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## Special Issue of University of Dayton Alumnus: The Coed (March 1960)

University of Dayton

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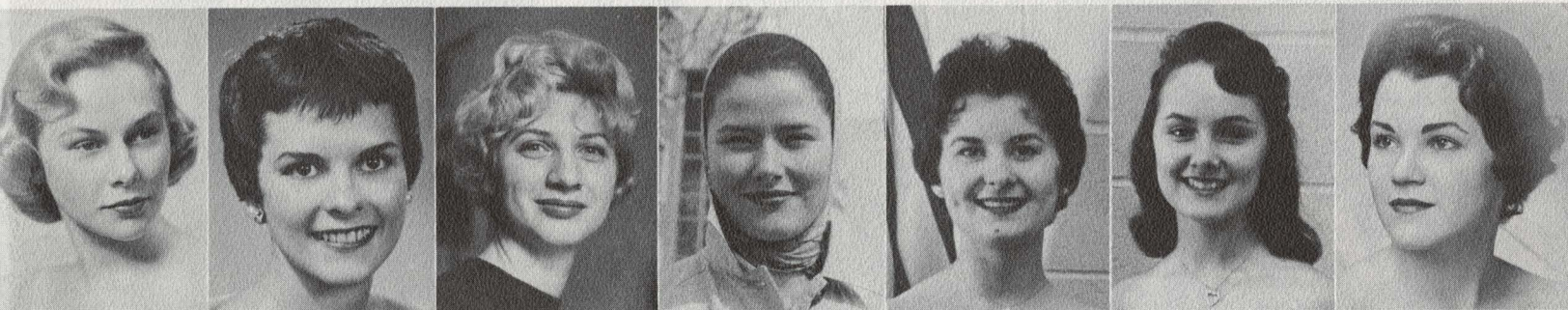
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## THE COED



A SPECIAL ISSUE\* OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON *alumnus*

\*MARCH 1960



*twenty-five years ago,  
these young ladies became the  
University of Dayton's  
first full-fledged coeds . . .*



*in observance of the  
silver anniversary of coeducation  
at the University of Dayton,  
the editors of The ALUMNUS  
present this "special" issue . . .*





# CO-EDUCATION

## WHAT IT HAS MEANT TO THE UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON

BY R. KATHLEEN WHETRO  
DEAN OF WOMEN

**A**LTHOUGH I have been asked as the dean of women at the University to explore this topic for The ALUMNUS, it is not in that capacity alone that I write.

Quite naturally my views are influenced somewhat by the fact that I am also a native Day-tonian with recollections of the campus that go back B.C. (Before Co-education!) Consequently comparisons between past and present spring automatically to mind.

Certainly in my daily relationship with our students (particularly the girls) it is hardly likely that I could forget having once been a student myself in those early years of co-education at UD, when the total enrollment was only slightly larger than that for our present coed group.

Nor could I avoid reference to being an alumna, class of '43, when a copy of this very publication will eventually come to my home address and when I have recently been contacted in the annual fund-raising appeal conducted by our Alumni Association.

It is not without some amusement that I contribute to this fund "to build a better faculty," for literally I rob Peter to pay Paul inasmuch as I have been a faculty member since September, 1947. Finally, for nine of my thirteen years on the staff I have figured specifically as dean of women.

With the perspective gained from these several vantage points, I stand firmly convinced of the value of co-education to the University of Dayton. This is not to minimize in the least what the University has done to provide educational opportunities for women students. But rather it is to recognize a mutual exchange



of benefits and to emphasize, in this instance, a seldom acknowledged fact that co-education has been good for UD.

How co-education began on the "Hilltop" has not been generally told. The fact of the matter is that the Sisters of Notre Dame, intending to found a college for women on their Dayton property, requested permission to begin it with use of the already existing facilities on the UD campus. The UD administration consented. The original plan was to move this college in approximately five years to its own separate location. For the first two years of operation (1935-1937) the reference was always to the College of Women at the University of Dayton. As a Marianist official has explained it: "The experiment worked very well from the beginning. The two-year trial period was forgotten. Co-education in the day classes was born."

What a different picture might have resulted! Only a few individuals still cling to a preference for completely separate Catholic colleges in Dayton. Any possible advantages that could be cited for such an arrangement are offset, however, when one views the total picture. The University of Dayton can well include among its greatest blessings the totally unsolicited gift of its women students.

As a Daytonian I do not hesitate to say—had UD remained an all men's school, it could not have received the appellation of Dayton's "municipal" college (a term often applied to it despite its being a private denominational institution); for in denying admission to women students, it assuredly would not

school systems, which draw heavily upon our graduates to staff schools in the area.

The co-educational status of UD had much to do with effecting the affiliation of the Dayton Art Institute. Combined programs of study enable both men and women students to obtain a college degree in fine arts or art education, and the University's own curricula has been broadened by reason of these additional degree offerings. The program could hardly have proved successful, or even feasible, had the University not previously opened its doors to admit women students to day classes.

Indeed one might go so far as to say that co-education kept UD in operation in the critical war years of the '40's. In the words of a Marianist then in the administration at UD: "The women students were a God-send during World War II years. They constituted fifty per cent of the enrollment in the day classes." That the War Department assigned cadet nurses and Waves for college courses at UD was possible primarily because our admissions director could accept women students into day classes. This valuable assistance would have been lost had UD not already been co-educational.

The continued growth of certain departments at UD and the actual existence of others can be credited largely to the fact that they are dependent upon coed enrollment. Would a need have been recognized for a Graduate School program in 1939 had not the University (already adjusted to the presence of



silver anniversary of co-education

**Prof. Whetro, who in addition to serving the University as dean of women is also an associate professor of English, has been a member of the UD staff since 1947 and has been dean of women since 1951. She's a member of UD's class of 1943 and has a master of arts degree from the University of Michigan. A former newspaperwoman, she's listed in "Who's Who in the Midwest," and "Who's Who of American Women." The current observance of the silver anniversary of coeducation at the University has been planned almost solely through her efforts.**



have been fully servicing the educational needs of the community of Dayton and the surrounding Miami Valley. The highly successful fund-raising campaign in Dayton several years ago, which resulted in erection of Wohlleben and Sherman Halls, could not have been oriented as it was to appeal for support of a community college—could it even have been attempted at all.

In connection with this thought I wish to point out that co-education on the UD campus has been good also for the city of Dayton. Because such an institution of higher learning exists here, a great number of Dayton parents have spent their money locally rather than elsewhere to educate their daughters. And a financial investment of no small consequence has been made here by reason of the gradually increasing number of out-of-town girls enrolling at UD. Many of them remain in the city, earning their livelihood but likewise spending those earnings here, and more often than not becoming wives and mothers with permanent homes established in or near Dayton. When the University of Dayton is able to provide its own residence quarters for women students, the number coming into this district will be of even greater significance.

Three years after the University turned co-educational, the Dayton Board of Education granted approval for UD student teachers to do observation and practice teaching in local classrooms. Although this act stimulated immediate increase in coed enrollment, it must be admitted that the approval came only after UD had made available to women the opportunity to obtain teacher training. This advantage for the University worked beneficially, of course, for both the city and county

women on campus) foreseen that a majority of the candidates for advanced study would be women? And now that the University intends again to offer graduate studies, beginning with a few courses this coming summer, is it not partly because its attraction as a co-educational college makes it a logical choice in many cases for women students in the vicinity, particularly those who desire to pursue their studies on a Catholic campus?

