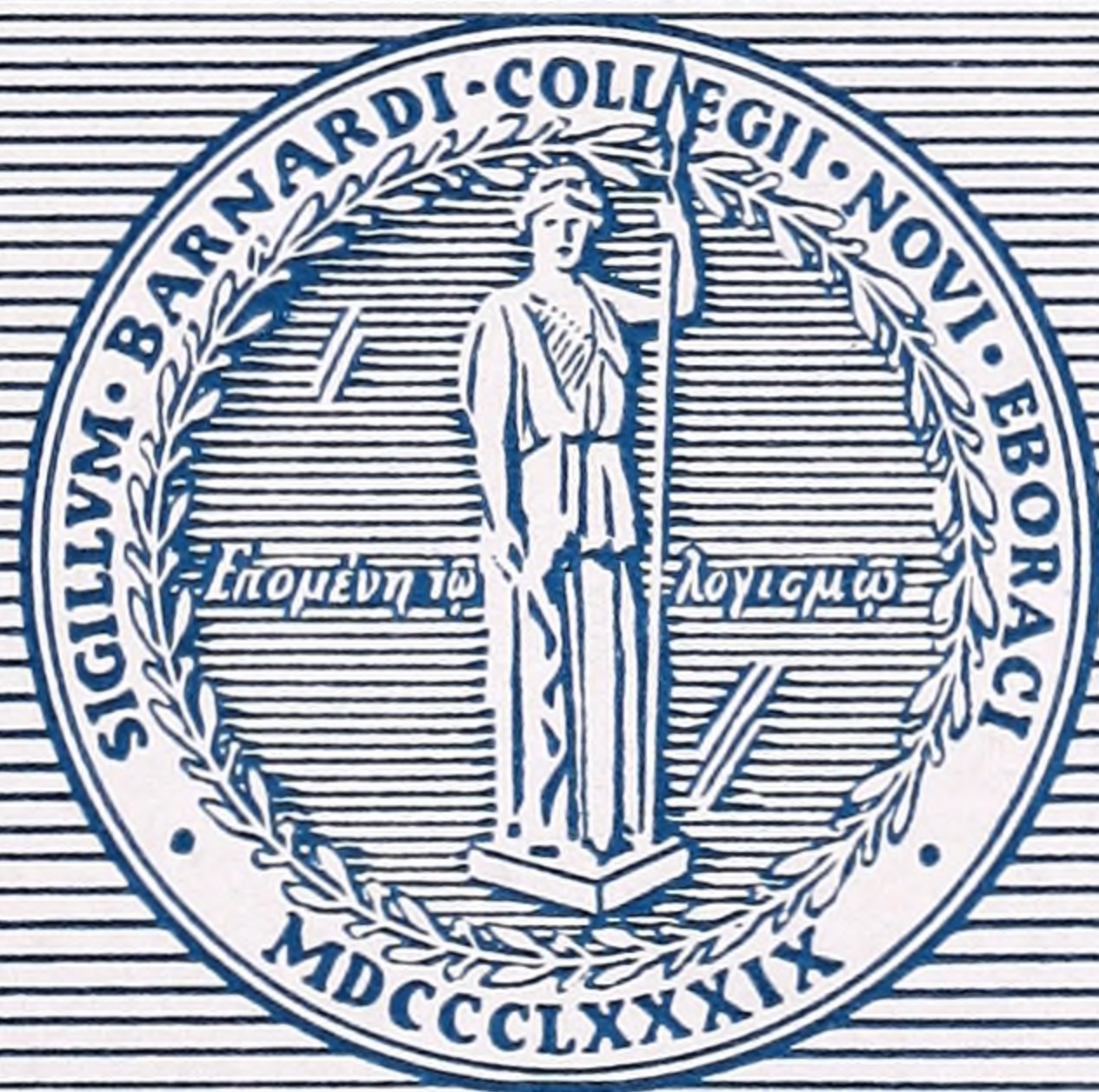


BARNARD COLLEGE ALUMNÆ



XXIV No 9



JUNE



Report of Alumnae Fund Committee, June 5, 1935

Balance from 1934		\$ 180.00
Individual contributions —		4,320.00
Class gifts presented in advance of reunion date:		
1913	\$ 200.00	
1914	24.14	
1923	6.24	
1924	10.00	
1921	100.00	340.39
*Class gifts of reunion classes:		
1895	300.00	
1900	402.50	
1905	422.00	
1910	2,707.50	
1915	807.50	
1920	186.00	
1925	1,111.50	
1930	266.29	
1935	350.00	6,549.79
Special gifts:		
Miss Gladys Cripps — legacy	2,500.00	
Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler	25.00	
Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer (for Professor Crampton)	42.00	
Miss Grace Goodale (for Professor Knapp)	44.00	
Mrs. Paul Achilles (for Moving Pictures).	25.00	
In memory of May Watson (gift by devoted friends)	50.00	2,686.00
Gifts from Barnard Clubs:		
Westchester	400.00	
Bergen	250.00	
Long Island	200.00	850.00
Miscellaneous:		
Proceed from sale of Barnard's Own Recipe Book	34.37	
Profits from Plimpton dinner	19.56	
Proceed from sale of A. A. U. W. maps ..	14.65	
Interest	12.08	
Wall Street Bookshop, percentage from sale of books to Barnard people	10.00	90.66
		Total - \$15,020.09
Expenditures:		
Office expenses	35.00	35.00
		Grand Total - \$14,985.09

* Total gifts from reunion classes during the three years since the organization of the Alumnae Fund listed elsewhere in MONTHLY.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Associate Alumnae of Barnard College, 1935-36

Officers

MRS. FREDERICK W. RICE (Madeleine Hooke, 1925)	<i>President</i>
DR. ANNA I. VON SHOLLY, 1898	<i>First Vice-President</i>
RENEE FULTON MAZER, 1926	<i>Second Vice-President</i>
MRS. RONALD MANSBRIDGE (Georgia Mullan, 1930)	<i>Secretary</i>
MRS. WALTER GRANT THOMAS (Margaret Terriberry, 1915)	<i>Treasurer</i>
MABEL PARSONS, 1895	<i>Alumnae trustee, 1935-39</i>

Directors

Mrs. Dana Converse Backus (Louise Laidlaw, 1929)	Mrs. Benjamin Aldritt Hubbard (Dr. Elizabeth Wright, 1917)
Mrs. William Ernest Doepel (Constance Lambert, 1919)	Mrs. Reginald Lee Johnson (Dorothy Maloney, 1923)
Florence Gordon, 1907	Mrs. Gavin Keith MacBain (Margaret Gristede, 1934)
Mrs. Irving Whitney Hadsell (Esther Burgess, 1913)	Gena Tenney, 1933
Mrs. Charles Bryant Halsey (Agnes Durant, 1905)	Dorothy Herod Whelan, 1914
Mrs. Marston Lovell Hamlin (Charlotte Verlage, 1911)	Margaret Hall Yates, 1908



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BARNARD COLLEGE

ALUMNAE MONTHLY

ON AND OFF THE CAMPUS

TRADITION AND PRECEDENT suffered severe blows this year at the Commencement Reunion on June 5th. There was no lecture in the afternoon, the annual meeting was held at five in Barnard Hall, and the decennial class offered no formal program other than a presentation of the college movies. General observation indicated that these innovations were all extremely satisfactory.

The brief formal program in the gymnasium followed the supper. Professor Florence deL. Lowther, chairman of the Alumnae Fund Committee, presented her report for the year and introduced to the dean, the representatives of reunion classes and clubs which had special gifts to offer. The figures mounted as one by one, the donors announced larger sums than were anticipated, and at the close, Mrs. Lowther reported that the Alumnae Fund total for the year would be within a few dollars of the \$15,000 mark set in 1933 and 1934. A detailed financial report of the Fund is reprinted on the inside front cover.

Following Miss Gildersleeve's acceptance of the gifts on behalf of the college, Madeleine Hooke Rice, president of the Associate Alumnae, presented to Mrs. Lowther, the resolutions adopted by the annual meeting of the Associate Alumnae, thanking her for her three years of service as chairman of the Alumnae Fund Committee. A reprint of the resolutions follows:

WHEREAS this year of 1935 marks the third year of Florence deLoiselle Lowther's service as Chairman of the Alumnae Fund Committee, in which capacity she has served with boundless enthusiasm and unselfish devotion; and

WHEREAS she developed the organization of the Alumnae

Fund Committee which has functioned most successfully under her leadership as its first chairman;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Associate Alumnae of Barnard College take this opportunity to express its deep appreciation of her service to the association; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mrs. Lowther after the presentation of the alumnae gifts to the College at the Commencement Reunion, on the evening of June 5th, 1935.

MADELEINE HOOKE RICE,
President

GEORGIA MULLAN MANSBRIDGE,
Secretary

The movies of the dean, the faculty, the campus, camp, undergraduates and alumnae, taken during the past year, chiefly by Edith Mulhall Achilles, 1914, were greatly magnified and thrown on a screen in the gymnasium after the presentations had been completed. Waves of applause greeted familiar faces and scenes. The class of 1925 had been most wise in the selection of their entertainment for the evening.

Commencement Comment

FOG AND RAIN could not detract from the unusually fine Class Day presented by the Class of 1935 on Tuesday afternoon, June 4th. To alumnae who had not witnessed this ceremony in many years, several innovations became apparent. Gone was the merry, intimate touch of 20 years ago; gone, too, was the labored intimacy of the class knocks of ten years ago. In their place has grown up a dignified program which, at Barnard, takes the place of commencement exercises in a college not a part of a great university. The more informal touches have, quite properly, been relegated to the class

supper . . . The Barnard faculty in full academic regalia filed impressively into the first rows of seats. The seniors entered with dignity and took their places as the speakers and other class officers escorted Dean Gildersleeve to her place on the platform . . . The best salutatory address it has been our privilege to hear was delivered by Georgiana Remer, president of the class of 1935, and daughter of Florence Cheesman Remer, 1903. We wondered whether the poise and easy delivery noted in all the speakers was due to Barnard's new work in speech, the times, or just to the fact that this graduating class is not as immature as were those of a decade ago . . . Part of 1935's class gift will be used for a new curtain in Brinckerhoff Theatre. Dean Gildersleeve, in accepting the gift, said that she hoped the new curtain would have a beneficial effect on audience and actor for she understood they had been greatly handicapped by the sight of the present relic, the gift of 1899, the dean's class.

We were so very sorry for parents and seniors when torrential rains forced that greatest of Columbia pageants into the crowded quarters of the university gymnasium. Although amplifiers brought every word of the ceremonies into the crowded halls of the campus, nothing could replace the thrill of the exercises on the library steps . . . and then, there were our faculty members, setting out for the academic procession, completely equipped with cap, gown, hood, coat, umbrella and rubbers, wondering and lamenting as they went, where they would put the latter articles, and finally, we think, deciding to stuff them into the sleeves of their gowns.

Many more alumnae than usual attended the annual meeting in Barnard Hall on the afternoon of the Commencement Reunion. High spots of some of the reports showed that more than 2,000 address changes (almost half the alumnae) had been made by Gertrude H. Ressmeyer this year, a tremendous task; the report of the committee of the seven colleges read by Mrs. Endicott, included a splendid tribute to the advice and leadership of Dean Gildersleeve; the alumnae fund committee although operating for one semester only, indicated great success consider-

ing that no benefit had been sponsored this year; particularly successful had been the publication of Barnard's Own Recipe Book. A special vote of thanks and appreciation was given by the meeting to Ellen O'Gorman Duffy, '08, retiring alumnae trustee.

Nearly 800 alumnae were the guests of the trustees at supper, while almost 100 more paid for their own dinners in Hewitt Hall. The smaller group seemed to be having very gay meetings and we saw reunions of the following classes there:— 1902, 1903, 1904, 1906, 1907, 1909, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1929.

At the center of the 800 in the gymnasium sat many of the faculty and administration and also, representing the trustees, Helen Rogers Reid, '03 (who, this spring, received an honorary degree from Oglethorpe University), Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer and Dr. Meyer, Ellen O'Gorman Duffy and Edith Mulhall Achilles.

The handsome hand-tooled leather case enclosing the resolutions for Mrs. Lowther, was made and donated by May Newland Stoughton, 1906.

The movies, which have been put together in three reels, include some taken last year by Miss Wayman, giving the scenes at the opening of the camp, and some really unusual snow pictures. Most of the pictures have been taken and donated by Edith Mulhall Achilles and she could have been seen any sunny day this winter haunting the paths of the campus to catch some faculty favorite unawares. These pictures have been sent to many of the out of town clubs and will probably go to many more next fall as they have proven very popular.

Skating Preferred But Limited

THE FLOWING GOWNS and strange caps of the undergraduate escorts intrigued the very young daughters at the Mother and Daughter luncheon on Saturday noon, April 27th. Eighty guests, more than forty of whom were daughters, testified to the popularity of this annual party.

Greetings from the dean and a tour of the campus, were completely overshadowed for the children by the roller-skating in the gymnasium. Available skates were soon exhausted, but not so the tiny customers who, at five o'clock were still resisting the efforts of parents wishing to be homeward bound.

