STUDENT LIFE

No university can provide merely a faculty, classrooms, laboratories, and a library for its students, and ignore the recreational and extra-curricular part of student life. Whether encouraged by the authorities or not, what are known as "activities" will appear (or else a more or less violent substitute), and it is the better plan to organize and direct student activities in such a way that they will supplement the educational program of the University. That most of the activities of the Pennsylvania student body have a direct educational value cannot be doubted; that they provide healthful recreation is equally certain.

The various aspects of student life are the concern of the Dean of Student Affairs and his staff, who have offices in College Hall. An important part of their work is the constructive oversight of the hundred or more clubs, societies, and other organizations formed by the students. In addition they have jurisdiction over the dormitories, fraternities, and other student residences; the awarding of the 1,100 scholarships that the University grants each year to undergraduates; and, largely through the University Placement Service, finding means of furnishing financial aid to students. The Dean of Student Affairs has nothing to do directly with scholastic shortcomings. These receive attention from personnel officers associated with the deans of the various schools, but when financial difficulties or too many student activities cause trouble, the offices cooperate.

Associated with the Dean of Student Affairs is the Undergraduate Council, an organization composed of the presidents of the three upper classes and of certain other student groups. The Council serves as an intermediary between the administration and faculty and the students, suggesting new policies and helping to put them into effect. As an advisory body it maintains contact with every activity on the Campus, including publications, athletics, debating, and fraternity relations.

The life of women students at the University is under the supervision of the Directress of Women, whose offices are in Bennett Hall. She and her staff are in charge of activities, student residences, and
a varied social program. Life in Sergeant Hall (the women's dormitory) and the women's fraternities is regulated by the Women's Student Government Association in cooperation with the staff of the Directress of Women.

At the beginning of the year the Directress of Women or her assistant interviews each new student informally but at length, so that she can be assisted in getting the most out of her academic work by participating in related activities and by broadening her social relationships. A similar interview is held with each senior girl, to determine whether she is familiar with opportunities for employment or to guide her later education, to gauge her development while in college, and to secure suggestions concerning improvements that might benefit women students.

The buildings in which student life at the University centers and some of the student organizations are described below.

*Irvine Auditorium*

The Irvine Auditorium, which is at Thirty-fourth and Spruce streets, just south of the Library, was completed in 1928. It is the tallest building on the Campus, its tower extending 202 feet into the air; the design is Gothic adapted to meet the need for a large building that would fit into the square piece of ground that was available. The major portion of the funds used in its erection was provided by the wills of the late William B. Irvine and his sister.

The first floor of the auditorium seats 1,134 persons; the balcony 720; the stage, which is forty-eight feet wide and thirty-eight feet deep, can seat 150. In front of the stage is the console of one of the world's largest organs. Built for the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition of 1926, it was given to the University by the late Cyrus H. K. Curtis. The interior of the auditorium is impressive: it rises unobstructed to the roof of the tower and the walls are decorated in brightly colored medieval designs.

Surrounding the auditorium on the ground floor is additional space. On the east side are the offices of the Alumni Association; on the west side are the offices of the Mask and Wig Club, celebrated undergraduate dramatic organization; the foyer to the south is used as a music room by the Department of Music, as is a similar room in the basement just below. The basement also contains offices for members of the Department of Music, store rooms for scenery and electrical equipment of the Mask and Wig Club, a room for painting scenery, a lounge for men, and a lounge for women. One
BIG QUAD: DORMITORIES

HOUSTON HALL
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

LITTLE QUAD: DORMITORIES
of the dressing rooms off the wings of the stage serves as an office for the Director of Dramatics.

Except for the June Commencements and major dramatic productions, all of the larger University gatherings are held in Irvine. These include the chapel services, the Wharton School's Crawley Memorial Lectures, the presentation of candidates for higher degrees, and frequent concerts. For Commencement exercises, the University uses the Philadelphia Convention Hall on Thirty-fourth Street south of Spruce. The dramatic clubs prefer theatres in the center of the city.

**Houston Hall**

Another University "first" is Houston Hall, the first student union in the United States, which was erected in 1895 to the south of College Hall. The original three-story building, the gift of Henry Howard and Sallie S. Houston in memory of their son, Henry Howard Houston, Jr., who died soon after his graduation from Pennsylvania, was greatly enlarged in 1939 by the addition of two wings erected through the generosity of Samuel Houston, Gertrude Houston Woodward, and the late Sallie Houston Henry, the children of the original donors. The architectural design is in an English collegiate style that represents a transition from Gothic to Renaissance. The newly erected wings, like the original part, are of limestone and Conshohocken granite.