Co-education at UD has brought national recognition that otherwise would have been missed. Certainly the University would not have been invited by the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor to participate, in 1956 and 1957, in the important research studies of Womanpower had there not been women graduates and a dean of women to survey them. Nor would it have been asked by the National Vocational Guidance Association in 1959 to survey its women graduates in liberal arts. Moreover without women students it could not have entered the *Glamour* Magazine contest to select the "Nation's Ten Best Dressed Coeds." When our Liz Fleming emerged among the top ten and was then chosen as the August 1959 "cover girl," the University gained considerable favorable attention.

Women students have achieved academic honors not only during their actual years on the campus but also after their departure. From the outset certain of them have attained the scholastic standing necessary for listing on the honor roll. In the first full coed graduating class of 1939 two coeds received their degree with honors. Of the three students ever to graduate with a perfect "A" record, two have been coeds—Jo Ann Carlson and Mary Jo O'Callaghan. Many of our alumnae have gone



on to graduate studies in various fields to earn their master's and doctor's degrees. A large proportion had been granted graduate scholarships, fellowships, or assistantships. Our UD alumnae include practicing doctors, lawyers, dieticians, and even engineers, as well as school and nursing administrators, social workers, personnel directors, and the like. The University can point with pride to the accomplishments of many of its women graduates.

Not only have coeds themselves demonstrated their scholastic proficiency, but their very presence in classes has served also as an inspiration to the instructional staff and a challenge to the men students. The high level of scholarship on the campus is in large part due to the influence of women students.

Co-education has contributed in many other ways to the betterment of the campus. Frequently individual Marianists comment on this to me, and I am always especially proud of the fact that it is they, not I, making the observation. In such matters as dress, conduct, courtesy it is readily accepted that the women students are a forceful influence for good. The manager of the dining room, for example, encourages coeds to come there, for he believes in their ability to set the tone. For the most part the feminine viewpoint is respected and the feminine example is followed. If some girls fail in this regard, at least they form a small segment of the total picture.

Co-education has brought increased spirit and enthusiasm into many phases of campus activity. Both the Department of Music and the Department of Speech have benefited tremendously from having coeds in the student body to participate in the various projects and activities. Prior to the advent of co-education the campus had its choir and its glee club—but a mixed chorus, no. Feminine parts in dramatic productions usually necessitated the importation of non-student performers or else inept and hardly desirable impersonations—fine for a laugh but little more.

UD teams played good football and basketball long before 1935, but who would deny that spectator interest has been stimulated with the addition of such side effects as the crowning of the homecoming queen or the colorful half-time performances by the Marching Coeds or the Flyerettes? (Both these precision groups have gained national prominence by their talented demonstrations.)

Coeds have taken an active role not only in their own special clubs but also in the mixed co-curricular and extra-curricular organizations. In the area of religious activities they have been particularly outstanding—both in their own devotions, as might be expected, and in their very earnest leadership. (Many an indifferent male student later gratefully acknowledges that it was a coed who drew him out of his lethargy.) Through their Central Women's Organization the coeds have chalked up numerous worthwhile and far-reaching goals, the latest of which is the annual full-tuition scholarship to be awarded for the first time in this Silver Anniversary Year of Co-education. Not to be slighted is the able and responsible editorship given by coeds to the three campus publications on various occasions since 1944, when Ada K. Bomford became the first coed to edit THE EXPONENT.

Many deserving coeds, especially in recent years, have needed financial assistance to obtain their college education. The University has provided student aid, scholarships, and part-time employment on research projects and in campus offices. It is to be noted with respect to the employment opportunities that the University itself has derived mutual benefit particularly by supplying some of its own clerical needs and frequently by gaining later the full-time services of these coeds who are already trained for the work.

An auxiliary benefit to the University unknown before the admission of coeds is the Mothers' Club. Although this organization later came to include mothers of all students, at the beginning it was established through the efforts of mothers whose daughters were attending day classes. From its origin

in May of 1936, in the first year of co-education, down to the present it has devoted itself entirely to the support of the University. Among other things it has supplied almost entirely the furnishings in the women's lounge, thereby saving the University a sizeable expenditure over these twenty-five years.

One of the greatest benefits of all to come to the University as the result of co-education is just now becoming evident. We have currently enrolled in day classes four young women whose mothers had attended UD. Still others in a year or two will be following their own mothers' footsteps up College Park Avenue to the Admissions Office. Our former women students, we are finding, rank among UD's strongest boosters. The daughters and the sisters of many of our former men students have been enrolling, of course, ever since admission to day classes was made available to them.

In my opinion as a Daytonian, who was one of the early coeds and who is now an alumna, a faculty member, and the dean of women—the University of Dayton has only begun to realize the value of its co-educational status. I believe it to be one of the University's strongest assets and one of the greatest potential sources for future development. May Providence guide its administrative direction toward a glorious Golden Anniversary in the school year of 1985-86!

## the others who've served during the first 25 . . .

R. KATHLEEN WHETRO, whose appraisal of the first twenty-five years of coeducation at the University of Dayton sets the stage for this special issue of THE ALUMNUS, is the fourth (or fifth, depending on how you count) dean of women in UD history.



Sister Marie St. Eleanor

Members of that first class of women in 1935-36 will well remember Sister Marie St. Eleanor, of the Sisters of Notre Dame, the first dean of women at UD. Under her wing the first coeds made their way around the man's campus. And before she left the scene in 1941, the woman had definitely won her place at the University. Sister is now teaching history and religion at St. Joseph's high school in Columbus, Ohio.

Succeeding Sister Marie St. Eleanor was Sister Mary Edwina, S.N.D. Now teaching in Hamilton, Ohio, she served in the dean's position from 1941 to 1942.

Sister Agnes Immaculata, S.N.D., took over as dean of women in 1942 and served for nine years. It was during her time at the University that coed enrollment began to grow rapidly and to many alumnae, the mention of "Sister Aggie" will bring back many pleasant memories. It was in 1949, during an illness of Sister Agnes that Mary Horrigan, still a member of the UD staff, substituted as acting dean of women for several months.

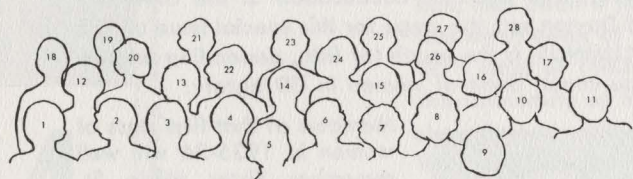
Prof. Whetro assumed the deanship in 1951 when Sister Agnes left the University to teach at Julianne high school. Then after a year at Emmanuel College in Boston she went to Chicago where she is now







## THAT FIRST CLASS - WHO WERE THEY? - WHERE ARE THEY NOW?



1—Phyllis Allen. 2—Olivia Hoefler. 3—Eileen Fiel. 4—Margaret Schumacher. 5—Dorothy Thies. 6—Monda Hott. 7—Lillian Sheeran. 8—Helen Guy. 9—Virginia Lehman. 10—Julia Weckesser. 11—Chrissoula Economides. 12—Ruth Buchanan. 13—Marguerite Krebs. 14—Mary Graziano. 15—Isabelle Eck. 16—Isabel Sachs. 17—Jeanette Koverman. 18—Jean Davis. 19—Ruth Templeton. 20—Anna O'Brien. 21—Virginia Stoecklein. 22—Marijane Spitzer. 23—Alma Braun. 24—Grace Aylstock. 25—Florence Siegle. 26—Evelyn Deger. 27—Rosemary Eggleston. 28—Mary Hester. Not present when historic photo was taken: 29—Mildred Bailey. 30—Dorothy Eicke. 31—Vivian Hillman.



