United States, steel girders, transformers, diesel engines, pneumatic drills, or mining equipment are not advertised in our daily newspapers, but throughout the 1956-58 period these products could be seen in The People’s Daily. These advertisements provided the subtle suggestion that the country’s focus was on machinery and capital construction; however, sometimes this advertising was more explicit. For example, late in 1958, two very large advertisements appeared in the paper: one for telephone and telegraph relay equipment, the other for diesel engines. The former depicted a huge, fierce-looking worker carrying a large (presumably red) banner and pointing to two very small U. S. soldiers who were about to be drowned by a high wave. Illustrations of the equipment surrounded this scene. The engine advertisement showed a worker riding a fiery dragon. In one corner, three fearful looking Westerners were falling into a large crack in the earth. The political connotation of these advertisements is clear: the “east wind” was to prevail over the “west wind.”

One interesting psychological sidelight into China’s plan for industrial modernization was displayed in a type of advertising which apparently urged a certain behavior. The products receiving the most continuous exposure from 1956-58 were medicinal panaceas: headache remedies, medication for stomach upset, eyestrain, and tension. It could be that these ads were to suggest that a modern, industrialized country is a “healthy” one, and that a “healthy” country is also efficient and strong. But there is another less contrived explanation. The Chinese had always used remedies of this sort, and there was no reason for them to be discontinued. Indeed to have done so might have aroused animosity among the people. This type of advertisement subtly told the reader what society expected of him, and about the general conditions he should expect from it.

Although heavy industries were more important to China’s development goals than consumer goods, the availability of the latter was not affected, if one is to judge by their prevalence in the advertising section of The People’s Daily. Most of the advertised goods were not luxury items by our standards; they included cotton and woolen cloth, socks, scarves, mittens, gloves, shirts, blankets, fountain pens, leather handbags and shoes, and hats. These advertisements were most likely designed to preserve as much of a normal atmosphere as was possible at that time. Furthermore, it was safer to supply these small goods than to risk the political consequences if they were not available.

The advertisements for most consumer goods (and a few luxury items such as wrist watches and cameras) were directed toward high level cadres and industrial workers. These were the people with sufficient funds to be able to buy whatever extravagances there were in Communist China, and by being the main purchasers, they took over the socio-economic position held previously by the bourgeoisie. In sharp contrast, the average Chinese household at that time had scarcely enough with which to buy food. However, there was little danger of exacerbating class hatred by advertising these items since the newspaper for the most part was restricted to the higher strata of Chinese society. Also despite the great demand for such goods by those with higher incomes, they were never produced in great quantities, nor advertised on a regular basis.

At the time when China’s economic plans required substantial funds for industrial development, many advertisements suggested frugality.
There were ads for preservatives of various kinds (such as for leather), shoe polish, wax for bicycles and cars, and spare parts for all kinds of machinery and vehicles. It is impossible to be certain, but these products suggest the need for thrift in a country dedicated to a crash program of industrialization, a program tolerating no waste so that all funds could be used for national construction.

Could this advertising yield any returns within the scope of the extensive propaganda campaign undertaken by the Communist leadership?

The Chinese Communists faced a formidable task in winning the confidence of the masses, yet before the regime could concentrate upon technical and economic advancement, it had to build good will. Thus, the first aim of their propaganda was to establish Communist leadership as the arbiter of all that was “good” for Chinese society. Only then could the government be assured that its policies and programs would be accepted.

In this context, one advantage held by advertisements in The People's Daily during the 1956-58 period, was that it was read by the literate element who had replaced the old bourgeois capitalists. If any group had cause to be skeptical and offer resistance to the Communist program, it would have been this one, for in economic terms they had the most to lose. It was to this group, therefore, that the government directed its advertisements. They geared their message to those who would understand the political importance of a modern, industrial economy.

The Communists could not point to a life of ease and leisure as a selling point for their program because the possibility of the Chinese achieving modern comforts was remote, and in any case, idleness was anathema to communist ideology. What they could do was to suggest their industrial and technical achievements by advertising what was according to Chinese standards, modern and sophisticated machinery. By doing this the Chinese Communists could impress those who may have been skeptical, and ultimately inspire them to work to attain the ideals of security and prestige for their country.

What the Chinese were selling was an image: an image of China as an advanced industrial society. They were selling what might be called a culture of modernity to the heretofore technically ignorant and economically backward Chinese. Commercial advertising was only a small part of the propaganda effort. Its value lay in being an auxiliary medium through which the government could sell the masses the prospect of a communist nirvana.
Ruby Jo Reeves Kennedy Memorial Service

Harkness Chapel, January 8, 1970

President Charles E. Shain

Ruby Jo Reeves Kennedy was born in Sanger, Texas, on November 5, 1908. She was graduated from Texas State College for Women in 1929, and later taught there. In her early academic years, during the first Roosevelt years, she worked as a research associate at Yale and in the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington. Her graduate degrees were won at Yale. She became a member of Connecticut College in 1945, coming from Vassar College where she was acting chairman of Sociology. For twenty-four years she served as our Chairman of the Department of Sociology and in 1963 she was named Lucretia L. Allyn Professor. When she died she was the College's senior professor in years of regular service in that rank and she was our College Marshal.

These latter marks of academic distinction and service were dear to Ruby Jo Kennedy. She believed in the structure and in the rituals of our academic world. In recent years she openly regretted the diminishing of these loyalties to form and tradition among the new academic generations. But she was no elitist and no snob. Her own style was ardent and directly personal. The Lucretia Allyn Professor of Sociology was always delighted to be able to deliver a gift of two dozen home-grown brown eggs in a brown paper bag to our kitchen doors. But her eyes would snap as she defended the College's right to expect professors when on duty to act like professors.

Ruby Jo Kennedy was a social sociologist and she practiced what she preached. None of us in this College was so useful to our surrounding community as she. Her notions of active citizenship and service sprang from her generous personality, and her liberal politics were rooted in Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. As an academic sociologist she was interested in the sociology of marriage and family life, and especially in the care of children who were handicapped by birth defects or severe human dislocations. Over the years her students in the course "Social Work and Social Welfare" were her troops in the community. Student activism and academic credit for off-campus activities were not educational innovations in her life as a teacher. Even her patterns for running a department were based on the family system. To be continually available to her majors for long talks, to keep conversations going between members of her staff, always to talk things over: what other means had God given us, she seemed to say, for solving our kinds of problems and having our kind of fun.

Those of us who are relatively newcomers to this college feel at this moment how much the character of this good place owes to the long life here of Ruby Jo Kennedy and a few others like her. That it feels like a college that is both a formal and an informal collection of people old and young, that classroom sessions have an atmosphere of mutual respect and affection, that we are all supposed to keep in touch with each other in class and out, these are some of the marks of Ruby Jo Kennedy's long and priceless presence among us.

She will be long and sorely missed.

Opening Assembly, 1965.
Special Funds
for AAGP
Giving

Alumnae who have not yet contributed to the 1969-70 AAGP and wish to designate their gift for one of the following may do so by noting the fund's name on the return envelope or check. Gifts are used chiefly for scholarships unless specified for a definite purpose.

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Providing annual scholarship to daughter, son, sister or brother of an alumna.

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For books relating to Don Quixote.

**Class of 1920 Memorial Fund**
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**Marjorie R. Dilley Seminar Room**
In new wing of Palmer Library.

**Marjorie R. Dilley Book Fund**
For books for Seminar Room.

**J. Lawrence Erb Memorial Room**
In Cummings Art Center.

**George Haines Memorial Room**
In new wing of Palmer Library.

**David D. Leib Memorial Scholarship**

**Robert Fulton Logan Graphics Studio**
In Cummings Arts Center.

**Michigan Scholarship Fund**
Established by C. C. Club of Birmingham for annual award to student from Michigan.

**Gertrude E. Noyes Scholarship Fund**

**Leila Stewart '28 Memorial Room**
In new wing of Palmer Library.

**Frederick Henry Sykes Memorial Lectureship**

**Rosamond Tuve Memorial Fund**
For books in Medieval and Renaissance Literature.

**U.S. Coast Guard-Connecticut College Scholarship**
Awarded to daughters of Coast Guard commissioned officers.

**Florence M. Warner Fund**
For books in the field of economics.
Conn Currents

Gertrude E. Noyes '25
Dean emeritus

JANUARY — ACADEMIC FREEZE AND THAW
EXAMS. AND SPECIAL STUDIES

Self-scheduled Exams. — Bright New Experiment

This year the famous stress of exams. was alleviated by the NOW method, the self-scheduling system. Students spaced their exams. as they wished over six days, with morning, afternoon, and evening periods. Heaviest times came at the beginning and the end, as students plunged into their supposedly easiest exams. (with some miscalculations) and then concentrated on their hardest, taking them at the last chance. Having given their all, students departed to ski or otherwise revive, while faculty faced stacks of blue books. There was no confusion, no examination was lost, and if students had nervous crises they concealed them to prove their long-awaited scheme effective. If some planned unwisely, they cannot blame an arbitrary schedule and intend to plan better in May. Faculty adjusted to the new system with good grace and apparently felt no hardship.

Special Studies — An Experiment in its Second Year

Last year an innovation, Special Studies was characterized by high spirit but low organization. This year under a student-faculty committee headed by Miss McKeon, there was high organization but less spirited participation. Any alumna scanning the catalogue would feel her mouth watering; indeed, an updated Sir Francis Bacon would have been eniced, for here was not only all knowledge for the asking (capsule style) but all knowledge made relevant. One stimulating feature this year was the large attendance of townspeople, who were attracted both by seminars on community problems and by the evening events. The addition of these participants — some specialists in the field under study and others concerned citizens — added a dimension to the discussions. A current evaluation by faculty and students will determine whether this unusual program is to be continued.

Among the topics listed, the stress on current problems was reflected in such seminars as: Rewriting the U.S. Constitution, Teaching a Second Language, the University in America, the Politics of American Protest, Our Commodity Universe and Scientific Buying (Mrs. Morris asking, "Are you getting the most for your money?"). Issues in the Environmental Crisis, the Contemporary Press [a local newsman asking, "Should the press conceive of itself as a watchdog on government?"], the Law and Modern Society, and the Puerto Rican Child. Highest enrollments occurred in Hermann Hesse and the Cult of Mysticism, New Trends in Psychotherapy and Consciousness, and Expansion and Discovery of the Self and Others through Encounter and Meditation.

The Placement Office offered internships for those considering this type of work, and the Admissions office cooperated with the Afro-Ams. in planning recruiting trips to the New York and Boston areas as well as to some Connecticut cities. These students had the experience of working with College Board Corporation, Connac, Metco, and local counselors and thus gained an insight not only into the high school students' thinking in different communities but also into the types of counseling services.