Mrs. Charles Sears Baldwin, a Barnard Mother of a Barnard Mother, was a guest of honor at the luncheon, as was Helen Erskine who inaugurated the idea four years ago. Mrs. Frederick W. Rice, president of the Associate Alumnae, was there with Alessandra, Madeleine and Megan; Florence Kelsey Schleicher with Ruth and Joan; Cornelia Geer Le Boutillier, with Cornelia and her niece, Babbie Geer; Sylvia Aymonier with Monique; Renée Fulton Mazer with Patricia; Kay Newcomer Schlicting with Eloise and Mary Kay; Eleanor Oerzen Sperry with Lucy. Some others who were seen with their daughters were Edith Conway Moon, Josephine Bosch Emberton, Helen Pless Steiner, Leonora Armstrong Nealley, Helena Shine Dohrenwend, Florence Barber Swikart, Lillie Stein Mayer, Bessie Simons Stearns, and Katherine Goodyear.

When Women Are News

SPRING FEVER, fashions for women, and the cocktail hour provided the setting for the final dinner of the season given by the Barnard College Club of New York on May second in the solarium of the Barbizon, with Margaret Mead, '23, Katharine Seymour, '23, and Martha Boynton Wheeler, '28, as the chief speakers. Mrs. Dana Converse Backus (Louise Laidlaw, '29), presided and presented to Mrs. Frank Altschul, the retiring president of the club, resolutions and a corsage of orchids from the Board of Directors in appreciation of her three years of service.

Katharine Seymour, who has recently joined Major Bowes to assist with his amateur hour broadcast, was the first speaker. Miss Seymour, who has been an editor and continuity writer with N.B.C. for several years, said that from 3 to 4000 requests for auditions for the amateur

hour are received each week. Eighty persons are heard each afternoon, and from these, 24 are finally chosen for appearance on the Sunday program. None of the performers have had professional experience although some have had professional training. Miss Seymour, with anecdotes and letters, showed the complete cross section of the country that is represented on that hour.

Molly Cogswell Thayer, '26, feature writer and columnist on the *New York Evening Journal*, was detained covering the opera ball and Phoebe Atwood Taylor, '30, writer of many detective stories, regretted amusingly from Cape Cod.

Stating that modern buyers were merely individual shopkeepers under one roof, Martha Boynton Wheeler, head buyer of cosmetics at Macy's, told how each buyer must know, not only her wholesale market but also her merchandising and retail field. She must know what perfume is being worn at New York's most exclusive clubs, what in the Bronx, Brooklyn or the suburbs; she has a card file of seasonal demands, for no article must be allowed to get out of stock while it is in demand. New merchandise is carefully tested by Macy's Bureau of Standards to make sure that it meets the quality prescribed; sales-clerks are educated in the selling points of new articles (trained by Louise Schlicting, '22) and then the new merchandise is turned over to the copywriters and display wizards to set before the public. Often, Mrs. Wheeler said, her Wigs and Cues training in improvising scenery has helped her create a window display between closing time at night and opening, the next morning, hastily applying paint to unpainted furniture and achieving smart looking boudoirs out of nothing.

Margaret Mead, assistant curator of ethnology at the Museum of Natural History, was the third speaker. Although a feminist on many subjects, Miss Mead insisted that women had no place on scientific expeditions. Since an expedition is not an expedition unless it is in an uncomfortable spot at least three weeks from home, and since a woman killed on an expedition is 25

times as much news as a man, it is no wonder that the governments of dependent territories are very nervous about allowing women into countries with native populations. Women are, on the whole, entirely unnecessary on expeditions, except where anthropological or psychological investigations are planned with native women. Here they are essential as no white man can obtain much information about native women or children. The abnormal living conditions, however, assure the maximum amount of trouble in the minimum amount of time on expeditions including women. Miss Mead said she was considering the possibility of expeditions made up entirely of women but that this would not be entirely satisfactory under all circumstances, but might be worthy of trial in certain localities. Expeditions made up of married couples usually presented 33% dead wood and 100% dynamite, unless both husband and wife were equally interested scientifically. The audience, already weak from Miss Mead's amusing and brilliant discussion of her really serious subject, were entertained still further at the conclusion of her speech, when Mrs. Lowther, professor of zoology, admitted in a faint voice that she had planned to go on an expedition to Africa next year. Miss Mead began, "You have nothing to worry about Mrs. Lowther," but she was interrupted here by the shouts of the audience and it was some time before she could finish her reply, "because all that any woman really needs to get along successfully is tact, and you have plenty of that!"

The fashion show during the cocktail hour was arranged by Margaret Farrar, 830 Lexington Avenue. Barnard mannequins were Judith Byers McCormick, ex-'23, Gene Colihan Perkins, '24, and Helen Stevenson, '34.

Have You Heard

. . . that Virginia C. Gildersleeve, '99, has been elected president of the Women's Faculty Club for the coming year.

. . . that the Music Department has received \$1500 from the Master School of Music Association of Brooklyn through the Alumnae Com-

mittee of Seven Colleges. In addition, the Master School has given \$250 a year for the past three years to this same department, which has been using the money for additions to their library of Victor records. This recent gift will purchase duplicate records for the Barnard music library, thus making them more accessible to students. As these records are used in the course on the Survey of Music with over one hundred students, the need for duplicates is great.

. . . that Professor Henri F. Muller, head of the French department at Columbia University and for many years a beloved member of the Barnard Faculty, has been decorated by the French government by decree of March 29, 1935. We take pleasure in reprinting a portion of the letter from M. Pierre Laval, Minister of Foreign Affairs, making Professor Muller a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. "*Il m'est bien agréable de vous faire connaitre que M. le President de la Republique, voulant vous donner un temoignage particulier de sa haute bienveillance, vient, sur ma proposition, par un decret en dat de ce jour, de vous conferer la croix de CHEVALIER de l'Ordre National de la Legion d'Honneur. Je me felicite d'avoir ete a meme de faire valoir les titres que vous etes acquis a cette distinction.*"

. . . that Charlotte Morgan, '04, was elected president of the New York Branch of the American Association of University Women, at a meeting held last month in Brooks Hall, Barnard. She succeeds in office Edith Mulhall Achilles, '14, who was elected one of the directors for the coming year. Miss Morgan has also been recently elected president of the Faculty Club of Brooklyn College.

. . . that alumnae took possession of Barnard Camp for the last two weekends in May and the first in June, at least 100 having enjoyed the Westchester countryside during that time. Twenty-four, of whom all but three were from the class of 1933, visited the camp over the May 18 weekend, while a capacity group from Barnard-in-Long Island took over the cabin for the following weekend, additional picnic-ers ar-

iving on Sunday. About twenty alumnae, most of them from the class of 1932, spent the weekend of June 1 and 2 at camp, while others from 1931 spent Memorial Day there. From all indications, alumnae prefer warm weather to cold at camp, since few reservations were made for winter weekends. The camp will be open during the latter part of June and all of July for campers. Information may be secured from Miss Holland in the Department of Physical Education.

Faculty Footnotes

Professor Gertrude M. Hirst is sailing for Greece and Italy where she will spend the summer.

Professor William Haller and Professor Cabell Greet will both be at their respective homes in Holland, Massachusetts, during the summer, with the exception of the six weeks of Columbia Summer School when they will be in town giving their lecture courses.

Professor Alma deL. LeDuc is sailing soon for Paris where she expects to spend most of her year's leave of absence.

Professor Agnes R. Wayman was recently elected president of the American Physical Education Association.

Miss Fern Yates, '25, has been appointed an instructor in the Physical Education Department for the coming year.

Miss Mary McBride sailed June 7, for Ireland. After a brief stay there, she expects to visit Miss L. Susan Stebbing in London, who several years ago was a visiting lecturer at Barnard, and later in the summer Miss McBride will attend some lectures at Oxford.

Professor Douglas Moore will be at the McDowell Colony at Peterborough, New Hampshire, for a short time after the closing of college and will spend the remainder of the summer at his home at Cutchoque, L. I.

Professor Charles Sears Baldwin, whose severe illness this winter caused anxiety to all his friends, has been a welcome figure on the campus during the past month.

Professor Carolina Marcial-Dorado will spend the summer in Madrid.

Professor Florence deL. Lowther will be at her home at Candlewood Lake, Connecticut, in June and September. In July she is planning to motor around Gaspé Peninsula with Miss Bertha Rockwell, Librarian of Barnard College, and Miss Dolly Hepburn of the Columbia Library. Professor Louise H. Gregory and Dr. Clara Lynch of Rockefeller Institute will follow in a second car, while the third unit of this caravan will be an automobile with Mr. and Mrs. Frederic F. Van de Water (Eleanor Gay, '09).

Miss Helen P. Abbott will be at her summer home at Rockport, Massachusetts, during the vacation.

Miss Elizabeth Reynard will spend the summer working on her new book at her home at Chatham, Cape Cod.

Professor Eugene H. Byrne will spend his vacation at his home in the Adirondacks, at Hurricane, Essex Co., New York, where he says the climate is milder than the name would lead one to believe.

Miss Mabel Foote Weeks will spend the summer at her home on Nantucket.

FROM COAST TO COAST

THE WASHINGTON BARNARD CLUB, at the last business meeting of its first year, re-elected its president, Dorothy Crook '33. Other officers elected were: vice-president and program chairman, Marjorie Brittingham '33; publicity chairman, Rebecca Shannon ex-'32; secretary, Henrietta Beman '27; treasurer, Ruth E. Henderson '19.

Bergen

THE BARNARD-IN-BERGEN CLUB'S first scholarship has been awarded to Marie Richardson of Teaneck, it has been announced by Mrs. Wayland C. Dorrance, chairman of the scholarship committee. Barbara Binder of Leonia is the

alternate. Both have extremely high scholastic records in their respective high schools and are outstanding in extra-curricula activities. Miss Richardson, while interested in chemical research, is talented in writing, having composed several poems and plays of merit. Fifteen girls applied for the award.

The Club's May meeting, at which Alice Duer Miller and Dean Gildersleeve were to have been guests, was postponed until early in October due to Mrs. Miller being called to Hollywood.

As a closing event of a successful first season, the Bergenites will hold a picnic on Saturday afternoon, June 22, at Hook Mountain, north of Nyack, N. Y. Evelyn Anderson is in charge of the party. Arrangements for transportation may be made with her or the director of each district. A special invitation is being extended to those who were unable to attend other meetings of the club.

New York

AT THE MAY MEETING of the directors, the following officers were elected:— president, Mrs. Francis D. McCormick (Judith Byers, ex-'23); vice-president, Mrs. Robert F. Dirkes (Eva Hutchison, '22); secretary, Ethel Case, '34; treasurer, Mrs. Howard H. Brown (Alice Peterson, '22).

On Saturday, May 25, Mrs. Frank Altschul (Helen Goodhart, '07), who has been president of the Club for the past three years, entertained the members at a buffet luncheon at her country home, Overbrook Farm, Stamford, Connecticut.

That same evening the Club gave a Spring Dance at the Barbizon at which time the members of this year's graduating class were guests of the Club.

Long Island

DURING THE FIFTH MONTH of its existence, Barnard-on-Long-Island reached the one hundred mark of its membership.

Although the returns from the May Scholarship Bridge are still incomplete, to date more

than \$100 has been turned in, and the possibility of awarding a \$200 scholarship to a Long Island girl entering Barnard in September now seems assured.

A used book sale is being planned for next fall also for the benefit of the Scholarship Fund. During the summer, members are urged to collect for the sale all the old books which they or their friends may have.

From May 24 to 26 the Barnard-on-Long-Island group spent a most enjoyable week-end at the Barnard College Camp.

A beach supper is now being arranged to be held at Jones Beach on Saturday, June 22. All members are asked to set aside the date. The Barnard-on-Long-Island seniors, who will then be alumnae, are invited to the beach party as guests of the Club.

Westchester

BARNARD IN WESTCHESTER held its annual meeting at the Y. M. C. A. in White Plains, on May 15th. Mrs. J. A. Schwarzmann (Marguerite Engler, '14) and Mrs. George L. Close (Edna Chapin, '02) were re-elected president and 1st vice-president, and Helen Johnson, '28, treasurer. Annual reports were given, and the by-laws amended. Movies of college were shown at the conclusion of the program.

The Garden Party which was held at "Willowpond", the estate of Mrs. Harold M. Lehman (Cecile Seligman, ex-'14), proved most successful. During the afternoon, Ruth St. Denis spoke on "The Dance as a Cultural Force", illustrating it with several of her dances on the lawn. Proceeds from the party helped to swell the scholarship fund.

The scholarship committee consists of Agnes Grant, '24, chairman, Mrs. William Chamberlain (Helen Le Page, '24), and Mary Voyse, '13. They report more than \$400 in the fund, which will be used according to their recommendations, with the approval of the executive board.

BARNARDIANA

MARY JENNINGS was the first devil. After her follows a long procession of satans, whales, angels, Jehovahs, cherubs, and all the heroic-size Old Testament characters—stepping gravely and firmly in their paper-cambric costumes to the medieval rhyme scheme of a Miracle Play.

It will bring a pang to many of you to hear that those famous plays, performed every November since 1916 by Miss Latham's Drama class, have been discontinued. No longer do the wise and foolish virgins tread the boards of three deal tables crowded together for a raised stage; no more does a sweetly solemn angel parade between the first rows of the crowded audience; the whale no longer swallows Jonah, nor does Lot's wife turn once too often, any more. So many other plays appeared at college, in connection with various courses, that these patriarchs in the field decided to suspend performances, at least for a little while.