1—PHYLLIS ALLEN. (Mrs. Charles). Since leaving UD, she's been a homemaker and has taken active roles in a number of civic projects. She has also been an officer in many organizations in Mission, Kans.

No  
Photograph  
Available

2—OLIVIA HOEFLER. Now an employee of Dayton's Third National Bank and Trust Co. in the new accounts department at the Patterson Branch. Resides on Bryn Mawr Dr.



3—EILEEN FIEL. Now Mrs. Stephen Mendell. Served in various editorial capacities for Pflaum Publishing's Messengers for ten years. Taught at Julianne and worked as an executive secretary at Dayton's Van Cleve Hotel. Now often travels around the state with salesman-husband.



4—MARGARET SCHUMACHER. Now Mrs. Robert Buckwalter. Three children: oldest, Beth, has studied at mother's alma mater and is now a nursing student at Dayton's St. Elizabeth's Hospital.



6—MONDA HOTT. Now Mrs. Stanley Swango, Jr. Studied at Bowling Green after UD days. Three sons: oldest, Terry, is a junior at Ohio Wesleyan. Resident of Kettering.



7—LILLIAN SHEERAN. Now Mrs. Victor Reiling (UD '34). Married in 1939, she has five children. Daughter Anne is a UD freshman, Victor Jr. is in his second year at the U.S. Naval Academy. Lillian left UD after her freshman year, later attending Antioch and Cincinnati.



8—HELEN GUY. Now Mrs. John Fisher. "One husband, one boy, one house." In addition, has been secretary-stenographer at Addressograph-Multigraph in Dayton. Son John Philip is a junior in economics at UD.



9—VIRGINIA LEHMAN. Now Mrs. William H. Hoyer. Earned bachelor's degree in education at Ohio State in 1939. Married in that year; one son. Currently secretary to the president of Mead Papers, Inc., in Dayton.

silver anniversary of co-education

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10—JULIA WECKESSER. Now Mrs. Roger Barklow. After graduation in 1939, taught school for three years. Married in 1942. Two children—Roger and Susan Ann. Resides in Rocky River, Ohio.



11—CHRISSOULA ECONOMIDES. Now Mrs. Jack Hodgkinson. After three years at UD, Sue left UD, married in 1939. Two daughters, resides in Kettering, spends time between position at Rike's and home.



13—MARGUERITE KREBS. Now Mrs. William Stark. After two years at UD, won her BS in home economics at St. Mary of the Springs, Columbus. Served several years as director of the Dayton Dairy Council and also taught high school home economics. Two boys.



14—MARY GRAZIANO. Now Mrs. Robert L. Schne-

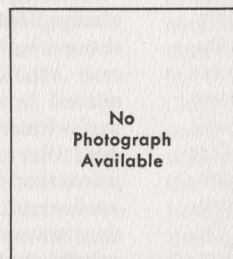
ble (UD '38). Six children. She now lives in Roselle, Ill. Says Mary, looking back on the 25 years since UD days began: "Life has been full, varied and richly rewarding to me." Oldest daughter, Mary Jo, is a frosh at U. of Illinois.



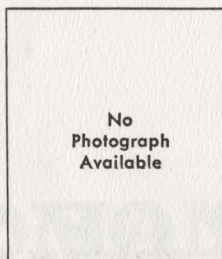
15—ISABEL ECK. Now Mrs. James Ritchie. Left UD after sophomore year to work at Dayton Power and Light. Daughter Sue is a frosh business student at UD. Dayton resident.



16—ISABEL SACHS. Now Mrs. Hugh Noonan. Taught for several years in Dayton Public Schools. Married in 1946, one daughter. Still teaches a class in English at Juli-  
enne high school.



17—JEANETTE KOVERMAN. Now Sister Mary Joseph, of the Sisters of Charity, teaching at St. Leo's high school, Detroit. Entered sisterhood after UD graduation in 1939. Has taught in Middletown; Cleveland; Lansing, Mich.; Chicago; and Trinidad, Colo. Her specialty—math, science, and religion. "It is my hope and prayer that my classmates and all the loyal sons and daughters of dear old UD will be true to the principles they learned there."



18—JEAN DAVIS. Now Mrs. William C. Huber, Jean is a resident of nearby Oakwood.



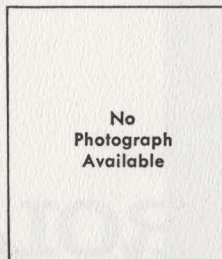
20—ANNA O'BRIEN. Now Mrs. Joseph Fletcher (UD '37). After graduation, Ann worked several years at Rike's. Married in 1945. Now lives in Dayton where Ann is housewife and mother to three boys and two girls.



21—VIRGINIA STOECKLEIN. Still residing in the family home on Irving Avenue, the short walk to the campus. Now in her eighth year of teaching at Dayton's Ruskin School. Formerly with Catholic Charities and the Red Cross.



22—MARIJANE SPIDLER. Now Mrs. William Schneble (UD '39). For two years after UD graduation worked as a chemist. Five children—two girls and three boys. Dayton resident.



23—ALMA BRAUN. Now Dr. Alma B. Kelly, MD. Alma won her M.D. from Western Reserve after completing her UD work. She's now teaching in University of Maryland's school of medicine department of pathology. She's living in Baltimore.



24—GRACE AYLSTOCK. Now Mrs. Manuel Neander, resident of San Leandro, Calif. Worked for General Motors and the government. Married in 1944. Lived in Puerto Rico for some time. One son, William. She's working for a real estate office.



25—FLORENCE SIEGLE. Now Mrs. Leonard Katz. After graduation in 1939, Florence worked for two years as a social worker, then married. She has a son, Raymond, and resides in Dayton.



26—EVELYN DEGER. Now Mrs. Byron Brucken (UD '56). Housewife and employee of the Inland Manufacturing Division in Dayton. One of eight children, Joe, is a sophomore in education at UD.



29—MILDRED BAILEY. Now Mrs. Robert Kramer. Two children: daughter Robin Gay is a student at Indiana University; late son Robert Jr., fatally injured two years ago, was the "first grandchild" of the UD Women's College. Oakwood resident.

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These members of the class we were not able to contact: 5—Dorothy Thies. 12—Ruth Buchanan. 19—Ruth Templeton. 27—Rosemary Eggleston. 28—Mary Catherine Hester. 30—Dorothy Eicke. 31—Vivian Hillman.

Ruth Buchanan, we know, married Charles Dale Miller (UD '37), but some time ago, both became lost as far as University records were concerned. Rosemary Eggleston married a Lopez, and at last word, had just returned from the Philippines and was residing in Medway, Ohio. Dorothy Thies Kuhl, according to word from her family, is attending classes at Trinity College, Washington, D.C. Maybe we'll find them in time for the May homecoming.



