

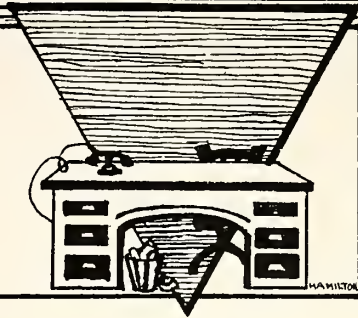
The
Agnes Scott
Alumnae
Quarterly

July, 1933

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THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE



PLANNING FOR GREAT THINGS

Not long ago the president of a great philanthropic foundation met with a group of Atlanta educators and business men and made a very interesting suggestion. He explained that there is very great need indeed of some educational center in the South which would develop not merely a single institution but a whole program of higher education on a very efficient and well established basis. By way of illustration, he referred to the fact that his foundation was making a scholarship award to an Agnes Scott graduate who wished to study economic and social conditions in Georgia. She preferred to study under someone who was reared in this state and who might know the general conditions at first hand. In order to carry out this purpose, it was necessary that she go to Chicago and that the Georgia student and the Georgia professor study about Georgia 700 miles from it.

This foundation president suggested that in Atlanta there are enough strong institutions to form the nucleus for a great center if they could get together on a cooperative basis and eliminate duplication. His general idea appealed to all present as very sound and logical.

Since that time there have been many conferences between representatives of Agnes Scott, Emory University, and Georgia School of Technology with a view to working out some definite plan for procedure. We have learned that there are quite a number of duplications in the work which we are doing ourselves, and we find that there are many, many fields in which none of us is undertaking to do anything. There are other fields in which we give some courses, but which are not at all adequately covered.

After gathering only the most obvious data, we were able to convince the Beck Foundation, a local philanthropic organization, to undertake the financing of a real study of the situation. This study is now in progress under the general direction of Dr. George A. Works, of the University of Chicago, who is an expert in this field and who has associated with him some of the great educators of the country.

It looks now as if a few of the definite objectives for this cooperative movement would be establishment of a strong graduate school, fully equipped for giving the Ph.D. degree; the organization of a school for training social workers and Sunday School leaders; the development of a program for adult education and leisure-time utilization for great numbers of people who do not wish a technical college training; the founding of a Department of Commerce and Business Administration which will be open to women as well as to men, somewhat on the order of the Harvard School.

In addition to these larger enterprises which would be for students of both sexes, it is thought that it would be needful to develop a School of Music and a School of Art which would primarily be useful for women.

It is roughly estimated that it would take approximately fifteen million dollars (\$15,000,000.00) to work out on anything like a satisfactory basis the developments above suggested. It is thought that the great educational foundations might be interested in providing two-thirds of this amount and that the other third could be secured from individuals and groups in the South. It is a program that would take a long time.

In what way would this cooperative movement affect Agnes Scott? So far as our immediate campus is concerned, we would expect that it would greatly increase our equipment and facilities for doing the work for the B. A. degree. We do not wish to be much larger, if any, but in a great many ways we do need to have our facilities strengthened. While we would not want to bring to our campus, in most instances at least, the development suggested above, we would like for our influence and standards of work to be available in helping to mould and plan and control such organizations and to help make them available as easily as possible for our graduates. It would also give us a chance to render some service to our community as a whole aside from the education of the individual students who come to us. We have never shared Agnes Scott in any general way with the community around about us.

None of our dreams may come true. If nothing more is accomplished from the study than a closer cooperation and helpful friendship between the institutions already in the field, it will be worthwhile. If the program should be fully developed and successful, we would have in the South an educational center which might be compared in some ways to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago. The study at least is very interesting.

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

A total of 1,433 universities, colleges, and professional schools are listed in the 1932 educational directory issued by the U. S. Office of Education. The four-year universities and colleges total 677, of which 116 are tax-supported and 561 are privately controlled. There are 312 junior colleges, 167 independent professional schools (law, medical, theological, etc.) and 120 normal schools. Not in the general total are 157 teachers' colleges. New York has the largest number (92) of colleges and universities, though Pennsylvania (90) is close behind. Texas has 81, California 78, Illinois 72, Missouri 63, Ohio 57, Iowa 52, Massachusetts 51.

WHY DO STUDENTS CHOOSE A PARTICULAR COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY?

"Mainly because of its nearness. And women, more than men, are thus influenced, says Ellis M. Reeves of the University of Chicago.

The second factor is acquaintance with other students; third, subject matter of courses; then parental wishes, influence of friends or relatives, scholarship or other financial aid (particularly in denominational colleges), church affiliation, and finally, interviews with representatives.

MEDITATIONS ON THE GOLDEN AGE

EMMA (JONES) SMITH, '18

Once several years ago when I was back at Agnes Scott for a few hours Emma Pope (Moss) Dieckmann and I had dinner with Miss Hopkins, and as is the custom when one is with Miss Hopkins we talked of the "Good Old Days." It was then that I remarked to them with that strangely superior expression that seems to fasten itself on you when you become an alumna, "Oh well, all these changes are wonderful and all that, but I miss so much that was better, that I can't help feeling that the days when WE were here were the Golden Age at Agnes Scott." I hope I had the grace to look ashamed when they laughed at me, but I doubt it.

This year when I came back to Commencement, I was so eager to get there, that I came too early. And looking around and seeing that I was so far re-uning alone, I hastened, a forlorn figure, to Miss Hopkins for comfort. "Emma Jones," said Miss Hopkins in that sweet, intimate voice that makes you feel that you are the only alumna who ever came back home, "Do you remember the day that you said that the days when you were at Agnes Scott were the Golden Age? Well, I told Dr. McCain what you said. And do you know what he said to me in reply? He said, 'Well that is the way they ought to feel. I hope every class that graduates from Agnes Scott will feel that its day was the Golden Age.'"

One may be fifteen years away from "the Sheltering Arms" and still be able to entertain a new idea now and then, so the remark caused me to approach Commencement with a different attitude. Now that I am at home my impulse is to relax and sum the experience up in "Oh yes, I had a grand time, but of course things were changed such a lot!" But I've promised Dorothy Hutton to be articulate on the subject, so I shall write on the Golden Age. Was it then? Is it now?

To those who have been gone a long time I write chiefly. Yes, things are changed. Do you remember the dingy class rooms, where we crowded into worn desks with too little room for our elbows and practically no room for our knees? Do you remember the dashes from Main to Home Ec. Building, from there to the Gym and back again to Main? Then you should see Buttrick Hall! From class to class they ride in elevators to spacious class rooms. (With that much room to expand their opinions OUGHT to be broad.) Do you remember the old "Swimming Hole?" (We would consider our seven year old sons safe in it now.) There's a dream of a pool in the new gymnasium building. It's deep and clear, and a beautifully sanitary blue (whatever that may be!). Do you remember the plays in the chapel, where the hero paid for a dramatic exit by falling over the organ stool that lurked just outside the slit in the curtain that served as the door? This year I sat in the new (to me) auditorium and watched the purple curtain draw back to reveal a perfectly appointed set for the first act of *Quality Street*. And the heroes of our plays! Whatever their manly estate in the script, they emerged on the set in a skirt, or a cap and gown, or an overcoat—all for the sake of sweet modesty. Imagine my thrill when this year I saw the hero SLAM A REAL DOOR as he made his entrance, clad in white sateen knee breeches!

Do you remember the days when the Glee Club, dressed in assorted white dresses borrowed from friends (or enemies?), presented itself every year in some twenty simple songs? Then you would have had the thrill I had when I sat through one of the most charming performances of *H. M. S. Pinafore* I have ever seen. Men were in the cast, girls! And Gussie (O'Neal) Johnson, our Gussie, gave the outstanding performance of the evening when she mounted the director's box and lifted them out of themselves by the charm of her inspiration and the skill of her baton.

Are you one of those who crawled under the fence back of Inman to go to Mrs. Towers' Tea Room? Or do you belong to that larger group who stumbled down the steps into the Science Hall Tea Room? Or even to that later one who traversed the cinders to the Alumnae House Tea Room? Then you should come with me through the lovely Alumnae Garden, between Inman Hall and the Alumnae House. There I would have you sit with me by the pool, with its water lilies and its fountain, and have Sunday morning breakfast.

But other things are different. The girls are different. They are prettier than we were. They are more poised, more aware of the world, more likely to find themselves at home in it.

What was it then that I missed? Why had I felt that ours was the Golden Age? I missed that intimate life of the campus that was ours. That absorbing interest in its activities that caused us to forget everything else outside, and that brought out things in us that we would never have found elsewhere. I missed Dr. Armistead and Dr. Gaines, for the world holds no two others like them. I looked around the audiences when I was in the auditorium and I wondered where the students were, for it seemed to me there were more outsiders than girls. I, remembering the years when the student body snake-danced until twelve o'clock when we won an intercollegiate debate, listened in dismay when I heard that they have to urge the students to come to the debates. I wonder if our very lack of equipment didn't bring out our ingenuity and draw us closer together. If the open meeting of the Alumnae Association is any indication, it is still the alumnae from by-gone years that take most interest in the Association. Does that mean we have a passion for our Alma Mater that the New Era hasn't brought?

Yes, Agnes Scott is changed. But so is the world. And so are girls. What it took to develop us would irk them. What we wanted they do not seek or need.

But I am getting sentimental and that's a sign of age, so I return to the original theme. Yes, ours was the Golden Age—for us. And so is this the Golden Age—for them. And if anything could make you happy upon returning to Agnes Scott after fifteen years, it should be to find that what it took to train girls in our day, she had; and what it takes to train them today, she has. All ages are the Golden Age for her. And as long as she has Miss Hopkins and Dr. McCain and Miss McKinney and Miss Smith and those others whom we love and who share their spirit, it's safe to go back to Commencement, for Agnes Scott, our Agnes Scott, remains forever unchanged.

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GULLS OFF NOVA SCOTIA

By LEONORA (OWSLEY) HERMAN, Institute

(Published in the Literary Digest of April 15, 1933.)

*Pattern of wings and of silver on blue,
Rhythm of waves and the joy of their flinging;
Swirling and movement and deep lapis blue
Up to my eyes their enchantment are bringing.
Wind in my hair and the sun in my heart,—
High on the fore-deck's staunch rail I am leaning.
None of the beauties we've seen from the start
Equal this loveliness, soaring, careening.
Cities and citadels, mountains and bays
Fade insignificant, lost in my dreaming.
Yours is the picture indelibly stays,—
Wings against water exultantly gleaming.*

MATRIMONIAL STATISTICS

HENRY A. ROBINSON, *Professor of Mathematics*

To marry or not to marry, that is the question. Before the ink will have dried on their diplomas 2 per cent of the class of 1933 will have entered matrimony. It has been stated that college women are not the marrying type, but a glance at the alumnae files of Agnes Scott College will convince you that this is false, at least in her case. Naturally, after having been on the campus for four years, our girls are more select in their taste, harder to please and require more of their husbands than do the girls who have not been to college. But our percentages compare favorably with the nation's average of 74 for women married between the ages of 20 and 44.

The percentage of the alumnae married increases rapidly with the number of years out of college. It tends towards a constant of about 82 per cent after twenty years. The rates for classes in groups of fives are as follows:

<i>Classes</i>	<i>Percentages married</i>
1928-32	24
1923-27	58
1918-22	72
1913-17	81
<hr/>	<hr/>
1913-32	57

Even these figures should be higher for many of the alumnae who marry do not send notification to the alumnae office, and are, of course, still recorded unmarried.

If we differentiate between the graduates and non-graduates, we will see that the non-graduates have a slight edge on the graduates. This is perhaps due to the fact that the non-graduates are out of college on the average of two years longer than the graduates.

A newspaper editor recently advocated colleges' establishing matrimonial bureaus, but it appears that Agnes Scott graduates can pretty well handle their own bow and arrows.

A DELEGATE REPORTS ON THE A. A. U. W. CONVENTION

ELSA JACOBSEN, '27

The convention is all over, and I can truly report that it was a fine one. I enjoyed every bit of it that I could attend. In fact, it was like a grand vacation to me. The program was most interesting and every one there was so friendly.

The meetings I went to were all on general topics, dealing with education and international relations. One of the most interesting talks was one given by Dr. Hildegard Kneeland of the Bureau of Economics on *The Challenge to the College Woman as a Homemaker Under Modern Conditions*. Perhaps the most thrilling event was the International Dinner at which Dr. Mary Woolley spoke on *The Outlook for Disarmament*. She was splendid and every one had a feeling of pride when she got up.

The grand part about the convention was seeing all the women who are taking such a prominent part in the affairs of the world. I rather felt as if I were in the wrong pew and couldn't believe that I was a member of an organization to which they belonged. I always knew that the American Association of University Women was a big thing, but I had never before realized how much it has done to open up educational possibilities for women and to raise educational standards. I feel as if I certainly owe a great deal to the Alumnae Association for giving me the privilege of attending the convention.

When I heard of some of the academic problems of some of the colleges, I certainly was proud that Agnes Scott is my Alma Mater.

MY JUNIOR YEAR ABROAD

SARA WILSON, '33

In taking my junior year abroad, I was affiliated as an exchange student in the University of Delaware group to France. Ninety-two of us from colleges as widely separated as Brown and Western Reserve landed at Le Havre in late July of 1931. Honor-bound to speak only French from the moment we touched French soil, most of us stood respectfully silent, awaiting whatever orders we could understand. Needless to say, there was a great deal of repetition during those first few days. My own prize error was made in a cafe, where I had boldly demanded French pastry. The waiter gently but firmly informed me that they did not sell tapestry and that if I spoke English, he would be glad to direct me.

After a week-end in Paris, we went to Nancy, the principal industrial city of Lorraine. We attended the university there from August through October. The work there was very difficult and rather tedious. It was intended solely to give a knowledge of spoken and written French grammar and a background to French literature. Every day began with an examination at eight A. M. (Examinations seem so much more serious at eight than at nine!) This little overture or prelude was followed by grammar explanations, translation, dictation, lectures, and singing lessons. In the afternoon individual lessons in phonetics and essay writing were given. The day, scholastically speaking, ended usually between four and five o'clock. Then, providing one had a five-franc note left from last month's allowance, it was in order to go to the Cafe Thiers for tea and eclairs.