In the fourteen years of their existence scores of famous alumnae wrote and acted them. An amazing number of girls went on to careers associated with the stage or with literature. BARNARDIANA would far exceed its rightful limits in this magazine if we even listed all of them. There was Thelma Burleigh, now the only woman licensed master stage electrician in the country; (and forbidden by the union to practice her trade), Eleanor Wood, who is designing at Macy's; Dorothy Miner, Art Gallery or book-curator; Dorothy Graffe van Doren, who now edits the work of others; Fern Yates, who returned to Barnard to teach dancing; Leonie Adams, whose poetry now need not follow the medieval rules; Clara Weiss, who does publicity for the Neighborhood Playhouse; Jane Wyatt (she brought her little sister for a cherub) now acting before a larger public; Lucia Alzamora, whose writings reach an audience larger than any that could be crammed into the theater.

But the fact that half a hundred well-known people took "Development of the Drama", is not in itself remarkable. Five thousand alum-

nae took baby English, but, fond as is our memory of that eclectic course, we do not therefore sing of English 1, 2, in these columns. There was an odd flavor of democratic distinction, of time-worn novelty, about the Miracle Plays, that makes it imperative that their passing receive some sort of *vale!*

Those plays had an atmosphere peculiarly theirs. They began quite unheralded, produced up in the old Zoo lab between skeletons and amoebae. Gradually their fame spread around the campus and an audience trickled in. There never was any advertising, but presently the lab simply would not hold the amused and touched visitors. The Plays moved down to the theater and acquired a competitive character. A group of distinguished alumnae and professors sat upon the orthodox stage and watched, over the heads of the audience in the pit, the businesslike operations of Moses, or Sarah, or Jehu, upon the square central platform of tables. The audience kept on growing. Something about the naïve verve of the representations appealed to them tremendously. There was no doubt about it, the Miracle Plays were very much alive.

They meant even more to the girls who took part in them. The performances taught, as no amount of reading could have, the essentials of the old Guild spirit. These modern plays were very faithful to the middle ages. They were preeminently a community project, an offering of the whole Guild. No one actor, no matter what her ability, received stardom or even mention. The group was all, and the play belonged as much to the student who glued on cotton batting for beards, as to the student who appeared as Jehovah. The girls were thrown upon their own resources for everything, and created their own costumes, Mouths of Hell, and angelic wings. No more properties were used than would have appeared in the original Guild festivals, and that meant that a distinct type of acting was necessary. They became so steeped in the subject that all their antics, their religious awe, and boisterous jests rang clear and

true. The Plays gave a unity to the class that they later realized. Girls came to know their fellow-workers better than in any number of general lecture courses. They all met on a common ground, too. An heiress sewed for the girl working her way through college, or an immigrant's daughter coached a debutante; it didn't much matter. Many a little mouse, cowed in lectures and class meetings, asserted herself here and rose to be a force in the group because she found a real place in the Plays. Everyone gave according to her ability, and received according to her need.

The Miracle Plays, transplanted from the European Middle Ages to a New York twentieth century campus, proved to be the pure essence of communism.

ADMINISTRATION NOTES

Howard Townsend

MR. HOWARD TOWNSEND, whose death on April 24th deprives Barnard of one of her best friends, was a Trustee for nearly thirty years, having been elected to membership on the Board on December 8th, 1905. His interest in the College was very real and active. He served often on the Committee on Finance, but his chief concern was probably the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, of which he was frequently Chairman, an office which he held at the time of his death. He was eager to beautify our buildings and our grounds. It is to his suggestion and persistence that we owe the charming rows of trees on the walk between Brooks and Barnard, and the tapestries which help so greatly to make the Hewitt dining halls attractive. Mr. Townsend visited the College often, and watched our aspect with an attentive and friendly eye.

He gave his whole life to public service, and all he did for Barnard was merely a small part of his good citizenship.

ADDING TO HER MANY duties at college during the Commencement period, Dean Gildersleeve delivered the Commencement address at the Nightingale-Bamford School on May 29th, and left immediately following our Commencement reunion to make the final address at Miss Fine's School in Princeton, N. J., where Beatrice Lowndes Earle, 1917, is headmistress.

Dr. Marguerite Bieber, visiting lecturer in fine arts and archaeology, has been reappointed for another year.

Ruth Edna Snyder, 1935, daughter of Edna Zeigler Snyder, 1912, has been appointed assistant in zoology at Barnard for the coming year. Miss Snyder was awarded the Edna Henry Bennett Memorial Scholarship for study at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, this summer.

Exchange Fellowships have been won by Elaine Augsbury, 1935, and Helen A. Robinson, 1934, who will go to the University of Florence, Italy; by Roselle Riggin, who plans to study at the University of Toulouse, France. Miss Riggin also won the Frank Gilbert Bryson memorial prize for conspicuous evidence of unselfishness during her college course. The Margaret Meyer graduate scholarship for training in secretarial work has been granted to Margaret Mead. Marjorie Wright received the George Welwood Murray graduate fellowship for promise of distinction in the fields of the humanities and social sciences. Resident graduate scholarships at Columbia have been awarded Isabelle Kelly, in classics, and Edythe Wiener, in government.

ALUMNAE FUND

GIFTS from the reunion classes since the inauguration of the fund three years ago are as follows:

1895.....\$	445.00	1915.....\$	1,050.00
1900.....	828.00	1920.....	481.50
1905.....	685.50	1925.....	1,500.00
1900.....	3,400.00	1930.....	726.79
		1935.....	\$350.00

PROJECTIONS

LILLIAN SCHOEDLER

Interviewed by

DOROTHY MALONEY JOHNSON



Photo by Garo

AS LILLIAN SCHOEDLER, 1911, told me about herself, we sat on the coping in front of Barnard Hall, driven from the alumnae office by the press of activity and the mild promise of spring sunshine without. We dangled our feet and assured the passing Mr. Swan that we would not harm a single leaf of ivy.

Miss Schoedler is a very busy person and I was glad to catch her for this talk. She was in New York for a flying visit from Boston to which she had just returned from a cross country study-tour of social, economic and political conditions as assistant to Edward A. Filene, economist and business leader. Supper with Huey Long in his barricaded hotel room in Baton Rouge had been one unusual feature of this trip. But I wanted to find out about that three year stay in the Orient and the full and exciting years before that.

"Traveling is the thing I enjoy most," she began, "and if you want to do anything enough

you can usually find the means. When I start on a journey, I don't plan to write about it or to make any sort of investigation. I don't even have any itinerary mapped out. I start with a sum of money in my pocket and keep going until that is spent. I invariably go alone, from choice, even to the strangest parts of the world. Part of my pleasure in traveling is my feeling of freedom. I like to stay or go wherever or whenever the spirit moves. I have never in all my wanderings traveled with a tour. I keep away from English speaking people as much as possible when I travel in order to spend my time with the natives of a country. My only special interest is people. I like people, all sorts of people."

This ability to adjust herself quickly to people and situations has marked her entire career whether she was the guest of wealthy Indians on a luxurious houseboat in Kashmir, or traveling third class, as she once had to do, in the hold

of a Chinese ship, or sharing a mud hovel with pilgrims in the deserts of Persia.

Lillian Schoedler had a scholarship to help her through college and a loan from the Student's Loan Fund, for which she still expresses very deep appreciation. The means for travel have not fallen in her lap. She has had to work and contribute to the support of her family; yet she has continually kept a travel fund and built it up for her wanderings. When she has enough in it, she gives up her job with the most astonishing recklessness and departs, going until her money is exhausted. Then she returns, only to find something to do that is better and more absorbing than her last position. It must be a great satisfaction to her to know that she has personally earned all the money she has ever spent for her many trips.

When I first met Lillian Schoedler in the summer of 1920, on a ranch in the west, she had already, in her vacations, tramped through most of our National Parks and seen most of the United States and Canada. She had been assistant manager of the Inter-collegiate Bureau of Occupations before the war. Then came the war when she organized the offices of Mayor Mitchel's Committee of Women for National Defense. She later became executive secretary for the Women's Committee of the War Savings Stamp Campaign for Greater New York. At college, Miss Schoedler began the work of organizing some 8,000 Columbia University women graduates for war service.

In 1922, she decided that since she had to earn her living anyway, she might try to earn it in Europe. On the boat going over, she was offered a job on the Riviera, but when she arrived in Paris there was an invitation to go with a party of friends to Egypt.

There followed two luxurious months with the V. Everit Macys in Upper and Lower Egypt, a further month with them on Lord Allenby's houseboat on the Blue Nile and the White Nile in the Sudan, cruising through Central African jungles full of elephants, giraffes, and lions and inhabited by primitive tribes. Then came several weeks in Luxor with Lord Carnarvon at the time of the most important discoveries at Tut-

ankh-amen's Tomb. For three weeks following this, the party caravanned on camel-back through the Libyan Desert and then went by automobile through Palestine and Syria.

She left her friends then, for they were returning to the United States and she felt she hadn't seen enough of Europe. So after a trip of the most luxurious kind, Lillian Schoedler took a pack on her back and tramped through Italy and the Swiss Alps. There a cable found her and brought her back to America to start another unusual job.

From 1923-26, she was the executive head of a national organization, which under the chairmanship of Mrs. Herbert Hoover, began the task of building up girls' and women's athletics throughout the United States, on health-building, constructive lines, with a mass participation basis. When she took this job, she stipulated that she should be free to go when the organization was secure. When she went to Mrs. Hoover at the end of three years, to resign, Mrs. Hoover offered her a position in charge of her own executive interests in New York, California and Washington—but Lillian Schoedler turned it down, and sailed, free again, for the Orient.

On the boat there was a representative of a big American organization which was opening up territory in the east. Their personnel was short and she was asked to join the company. No, thank you very much, she didn't think she would. Well, since she had no definite plans, wouldn't she help them for a while? It was very tempting but she felt that she had earned a vacation and the travel fund was full. However, she made up an address in Tokyo where she might be reached.

On landing in Japan, Miss Schoedler and the company's representatives went on separate routes, but when she got to Tokyo, there was a cable asking her to help out temporarily with a report.

The "temporary" job lasted eighteen months, taking her up and down the Asiatic coast. She worked and worked hard, but she was rewarded with the most unusual vacations and the means to take them that ever any one had. She was given the use of a car to drive through British

Malaya, arriving in time to witness the weird celebrations of a Hindu festival.

Back to Japan and a trip on foot to Koya San, a Buddhist monastery on the top of a mountain, where she was not only the only woman but the sole foreigner in the place. Then again to Java, stopping on the way at Shanghai where they encountered crowds of refugees from the Nanking disaster. On her next vacation, Lillian Schoedler had the pleasure of driving her own car through Sumatra . . . who would think you could do it? . . . then Bali, with its color and beauty, before the tourists had "spoiled" it.

After a year and a half of work and side trips in the Orient, Miss Schoedler actually had the travel fund intact and decided to see more of India. There with her usual charm and good fortune she met a couple who took her in their motor. She met friends who invited her to spend the spring on their houseboat in the Valley of Kashmir. She visited the Kohat Pass in the North, one of those mysterious places which is partly patrolled by the British and watched by hostile tribesmen and far more dangerous than the Khyber. When she returned and told how she and her woman companion had actually gone off the road, the only thing that is British, to bargain with some villainous looking natives about the price of looking over their gun factory, there was great surprise, for the last to do that had been held for a large ransom. I think her friendly smile must have disarmed them.

After India she decided to try Persia. There besides having the rare experience of being the first woman to get an automobile license (to get one she had to drive the chief of police through the town waving his hat in the air over the novel discovery that a woman could drive), she met and lived with some Persian families, and in one case was drawn in as a match-maker for a Mohammedan who couldn't make up his mind between two sisters. When he just couldn't come to a decision he asked Miss Schoedler to solve his problem by marrying him, even promising to make her his Number One wife though he had three living ones. Lillian reported that he finally got the younger sister!

Three months in Russia, alone and unescorted at a time when Russia was hardly open to out-

side travel; a "hard class" trip across Siberia; and finally, by car through French Indo-China, Siam, bandit-infested Bedouin deserts in Syria far from the usual travel routes to Damascus and home through Asiatic and European Turkey and southern Europe . . . to give only a partial picture of the conclusion of that remarkable trip.

The summer following she spent in the far north in Finnish Lapland and Iceland and went with a knapsack through the Scandinavian countries. She did Holland on a bicycle. She has tramped in Mexico and two summers ago she was at the World Economic Conference in London.

But the sun was going down, and the Vocational Tea was waiting. We pulled ourselves back to Broadway with a jerk.

I could only gasp a single further question: "How *do* you manage to do it all?"

"I suppose," Miss Schoedler said, "that it is because I would rather travel than do anything else I know. I think we can always do what we want to if we want it hard enough, and if we are willing to pay the price. In my case, the 'price' has probably been the sacrifice of a certain degree of professional accomplishment and reputation that might have been easily possible if I had decided to stick more wholly to a professional career—and also a decision to live and die an old maid, for family ties and wanderlust don't go together!"

But do you think she said this wistfully, dear reader, or with the least tinge of regret? She did not—for her face lighted up as we jumped off our coping to go indoors, and she told me about the wanderings in Spain and the Dalmatian Coast and Jugoslavia and the islands in the Aegean Sea she is hoping to enjoy this summer.

How truly Lillian Schoedler can say, with the author of a little verse she gave me:

"For I have lived too deeply, roamed too far
To be content with lesser things of life;
For I have heard the camel bells at dawn,
And watched the fishing eaglet's flight . . .
And camped with caravans . . . at night . . ."