# THE ROLE OF THE COLLEGE-

*Higher Education  
is creating  
new possibilities for  
a fuller realization  
of the woman's  
contribution to  
society.*

By

**DR. MARY JO HUTH**



Dr. Huth, one of the University's most distinguished alumnae, is assistant professor of social sciences at St. Mary's College, Notre Dame, Ind. A member of UD's class of 1950, she won her master's degree from Indiana University and has her doctorate from St. Louis University. Before joining the St. Mary's faculty in 1955, she was chairman of the department of sociology at St. Mary's Dominican College in New Orleans. She's the daughter of UD's Dr. Edward Huth.

More than a century has elapsed since the first Women's Rights Convention was held at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848, but there is still much literary evidence of doubt concerning the objective merits of the pure "feministic role" and about whether those who have adopted it are truly well-adjusted personalities. There are those writers, on the one hand, who advocate a return to the traditional role of woman as exclusively a housewife and mother and those, on the other hand, who insist that the "feministic role," the career woman role, is the only one providing an opportunity for the complete expression of the feminine personality. A much larger group of writers on the "Woman Question" feels that, especially for the college-educated woman, some combination of the traditional and feministic roles must be worked out according to the demands and circumstances of the individual woman's life situation.

For the first time in many decades, the current of secular thought concerning woman's role in society is moving toward a positive ideal. The growing interest, especially among educators, sociologists and psychologists, in fostering women's unique attributes through higher education marks a new phase in their thinking about woman's role, creating possibilities for a fuller realization of women's potential contribution to the social order. Representing this new trend of thought is Dr. Marion Smith, Louisiana State University's authority on marriage and family relations, who has commented as follows upon the value of the relatively new Curriculum in Family and Community Living at LSU:

"... The role of the homemaker in our modern society is very different from that of the woman fifty years ago. Today, the wife and mother is expected to be a companion to her husband and to have a voice in all matters of the home and family life. She is expected to handle the family

income efficiently, to rear children to be well adjusted to the world in which they will live, and to assume a variety of responsibilities which were unknown to the woman of her grandmother's day."

A complete concept of higher education for women must, therefore, take into account all the aspects of the feminine personality—her physical makeup, the riches of her intelligence, her capacity for selfless love, the hunger of her being for a total dedication. America's college-educated women as a whole, however, are not making full use of their powers; they are not contributing as much as they could to the common welfare. Countless American communities and neighborhoods would like to rely upon college women, especially, for leadership in all sorts of necessary and productive activities: educational, social, political, and religious. Why aren't more thousands of American college women seizing the opportunities open to them and employing their talents in an intelligent, eager, and constructive manner?

Women's proved adaptability to change, fidelity to responsibility, and shrewd but warm perceptiveness in human relations are qualities that are needed in every area of activity—not just within the "world" of the home. And there is statistical evidence to prove that women as well as employers are increasingly realizing this fact. Today, women constitute approximately one-third of the total labor force in the United States, and half of these 22 million working women are married. Most of them, however, are not college-edu-

silver anniversary of co-education

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# EDUCATED WOMAN

cated and their principal motivation for working is economic necessity rather than service to the community. Inasmuch as the majority of college-educated women marry men with adequate incomes, few of them find it necessary to work. Moreover, their husbands may object to their being employed on the basis that it reflects unfavorably upon the husband's ability to support the family or on the basis that it is incongruous with the family's position in the class structure.

This fact explains why some college-educated wives who are confined to domestic problems feel frustrated and far removed from the "great" issues and stirring debates for which their education has given them understanding and relish. But even if such women were to assume a part-time career, as Christian married women they can never sew up completely the seam between their household duties on the one hand and their extra-domestic activities on the other hand. This situation constitutes a dilemma which is admittedly difficult to resolve, but it must be faced realistically. Nor can one in good conscience engage in artificial family planning in order to make the two a more manageable combination. In brief, it is the demands of marriage and family living which make it difficult and often impossible for many college-educated women to participate in community planning and service to the extent which they desire. Perhaps too many, however, are indifferent and apathetic, going along with the all-too-popular notion that "women weren't meant to be in the foreground of public life."

There are those who base this notion on some vague concept of woman's nature; actually, it constitutes part of the cultural residue from an age when higher education itself was thought to be injurious to women's personality, physically and psychologically. No less an authority than the late Pope Pius XII delivered an address on October 21, 1945, in which he dealt with "a topic outstanding in interest and of primary importance for our times: women's **duties** in social and political life."

Hopefully, what a college-educated woman has learned should not only have prepared her for a position in social and political life, but should have fitted her superbly for the primary task of building homes based upon mutual respect, tolerance, and affection where the new generation of children — tomorrow's citizens — stands its best chance of growing up to recognize the fundamental principles of a free society—respect for the uniqueness and intrinsic dignity of each individual human being who is destined, by virtue of possessing an immortal spiritual soul, to spend an eternity with God. If woman has one role more important than her others, it is the one symbolized by the Virgin Mary, the Mother of God, as a source of love. She can become another "New Eve," like Mary, who played a major part in repairing the damage inflicted upon the entire human race because of Original Sin through her role as Mother of God and Co-Redemptrix, wherein she suffered, as did her Divine Son, solely for the love of mankind. No less mothers, although in the spiritual rather than in the physical sense of the term, are those who find their greatest opportunities for community service in total dedication to their vocations and professions as religious or as lay single women. The concept of spiritual motherhood needs re-emphasis in our secular age when romantic love is frequently portrayed as the only kind of love.

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9





IN 1935 THERE WERE 31 . . . TO







# TODAY THE COEDS NUMBER 653

*Figures at the Opening of the Silver Anniversary Year*

## TODAY'S COEDS ARE ENROLLED IN EVERY DIVISION OF THE UNIVERSITY

Arts	124
Business	64
Education	374
Science	83
Engineering	4
Technical Institute	4

<b>BY CLASSES:</b>
265 Freshman
180 Sophomores
103 Juniors
82 Seniors
23 Unclassified







Liz Fleming

. . . most famous?

Elinor Robins



## TWO NATIONAL GLAMOUR QUEENS

Coeducation at the University of Dayton came in for a share of national publicity during the first twenty-five years because of the beauty of two students.

Back in the early years—in 1939, to be exact—McClelland Barclay, noted artist and illustrator, chose UD sophomore Elinor Robins as one of the most beautiful coeds in the nation.

Twenty years later, Elizabeth Fleming was selected by Glamour magazine, in its annual competition, as one of ten best-dressed college coeds. Liz is still very much with the University. But lo! Elinor seems to have vanished. It appears that she was the daughter of an Air Force officer and was attending the University during the time her father was stationed at nearby Wright Field. Some time after her selection by Mr. Barclay, her father was transferred and Elinor left UD. Where she went and where she is now remains somewhat of a mystery. A report from here or there recently says she is a model of some stature in the New York City fashion world.

Liz also got a taste of the New York City fashion world. When she was selected by Glamour magazine as one of the choice ten, she was flown to New York for a round of photographs and fashion modeling. The impression she made during this appearance in "the big city" not only landed Liz on the cover of Glamour's college issue last August, but also brought her several offers to remain in New York to model.