The sojourn in Nancy was not, however, entirely the purgatory for bad French that I have described it. Each week-end there were delightful excursions to Domremy, Verdun and Metz. The group gave dinners and dances every month. During the first week in September we took our jaded nerves, and brains, wearied by irregular subjunctives, to the Alps for a short vacation.

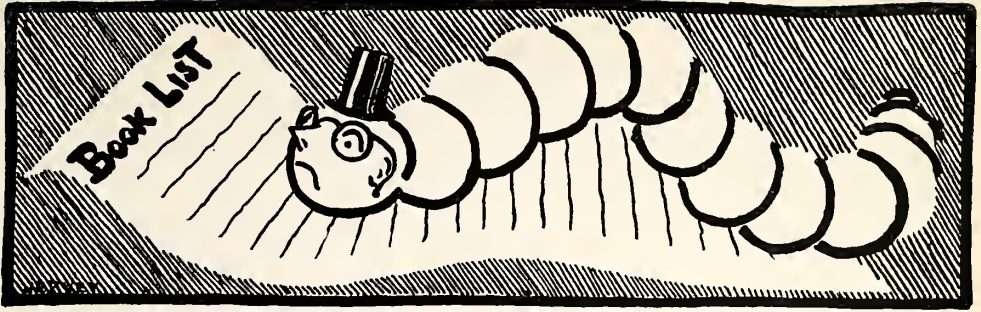
The examinations caused quite a bit of stage-fright, as most of us had never taken an oral examination even in English. We were all quite relieved when they were all over and none of us had received the expected failure slips.

Paris in early November—gray, stormy weather, cobble-stone streets, living under a real gabled roof, drinking onion soup after midnight near Les Halles, buying Parma violets on the streets! With such charming prospects, the sooty, gray walls of the Sorbonne could not hold us for more than two hours a day. The work there was, of course, lighter and far more interesting. French law and politics, geographical economics, art and architecture, and, of course, the numerous literary courses were very popular. My own particular favorite was Literature of the Middle Ages, given by a lovely old professor with a white goatee and a sense of humor. There were also special courses arranged for the group by Sorbonne professors.

Once a week the group went en masse to the theatre. There were short excursions to Versailles, Chartres, and the chateaux. During the Easter vacation we toured the Riviera and northern Spain.

This is what we all saw. Each of us, however, chose an individual "quartier." Some were addicted to Montmartre. Several could always be found on the exclusive boulevards of the shopping district. Others adopted polo coats and berets and haunted the Latin quarter.

I wish that I could write at greater length, but after all there is so very much to say. Paris, city of glamorous dreams, where the gilt never wears off the gingerbread, salut!



The greater part of life is rigidly confined to the everyday round of things. In the last years this round of the commonplace has included more and more of dullness, disappointment, even tragedy. Emily Newell Blair, in her book column in the May Good Housekeeping, suggests books as an escape. The reader may slip back a hundred years in time, take a trip, or thrill with falling in love. He may become rich or poor or handsome within the hour. If you need to get away for a while, try one of these.

As the Earth Turns (MacMillan, 1933) is a novel of Maine farmers. Since *So Big* was published there has been an increasing flood of novels of farmers and farm life—all somewhat alike. But Gladys Hasty Carroll has found something new to put into her story of the changes of the seasons.

Jen, the daughter of the home, is the most unforgettable character. She was not beautiful by ordinary measure, but possessed of some inner source of serenity, strength, understanding that made her low, stocky figure really beautiful.

Jen was the daughter of Mark Shaw, and the step-daughter of nervous, flighty Cora Shaw. The kitchen, and consequently the heart of the home, was Jen's. Even the coming of the step-mother had not altered that. Once the table had been surrounded by half-grown boys and girls, but as this winter came, most of them had gone away to make other lives. Only Jen and Ed of the older children had been born with the love of the soil, with deep contentment in depending upon it.

Ralph was an aviator. Lize, hard, thin, sophisticated, worked in an office. Olly, who had loved books, was working his way through college. George had married and owned a farm but longed to get away from the failure his own laziness made. Lois May, not really a Shaw, but Cora's daughter, was seventeen, slim, pretty enough, shallow, burning to get away to city life.

As the earth turned that year it brought Ed's marriage to Margaret, the school teacher, the coming of a Polish family to live in this intensely Yankee community, the death of one Shaw, the birth of another, revolt, success for Olly and freedom for Lois May.

Over it all stood Jen, fine-fibred and plucky, smoothing the difficulties, supplying their physical needs, understanding their spiritual ones. Perhaps it is enough to say about her that her inarticulate, New England family was willing to accept her romance with a young, blue-eyed Pole on the next farm, if Jen wanted it that way. There is something in the quick, clean strokes of her knife as she pares apples, or peels potatoes that carries a feeling of her serenity and contentment—even to the reader.

*"Life, like a dome of many-coloured glass
Stains the white radiance of eternity."*
—Shelley.

Francis Stuart has written a strange and beautiful story in *The Coloured Dome* (Macmillan, 1933). It deals with a people radically different from calm, sturdy Maine farmers—Irish young people. It is Ireland in the time of the rebellion. While the story is Garry Delea's story—a young Irishman who worked in an office till five-thirty and frequented the clubs of Dublin from midnight to dawn—it is also a running commentary on the saying of Christ's, "He that saveth his life shall lose it."

Garry, like many of his friends, believed in and worked for the Irish Republic. He hoped to be able some day to render it—perhaps through its secret and mysterious leader, Tulloolagh McCoolagh—a great service. He found his outward life unsatisfying. He felt a surge in his pulse like the surge of sap in trees at spring. He longed for an outlet for this feeling. Men find this fulfillment, he was told, either in the love of woman or in the sacrifice of self to a supreme cause.

Tulloolagh called him one night and offered him the chance of being one of four who should give themselves to the English to pay for a pardon for many others. Two would be shot. Garry unhesitatingly and gladly signed his name with the other three.

He discovered that Tulloolagh, the leader he had idolized so long, was a woman and that she loved him. In that fact he met and yielded to his great temptation. Instead of being shot, as they had expected, they were released and the other two were killed.

And almost at once they began to know that love would not compensate to either one of them for having lost the dream—that for them it had stained the white radiance of eternity. Garry, feeling that the dome must be broken to let the radiance in, turned his back on the new love, on life as he had known it and set himself "to share the little, ludicrous tragedies of the world."

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*"And ye who have your eye-balls vex'd and tired,
 Feast them upon the wideuess of the Sea."*

Alexander Laing chose well the name *The Sea Witch* (Farrar & Rinehart, 1933) for the story of a slim, compelling clipper ship that subtly bewitched the lives of those who sailed aboard her. "There is some sort of magic, as yet unexplained, in ships and in this ship more than in any other I ever saw. It seems the essence of curved simplicity: immense, as man-made objects go, yet graceful as a dancing girl. I do not wonder that sailors look upon their vessels as people: women, or rather superwomen."

Sometimes it happens that a thing or a place so dominates a book that it loses human interest. Not so with *The Sea Witch*. She seems rather to weave together and make purposeful the lives of three widely different brothers, Roger, William, and Hugh.

Wide-shouldered, narrow-hipped young Captain Roger Murray was the chief asset of his ship owner and the Beau Brummel of New York. He set and broke again world records for the fastest trip to China in the days when every ship carried sails and the Panama Canal had not been thought of.

The middle brother, Will, was a seaman, too. As tall, as brown, as strong as his brother, but quieter, not quite a typical sailor. It was a peculiarity of his to maintain that seamen would do their best work for considerate officers.

But Hugh was different. His muscles were not hardened, nor his skin bronzed by gruelling dashes across the North Atlantic and the longer, harder voyages to China. He was a sculptor. And it so happened that Mary de Peyster studied water color sketching at the same Art Academy where Hugh was learning the old art of sculpture.

It was not hard to understand why Roger chose Mary from all the pretty girls in New York to pay court to. And it was easier still to see why she should smile upon the glamorous Captain Murray. But very few people realized that Hugh Murray was carving a figurehead for a new ship—a beautiful figurehead for which Mary was the unconscious model. It was the old story of Pygmalion and his Galatea.

The new ship was *The Sea Witch* and Captain Murray was to take her on her first voyage to China. Just before he left he and Mary de Peyster were married. Will was signed first mate for the trip and an unidentified young man was shanghaied and thrown into the fo'c's'le to fill out the necessary number of sailors. The young man was Hugh.

In such a strange way the three brothers found themselves aboard the same ship—a ship they would grow to love as one loves a person—Roger, gallant, proud, racing the seas; Will, quiet, strong, compassionate; Hugh, half-dead from rough usage, determined not to give up, happy to be sailing with his *Galatea*.

And so *The Sea Witch* came and went, somehow always carrying the three Murrays and after a while taking Mary, too, on its record voyages to buy tea and silks in the Orient. They drove her hard and skillfully and she sailed well for them, but Hugh felt that she would take her revenge on all of them some day.

And so she did. It was on account of the ship that Mary realized she had chosen the wrong one of the Murray brothers. In a terrific storm *The Sea Witch* took Will's life, the most loved one of them all. A year or so later she broke Roger both in body and spirit till it would have been hard to recognize the debonair Captain. Only Hugh stayed by her. She was only ten years old, but the strain of racing, hard-driven trips had told on her. She was still a beauty to the eye, but Hugh could feel her aging as she slipped from her proud trade in teas to less and less honorable shipping. Of the three, only Hugh saw her at the end when she went down, proud ship, figurehead and all. Unless, perhaps Will was watching, too.

There are very few books that combine more than one or two good features. *The Sea Witch* is one of these rare ones. Enough of the sea to take a landlubber far from home, enough of history to make him forget time, enough of romance to color the drab and commonplace—all clothed in beautiful words.

And so if you would like to lose yourself and your troubles for a while, try a book, for,

*"There is no frigate like a book
To take us lands away,
Nor any coursers like a page
Of prancing poetry.
This traverse may the poorest take
Without oppress of toll;
How frugal is the chariot
That bears a human soul!"*

—Emily Dickinson.





Phi Beta Kappa elected thirteen student members this session. More students were eligible, but could not be admitted, because of the restrictions as to membership as controlled by the national board of Phi Beta Kappa. The students elected were: Maude Armstrong, Willa Beckham, Margaret Belote, Mary DeSaussure Clarke, Virginia Heard, Anne Hudmon, Roberta Kilpatrick, Elizabeth Lightcap, Eulalia Napier, Gail Nelson, Margaret Telford, Martha Walker, Sara Wilson, Alumnae elected from the class of 1918 to membership were: Katherine L. Seay, Belle Bacon Cooper, and Emma (Jones) Smith.

Mortar Board entertained with a luncheon for its members and the members of Hoac on Friday of Commencement Week-End. The luncheon was well-attended, and alumnae expressed surprise at the number of things the local Mortar Board chapter is doing.

The Alumnae House is to be completely painted and papered during the summer. This is made possible through the generosity of the Trustees, who are bearing half of the expenses for the repair work. The house will be open for inspection again in September, when it is hoped that many alumnae will be back to enjoy the improvements.

The Senior Honor List is as follows for the 1932-1933 session: Maude Armstrong, Margaret Belote, Bessie Meade Friend, Mary DeSaussure Clarke, Virginia Heard, Mary Hudmon Roberta Kilpatrick, Elizabeth Lightcap, Eulalia Napier, Gail Nelson, Margaret Telford, Martha Walker, Rosalind Ware, Sara Wilson.

The Hopkins Jewel was awarded to Margaret Ridley of Atlanta, President of the Agnes Scott Student Government Association.

The \$285 Scholarship for the best all-round record of any student was awarded to Mary Boggs, '35, of Birmingham, Alabama. Honorable mention was accorded Polly Gordon, '34, of Chicago, Illinois.

The Quenelle Harrold Fellowship was this year won by Mary Sprinkle, '31, who will spend next year in study abroad.

The Rich Prize for the best freshman record went to Shirley Christian, '36, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, who won second place in the competitive scholarships last year.

The Laura Candler Medal for the highest average for the year in Mathematics was awarded to Mary DeSaussure Clarke, '33.

Departmental Scholarships were awarded to the following: To Lillian Herring, '34, the Piano Scholarship; to Marjorie Simmons, '35, the Voice Scholarship; to Frances Cassels, '35, the Art Scholarship; to Martha Skeen, '34, the Spoken English Scholarship.

The Morley Prize for the most original work in the Department of Mathematics was won by Polly Gordon, '34.

Commencement brought to the Campus two distinguished speakers. Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church of Washington, D. C., delivered the baccalaureate sermon. Dr. Henry Nelson Snyder, President of Wofford College in Spartanburg, South Carolina, delivered the Commencement address.

The Class of 1933 left the College one hundred academic hoods. These are to be rented annually for one dollar. The Alumnae Association is to make a twenty-five cent revenue on the hoods, and the remainder is to go to a trust fund for a portrait of Dr. McCain. Congratulations to the class for their original idea!

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AGNES SCOTT ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION, MAY 25, 1933

The meeting was called to order by the president, Cora (Morton) Durrett. The minutes were read and approved.

Reports of the following were read and approved: General Secretary, Treasurer and the Publicity, Preparatory Schools, Grounds, House and Tea Room, Entertainment, Constitution and By-Laws Committees.

The Tea Room Committee reported that the Tea Room still owed the General Association only \$200 of the \$526 borrowed in January. The Committee voted that the Alumnae House should be redecorated during the summer. The financing of this work is to be left to the Finance Committee.

It was agreed that a letter be sent to the Senior Class suggesting that a fee be charged each Senior for the rent of the hoods they are presenting to the College.

Mrs. Brawley resigned as Chairman of the Entertainment Committee. It was decided to leave the filling of this position to Miss Hutton.

The Committee accepted and passed on the recommendations made by the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

It was announced that Betty Bonham had been appointed Treasurer of the Tea Room for next year.

As there was no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANCES (GILLILAND) STUKES,
Secretary.

MEETING OF THE AGNES SCOTT ALUMNAE COUNCIL, MAY 25, 1933

The Council meeting was called to order by the Alumnae President, Mrs. Durrett. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The reports of the following committees were read and approved: Publicity, Beautifying Grounds, Entertainment, Curriculum, Student Loan. A resume of the year's work was given by Dorothy Hutton, Executive Secretary, and by Penelope Brown, Field Secretary.