Special series were offered in the late afternoon and evening, such as Know Your Community with local officials lecturing on their departments and Convocation lectures by Dr. Harold Mendelsohn on New Directions for Television and the Social Good and Dr Alpheus T. Mason on America's Unfinished Revolution. Slide lectures were given on the New English Towns by an economist, Iceland by a naturalist, and Archaeological Explorations by a Biblical scholar and a classicist. There were poetry readings and musical events, including a workshop of choral work for a performance of scenes from Brigadoon and Figaro, and experimental theatre sessions. Over the weekend Shanti ("Religious Fellowship that was") sponsored a conference on the Environmental Crisis: Can We Survive? National and regional authorities lectured, there were seminars and films, a boat trip "up the polluted Thames," and a bus trip to "areas of progress and decay" in New London. The weekend culminated in a special Chapel exploring the human implications of the environmental crisis.

Practice-teaching and independent projects occupied many students, while seniors found time to complete their applications and take interviews. Two groups had valuable experiences abroad, one visiting British Infant Schools and the other studying baroque art in Italy. Whether or not this novel program is continued, those ten days were full of new insights and provocative discussions — a far cry from the dull Januaries of former years!

FEBRUARY — WELCOMING THE SPRING SEMESTER.
NEW IDEAS AND APPROACHES

New Personnel and Courses

Second semester opened with the usual flurry of excitement, new curiosities, comings and goings. Twenty new students enrolled, including 4 men; and 15 students returned from study abroad or at other colleges. Meantime 10 took off for a semester at Wesleyan, Williams, or Amherst under the Consortium plan, while 10 others left for study with Wesleyan groups in Germany and France and 3 joined the Beaver College group in London.

Two part time appointments were made to enable the College to offer additional courses in Black
Studies. Mr. William Barnwell, instructor in Yale Upward Bound Programs, is teaching Black Music and Its Place in Contemporary Society; and Mr. Edwin Sanders, Co-director of the African-American Institute at Wooster, and student at Yale Divinity, is teaching The Black Church as a Revolutionary Institution. Other new courses include Ceramics, Group Dynamics, Applications of Computers in the Behavioral Sciences, and Governing the City.

Interdepartmental Majors

Among curricular developments is the initiation of several interdepartmental majors: to Human Ecology, already established, have been added: American Studies, Asian Studies, Russian Studies, and Urban Affairs. These majors typically consist of a corps of required courses, a group of electives within certain departments, an integrative seminar, and individual study or honors work. Students also have the option of proposing special combined majors if they can justify them logically.

Psychology and the URP Program

The Psychology department has received funds from the National Science Foundation to continue and enlarge its Undergraduate Research Participation program, begun last summer under Mr. MacKinnon's direction. Incoming juniors with special promise as researchers are invited into a continuing summer and academic year program culminating in honors or individual study. Each student decides on an area of research (learning and motivation, perception, language learning, experimental social and personality), receives training in the summer preceding junior year, proposes a research project to be done during the year, serves as a leader the following summer in training new students in the program, and then proposes a senior honors project. Research teams, consisting of faculty members, graduate students, and undergraduates at the two stages of advance will join in frequent discussions and seminars.

Campus and Community

Under Mrs. Kahler's direction, cooperative projects with the community are constantly increasing. In addition to the various tutoring programs (Head Start, drop-outs working for high school equivalency certificates, and adult education), students helped to furnish the local Half Way House for Drug Dependent People. Last summer's Black Institute for local secondary and elementary teachers has brought rich results. A group of 34 local school administrators met recently at the College to discuss the revision of texts and course content to include black studies and recommended a continuance and enlargement of the Institute this summer. Students are now serving as interns in several community offices, such as Welfare, Legacy, and Planning; and a non-credit seminar in Urban Affairs for a special group of faculty, students, and townpeople is being sponsored by Mrs. Kahler and Mr. Klatsky, Development Coordinator for the City. A faculty member and a student (Mr. Niering and Christine Howells '71) have been named to panels on the Governor's Committee on Environmental Policy.

The Flourishing Arts

Cummings has more than justified its existence by being the busiest building on campus. To mention only a few events, there have been exhibitions of the paintings of Charles Chu and of Peter Leibert's stoneware, ceramics, and gum bichromate prints, the last being featured in the current issue of the photography magazine, Camera 35. Albert Fuller, distinguished harpsichordist, was Artist in Residence during the first week of February, participating in classes during the day and giving nightly recitals and talks.

Looking Toward Another Year

Next year students will assume a more responsible role in College Government. The Faculty has voted to admit them in equal numbers to major committees, delaying action on the Instruction Committee, whose future function is under consideration. Elections of student members will occur in the spring, and the new committees will assume their duties in the fall.

Sabbaticals and Leaves

Sabbaticals have been granted for 1970-71 as follows: Mr. Armstrong to study baroque church music in Italy; Mr. Bradford to complete his work on the use of Roman history in Renaissance drama; Mr. Christianson to study new approaches for his course in Contemporary Science; Miss McKeon to work on recent developments in organic chemistry and the electrochemistry of organic compounds; and Miss Rice to prepare a critical apparatus for the works of Emilio Ballegas. In the first semester Mr. Woody will be writing on social and political freedoms for the individual; and in the second semester Mr. Evans will continue his study of the sentimental tradition in eighteenth century English literature. Mr. Wiles will do research in New Testament at Cambridge University, and Mr. Williston will continue his study of French dialectology. Leaves were also approved for Mr. TeHennepe to work on the philosophy of language, Mrs. Ohmann on the heroine in English fiction, and Mr. Williams on sociological research in Nigeria.
Connecticut College vs. Coast Guard Academy (certain things never are out of fashion with our basketball teams — headbands, for example).
The National Scene
Introducing the "Newspage":
designed to help readers keep up in an eventful decade

• QUIET SPRING? In marked contrast to
the wave of student unrest they experi-
enced last spring, the nation's col-
leges and universities were fairly
quiet last semester. Observers wonder:
Will the calm continue in 1970 and be-
yond? There are signs that it may not.
Ideological disputes have splintered
the radical Students for a Democratic
Society, but other groups of radicals
are forming. Much of the anti-war move-
ment has drifted off the campuses, but
student activists are turning to new
issues--such as problems of the envi-
ronment and blue-collar workers. A na-
tionwide survey of this year's fresh-
mens, by the way, shows them to be more
inclined than their predecessors to en-
gage in protests.

• ENTER, ENVIRONMENT: Air and water
pollution, the "population explosion,"
ecology--those are some of the things
students talk about these days. The
environment has become the focus of
widespread student concern. "Politi-
cization can come out of it," says a
former staff member of the National
Student Association who helped plan a
student-faculty conference on the sub-
ject. "People may be getting a little
tired of race and war as issues."
Throughout the country, students have
begun campaigns, protests, even law-
suits, to combat environmental decay.
Milepost ahead: April 22, the date of a
"teach-in" on the environment that is
scheduled to be held on many campuses.

• CATCHING UP: Publicly supported
Negro colleges, said to enroll about a
third of all Negroes in college today,
are pressing for "catch-up" funds from
private sources--corporations, foun-
dations, alumni. Their presidents are
telling prospective donors: "If you
don't invest in these colleges and make
it possible for Negroes to get an edu-
cation, you will be supporting them on
the welfare rolls with your taxes."
Coordinating the fund-raising effort
is the Office for the Advancement of
Public Negro Colleges, Atlanta, Ga.

• NONRESIDENT TUITION: An Ohio woman
married a resident of California and
moved with him to that state. When she
enrolled in the state university there,
it charged her $324 more per quarter
than it charged California residents.
Unfair? The woman said it was, and asked
the courts to declare the higher fee un-
constitutional. State courts dismissed
her challenge and now their judgment
has been left standing by the U.S. Su-
preme Court. The decision suggests that
an earlier ruling of that court, which
overturned state residence require-
ments for relief applicants does not
apply to higher education. Nearly 800,-
000 students are thought to be enrolled
in colleges outside their home states.

• MONEY TROUBLE: Many members of Con-
gress favor more federal funds for
higher education, but President Nixon
balks at the notion. He vetoed the 1970
appropriations bill for labor, health,
and education on grounds it was infla-
tionary, and the lawmakers failed to
override him. Further austerity is sig-
naled by the President's budget for
1971. He wants to phase out several
programs of aid to colleges and univer-
sities, hold back on new spending for
academic research, rely more on private
funds. In the states, meanwhile, the
pace of public support for major state
colleges and universities may be slowing,
according to reports from 19 capit-
tals. Overall, state appropriations
for higher education continue to grow,
with much of the new money going to
junior colleges.

• FOUNDATION TAX: Exempt for decades
from federal taxation, the nation's
private foundations must now pay the
government 4 per cent of their net in-
vestment income each year. Congress re-
quires the payment in its Tax Reform
Act of 1969, which also restricts a
number of foundation activities. One
initial effect could be a proportionate
cut in foundation grants to colleges
and universities. Foundation leaders
also warn that private institutions
generally--including those in higher
education--are threatened by federal
hostility. The new act, says one foun-
dation executive, reflects an attitude
of "vast indifference" in Washington
toward the private sector.

• DOUBLE JEOPARDY: Should a college's
accreditation be called into question
if it experiences student disruption
over an extended period of time? In some
cases, yes, says the agency that ac-
credits higher education institutions
in the mid-Atlantic states. Although
it won't summarily revoke a college's
accreditation because of disruption by
"forces beyond its control," the agency
does plan to review cases in which an
institution suffers "prolonged ina-
bility to conduct its academic pro-
grams."

PREPARED FOR OUR READERS BY THE EDITORS OF THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
Please take a minute to let the News know what you think about this feature.
Mail since last June has fallen into two classes: letters from those unable to attend our 59th and from those who were there.

"Glad so many of '21 could be there," writes Margaret Mitchell Goodrich. "How much there must have been to talk about and to see." Lucy Marsh Haskell sends her regrets, "I'm sure I broke his big hole in the hanging and is still on crutches or canes. I have heard what a success the reunion was and am so glad." Back home in Petersburg, Va., from their Christmas spent with daughter Cathy and her family, Helen Cannon Cronin, one of the disappointed absentees, found "two bushels of mail and do I love it!" Marion Kofsky Harris, Dorothy Peck, Florence Lennon Romaine and Winifred Young were planning a luncheon date to "compare notes on all the festivities."

Dorothy Wulf Weatherhead, after 20 years at the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, is enjoying traveling. She spent a good part of the year in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, with two trips to Milwaukee to attend nieces' weddings, and expects to go to Europe in May to see relatives in Switzerland and Germany and to tour Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Normandy and Brittany.

Laura Dickinson Swift spent the past summer in Danbury, N.H. and returned in the fall to enjoy the autumn foliage. Her sister Betty, CC '25, and husband are now retired and living in Peterborough, N.H. Dorothy Gregory Slucum will go west for her annual family visit in California. Olive Littlehales Corbin and Emory took a trip to the British Isles last summer. They are now doing a play, "Halfway to the Tree" by Peter Ustinov, with Olive playing the leading woman and Emory as stage manager. They go to their daughter's in Maryland for the holidays and in late January plan a Caribbean cruise. Helen Rich Baldwin still has the family in Connecticut toiled to the White House conference on food, nutrition and health and "you just know that I attended." Billy and husband were in Florida in November and spent Christmas with their son in Washington and New Year's with their daughter in Pennsylvania. Last year Ruth McCollum Bassett wrote over 400 letters to shut-ins and to men in Vietnam. Her son designed the two engines for descent and ascent of the Columbia module of Apollo II. Ruth's granddaughter, daughter of Harriet MacGregor, CC '51, is planning to study next summer at the Un. of Madid under the sponsorship of the Foreign Study League. Marion Bedell Kelsey wrote from a New London hospital where she is undergoing tests. Maker Leith-Ross regrets having missed our reunion issue of the Connecticut Colleze Alumnae News • Snrfna 1970.