WHAT ARE THEY GOING TO DO?

By DEAN VIRGINIA CROCHERON GILDERSLEEVE

Parts of this article are reprinted with the permission of the NEW YORK TIMES, where they appeared under the title, "Whither the Graduate", Sunday, June 2, 1935.

EACH SPRING as thousands of young women are on the eve of graduating from our colleges I picture them in my imagination as little ships about to leave the harbor where they have been sheltered for four years and to sail forth onto the wide sea of the world without, each its own pilot; and I look out towards the great stretches of the ocean and try to see what sort of weather our little ships are likely to find out there and whither the winds and the tides may carry them.

This year I have a kind of chart to help me conjecture what courses our youthful craft will pursue. At Barnard we have just finished tabulating the alumnae statistics which we collect every five years. They give us a great deal of information about what the graduates of former years have done and are doing. Probably the trends they reveal apply to other women's colleges of the same type, as well as to Barnard, for the undergraduates and the graduates of all the institutions in this group always seem to be curiously alike in their states of mind, their reactions to the conditions of the moment, and their activities.

Moreover, these trends of the past and the present presumably give us a fairly good indication of what the girls in our graduating classes of 1935 are going to be doing during the next ten or twenty or thirty years. We probably exaggerate the difference between the immediate past and the immediate future. At the present critical moment we feel that an immense gulf yawns between them. But is this really so? Do eras really come to an end so abruptly? Probably not. I imagine that we can tell a good deal about what this year's graduates are going to do by looking at the statistics of the past. We cannot tell all, of course, for there will be new trends, new occupations, as the years go on.

Let us look first at marriage prospects. The marriage rate among our graduates continues

to rise. From 9% in 1900, when the handful of our alumnae (our first class was 1893) had hardly had time to settle down, the rate has risen steadily and rather regularly to 46.9% in 1930 and 50.5% this year. Few girls marry within a year or two after graduation. We get a more accurate picture of the actual rate among the alumnae, therefore, if we take the percentage among the classes which have been out of college ten years or more. This is naturally higher — 59.8%.

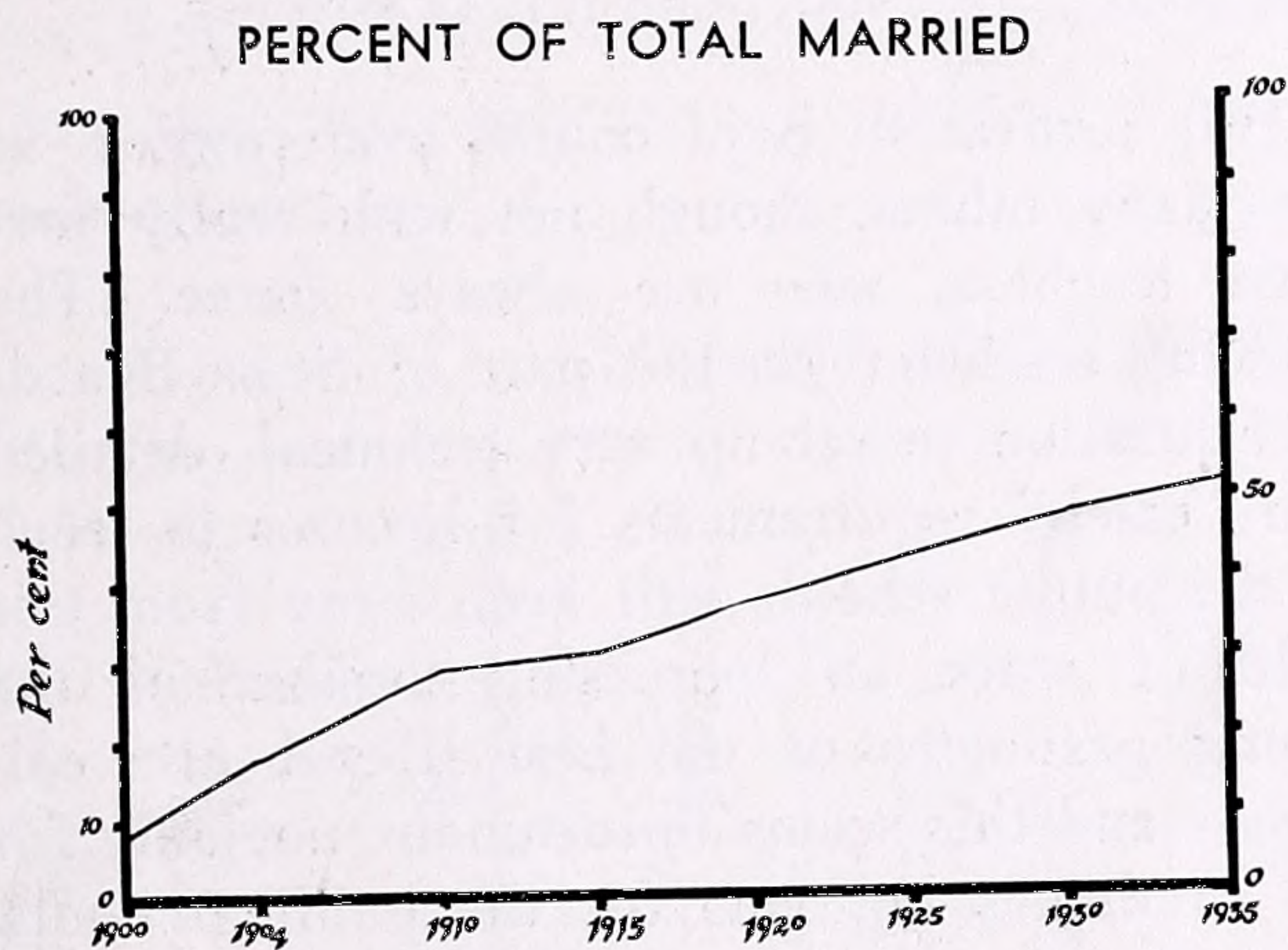
Judging from all this, I conjecture that fifteen or twenty years from now at least 70% of the girls of the class of '35 will have married. I have, as you see, assumed that the rate will continue to increase. Certainly at the present moment our undergraduates quite definitely want to marry. This is natural and normal, and they express the desire frankly, without selfconsciousness.

One reason why the marriage rate among women college graduates has been increasing is, I imagine, because girls going to college are not as different from other girls as they used to be. Going to college ceased, some years ago, to be a peculiar thing to do. College girls no longer feel themselves a race apart, dedicated to a new crusade, and often condemned to celibacy in order to achieve their great objective. They simply realize, as their non-college sisters do, that for most people marriage provides the normal and the full life, and they want to live such a life.

During the immediate future, therefore, I think the marriage rate among college women will not differ much from that among their sisters of the same social and economic class who have not gone to college. But it will probably always be a little lower, because a college graduate is less likely to marry just for a livelihood or because she is bored.

How about children? The number of children

per marriage has been low among college graduates in the past, as in marriages in general among Americans of the older stock and corresponding social position. The Barnard statistics, if we include all the classes down through 1934, show an average of only 1.2 children per marriage, but in a few classes the number runs as high as 2 or 3.



At the present time the undergraduates seem to me to show a much more definite desire for children than in the past. With comparatively few exceptions, they want to have a settled home, a husband, and children also. So perhaps the graduates of 1935 will have larger families than their predecessors—provided that economic conditions and the circumstances of employment are such as to permit women to satisfy their natural desire for children.

Will many of our class of 1935 combine marriage and paid work in the world? Undoubtedly, I think, and in increasing proportions. Married women earn money—or try to—for various reasons. They may possess exceptional powers, professional or artistic, and cannot be content if they do not use them. In less exceptional cases, as work within the home has been diminished by modern inventions and economic organization, a healthy and vigorous woman may need definite outside activities just to keep her from boredom. Very frequently the wife earns money in order to make marriage possible at an earlier time than would be practicable if they had to wait for the young hus-

band to earn enough to support the home. And often, sometimes under very difficult conditions, the wife works to get money to support the children, or give them educational or health advantages that would otherwise be beyond their reach.

The combination of paid work in the world with the bearing and rearing of children is a difficult one. In a few cases it is not too hard, especially if the husband is understanding and helpful. But as a rule it is probably better for the wife to withdraw for several years from professional activities, while the children are very young. Of course there are some kinds of work which combine better than others with family responsibilities. Abroad I find dentistry is sometimes recommended as a profession for married women for this reason!

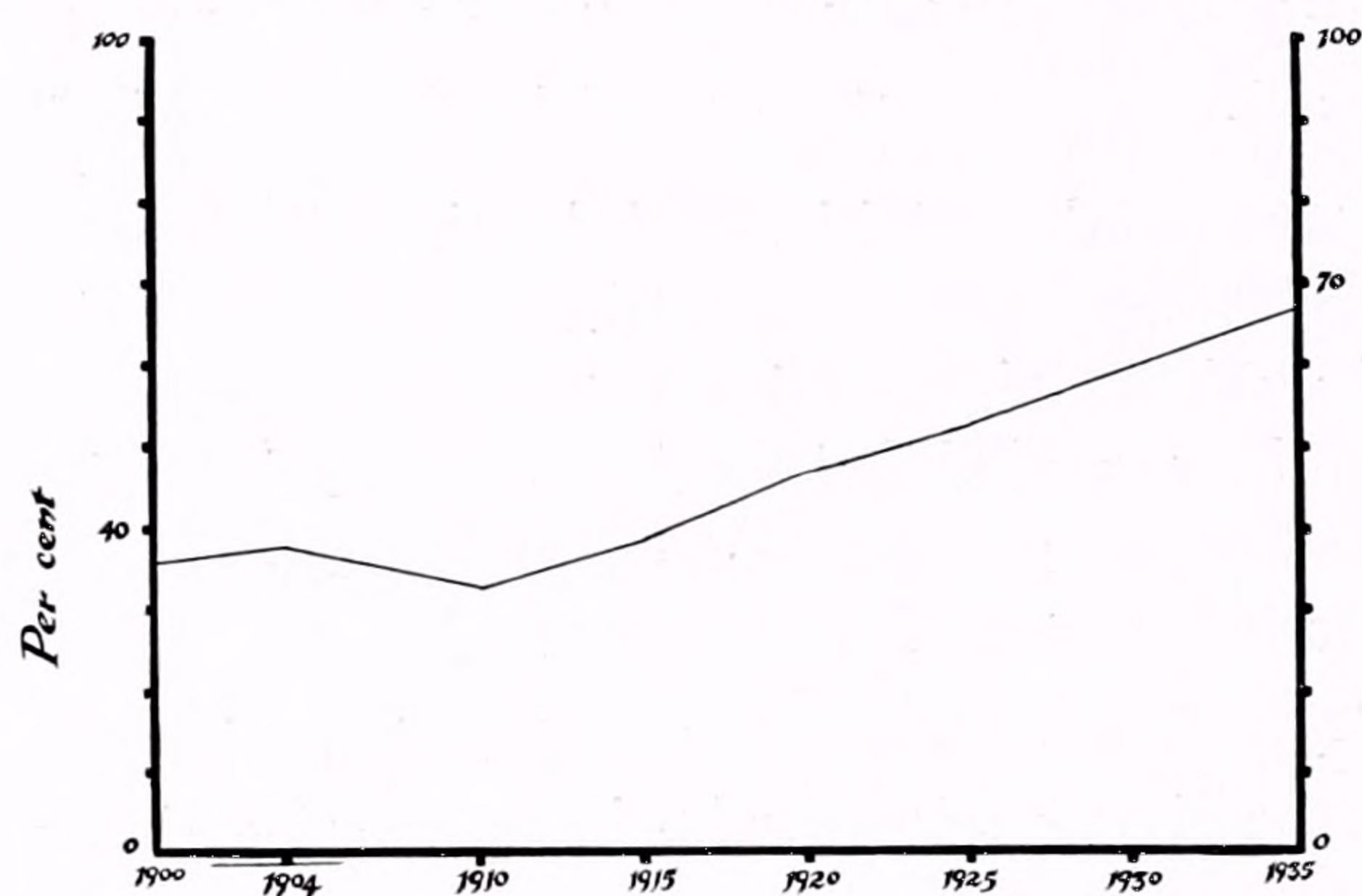
The recent Barnard statistics show that 35% of the living women who have married, including 88 who are widowed or divorced, are now in some paid occupation. As the number of young women getting jobs promptly after graduation has decreased and the number of married women who have stayed at work has increased, the proportion of married women in the total of those earning has grown until it is now nearly one-third. Some hold regular full-time positions and others work only part-time outside of the home, or do irregular substitute teaching, write occasional articles or stories, serve as consultants in various fields such as psychology or interior decoration, act as occasional resident buyers for out of town customers, drive the children of the neighborhood to school, sell home-cooked food, and so on.

In spite of a growing revival of prejudice against married women's holding paid jobs, I imagine this practice will probably increase, under the pressure of economic necessity. Many of our 1935 graduates will make this rather difficult combination, and will devise new and ingenious methods of increasing the family income.

Postgraduate work, professional training of various kinds, will be pursued by a large pro-

portion of our young graduates. Unable to find jobs promptly, they will fill in their time with such courses. Moreover, as the competition for positions becomes more and more severe, additional training of this kind is likely to be required in many fields, though in others it may not increase greatly one's chance of a job.