Margaret Ridley, President of Student Government, and Margaret Bell, President of Y. W. C. A., told of their work in carrying out last year's committee's recommendations, the success in orientation of the freshmen, and the plans for next year.

Miss Hopkins spoke also of the orientation of the freshmen and told of some of the recent changes in Student Government rules.

Dr. McCain gave a comparison of Agnes Scott today with that of ten years ago in regard to scholastic standing, number of graduates and their post-graduate achievements, value of buildings and endowment. Dr. McCain also told of the survey being made for the purpose of coordination of the work of Agnes Scott, Georgia Tech, and Emory.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANCES (GILLILAND) STUKES,
Secretary.

MEETING OF THE AGNES SCOTT ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Agnes Scott Alumnae Association was held on May the twenty-eighth at eleven thirty o'clock in the Chapel with Cora (Morton) Durrett, President, presiding.

Minutes of the last meeting and the reports of the President, General Secretary and Treasurer were read and approved. The annual reports of the following standing committees were read and the recommendations made in them accepted: Publicity, Preparatory Schools, Beautifying Grounds, Entertainment, House and Tea Room, Curriculum, Local Clubs, Constitution and By-Laws, Student Loan.

Mrs. Durrett made the announcement that the trustees would give \$800 to the Association and half of the cost of repairing of the Alumnae House during the summer. The Association voted to leave the financing of their half of this expense to the discretion of the Finance Committee. It was moved that a letter be sent to the Trustees thanking them for their gift.

There was no further business and the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANCES (GILLILAND) STUKES,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

Not as an apology but as an explanation, I must state that if the work of the Alumnae Association for the past year has lacked proportion, it has been due to the necessity of over-emphasis on certain phases. There is no need to explain to you the economic handicaps of the year. Four committee chairmen have resigned and have had to be replaced. In spite of other difficulties peculiar to the year, I believe the chairmen as a whole have maintained the standard of past alumnae activities. Especial credit is due the General Secretary for her untiring efforts and splendid cooperation. The Executive Committee were unanimous in tendering Dorothy Hutton the appointment for another year.

Alumnae are interested in the welfare of Agnes Scott. It is necessary that we evidence this interest by a more definite cooperation with the work of the Alumnae Association through the medium of our local clubs whose value as potential aids in securing worthwhile students for Agnes Scott cannot be overestimated. We should resolve to respond more readily to the appeals sent out from the Alumnae Office that as an Association we not lag financially or otherwise.

Respectfully submitted,
CORA (MORTON) DURRETT,
 President.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

It is with sincere regret the Alumnae Secretary regards the report of her predecessor and realizes that nothing new—such as an Alumnae Week-end or an Alumnae Garden—has been begun. It is with genuine pleasure and relief, however, that she can report a strict adherence to the former alumnae program, with no omission of any of its many features.

The fall brought with it the necessary task of once more putting into practical use an office that had been closed over a period of some three months. This meant a membership drive among 1,200 former Alumnae Association members, among the graduates of 1932 and among those newly acquired alumnae who had become so by failure to return for the 1932-1933 session. It meant further a definite beginning on the Fall Quarterly and the Alumnae Week-end, a daily attention to files and correspondence, renewed contact with clubs, and work toward the organization of a new corps of officers and committee chairmen into a cooperative unit for advancement of the alumnae program.

The office will have this year issued three quarterlies and a rotogravure bul-

letin. The idea for this last was suggested by the former Alumnae Secretary and proved of actual value in being an innovation and at the same time a less expensive issue. Compilation of these has been interesting and stimulating. To alumnae contributors and to the regular staff of class secretaries the Alumnae Secretary is grateful.

The second Alumnae Week-end, duplicating the schedule of the first, attracted favorable criticism. The office merely functioned under the fine leadership of the Curriculum Committee, whose report on this project can better qualify it than any mention from the office.

The office has kept in touch with clubs through personal and form correspondence. The Alumnae Secretary has regularly attended meetings of the Decatur Club, of the Atlanta Club, and of the Business Girls' Group in Atlanta. This monthly contact has been invaluable to the office. By cooperation from New York alumnae, an Agnes Scott Club was organized there in December. In January contact was made by the Alumnae Secretary with two alumnae groups, in Savannah and in Albany.

The Granddaughters' Club was again sponsored by the Alumnae Association. The club for the second time entertained escorts at a dinner on Stunt Night. This club was entertained in the fall and winter by the Alumnae Association, at informal meetings. The group, in turn, helped out by serving at the Thanksgiving Home-Coming Tea and at the tea given for the seniors in the spring.

A reunion was sponsored for the class of 1932 at Thanksgiving. The class had a well-attended buffet supper. Reunions for 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1931 and 1932 were sponsored this Commencement. Each group enjoyed one class reunion entertainment in addition to the other features of the program as planned for the college community.

A criticism from a patron that Agnes Scott is not well known or represented at such conventions as the A. A. U. W. has been met as well as the times would permit. Elsa Jacobsen, '27, represented Agnes Scott at the A. A. U. W. National Convention in Minneapolis from May 17 to May 20, her expenses being paid from the amount allotted the office for traveling. Further contacts with the A. A. U. W. have included attendance at the Atlanta Branch of the A. A. U. W. meetings by the Alumnae Secretary and the compilation of the complete geographic file of Agnes Scott graduates for the national headquarters in Washington to help in organizing local branches of their organization.

Work with the Entertainment Committee has brought many pleasant contacts with students and faculty, as well as with alumnae. Of these, the tea at the beginning of the session, given for the new students, the meetings with the Granddaughters' Club, the tea for the senior class, the tea for the Curriculum Committee and their co-workers for the Alumnae Week-end, the Thanksgiving Home-Coming Tea, the Founder's Day dinner at the College and open house at Commencement might be mentioned in passing.

The Secretary enjoyed seeing over one hundred state alumnae and meeting prospective students in some fifteen high schools during a twelve days' trip in January with Penelope Brown, Field Secretary. This was an enjoyable experience and brought to the alumnae office a renewed realization of the value of contact between alumnae and prospective students.

The alumnae office has made every effort to give due publicity to alumnae affairs. This has been greatly facilitated by the help of the Publicity Committee, under Janef Preston, and by the personal help of Lucile Daley of the Atlanta Journal staff. At the time of Founder's Day alumnae in many towns cooperated with the office in having notices of the program and alumnae group meetings run through their local papers.

The annual Founder's Day broadcast on February the twenty-second went out over WSB from six to six-thirty o'clock, central time. Twenty-two groups of alumnae were reported to have met for the occasion. The program itself was picked up over a wider area than ever before. News of its reception came back to us from Austin, Texas, from Schenectady, New York, and from Cristobal in the Canal Zone. The Decatur and Atlanta Alumnae Clubs met with the college community for a dinner in the gymnasium. Forty-four alumnae and ten alumnae husbands are known to have attended. After dinner coffee was served in the Alumnae House.

Miss Ruth Blair of the State Department of Archives made possible for Agnes Scott an exhibit at the Rhodes Memorial Hall of Atlanta on Sunday, May the seventh. This exhibit brought to light many interesting items in connection with the history of the College. It aroused in those who saw it a great deal of interest, and out of the occasion grew a request that the exhibit be repeated at Commencement.

The alumnae office has tried to follow its former policy in making contact with the senior class. Letters, urging them to join the Alumnae Association, have been sent out. At a class meeting during Commencement the program of the Association was presented to them, with the very definite hope that 1933 will see us with ninety-nine genuine converts to the alumnae cause.

The records of the alumnae office show that there have been about thirty visitors at the Alumnae House during the session, four of whom were our guests for more than one occasion. Olive Weeks, '32, stayed at the Alumnae House from November through May. The house revenue has been valuable in helping out with the budget.

Without becoming hysterical, the Alumnae Secretary would like to call attention to the fact that dues have come in on such a discouraging scale and the situation of the Tea Room has been so critical, that the alumnae office has had to function this year circumspectly rather than progressively. To alumnae who have paid their dues and yet have been understanding about the less attractive quarterlies the office has had to present, to those others who have lent moral if not financial support, to all those who have so tirelessly shown a ready sympathy and encouragement, and in particular to Cora (Morton) Durrett who has conscientiously borne more than the share of the burden consistent with her office the Alumnae Secretary wishes to take this occasion to express appreciation. She is grateful for the confidence shown in her by the Executive Board in her reappointment for 1933-1934. It is a trust she will sincerely endeavor to deserve.

Respectfully submitted,
DOROTHY HUTTON,
 General Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT TO AGNES SCOTT ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

From June 1, 1932, Through June 10, 1933

	Proposed	Proposed
	Receipts	Budget
	1932-33	1933-34
Dues	\$870.50	\$1000.00
Tea Room Rent	425.00	400.00
Gift from College	800.00	800.00
Gift from Columbus Club	5.00	-----
Room Rent (House)	158.75	150.00
Tea Room Profits	-----	-----
Miscellaneous (Rent		
Caps, Gowns; Tolls) ..	52.74	50.00
Interest on Savings Acct.		
(July, 1932-Dec., 1932)	23.96	-----
Return on Loan to Class		
of '22 (Hopkins' Jewel)	9.00	-----
Total Receipts	\$2344.95	\$2400.00

	Disbursements	Proposed Budget
	1932-33	1933-34
Secretary -----	\$800.00	\$720.00
Maid -----	144.00	96.00
Dues -----	32.50	32.50
Entertainment -----	55.25	60.00
Traveling Expenses (A. U. W. Convention) _	9.55	8.00
Printing, Postage, Stationery -----	937.62	975.50
House Operation -----	193.83	195.00
Furnishing—Upkeep of House -----	148.74	155.00
Miscellaneous (Govt. Tax; Flowers -----	5.69	8.00
To Committee on Beautifying Grounds -----	15.00	25.00
Loan to Decatur Club--	4.00	*125.00
Total Disbursements -----	\$2346.18	\$2400.00
*To redecorate Alumnae House.		
Balance brought forward June 1, 1932 -----		\$ 279.65
Total Receipts June, 1932-June, 1933 -----		2344.95
		\$2624.60
Disbursements June, 1932-June, 1933 -----		2346.18
Balance on hand June 10, 1933 (checking account in First National Bank) -----		\$ 278.42
Report on Savings Account (Life Membership Fund):		
Balance brought forward June 1, 1932 -----		\$ 801.58
Receipts for June, 1932-May, 1933		.00
Borrowed from Savings Acct. Jan. 11, 1933 (to pay Tea Room debts for Nov.-Dec., 1932) -----		526.05
Balance left in Savings Acct. Jan. 11, 1933 -----		275.53
Repaid by Tea Room—Collections on December, 1932 Charge Accts.	75.88	
Repaid by Tea Room—From Profits Jan.-May, 1933 -----		297.54
Total Repaid -----	\$ 373.42	
Balance in Savings Account June 10, 1933 -----		\$ 648.95
Amount still due Savings Acct. by Tea Room -----		152.63

Respectfully submitted,
MARGARET (WHITINGTON) DAVIS,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE HOUSE AND TEA ROOM COMMITTEE

The Tea Room Committee begs to submit the following report for the session 1932-1933:

At the beginning of the session letters were sent out to alumnae in the Fall

Quarterly, urging them to make use of the Alumnae House, and once more calling attention to its many advantages for alumnae guests and guests whom they might recommend. At the same time, letters were sent to the students, acquainting them with the new system of charges that had been worked out by the committee. This plan was to have a student given two weeks of credit after she had her first bill and to discontinue credit after this time, if she had not then paid her bill in full. These measures seemed wise as precautionary ones against such losses as were sustained throughout the Tea Room on student accounts last year.

Improvements in the Alumnae House in the early part of the session included the installation of a ventilator in the kitchen, the addition of a trap for the newly purchased refrigerator, the purchase of curtains for the downstairs living room, dining room, and office and the addition of some new menu covers for the Tea Room. The committee is grateful to Imogene Allen, Cora (Morton) Durrett and Caroline (McKinney) Hill for their help with these improvements in the house.

In December a meeting of the committee showed that the Tea Room was running at more of a loss at this time than it had in previous years, although a careful investigation of the books showed that it has been usual for the Tea Room to seem to run at a loss until after Christmas each year. At this time it was agreed to reduce the wages of the servants, to reduce the number of student assistants to two, and to discontinue serving dinners on week nights with the exception of Wednesdays. A deficit of six hundred dollars was reported as then extant on the Tea Room books.

The report of the Tea Room Committee is here logically supplemented by a report of action taken by the Executive Committee at specially called meetings on January the sixth and again on February the first.

Following a meeting on January the fifth with alumnae past-presidents, the Executive Committee found it necessary to take the following drastic action with regard to the Tea Room: The Alumnae Association, out of its savings account, assumed full responsibility for the debts of the Tea Room, amounting at this time to \$526.05. The Tea Room is to pay this back out of its receipts. To insure against further running at a loss, one maid was dismissed immediately and the salaries of the other two reduced, and the manager's salary was cut from \$100 a month to \$50. A stipulation that all supplies be bought on a cash basis was made. The Tea Room rent was cut to \$35.00, unless the full

amount of \$50.00 could be paid at the end of any month from that month's receipts. The order for paying bills was prescribed: gas and electricity and the telephone, servants and student help, \$35.00 rent, the manager's salary of \$50.00, the remainder of the Tea Room rent (\$15.00). Any surplus after these bills had been paid was to apply on the debt to the General Association.

On February the first, acting on a suggestion of Dr. McCain, an auditing committee of three was appointed to audit each week the books as kept by Mrs. Nisbet. The Treasurer of the Tea Room had ceased to function in her full capacity since the accounts were now handled entirely in cash.

In January permission had been procured from Dr. McCain to have the Tea Room open for student trade on Sunday mornings from eight to ten o'clock. It was found necessary at a meeting in March to vote that this be discontinued, since the ledger showed that this had not been a paying scheme.

A report at that time showed that \$220.00 was still out on student accounts. It was therefore agreed to discontinue student credit on March the fifteenth and to employ a student assistant, Mary McDonald, on May the first to collect these accounts on a 10 per cent commission. In March the chairmanship of the committee was taken over by Helene (Norwood) Lammers, ex-'22, since Caroline (McKinney) Hill, '27, had tendered her resignation.