The idea for such a building is said to have originated with Charles C. Harrison as soon as he became Provost in 1894. Impressed with the lack of suitable space for the students of all departments of the University to mingle with each other and especially by a movement that had raised $12,000 to provide a home for the newly organized Christian Association, he brought the attention of Mr. Houston, a Trustee, to the need. Although student unions originated at Oxford and Cambridge in 1815, before the opening of Houston Hall no institution had attempted to provide a common club room or building of such proportions as this. Today there are over seventy such organizations in operation in the United States.

Entering from the central Spruce Street doors and facing a similar doorway which opens on a terrace to the rear of College Hall, the visitor finds himself in the large lobby, with its two huge fireplaces and the old College Hall bell. Alcoves house a lost and found department, an information bureau, and a theatre ticket service. The entire lobby, like most of Houston Hall, is paneled in oak. At the left is the "Lt. Henry W. Houston, Class of 1916 College, Room,"
one of the many lounges and reading rooms in the building. At the north end of this room are the offices of the University Chaplain. Farther to the left, in the new west wing, is the “Dr. John Houston, Class of 1769 Medical, Room,” which serves as the main lounge and reading room, and on occasion for dinners and dances. On the right of the lobby is the Faculty and Administrative Officers’ Lounge, which has dining facilities for sixty-two people. To the north of this room are the offices of the Director of Houston Hall, and of the Student Board of Governors, which supervises the activities and the recreational program of Houston Hall. Beyond, in the new east wing, is the dining hall, which is used as a Freshman Commons. Its main floor and balcony seat over 350 persons.

The basement of Houston Hall once contained a swimming pool and bowling alleys. In the central part are now the kitchen and pantries, which are supervised by a trained dietitian. This section also has a barber shop, a public stenographer, and rest rooms for students and employees. The Houston Hall Store, which occupies the west wing, includes a book store, a stationery department, a gift department, a cigar and candy counter, a post office, and a very useful check-cashing department. Originally a one-room bookshop on the third floor, open only a few hours a day, the Store now makes possible the operation of Houston Hall as a recreational center without any charge to the students.

In the central part of the second floor are three private dining rooms. To the west of the central stairway are the Benjamin Franklin Room, which is used for dinners, and the Bishop White Room, which is used for meetings of learned societies and serves as a board room for the Trustees. Beyond, in the west wing, is a large game room equipped with billiard, ping-pong, bridge, and backgammon tables. East of the central stairway is an auditorium with chairs that can be removed for dances and receptions. Seating four hundred, it is the scene of numerous lectures, entertainments, rallies, and smokers throughout the college year. In the east wing is a large rehearsal room, the office of the University Band, a room for band equipment, and the office of the University Council.

On the third floor are ten smaller rooms, some of which once accommodated overnight guests. These provide permanent quarters for the Philomathean and Zelosophic Literary Societies, the Photographic Society, the Chess Club, and the Debate Council. These and more than fifty other campus organizations regularly hold their meetings in Houston Hall.

In the original building more than 1,600 dinners, dances, lectures,
and meetings took place every year, and each day it was visited by more than 6,500 students. With the new addition these figures will be greatly increased. In the course of time the footsteps of the students had so hollowed the stone step at the entrance facing College Hall that a new step had to be supplied; and already the stone that replaced it shows so much wear that it in turn must shortly be replaced—an effective tribute to the foresight of the donors and Provost Harrison in providing for student welfare at the University of Pennsylvania.

The Dormitories

If the first concern of Provost Harrison on taking office in 1894 was for a student union, satisfactory living quarters for students were his next. Although in 1762 the Trustees of the old College ordered the erection of a dormitory building with sixteen bedrooms, that was the only official student residence provided by the University of Pennsylvania until the first units of the present dormitory system for men were opened in the fall of 1896.

Perhaps it is as well that construction did not begin in 1872, when serpentine stone was the preferred material. At any rate, the dormitory buildings, designed at a time when a new spirit was being felt in American architecture, are a feature of the Campus of which all Pennsylvanians feel justly proud. The architects prepared plans for a complete system of houses extending from Thirty-ninth Street along Woodland Avenue to Thirty-seventh, along Spruce to Thirty-sixth, down Thirty-sixth to Hamilton Walk, and back along Hamilton Walk (where there was to be a commons, a plan now abandoned) to Thirty-ninth. The interior of this quadrilateral was to be divided by additional houses into what are now called the Little Quad, the Triangle, the Big Quad, the East Quad, the South Quad. The arrangement provided for numerous archways, vistas, and corners, very effective in photographs and equally effective if viewed by the passer-by, especially in the spring, when the dogwood and other plantings are in bloom.