PERCENT OF TOTAL WITH GRADUATE STUDY



Of our 5126 alumnae, 3401 report some study since graduation. Of these, 974 have taken the degree of Master of Arts, and 135 that of Doctor of Philosophy. Our Doctors of Medicine number 92 and our holders of Law degrees 53. There are 132 various degrees of other kinds. This scholarly roster will certainly be increased by names from the Class of '35.

It is very interesting to glance over the tabulated lists of the immense variety of occupations into which our alumnae have gone. Along these very varied pathways will follow our graduates of this year, and no doubt they will break new trails into fields not yet explored by women. Of our living graduates 54.7% report some paid occupation, as against 54% in 1930. The greater necessity for earning in these days evidently counterbalances the difficulty in finding jobs! The present percentage is less than the peak figure of 58% in 1920, which reflected war conditions. Will the proportion increase during the next twenty years? I am inclined to think it will, though that will depend, of course, on economic conditions and on the obstacles put in the way of women workers, which at the moment seem to be piling up rather ominously.

The great profession of teaching will always appeal to women. Many of our present graduating class want to teach: so did their predecessors, and so will those who follow them. But of course the opening up of new lines of work has drawn women away from teaching. The number of teachers in our new statistics is 40.2% of those working, as compared with 45.3% in 1930, 48.3% in 1920, 78.7% in 1910, and 88.5% in 1900. The fall is striking.

This profession is of course overcrowded, as are many others, though not with really first class teachers, who are always scarce. The growing tendency on the part of State Boards of Education to set up very technical, detailed and "catch" requirements for licenses to teach in the public schools will keep away from this field of work an increasing number of the young graduates of the best liberal arts colleges—and this seems unfortunate, not only for the graduates but also for the public schools. So perhaps not so many of '35 will teach; but assuredly a goodly number will, who cannot be really satisfied in any other line of work.

The other great profession which will always have a natural attraction for women is medicine. Some of our graduates of the very finest type have gone into this field. The comparatively new lines of preventive medicine and public health work have a special appeal to our sex. Though the percentage is still small out of the whole group—less than 3%—it will increase, I feel sure.

On the other hand, extremely few of our graduates go into nursing—only three-tenths of one per cent. I prophesy that this will remain true, perhaps unfortunately. The majority of college women with an interest in health work will probably continue to become physicians rather than nurses.

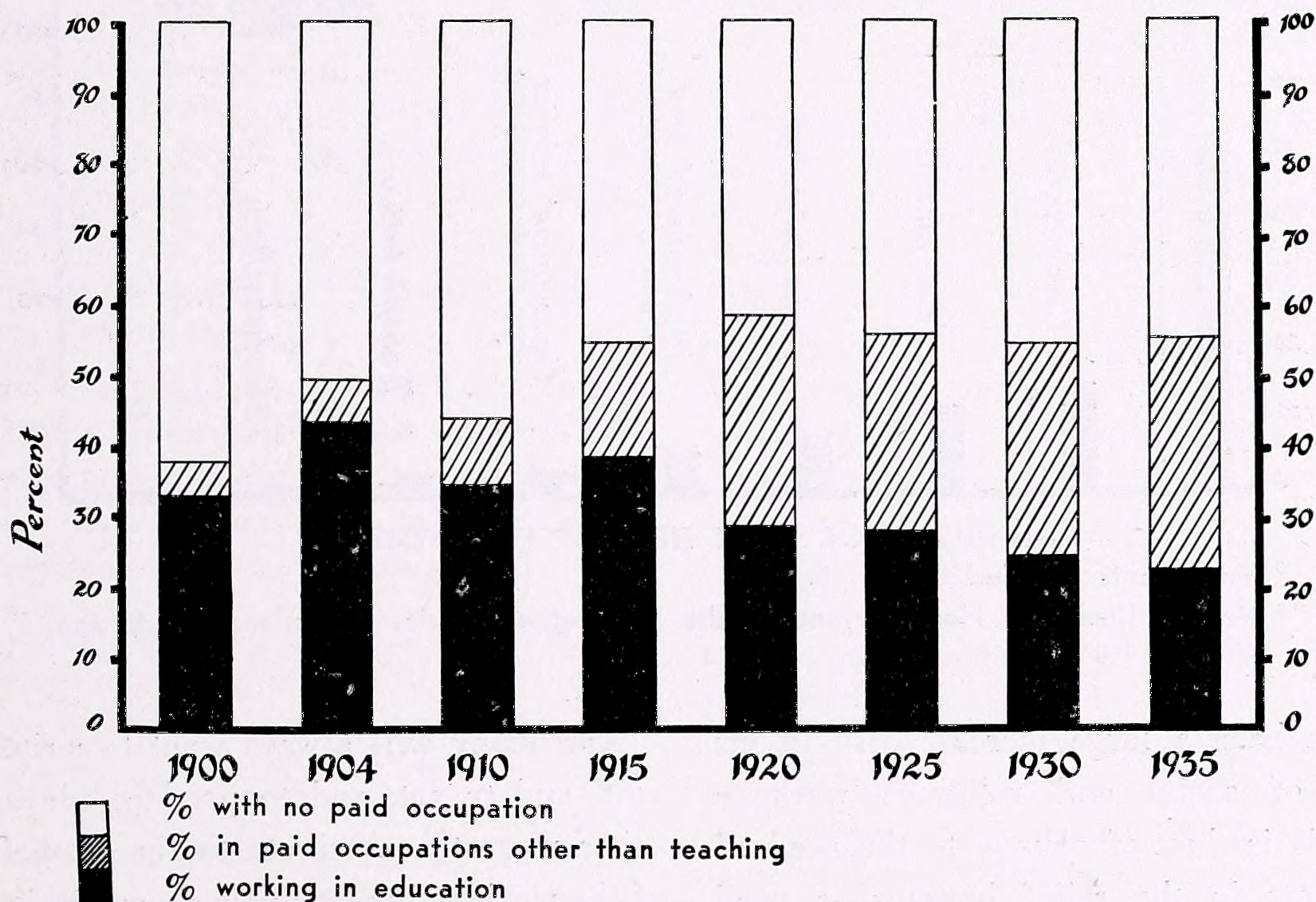
What else will the graduates of '35 be doing during the next twenty years or so? The range of occupations is too great to enumerate here, but a few recent tendencies one may note with interest. They will probably go into "retail merchandising" in increasing numbers. This group has become larger of late, as many

department stores have sought college graduates. One even went so far as to say, in advertising for elevator runners, "College graduates preferred"! Convinced though I am of the value of a college education, that seemed to me to be perhaps carrying the idea to an extreme. But college training is more obviously useful to our graduates holding such posts as proprietor of a retail store, buyer, advertising manager, stylist, etc., and even the more humble positions as saleswomen.

probably only temporary, for surely these lines of work seem fundamental necessities.

On the other hand, the marked increase in the proportion of our alumnae in some form of government service—between two or three times what it was in 1930—may well prophesy a permanent tendency. More and more of our graduates of '35 and subsequent years may be absorbed into the various branches of government work, as this reaches out over ever widening fields of our national life and activity. Today

CHANGES IN OCCUPATIONAL STATUS — 1900 - 1935



Clerical work will attract a considerable number of our graduates—serving as it very often does as a stepping stone to higher posts. Secretaries, office managers and clerks make up a clerical group of 422 among our alumnae. It is with this field in mind that advisers so often urge all our students to learn stenography and typing, the key that is to open for them the doors of business offices.

It is interesting to note that there has been during the last few years a marked drop in the proportion employed in financial houses and in telephone companies. This decline, however, is

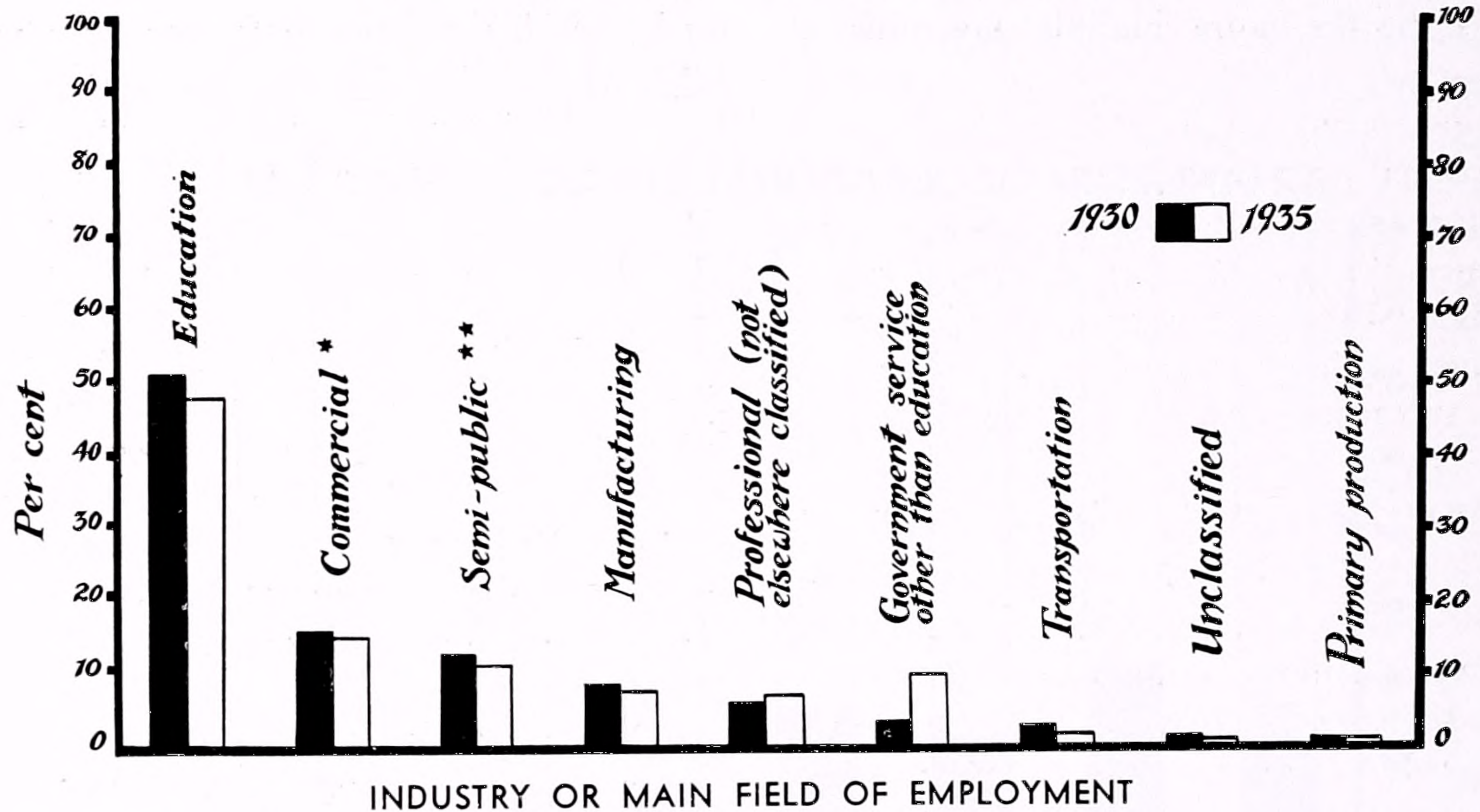
many opportunities for college women lie in economic research and statistical work in Washington, or, still more conspicuously, in state and local relief activities. The colleges are much interested in training their graduates for the government service; there is a growing demand for the improvement of the personnel in federal and state departments; and the United States Civil Service Commission has recently led the way in trying to devise a new form of examination which will secure for the Civil Service the cream of the young men and young women graduating from the liberal arts col-

leges. If this whole movement takes the right course, and work under our Civil Service becomes a real "career", as in England, then this will absorb many of our best graduates during the years to come.

an unusually successful group of psychologists. These fields will continue to attract women of scholarly bent, as will also the equally important fields of research in the social sciences, in archaeology, and in languages and literature.

PAID OCCUPATIONS OF LIVING ALUMNAE

Distribution in 1935 compared with that in 1930
Classified by industries or main fields of employment



* Amusements included
** Welfare (including Hospitals and Health Associations) civic, professional, trade and religious organizations

There has been a large increase also in the proportion of social and religious workers. Much of this is due, of course, to the need of social workers in the relief bureaus—a need which we devoutly hope may diminish rapidly in the future. But there will continue to be a wide demand for social workers, I imagine, for our interest will persist in the dream of making a "better life" for all our citizens; and many women will feel drawn to this difficult field.

Of course college graduates will always be found in scientific research and other laboratory work. We have listed a very striking roll of anthropologists, medical research workers, bacteriologists, chemists, zoologists, physicists, and

And many will always want to write, and to edit, and to act, and to produce plays, and in other ways to contribute to the aesthetic needs of the world. Our lists now show 158 in literary or editorial work, 116 in libraries and museums, 30 artists, landscape architects and designers, a few actresses and singers, and a small group in the motion picture industry.

An unusually large number of our undergraduates at present seem to want to become lawyers. Why, I do not quite know. In the past this profession has not attracted a great number of women, nor have our American women, with a few notable exceptions, attained much distinction in this field, not so much as women lawyers in some other countries, — for

example, France. We have only 30 lawyers on our Barnard roll. But perhaps there are going to be many more in future.