A meeting of the Tea Room Committee on April the twenty-fourth unanimously recommended to the Executive Committee that Mrs. Nisbet be retained as manager for 1933-1934 and that her salary be kept the same until such time as the debt to the General Association be paid in full. A recommendation also came from the committee at this time that the Alumnae House should be redecorated, if possible.

The sofa in the downstairs living room was found to be in bad condition, and was repaired at a cost of \$15.00. A gift of \$5.00 from the Columbus Club had been turned over to this committee for the purchase of curtains for the bedrooms. New curtains had also been procured for the upstairs living room.

The Committee will try to sponsor a drive for more tickets in the Tea Room next session. These tickets will provide a discount value to the purchaser. This recommendation came from a discussion of student credit and an agreement to continue student credit another year, but to require that bills be paid in full one week after sent out. No credit will be ex-

tended a student who has an unpaid account after that time.

Gifts were received and acknowledged from the following friends during the year: a silver sandwich tray from Susan (Young) Eagan and Bessie (Young) Brown; a lace bureau cover and bedspread from an anonymous donor; linen towels from Rusha and Emma Wesley; linen towels from Lucy (Reagan) Redwine; a bedspread from Miss Lillian Smith of the faculty; a load of wood from Janef Preston; new spoons and forks for the Tea Room from Lucile Alexander, Margaret Phythian, Miss Louise McKinney and Dr. Mary F. Sweet; kitchen utensils from Dorothy Hutton and Miss Elizabeth Jackson; sheets and pillow cases from Miss Louise McKinney; and sandwich tray covers from Martha Stansfield.

Helene (Norwood) Lammers tendered her resignation the early part of April, since she has moved to Cincinnati for an indefinite period of time. The chairmanship was accepted by Imogene Allen at the May meeting of the Executive Board, and she will serve in that capacity next year.

The committee has been much gratified by Mrs. Nisbet's tireless cooperation, working as she has with less student and servant help and on a reduced salary. The committee feels confident that with her continued cooperation the debt to the Alumnae Association, which has now been reduced to \$152.63, will reach its full payment in the 1933-1934 session. An additional \$100.00 has been held in reserve to buy supplies for next fall, since supplies are now bought on a cash basis.

Respectfully submitted,

DOROTHY HUTTON,
Member of the Tea Room Committee.

REPORT OF THE BEAUTIFYING GROUNDS COMMITTEE

The Committee on Beautification of Grounds begs to submit the following report:

The efforts of your committee this year have been directed principally toward the upkeep of the Alumnae Garden, which has been done with the aid of the college gardener.

The principal project was the erection of a pergola, the gift of the Charlotte Club.

Twenty-eight pink climbing roses were planted as a gift from the committee.

Annual seeds were sown this spring to fill vacant places in the beds.

Very encouraging reports have been received from different sources around the campus of the pleasure the garden has given. This has proved very encouraging.

There is a crying need for cash donations for the upkeep of the Alumnae Garden and for defraying other expenses in this connection. We sincerely hope that the different active clubs will see their way clear to make donations for carrying on this work this coming fall and winter.

Respectfully submitted,
 LOUISE (BROWN) HASTINGS,
 Chairman.

REPORT OF THE CURRICULUM COMMITTEE

The activity of the Curriculum Committee for 1932-33 was limited to the promotion of the Alumnae Week-End at Thanksgiving, 1932, at which time the following program was presented:

- Friday, November 25:
- 10:00 "Books"—Miss Emma May Laney.
 - 10:30 "A Revived British Empire"—Dr. Philip Davidson.
 - 11:30 "Some Aspects of Modern Literature" (American Drama)—Dr. William Gilmer Perry.
 - 12:30 Luncheon in Rebekah Scott Dining Room.
 - 1:30 "Nitrogen: We Cannot Live Without it and We May No Be Able to Live With It"—Dr. J. Sam Guy.
 - 6:00 Dinner—Alumnae House.
 - 7:00 "A Scientific Attitude Toward Child Psychology"—Dean Raimundo D'Ovies.
- Saturday, November 26:
- 10:00 Alumnae Chapel Hour—Miss Janie McGaughey.
 - 10:30 "Personality"—Mr. S. G. Stukes.
 - 11:30 "Belgian Congo"—Mrs. Motte Martin.
 - 4:00 Home-Coming Tea, Alumnae House.

The week-end was well attended—more than 100 registered for the morning lectures and about 50 attended the dinner and lecture on Friday evening—but we shall be happy when a great many more will find it possible to attend the entire program.

We thank every one who had any part in the Week-End: Dr. McCain, Miss Hopkins, and the faculty for their guidance and encouragement, the speakers who made the lectures possible, the Alumnae Secretary who so efficiently performed the detailed tasks, the alumnae committees and individuals for their cooperation and support, and the alumnae and friends who attended the lectures.

Our aim for next Thanksgiving is a program so varied and attractive, that it will appeal to the interests of every alumna. The criticisms and suggestions about the first two week-ends have been gladly received and the committee will be grateful for further suggestions to make next Thanksgiving at Agnes Scott successful.

In keeping with the plans now carried out in leading colleges and universities throughout the country, we are striving to promote adult education among our alumnae and stimulate our minds to present-day lines of thought.

Respectfully submitted,
 MARY BEN (WRIGHT) ERWIN,
 Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LOCAL CLUBS

The work of the Committee on Local Clubs has this year been largely carried on through the alumnae office. Its work has been greatly stimulated by the co-operation of the Field Secretary of the Alumnae Association who has made her contacts with high schools include contacts with alumnae.

An earnest effort has been made to foster interest among the local clubs in Penelope Brown's visits to their localities this year. During the year fifteen of the twenty cities where local clubs are organized were visited by the Field Alumnae Secretary. In twelve of these fifteen meetings were held (either at tea, dinner, or lunch). In the other three some alumnae were seen, but not in groups. In seven other cities, where there are no organized clubs, the alumnae got together in groups. In two of these places, Penelope Brown and Dorothy Hutten met the alumnae at group meetings. In all, nineteen club meetings or group gatherings were held. The movies of the campus were shown in every place possible. Agonistics and the latest school literature were taken for the alumnae to see. The secretary tried to have the latest gossip from the campus and the latest news from alumnae clubs and the different meetings. Contact was made with over two hundred and sixty-two alumnae, not including those of Decatur and Atlanta. These places where clubs are not organized were urged to have some form of organization just to help the College with the high school work and to get together for the various programs. In these places, the secretary tried to make contact with as many alumnae as possible individually—either by telephone, calls, at the high schools, or by correspondence. It was only through the clubs and the individual alumnae that as much work as was done this year with the high schools was possible.

Further contact was made with local groups by the regular attendance of the Alumnae Secretary at the monthly meetings of the Decatur Club, the Atlanta Club and the Business Girls' Group of Atlanta.

To regularly organized groups and to a few prospective ones (Los Angeles, Greenwood and Greenville, Mississippi) monthly

club bulletins, containing recent campus gossip and news, have been mailed from the alumnae office. These bulletins were supplemented by additional items (songs, letters from faculty members, and pictorial bulletins) at the time of Founder's Day. These were reported as enjoyable features of all the meetings.

Alumnae club projects have included the following: by the Atlanta Club, a bazaar at Christmas time, a gift of five dollars toward the decorations for the Founder's Day dinner at the College, help with the high school party given for Decatur and Atlanta students, and a benefit bridge party in the spring; by the Decatur Club, the Annual Children's Party on Friday of Commencement; by the New Orleans Club, linens made by the members for the Alumnae House; by the Columbus Club, a donation of five dollars which was used for bedroom curtains in the Alumnae House; and by the Charlotte Club, continued work toward completing the pergola in the Alumnae Garden.

The Clubs Committee takes pride in the organization of a New York Agnes Scott Alumnae Club in December. This group met again on February the twenty-second and again in the spring. This plan of three meetings a year has been adopted by them as a regular schedule.

Alumnae Clubs often make inquiries of the office of the way in which they may help the College. It is felt that their purpose should be primarily to keep alive interest in Agnes Scott, secondly to cooperate with the College in creating interest among good prospective students in Agnes Scott, and finally to make some material gift to the College. It is with sincerity that this committee can say that it believes organized groups this year have accomplished this.

Respectfully submitted,
EMILY SPIVEY,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

During the past year the Publicity Committee has continued its efforts to secure effective publicity for the College through the press, radio, and campus agencies.

The committee has from time to time made suggestions to K. U. B., the journalism club, concerning items of college news that should be sent to newspapers in Atlanta or in other cities. We recognize gratefully the work of the student reporters, who secure regular dissemination of college news through the press. We wish also to express appreciation of the assistance of the Alumnae Secretary, who has personally reported important alumnae news to the papers.

One of the special projects adopted for this year was the preparation of feature articles about the College for the magazine sections of prominent newspapers. We accomplished one step in the realization of this plan when the Magazine Section of the Atlanta Journal of May 7 carried an illustrated story of the developments that Miss Hopkins has witnessed at Agnes Scott during her forty-four years of service as Dean of the college. Martha Lin Manly, assisted largely by the Alumnae Secretary and slightly by the Committee Chairman, prepared this article. Plans are being made for the publication of similar articles in the newspapers of other cities and states.

Radio publicity, under the direction of Mary Catherine Williamson, is at present being intensively developed. Throughout the year the Atlanta Journal has courteously given us broadcasts, and has recently allowed us more frequent programs and better hours. With these broader opportunities, the Committee has concentrated attention upon making our "moments on the air" as valuable as possible in putting Agnes Scott before the public.

It is the plan to present over WSB in the Agnes Scott Broadcasts as many phases of college life as possible. Alumnae, students, and faculty are to present the programs. The first in the new fifteen minute broadcasts presented Dr. McCain, who gave a very enlightening talk on the condition of the College during the past year. The next program presented Dorothy Hutton, who gave an inclusive summary of campus events; and an Agnes Scott piano student, assisted by Mr. Dieckmann. The third program presented Blackfriars in a part of the play, "Quality Street," which is to be given at Commencement time. On May 23 "Pinafore," also to be given on the campus at Commencement, was presented. These last two broadcasts were accompanied by announcements of the time, date, and place, of production on the campus. Mr. George Winship has promised to be the speaker for the program during the week of May 29; he will speak on the building program which the College is considering. It is hoped to present on future programs as many prominent alumnae as are available, and to have them speak on subjects pertaining to the various professions in which they are engaged. During the summer months the programs will consist, in part, of educational talks by members of the faculty who are in Atlanta and Decatur during the vacation. Announcements of all the programs are fully written up in the radio page of the Atlanta Journal on the day of broadcasting.

Respectfully submitted,
JANEF PRESTON,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

The Committee on Preparatory Schools begs to submit the following report for the session 1932-1933:

The work of the Committee on Preparatory Schools has this year been taken over almost entirely by an able, well-qualified, and regularly employed alumna—Miss Penelope Brown of the class of 1932 as traveling representative of the College. The chairman of this committee worked with her during her visits to high schools of Birmingham, Alabama.

The contacts made by Miss Brown while she was in Birmingham consisted in talks made by her to the junior and senior girls in the following schools: Ramsay, Phillips, Woodlawn, Bessemer and Loulie Compton Seminary. Great interest was shown at the several schools by the girls over the attractive talk and moving pictures presented by the representative, but it is feared that probably few girls will be able to attend Agnes Scott this fall, owing to restricted financial conditions, which have been felt decidedly in and around Birmingham.

In Atlanta a committee under the chairmanship of Eloise Gaines, '28, and Patricia Collins, '28, cooperated with the College in giving a High School Party for seniors of the Atlanta and Decatur high schools. Two hundred and eighty students were invited to attend the party on March the eleventh, from eleven to four-thirty o'clock, at the College. Transportation to Agnes Scott was generously provided by members of the Atlanta Alumnae Club, in whose name the party was given. One hundred and forty students enjoyed the carefully planned program, which included presentations by the Physical Education and Spoken English Departments, a tour of the campus under the direction of Mortar Board, lunch in Rebekah Scott dining room, and a tea-dance under the leadership of the Cotillion Club.

Also under the work of this committee was the visit of two prospective students of the Cartersville High School, who attended May Day at the invitation of Emily Spivey, '25. They were entertained at the College and all expenses were paid for them while they were on the campus.

Alumnae everywhere that the Field Secretary has been this year may be said to have constituted this committee. To each of these cooperative alumnae the committee wishes to express appreciation. A vote of thanks goes from this committee likewise to Penelope Brown for the splendid way in which she has carried out her work during the year. To her has been detailed the task of making this report

more explicit, by having it include her own.

Respectfully submitted,
Vallie Young (White) Archibald,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE FIELD SECRETARY OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

In visiting eighty-nine cities in twelve southern states and the District of Columbia, contacts were made with one hundred and thirty-four high schools. In these one hundred and thirty-four, talks were made in one hundred and twenty, and movies were shown in one hundred and seven. Of the fourteen where talks could not be arranged, the principals were seen in ten, and teas given for students in four. For the twenty-seven where the movies could not be shown, arrangements were made in seven for the movies to be shown elsewhere (in churches, moving picture houses, or at teas).

Approximately \$357.91 was spent on traveling expenses while on trips. The reasonableness of this amount was made possible through the hospitality and the splendid cooperation of the alumnae in each city. They were asked to make the contact at high schools, but volunteered themselves as chauffeurs, hostesses, traveling companions, moral support, et al.

Six long trips were made and several day and two or three day trips. These last were made in the College Chevrolet. The secretary was accompanied on the different trips in the car by Dorothy Hutton, '29, Imogene Hudson, '32, Sara Lane Smith, '32, and Louise McCain, '34. Their help in driving, talking and lending their support in every way is most appreciated. The long trips were taken by train or bus.

Besides actually visiting the various high schools, further contacts were made through correspondence. Catalogues of Agnes Scott were sent to almost all of the accredited high schools in the South. Announcements of the competitive scholarship examinations were sent out to these high schools, and to some chosen private preparatory schools and other public schools all over the country. As a result of this, about one hundred and sixteen took examinations. Annuals were sent to fifty libraries in as many high schools. Literature was sent to those high schools where there were "college advisory committees." Follow-up work with the students seen in the various high schools was done by Betty Bonham, '32, and Penelope Brown, '32. Special stationery, designed by Judy Blundell, '33, was used for this.

Respectfully submitted,
PENELOPE BROWN,
Field Alumnae Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws begs leave to submit the following report, incorporating certain recommendations suggested by the committee as a whole.