IN MEMORIAM

RUTH BACON WICKWARE 12
HELEN L. TRYON 12
LOUISE MATTISON JENKINS 28
BERNICE LEETE SMITH 27
FRANCES HALL STAPLES 70
JEAN HAMILTON 30
ERNESTINE HERMAN KATZ 34
DOROTHY WARING SMITH 37
CAROL KLEIN DRAZAN 33

few years, please let me know. In June, 1922 has its 50th reunion and it is hoped that many from '21 will be back. Those who returned for '21 were reunited a very good get-together of old friends.

1922 Co-correspondent:

Mrs. David H. Yale (Amy Peck)
570 Yoke Ave., Stonington, Conn. 06378
Miss Marjorie E. Smith
181 Irving Ave., Providence, R.I. 02906

1923 Co-correspondent:

Alice P. Holcombe
39 Scotch Cap Rd., Quaker Hill, Conn. 06367

Mary MacLear writes of a life full of interest and activity and wonders where that mythical hammock and book for leisurely reading are. She is involved in the local (Westport) World Affairs Center and in a nearby Head Start library, is a member of the county board of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and last spring went to England in connection with an 18th century project of the Antiquarian Study Group of which she is president. Melvina (Mopey) Mason wrote from Charleston two years ago and with her husband now designs and sells houses, on a small scale and as a hobby. She hand-dipped shingles for an early American house they built last year and sounds even more knowledgeable about footings, headers, decks etc. Mopey has 6 grandchildren and 3 grandchildren, "all very special of course," Kathryn Wilcox McCollum winters in Pomponio, Fla. and plans next summer to go abroad, including the Passion Play at Oberammergau in her itinerary. Helen Hemingway Benton returned from Arizona last spring just in time to open her house for three house and garden tours and a champagne party given by the Fairfield alumnae in May, to which Mary MacLear referred with enthusiasm. Helen and her husband again attended the annual fiesta at "Taliesin" in Scottsdale, Ariz. They visited their friend, Mrs. Frank Lloyd Wright in memory of her husband. Katherine (Tony) Stone Leaves, beloved wife of Tony who died last year from cancer, "is, of the many who feel so" retirement—"it's wonderful." She is concentrating on her music (organ), joining a class in oil painting, and assisting her nephew who is the church organist. Between times she is "getting re-acquainted with the neighbors." Harriet Woodford Merriman has revived a College oriented interest in French by taking a course in conversational French, and continues her work in the museum in Farmington on a part-time basis after ten years of full-time work there. Emily Smythe Weatherhead regrets having missed our 45th reunion but her husband had been very ill. She is cataloguing Tony's paintings now and helping him prepare for a group show this winter. Mary Wheeler retired last November. "Forthy-three years, last November, forty-three years of labor at Yale," then took a Berlin course in Spanish which paved the way for her "adopting and being adopted by a refugee family" in New Haven, a mutually stimulating and worthwhile experience. Alice Ramsay is still living in New Hampshire. Having spent last winter at Groton Long Point "where the daily visit to the post office was the highlight of the day," she is now at work on a course in modern literature which she is taking at Connecticut this winter, she now concludes that "other authors besides the Irish write good books worthy of the Pulitzer Prize." She attended an interesting and successful Career
Night on campus last fall where 16 alumnae talked to juniors and seniors about their jobs, and at dinner at Larrabee House afterwards she had her first exposure to the integrated college. A fascinating experience for many of us was the house tour. Ruth McCollum Bassett '21 sends a newsletter from the Mansfield (Conn.) Historical Society which announces an exhibit of furniture and furnishings at Jorgensen Exhibition Hall at the Univ. of Connecticut. Claire Calhoun has acquired a place at Groton Long Point, her time is taken up.

1924
Co-correspondents:
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Washington Cove, Md. 20880
Kathryn Moss
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1925
Correspondent:
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Forest St., Hartford, Conn. 06105

Allan Fowler Dike still enjoys teaching. He heads the English dept. in Windsor High School. New Hampshire is a favorite spot for summer vacations. She spent Christmas with her son in Columbus, Ohio. Eleanor Harriman Kobl lives the good life in San Francisco where her apartment has a view of the bay, mixing volunteer work in two hospitals with an occasional bridge game. She spent September in Hawaii and hopes to come east in the spring. Elmore Kelly Moore and Hap have retired to Linkhorn Bay near Virginia Beach. They spent a year and a half doing over their own house. Their son was on a Virginia State Garden and House Tour. They keep busy sailing, playing duplicate bridge, volunteering for the Civic League and welcoming visits from northern friends en route south. They enjoy their three grandchildren. Son John is a trial lawyer. Genevieve Delup Speer is still at Van Doren but feels full of vitality. Her son, a baby doctor in Rochester, visited last August with his wife, two boys and one girl. They have 12 grandchildren who live near New Haven where her husband is attending physician at the Yale-New Haven Hospital and assistant clinical professor emeritus of surgery at Yale School of Medicine. Daughter Pamela CC '66 was married last November to Dr. George Herr of New York. She participated in the Experiment in International Living in Paris and studied at the Sorbonne. Formerly with the United Nations Assn. of the United States, she is now with a New York publishing company. Catherine Calhoun has acquired a movie pass but has made no other concessions to age. Last fall she gave a 32 hour course on the history of Torrington as part of the adult education program; she worked on an industrial history of Torrington 1883-1913; she does a column for the newspaper on events transpiring 50 or 25 years ago: her speech eight hours five days a week at the Historical Society and manages a few social activities. Thelma Burnham, Adele Knecht Hall and your correspondent as '27 representative, had a mini reunion last fall with much chatter. Virginia Lutzenkirchen still works part time in a Roller Rink in San Francisco. Formerly in sales and accounting at United Airlines, she is now on her way to spend the summer in California and on the return trip spent a few days with Charlotte Lang Carroll in her home near Wildenberg, Ariz., had dinner with Mary Auwald Bernard. Elsa Deckelmann Mathews spends eight months in Maine and four months in Glen Cove, N.Y., where they just relax and fun with their roses and clematis. Helen Hewett Webb had seven grandchildren when she wrote her letter in love to smaller quarters. She said, "The young folks can have the big house and welcome." Five of her grandchildren are her daughter's girls living in Hawaii where Hewie expects to visit this spring. She sees Eugenia Walsh Bent '24 fairly often, as they are practically neighbors.

1926
Co-correspondents:
Miss Hazel M. Osborn
132 East 54th St., New York, N.Y. 10022
Miss Marjorie E. Thompson
162 East 80th St., New York, N.Y. 10021

In March Lydia Ghatfield Sudduth was at Alumnae Council as board secretary, Sarah Pithouse Becker as an alumnae Trustee, and your correspondent as 27 representative. Lydia's "boy" George, who married the daughter of Grace Parker '26, bought a girls' camp in Maine, so they are the new owners and directors. My son's wife and husband had their 2nd child. This brings my total of "Grands" up to 9." Sally is "handling two jobs in Hadleyford and both mean to ask for money." Lyda visited Frances Fletcher Kruger, who with Burt keeps busy swimming every day, Estrid August Lund and Thor moved to Winter Park, Fla. and like their "house and garden and the concerts and art exhibits in town." She joined the Alliance Française. My son has 2 grandchildren. Daughter Kirsten was married in January. Elizabeth Tremaine Pierce and Neil spent the holidays in Omaha, where there is now Bill H. stationed. Bill returned from Vietnam wearing a Major's Oak Leaf and was awarded a Bronze Star for "outstanding leadership and professional competence" while serving at Danang. On their return to New Jersey, the Pierces visited their daughter in New York, Kay, and in New Hampshire. Kohn's daughter, Patty Kay was recently wed in Seattle. Mother plans to move either out west, or down south. Winifred Maynard Wright, Florida; Carolyn Hone Nichols, Connecticut; and Theodora Sanford Clute, New York, have moved. Dottie's move from Schenectady to Jonesville "isn't far but more rural and peaceful." Frances Joseph and Constance Delagrange Romey, traveling in Europe above the Arctic Circle, saw reindeer and Lapps and took night pictures on daylight film with the midnight sun for existing light. Margarette Olmstead Williams is a teacher-librarian in Fairfield, Conn. schools. Her daughter Kay, senior at Rhode Island Univ. Margaret Rich Bailey reports a few mini-reunions; "Louise MacLeod Shute was here with Winifred Maynard Wright. Then Ruth Walcott and Miriam Addis Wooding inhabited a motel in nearby Pompano." Florence Sarsip Miller teammates as a Pegg Lee in the hospital and serves as treasurer of the Welcome Wagon Club, which is both social and philanthropic. The Millers live on a small island down a boat, fish and swim for recreation. They go bowling and "bridging" with the Senior Citizens Group. Ralph and Esther Chandler Taylor's trip to Turkey, visiting their Mary was "like a flight on a flying carpet. The natives there as in all the Near East were friendly and on the way home we sighted in Athens. We hope to see Mary again in '70 when she flies to Texas on assignment; this is her last year in the service. Our family shared her vacation with us here in Vermont. Mary Wilcox Gross and Wilfred have settled on the Connecticut shore and love it. They entertained Janet Paine and were entertained by Susan Chitten- den Cunningham and Ted. Ted has a bestseller out. Their law-school Jack won a 3-day trial with distinction and Sue has accepted another new client. Mary writes, "We expect to have Guests here at Heritage Village, soon. Ruth Mothersill Joy and I had planned a reunion before Reunion but she had to go to Jalsaco, Mexico, and will probably have a happy recuperating from a long illness. Margaret Wood- worth Shaw found fun having Ray and Mar- jorie Hestledt Heffron '35 to dinner by and by and hated to see them leave March first when Ray's year at St. John's Church was up. Ruth Ratter Silver stopped at Miriam's for a lun- cheon chat and Florence Hopper Levick came up from Florida twice.

Elizabeth Cade Simons' note: "I feel fortunate to be living near Hershey and having several friends living nearby. We enjoy the outdoors, and I am involved in the community through various organizations. My daughter is a teacher in the area and is active in the local PTA."
We were saddened to learn of the death on Oct. 9 of Frances Hall Staples and extend the sympathy of the class to Dr. Stapel and her family; and to Muriel Whitehead Jarvis on the death of her husband, our sincere sympathy.

1930

Correspondent:
Mrs. Paul T. Carroll (Ruth Cooper)
6017 N. 7th St., Arlington, Va. 22205
"Our reunion — make it the best!