The style is what can be called English collegiate, with detail that ranges from Gothic grotesques to Renaissance pilasters and balustrades. No attempt to achieve complete uniformity was made, but rather an atmosphere suggestive of gradual development. As a result the predominantly Jacobean design of the main portion gives way in the South Quad to the Tudor, in which limestone decorations are no longer prominent.

The first houses to be constructed (the cornerstone was laid
November 5, 1895) were those on the Hamilton Walk and Woodland Avenue sides of the Triangle, where the statue of Provost Harrison by Lynn Jenkins faces McKenzie's statue of Whitefield, the evangelist for whom the University's first home was constructed. At first the rooms were not filled, but by 1900, when the Memorial Tower at Thirty-seventh Street was completed, applications were more than double the four hundred that could be accommodated. By 1910 the line had been extended to the Provost's Tower on Thirty-sixth Street. The latest houses to be erected are the four on the south side of the South Quad, which were added in 1928-29. These brought the total accommodations to 1,131. Eight proctors, forming a parietal committee, reside in the dormitories. In addition, in each of the sixteen freshmen houses lives a senior adviser, a member of the senior class chosen for his qualities of leadership.

Since 1919 all of the houses opening on the Big, East, and South Quads save the Graduate House have been assigned to freshmen, who, if from out of town, are required to live there. Each house has its own entry on the courtyards and is separated by firewalls from its neighbors, to prevent either fires or too hilarious students from racing through continuous corridors that would otherwise be nearly a mile in length.

The numbers below and on the opposite page indicate approximately the order in which the houses were constructed.

1 Brooks: Named in honor of Phillips Brooks, this house is the gift of his friends who were also his parishioners while he had charge of Holy Trinity Church. It was the first memorial in America to this eminent clergyman.

2 Leidy: Named for Joseph Leidy (1823-1891), who was graduated from the Medical School in 1844. He was Professor of Anatomy, 1853-91, and also Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, 1884-91; Surgeon to the Satterlee Military Hospital during the Civil War; President of the Academy of Natural Sciences, 1871-1891.

3 Franklin: Named for Benjamin Franklin.

4 Foerderer: The gift of the late Robert H. Foerderer, a member of the United States Congress.

5 McKean: Named for Thomas McKean, member of the Continental Congress, signer of the Declaration of Independence, Governor of Pennsylvania, and President of the Board of Trustees of the University.
Baldwin: The gift of John H. Converse, late President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, in memory of Matthias W. Baldwin, founder of that company.

Class of Eighty-Seven: The gift of the Class of 1887, College, a class especially noted for its contributions to the University.

Craig: Given in memory of Wilson D. Craig, of the Class of 1878, by his brother and sister.

Baird: The gift of John E. and Thomas E. Baird, in memory of their father, John Baird, 1820-94, who was prominent as a merchant, financier, and philanthropist.

Fitler: The gift of Edwin H. Fitler, 1825-96; Mayor of Philadelphia, 1887-91. It is named for him.

Hopkinson: Named for Francis Hopkinson, 1737-91, a graduate of the first class to receive degrees in 1757, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a Trustee of the University.

Provost Smith: Named for William Smith, first Provost of the University.

Lippincott: The gift of James Dundas Lippincott in memory of his father, Joshua Lippincott.

Carruth: The gift of John G. Carruth in memory of his daughter, Jean May Carruth.

New York Alumni: The gift of alumni of the University residing in the State of New York.

Memorial Tower: The gift of the alumni of the University in memory of the men of the University of Pennsylvania who served in the Spanish-American War.

Morgan: Named for John Morgan, a member of the first graduating class of 1757 and the first professor to be named to the medical faculty.

Bodine: The gift of Samuel T. Bodine, a member of the Class of 1873 and a prominent Philadelphia industrialist. It is named for his family.

Morris: Named for Robert Morris, financier of the American Revolution, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Trustee of the University. It is the gift of his great-granddaughter, Ellen Waln Harrison.

Wilson: Named for James Wilson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a Trustee of the University, and its first Professor of Law.

Edgar F. Smith: Named for Edgar Fahs Smith, Professor of Chemistry and thirteenth Provost of the University.

Coxe: Named for the Coxe family for their many benefactions
to the University and in appreciation of the large gift by Eckley B. Coxe, Jr., of the Class of 1893, towards an endowment for professors' salaries.

23 **Rodney:** Named for Caesar Augustus Rodney, a distinguished American statesman who was graduated from the University in 1789.

24 **Bishop White:** Named for the Rev. William White, a member of the Class of 1765 and a Trustee. He was Chaplain to the United States Congress, first Bishop of Pennsylvania (1786-1836), and Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States (1796-1836).