Reference to the 1932 report of the Constitution and By-Laws Committee discloses the fact that two items of unfinished business were inherited from the preceding committee and your committee submits that these should be dealt with in the following manner:

1. By-Laws, Article V, Elections: Section 1. Nominations: It is recommended that the words, "Two nominees . . .", following the word "Nominations" at the beginning of the sentence be struck, and the words, "One nominee", be inserted in place thereof, so that the section shall read: "One nominee for each office and for each chairmanship shall be made by a nominating committee, appointed by the Executive Committee, not later than two months before the annual meeting. When the ballot is presented, additional nominations may be made from the floor." The reason for this change is the fact that it has been brought to the attention of the committee that two nominees involve a double amount of notification which is in truth unnecessary since additional nominations may be made in the discretion of the qualified voter as Section 1. points out. Also it has been found that, in a great many cases, a defeated nominee, who might be a valuable asset to the Association loses interest after elections. For these reasons, and principally because it is felt that any advantage gained is insufficient to outweigh disadvantages, your committee makes the foregoing recommendation.

2. By-Laws, Article VIII, Section 1. It is submitted that this should be amended so that the enumeration of the members composing the Alumnae Council shall be ten, instead of heretofore, nine, and that member class Number 10 shall be: "All retired presidents of the Alumnae Association." This amendment is suggested to you because it has been brought to the attention of the committee that the group was omitted through inadvertence.

Further, your committee suggests:

1. That Article IV, Section 5-a, of the By-Laws be carried out henceforth, in regard to the presentation of the work and purpose of the Association.

2. That unless Article IV, Section 5-c, of the By-Laws be carried out with reference to an audit of accounts, there is an inconsistency and the same shall be struck from the text.

3. That Article IV, Section 5-1, of the By-Laws be amended to read: "The President of Student Government shall be asked to appoint one student from the day students and one from the boarding students who, at the invitation of the chairman, shall be invited to confer with the Committee at least twice a year." This suggestion is prompted by the fact that the students themselves have so appointed student representation on the Tea Room Committee for the past two years.

The committee believes that the above recommendations will make for better clarification and usefulness of the Constitution and By-Laws.

Respectfully submitted,
PATRICIA COLLINS,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

The Entertainment Committee has functioned on eight occasions this year at Agnes Scott.

Following a suggestion made by Dr. McCain, the new students were entertained at a tea in the Anna Young Alumnae House at the opening of the session. One hundred and eleven new students called, and the occasion seemed well enough attended to warrant its repetition.

The Entertainment Committee sponsored the annual Home Coming Tea on Saturday of Thanksgiving Week-End. About eighty guests called during the afternoon. This number included faculty, alumnae and student representatives of the campus organizations. Members of the Granddaughters' Club served.

Also sponsored by this committee were an informal meeting of the Granddaughters' Club in the fall and a dinner given for them and their escorts on Stunt Night, October the seventeenth.

The Entertainment Committee had so far functioned under the chairmanship of Mary (Sayward) Rogers, '28. In January she moved to Albany, Georgia, and tendered her resignation at that time. She was succeeded by Eloise (Gay) Brawley, '16, as chairman and Theodosia (Willingham) Anderson, '11, as co-chairman.

The Entertainment Committee acted as a committee for decorating for the Founder's Day dinner, given in the gymnasium and attended by local alumnae as well as by the college community. This work was materially lightened by a donation of five dollars by the Atlanta Club and another donation by Cora (Morton) Durrett, '24.

Another informal meeting of the Granddaughters' Club took place in the early spring.

The Entertainment Committee gave a tea for the senior class on Saturday afternoon, April the twenty-second. At this time the granddaughters again assisted. Since the budget had been cut in January, the committee relied on local alumnae for donations for this occasion. These donations were made most generously. The committee also entertained at open house in the Alumnae Garden on Sunday of Commencement. Punch for this occasion was generously donated by Cora (Morton) Durrett. Also at Commencement this committee was instrumental in procuring flowers for the annual Trustees' Luncheon.

The following will show what disposition the Entertainment Committee made of the money allotted it this year:

June, 1932—Open House.....	\$11.10
September, 1932—Granddaughters' Tea	1.90
Freshman Tea.....	10.00
Cards for Invitations.....	1.00
October, 1932—Tea for Alumnae Week-End	3.30
November, 1932 — Flowers and Guests Dinner of Alumnae Week-End	2.70
December, 1932—Home-Coming Tea	15.45
May, 1933—Tickets for High School Girls for May Day and Senior Opera	1.80
Open House	8.00
	<hr/>
	\$55.25

The Entertainment Committee would recommend a continuation of these scheduled alumnae entertainments and the addition of the annual freshman party at the beginning of the session, in order to

familiarize new students with the usages of the Alumnae House and to give this committee another valuable contact with the student body.

Respectfully submitted,
ELOISE (GAY) BRAWLEY,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE STUDENT LOAN COMMITTEE

Receipts

Received from Caroline (McKinney) Hill, former Chairman.....	\$167.58
Payments on Loan (\$12.50 on former one and \$15.00 on one this year	27.43
Savings Bank Interest.....	.13
	<hr/>
	\$195.14

Disbursements

Loans made (three for \$50.00 and one for \$15.00).....	\$165.00
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Balance on Hand\$ 30.14
The committee has not written letters to those students who still owe money to this fund, since the previous committee had written last year with such poor results and since financial conditions generally seemed no better. The committee plans, however, to get in touch with the eleven alumnae who still owe money to this committee, this amounting to \$880.00.

It is hoped that money for this fund will be available for the next session, since there have been so many calls for help which this committee has not been able to answer from a lack of proper funds.

Respectfully submitted,
HATTIE LEE (WEST) CANDLER,
Chairman.



ALUMNAE OFFICE
ANNA YOUNG ALUMNAE HOUSE
AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE
DECATUR, GEORGIA

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The
Agnes Scott
Alumnae Quarterly

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November, 1933

Published by the
Agnes Scott Alumnae Association
Decatur, Ga.

The
Agnes Scott
Alumnae Quarterly

Home Coming Number

Vol. XII

NOVEMBER, 1933

No. 1

Entered as second class matter under the Act of Congress, August, 1912.

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MISS NANNETTE HOPKINS, *Dean*

Alumnae Home-Coming

MARY BEN (WRIGHT) ERWIN, '25

(Chairman of the Curriculum Committee)

Our annual Thanksgiving Home-Coming now carries a double significance: the cherished reunion with college friends and the return to classrooms. The plans for the coming week-end have been arranged to meet the suggestions that have come to us from interested alumnae who have attended former sessions. Our classes will be conducted throughout the day on Friday rather than two morning sessions on Friday and Saturday. Dr. McCain has graciously extended to us an invitation to lunch, when the White House dining room will be open to alumnae.

The Book Committee will furnish the first speaker during the regular morning chapel hour. That will be followed by two one-hour lectures in Buttrick. The afternoon program includes two lectures with classes ending at 3:30. The Lecture Association will have charge of the evening program, to which alumnae will be admitted for the usual price of seventy-five cents, if the tickets are bought through the Alumnae Office.

Saturday morning is left open for each to plan her own day. Alumnae will be welcome at the regular classes with favorite professors. For those who choose to shop, the same Decatur street cars run to Atlanta and some of the same friendly operators will recognize you when you pay your nickel.

The Home-Coming tea is the high light of the Alumnae Week-End and the outstanding event of Thanksgiving at Agnes Scott. It will be held in the Alumnae House on Saturday afternoon, from four until six o'clock. The greater the number of guests, the more successful the tea. Every alumna is invited and all near enough are expected to attend. Remember the tea is a BIRTHDAY PARTY!

THE AIM OF THE LIBERAL COLLEGE

DR. GEORGE P. HAYES

(An address made at Chapel on the morning of September 23, at the time of the announcement of the 1932-1933 Honor Roll)

My words this morning are addressed especially to those of you who have just entered college and are looking about eagerly for a way of life. To you I would say, the liberal college points out a way that you may follow not merely during the years of your course here but throughout the life that lies beyond the college gates. Your teachers are already traveling it. We invite you to set out on it with us.

Last year in a talk from this platform I said that the two main traditions of western civilization have been the Christian and the classical, that these traditions, which consisted of a very definite philosophy of life, a scale of values, and a discipline, were broken down by the Romanticists in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and that since then neither the old traditions nor any new synthesis of life has received general acceptance. When an old discipline has been discarded and no new one set up in its place, the result is anarchy, and that is exactly what we have today.

This morning I wish to take up the thought at that point, and show how the liberal college is attempting to meet this crisis and what your contribution to the present situation may be. The method of procedure of the college is to set before you certain objectives, the achievement of which will qualify you to play a part in the rebuilding of our social life.

The first task that faces you is to discover just what those values are on which our civilization rested from Pericles to Rousseau. You are by no means to accept them as yours just because they have been serviceable in the past, but in order to test their value to us today you must, to begin with, discover what they are. To do so, you must study the main civilizations of the past—classical, medieval, and Renaissance—in all their phases—intellectual, social, and artistic. Merely to do this adequately is the work of many years, to say the least. Yet that is just the beginning of your task.

After you have come to know "the best that has been thought and said in the world," you have to correlate and integrate this body of knowledge, and assimilate it. This second step is much more difficult than the first, and is completed, if at all, only in the years of maturity. Yet it is a necessary step for you to take. For only by comparing the different phases of a given civilization can you arrive at the principle which underlies them all. Only by comparing one civilization with another can you find that element of *unity* in human experience which exists despite the superficial differences. Only in this way can you rise to the level of seeing life in the double aspect of unity in diversity. On the one hand, life is constantly changing and nothing visible remains the same. On the other hand, there is "something deep down in the human breast that craves the abiding" and that sees beneath the surface of life a fundamental Oneness, which the Christian calls God. The finest discussion of this whole problem is in Plato, and the poet Shelley is but setting to immortal music the sublime language of Plato when he says in *Adonais*:

"The One remains, the many change and pass;
Heaven's light forever shines, Earth's shadows fly;
Life, like a dome of many coloured glass,
Stains the white radiance of Eternity,
Until Death tramples it to fragments."

The modern age is preoccupied with the problem of the Many—that is, with the infinite diversity of life, with the uniqueness of each moment's experience, with the strange and the morbid elements in human nature. "Life," says Bergson, "is a perpetual gushing forth of novelties." The relativity of all things is the common creed of the

day. Right here is where the liberal college can make one contribution to modern thought—by pointing out that there is an element of Oneness in life which has been sadly forgotten. This element is clearly perceptible in literature if we study it by the comparative method—if we notice that the medieval Thomas Aquinas and the Renaissance writers alike built their thought largely on Aristotle, that Dante regarded Vergil his master, that Goethe made the classics his models, and that the great French tradition from Racine and Montaigne to Sainte-Beuve and Brunetière is but a vital continuation of the classical viewpoint in modern times. By comparing literature with literature we come to see the universal elements in all—the oneness underlying the diversity. We come to a conception of man as man—his fundamental sameness everywhere—a conception which needs stressing in this day of emphasis on racial and national differences.

From what has just been said you can, perhaps, guess what your third step must be. After you have assimilated the characteristic features of the great civilizations of the past, you have a conception of what elements are essential to all great civilizations and consequently a standard whereby to judge the present. Your third step, then, is to apply that standard to the life of today, determine what essential elements we lack, and supply them. Every age is onesided, stressing certain truths at the expense of others equally true. Your task is to round out and complete the present by supplying from the past those truths which the age is neglecting to its detriment. As Goethe says, we must oppose to the aberrations of the hour the masses of universal history. One such aberration I made the subject of my former talk—our inadequate conception of man, who today is usually treated in literature as if he were an animal, a moron, or a fit subject for an insane asylum. A second aberration I have just been discussing—our emphasis on the Many at the expense of the equally vital truth of the One.

Another phase of this aberration is seen in the fact that our age, especially here in America, is one of external action, of "efficiency", of physical energy expended on physical and material things. In this sphere we have done wonders; but in the superficial existence that has come from this way of life we have paid a heavy price for the neglect of the contemplative life, the life of the mind and the spirit. Main Street and Babbitt have been the result. It is for the colleges to redress the balance by reminding the present that down to the time of Francis Bacon the greatest thinkers, on the whole, from Aristotle and Plato to Thomas Aquinas regarded the contemplative life as superior to the active; Mary rather than Martha chose the better part. The Christian Church has long asserted this truth and still has its great influence, but unfortunately the leadership of today is no longer in the church. The liberal college, as the trusted guardian of the intellectual treasures of the past, should proclaim from the housetops what the Greek attitude was. In the words of Bosanquet, "Leisure—the word from which our word 'school' is derived—was for the Greek the expression of the highest moments of the mind. It was not labor; far less was it recreation. It was that employment of the mind which by great thoughts, by art and poetry which lift us above ourselves, by the highest exertion of the intelligence, as we should add, by religion, we obtain occasionally a sense of something that cannot be taken from us, a real oneness and centre in the universe; and which makes us feel that whatever happens to the present form of our little ephemeral personality, life is yet worth living because it has a real and sensible contact with something of eternal value."

At this point in our quest the mental life is fused with the spiritual and we think inevitably of the golden chain of prophets, mystics, and saints that are the glory of the Christian church. Instead of quoting from them, however, I would, if I had time, read you a famous passage from the *Symposium* in which Plato describes how the lover of beauty and truth should begin by loving the beauty of an individual form, thence proceed to the beauty of all forms, from beauty of form mount to beauty of soul, thence to beauty of conduct, knowledge and wisdom, and finally gain the vision of universal abstract beauty, whence all the rest proceeds. This passage, perhaps the finest

statement of the purpose of the liberal college ever written, ought, figuratively speaking, to be inscribed on the lintels, and imprinted in the hearts of the students, of every college in the land.