Caroline B. Rice, our Class Fund Agent is pleased with our response in our reunion year and hopes we will keep up the good work in 1970. Grace Reed Ragen moved to Cheshire, Conn. from Lancaster, Pa. The Ragen had five weeks in Europe last fall. She was sorry to miss reunion. Anna Swanson Varner keeps busy with club activities and improving her golf. She does not expect to come east much now that her mother has passed away. Beatrice Whelchm highly recommends the Clearwater, Fla. area for retirement. She is a member and secretary of the CC Club of Florida West Coast which has 50 on their mailing list and was organized in 1967. Jane Williams Howell is the only other member of our class who lives in the area. Lois Tuesdale Gazpar's son Jay, married to a CC '67 girl a year ago, is now at Lackland AFB for four years of teaching. Son Bill is a graduate of Boston Univ. Daughter Susan is in Malaysia this year. Lolo's hip surgery is progressing slowly but she hopes eventually to get back to golf. Dorothy Rose Griswold, husband, daughter, Sarah and Marion and the latter's husband planned to spend Christ- mas in England and attend son Clark's wedding in Wales to an English girl on Jan 6. At the latter's suggestion, the former has not yet decided if she will participate. A service of recognition and reception was tendered Bob on his retirement. Then he and Cathy spent a month in the Aquitaine, Finland, and the British Isles. Ruth Whitehead Jarvis' husband died from complications resulting from flu. Muriel was incapacitated for many months. She is all right at last, Mary Scatteredgourd Norris and husband Bob had a happy but strenuous time at Christmas when daughter Annsie, her hus- band and two small boys came to spend the holidays. Annise, a Ph.D. biochemist, has temporarily abandoned science for a career in writing children's books. Her first, recently published by Norton, entitled The Sometimes Island, is a adventure story for 8-9 year-olds about the coast of Maine. Another book for young children, Sunflower for Tina, is due out in February. Cake batter. Vicky, is teaching physical ed. at the Princeton Day School. Vicky acted as chauffeur last summer for Beat and Bob on a trip through Dinavia, Finland, and the British Isles. Ruth Durbin is in a Head Start program in East Boston and sharing an apartment with two other single ladies. Their travels took them through Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Montana. In June she will enjoy a trip west last summer when son Pat married in Colorado after graduation from Southern Col. State. Son Pets is in the Navy.

Elizabeth Kunkle Palmer starts as our class secretary and treasurer's office in Elizabethtown, N.Y. has been named for her husband who is on the Board of Regents of the Univ. of Wisconsin. She has 4 grandchildren. Elinor Wells Smith visited son Sherman and family in Dallas, from August until after Thanksgiving. She arrived just in time for the arrival of Derek Miles Smith. Her other two grand- sons are Brett and Brian. My (Mary Louise Holley) Spangler's husband was retired from the duPont Co. in September after 26 years as senior research physicist, relaxed for two mos. hunting, fishing and loafing, and in December started teaching physics at a nearby State College. Our eldest daughter Rilla pre- sented us with a granddaughter last March; so we now have 3 and 2 grandchildren. Holley, her husband Tim and daughter Gretchen moved Jan. 9 from Winlawn, Atl. to Ship- rock, N. M. Tim, a sanitary engineer with the U. S. Public Health Service, is working on the Navajo Indian Reservation. After the terrible hurricane in the Gulfport, Miss. area, he was called there for several weeks. Rachel, husband Dick and children Ross, and twins, Susan and Michael, spent Christmas with us as did our son John, a Lt. j.g. in the Navy, who had just returned from a 6 mos. good will cruise around South America on the USS Leahy DDL 16, a guided missile frigate.

1931

Correspondent:
Mrs. Alfred K. Brown (Priscilla Moore)
27 Hill St., Shrewsbury, Mass. 01545
"Our reunion — make it the best!

Rufus C. Dawes in July and son, Eugene Jones, in October. Daughter, Louise Michel, was married in October to Margaret Jensen of Springfield, Mass. Our Cross Stevie was named for her husband who is on the Board of Regents of the Univ. of Wisconsin. She has 4 grandchildren. Elinor Wells Smith visited son Sherman and family in Dallas, from August until after Thanksgiving. She arrived just in time for the arrival of Derek Miles Smith. Her other two grand- sons are Brett and Brian. My (Mary Louise Holley) Spangler's husband was retired from the duPont Co. in September after 26 years as senior research physicist, relaxed for two mos. hunting, fishing and loafing, and in December started teaching physics at a nearby State College. Our eldest daughter Rilla pre- sented us with a granddaughter last March; so we now have 3 and 2 grandchildren. Holley, her husband Tim and daughter Gretchen moved Jan. 9 from Winlawn, Atl. to Ship- rock, N. M. Tim, a sanitary engineer with the U. S. Public Health Service, is working on the Navajo Indian Reservation. After the terrible hurricane in the Gulfport, Miss. area, he was called there for several weeks. Rachel, husband Dick and children Ross, and twins, Susan and Michael, spent Christmas with us as did our son John, a Lt. j.g. in the Navy, who had just returned from a 6 mos. good will cruise around South America on the USS Leahy DDL 16, a guided missile frigate.
at Corpus Christi. In June Jane Wertheimer Morgenthau's daughter Kate was married to Stephen Edmund Shapiro. Mary Eaton . . .

1934 Correspondent: Mrs. [. Arthur Wheeler, Jr. (Ann 0, Crocker) P.O. Box 454, Niantic, Conn. 06357

37

Morgenthau's daughter Kate was married to mini-reunion was held in January at the University of Mich. Law School. Mary has two grandchildren. Fevre's older son is a Navy Lt., medical student at Stanford. His wife works as a nurse. Daughter Sandra and husband Georgia are in Florida for Christmas vacation. Son David is a house in Ft. Lauderdale where they visit and reunite with their family. Son David is studying at Evesville-Riddle Aeronautical Institute. In her position in the Dept. of Agriculture as Chief, Family Economics Branch, Consumer and Food Economics, Research Division, it is impossible to mention all the publications. Gay reviewed last June's C.C. class reunion and told of her summer's Scandinavian cruise. Esther Tyler has a position on a newspaper desk and routinely arises at 5:45 a.m. Ruth Hawkins Huntley continues to teach 2nd graders. Son Jack is on the University and George. Virginia Vail Lavino and George did a little baby sitting while their children traveled in Europe. Then Ginnie and George travel to her Guatemalan, Uru- guay, Europe, Vermont for the summer and Bermuda in the fall. Martha Johnson Eng- land flies to South Africa. Jim as her work permits to visit her daughter and 7-month-old granddaughter.

The family sends deepest sympathy to Elizabeth Upham Hyatt whose husband died in June. Ben continues to work at the Ham- mond Public Library. She has a daughter and grandson living in Meriden, Conn. and a married son in Sioux City.

1935 Co-correspondents: Mrs. Thomas S. McKeown (Ruth A. Fordyce) 2141 Ridge Ave., Apt.-3-A Evanston, Ill. 60201 Mrs. Eugene S. Backus (Catherine A. Cartwright) 17 Halsey Drive Old Greenwich, Conn. 06870

Lydia (Bill) Albree Child and Sam plan a trip to Afghanistan to visit son Brad. They will go around the world via Australia, Japan and China. The Childs have entertained are living. Margaret (Peg) Baylis Hrones took on a babysitting program with her brother and son-in-law (one is an archeologist) were on a Peruvian Amazon trip. All were expected home for a holiday family reunion. Gloria Belsky Kierland, proud grandmother of a grandson 2½, is running the family business. Son Jonathan is administra- tive ass't. to the Boston c.o. A junior in a technical school.

Peter is studying for his Ph.D. at the Univ. of Chicago after graduation from the Univ. of Va. last June. Dave Bright is a constable and grandchildren, Gayle and Christopher, children of son Geoffrey who is completing work on his master's in English and Drama. He spent a busy summer entertaining friends from this country and abroad. Barbara Birney Pratt's oldest son, Carl, is on the USS Constellation, aircraft carrier, in the Ton- gue Gulf this fall has 4 grandchjldren. Her son John is in La Jolla, San Diego, California, and enjoying the best in New Orleans. Granted a sabbatical, Sylvia Dworski has been able to travel widely. She has visited her nieces, Linda and Jody, in New York; her son John is in Connecticut and John in San Diego, California. She has been able to travel widely. She has visited her nieces, Linda and Jody, in New York; her son John is in Connecticut and John in San Diego, California. She has returned from a trip to Europe and is stored in her attic.

David graduated last June from Worcester Polytech, married the same week, and is now an engineer with Sylvania in Needham, Mass. He enjoys swimming in Plymouth, Mass. and camping. Bobbie and Sue Wager have three grandchildren. Gayle and Christopher, children of son Geoffrey who is completing work on his master's in English and Drama. He spent a busy summer entertaining friends from this country and abroad. Barbara Birney Pratt's oldest son, Carl, is on the USS Constellation, aircraft carrier, in the Tongue Gulf this fall has 4 grandchjldren. Her son John is in La Jolla, San Diego, California, and enjoying the best in New Orleans. Granted a sabbatical, Sylvia Dworski has been able to travel widely. She has visited her nieces, Linda and Jody, in New York; her son John is in Connecticut and John in San Diego, California. She has returned from a trip to Europe and is stored in her attic.

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Thanksgiving and then drove to see Joanne and her husband who is a professor and Dean of the Chapel at Denison Univ. at Granville, Ohio. Elizabeth (Bette) Gerhart Richards is still working at her job as director of the Nutley chapter of Am. Red Cross. Her daughter Jody was graduated from Drew Univ. last June and is doing freelance recreation work. While getting her profession firmly established, Virginia Golden Kent and Don spent a "wonderful Christmas snowed in in Vermont" with son Jeff and his wife. Barbara Harvey Reussow and Charles have a new 1970 25' "Open Road" motor home in which they will travel from May to September. They are hunting for a larger home in Boca Raton. Bobbie's step-son Brad is on his first Job with Competivity, Inc. in Boston. Martha Hickam Fink and Rudy's son Albert is safely back from Vietnam. Son Bryan is completing his third year at the Wharf Theater in New Haven. Her three sons. Betsy has been serving as Quest chairman of Am. Red Cross. Her daughter [ody is majoring in American civilization. Her son Dick is in graduate school at the Univ. of Maine. Marie Whitwell Gillkeson's daughter Renate came from Germany last summer to vacationing. She was honored with a Citation and sapphire ring for 20 years service. to the Dickgiessers. Robert and Amy, graduated from Lim登wood College '65 and '67 and are married. Two grandchildren, Robert graduated from Dartmouth in '69 and is now there in the Thayer School of Engineering. Ann is in the class of '72 at Lim登wood and Charles graduated from Vermont Aca-meduy last June. Our deepest sympathy to Henrietta Farrum Goshell whose husband Craigton passed away suddenly in October.