25 **Birthday:** The gift of the late Mrs. Charles C. Harrison and her six children in honor of the sixty-fourth birthday (May 3, 1908) of the late Provost Harrison.

26 **Mask and Wig:** The gift of the Mask and Wig Club as a memorial to the late Clayton F. McMichael, its founder and president for fifteen years.

27 **Provosts' Tower:** A memorial to the Provosts of the University.

28 **Graduate:** A house erected for the accommodation of graduate students. A large room on the first floor serves as a club room.

29 **Thomas Penn:** Named for Thomas Penn, second son of William Penn. As Proprietor of Pennsylvania, he granted the Charter of 1753 and accompanied it with a substantial gift.

30 **Cleeman:** A memorial to Dr. Richard A. Cleeman, a graduate of the College in 1859 and of the Medical School in 1862.

31 **Ashhurst:** The gift of William Henry Ashhurst, who graduated from the College in 1891. The Quad Shop, a branch of the Houston Hall Store, is maintained in the basement of this dormitory and the adjoining Magee dormitory.

32 **Magee:** The gift of James R. Magee in memory of his brothers, Horace Magee (C. '65) and Frank H. Magee (C. '76).

33 **McIlhenny:** The gift of Miss Selina B. McIlhenny in memory of her brother, Francis S. McIlhenny, a graduate of the College in 1895 and of the Law School in 1898.

34 **Warwick:** The gift of Dr. Hill S. Warwick, Graduate School, 1891. It is named for him.

35 **Ward:** A memorial to Robert Boyd Ward given by his son, the late William B. Ward, a graduate from the College in 1907.

36 **Chesnut:** A memorial to John S. Chesnut, a graduate from the Law School in 1879. It was provided by a bequest from his sister, Mary E. Chesnut.
Dormitory Annex: In addition to the thirty-six houses of the main dormitory system, the University provides dormitory accommodations in five remodeled residences at 3604-12 Locust Street. These were purchased by the University in 1931.

Sergeant Hall: Dormitory accommodations for women are provided in Sergeant Hall, a four-story building at Thirty-fourth and Walnut streets. Formerly an apartment house, it was purchased in 1924. Previously the women's dormitory consisted of four remodeled residences on the west side of Thirty-fourth above Walnut, which are now occupied by a religious order. The older dormitory was also known as Sergeant Hall, a name given in honor of Hannah Sergeant, wife of John Ewing, second Provost of the University.

In addition to bedrooms accommodating 150, Sergeant Hall has four reception rooms on the first floor, along with offices for the Directress of Women and her assistants who are in charge of student activities and of student residences, offices of the Bennett News, and several small music rooms used by students in the Department of Music. In the basement is a large recreation room and an equally large dining room.

The University Directory records that the Bennett Club is in Sergeant Hall. This name is somewhat vaguely applied to various rooms on the first floor and in the basement, which are for the benefit of all women students at the University and serve as a student union. Formerly the Bennett Club had its own home in two old residences (razed in 1931) on the site of Bennett Field to the east of Bennett Hall.

Fraternities: The regular dormitories do not afford sufficient accommodations for all the resident students at the University. Additional residence facilities are provided by the fraternities, which have been an important part of undergraduate life since long before the University moved to West Philadelphia. Many of the fraternities have donated their chapter houses to the University, and such houses are maintained as fraternity dormitories. In assigning rooms in these houses, the University gives preference to students nominated by the fraternity. Life in the houses is under the jurisdiction of the Dean of Student Affairs. Coöperating with officials of the University are two Interfraternity Councils, which are especially concerned with the supervision and regulation of "rushing." In the following list of national fraternities, the date signifies the year in which the Pennsylvania chapter was established.
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Women's Fraternities: Women's fraternities also provide additional dormitory accommodations at the University. Each chapter house has its hostess and is under the supervision of the Directress of Women. The following national women's fraternities maintain chapters on the Campus:

- Alpha Chi Omega
- Alpha Kappa Alpha
- Alpha Omicron Pi
- Alpha Xi Delta
- Chi Omega
- Delta Delta Delta
- Delta Phi Epsilon
- Delta Sigma Theta
- Kappa Alpha Theta
- Kappa Delta
- Kappa Kappa Gamma
- Sigma Delta Tau
- Zeta Tau Alpha

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STUDENT ACTIVITIES

DRAMATICS

During the Christmas holidays of 1756-57 the students of the College of Philadelphia presented a masque for the entertainment of themselves and their friends. This was The Masque of Alfred, a dramatic production that was adapted to the students' use and directed by the first Provost, William Smith. It is the earliest surviving example of a dramatic production containing original American material that has actually been put on the stage. And in 1767 The Prince of Parthia, the first play written in America to be produced on the professional stage, was presented at a Philadelphia theatre. Its author was Thomas Godfrey, a student under Provost William Smith. Because of this early interest in the drama, it might be expected that dramatics would be a conspicuous part of the student life at the University.