Many other sorts of occupations will engage our graduates in the years to come, more than in the past. Already some have achieved rather unexpected positions and activities. Here are a few of the less usual: three assistant corporation counsels among the lawyers, the secretary of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City, several beauty shop owners, managers or representatives, a couple of author's agents, a tax consultant in a bank, an "animated pictures" artist, a young psychologist who is a technician in orthoptic training with a firm of opticians, the principal of a school of costume design, an instructor of nurses in Brazil, the manager of a slum clearance project, an associate anthropologist in the United States Bureau of Home Economics, a fur farmer, and two classmates who are breeding Royal Blooded Saanens (milch goats).

What are our graduates of 1935 going to do? All these facts about occupations which I have been discussing throw light on only one side of their future lives. Other sides are equally important, perhaps more important.

For example, are they going to be good citizens, feeling responsibility for the welfare of their home communities, their country and the world? Fairly good, on the whole, I think. Certainly a large number of our present graduates are engaged in very useful public service of the volunteer sort—international, political, civic, philanthropic, recreational. Many are occupying important posts, or serving loyally in the ranks, in such great organizations as the American Association of University Women and the League of Women Voters. On the whole women have more leisure time to give to such public service than have men, and if they do it with intelligence and disinterested zeal they can make an immense difference in the welfare of the community, as several notable instances have shown.

Are our young graduates of this year going to be pleasant people to live with and wise

human beings? Ah, what a vast difference *that* will make to the sum total of the nation's happiness and welfare! I often regret that the most important kind of measurements of the value of a college education are quite beyond statistics. How illuminating it would be if we could say, "Of all Barnard graduates, 77% are more interesting to their families and friends than they would have been had they never gone to college. And 69% are wiser and more tactful and more understanding wives and mothers than they would have been if they had not had a college education." Though these things cannot be measured statistically, I believe some such results as those I have conjectured have been true in the past and will be true in future.

Perhaps the most important test of all in judging the value of a college education is whether it makes life more interesting for the woman herself. Are these graduates of 1935 going to find life more interesting than it would have been if they had never gone to college? Much, much more interesting, I believe, in whatever destiny fate may bring them. Of all the many examples of this which I have known in the past, one, not especially unusual, happens to remain vividly in my mind. Not long ago I met in a distant city a Barnard graduate of a class some twenty years out. She told me of her recent life, of how her husband had lost his position and how for two years she had done all the housework, including the laundry, in a twelve room house, for her husband and three children. "I thought it was going to be a dull life," she said, "cut off, as it necessarily was, from nearly all outside contacts. But I have found it very satisfying. I cannot be sufficiently grateful to Barnard for having filled my mind with interesting things to keep it occupied. And I want you to know that I compose poems over the washtub."

How many of our graduates of 1935 will meet whatever life brings them with equal cheerfulness and resource? A goodly number, I believe, wherever the winds and tides of the future may bring their little ships to distant havens at last.

OFF THE RECORD

Added by DOROTHY WOOLF

MISS GILDERSLEEVE has taken the columns of figures in the back of the new Alumnae Register and turned them into a narrative of some 5,000 college graduates and how they grew. Marian Churchill White has looked at the same figures and put them into charts to tell another graphic story of Barnard trends.

There is a third tale behind the blue-bound book that arrives fatter each five years to inform Barnard graduates where their friends now live and what they do. It is the story of how the blue blanks sent out with the Alumnae Monthly last November returned and became a 273-page book.

Within one month after the slips went out last winter, only 1,200 had been filled out and returned to Miss Doty's office. By December 15, Helen LePage Chamberlain, Register editor, had begun work on the manuscript.

But before this Miss Doty and Mrs. Chamberlain had started to hunt up "lost" alumnae. They published the names in the MONTHLY and got word of some from friends. They enlisted Dorothy Leet to look people up in Paris and Sarah Butler Lawrence and Clare Howard to seek out others in London. They blessed Sabina Rogers, who stayed late at the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. to search for still more names in out-of-town telephone books. They looked up college records, took a chance on reaching relatives of "lost" alumnae at old home town addresses, and surprisingly often got results.

And before they gave up in despair, they carefully put away for use five years hence all hints and helps on finding the missing. Previous experience in getting out the Register has taught the sad story that this year's lost alumnae will be lost again in 1940.

The result of these varied and strenuous efforts were replies by March 26 from 77 per cent of the alumnae. Only one class, 1893, replied 100%, 1899 was next with 95%. The poorest showing was made by 1906 with 65% and 1916 was not much better with 69%. And by this time the editor had taken the information off all the forms, revised and again revised her manuscripts. Helen Pattenden Rowell compiled

some tables. Miss Doty worked on the occupational statistics. The confidential earnings reports, detached before filing, by a freshman to whom the names meant nothing, will be worked into statistical tables to appear in an autumn MONTHLY.

The manuscript went off to the printers, and the galley and then the page proofs started to come back. On more than one weekend Mrs. Chamberlain moved into the Hewitt Hall room reserved for the Monthly. Mrs. Chamberlain, MONTHLY editor, wearily climbed into bed. Mrs. Chamberlain, Register editor, stayed awake to correct proofs.

Leaving receptions and dinners early, Helen Erskine stopped by to read back proof for four or five hours at a stretch. Dr. Marjory Nelson dropped in after a late call or an anesthesia to strain her eyes on galley after galley of 8-point-type index copy. Renee Fulton Mazer, editor of the register in 1930, also responded to emergency calls for help.

From time to time Miss Doty and Mrs. Chamberlain stopped to mutter. There ought to be a couple of laws, they decided. Against alumnae who want to be addressed in some quaint or unusual manner, necessitating three listings in the index. Against those who don't know their own addresses or the years in which they married. Against those who fail to specify whether the little darlings they list are children or grandchildren. Against those who don't know what job they hold in a certain firm or fail to indicate whether they still hold it. Against those who neglect to state whether their woman's club presidency is a thing of the present or was five years back.

After exactly 720½ hours on Mrs. Chamberlain's part and quantities of unrecorded time on Miss Doty's and her assistants', Camilla Cowan von der Heyde and Grace Reining, the job was finished. Miss Doty, with experience dating back to 1915 behind her (she says she is the only person able to survive more than one issue), had prophesied the listing of names this year would take 211 pages. The completed Registers arrived. The proud authors snatched them up. The listings ended on page 210.

BARNARD PUBLISHES

THAT THERE WILL BE some valuable increment to knowledge of human ways in a new book by MARGARET MEAD (1923) can be taken for granted, with her "Coming of Age in Samoa" and "Growing Up in New Guinea" as standards. But *Sex and Temperament*, published last month by William Morrow and Company, contributes new findings on a vital subject, findings which should revolutionize our thinking about the whole relationship of sex to behavior. Margaret Mead is Assistant Curator of Ethnology, American Museum of Natural History.

There seems to have been much nonsense and some sense in the many theories accounting for sex difference in various fields of investigation. Personality differences in men and women have been attributed to everything, from inalterable biological constitution to the mysterious functioning of the endocrine glands. When changing environment, in our own time and society, causes changes in traditional masculine and feminine behavior, these changes are accompanied by much grave suspicion that nature is being flouted, strict biological laws being shattered.

MARGARET MEAD, by the painstaking study of three primitive societies in New Guinea, has in *Sex and Temperament* shown conclusively that, except for the one absolute difference in reproductive function, there is in nature no such thing as a "man" or a "woman". The three societies discussed happened to be utterly different in culture, although similar in race.

The Arapesh are a society in which unselfish cooperation for the good of all members is the ideal for both sexes, with the result that these men and women are as alike as possible in temperament. Children are brought up to admire and emulate the people best exemplifying this ideal, regardless of sex, and both men and women are equally interested in children, with few sharp distinctions between their own and all children. Men, as well as women, are truly maternal, among the Arapesh.

The second society studied, the Mundugumor, likewise have an ideal of character identical for

both sexes, but one which is the absolute opposite of the cooperation of the Arapesh, being a pattern of violence and aggressive individual action. Mundugumor women are thoroughly capable of beating their husbands, and are not particularly fond of their children. Their men share this attitude.

Only in the third society, the Tchambuli, do the roles of men and women sharply contrast. Here, sex differences in temperament do exist, but not as they exist in civilized society. Among the Tchambuli, the positions of men and women are reversed, to the civilized eye. The women are the impersonal active, economically productive sex, the men the idle, personal, gossipy group, emotionally as well as economically dependent upon the women.

Naturally in each society there are individuals who deviate from the personality-pattern established. Many such individual types are also studied, and the reasons for their deviation explained. It is shown that their variance is not due to their sex, but to general traits too strong to fit in the established mold.

The conclusions arrived at by Dr. Mead, and set forth at the end of the book are of enormous significance at the present moment. She says, "The knowledge that the personalities of the two sexes are socially produced is congenial to every programme that looks forward towards a planned order of society", proceeding to discuss the way such programmes as Fascism and Communism have used this fact, and are thus made possible. But Dr. Mead does not believe that it is entirely desirable to eliminate all socially-produced sex-differences. She says, in conclusion:— "Historically, our civilization has relied for the creation of rich and contrasting values upon many artificial distinctions, the most striking of which is sex. It will not be by the mere abolition of these distinctions that society will develop patterns in which individual gifts are given place instead of being forced into an ill-fitting mould. If we are to achieve a richer culture, rich in contrasting values, we must recognize the whole gamut of human potentialities

ties, and so weave a less arbitrary social fabric, one in which each diverse human gift will find a fitting place."

MARGARET MEAD's literary technique is, as always, more than able to present facts in an interesting way, with many touches of humor and much of what the newspapers refer to as "human interest".

•

FOR A STUDY OF "sex and temperament" in another curious, if civilized, tribe in the rural-artistic fastnesses of Connecticut, we can turn to a distinguished novel, *Only the Fear* by LENORE GUINZBURG MARSHALL (1919). Macmillan is publishing the book this month, and this reviewer believes that a literary reputation will be firmly established by its publication. Although technically a first novel, there is so much maturity and grasp of form shown in its pages that it represents an achievement rather than a promise. As a matter of fact, Miss Marshall has been writing, but not publishing, for some years, having completed a first novel as well as a copybook of verse.

There is originality in the way the simple and familiar story of a wife's adultery, caused by the shock and disillusion of her husband's similar infidelity, has been made to mean so much more. The particular sex-situation, so honestly and yet delicately revealed is only a vehicle, one which carries the central figure through the insidious encroachment of her own phantasy to the very brink of madness and on into the necessary acceptance of reality.

Primarily, the amorous problem is secondary to the powerful illustration of the way compelling fear of any event is more horrible than the actuality. Gabrielle Kirk, the character through whose mind all the incidents of *Only the Fear* are presented, has had a dream life since early girlhood, centering around the figure of "Ivan", imaginary lover, and symbol of retreat from reality.

When the shock of the knowledge of her husband's weakness produces an inner breakdown, gradual escape into this phantasy follows. How phantasy then merges into identification with a real figure, a likeable cad of a doctor, and how

psychological conflict and deepening fear of madness follow, make a portrait of a woman's inner life not easily forgotten.

This material, the stuff of which case histories are sometimes made, reaches in *Only the Fear* an integrated form, a turn and glitter of phrase and image which make it literature, not abnormal psychology. There is too a certain universality in the theme to-day, worked out in the lives of these vivid contemporary characters, the highly-sensitized, imaginative people who struggle bitterly in their efforts to come to terms with life.

Modern women—and perhaps men too—will find in *Only the Fear* a sharp reflection of their need to have done with hampering illusions of their own creation, those mental drugs as poisonous as any that come in hypodermic needles.

•

Barnard authors of poems, articles and short stories have been as prolific as ever this spring. HELENE MAGARET (1932) had two poems in *Harper's Magazine*, "Cool as the Water" in the February issue, and "The Last Chrysanthemum" in April. And LENORE GUINZBURG MARSHALL (1919), whose novel is reviewed above, is represented in *The New Yorker* for May 25th by a poem, "Relativity", and in *The Saturday Review of Literature* for March 16th with another poem, "Mantles for Bones".

Unique among short stories is "Storm Warnings", in *The Saturday Evening Post* for March 30th, written by four authors. One of the authors is LUCIA ALZAMORA (1924), who also had a story, "Princess to You" in *Collier's* for March 30th. AGNES BURKE HALE (1911) is the author of a serial novel, "So Wise So Young", running in *The Ladies Home Journal*, beginning in the April issue. In May two stories by SARAH ELIZABETH RODGER (1930) appeared—"Isabel and the Diplomats" in *The Woman's Home Companion* and "Worth the Mending" in *The American Mercury*.

Several articles by Barnard writers have appeared in *Parent's Magazine* recently:—"When I Take My Children Abroad" by ELLEN O'GORMAN DUFFY (1908) in April, "No More Infan-

tile Paralysis" and "Incredible Twins", by EVA VOM BAUR HANSL (1909) in the February and May issues. *Survey Graphic* for March boasted two articles signed by Barnard alumnae:—"Thou Shalt Not Kill", a study of homicide in the United States, by BESSIE BUNZEL (1912) and Louis I. Dublin, and "The Poet as Social Philosopher" by BABETTE DEUTSCH (1917), a critical discussion of several modern poets.

BARBARA MATULKA (1925) has published several Spanish class texts in the March *Spanish Review*. In *Landscape Architecture* for April appears "Jane Austen and the English Landscape School" by ELSA REHMANN (1908).

EDITH MENDEL STERN (1922) has contributed an article, "Contest-Crazy", in the May issue of *The American Mercury*.