1936 Co-correspondents:
Mrs. Elmer Pierson (Elizabeth Davis)
9 Riverview Street, Essex, Conn. 06426
Mrs. Alys Griswold Heman
Fenn Road, Old Lyme, Conn., 06371

1937 Correspondent:
Mrs. Emma Manning
(Emma Moore)
304 South Main St., Way
San Mateo, Calif. 94403

Lenore Gilson Williams' daughter Mary is a freshman at CC and a nephew of Eliza Bissell Carroll is among the first men attending this year. Patti Corbley Farrell on her husband's death Memorial Day. Betty has two grandsons. She "paddles" on Cape Cod with Mildred (Marty) Weitlich and baseball; and Betsy in atb grade at Bald-moor. Eldest daughter Margaret is working for her mas-ter's degree in plant pathology at the Univ. of Maine. Bobbie's step-son Brad is on his first Job with Competivity, Inc. in Boston. Martha Hickam Fink and Rudy's son Albert is safely back from Vietnam. Son Bryan is completing his third year at the Wharf Theater in New Haven. Her three sons. Betsy has been serving as Quest chairman of Am. Red Cross. Her daughter [ody is majoring in American civilization. Her son Dick is in graduate school at the Univ. of Maine. Marie Whitwell Gillkeson's daughter Renate came from Germany last summer to vacationing. She was honored with a Citation and sapphire ring for 20 years service. to the Dickgiessers. Robert and Amy, graduated from Lim登wood College '65 and '67 and are married. Two grandchildren, Robert graduated from Dartmouth in '69 and is now there in the Thayer School of Engineering. Ann is in the class of '72 at Lim登wood and Charles graduated from Vermont Aca-meduy last June. Our deepest sympathy to Henrietta Farrum Goshell whose husband Craigton passed away suddenly in October.

1940 Co-correspondents:
Mrs. William J. Small
(Elizabeth Lundberg)
1711 North Ave., Brookline, Mass. 02146
Mrs. Charles L. Dehoff
(Clydes Bachman)
39 Harrison Brook Drive
Basking Ridge, N.J. 07920

Jeanette Holmes Beach was awarded an M.A. in math at Bowdoin College last June. She returned to Robert E. Fitch Senior High School in Groton as chairman of the Math. Dept. Susan Fleisher wrote from Aruba while vacationing. She was honored with a citation and sapphire ring for 20 years service to The Experiment in International Living. Friends from around the world attended the ceremony. Sue spent four months in Germany recently. Miriam Rosnick Dean's daughter graduated from Les-ley College and teaches in Rockville. Bruce is at the University of Texas. Barbara Clark enjoys presenting fashion showings of custom clothes. Daughter Jennie attends Christian College in Parkville, Mo. Bruce is a tall 16. Dorothy Boschen Holbein's son Bruce is in 1st year Harvard Law, daughter Tina in art school and Gordon in 8th grade. They ski in winter and golf in summer. Bosch is an elder in her church and teaches illerates to read on a one-to-one basis. Elizabeth Neiley Cleve-land's daughter Cathy, a June graduate of Hollins College, married Bill Melnyk, graduate of Washburn and a 2nd Lt. in the Army. Son Arthur majors in chemistry at W. and L. Elizowenhoudt sings with the Hartford Symphony Chorale and is their representative on the Executive board of the Symphony Auxiliary and also on the board of the Hartford Opera Theater Guild. Beare. Ruth Sokol Dehoff teaches sociology and anthro-pology at the S.E. branch of Univ. of Conn. Her Daughter is at George Washington College. Major completed one semester of law school before being taken into the Army. Helen Canty McKeeen Wong is principal of the Christian Center School. Elizabeth Mulford DeGroot's daughter Judith graduated from C.C. last June. Having lost a few pounds she is now a halcyon baby sitter for her 16-mo-old grandson to help out daughter Laura. For a vacation, Lib and husband planned a flying trip to the Caribbean in their Compass 337. To keep up with her job, Janeless Carter is in graduate school at the Univ. of Dallas. Son Hank is a senior at Windham College in Pennsylvania and daughter Sally a freshman at Middlebury. All four Jean and Team and summer on Cape Cod. The five children of Mary Winton Dickglesser are all married or away at school. Daughter Judy husband Dick built a log cabin in Vermont. Sarah, Barbara and Amy, graduated from Lim登wood College '65 and '67 and are married. Two grandchildren, Robert graduated from Dartmouth in '69 and is now there in the Thayer School of Engineering. Ann is in the class of '72 at Lim登wood and Charles graduated from Vermont Aca-meduy last June. Our deepest sympathy to Henrietta Farrum Goshell whose husband Craigton passed away suddenly in October.

1941 Correspondent:
Mrs. Ernest T. Shaw (Jane Whipple)
521 Altavista Ave., Lahmeh Manor
Harrisburg, Penn. 17109

Elizabeth Young Riedel's husband, retired from the Coast Guard in June '69, now works at Coast Guard Headquarters in Washington D.C. Son David is an associate in the Nutley chapter of Am. Red Cross. Her daughter Jody was graduated from Drew Univ. last June and is doing freelance recreation work. While getting her profession firmly established, Virginia Golden Kent and Don spent a "wonderful Christmas snowed in in Vermont" with son Jeff and his wife. Barbara Harvey Reussow and Charles have a new 1970 25' "Open Road" motor home in which they will travel from May to September. They are hunting for a larger home in Boca Raton. Bobbie's step-son Brad is on his first Job with Competivity, Inc. in Boston. Martha Hickam Fink and Rudy's son Albert is safely back from Vietnam. Son Bryan is completing his third year at the Wharf Theater in New Haven. Her three sons. Betsy has been serving as Quest chairman of Am. Red Cross. Her daughter [ody is majoring in American civilization. Her son Dick is in graduate school at the Univ. of Maine. Marie Whitwell Gillkeson's daughter Renate came from Germany last summer to vacationing. She was honored with a Citation and sapphire ring for 20 years service. to the Dickgiessers. Robert and Amy, graduated from Lim登wood College '65 and '67 and are married. Two grandchildren, Robert graduated from Dartmouth in '69 and is now there in the Thayer School of Engineering. Ann is in the class of '72 at Lim登wood and Charles graduated from Vermont Aca-meduy last June. Our deepest sympathy to Henrietta Farrum Goshell whose husband Craigton passed away suddenly in October.
Lazarus last winter. Ruth DeYoe Barrett, who returned from Chile in '66 to Kalamazoo College and their farm has one...at Wesleyan, although they took the first semester off to see Europe.

Again this year Katherine Wenk ChristoBers 39

Lazarus last winter. Ruth DeYoe Barrett, who returned from Chile in '66 to Kalamazoo College and their farm has one...at Wesleyan, although they took the first semester off to see Europe.

Edward Island last summer. Helen has free-

Three weeks of nuclear power training. He

Kness says they gave up plans for retirement

Summer came through. She would love to be at

Her main interest is curriculum. She worked on a project that brought disad-

They miss Betsy who is a high school senior

A freshman, both at Lawrence Academy. Gail

and rivers in their small Boston whaler. Jane

Barbara Miller is in market research with PepsiCo and takes several graduate courses. Elizabeth Brick Col- 

Jewell's daughter Lee attends Univ. of Bridge-

Mrs. Walter Griffith (Betty Jane Gilpin)

Mrs. John S. Morton (Mary Jane Dole)

15 Bay Vista Dr., Mill Valley, Calif. 94941

Jean Kohlberger Carter was sorry to miss our 25th reunion but husband Elwood's Princeton reunion took precedence. She did "capture" Filomena Arborio Elliott, Grace Oniell, Ginger Elizabeth Smith Livesey (who flew all the way from Wisconsin just for lunch) in New York a couple of days later. Jean's eldest, Sue, graduated from high school last June and attended a rather dull college fair in September. Last summer Sue spent ten weeks in Brazil as American Field Service representative. Debbie 33 is in 8th grade and is secretary of Student Government. Jeff and Uffie still pursue watercolor painting. LuAnn Breyer Ritson has two children in high grade. Uffie still pursues watercolor painting. 

Jlortst business where Helen specializes in

2 Cor-correspondents:

Mrs. Richard Vogel, Jr. (Phillis Cunningham)

20 Strawberry Hill, Natick, Mass. 01760

She and the children played together at the American Symphony. On Christmas Eve she and the children played together at

and water in the summer at Westport Point, 

Jewell's daughter Lee attends Univ. of Bridge-

Chairman of Curriculum at the Cape's most

a Latina for all but 17 years of nuclear power training. He is

The Donald Steeles (Jean Nelson) 

Beers.

Page 39
Autumn 42 day cruise to Europe. While living in the Washington, D.C. area she enjoyed seeing Barbara Margot at CC is at Westinghouse this year abroad at the Univ. of Geneva. Christina is at the Westing- ton School in Scotland. The sisters met in London over Christmas vacation. Lisa is in high school, Regina in 8th grade and Sondra in Sr. Doris Hostage Russell and family have purchased property in Cheshire, Conn. where they plan to build. Ricky was discharged from the Army, Phil attends Windham College in Vermont, Cathy is in high school, Peter in 8th and Susan in 3rd. June Williams Weber's son Eric is at Amherst where he has received a grant to finance independent arts projects, and Chris is at Syracuse. A daughter in high school and a son in 7th grade keep the family. June plays tennis year round and she and Webb play a lot of bridge "without ever becoming experts". Lorraine Pimm Simp- son is a daughter at Russell Sage and another in high school. Sports-minded Jim keeps her busy, as does the chairmanship of the Cultural Arts Committee for Westport PTA Council. In April she plans to chair the ladies luncheon. Sarah Marks Wood moved from Poughkeepsie to Albany where Woody started a new job in January. Nan is at St. Lawrence where she's a member of the ski team and a guitar player for dorm song fest. There are two married daughters. Nancy Powers Thomson and family attended Don's reunion at Princeton. Jane Coulter Mertz drove her mother to CC for her 50th in June. June Williams plans to attend our 25th in June 1972?

To keep pace with the increased use of Harkness Chapels, minor alterations have taken place recently: a new Meditation Room on the sanctuary level, a chapel office in the basement. And a "conversation room-lounge" is planned for the vacated choir room (the college chorus has moved to Cummings). Funds are now needed, however, to furnish these rooms in a style appropriate to Harkness Chapel, and the suggestion has been made that a contemporary stained or etched glass window would greatly enhance the new Meditation Chapel. Alumnae who would like to assist with these projects in any way are invited to inform Mr. John Det- mold, director of development, of their interest.

1946 Correspondent:
Mrs. Sidney H. Burness (Joan Weissman)
200 Steele Road
West Hartford, Conn. 06117

1947 Correspondent:
Mrs. Philip Wetti (Janet Pinks)
5369 N. Brookwood Dr.
Fort Wayne, Ind. 46809

Barbara Graud Gibson is a graduate student in the Ambience program. She is working toward her M.A. in counselling and a teacher's diploma. Upon completion of her study, she hopes to travel and relocate preferably in Europe, or a position in an American school. Janet Hentrehnery has settled down to desk work in Kentucky following an

by young people. She has two girls in college, Simmons and Keuka, and two boys in high school, Grace Hartmann, Frank (direct- or of marketing), and Frank and his daugh- ters sent Christmas greetings from Long Island where the family is living in a 150- year-old "barn" featured in the April House and Garden. Margot is active in community affairs and continues to teach good-grooming courses for teen-agers. DaughterMargot at CC is a Junior and "big brother" to a lively new

Barbara Giraud Gibson is a graduate stu- dent in the Ambience program. She is working toward her M.A. in counselling and a teacher's diploma. Upon completion of her study, she hopes to travel and relocate preferably in Europe, or a position in an American school. Janet Hentrehnery has settled down to desk work in Kentucky following an
Ashton Biggs has completed her first year of public school teaching after a number of years in private school and has a family of two boys and two girls who moved to western New Jersey. They spend summers at their Block Island cottage. Of herself Bobbie writes, "Jim died three years ago. The goal in life is to live with my mother or vice versa. Days go fast with the usual car pool, Cub Scouts, 4H, Little League etc." Josephine Parrish Beebe was recently appointed associate professor in the Dept. of Ed. services at Central Conn. State College.