This is the case, though probably less because of the first Provost than because of young people's natural interest in the stage and the varied talents offered by a large student body. Each year the various foreign language clubs, such as Le Cercle Français, Il Circolo Italiano, and the German Club, produce plays in foreign languages; for many years the Philomathean and Zelosophic Lit-
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Era Society presented Elizabethan and American plays, respectively; by 1939 the Men About Towne Club (engineers) had given eighteen annual shows, usually musical burlesques; and the Architects' Ball is always accompanied by a pageant with elaborate costumes and settings. During the decade 1910-20 ambitious productions were given in the Botanical Gardens, sometimes to audiences of ten thousand. But the oldest and best-known dramatic organization is the Mask and Wig Club.

THE MASK AND WIG CLUB

Each year the Mask and Wig Club presents an original operetta, musical comedy, or musical review for at least a week in a Philadelphia theatre. Originally Easter week was the time, but the week of Thanksgiving was chosen in 1936. During the 1920's the stand in Philadelphia usually lasted two weeks, and always additional performances have been given in other cities—New York, Washington, Chicago, and others. Over the years, twenty-nine cities have seen the Mask and Wig Club productions. An important social event in Philadelphia, the annual show is an elaborately staged affair in which an average of more than fifty actors, dancers, and singers, all of them male undergraduates, take part. In many instances Mask and Wiggers have later achieved distinction on Broadway and in Hollywood.

That the Club has always been especially concerned with the welfare of the University is shown by the fact that it has contributed more than $150,000 to it. Starting in the 90's with uniforms for the baseball team, it followed with shells and a coaching launch for the crew, gifts to defray football coaching expenses, and support for the Glee Club and Debating Team. During the War, it gave a considerable sum to the University Base Hospital No. 20. The three largest and best-known gifts have been a contribution towards the purchase of the Provost's House, the establishment of a chair of Dramatic Art, and the Mask and Wig Dormitory, the latter in honor of Clayton Foteral McMichael, who in 1889 conceived the idea of the Mask and Wig Club.

It was on June 4 of that year that Lurline was given at the Chestnut Street Opera House. Forty-six students took part in the flamboyant cloak-and-sword drama, and in the leading rôle was C. F. McMichael, whose name was prominent on an elaborately written notice, inviting students to join the new club, that had been posted in the basement of College Hall in February. At the bottom of the notice was the line from Henry VI, Part I: "Defer no time;
delays have dangerous ends." Today no such insistence is needed, for membership in the Mask and Wig Club is a coveted honor at the University, as is the privilege of walking uninvited into the Club House at 310 S. Quince Street.

**The Mask and Wig Club House**

The Mask and Wig Club House was once a church, built in 1834. In the early 80's it became a stable. In 1894 it was purchased and remodeled by the Mask and Wig Club. The building houses an auditorium with stage and dressing rooms, offices, a kitchen, and a grill room. The grill room, with its heavy beams and tiled fireplace, is especially impressive. A number of murals executed by Maxfield Parrish are in the building.

The Club House is used as a social club by the members of the Mask and Wig Club and especially for rehearsals and as a theatre in which candidates for the shows are selected.

**The Pennsylvania Players**

Nearly fifty years younger than the Mask and Wig Club, the group known as The Pennsylvania Players is an extremely healthy infant.

In the spring of 1936, the University Players, the Zelosophic Society, Bowling Green, and Touchstone, four organizations interested in non-musical dramatics, decided to band together for better productions. It was agreed that the last three should retain their individual identities, but that no major productions should be given by any organization save the newly formed Pennsylvania Players. Only one play was presented the following winter, financed partly by a grant from the University, and it was evident that a permanent Director of Dramatics was needed.

As a result a Director was appointed in the fall of 1937 on a half-time basis. Under organized leadership the response was tremendous, for some six hundred undergraduates, in interviews held during the first three weeks of college, expressed an interest in various phases of theatrical activities. The first production, Philip Barry's *Holiday*, which was given at The Plays and Players, a little theatre in the City, received favorable reviews from newspaper critics and enthusiastic comment from the University faculty and patrons.