I have thus far suggested ways in which the liberal college through its graduates may influence modern life so as to round it out and complete it. But the liberal college not merely aims to remould the intellectual bases of society. It also tries to shape the personal life and character of its students. To the individual the liberal education should mean, as I have tried to show, the acquisition of intellectual symmetry and the cultivation of the spiritual life. It should mean also the discipline of the character and the will. To assimilate the past and to bring it to bear on the present requires hard, sustained thinking and concentrated effort of the will. Then, in another way the liberal education is intimately related to the formation of character, for one's personality is subtly influenced by one's reading. When Gamaliel Bradford tells us that his study of Mark Twain had a deteriorating influence on his character, we may well take into consideration the moral effect of reading on the young college student. I am not defending Mrs. Grundy, nor am I advocating literary censorship. I am thinking of the fact that in proportion as, through reading and study, one lives intimately and long with Rousseau, Chateaubriand, Stendhal, Balzac, Baudelaire, and Zola—to take examples from French literature—one is being encouraged and stimulated, in the case of the earlier writers, to feel one's emotional pulse, to develop a sort of spiritual pride, to revel in the ways of the flesh, to live in idle revery and dream, and to regard one's self as the victim of one's environment; and in the case of the later writers, to worship the man of force or the man of wealth, to regard one's self as an animal, and to live in a world of nightmare and degeneracy. The same might be said substantially of many writers in English from Byron and Poe to James Joyce and William Faulkner. I do not say that the emotional or mental attitudes just mentioned are not fit subjects for art if treated from the proper standpoint. Shakespeare, in *Macbeth*, handles the material of a tale by Poe and gives it a balanced and humane treatment that makes it one of the supreme plays of the world. Neither do I say that students should not read the Romantic and Realistic literature. I say simply that in reading it they should realize that these writers, in their attitude toward their material, point the way to barbarism, not civilization. The fault lies less with the writers themselves than with their age, which did not provide them, as a background for their creative work, with an adequate philosophy of life, a philosophy which regards feeling or revery as less important than disciplined action, and which prefers the normal to the abnormal, the control of one's less worthy desires to the unrestrained expression of them, and health to degeneracy.

Our leading English poets are still Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Milton, and they are so in part because, writing under the sustaining and sanative influence of the Christian and classical traditions, they give us a world of will and action, a world based on firm moral standards, a large and healthy universe of many people. Speaking generally, the conception of the freedom of the will dropped permanently out of our literature with the coming of the Romanticists, and with it the concept of moral responsibility for one's actions. For this reason if for no other we in the liberal college should steep ourselves in the older literature more than in the new if the college is to have its proper influence on the individual character.

I have been discussing the effect of a liberal education on the intellectual and moral life of the individual. Time prevents me from even mentioning other important aspects of the personal life which the liberal college tries to develop. Our aim is to expand all sides of the personality so as to achieve the symmetrical life described in the words of Joubert: "Man is an immense being in some sort, who may exist partially but whose existence is delectable in proportion as it becomes full and complete."

By way of epitome of all that has preceded, it may be said that, bating the question of slavery, the Greeks of the great age came nearest to building an ideal civilization and culture. Their conception of man, their standard of values, their sense of beauty, their intellectual life, their literature imaginative in the highest degree yet rational and profoundly experienced, above all their vision of a balanced and harmonious life which Leonardo called "the antique symmetry"—all of these explain why we still at this late day need to center our studies as never before around the classics.

I do not advocate a servile imitation of the Greeks, nor should we long idly for the return of a day that is gone. But, culling the universal elements from the past, we can attain to a vision which will enable us to make over both ourselves and the life about us. If in this way we can build a truly humane civilization, perhaps therefrom will come a creative literature more satisfying to the hearts and minds of most of us than the efforts of Dreiser or Eugene O'Neill. And, more important, we shall come nearer to the goal of every one of us—namely, happiness.

This conception of the liberal education is no new doctrine. It is the precious intellectual heritage of civilization handed down to us through the centuries, a heritage which, with the undermining of traditional values, we are actually in danger of losing. The program which it proposes for each one of us is practical, and has its bearing on the lessons you are studying today. It gives to everyone—teacher and student alike—a part to play in proportion to his ability, a part that may profitably occupy him through the days ahead. For knowledge of the past is dead and useless until it has taken harmonious shape in the mind, has worked upon the heart, and has assumed visible form in a remoulded society. This transmutation of knowledge into life is achieved but slowly and with difficulty as mind and will gradually mature.

Meanwhile, today and here there are genuine joys of the mind which may be ours for the asking. Each one of us can share right now in that fine fruit of the intellectual life—good talk, talk that widens our horizons, freshens our enthusiasms and achieves for us a "marriage of true minds". And we can all read books and enjoy "the quiet and still air of delightful studies". In the words of Alphonsus, King of Arragon: "Among so many things as are by men possessed or pursued in the course of their lives, all the rest are baubles besides old wood to burn, old wine to drink, old friends to converse with, and old books to read."

NOTE: *Anyone interested in the viewpoint and methods of treatment of this essay is invited to read the books of Irving Babbitt, formerly Professor of French Literature in Harvard University, my teacher and Master.*—G. P. H.



THE SOCIAL DETERRENT OF OUR NATIONAL SELF-RIGHTEOUSNESS

JANE ADDAMS

(One of a series of articles on "Continued Education for Alumni," sent out to member Magazines of the American Alumni Council by the Alumni Features Service)

Our national self-righteousness, often honestly disguised as patriotism, in one aspect is part of that adolescent self-assertion which the United States has never quite outgrown, and which is sometimes crudely expressed, both by individuals and nations, in sheer boasting. In another aspect it is that complacency which we associate with the elderly who, feeling justified by their own successes, have completely lost the faculty of self-criticism. Innocent as such a combination may be, it is unfortunate that it should have been intensified at this particular moment when humility of spirit and a willingness to reconsider existing institutions are so necessary to world salvation.

To illustrate—Senator Borah suggested that the cancellation of war debts owed by the allied European nations to the United States be considered with the provision that the nations which take advantage of the offer shall consent to reduce their armaments. And yet the United States makes no proposition to disarm itself! This is doubtless due to the fact that we are fully convinced of our own righteousness, of our own beneficent intentions; but this very attitude toward ourselves may make the offer unacceptable to other nations.

It is not difficult to trace the historic beginning of such a national self-righteousness. The persecuted religious sects which first settled so much of the Atlantic Coast were naturally convinced that they bore witness to the highest truth and were therefore the chosen people. William Penn, who bought from the Indians every acre of land in his own royal grant, said that he visited the various communities "who were of a separating and seeking turn of mind", and in spite of his insistence upon religious freedom, he was ever surrounded by a good many "come-outers". These very separatists, from Plymouth to Philadelphia, who ultimately federated into the Thirteen Colonies, probably achieved it as much through a similarity of temperament as through a common devotion to political doctrines. They undoubtedly bequeathed both to their successors, and certainly the former made a very good foundation for this national trait.

Another historic manifestation of the spirit of superiority so easily turned into self-righteousness, is discovered as early as 1830 in a national attitude toward the European immigrants who came over in ever increasing numbers until by 1913 the annual arrivals were over a million. A consciousness of superiority constantly tended to exalt the earlier Americans and to put the immigrants into a class by themselves, until it became an obvious deterrent and was responsible for several social maladjustments.

First, for our tardiness in passing protective legislation. Since every approach to labor problems in the United States had to do with immigrants because they form the bulk of the wage-earning population, it eventually came to be considered patriotic to oppose governmental measures for workman's compensation, for unemployment insurance, and for old-age security. Over-crowded tenements, sweating systems, a high infant death-rate, and many another familiar aspect of unregulated industry also became associated in the public mind with the immigrant. Unlike the impassioned study of poverty made in England during the '80's, resulting in the belief that a representative government was performing its legitimate function when it considered such matters, we in the United States, in the very same decade, found an alibi for all of our disturbing industrial problems and put them off on the immigrant.

William Penn affords an antithesis of all this, and presents a direct method of avoiding the difficulties of self-righteousness in his relations with the aliens who confronted him—the North American Indians, for more than a century regarded by the New England colonies as untamed savages. His 1682 treaty with them, impressively consummated by two self-respecting political entities, was made as between equals and was mutually

binding. Moreover, he assured the non-English settlers in his colony—the Dutch, the Swedes, and the Germans, that “you shall be governed by laws of your own making, and live a free and if you will, sober and industrious people”, and each group at once received the franchise. The laborers, who represented many European nationalities, were to be provided for at the expiration of their terms of service. The despised negro was to be free after fourteen years, and furnished land, tools, and stock. William Penn manumitted his own slaves in 1701. Such was his confidence in his fellowman that he gave to his conglomerate colony the first constitution in the world which provided for its own amendment.

Our national self-righteousness might be indicted for another policy towards labor—the widespread belief that differing opinions may be controlled by force. European immigrants have been held responsible for strikes and other industrial disorders, since it was assumed that they held all sorts of belief contrary to basic American doctrines. Therefore, to scatter strikers by the police and even by the militia and the regulars came to be considered a patriotic duty. Yet William Penn reached the conclusion when he was imprisoned in the Tower as a young man that real protection lay in mutual understanding and confidence; “that love and persuasion have more force than weapons of war”. He stood for this conviction when in the vast wilderness stretching around him groups of white settlers were being attacked and sometimes massacred by the Indians.

A third result of our national attitude toward the immigrant is that we have become indifferent to the protection of human life. Unfortunately the earliest outbreaks of gang violence in Chicago—more or less typical of those throughout the country—were associated with colonies of immigrants. Although we all knew that the bootleggers and other racketeers could not have continued without political protection, the community was slow to act, because so long as the Sicilians, who composed the first powerful bootlegging gang, killed only one another, it was considered of little consequence. From January, 1928, to January, 1932, we had in Chicago 232 gang killings, in which the law-enforcing agencies failed to bring even one to trial. Such preferential treatment of crime—an obvious symptom of a breakdown in democratic government—may be an indirect result of an unjustifiable habit of considering one human being of less consequence than another. Never was William Penn’s ideal of religion, founded upon fraternity and righteousness, so sorely needed.

This leads quite naturally to the fourth indictment arising out of our attitude toward the immigrant—our dilemma in regard to prohibition. Because the Simon-pure American did make an exception of himself, he often voted for laws which he would like to see enforced upon others without any intention of keeping them himself. Many Southern men voted for the Eighteenth Amendment because they wanted to keep drink away from the negro; other Northern men, because they needed sober immigrant labor. William Penn set an example even here. He did not sell liquor to the Indians because of the terms of an agreement which they had *voluntarily* entered into with him. In one more instance he had achieved his purpose by the moral cooperation of those he was trying to serve, and of course there is no other way.

Another aspect of our national self-righteousness, much more sinister in its influence, is the demand for conformity on pain of being denounced as a “red” or a “traitor”. Perhaps never before in our history has there been within the framework of orderly government such impatience with differing opinion. Such a stultifying situation is more than ever dangerous just now when the nation needs all the free and vigorous thinking which is available. To illustrate the danger of holding fast to a social concept which is no longer useful, but which has not yet been superseded by the new, because the new one is considered dangerous, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler said within recent weeks to the students of Columbia University, “We are living in the backwash of ultra nationalism following the Great War, ignoring the fundamental and controlling fact that the world today is an international world”. He also quoted the concluding words of a

report signed by leading members of the Finance Committee of the League of Nations: "It may be truly said that international trade is gradually being strangled to death. If the process continues, millions of people in this economically interlocked world must inevitably die of starvation." Would it not be humiliating for a world to starve in the midst of a plethora of food because the constructive and collective intelligence of mankind was unable to make a distinction between political nationalism and economic internationalism, and serenely sacrificed the latter to the first!

The corrective supplied by William Penn on this point is very clear. Nothing could have been more difficult in his day and generation than his long advocacy of religious freedom—that each man must worship God in his own way. Religion, it is only fair to remember, was the absorbing interest of the 17th century. Dynasties rose and fell upon theological issues, and great families disappeared when they found themselves on the side of the oppressed instead of the oppressor. William Penn took his stand for the freedom of worship of all sects, for the Roman Catholics, no less than for the Quakers. With invincible courage he put the truth as God gave him to see the truth to the test of action, in the new world among alien Indians, as well as in the old.

One could make a long list of William Penn's advances beyond his contemporaries. In education, he was expelled from Oxford, because the Universities saw that the inspirational preacher might interfere with the stiff scholasticism which produced their dull and learned clergy. Regarding the education of children he expressed ideas which might easily be ascribed to John Dewey or Bertrand Russell. In international affairs we have hardly caught up to him yet. A hundred years before the thirteen colonies were federated, for example, he had worked out a plan for a "Diet or Parliament of Europe to settle trouble between nations without war". William Penn appealed from tradition to experience; from entrenched authority to life, and in his absorbed devotion to his colony, calmly followed his own rule, "Though there is a regard due to education and the tradition of our fathers, Truth will ever deserve, as well as claim, the preference". In this spirit he suppressed the hunting of witches, declared the spiritual equality of men and women, reduced from two hundred to two the number of offences punishable by death, declared that all prisons would be workshops, and literally taxed slavery out of existence. Such right thinking and courageous acting is doubtless what we need at this moment more than anything else. Sir Arthur Salter, in a recent number of *Foreign Affairs*, believes that the choice before the world today is between trying to build up world trade, based on world order, or moving further toward a system of closed units, each aiming to be self-sufficient. The choice of the United States in this world decision has come to have an undue influence, and yet we all know that there exists an overwhelming danger that America may leave unaided and thus unwantonly cripple the supreme political effort of these later centuries—the effort to make international relations more rational and human. Several years ago at Williamstown, Arnold Toynbee boldly warned us against what he described as a rather low type of religion—the worship of some sixty or seventy gods called Sovereign National States, declaring that such idolatry of nationalism was not patriotism but suicide.

I find it a great temptation to conclude with an exhortation to those who represent a seat of learning; certainly the scholar, who is always impatient of intellectual apathy and incapacity, may find a formula which shall preserve "that spirit of nationality in which for many years the aspirations of man for liberty and free development have found their expression, and yet prevent the abuse of that nationality which now threatens with destruction all that it has given or promised". Is it not true that the contemporary world, based upon the search for private profit and for national advantage, has come in conflict with the newer principle of social welfare and the zeal for practical justice in our human affairs? Must we wait for another William Penn to show us the unique opportunity it affords once more to make politics further the purposes of religion and to purge religion itself from all taint of personal and national self-righteousness?

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

DR. J. R. McCAIN

Agnes Scott is in name at least a Christian College. It was founded specifically for the purpose of giving Christian education, and it would now have little excuse for its appeal for support if it were not for this element in its program.