1950

Co-correspondents:
Mrs. Richard T. Hall (Polly Hedlund) 34 Glen Avon Drive West Hartford, Conn. 06117
Mrs. William M. Sherts (New Stabile) 107 Steele Road West Hartford, Conn. 06119

45 of the members of our class and 15 husbands returned to campus for a congenial and stimulating 30th reunion in June. We found this to be a time of discovery of the present and future directions of our classes and the college, rather than reliving old memories. Those who returned were: Sheila Albert Rosenzweig, Joan Andrew Whiston John Appleby, Robert Schwartz, Susan Askin Wolman, Elizabeth Babbott Conant, Harriet Bassett MacGregor, Chloe Bissell Jones, Joan Blackburn Dues, Nancy Bohman McCormick, Olivia Brock Howe, Susan Brownstein Grody, Mary Cardle Lowe, Nancy Carter McKay, Nancy Clapp Miller, Pamela Farnsworth French, Mona Gustafson Affinito, Louise Hill Carlin, Phyllis Hoffmann Driscoll, Anne Holman Gruger, Marilyn J. Johnson Dubulier, Helen Johnson Leonard, Vivian Johnson Harries, Jane Keltie, Nellie Libby Peterson, Inez Marg Hemlock, Phyllis McCarthy Crosby, Prudence Merritt Montrezza, Margaret Merritt Montrezza, Nancy Sullivan, Katharine Parker, Roldah Northup Cameron, Katherine Parker Stell, Mary Jo Pelkey Shepard, Patricia Roth Loeb, Justine Shepherd Frick, Janet Strickland Legrow, Mary Martha Suckling Sherts, Barbara Thompson Stables, Jeanne Tucker Zenerker, Eleanor Tuttle Wade, Fiori Wedekind, Carol Wedem Clark, Marjorie Kenner, Harriet and their three boys spent their first summer in their new beach house in Mantoloking, N.J. Prudence Merritt Montrezza and her son camped in the West this summer. Prue teaches philosophy at Mason College. Her home in Easton High School which is near her home in Woodbury, Conn. Anne Holland Gruger teaches English to 9th and 12th grades at Freehold Regional High School in New Jersey, where she also helps deal with discipline problems and personality differences. Anne and Jamie's move from Boise, Idaho to New Jersey was a major change in their lives. Martha Pelkey was spending her first year in Hong Kong in March. Bruce is commanding officer of the CCG Winnebago which was stationed ship in Hong Kong for three weeks as part of a 10-month tour in the Pacific. She says, "Fabulous place, fabulous time, fabulous shopping — didn't even mind sightseeing in the lousy weather, no sun the whole time." Newton and Betsy Wasserman Coleman of the University of Pittsburgh for her Ph.D. in education. "I spend a lot of time reading and intend to specialize in the field of visual-perceptual difficulties in the field of reading for my doctorate, an exciting new development in education." George and Elizabeth Babbott Conant continue to enjoy their home in Wellesley, Mass. Their busy lives include camping and hiding places as Alaska and the Bahamas in their Cessa, with George piloting and Babbie navigating. Babbie is not teaching at Wellesley this fall but plans to do some homework on technical papers. Inez Marg Hemlock is an art teacher in the Glastonbury, Conn. public schools and hopes to finish her master's in art education at the Univ. of Hartford. From Deering, Ill. Elizabeth Ann Holt Waterhouse writes that she is enrolled in the College of Education at Bradley Univ., to get a teaching certificate, with special training in the "disadvantaged child." She takes art classes at the local museum, in sculpture. Mary (Betty) Beck Barrett whose husband John is a U.S. Air Force physician lived in Suffolk, England, for three years. In August they started their next tour of duty in Washington, D.C. At Andrews AFB. Louise Hill Carlin and Earl have a new sailboat. Margaret Park Mautner and Milly could not attend reunion because of delayed honeymoon in Turkey. Peggy has had a career in publishing, her latest position that of special projects director, working with authors in the development of her husband's book. Steckler Steck is a teacher in a Milford, Conn. elementary school. She has been writing two books. As president of the Alumnae Ass'n Northup Cameron was outstanding in the organization. Efficient, sparkling way in which the affairs of the reunion weekend were conducted. Justine Shepherd Frick, our class president, conducted a spirited and productive class picnic at Phyllis McCarthy Crosby's home in Mystic, Conn. Phyllis and Howard have both been redecorating the house for the past year. Their loving daughter, Lucinda. On the way home, Ronica Williams Walthington spent the summer on their island in Bermuda while their house was being renovated. Ronald has been busy in the course in plant taxonomy and has taken up the game of squash. John and Joan Appleyard Schepert had a 5-day trip to Bermuda in November.

1952

Correspondent:
Mrs. Virgil Grace (Margaret Ohl) 201 W. Lally St., Des Moines, Iowa 50335

1953

Correspondent:
Mrs. Frank R. Fahland (Dorothy Bomer) 4418 Olympus Drive Bremerton, Wash. 98310

Jill Orndorff Neely passed on her interest in music to her daughters. Kathy, Susan and Jill and the girls sing in a church choir and play piano. Jill and Kathy play the guitar. Father Andy gets into the act with his banjo. Jill is active in community affairs and currently serving a two year hitch as president of the P.E.O. chapter. Andy is a partner with Blunt, Ellis and Simmons, a Chicago based brokerage house. Hunter and Hildegarde have been together since 1982 and will be in a German school while Hunter and Hildegarde tour southern Germany for the rest of the time. Jill and Hildegarde Gehlsmeyer, a two sailboat family, own a 50-foot sailboat. They sail together and will spend the spring semester in Europe. Hunter has time off from teaching German and literature at Mills College in Cal. Lisa will be in a German school while Hunter and Hildegarde tour France, Switzerland and Germany.

The three of them will settle somewhere in southern Germany for the rest of the time. Sailing dominates the life of Bob and Beverly [Jinx] Church Gehlmeyer, a two sailboat family, who spend their summers sailing on Manhasset Bay near their home. Their children are Bob Jr., Douglas and Margaret. Bob is a CPA. He will receive his MBA in March from C.W. Post College. "It was a hobby and he got carried away," Dan and Joan (Jay) Graebe Flint recently purchased a 100-acre farm in New Hampshire. Dan will still practice law after they move. Their youngest son came through a successful heart opera-
Born: to Richard and Zeneca Byrline Doyle twin girls, Zeneca Eileen and Mary Catherine 6/2.

Alice [Ajay] Waterman Eastman and husband Tom live in Baltimore, Md. with their 4 boys, Todd, Tim, Nicky and Dusty. Tom is a partner in the law firm, Ober, Grimes and Shimer, a 125-year-old firm that is building a 10,000 sq. ft. building. Ajay is active as treasurer in the Jr. League. She was a former assistant treasurer and delegate to the A.J.L.A. Annual Conference in Colorado Springs in 1969, where she saw Martha [Margaret] McLean Hifferman represent the Philadelphia League. Last year Ajay was sec'y of the Baltimore CC Alumnae Club.

Beverly Tusko Lusk is teaching high school algebra classes in Boulder, Colorado. These children 3-5 do lots of camping, swimming and enjoy archery, tennis and swimming. Joan and Gail are in accelerated programs in junior high, reading many of the same novels as Biev. Ann Fischman Bennett and Philip enjoy tennis from April to November and skiing from December to March. Ann, busy with Michael, Steven and Eve Sarah is editing a book for H.E.W. on what higher education should be like. One of her projects is independent study. Valerie Marrow Reut and family, Robert Jr., Chris and Romanie, live in Puerto Rico. Val is doing free lance writing including a children's book. She has been a reviser for Fodor's Guide to the Caribbean for Puerto Rico, the U.S., the British Virgin Islands and the French West Indies, which has involved trips to the Art Mart and PTA. Sue Ann is on the board of the Home and School Ass'n (PTA) of St. John's Prep School which the boys attend. Ruth Eldridge Clark was appointed to fill a vacancy on her local school board last March and was elected July. She finds the work difficult, time consuming, often thankless but satisfying. Polly Longmacker Slade moved to another home in Northfield, Ill. where she is a staff assistant at the Art Institute where she is a staff assistant. She is sec'y to her church Women's Ass'n. Janet Perry is a staff assistant at the Art Institute of Chicago; her main occupation along with PTA duties, is independent study. Valerie Marrow Reut and family, Robert Jr., Chris and Romanie, live in Puerto Rico. Val is doing free lance writing including a children's book. She has been a reviser for Fodor's Guide to the Caribbean for Puerto Rico, the U.S., the British Virgin Islands and the French West Indies, which has involved trips to the Art Mart and PTA. Sue Ann is on the board of the Home and School Ass'n (PTA) of St. John's Prep School which the boys attend. Ruth Eldridge Clark was appointed to fill a vacancy on her local school board last March and was elected July. She finds the work difficult, time consuming, often thankless but satisfying. Polly Longmacker Slade moved to another home in Northfield, Ill. where she is a staff assistant at the Art Institute where she is a staff assistant. She is sec'y to her church Women's Ass'n. Janet Perry is a staff assistant at the Art Institute of Chicago; her main occupation along with PTA duties, is independent study. Valerie Marrow Reut and family, Robert Jr., Chris and Romanie, live in Puerto Rico.