Many young college coeds confronted with such an offer would no doubt drop everything and ac-

cept. Not Liz. She chose to return to Dayton and to the University and continue her work. She's an education student and in June will be awarded her cadet certificate enabling her to teach in one of the parochial schools in Dayton.

Like the larger percentage of her fellow coeds through the first twenty-five years, Liz is a Julianne high school graduate. She worked a year before entering UD on the Archdiocesan Cadet Scholarship program, instituted some years ago to help overcome the shortage of parochial school teachers in the area. Students on the campus, in the third such annual competition, selected her best-dressed at UD. She then entered the national competition and prompted Glamour editors to say about her:

"She symbolizes the kind of polished but natural good looks that the American college girl is famous for . . ." And it's been American college girls like Elinor and Liz that have helped to contribute to the success of coeducation at the University of Dayton.

When Daytonian Liz Fleming appeared on the cover of Glamour magazine last August, she brought University of Dayton coeducation its finest recognition.



silver anniversary of co-education



12



sometimes the going was rough but

## THESE COEDS MADE MARK IN "BOYS" SCHOOL



Diane Shoemaker



Diane Cross



Carol Wortman



Ada Bomford



Marianna Kuntz



Alma Braun



Jo Anne Carlson



Mary Jo O'Callaghan

During the course of the first quarter century of coeducation at the University of Dayton, the names of certain women stand out as having attained some "first" where, in many instances, other than male students had previously feared to tread. Here are a few:

**Alma Braun**, a member of the original 1935-36 class, was the first coed to enter the pre-med department, later became the first alumna to earn a medical degree.

**Isabelle Eck** was the first coed to serve on the student council.

**Lillian Sheeran** was the first homecoming queen.

The first coed cheerleaders were **Judy Weckesser** and **Lorraine Daughters**.

The first coed to withdraw from the University in order to be married was **Marianna Kuntz**, who became Mrs. Stephen S. Brown in February, 1938.

**Sue Martin** was the first woman student to enroll in the College of Engineering. She entered UD in 1938, took her place with the men in the mechanical engineering class, later became interested in aviation, entered the civilian pilot training course of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, and made her solo flight in 1940.

In 1944, **Ada K. Bomford** became the first coed editor of The Exponent.

The first coed to give her life in the service of her country was **Pfc. Isabelle Moore**, a casualty of 1946.

**Diane Cross** became the first coed editor of The Flyer, campus newspaper, in 1956, and a year later, **Diane Shoemaker** became the first coed to edit both The Exponent and the campus newspaper.

**Pauline Kelly**, in August, 1952, became the first woman valedictorian.

First coed to be graduated with a perfect 4.0 average was **Jo Anne Carlson**, in 1956.

**Carol Wortman** became the first coed to deliver the Honors Day address. This was in 1956.

**Mary Jo O'Callaghan** was the first woman graduate to be awarded a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship for graduate study. The award was made in 1959.

A first of a different type was established in the fall of 1958 by a senior, **Joan Chonacky** of Cleveland. Her claim to distinction is the precedent of being the first woman student directed to stay overnight on the campus in the University Health Center. Although coeds had for many years received treatment in the old infirmary in Chaminade Hall, none had ever been housed overnight as a patient. (A few individual women were given campus lodging in the emergency situations of the 1913 flood and the great snow of 1950, but Joan's record stands as the first instance of an official assignment of a coed to stay overnight on the campus.)



Sue Martin



Cheerleaders Judy Weckesser, Lorraine Daughters.





# THE WOMAN AS AN INTELLECTUAL

By **PATRICIA DONISI '53**

Patricia Donisi has been an instructor in psychology and director of the UD reading center since 1958. For four years prior to returning to the University, where she had won her education degree in 1953, she was associated with the University of Houston reading clinic. She has her master's degree from Houston.



**W**OMAN is definitely an intellectual. Especially is she when fulfilling the requisites set up by the most common and most frequently occurring definitions.

To paraphrase, an intellectual must: (1) have an intellect; (2) use it honestly and fearlessly in the pursuit of truth; (3) articulately communicate with others involved in the same search; (4) criticize and formulate public policy.

To be more specific, women's apostolate, as designated early in the Church, has always been to function as an intellectual. Pope Pius XII brought this out in his address to a group of Catholic women meeting in Congress in Rome.

First, woman functions intellectually when she recognizes her relation to God, her relationship with Christ, and her dependency on the Church.

Woman knows she comes from God and devotes her lifetime in search of Him, who is Truth. Because the contemporary attitude is that of indifference to or a complete ignoring (not ignorance) of God, it behooves woman, functioning as an intellectual, to restore the faith of the world in Him.

Woman's relationship with Christ makes her see that she must be subject to her husband in the way the Church is to Christ. Aristotle tells us "a husband and father . . . rules wife and children . . . the rule over his children royal . . . over his wife . . . constitutional . . . the male is by nature fitter for command than the female; the courage (virtue) of a man is commanding . . . a woman, obeying. Where . . . the state of women is bad, almost half of human life is spoilt." This concept of womanhood brings esteem, devotion, fidelity, and love to the woman possessing it.

Woman must have pride in her sex, Pius XII points out. It was a woman from whom the Redeemer came, took flesh and blood, "without the cooperation of man." Marxism and other "isms" do not offer woman such heights of perfection; the ideal of womanhood is Mary, the Mother of God.

Woman also depends upon the Church to define the outer

boundaries of truth and error in both conduct and manner.

Secondly, woman fulfills the second and third part of the definition of an intellectual by her capacity for love and loving. It is love which makes her seek out that which is good, which helps her be solicitous of another's welfare. It is in loving that there is knowing. Knowing is having truth. Once having knowledge, woman acts upon it with love. Love is motivated by love of God for her neighbor—she does not seek gratitude or approval. Love is judicious and well-ordered. It is not love to approach a desolate with everything to give and nothing to receive. It is fitting for woman to love actively and passively, in other words. Her main mission is love in all its forms. How, then, is a woman to grow in charity? A woman improves herself most when she comes in contact with the poorest and most needy, and lets herself respond to them, and they, in turn, afford her opportunities for practicing that of which she is so capable.

Woman then takes action, which is the fourth part of our definition. She criticizes and formulates by assisting at every opportunity to take the initiative in presenting Christ, the Redeemer, to mankind. Regardless of her field, however, she is found by the specific moral principles of the Church. The stones of action and example carry one by one to the altar of God, and build His temple day by day, year by year.

On the natural level, woman always seems to be coming in second, according to the feminists. Man has everything, and poor woman has nothing! No recognition, no honors, no chance to give to the world that which it so desperately needs! And why? Man is ignoring her, forgetting her, and keeping her down! No chance at all! This is because it is getting more popular with these feminists to want to have a man's nature. When a woman functions well in her role, no man is equal to her, nor was he intended to be.

Historically, woman has been thought to be "inferior" to men. This does not tell us what men are. Socrates and Meno were discussing this one day. Meno allowed that the virtue of a



man is to administer the state and a woman's to order her house and obey her husband. Socrates then shot back comparing size, health, strength, which are the same in essence, he said, and in both sexes, and don't they who order a state and they who order a house have temperance or justice? Meno assented.