What is Christian Education? Is it denominational in purpose? Not at all. Agnes Scott is sympathetically related to the Presbyterian Church, being classified as an affiliated Presbyterian College, and it serves that denomination remarkably well; but its purpose is broader than that. It is specifically stated in the Agnes Scott charter that no one may ever be denied admission to the College on the ground of religious beliefs or the lack of them.

Is education Christian when it is propagandist in character and seeks through its organization and curriculum to change the faith of those who are not professing Christians? No, the College brings no pressure to secure uniformity of belief. A college of high intellectual standing must have an atmosphere of religious freedom.

Is a college Christian because it has ministers on its Board of Trustees, or because it has a Department of Bible and requires courses in it for graduation, or because it lays stress on attending chapel, or the like? No, these are all valuable, but they do not reach the heart of the matter. The simple addition of one of these elements or all of them, to an institution otherwise secular will not make the essential difference.

How then may a college be Christian? What will make it so? The faculty and officers are the greatest factor in the solution. Men and women who have had Christian experiences themselves are the best aids for young people. Not every teacher must be one who will lead in public prayer or be active as a Sunday School worker; but the presence of even one who is a skeptic or who is critical of Christianity may easily spoil the whole atmosphere. It is important that all be in harmony with the ideals and Christian purpose of the institution; and it is quite necessary that here be at least a few who are warm, glowing Christian characters. At Agnes Scott we expect our teachers to believe in the Bible and to accept the atonement as the way of salvation, but we minimize theological beliefs in comparison with actual Christian experience.

A secondary important factor in making and keeping a college Christian is the coming of students from Christian homes. There may be a considerable sprinkling of girls who are from other faiths and of those who are indifferent, but the contact of students with students is almost as important as that of faculty with students. Unless there are devoted and loyal and Christian girls to set the pace of thought and service at Agnes Scott, the Institution cannot maintain its religious ideals. We have been very fortunate in having such students year after year.

A third factor is in the atmosphere of the place. Opportunities for worship and for self expression on the part of those who love the Lord are necessary. A harmony of courses through the curriculum is important, so that there is no clashing of interpretation—as between science and the Bible, for example. All of the work must be done in a spirit of reverence for God and dependence on Him. The Christian element must permeate the whole student atmosphere. It must be mixed with other elements—as soda must be in good biscuits, to use a homely example. The Christian element cannot be added as you cover a cake with icing.

It is no easy task to keep a college Christian, but it is one of the greatest privileges and opportunitise which can come to any group of workers. A real combination of high intellectual activity and simple faith is difficult, but it is one of the most important in the world today. There has never been a greater need than now for really Christian education. It is our hope through the years to have Agnes Scott just such an institution as those "who have gone on before" may wish for their daughters.

AGNES SCOTT ON THE AIR

MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMSON, '31

There is probably no medium of advertising quite as effective as that which "comes over the air." Large business enterprises have felt the value of radio advertising and have spent vast sums of money for the privilege of bringing their product before the public in this way. We alumnae of Agnes Scott do not have to sell our products for our Alma Mater, but we do have to sell to prospective students our faith and the reason for our pride. Our audience may be limitless or it may be comparatively small. There are a great many people in Georgia who know about Agnes Scott, or have heard of it in a general way. It is the business of the alumnae to let people know more about the College, to give them a sight of what is going on on the inside. So it has been the plan of the radio publicity phase of the good works of the alumnae to show as many sides of college life as were possible over the air.

Up to June we presented four unusual programs. Dr. McCain started off the series by giving one of his fine talks. The next broadcast featured Dorothy Hutton, '29, who gave a most comprehensive and delightful talk on "What's Going on on the Campus". Lillian Herring, '34, and Mr. Dieckmann supplied the music for this occasion. The next broadcast was the first act of Barrie's "Quality Street", given by Blackfriars under the direction of Miss Gooch. "Pinafore" was presented in a revised form on the next program, under the direction of Gussie (O'Neal) Johnson, ex-'11. After both of these presentations, announcements were made of the time and place of presentation on the campus.

During the summer months we had representatives from the College who were available after the close of school. Mr. George Winship, a member of the Board of Trustees, spoke on the "Building Program of Agnes Scott". Mr. Winship is the only member of the Board who has made an appearance over the Agnes Scott programs, but we hope to add many more to our list. During the middle of the summer, it was decided to have an educational talk by some member of the faculty presented on alternate Saturday evenings. Miss Florence Smith started off the series with a splendid talk on the "Congressional Powers Vested in Lincoln and Roosevelt". Dr. Raper appeared two weeks later on the subject "We're in the Depression—What Has Sociology to Offer?" Dr. George Hayes gave an excellent and timely speech on "The Place of the Library in the Liberal Arts College". Miss Catherine Torrance spoke on "Greek in the Modern College". Dr. Davidson gave a talk on "Roosevelt's Latin-American Policy". All of these discussions, presented in an informal way, should have been interesting and informative to anyone listening in. Carol (Stearns) Wey, '12, gave a talk on the field of welfare work as a vocation for college women. The Music Department was represented by Mr. Dieckmann, Miss Bartholomew, and Agnes (Adams) Stokes, '22. Mr. Dieckmann appeared several times with assisting artists in two piano recitals, once as piano soloist, and once in a program of his own compositions. His contribution to the Agnes Scott broadcasts cannot be too highly appreciated by all the alumnae. Piano music for the broadcasts was supplied by Lillian Clement, '27; Louise Hollingsworth, '32; Willa Beckham, '33, and Mary Catherine Williamson, '31. Frances (Gilliland) Stokes, '24, appeared several times during the summer in vocal recitals. Evelyn Wall, a special student at A. S. C., appeared twice during the summer. The kind and gracious cooperation of all these people has done much to alleviate the strain of going on the air". It meant a great deal to me to know that the people I had asked had enough poise not to faint of microphone fright, and that they would be prompt and punctual at the studio.

Electrically speaking, our opportunities now are just ten times as great as they were on the night of the last broadcast in September. The voltage of the WSB transmitter has been increased from 5,000 to 50,000 watts, and that station now is one of the largest in this country. Our opportunities are greater for reaching a wider audience and our programs will no longer be limited to nearby Georgia towns, but will reach many states.

From the comments received in the last few months, the programs have appealed to a wide circle of people, and have been heard by a great many. Our fan mail doesn't require the services of a secretary to answer, but your verbal comments please us just as much. All we want to know is: Did you hear the program? Did you enjoy it? Have you any suggestions?

Alumnae—lend us your ears!

AFTER COLLEGE WHAT?

KATHRYN McHALE

(General Director American Association of University Women)

This is a query common in the experience of all college women. Membership in the American Association of University Women offers one answer. It gives college women a medium through which to carry on their social-cultural interests in out-of-school life.

Devoting itself to the aims of uniting alumnae of different institutions for practical work in the maintenance of high cultural standards in the community, state, and nation, the Association since 1882 has developed from a group of 65 women to an organization of approximately 40,000 women. It is represented in 612 communities in the United States and in 37 countries of the world in its affiliation with the International Federation of University Women. Its national headquarters is in 1634 I Street, N. W., Washington, a building which was formerly the Russian Embassy. The headquarters of the International Federation of University Women is in Crosby Hall, London, the former home of Sir Thomas Moore. The hospitality of these two beautiful buildings, Reid Hall in Paris, and the club-houses throughout the United States and Europe is extended to members who are traveling.

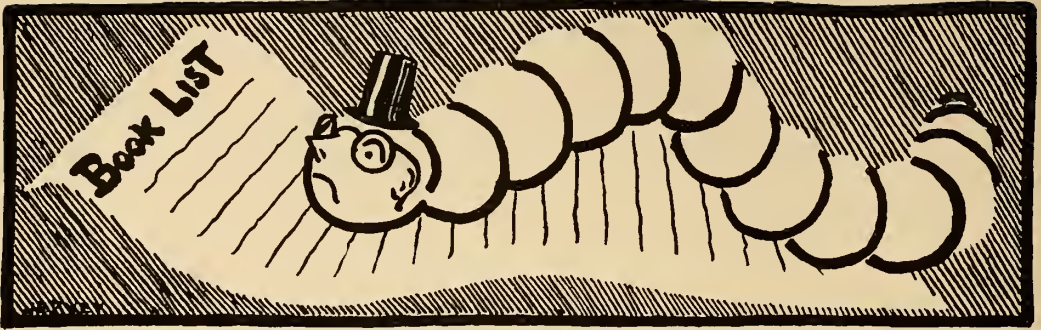
Membership is restricted to the graduates of 247 of the 650 institutions of higher learning open to women. These institutions have approved academic standards and observe the principle of equity in the recognition of women. Through its standardization work, the influence of the Association on behalf of high standards in the collegiate education of women has been felt for more than fifty years.

The Association will welcome to membership the graduates of this institution which is one of the 247 approved. Membership can be general or branch.

Members of the Association have been disciplined in the field of organized and formal learning and it is expected that they will continue learning, will continue to seek new knowledge that will bring to them further understanding of themselves, their families, and the social-economic-cultural-political institutions of the world, and that they will apply this knowledge in practical ways as their contribution to the making of a finer civilization. This serious purpose is carried out in the 612 branch programs in a spirit that is health-giving and truly recreative.

The A. A. U. W. demonstrates its practical idealism in the fellowships that it has established to encourage women to devote themselves to scientific work and scholarly pursuits. From modest beginnings, when the first fellowship of \$500 was granted in 1890, there has been a steady advance until the Association now awards twelve fellowships annually, ranging in value from \$1,000 to \$2,000. The Association membership is therefore supporting a campaign for a million dollar fund to endow 25 more fellowships for women.

The Association publishes a quarterly *Journal*, subscription to which is included in national membership dues. The *Journal* keeps members posted concerning Association affairs, and also carries articles on current trends in education and other matters which concern the educated woman in this changing modern world.



*"Dreams, books, are each a world; and books, we know
Are a substantial world."*—Wordsworth.

At intervals it is necessary that one escape from the world which is made of one's own particular environment. The same people, the same streets prove boring after too many days; one's own world seems the only world and one forgets that there are other streets and other people; and one goes on one's daily rounds—restless and disinterested. One seeks escape through dreams, travel, books. Dreams are illusive and transparent; travel is not always accessible; but books are real and within easy reach. Books introduce one to new and interesting people and to varied and colorful places. I recommend the following books, for they are unique and substantial worlds.

* * * *

Modern England is the world which John Galsworthy portrays in his last novel, *One More River* (Scribners, 1933). The book is real, because its characters are facing the present economic depression; it is human because of the love interest which is its theme; it is interesting because of John Galsworthy's excellent technique, his vivid character portrayal, and his treatment of the girl who crosses "one more river" to a happy landing. In this book the reader gets an excellent picture of British politics, business, and courts. One can steam into London from Ceylon, see "Cavalcade" at the Drury Lane Theatre, and wander about Oxford "at random, choosing the narrower ways and coming suddenly on colleges and long, old walls." One can also become acquainted with the personalities of Galsworthy's interesting characters.

Dinny Cherrell is a young woman who is confronted with the difficult, but not unusual, problem of having to forget the man to whom she "had surrendered in soul—if not in body". She sublimates her love for him in her family's interests—particularly those of her sister, Clare, who had left her sadistic husband, Sir Gerald Corven, in Ceylon and returned home alone. Clare's revolt against Gerald's cruel nature and its ultimate outcome form a frame for Dinny's victorious crossing of "the river" to find the young lawyer, Eustace Dornford. Tony Croom meets Clare on the ship returning from Ceylon and falls in love with her. Tony is a dependable and faithful young man—a character well worth knowing. Besides these personages there are others of less importance who add color to the interesting situations in the novel.

The England that John Galsworthy wrote about in his book and the unusual characters that he introduced are vivid and substantial enough to entertain and afford a delightful escape.

* * * *

Another type of world is described by Louis Bromfield in his new book, *The Farm* (Harper and Brothers, 1933). The history of the mid-western community which is well-known to the author is written for the purpose of portraying pioneer America to the people who were born after the World War. Louis Bromfield dedicates his book to Anne and Hope and Ellen so that they may know a little of what it was like to have lived before 1914, so that they may get the feel of the country as it was thirty years before they were born, and so they may meet people like Greataunt Jane and Old Jamie and Zenobia van Essen.

Harold de Wolf Fuller in *The Literary Digest* for September 9, 1933, says that "By his latest novel, Mr. Bromfield becomes the high priest of that considerable group of writers who recently have expressed fond regret for the things that are no more, and who desire to escape from the subsequent hodgepodge."

The pages of this book are packed with history and interesting episodes of pioneer life. The Farm is the home to which the Colonel comes from Maryland. He and his wife begin the community and their children continue their work. Jamie is the runaway boy from Pennsylvania who finds his way to the Farm. He falls in love with the Colonel's daughter, Maria, and marries her. Bromfield has made the life in this community into a living picture. There is nothing unsubstantial about these sturdy members of this large family. Johnny, in reality the author, has recaptured a world which all Americans, whether young or old, will appreciate.

* * * *

In Maurice O'Sullivan's *Twenty Years A-Growing* (The Viking Press, 1933) one discovers an entirely unknown and unexplored world. It is Old Ireland—a unique country which O'Sullivan has brought to light in his remarkable book. This book which was only written for the author and his friends' entertainment is as "tender and natural as the spring which is without fault". It deals with an island which is so far away from the entire world, that it delights all who read of it. The language, as well as the scene, is unique; and critics highly recommend it. Christopher Morley says of Maurice O'Sullivan, "The poet in his heart will not perish, and will call up the dying poet in the hearts of many others. Read this book gratefully; it will live and will help us to live also."

This is the story of a young man's life, the author's, on a small island, the Blasket, which is located off the southern coast of Ireland. The book contains an account of O'Sullivan's childhood and of how he left his home to go to Dublin to join the new Irish police force. "Dances and brawls, fairs and funerals, fishing and hunting, courting and old wives' tales" appear magical in this book. O'Sullivan describes the beauty of the island as he saw it: "I went north through the Scornach and down through the fern, up to my waist in heather and wild flowers, a dizzy ravine above and beneath me and the sea far below dashing against the rocks. There was nothing beneath my feet but the blue sea, and the slightest stumble would have sent me headlong as sauce for the crabs below." He feels the joy of living and makes his reader feel it also. His use of Irish terms like "Musha" and of new phrases like his "old shred of an ewe tripped up and came tumbling head over heels like a snowball" or "Isn't it you have the great shell of flesh?" shocks one, but not unpleasantly. There is nothing but joy and beauty in this book, and the reader is bound to have some of it transmitted to himself. One can think of no better description of the book than that of E. M. Forster: "Here is the egg of a sea-bird—lovely, perfect, and laid this very morning."