While the cast of *Holiday* was rehearsing for a performance in Atlantic City, the first tour of the group, a telegram from Maxwell Anderson was received granting permission to give as their spring
production *High Tor*, a play that had not come to Philadelphia professionally. The keen competition for parts that resulted included a number of members of the Mask and Wig show, which had completed its tour; the excellent cast that was finally selected rehearsed long and enthusiastically. Important, too, was the work of the scenic department, which labored six weeks to create a steam-shovel and a mountain top. Playing to capacity houses, *High Tor* attracted professional talent scouts at all of its performances, and the leading boy and girl were sought by several movie companies. The girl has since made a motion picture in Hollywood; the boy was awarded a scholarship to the Mohawk Drama Festival in Schenectady. Another Mohawk scholarship was granted to a Mask and Wig star who played a comedy lead.

Because of the success of the first year, the University placed the Director on a full-time basis, granted her an assistant, and substantially increased the budget. As a result the season of 1938-39 saw the activities more than doubled. Three major productions were presented at The Plays and Players: Philip Barry's *Hotel Universe*, George Kaufman's and Edna Ferber's *The Royal Family*, and Eugene O'Neill's *The Straw*. The last, like *High Tor*, was the Philadelphia premiere and was obtained by special permission from the author. Following the season, four students were granted scholarships to summer stock companies and two were accepted as apprentices.

The Pennsylvania Players are also very much interested in one-act plays. In 1937-38 an Original One-act Play Competition, to be held annually, was inaugurated. The following year a monthly series of one-act plays for experimental purposes was begun. Two of these each month are put on by students desiring experience in directing; the third is to give training to novice actors.

Another activity of the Players is radio dramatics. Following an initial broadcast in January 1939, the head of the Radio Division of the Federal Theatre suggested a plan which resulted in six educational half-hour programs given over a nation-wide hookup by the Players under the auspices of the Federal Theatre.

**PUBLICATIONS**

Student publications at the University are under the supervision of the Graduate Manager of Student Publications, whose offices are in the Franklin Building, where the editorial offices of the
Daily Pennsylvanian, the Pennsylvania Punch Bowl, and the Record are located. The Graduate Manager, who is a member of the administrative staff of the University, acts as treasurer and business manager of the undergraduate publications. The Franklin Society, founded in 1918, is an organization composed of students working for publications. Its purpose is the maintenance of editorial standards.

The Daily Pennsylvanian is the oldest of the undergraduate publications save the annual Record. It is an outgrowth of the University Magazine, a literary monthly published by the Philomathean Literary Society from 1875 to 1885. In 1885 the Pennsylvanian, a monthly with editors chosen from the entire student body, superseded the University Magazine. Primarily a literary magazine at first, the Pennsylvanian became a newspaper in 1889, when the now defunct Red and Blue was founded. In 1894 it became the Daily Pennsylvanian. The women students' newspaper, the Bennett News, is a weekly, founded in 1924.

The Punch Bowl, the students' humorous publication, is a flourishing monthly that first appeared on February 5, 1900, and has been published regularly since, save for a few months during the War. Its predecessors, Ben Franklin and Chaff, flickered briefly.

The first class record, apparently, was published in 1852. It was a thin, paper-bound volume, listing the members of the graduating class and some of the professors. After 1856, the publication of annuals was nearly continuous, but until the early 70's they contained data of interest to all the classes and not merely seniors. The women students have their own Record, as do the medical students (the Scope) and the dental students (the Dental Record).

Other student publications are the Pennsylvania Triangle, a scientific monthly written and edited by the students in the Towne Scientific School, the Moore School of Electrical Engineering, and the School of Fine Arts; the Wharton Review of Finance and Commerce, a monthly edited by Wharton School students and containing articles by prominent businessmen and public officials; the Lantern, a similar monthly edited by the students in the Wharton Evening School; the Law Review, a monthly edited by the law students and containing articles by themselves and by prominent lawyers and jurists; and the Penn Dental Journal, a scientific monthly.

Although they are not student publications, mention might be made of the Pennsylvania Gazette, an alumni monthly devoted primarily to news; the General Magazine & Historical Chronicle,
an alumni quarterly containing articles of historical and literary interest; and the *Franklin Field Illustrated*, a publication of the Department of Physical Education that serves as a program at athletic contests.

**MUSIC**

The Men's Glee Club was founded in 1864. Originally devoted to singing the older type of college songs, in recent years it has presented programs of unusual musical merit. The women students have their own Glee Club, and most of the members of these two organizations are also members of the University Choral Society, a distinctly educational project founded in 1930. Since 1933 the Choral Society has been under the direction of Dr. Harl MacDonald, Professor of Music and a noted composer and conductor. The Choral Society has sung with the Philadelphia Orchestra in Philadelphia, New York, and other cities.

The University Band is well known to Pennsylvanians, especially those who attend the football games. Composed of more than a hundred members, it practices long and earnestly to perfect not only its music but also the intricate maneuvers that it executes on Franklin Field between the halves of football games.