Through early history we see such men as St. Augustine and Thomas Aquinas discussing this very vexing situation. In the **City of God**, St. Augustine repeats that man "injures no one and does good to everyone he can reach." Those who care for rule and those who are receiving the care obey. Even as man rules, he seems to serve those he is commanding because to rule is to serve, not from a sense of power, but because of duty.

St. Thomas tells us that woman is not a helpmate to man. Other men could do just as well in helping him in his work. "Woman is a helper in the work of generation." Woman contributes her love to the world.

Since we are approaching the twenty-fifth anniversary of co-edship at the University of Dayton, it is fitting to point out that the Society of Mary (Marianists) is dedicated to Mary, the supreme model of womanhood. Its education of women at the University of Dayton has been effected by its complete surrender to a woman—the Blessed Virgin—the women have in turn accepted that education by choosing Mary as their example. The Marianists have educated women to be true to their nature, and have provided the educational means whereby they become naturally-educated women, and not masculinely-educated women.

All this leads on to the conclusion that woman is not less unhappy, nor worse, nor better, nor less civilized, for fulfilling

her role of the intellectual through the channels of the Church. Woman functions best according to her nature, and not according to the nature of man. She should not be vying with him to produce more masterpieces of music, more literature, more research. A truly intellectual woman does not allow her abilities of the mind overshadow her spiritual nature because her greatest contribution to the world is in being a woman.

**Ask any man!**

## THE UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON

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SPORTS EDITOR: JOSEPH J. McLAUGHLIN



MARY HORRIGAN



MARY SHAY



BETTY THOMAS



DORIS DREES



MARY HUSSONG



KATHERINE ANGST

DOLORES McANESPIE



In addition to alumnae R. Kathleen Whetro '43 and Patricia Donisi '53, seen elsewhere on these pages, several other women graduates are members of the alma mater staff.

**MARY E. HORRIGAN** '35 and '41 is associate professor of nursing. She joined the staff in 1940 and in 1949 briefly served as acting dean of women.

**MARY M. SHAY** '44 first joined the UD staff as office manager of the Engineering-Science-Management War Training program soon after graduation and a year later became alumni secretary, a post she holds today.

**BETTY J. THOMAS** '44 began teaching music at the University two years before becoming the first person to be awarded a bachelor of music degree by UD. Now an associate professor, she's on leave to work toward her doctorate at the Eastman School of Music, University of Rochester.

**DORIS DREES** '54 is an assistant professor of physical education. She taught at Julianne high school from 1954 until joining the UD faculty in 1956.

**MARY ANN FINN HUSSONG** '57 has been assistant to the dean of women since 1958. For three years prior to moving into the dean's office, she had served as a "house mother" for groups of off-campus coeds.

Two members of the University secretarial staff who have served the University for several years also deserve mention. **KATHERINE ANGST** '45 has been in the office of the dean of students since 1947 and **DOLORES McANESPIE** '51 has been a secretary in the public relations office since graduation.



# HIGHLIGHTS OF COEDUCATION

*—a year-by-year description of the first twenty-five*

1935-36—The University of Dayton welcomes women students to day classes for the first time; twenty-seven register . . . Sister Marie St. Eleanor is dean; Father Walter Tredtin is president of the University . . . Lillian Sheeran is elected president of the coed class; Dorothy Thies is vice president, Virginia Lehman is secretary and Eileen Fiel is named treasurer . . . Mary Graziano is elected president of the Women's Athletic Association; Alma Braun is elected vice-president, Grace Aylstock, secretary, and Isabelle Eck, treasurer . . . Isabelle is later named to represent the coeds on the student council . . . Lillian Sheeran is first homecoming queen . . . Monda Hott becomes president of the new Women's Chorus . . . Monda is also first honorary captain of the R.O.T.C.'s Pershing Rifles . . .

1936-37—Three women entering the University in its second year of coeducation come on new scholarships awarded to top graduates of Dayton high schools: Mylila Birdsall of Roosevelt, Miriam Eleanor Losh of Steele, and Patricia Snapp of Julianne . . . Sixteen of the original class returned for their sophomore year; 20 new coeds enrolled as frosh, and nine begin work as upperclassmen . . . First coed transfer student, June Yendes, who had studied at Stephens College, enrolls . . . Male students finally decide that women are on the campus to stay and invite them to join their campus organizations . . . The forerunner of the now famous "Turnabout Tag" is held for the first time at the Van Cleve as Julie Weckesser is chairman for the "Spring Swing" . . . Twelve coeds earn a place on the Dean's List of Honor Students at the end of the '36-'37 academic year as if to prove they belong on the college campus. The 12 are Grace Aylstock, Chrissoula Economides, Adele Ellman, Virginia Lehman, Florence Siegle, Mary Smith, Marijane Spittler,

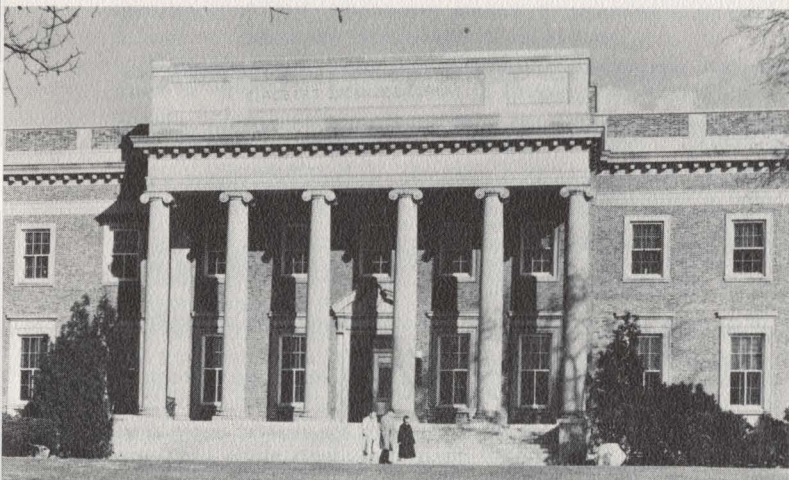
Marjorie Coffman, Mildred Perry, Helen Schweller, Venita Strain, and Rosanna Wagner . . .

1937-38—Progress is indeed being made. Women students at the opening of the 1937-38 academic year are admitted to all courses on a par with men and the "College of Women" as such is discontinued . . . For the first time, coeds appear as cheerleaders at football games. Judy Weckesser and Lorraine Daughters have the student body cheering as never before. It works—the Flyers win seven while losing only two after somewhat less sparkling records in the previous three seasons . . . Not to be outdone, the band adds its first coed "sponsor," Martha Welhener . . . Then Sigma Delta Pi, pre-med society, grants full membership for the first time to a woman student, Marguerite Parrish . . . A women's lounge is opened in Chaminade Hall . . . Coeds begin their long march through the years as secretaries of classes: Virginia Lehman for the juniors, Mary Elizabeth Trupp for the sophomores, and Martha Manny for the frosh . . . An 88-year precedent is broken when women students for the first time receive the "D" monogram for athletic achievement: Irene Dicker, Mary Kaye Herold, Virginia Finke, Virginia Strain, and Mary Beth Trupp . . . A mixed chorus is organized . . .