GEORGENE HOFFMAN SEWARD (1923), instructor in psychology at Barnard, and her husband, Dr. J. P. Seward, are engaged in an investigation on the effects of alcohol on reasoning which is sponsored and financed by the University Council for Research in the Social Sciences.

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Dr. and Mrs. Seward have an article in the forthcoming issue of *Human Biology* "Changes in Systolic Blood Pressure, Heart Rate and Temperature before, during and after Pregnancy in a Healthy Woman."

MARJORIE MARKS JACOBSON (1921) had a signed story, "Mrs. Mandelbaum" in a recent issue of *The New Yorker*. We hear that another, "The Loveliest Treat", will appear in a forthcoming issue.

Vital Speeches of May 6, 1935 and the *Harvard Teachers Record* of April, 1935, both published the address "The Family, the School, and Crime", by Eleanor Touroff Glueck (1919), "Crime", before the annual meeting of the Harvard Teachers Association at Cambridge on March 16, 1935. On April 23, 1935, Mrs. Glueck addressed the annual meeting of the American Association on the Study of Mental Deficiency, on the subject of "Mental Retardation and Juvenile Delinquency", a complete copy of which will appear in the Proceedings of the Association.

VERA F. KIMBALL (1929) has been appointed acting editor of *The Chemist*, the publication of the American Institute of Chemists.

BARNARD

BUY-WAYS

WITH SUMMER DOGGING our footsteps, we think of far distant places and the nearby shores. To look neat and smart, in or on the water, we suggest a new and tricky coiffure by Guro. He claims they will withstand heat, wind, or rain! For those who may not leave the city, the Barbizon still offers its pool and terrace lounges to keep cool in and on. Near Morning-side Heights, and for those who choose to study this summer, the Greystone is offering special student rates. The hotel is pleasant, well staffed and has a cool roof where the heat of summer session may be forgotten in a view of the Hudson.

CLASS NOTES

1897 Died—EDITH PHOEBE BUCHNAM in Boston on April 16th. Miss Bucknam had been a teacher of cataloging at the Pratt Institute Library School since 1922.

1902 Died—G. EDITH BOOTE on May 10th at her home in Yonkers, N. Y., after a brief illness. At the time of her death, Miss Boote was teaching at the Leake and Watts Orphanage in Riverdale.

1905 Thirty members of 1905 were still to be found, very late on the evening of their thirtieth reunion, sitting with rapt attention about the dismantled supper tables, completely oblivious of the fact that the lights of Barnard Hall were winking out, one by one. Merry with their gay green hats, they listened to each others stories and apparently found that there was no real gap for them to bridge, that their interest in each other had been completely sustained. Seen about the tables were:—Edwina Levy Hayman, Abigail Talbot Hallett, Florence Meyer, Hope Purdon Leavitt, Lily Murray Jones, Abby Leland, Dr. Alice Rheinsein Bernheim, Anna C. Reiley, Nina Schultz Pretzfeld, Helen Cooley, Amelia Hill, Lydia Sparkman Williams, Margie Hoffman, Edith Handy, Mildred Farmer Stahl, Elizabeth Day Fowles, Ethel Watson, Georgina Bennett, Isabelle Mott Hopkins, Emilie Hutchinson, Dr. Marion Franklin Loew, Blanche Reitlinger Wolff, Laura Parker, Edith Welle, Carrie Kaplan Medalie, Charlotte Solomon Schneider, Mary Lee Weisse, Martha Thompson, Pamela W. Lyall, and Sallie Fletcher. The officers for the next five years are: Pamela W. Lyall, president; Marguerite Smith, vice-president; Lydia Sparkman Williams, secretary-treasurer.

1906 JOSEPHINE PADDOCK had two paintings in the annual exhibition of the Allied Artists of America during May.

1909 Died—ZORAIDA FELTUS on April 6th at the home of her brother in Troy, New York. Miss Feltus was the founder and principal of the Quassaick Hall School, Newburgh.

1910 The twenty-fifth anniversary class counted 49 at the reunion supper. The new officers elected are: Gertrude Hunter Howard, president; Adelaide Loehrsen, treasurer; Helen L. Crossman, vice-president and secretary. Many members returned from distant places. Those present in addition to the officers, included:—Dorothy Kirchwey Brown, Nathalie Thorne Stebbins, Nannette F. Harlo, Marion Weinstein, Harriet Fox Whicher, Gretchen Franke, Clarice Auerbach Rosenthal, Helen Worrall Haight, Hazel I. Wayt, Agnes Shaw Hussey, Helene Wise Rothschild, Florence Reed Miles, Mabel McCann Molloy, Grace Henderson Williams, Ethel Laurence Hyder, Grace A. Reeder, Etta Adelaide Waite, Mildred Downs Moore, Bessie Holzman Greenwald, Josephine McGrath, Elise Eddy, Dorothy Reilly,

Rosanna Moses, Julia A. Wagner, Carrie O. Fleming, Edna Fancher Darling, Violetta Jackson, Florence Rose Friend, Ellen Maison Stetler, Elizabeth Nitchie, Bertha Firebaugh Osberg, Mary Nammack Boyle, Sulamith Silverman Michaelis, Marion Montoser Miller, Edna Heller Salomon, Lilian Egleston, Vora Jaques, Florence Reed Miles, Christella Frances MacMurray, Margery Egleston, Dr. Muriel Ivimey.

1911 EMILY BRUNING has been visiting Mrs. Homero Seris (HERLINDA SMITHERS '09) in Madrid.

1912 A very merry table on one side of the Hewitt Hall dining room held 1912 celebrating an unimportant reunion and a very important occasion, the graduation with honors of Edna Ziegler Snyder's daughter, in the class of 1935. Besides the proud parent were Chrystene Straiton, Eleanore Myers Jewett, Lillian MacDonald, Phebe Hoffman Keyes, Irene Dalglish McCanliss, Isabel Koss Murray, Anna Hallock, Kathleen Gray McGovern, Eleanor Mathews, Lucile Mordecai Lehair, Margaret Southerton Hough, Isabel McKenzie, and Florence deL. Lowther.

1915 Really excellent singing heard coming from the fourth floor of Barnard Hall was finally traced to the 1915 reunion—where the song leader was wailing "why didn't you sing like this in college?" The twentieth anniversary class was represented by Ruth D. Evans, president; Lillian Jackson Sullebarger, vice-president; Sophie Bulow, secretary; Emily G. Lambert, treasurer; Edith Stiles Banker, Alumnae Fund representative, and Margaret Terribery Thomas, Regina Murnane, Viola Stokes, Sarena Roome, Gertrude Tieleke, Beulah Weldon Burhoe, Helen Misch Cohen, Grace Greenbaum Epstein, Eleanore Louria Blum, Lucy Morgenthau Heineman, Edna Astruck Merson, Elsa Berghaus Fair, Joan Harper Lauer, Marion Allen Borden, Dorothy Dean Boorman, Frederika Belknap, Grace Banker Paddock, Dorothy Skinker Hooker, E. Bertholf Sayre Morrison, Florence Sayer Vail, Ray Levi Weiss, Elsie Chesley Porterfield, Linnea H. Bauhan, Emma Kelley Locke, Isabel Totten, Ruth Brewer Mellett, Elsie M. Oerzen, Edith G. Hardwick, Dr. Elizabeth Palmer, Rosalie Appelt Stern, Henrietta Krinsky Buchman, Edith Goldstone Meier, Fannie Rees Kuh, Ruth Graae, Jessie Grof, Iva T. Kempton, Elise Tobin, Katharine Williams and Mildred Fitz-Randolph.

1917 CORNELIA GEER LE BOUTILLIER will be a substitute instructor in philosophy at Wells College next year.

1918 HELEN SHELBY HOLBROOK won this year's play writing prize of the Little Theater of Mobile, Alabama, with her one-act play, "Walls Have Ears."

1919 Married—LEOLA SMITH SENS to Joseph A. Brokel, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Brokel are living at 348 Passaic Street, Hackensack, N. J.

Mrs. F. V. Guinzburg (RUTH LEWY) is doing portraits and lithographs and teaching at the Mexican Studio, Chappaqua, N. Y.



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1920 ALINE MACMAHON is no longer under contract with Warner Brothers but is free lancing in Hollywood.

The fifteenth anniversary (not usually considered a major reunion year) brought back the largest number of any reunion class at the Trustee's supper. A special program had been arranged by two committees, the hostess committee headed by Lillian Sternberg Auster, and the entertainment committee by Marguerite Rawson Sibley. New officers elected are: Helen Calhoun Reik, president; Felice Jarecky Louria, vice-president; Marie Uhrbrock, executive committee member. Taking an active part in the program were Louisa Eyre Townshend, Lillian Friedman, Felice Jarecky Louria, Amy Jennings Tiesler, and Dr. Marian Tyndall Rogers. Other class members who returned included Alice Barrington Porter, Jean Brown, Gertrude H. Ressimyer, Janet McKenzie, Veronica Jentz Hill, Edna Colucci, Louise Cox Hopkins, Hortense Barten, Marjorie Lockhart, Agnes Maas Lewyn, Tekla Landauer Gottlieb, Helen Seidman Schacter, Elizabeth V. Rabe, Dr. Dorothea Lemcke, Mary Crookall Lanchantin, Martha Finkler, Marjorie Kydd, Evelyn M. Baldwin, Granville Meixell, Margaret Myers Beckhart, Regina Pope, Helen Barton Halter, Amy T. Raynor, Anne M. Hopkins, Carolyn Oldenbusch, Marion Travis, Helen Breaker, Helen Clarke, Ida Everson, Aline Leding, Louise Rothschild Spero, Margaret Wilkens, Elizabeth Hobe Burnell and Catherine Piersall Roberts.

1921 Born to Mr. and Mrs. E. B. McGuire (EDNA FOX) a son, Gregory, on April 1st.

We hear from MILANA ILITCH SLAVENSKI in Beograd, Jugoslavia, that she has recently translated Stevenson's "Kidnapped" and "Main Street" by Sinclair Lewis.

1922 Mrs. Morris Watkins (NOEMIE BRYAN) has served this winter as chairman of the labor section of the Brooklyn League of Women Voters. She has delivered a series of radio addresses and conducted numerous round table discussions.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Norman S. Hubbard (KATHERINE KRAFT) a son, Norman Squires, Jr., on March 6th.

EDNA WETTERER is general assistant to Paul Garrett of the White House Conference on Social Education.

Married—EDITH B. BAIRD to William H. Bowles.

1923 Mrs. A. C. Gaudin (LOIS STRONG) is to teach French this summer at the French Institute of Pennsylvania State College.

Mrs. E. B. Fontaine (THELMA SWARTZ) writes that she and her children are living in South Pasadena, California. Her husband is employed at the Golden Crest Mine near Bumble Bee, Arizona.

1924 BARBARA KRUGER will represent Barnard and Columbia at the convention of the A. A. U. W. to be held in Los Angeles, June 24 to 29.

1925 As hostesses for the evening, the decennial class of 1925 were forced to break up their reunion party to

be present at the program in the gymnasium on June 5. Almost all of the 53 members present at dinner returned for a gay class meeting afterward. Snapshots of absent classmates and their families, an advertisement addressed to maiden ladies and a souvenir brochure, "The Barnard Degree," were presented by the reunion committee in charge of Margaret Melosh Rusch. Officers unanimously elected for next year are: Gene Pertak Storms, president; Barbara Herridge Collins, vice-president; Dorothy Putney, secretary; Frances Nederburg, treasurer; alumnae fund representatives—Fern Yates, Viola Travis Crawford with Elva French Hale as alternate. General gossip kept the following company almost as late as 1905:—Beatrice Clarke Warburton, down from Boston, Gertrude Gottschall, Clelia Adams, Helen Kammerer, Julia Goeltz, Corrine A. Rowe, Wilhelmina Scully, Elizabeth Abbott, Alice Plenty Kraissl, Helen Yard, who presented the Alumnae Fund with 1925's \$1500, Estelle Helle Bogle, Beatrice Stern, Eleanor Kapp, Madeleine Hooke Rice, kept busy presiding at this meeting and that, Henrietta Apfel, M. Antonia Campbell, Sylvia Valenstein Newfield, Doris Beihoff Abbott, Katharine Browne Stehle, on from Philadelphia, Dorothy Lang Nathans, Ruth Goldwater Simon, Margaret Folsom, Florence Van Wyck Freeman, Louise Rosenblatt Ratner, Anna Focke Nitardy, Bertha Bayer, Henrietta Swope, also from Boston town, Meta Hailparn Morrison, retiring class president, Anne Palmer, Elizabeth Jacobus Mammen, Edna Peterson, Marion Kahn, Ruth Gordon Reisner, Estelle Blanc Orteig, Florence Kelsey Schleicher, Kay Newcomer Schlichting, Marguerite Schneider, Elizabeth McCulloch, Anna Corn Levy, Elinor Curtis Henderson, Margaret Irish Lamont, Edith Curren Owen, retiring secretary and responsible for much of 1925's excellent publicity, Marion Mettler Warner, Emily Donick, and Jessie Jervis Carlson. A news flash from the new class president in the suburbs made it possible for the class statistics to include the amazing information that 1925 could boast 54 boys and 54 girls. Further statistics showed 1.7 child per capita; 119 married; 148 working; maiden ladies, 69.

Mrs. H. G. Carlson (JESSIE JERVIS) is an assistant psychologist with the Bureau of Child Guidance, Board of Education, New York City.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. James F. Murphy (MARGARET McALLISTER) a son, James, on April 16th.