* * * *

Modern England, Pioneer America, Native Ireland! Here are three worlds that three authors have created for readers. Don't be afraid to run away awhile. The experiences of standing on a dizzy ravine, riding west in an old, shaky wagon, and canvassing for an English election will leave the reader much refreshed afterwards.



Penelope Brown is again working for the College, interesting prospective students in coming to Agnes Scott. This year she plans to visit fewer places and to spend more time in these places. Alumnae are asked to cooperate with Penny in arranging times for her to talk to the schools, in correcting lists of local alumnae (this information is to be used for a new directory at an early date), and in getting alumnae together for informal meetings which will give them a contact with Agnes Scott.

Radio Programs sponsored by Agnes Scott are to be broadcast Wednesday of each week from 6:30 to 6:45 P. M., Central Time. These programs will feature alumnae and faculty speakers and musicians. Tune in on Agnes Scott for a weekly contact with your Alma Mater!

Statistics on Dues for the 1932-1933 session show that 432 alumnae paid their yearly membership dues for last year, and 8 faculty members joined the Association. Since Agnes Scott now boasts of 1,274 graduates, it is fair to estimate that practically 33 per cent of our graduates maintain membership in the Alumnae Association. The fact that membership is extended to non-graduates as well as to graduates makes this percentage only fairly accurate. These paid members plus an exchange list of 37 names and a list of 49 life members of the Association comprised the mailing list for 1932-1933.

A Mayorial Candidate for Election in Marietta, Ga., is an Agnes Scott alumna. Virginia Crosby, who attended the Academy and the Institute at Agnes Scott, is in such a race this year.

Reasons for Not Attending Agnes Scott were given in the following order: money, entrance requirements (most specifically Latin); the absence of sororities.

An Attendance Decrease of But Twenty Students has occurred for the present session as compared with 1932-1933. The day students this year exceed the boarding students, requiring a change of program of student activities. A greater participation by day students in campus life has been noted in the past few years. Last year five major offices were held by day students.

A New Library Building seems to be the greatest campus need in the way of equipment today. When this building becomes an actuality, the present building is to be converted into a club and student activities building.

The Music and Fine Arts Building, which is to be financed by the College, by the General Education Board, and by the Presser Foundation, will not be built this year. The College share of one-fourth and the General Education Board share of one-fourth is on hand. The Presser Foundation, which is bearing 50 per cent of the expenses for this structure, has postponed its contribution, since it is this year donating its funds to relief work in Philadelphia.

Time Expires in July for payment of pledges made during the last campaign.

More Than 50 Per Cent of 1933 have already been placed in positions. Dr. McCain feels that this speaks well for their ability, faced as we are with the present business crisis.

The Alumnae House has excited much admiration this session, thanks to its fresh paint and paper, which were made possible by the generosity of the Trustees of the College. Other improvements include new rugs and curtains and clean shades. It is hoped that many alumnae will be back this year on inspection.

A Tea for New Students was sponsored by the Alumnae Association at the Alumnae House at the opening of the session. Eighty-three new students attended.

The Granddaughters' Club has eight new members this session: Lucile Cairns, daughter of Lucile (Colelough) Cairns, Institute; Fanny Bachman Harris, daughter of Lillie Bell (Bachman) Harris, ex-'09; Dorothy Lee, daughter of Clara (Rusk) Lee, Institute; Ora Muse, daughter of Eliza (MacDonald) Muse, ex-'11; Barton Jackson, daughter of Clyde (McDaniel) Jackson, '10; Martha Johnson, daughter of Ruth (Dolly) Johnson, Special; Virginia Ethel Gaines, daughter of Ethel (Alexander) Gaines, '00; Kathleen Daniel, daughter of Kathleen (Kirkpatrick) Daniel, Institute.

Orientation Classes for the Freshmen were conducted from Wednesday through Friday of the first week of the new session. These classes included hand-book instruction on student government regulations; talks on "Friendship", "Budgeting Time and Money", and "Campus Etiquette."

Grandmothers have been abolished, as were sophomore sisters. In their place are sponsors from the junior and senior classes. Each sponsor has two or three new girls in her group. The sponsors assume responsibility for these students in seeing that they learn the rules of the College and get acclimated. Upperclassmen, as well as freshmen, benefit from this system, it is felt.

The Clubs Committee and the Garden Committee are cooperating this year in obtaining funds for maintenance of the Alumnae Garden. Even small donations from individuals or small groups will be gratefully received.

Thirty-One Honor Students were chosen last year from the freshman, sophomore and junior classes. This fact, plus the fact that last year there were more candidates for the local chapter of Phi Beta Kappa than could be admitted, according to the restrictions of membership, indicates that Agnes Scott is attracting a superior student body.

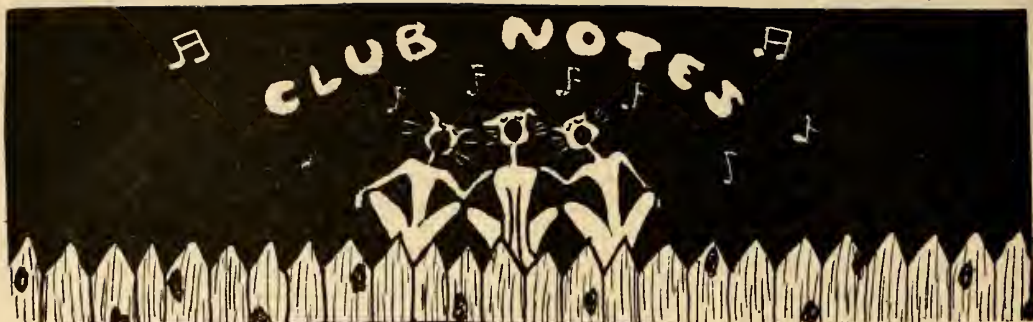
Alumnae Influence is given by two-thirds of the students who enroll at Agnes Scott as their reason for attending our Alma Mater. Others are influenced by Agnes Scott's outstanding standards and by the location of the College near Atlanta and its opportunities.

A System of Service Scholarships has been worked out, since there are so many students on the campus this session who have accepted scholarship aid. The service rendered by these scholarship students consists of assisting in the library, in the laboratories, and in the dormitories by answering the telephones. The number of hours of service is regulated according to classes, freshmen carrying a maximum of three hours a week.

NRA At Agnes Scott means "no rapping allowed", according to an interesting and well-written student article recently. The sophomores this year voluntarily abolished the old custom of rapping the freshmen, entertaining for them instead. The rivalry between the classes was maintained only through the stunts for the Black Cat which were presented on October 14th.

Class News This Issue brought to light the following facts: 55 marriages have been reported since June; 119 changes of address have occurred; 74 alumnae have attended the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago this summer and fall; 2 deaths have occurred; 10 alumnae children have been born; 63 new jobs have opened up for alumnae; 7 higher degrees have been awarded during the summer sessions.

A Larger Percentage of Students Graduate from Agnes Scott than from any other college in the South.



The Atlanta Club has elected the following officers for the next two years: Louisa (White) Gosnell, '27, president; Frances (Craighead) Dwyer, '28, first vice-president; Dorothy (Haire) Harris, special, second vice president; Patricia Collins, '28, recording secretary; Susan (Young) Eagan, Institute, corresponding secretary; Mary Ben (Wright) Erwin, '25, treasurer. On October 26th, the club sponsored a manufacturers' and distributors' luncheon at the home of Susan (Young) Eagan. The September meeting was held at the home of Mary Elizabeth (Warren) Read, '29, and the October meeting with Mary Gladys (Steffner) Kincaid, '29. The club last year paid up their annual pledge of \$250 to the College, and made a gift of \$10 to the Alumnae Garden. The club is now making plans for the bazaar they will give in December.

The Columbus Club has elected the following officers for the coming year; Myrtle Blackmon, 21, president; Ruth Bradford, '30, secretary and treasurer; Hallie (Alexander) Turner, '18, publicity chairman. The September meeting was held at the home of Lillian (Eason) Duncan, ex-'09. The October meeting was held at the home of Mary (Bradley) Cooper, Academy, with Penelope Brown, '32, as their special guest and speaker.

The Decatur Club officers for this year are: Susan (Shadburn) Watkins, '26, president; Amelia (Alexander) Greenawalt, '17, vice president; and Ruth (Brown) Moore, ex-'13, secretary and treasurer. The September meeting of the club was held at the Alumnae House. The October meeting took place at the home of Olivia (Fewell)

Taylor, Institute. In addition to these monthly meetings the Decatur Club sponsored a manufacturers' and distributors' dinner on the night of October 12th.

The Knoxville Club sent a donation of \$5 to the Alumnae House during the summer. This was used to buy some new rugs for the bedrooms.

The New Orleans Club sent a gift of lovely linen luncheon sets to the Alumnae House in June. These are being used in the Tea Room, and are much admired and appreciated.

The Business Girls' Group of the Atlanta Club meets on the third Wednesday of each month from twelve to two in some convenient downtown tea room. Lucile Daley, ex-'15, is president of the club this year.

A Los Angeles, Cal., Club was organized on October 8th by Elaine Exton, ex-'31. The local alumnae were invited to call between the hours of 4:30 to 6:30 P. M. Those who attended were: Eleanor (Coleman) Burchard, '11; Grace (Berry) Luckie, Academy; Louise Shipp Chick, '08; Betsy (Thompson) Brennan, ex-'31; Elizabeth Flinn, '30; Marcia (Meldrim) Fisher; Mary (Ferguson) Day, '27; Frances (Ansley) Moon, Institute; Marie (Houston) Dupree, ex-'08; Aldine (Howell) Johnston, Institute; Mary (Brown) Cockrell, '30; Jane Walker, ex-'20; Martha (Ivey) Farrell, ex-'26; Alice (Greenlee) Grollman, '25; and Elaine Exton, ex-'31. The officers elected for the coming year are: Elaine Exton, president pro-tem; Elizabeth Flinn, vice-president; Elizabeth (Thompson) Brennan, secretary and treasurer. The club plans to have monthly meetings and is looking forward to including many alumnae near Los Angeles in their club.



FACULTY NEWS

Dr. McCain and four of his children attended the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago this summer.

Miss Hopkins spent her vacation with her family in Staunton and Hot Springs, Virginia.

Miss McKinney and Dr. Sweet made several week-end trips to North Carolina during the summer.

Mr. Stukes spent the entire summer in Decatur.

Mrs. Sydenstricker stayed on the campus this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Holt visited in Tennessee for a short time this summer.

Miss Lillian Smith attended the summer session of the University of Wisconsin.

Miss MacDougall drove to Chicago and Woodhole, Mass.

Dr. Hayes and his two small daughters visited his family in Pennsylvania the early part of the summer. Mrs. Hayes and their young son were ill during the summer, but have now completely recuperated.

Dr. Robinson and his family spent their vacation at their home in North Carolina.

Miss Torrance spent the summer at home, except for short trips to Copperhill, Tenn., and Warm Springs, Ga.

Miss Harn took her young nephew to the Chicago Exposition. She also visited Miss Omwake in Washington.

Dr. and Mrs. Davidson and their children spent a short while in Mississippi with relatives.

Dr. and Mrs. Raper and their two little boys spent the summer vacation in North Carolina.

Miss Gooch attended the summer session of the University of Wisconsin.

Miss Laney, we regret to learn, lost her mother in June. Deep sympathy is extended to her and her family in their loss.

Miss Hale and Miss Pythian spent the summer at Middlebury, Vt.

Miss Jackson stayed at home, in South Weymouth, Mass.

Miss Westall spent the summer in Asheville, N. C., with her family.

Dr. and Mrs. Gillespie were in Bryson City, N. C., most of the summer, Dr. Gillespie having a church there.

Miss Gaylord spent the summer on the Continent, visiting friends.

Miss Haynes was at Camp Rockbrook in Brevard, N. C.

Miss Florence Smith spent the summer at home. She accompanied the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra to Junaluska, N. C., for an appearance there.

Miss Omwake was at home with her family in Washington, D. C. She taught on the summer faculty of the George Washington University.

Miss Cilley attended the University of Wisconsin for the summer session.

Miss Hanley spent the summer traveling in Michigan.

Miss Gwendeline Miller spent her vacation at home with her parents in Kalamazoo, Mich.

Miss Lewis spent the summer in Chicago.

Miss Christie is in Decatur this winter, finishing her dissertation for her Ph.D.

Program for Alumnae Week-end

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1933

10:00-10:30 A.M.—Chapel.

(Talk to be arranged by the Book Committee)

10:30-11:30 A. M.—*The Cuban Situation.*

Miss Florence Smith, Agnes Scott College.

11:30-12:30 P. M.—*Fundamentals of Child Rearing.*

Dr. W. W. Young, Atlanta, Ga.

12:30- 1:30 P. M.—Luncheon in White House Dining Room.

(Alumnae are guests of the College. Reservations must be made through the Alumnae Office by Wednesday, November 29th.)

1:30- 2:30 P. M.—*Monet and Cezanne.*

Mrs. Harold Bush-Brown, Atlanta, Ga.

2:30- 3:30 P. M.—*Macbeth.*

Dr. George P. Hayes, Agnes Scott College.

3:30- 6:00 P. M.—Book Exhibit in Main Building.

(Arranged through the courtesy of Miss Janef Preston and Miss Louise McKinney, Agnes Scott College.)

8:30 P. M.—Dance Recital.

Miss Isabel Cooper, Bryn Mawr College.

(Under the auspices of the Agnes Scott Lecture Association. Admission by season ticket or by admission fee of 75c for alumnae, if tickets are bought through the Alumnae office.)

10:00 P. M.—Reception in Main Building for Miss Isabel Cooper.

(Alumnae are guests of the Lecture Association.)

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1933

8:00-10:00 A. M.—Visiting classes in Buttrick Hall.

10:00-10:30 A. M.—Chapel.

10:30-12:30 P. M.—Visiting Classes in Buttrick Hall.

4:00- 6:00 P. M.—Annual Alumnae Home-Coming Tea.