1938-39—Father John A. Elbert assumes presidency of the University . . . Coed enrollment increases with an announcement that a four-year course in elementary education, in addition to the secondary education program already offered, will be established . . . R. Kathleen Whetro, later to become dean of women, registers as a special student in arts . . . The College of Engineering, strongest of the strongholds of the male student, admits its first coed, Sue Martin . . . Sophomore Elinor Robins is selected by McClelland Barclay as one of the most beautiful coeds in the nation . . . The University's 89th commencement in June, 1939, marks the graduation of the first coed class. In keeping with the occasion, the first woman to be commencement speaker, Dr. Edith McClure Patterson, delivers the address. These members of the original 1935 class win their degrees: Eileen Fiel and Virginia Stoecklein (arts), Grace Aylstock and Mary Graziano (business), Isabelle Sachs and Julia Weckesser (education), and Alma Braun, Mary Jeanette Koverman and Marijane Spittler (science). Misses Aylstock and Spittler win their degrees "with honors" . . . Other women to graduate in the class of 1939 include Helen Bistrek, Betty Jane Miltenberger, Virginia Dohner, Grace Bonner, Florence Carr, Besse Fonts, Mary Helldorfer, Katherine Struck, Elsie Swartz, Ruth Williams, Rose Hermetz, and Eskalene Myers . . . Graduate school opens during the summer of 1939 . . .

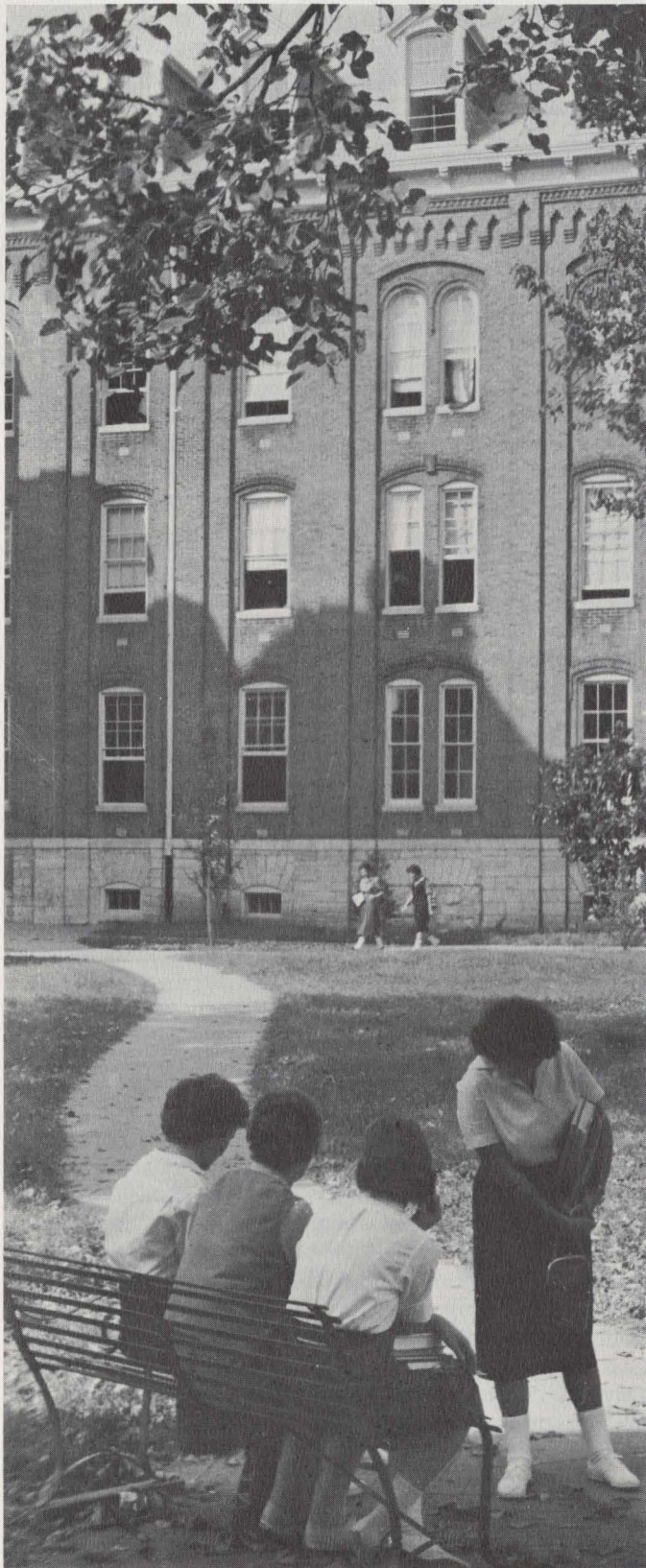
1939-40—The original coeds are gone from the campus. But they immediately set to work to perpetuate their rela-

First classes for the new coeds was in Albert Emanuel Library.





tionship with Alma Mater. In May, 1940, they meet to organize an alumnae group to include not only themselves but all women students who had been graduated since 1920, the year women students were first admitted to night school classes. Eileen Fiel becomes the first president of this group, known later as "Sorosis" . . .



These annals of coeducation at the University of Dayton are adapted from a booklet prepared by Dean of Women R. Kathleen Whetro on the occasion of the silver anniversary observance.

1940-41—Coed government gets under way with Alpha Rho Tau for arts, Beta Upsilon Sigma for business, Epsilon Gamma for education, and Phi Chi for engineering and science students. These groups continue to function until the Central Women's Organization is founded in 1946 . . . The Women's Athletic Association establishes a memorial award in the name of Janet Breidenbach, sophomore victim of an auto accident. It is awarded in May to Margaret Reiling, for scholarship, sportsmanship, leadership, and service . . .

1941-42—Sister Mary Edwina, S.N.D., succeeds Sister Marie St. Eleanor as dean of women . . . The home economics department is established, opening another avenue of opportunity on the campus for the coed . . . The first master's degrees are awarded at the June commencement. One of the three to receive the degree is a woman student, Martha Schauer, a noted local artist . . . World War II is under way and the coed finds she is the principal character on what a few months ago was a male's campus . . .

1942-43—The University enters an accelerated program to speed education as a part of the war effort . . . Cadet nurses and WAVES, lodged at the National Cash Register Company's Sugar Camp, attend classes on the campus . . . Another new dean of women arrives on the campus. Sister Agnes Immaculata, S.N.D., succeeds Sister Mary Edwina . . .

1943-44—These are dark days. The war effort is uppermost in the minds of all. As their contribution, coeds at the University volunteer to act as hostesses at weekly canteen dances at the Loretto. This activity came to an end after several months, but provided the basis for the formation of the Flyers' Hangar, which years later would continue to be the foremost social organization on the campus. Sophomore Eleanor Kurtz was in large measure responsible for its establishment . . . The now famous Marian library is founded on the campus. Three coeds—Patricia Ortengren, Pauline Zink, and Lucille Wehrman—contribute many hours toward getting this ambitious project into motion . . . First bachelor of music degree is awarded; it goes to Betty L. Thomas who later will return to the University as a member of the music faculty . . .

1944-45—Father George Renneker, member of the University staff since 1924, succeeds Father John Elbert as president . . . For the first time, coeds outnumber men students in the day classes—197 to 186 . . . The Exponent has its first coed editor; Ada K. Bomford takes over that literary position . . . Coed graduate Mary Shay is named alumni secretary . . .