Elinor (Ajax) Waterman Eastman and husband Todd, are active in Republican politics and enjoying the looking forward to sailing and fun in the sun. In Jacksonville, Fla. Martha [Muffy] Williamson Burhdy reports a tandem bike her big gift for her 30th birthday from husband Dirck and the children. She wonders whether “it’s 2-year-old Peter in the rumble seat or 36-year-old muscles that make bicycling seem more difficult than during college days in Cleveland.” The Oeissers are involved in politics. The whole family skis despite broken legs. Cynthia Donnally Anderson, husband Steve and children, Tom, Tim and Jamie, returned from an extended trip to Europe in Paris and 31 months in Stuttgart where Steve, an aviator and commander in the Navy, was stationed with the Headquarters U.S. European Command. The children have done much European touring and skiing, they find the looking forward to sailing and fun in the sun. In Jacksonville, Fla. Martha [Muffy] Williamson Burhdy reports a tandem bike her big gift for her 30th birthday from husband Dirck and the children. She wonders whether “it’s 2-year-old Peter in the rumble seat or 36-year-old muscles that make bicycling seem more difficult than during college days in Cleveland.” The Oeissers are involved in politics. The whole family skis despite broken legs. Cynthia Donnally Anderson, husband Steve and children, Tom, Tim and Jamie, returned from an extended trip to Europe in Paris and 31 months in Stuttgart where Steve, an aviator and commander in the Navy, was stationed with the Headquarters U.S. European Command. The children have done much European touring and skiing, they find the looking forward to sailing and fun in the sun. In Jacksonville, Fla. Martha [Muffy] Williamson Burhdy reports a tandem bike her big gift for her 30th birthday from husband Dirck and the children. She wonders whether “it’s 2-year-old Peter in the rumble seat or 36-year-old muscles that make bicycling seem more difficult than during college days in Cleveland.” The Oeissers are involved in politics. The whole family skis despite broken legs. Cynthia Donnally Anderson, husband Steve and children, Tom, Tim and Jamie, returned from an extended trip to Europe in Paris and 31 months in Stuttgart where Steve, an aviator and commander in the Navy, was stationed with the Headquarters U.S. European Command. The children have done much European touring and skiing, they find the looking forward to sailing and fun in the sun. In Jacksonville, Fla. Martha [Muffy] Williamson Burhdy reports a tandem bike her big gift for her 30th birthday from husband Dirck and the children. She wonders whether “it’s 2-year-old Peter in the rumble seat or 36-year-old muscles that make bicycling seem more difficult than during college days in Cleveland.” The Oeissers are involved in politics. The whole family skis despite broken legs. Cynthia Donnally Anderson, husband Steve and children, Tom, Tim and Jamie, returned from an extended trip to Europe in Paris and 31 months in Stuttgart where Steve, an aviator and commander in the Navy, was stationed with the Headquarters U.S. European Command. The children have done much European touring and skiing, they find the looking forward to sailing and fun in the sun.
started. Liz say Ajax Waterman Eastman and family who stopped en route to Florida and Harry and Mary Jane (Mimi) Dreier ... joined Karl in Paris to celebrate their 10th wedding anniversary. Karl is now a full professor of anthropology at 43

Kowitz who have moved to Atlanta. From D.C. After graduation from CC. Judy got an M. Ed. from Goucher College in 1956. Last year she took two courses in reading instruction at Loyola College and then taught for six months at the Loyola Laboratory School. This year finds Judy a reading specialist at Valley School, an independent school in Baltimore County. Hal and Donna Jensen got to Texas last February to visit old friends and to San Francisco for a combination of business and pleasure. While in California, Donna saw Barbara Schutt Thompson and her husband and had a side trip to Arizona. Donna’s husband Hal has started a new job in Chicago and will be commuting from Pennsylvania until they can get another house built. Dave and Dorothy Rugby Fitch enjoy skiing and hiking on their Lightning. Dave is commodore of the Spotfords Yacht Club. Dottie is chairman of the local choir festival and keeps busy with three church choirs and three choristers at home, Scotty, Tommy and Laura Leigh.

1956

Correspondent:

Mrs. Norris W. Ford (Eleanor Erickson)
42 Branchbrook Road
Wilton, Conn. 06897

1957

Correspondents:

Mrs. Robert Friedman (Elaine Manasevit)
195 Shoal Road
Fairfield, Conn. 06604

Mrs. James L. Daigle III
(Declay M. Valteuch)
3201 Whitehorn Road
Cleveland Heights, Ohio 44118

Born: to Alan and Eleanor (Jaynor) Johnson, Rachel Jane 12/15/08; to Kim and Sandra Maxfield Shaw Douglas Gordon, 4/8. Joann Gilbert Segall received her M.S. degree last June. Since September she has taught 7th and 8th grade social studies and started her studies for a Ph.D. in political science at the State University of New York at Albany, N.Y. Joan and Larry were house hunting. She had a visit from Helene Zimmer Low and her son David, Richard and Elaine Diamanti and Andrea. Tom and his wife Sandy, the Maxfield Shaw plays in the Hingham Civic Orchestra and advises teen-age groups at church. Dick and Joan Keller Winokur took their three children to Florida last winter to visit Joan’s parents and friends who they had not seen since moving to Connecticut.

Sarah (Sally) Hargrove Sullivan, who has served two editorships at the Alumnae News Board in charge of Graphics, has won many awards for distinguished work in her field. Among them are the Turck & Reinfeld book jacket com-


1958

Co-correspondents:

Mrs. Richard A. Bilotti
(Philippa A. Iorio)
77 Fairmount Ave.
Morristown, N.J. 07960

Mrs. John S. Stokes (Margaret Morss)
222 Seneca Place, Westfield, N.J. 07090

1959

Co-correspondents:

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

Mrs. James A. Robinson (Ann Franken)
Route 32, Swanzey Center, RFD #1
Keene, N.H. 03431

Born: to Joseph and Dorothy Davis Bates Cassandra, 7/1; to Phillip and Glenda Oltley Philip Graham Jr., 6/3; to G. Oltley Philip Graham Jr., 6/3; to Eleanor Jones Huntington Christopher Granger, 1/14; to Peter and Frances Kerrigan Starkweather Sandra Marie, 8/4; to Doug and Virginia (Ginger) Reed Levick Deborah, Kent, 8/23; to James and Marjorie Throp Kirk Scott, 1/14; to Tracy and Katherine Usher Henderson Geoffrey Francis, to David and Anne Warner Webb Margery Ellen, 8/29; to Herbert and Marjory Wassermann, E. 10/2; to Ted and Dale Woodruff Flke Julia Woodruff 5/27.

FLIGHT TO EUROPE

The Connecticut College Student Travel Bureau is now making plans for the 1970 Group Flight to Europe, leaving from New York for London during the second week of June, and returning from London to New York the first week in September. Definite dates will be available in early January. The group will travel by Pan American jet. Round trip fare is a low $245. All members of the faculty, the administration, the alumnae, and their families are eligible to take advantage of this low fare. A $25 deposit is required to reserve a place with the group. If you are interested, contact the Connecticut College Student Travel Bureau, Box 1131, Connecticut College, New London, Connecticut 06320.

In Portland, Ore., where she spent some time with Kathleen Moore, who spent a week with her during her winter vacation, she now works for Beeline Fashions. Sue is taking a course at Northwestern Univ. and doing volunteer work for Peace and World Affair Center and the L.W. She ran a woodworking class for 3rd-grade boys besides keeping up with Bernie and Doren. Richard and Anne Hutton Silven bought their first home in Grossmont, Calif. Edith Berkowitz Huchet spent three weeks in Europe. It was Anne's first trip and she'd hoped it would be. Living in Oxford, Ohio, are Spiros and Ronnie Iliaschenko Antoniadis. Spiros teaches in the history department in Miami Univ., and works on his Ph.D. Ronnie is teaching in the French dept. and finishing her Ph.D. dissertation in comparative literature. Their mutual hobby is furnishing the house with antiques and "something grand and beautiful which we will pick up and refurbish ourselves." Now, relieved of her correspondent's duties, Carolyn Keeve Oakes spent part of the summer in Massachusetts and on Cape Cod. She is now active as president of BYU's chapter. Eve Reardon, chairman of the Women's Committee of the Cleveland Orchestra, and teaching Sunday School to 4-year-olds. Carolyn forwarded a letter from Mrs. Griswold, who was unable to get to reunion, congratulating her on her new home and ways of communicating with her via the K.B's. If any are in the Brown Univ. area of Providence, R.I., she'd love to see you. Before the birth of her third child, Frances Kerrigan Starkweather and Caroline Hartmann, who are in New York, went back to all of Fran's favorite "tastacs", Off for a skiing holiday is Katharine Lloyd-Reeves Miller who joined Jacques Hohenkamp and family in Sugarbush, hoping to be joined by Susan Brink Butkus. Diane Miller Kelly spent three weeks in London and Rome; with a 3-day sailing trip around the Isle of Wight (the British made it all very pleasant for her by dressing up for dinner) and a Roman evening, complete with a real street fight ("it's much more dramatic in Italian."). Still in fine voice, Nancy Savin Wilheim teaches singing at Wesleyan Univ. and performing with the Hartford Modern Dance Theater. Andrea Thompson and family live in Vermont. Their summer house and are building deeper in the woods near Smugglers' Notch ski area. Andy hopes to get on the slopes more often around the paddle circuit. Ann Frankel is program chairman of her garden club and doing more often around the paddle circuit. Ann Frankel is program chairman of her garden club and doing more often around the paddle circuit. Ann Frankel is program chairman of her garden club and doing more often around the paddle circuit. Ann Frankel is program chairman of her garden club and doing more often around the paddle circuit. Ann Frankel is program chairman of her garden club and doing more often around the paddle circuit.
for Conn. She also sings with the Navy wives’ singing group. Ann Harwick Lewis is working toward her master’s in secondary counseling at the University of Conn. John and Janice Hall McEwan enjoy their house in Brookfield Center, Conn. John is a pilot for Pan Am Airlines and they plan a European skiing trip. Sally Foote Martin teaches at Newton (High School and is senior class advisor. She enjoys free lance writing and traveling with husband Al. Cheryl Cushing Campbell is occupied with children, gardening, decorating and the Jr. League nominating committee on the gardening group. She and John plan a trip to Puerto Rico. Last spring Andrea Burhoe finished her B.A. She is now working on her teaching credential. She will soon begin practice teaching 10th grade geography in Santa Barbara, Calif. Bob and Marjorie Fisher Howard live in Beryn, Pa. Bob is a marketing manager in the Isothion Dept. of Pennwalt Corp. in Philadelphia. Marjie is active in the YMCA competitive tennis program and is an advisor to the Jr. Tri-Hi Y group, 45th, 8th and 9th grade girls. She teaches 3-year old Sunday School. Susan Kisilak Schulman is interested in art and antiques and in February leaves for a month long trip to Southern Europe including a safari on the Amazon River. Laura Cohen Roskind is sec’y of the Charlotte Chapter of the B’nai Bith Women and volunteers for the Citizens for Progress campaign. Joanne Hall and Parker Raye are currently settled in Nashville, Tenn. There Paula keeps busy with sewing, gourmet cooking, Vanderbilt Newcomers and tutoring French to high school students. In July Joanne and Parker will do another year of fellowship in neo-natal physiology at the Univ. of Colorado School of Medicine. Dalis Santos Radziminski is busy this year with home, garden and two children. Ken and Joyce Withen Perkins love Gordon, Australia, 10 miles from downtown Sydney and a similar distance from Pacific beaches. “The area is quite hilly and enjoys the cool summer sea-breezes; eucalyptus trees hide many of the houses, and the early morning laughter of kookaburras suggests a rural setting rather than sprawling suburbia.” Joan is occupied with three daughters and their various activities as well as her own tennis group. After full time teaching with Sydney Univ. Medical School, Joan has been consulting practice in gastroenterology. Bob and Denise Boitel Graham live in Canada where Bob is doing research in theoretical physics at the Univ. of Toronto. Denise spends her time with son Michael and trouping with the Jr. League puppet group. Stephanie Young is associated with Finch College, N.Y. as student adviser for a group traveling in Europe on an international study plan. They will visit four countries with the aim of staying in France, living in Paris, Rome, Madrid and London. There they will study art, history and languages and return next June. In addition to her four lively children, Susan Wright Howard is interested in gardening and duplicate bridge. She was sec’y of an afternoon bowling league. Carol Marty Garlington is active in the school volunteers and is doing reading help in the public schools of Syracuse, N.Y. Darrell and Susan Sheskey Zander are settling in Caracas, Venezuela. Sue is a member of the Venezuelan American Ass’n of University Women and works as part time sec’y to Darrell. She enjoys playing tournament bridge. Last summer the whole Zander family vacationed in Cuba. Joe Swanson Vazakas is on the executive board of the Berkshire District Aux. of the Med. Soc. and is taking the Jr. League provisional course. Sydney and Lynn Kony Porter have just moved into an interesting Tudor house in the English Village of Wynnewood, Pa. Syd is vice president of a new company, Radiation Management Corp. Their daughter Dawn is in 1st grade.