JANET MAY O'CONNOR is engaged to Kenneth Bumstead of Liverpool, England. Mr. Bumstead is British Vice-Consul at Tsingtao, China. The wedding will take place this summer in Tsingtao.

Mrs. Raymond Pannier (YVONNE ROBIC) is secretary with the American University Union in Paris.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Harold B. Storms (GENE PERTAK) a daughter, Barbara Gene, June 3, 1935.

1926 MARION J. CLAYTON has been awarded the Victor Baier Fellowship in music at Columbia.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Cyril O. Bratley (ELEANOR NEWCOMER) a son, William Newcomer, May 9, 1935.

Born to Professor and Mrs. Thomas R. Peardon (CELESTE COMEGYS), a son, Cornelius Comegys, May 24, 1935.

1927 Born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rowland Foster (EVELYN DICKERT) a son, David Rowland, on May 11th.

LOUISE GOTTSCHALL is senior employment interviewer with the New York State Employment Service.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Marshall F. Easton (HELEN LEACH) a son, on February 9th.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Rothenberger (EDNA METZGER) a daughter, Joan Ellen, on April 28, 1935.

HAN FANG (Rosie) NIE CHOU has a daughter, Ning-Shia, born in 1931, and a son, Ning-Wo, born in 1934.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tyson Fitzhugh (DOROTHEA WES.) daughter, Harriet, on January 30th.

1928 EDITH BEHRENS is doing musical publicity with the Constant Hope Associates in New York.

VIRGINIA STRONG is engaged to Norman Ruud.

BEATRICE TINSON is to teach English and social studies at the Rydal School, Ogontz, Pennsylvania, next year.

Died—SIENNA DELAHUNT on May 21, 1935, in Denver, Colorado. Although only 27 at the time of her death, Miss Delahunt was an attorney in the office of the General Counsel of the Treasury Department. She was the first woman member of the Columbia Law Review, receiving her L.L.B. from Columbia in 1932. She was research director of the Johns Hopkins Survey of Litigation and later was admitted to the bar in New Mexico in 1933. After work with a Justice of the New Mexico Supreme Court, Miss Delahunt entered the government service at the mint in Denver, soon transferring to New York and later to Washington. Her death came as the result of a constant but losing fight against tuberculosis.

Dr. Constance Friess has been appointed resident on medicine at the New York Hospital.

1929 Married—MARTHA DAVIDOW to Dr. Samuel R. Kaufman on May 2nd in Reading, Pennsylvania.

RUTH VON ROESCHLAUB is librarian of the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, New York.

Mrs. C. H. Genghof (DOROTHY SCHAEFER) is a research technician at the Cornell Medical School.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Heinz F. J. Nixdorf (ADELAIDE ARMSTRONG) a daughter on May 24th.

1930 Born to Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Barnett (EVELYN SAFRAN) a daughter, Barbara, on March 13th.

Married—BEATRICE TATNELL to Julius Max Huehn on May 21st at St. Bartholomew's. She was attended by her sister, Edith Tatnell, '34. Mr. Huehn has been engaged by the Metropolitan Opera Association and will make his debut next season.

Married—BEATRICE ELFENBEIN to Harry L. Krawitz, April 5, 1935.

The fifth anniversary class of 1930 was hostess at tea on the North Terrace on the afternoon of the Commencement Reunion. Class members presiding over the punch bowls were Francine Alessi Dunlavy, Helen Felstiner Treeger, Evelyn Safran Barnett, Carolyn Tietjen Storer, and Eileen Heffernan Klein. At the supper

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LEXINGTON AVENUE at 63rd ST., NEW YORK CITY

it was announced that Florence Crapullo Brand had won the theatre tickets in the raffle which the class held for the benefit of the Alumnae Fund. Other members of the class returning for the first major reunion were Katherine Cline Miner, Helen Chamberlain, Adelaide Whitehill, Bertile Queneau, Ruth Goldstein, Anne Gunther Cooper, Katherine S. Brehme, Margaret Ralph Bowering, Jean Crawford, Helen Leuchtenberg, Elsa Meder, Deborah Douglas, Eleanor Noble, Jeanette H. White, Gertrude Berkson, Sara Halpern, Beatrice Goldstein, Frances E. Knowles, Marion Dales, Mildred Shepard, Elizabeth M. Carr, Louise Reidinger, Marjorie Tallman, Aurora McCaleb Stanley, Margaret Graff, Emily Reidinger, Sylvia Gettinger Lilienfeld, Dorothy Hanff Zabin, Alice Harper, Helene Barker Brussel, Felicia Badanes Wigod, Ruth Goldberg Baker, Ruth Lebhar, Dorothy Engelhardt Feuss, Grace Romano Mathews, Elizabeth M. Fitch, Gertrude Barten, Harriet M. Meyer, Natalie M. Sperling, Catherine Wilson, Helen May Smith, Isabel Marting, Gladys Vanderbilt Shaw, Grace Reining, Mary Goggin, Elizabeth Gaw, Filippa Vultaggio, Laura Cottone, and Anne Lavender.

1931 The drawing for the winning ticket in the 1931 Sweepstakes for the benefit of the ten year gift fund took place on May 16th. Miss Rockwell drew the winning number, 2392, which was owned by Miss Martha Metzger of Bayonne. Helen Metzger, 1931, sold the chance. The class is endeavoring to raise \$5,000 independently of the Alumnae Fund by 1941, as an endowment for the Virginia C. Gildersleeve Reading Room in English.

EVELYN ANDERSON was one of two young women cited for special honors in acting in a state-wide Little Theater contest conducted by the Junior Women's Clubs in New Jersey. Miss Anderson, who is drama chairman of the Pascack Junior Women's Club, coached and acted with a Pascack group which won first honorable mention in the state tournament. She is also active in a theatrical group composed of the faculty of Park Ridge High School where she teaches English.

MILO UPJOHN is a supervisory aide with the Home Relief Bureau in New York. Until recently she has been doing social work in Cincinnati.

Engaged—ANNE TUSTEN to Dr. Thomas N. Graham of New York.

1932 ELLEN FORSYTH is a librarian in the periodicals division of the New York Public Library.

Died—JANET MODRY SANDLER on May 16th.

Mrs. J. J. Bunim (MIRIAM SCHILD) has been awarded a fellowship in fine arts at Columbia.

1933 Thirty-five attended the tea and class reunion at the Barnard College Club on Sunday, April 7th. Dorothy Crook, vice-president, presided at the business meeting. A cable bearing the good wishes from the class president, Gena Tenney, was read. A constitution calling for, among other things, an annual reunion, was adopted by the group. Beatrice Lightbowne and Kath-

erine Reeve were reelected Alumnae Fund representatives.

Mrs. Robert Parmelee (MARGARET ALTSCHUL) is now working in Oppenheim Collins.

JEAN GEISEY who now holds an M.A. in psychology is doing orthoptic training in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Married—EVELYN GOODMAN to Edwin J. Paxton, Jr., on April 26th.

GRACE HOWER is to be a graduate student and demonstrator in Geology at Bryn Mawr next year.

Married—MOLLY HUBBARD to Richard Rachles in February. They are living in Chelsea Towers in New York City.

VICTORIA KEARNEY is secretary with the Bruno Laboratories.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Bickford (EDNA KERSHAW) a son, in December.

ISABEL LEWIS is employed in the Radio Institute of the Audible Arts at 80 Broadway.

ELEANOR OVERBECK is temporary secretary to the headmistress of the Shore Road Academy, Brooklyn.

ANNE SARDI is office manager in the Sardi Restaurant on West 44th Street.

LAURA SMITH is working with the Carnrick Chemical Company in Newark, N. J.

LOUISE ULSTEEN has returned from Norway where she has been studying history for more than a year. She is now taking secretarial studies in the Brooklyn Y. W. C. A.

DOROTHEA DEIMEL is engaged to Dr. Felix Huffman Vann of Leonia, N. J. Dr. Vann is completing his internship in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Married—ZELDA A. SERGE to Maynard L. Berman.

1934 HILDEGARDE FITZGERALD will teach English at Springfield, Pennsylvania, High School next year.

SARA GEHMAN will be research assistant to Dr. Spence of the Advanced School of Education of Teachers College this summer, and next year will teach English and social studies at the Stevens School in Germantown, Pa.

JANE MARTIN is to be a graduate scholar in fine arts at Bryn Mawr next year.

Married—JEANETTE REYNOLDS to C. D. Schuman on May 15th.

Married—ELIZABETH RUNK to Howard Simpson McMorris on June 8th.

MARION YOST SHUTE is secretary with the New York City Charter Revision Committee.

1935 AGNES CREAGH is to be an assistant in Geology at Northwestern University next year.

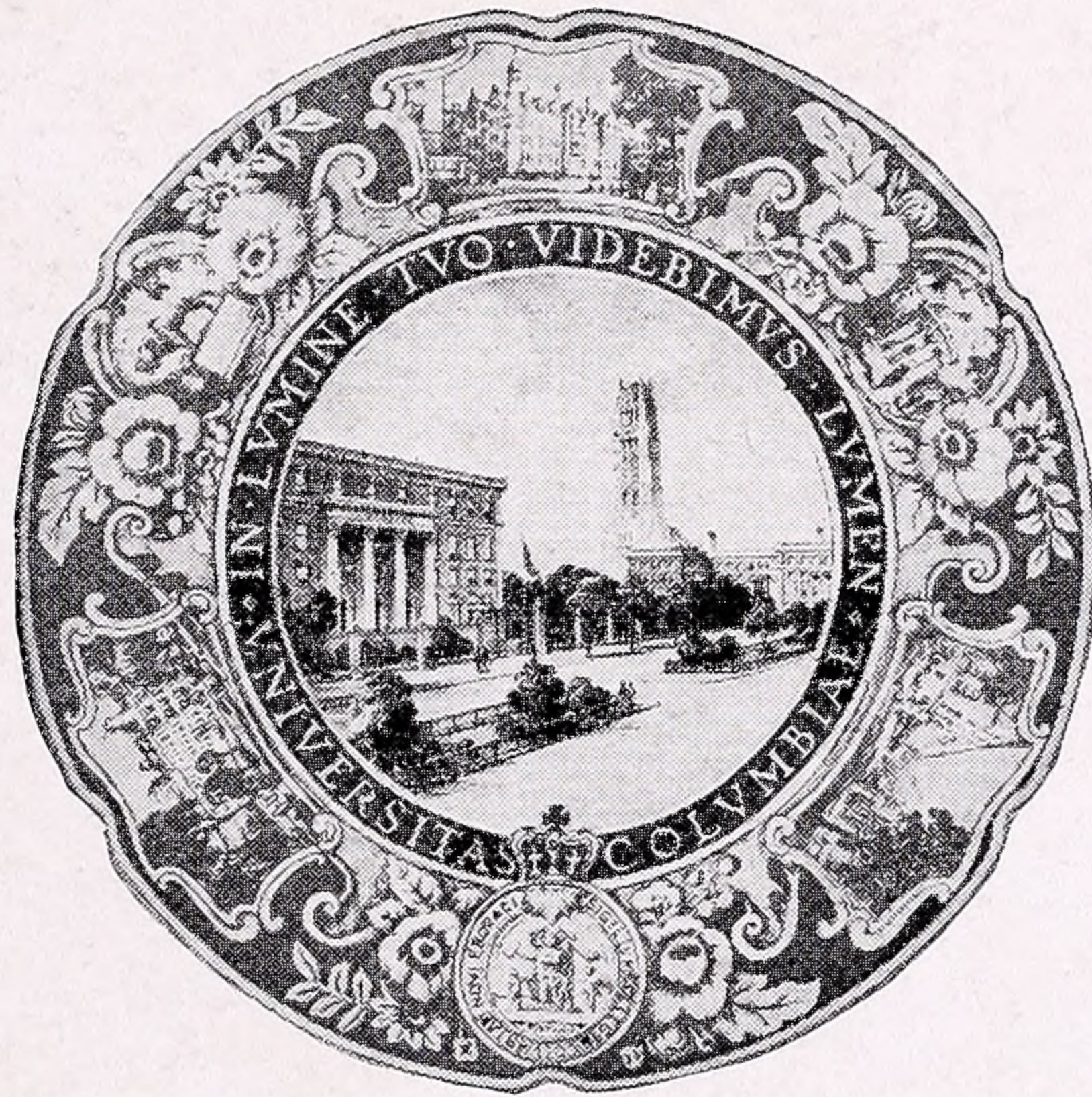
MILDRED FISHMAN is to be a graduate scholar in economics at Bryn Mawr next year.

MARION GREENBAUM is to be a graduate scholar in mathematics at Bryn Mawr next year.

JEAN JACOBSON is to be a graduate scholar in fine arts at Radcliffe next year.

MARY SELEE is to be a teacher of history at the Waltham School for Girls next year.

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*Make checks payable to the Associate Alumnae
of Barnard College*



*I struck a
Match in the Rain—*

*I struck a match amid the rain drops
While there we waited you and I.
A little flame revealed we both liked Chesterfield.
You know—I know—They Satisfy.*

*You smiled and said, "They do taste better"
And I replied, "They're milder, too."
Those words just fit them to the letter.
You know—I know—They're true.*

*And now we're furnishing a cottage
Where we'll be happy by and by.
Because the night we met, you held that cigarette.
You know—I know—THEY SATISFY.*

Chesterfield