1945-46—The war hits closer to home for the coeds. One of them, Pfc. Isabelle Moore, becomes a Gold Star . . . A two-year cadet training program for elementary teachers is organized, immediately drawing a number of young women to the campus . . . The 606-member day student body includes 314 women, 292 men . . .



1946-47—A women's rifle team is started . . . This apparently has nothing to do with the fact that GI's begin registering in large numbers and enrollment swings toward an all-time high . . . Full-time enrollment goes from last year's 606 to 1844; 311 are coeds.

1947-48—The registration continues to increase. In September, 2302 students register for day classes, 1409 of whom are veterans, 329 are coeds . . . Some 80 lay professors are appointed to help with the "GI Bulge" . . . Coeds, under direction of Sister Agnes, help in preparation of food and clothing for needy in Europe . . .

1948-49—Rose Rothberg is elected president of the reactivated Sorosis, organization of coed graduates . . . The coed hockey team is organized, meeting Wittenberg College in its October debut . . . Work begins on the fieldhouse . . . Two coeds join the Daughters of Mary: Grace Luther, who will become Sister Mary Ann, and Laola Hironaka, to be Sister Mary Laura . . .

1949-50—Coeds take an active part in the observance of the University's centennial . . . Largest class in University history is graduated in June . . . Father Renneker is appointed to an unusual third three-year term as president of the University . . . The centennial homecoming queen is Fran Dershem and Thelma Romer is her frosh attendant . . .

1950-51—Day school enrollment of 2189 includes 337 coeds . . . Fieldhouse opens with loss to Central Missouri State . . . Coeds win intercollegiate billiards tourney from Michigan State . . . Mary Remnant wins Ohio Dietetics



First board of the Central Women's Organization: Grace Luther, Jeanette Stoecklein, Ellie Kurtz, Connie Frank.

Association's first cash award . . . Julie Raney is first coed business manager of The Daytonian . . .

1951-52—First lay person to be dean of women, R. Kathleen Whetro, succeeds Sister Agnes Immaculata . . . Coeds returning for the new academic year find their lounge relocated at the northeast corner on the third floor of Chaminade Hall, opposite the home economics kitchen and dining room . . . The Central Women's Organization undergoes a reactivation . . .

1952-53—Pauline Kelly of Dayton becomes the first coed in the history of the University to be valedictorian. She speaks at the August commencement . . . Regina Wach becomes the first coed geology major to receive a degree at UD . . .

1953-54—Father Andrew Seebold succeeds Father George Renneker as president of the University . . . An award for outstanding achievement in teacher education is established to honor Father Renneker and its first winner is a coed, Kate Maraglou . . .

1954-55—The Flyerettes make their first public appearance at a student assembly in the fieldhouse. This coed precision dance and drill team had been working for almost a year before making their debut. They have since become highly-respected representatives of coeducation at the University of Dayton . . .

1955-56—The Exponent again has a coed editor. Diane Cross serves with Lawrence Ruff in that position. Next year, she will become the first coed editor of The Flyer, campus newspaper . . . Carol Wortman becomes the first coed to speak at the Honors Convocation . . . Jo Anne Carlson becomes the first coed and the second student in the history of the school to be graduated with a perfect 4.0 average . . .

1956-57—That the University is contributing significantly to the education of women in the United States is recognized when the office of the dean of women is invited to participate in the national studies of Womanpower. UD was one of 161 colleges and universities invited to take part in the study . . .

1957-58—The lounge again moves; this time, to the south end of the third floor of Chaminade Hall . . . Diane Shoemaker becomes the first coed to edit both The Flyer and The Exponent in the same year . . . UD takes part again in the national studies of Womanpower . . .

1958-59—The University for the third consecutive year nominates a coed for Glamour magazine's "Ten Best-Dressed College Coeds" competition. Daytonian Liz Fleming not only is selected among the 10 nation-wide winners, but is selected to appear on the cover of the August, 1959, issue . . . Mary Jo O'Callaghan becomes the second coed in history to be graduated with a 4.0 average and becomes the first coed to be awarded a coveted Woodrow Wilson scholarship . . . A "Who's Who" among UD students includes eight coeds—Clare Callahan, Rosalie Cosgrove, Ann Evans, Susan Hochwalt, Mary Sue Miller, Patricia Mulligan, Mary Jo O'Callaghan, and Jeanne Pflaum . . .

1959-60—The silver anniversary year of coeducation begins with 653 women students registered . . . This is the highest number ever enrolled . . . Father Raymond Roesch succeeds Father Andrew Seebold as president . . . Clare Callahan becomes the second coed in UD history to deliver the valedictory address when she speaks at the January commencement . . . The Central Women's Organization establishes, to commemorate the silver anniversary, a full-tuition scholarship, the first winner of which is to be announced at Honors Day in May . . . May Queens of the past several years are invited to return for the 1960 May Day observance . . . A Silver Anniversary banquet for past and present coeds is planned for May 22 . . . A special Mass of Thanksgiving is scheduled for the UD chapel March 25 . . . Sums up Prof. R. Kathleen Whetro, dean of women: "The presence of women students is an accepted reality on the campus. Their contribution ranks among the University's strongest assets." So be it.





## WHAT ABOUT THE FUTURE?

As coeducation enters its second quarter century at the University of Dayton, the outlook has never been brighter. Women students are becoming more and more a part of campus and academic life. They have demonstrated leadership in many instances—as editors, committee chairmen, organization presidents, top students. In short, coeds have excelled in roles calling for qualities from beauty to intelligence.

The silver anniversary year had but begun when it was announced that the University had applied to the government, under provisions of the college housing program, for funds to be used to erect a dormitory for women students on the campus. Hopes that this application would be favorably acted upon in Washington have soared and have faltered as new and revised budgets have passed in and out of Congress. What the University has in mind is a modern housing unit with a capacity of 375 women.

Whether government funds are forthcoming or not, one point is certain: the University is looking forward and making definite plans to bring women students onto the campus. If the requested government loan is not granted (the total request was for \$3.5 million which would also be used for a 600-men dormitory), funds will certainly be secured in some other way. Each year for the past several years, more and more women are applying for admission to the University. But because adequate housing is not available, hundreds from out of town must be turned away. Among those hundreds are high calibre young women whom the University would be proud to have among its student body.

The present coeds are making certain that the future of coeducation is, in some small measure, taken care of adequately. The board of the Central Women's Or-



Today's CWO Board—From left to right: Marian Reaser, sophomore; Barbara Leff, senior; Clara Trotman, junior; Frances Longo, public relations; Notburga Jung, freshman.

ganization, governing body of the coed population on the campus, has announced in this silver anniversary year the establishment of a full-tuition scholarship to be awarded each year to a deserving woman student on the basis of demonstrated need and scholarship. This scholarship will help keep some of our better women students in college.

As he took over the presidency of the University last summer, Father Raymond Roesch insisted that all quarters of the University family exert renewed effort to help UD not only to make progress but to soar into the future.. With the coed becoming more and more an integral part of the University, coeducation is certain to continue to greater heights as well.





*" . . . the admission of women to this University  
has given the school another important dimension,  
the depth of which may be measured best  
by the contributions and influences resulting  
from the participation of women in school life . . . "*

*—Clare Callahan '60, at winter exercises, 110th commencement.*