1962 Co-correspondents:

Mrs. E. Benjamin Loring (Ann Morris) 27 Old Meadow Plains Road Greenlawn, N.Y. 11740
Mrs. Charles E. Wolf II (Barbara MacMaster) 128 Tulip St., Summit, N.J. 07901

The Class of 1962 extends its sincere sympathy to Tamsen Evans George and Arail on the death of their baby son Brewster, who died January 6, 1970 of a virus infection.

1963 Correspondent

Mrs. A. P. McLaughlin III (Milbrey Wallin) 32 Clairemont Road Belmont, Mass. 02178

Born: to Cliff and Theodora Dracopoulos Argue, Christina Maria, 5/25; to Frank and Marcia Simon Bernstein, Brenda, 6/10.

Theodora Dracopoulos Argue was married in June to Clifford Argue, a civil-engineering, teaching graduate of Cornell Univ. In the past five years, Theo and Cliff have lived in San Francisco, Ithaca, while Cliff was studying for an M.A. in civil engineering, and now in the Los Angeles area. Willow and their first son, in the Air Force. Before becoming a mother Theo worked in San Francisco and Los Angeles as a public relations director for the Red Cross and the United Crusade. While Cliff was at Denver, Theo was an editor for the Ford Foundation program at Cornell. She continues to do editorial work for various church-affiliated magazines and newspapers across the U.S. Diane Lewis Gately and family recently moved into the Los Angeles area and are living once again in Di’s home state of New Jersey. Jim was transferred to Newark, this time in the common stock dept. While the Gatelys found the west coast interesting, they are glad to be back “home.” Marcia Simon Bernstein and husband are living in Carmarillo, Calif. While still in New York where Frank was an account executive for an advertising firm, Marcia taught two years of part time work. And at Harlem for a year and for two years taught hard-of-hearing and language disabled children at St. Joseph’s School for the Deaf in the Bronx. The Bernstein’s moved to California last May after the time not required by a new home and a new daughter, Marcia tutors privately a deaf girl and a boy with expressive language disorder. Robin Lee hellman moved to Hartford, Conn. last July when Per was transferred to the Hartford office there. Marcia Rhig Phillips and Dale are leading a hectic life while Dale continues his studies and Marcia teaches. Susan McCourey Gay will no longer be able to hold her job in Burlington, VT. area. And Jerry moved to Maryland in mid-August and have bought a four-bedroom house, brick colonial and find so much room a job. Jerry is with GE working on time sharing computers.

1964 Correspondent

Mrs. Richard T. Young (Nancy Lindstrom) 18 John Pond Road Drive Hudson, Mass. 01749

1965 Correspondent

Elizabeth Murphy 19 Everett St., Apt. 43 Cambridge, Mass. 02138

’70. Our reunion — make it the best!

Elaine DeSantis Benvenuto, John and their daughter Keica recently moved to Washington, D.C. where John has a fellowship in a residency in psychiatry at the National Inst. of Mental Health. Elaine has worked for Women’s Wear Daily in New York for two years and will transfer to the Washington office. Jill Anstrand Miller has a job as systems programmer with Zayre Corp. Her husband Doug and their daughter Tracey have moved to Baltimore, Md. where Doug teaches ceramics at the Maryland Institute. Martha Williams Woodward 1st and Tom live in Detroit where Tom is a graduate student in psychology and a similar

Barbara (Bambi) Mitchell Levine’s husband Melvin, who recently completed his residency in pediatrics at Children’s Hospital in Boston, is now a captain in the Air Force. They live in Manila. Bambi received her master’s degree in social work at Simmons in June. At Merry Margaret Usher Rothbard’s wedding, where Dr. Gordon Wilcox officiated at Harvard, a large group of pan Am employees, including Ann Low and Carole Lebert Taylor were bridesmaids. Merry is teaching 7th and 8th grade science in Westfield, N.J. while her husband is in the executive training program at Chase Manhattan and working on his doctorate dissertation in psychology at NYU. Ann Renda works in Manhattan, commuting daily from New Haven, while Joe completes his residency at the Yale-New Haven Hospital. Mimi visited with Leslie Sharpe Christodoulopoulos and Nicholas when Leslie and Nico spent a month in Paris. They are married now and living in Athens with Leslie’s family. They live in Athens, Greece, where Nico is an attorney in maritime law. Barbara Chase Winslow and Pete live on Cape Cod where both teach in high school. They are the proud parents of a daughter, Amy. Ruth Bunting and her husband both study at the School of Education at Harvard. Margaret Connelly Rawlins and her husband are in Rota, Spain, in the Navy. Coccia (Sandy) Heggan, a 6’4” high school basketball star, is third in her family. They are living in New York, partly in Los Angeles and partly traveling between those points. Her fifth and sixth books are to he published before spring. Regina Harold Mynitti’s husband graduated last June from St. John’s Univ. School of Law, is serving his active duty for the National Guard. Regina works as a caseworker for the adoption service of the N.Y. City Ass’n. Allie and Outmane Visit to Susan Foley Jamieson’s husband finished his doctorate in astrophysics and works at the Harvard College Observatory on a research fellowship while Sue is an ad interim teacher at a school. Linda Peck Johnson is an assistant editor with a consulting firm in NYC. Merry Usher Rothbard teaches junior high school science in Westfield, Conn. Barbara (Bonnie) Beach and her husband Doug are assistant minister at the First Church of Christ in Woodbridge, Conn. Bonnie is working at Yale as an electron microscopist. Ann Yellott Laska and Peter are both doctoral candidates at the Univ. of Miami. Both are studying computer technology in philosophy. Catherine Fullerton Stenzel, Jim and their new son Erick have moved to Nashville, Tenn.
Married: Ruth Berkholz to Aaron A. Cirakas on June 28; Deborah Johnston to Steven Cook on July 2; Deidra Didell to Bartley Bucciarelli on July 13; Diana Schnick to Lee Patacsila; Marcia Walker to William Dulin on June 17; Diane Schnick to Lee Patacsila; Marcia Walker to William Dulin on June 17; Judith Betar to Alexander Metro; Carol Andrews to John Williams; Joan Allelag to Richard H. Greeley on Nov. 18; Joan Alletag to Richard H. Greeley on Nov. 18; Joan Alletag to Richard H. Greeley on Nov. 18; over_frontal: Martha Wagner Newman and daughter Ann are

where Jim is managing editor of "Motive" magazine. Susan Heller spent a year at the Smithsonian in Washington, D.C. and

as an instructor at the Nuclear Prototypes Training facility in Windsor, Conn. Anne Shulman Rozan and husband live in Brookline, Mass. and

who handles PR work, Terry's job is varied. Terry and roommate Elizabeth Gaynor spent their vacation in France last summer. Ann Morgen-

to the social secretary, Lucy Winchester. "It's a real dream world," Debby says, "having an office in the East Wing and working in close

in early childhood education at Columbia Pit Housing Project in Boston. Deborah White Corr is in her second year of teaching 1st

to a producer of audio programs for National Public Radio. Terry's job is varied. Terry and roommate Elizabeth Gaynor spent their vaca-

tion in France last summer. Ann Morgen-

to work on her M.A. at the Sorbonne as part of NYU in France program.


46


Martha Wagner Newman and daughter Ann are

she will work as an administrative assist with a contract administrator for Lockheed and

bases and federal civil agencies. In January

it. Joan Alletag Greeley graduated from

and Meridian, Miss. while husband Richard

Frank's husband Walter is studying at the

Thro received her BA from Berkeley in March '69 and is working towards an M.A. in philos-

Securities & Exchange Commission, a job

three years as secretary to the dean at the Corcoran School of Art in Washington, D.C. and

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dential treatment center. Elaine Broydrick

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d}
Her husband teaches at Trinity and is finishing his Ph.D. at Yale. Nancy takes courses at Trinity towards an M.A. in Art History and is looking out well. In New Jersey Marcia Walker Du Rose is living with husband Bill in their first house in Wyckoff. Marcia is a programmer for Prudential and Bill works for a travel agency in San Francisco. Lynn Weichsel Skubas writes that her husband, in his last semester at Wharton School of Finance, is teaching art to grades 10, 11 and 12 at Overbrook High School. This is the largest and most overcrowded school in Philadelphia with two shifts and Lynn is working both. But Lynn has time to read and paint. From Pottsville Pa., Kay Morgan Schoeneman writes she has been substitute teaching and travelling with her husband, Nancy Brown Morgan and husband Muere in California. Jim, who is still in the Coast Guard, just finished a year’s duty in Vietnam. Barbara Skowronek Leventis lives in Tonawanda, N.Y. whose Bob is in the FBI. Maureen Maguire Schell’s husband Jerry hopes to be discharged from the Army in March 1970. Judy, who taught kindergarten in a Core area school in Buffalo, has now moved to Alexandria, Va. where she and John are living. Before getting married she received her M.S. from Simmons and worked for the CIA. Ruth Berkhoz Giriacks is stationed aboard the USS Parga. Anne is a secretary at the Charles Warren Center and teaches retarded children in a public school of the Univ. of Mich. to travel in Europe and North Africa during vacationers in Europe were Bettina Scott who teaches Spanish to 5th and 6th graders on Long Island. Boston has attracted a sizeable percentage of the gradu-
Man against himself: can he survive?

The past decade has been one of tragic social failure. Our central cities are collapsing as liveable places, our major rivers are seriously polluted, a pall of smog hangs over our cities, and crime is everywhere on the upsurge. In short, American environment has deteriorated to alarming proportions under the assault of increasing population and technology. Projections for the next thirty years indicate an acceleration of these trends. Decisions which we make now may decide survival rather than progress. We must re-examine our traditional social, economic and political institutions and the values upon which we base our decisions, not the least of which will be those affecting the human environment. And further, we must become informed as to the most effective methods whereby we can institute social change.

Richard H. Goodwin
Faculty Adviser to Alumnae College
ALUMNAE
ANNUAL
GIVING
PROGRAM
1969-1970

$350,000.
REUNION WEEKEND '70
JUNE 12, 13, 14

Class Festivities for:

See page 48 for details of Alumnae College — "Man Against Himself — Can He Survive?"

State of the College        Banquet        Tours and Talks

All alumnae are encouraged to attend any or all Reunion Weekend events. Those whose class is not meeting this year return as the "Class of 1911."

50th Reunion of the Class of 1920