**DEBATING**

The Pennsylvania Debate Council is one of the undergraduate organizations the educational value of which cannot be doubted. Under the direction of a faculty adviser, the Council participates in as many as seventy debates each year, including a series of radio debates given weekly during January, February, March, and April. Financed by a grant from the University, the debaters make at least one long trip each year.

**LITERARY SOCIETIES**

Oldest of the student organizations at the University are the Philomathean and Zelosophic Literary Societies, founded in 1813 and 1829, respectively. Until 1926 each of these societies was assigned two large rooms on the fourth floor of College Hall, commonly referred to as the Garret, where as undergraduates many of the best-known alumni of the University and its faculty debated formally or informally and planned some of the important dramatic
productions given by the students. The two societies now have rooms on the third floor of Houston Hall.

DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Nearly all the schools of the University have organizations intended to promote intellectual activities of the sort that appeal to their own students. In the College, the Arts and Science Association, aided by a grant from the General Alumni Society, sponsors lectures and musical recitals. Students in the College for Women may be associate members of this organization. In the Wharton School, the Wharton Association arranges for lectures (endowed by the Howard Crawley Memorial Fund) given by prominent businessmen and men in public life. The Wharton Evening School has a separate organization.

The School of Fine Arts has the Architectural Society and the Fine Arts Society, and the School of Education has two Education Associations, one for men and one for women. The Caducean Society is composed of students taking a pre-medical course, both men and women.

In addition, various instructional departments sponsor student clubs. These include the Classics Club, Le Cercle Français, Il Circolo Italiano, the Spanish Club, the German Club, the Priestley Chemical Club, the Propeller Club (Foreign Trade), the Insurance Society, the International Policy Association, the Transportation Society, the Society for the Advancement of Management.

The professional schools also have their societies. In the Law School are ten student clubs that hold moot courts and argue legal problems. The Medical School has its undergraduate Medical Association, which is especially for the promotion of undergraduate research. There are also the Women's Medical Society and clubs devoted to such special subjects as anatomy, surgery, obstetrics, and medicine. The Dental School has two clubs and the Veterinary School has its Junior Veterinary Association.

There are also numerous clubs with special interests not necessarily related to academic pursuits. Some of these are the Music Club, the Scouters' Club (Boy Scout activities), the Flying Club, the Photographic Society, and Avukah (Jewish problems). Especially important is the Kite and Key Society, which entertains prospective students at athletic and social events and acts as host to visiting athletic teams.
HONOR SOCIETIES

Achievement in undergraduate activities is recognized at Pennsylvania by election to various honor societies. Best known of these are the senior societies—Friars and Sphinx—which were founded in 1899 and 1900, respectively. Hexagon, a senior society founded in 1910, is limited to students in the Towne Scientific School, the Moore School of Electrical Engineering, and the School of Fine Arts. The right to wear a "senior hat" is one of the coveted honors at the University. Phi Kappa Beta, an honor society founded in 1916, is composed of members of the junior class. Senior women students are elected to Mortar Board, a national senior honor society; junior students to Sphinx and Key. Other societies recognize achievement in particular activities: the Franklin Society, Publications; the Scales Society, the Men's Glee Club; Sigma Chi, the Women's Glee Club; Fanfare, the Band; Scabbard and Blade, Military Training; Bowling Green, Women's Dramatics.

HONORARY SCHOLASTIC FRATERNITIES

Achievement in scholarship is recognized by a great number of scholastic fraternities. These are:

Phi Beta Kappa: The Delta Chapter of Pennsylvania was established in the College in 1892. In 1935 a separate section for students in the College for Women was inaugurated. Only students taking a liberal arts course are eligible for election.

Sigma Xi: The Society of Sigma Xi is a national, honorary scholastic fraternity the object of which is to encourage original investigation in science, pure and applied. The Pennsylvania chapter was established in 1899. Departments from which elections can be made are Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, Earth Sciences, Biology and its branches (including Psychology), Anthropology, Medicine and its branches, Engineering and its branches.

Beta Gamma Sigma: The Alpha Chapter of Beta Gamma Sigma was established in the Wharton School in 1916. In addition to electing approximately sixteen members of the senior class to membership each year, the fraternity encourages scholarship in finance and commerce by granting scholastic awards to the highest three per cent of the freshman class.

Tau Beta Pi: Tau Beta Pi is a national honorary engineering fraternity. The Pennsylvania chapter was established in 1921.
Other honorary scholastic fraternities are: Sigma Tau, Engineering; Eta Kappa Nu, Electrical Engineering; Tau Sigma Delta, Architecture; Alpha Chi Sigma, Chemistry; Kappa Phi Kappa, Education; Pi Lambda Theta, Education; Phi Delta Kappa, Graduate Education; Eta Sigma Phi, Classics; Delta Phi Alpha, German; Pi Mu Epsilon, Mathematics; Pi Gamma Mu, Social Sciences; Alpha Omega Alpha, Medicine; Order of the Coif, Law.

**PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND ATHLETICS**

Benjamin Franklin in his *Proposals Relating to the Education of Youth in Pensilvania* recommended that his ideal academy be located "if it may be, not far from a River, having a Garden, Orchard, Meadow, and a Field or two," where the students might "be frequently exercis'd in Running, Leaping, Wrestling, and Swimming." Perhaps to symbolize this interest in sound bodies, the statue by R. Tait McKenzie of the sturdy young Franklin entering Philadelphia has been placed in front of Weightman Hall, and the principal athletic field bears his name.

Franklin's vision has become a splendid reality in the Department of Physical Education and its three divisions—Intercollegiate Athletics, Physical Education, and Student Health. Today this department supervises the intercollegiate athletic contests of teams representing a dozen sports, provides facilities for recreation and physical education for the entire student body, gives a four-year course in physical education, and keeps a professional eye on the health of the student body.

To achieve this, there is a physical plant that is comprised of many buildings and playing fields and requires the full time of a large administrative and educational staff. This plant includes the following buildings and fields:

**Weightman Hall**

Weightman Hall, a building of English collegiate design on Thirty-third Street north of Spruce, was completed in 1904. Funds for its erection were provided by the Athletic Association. It contains a large gymnasium, now used for military drill, indoor tennis, track, and women's activities; a swimming pool and locker rooms now assigned to women students, who also have a gymnasium on the top floor of Bennett Hall. It also houses the administrative offices of the Dean of the Department, the Director of Intercollegiate Athletics, the various coaching staffs, the publicity offices of the Univer-
FRANKLIN FIELD

THE PALESTRA
sity, and other offices connected with the administration of athletics. These are at the north end of the building. At the south end are the offices of the Department of Military Science and Tactics.

**J. William White Training House and Student Infirmary**

This building is located just north of Weightman Hall, which it resembles in design. It was erected in 1907 as a training house and now serves the double purpose of athletic training quarters and student infirmary. It is named for the first Director of the Department of Physical Education. The first floor contains a dining room and a lounge for the use of teams in training. The second and third floors, which are given over entirely to the Division of Student Health, have offices for the Director and his staff, examining rooms, and rooms for students confined with minor ailments. All serious cases are sent to the University Hospital.

**Franklin Field**

The principal athletic field of the University (but one of eight) is within the double-decked stadium that lies behind Weightman Hall. Here are held all the intercollegiate football and track contests, which have attracted audiences as large as seventy-eight thousand, the capacity of the stadium, the largest collegiate stadium in the East.

The stadium is of steel and concrete with a brick and limestone surface, the second deck being supported by a cantilever construction that employs a minimum number of posts to obstruct the view. It surrounds a quarter-mile cinder track and the football field. Beneath the stands are dressing rooms for the home and visiting teams, a crew room for indoor practice on rowing machines, a rifle range, and many squash courts. The lower stand of the stadium was completed in 1922, the upper in 1925. Since the fall of 1939 Franklin Field has been used only for intercollegiate football games and for track practice and track meets.

Provision for athletics at the University was not always so extensive. In the fall of 1873 a group of students leveled off a makeshift track in the open space behind College Hall, a plot then filled with débris left from the building operations. By 1882 five sports were flourishing, and their activities were transferred to the field west of Thirty-sixth Street, where the freshman dormitories are now located. When plans for the dormitories were being made, the Trustees turned over to the athletes the site now occupied by Franklin Field, at that time a combination of abandoned quarry and dump. After
three years of patient work, the field was filled in and leveled and a quarter-mile cinder track was built, with a wooden stand on the south side. Named Franklin Field by Provost Harrison, the new grounds were formally opened on April 21, 1895, with the first annual Relay Carnival, one of the University's most successful athletic ventures, a form of competition now imitated at many other institutions. But the popularity of athletics made necessary enlarged facilities, and in 1904 the University opened a new stadium on the site, a brick horseshoe structure (the first such athletic stadium in America) with Weightman Hall at the open end. In turn, these stands were razed in 1922 to make way for the present stadium.

**Palestra, Swimming Pool, and Hutchinson Gymnasium**

This building stands north of Franklin Field on a large tract of ground that was gradually acquired as a site for a much-needed gymnasium larger than Weightman Hall and for an indoor stadium. The open expanse in front is used for outdoor gymnasium classes.

The building itself, which matches the architecture of Franklin Field, was opened for use in 1927. The Palestra, the largest of the three units, is used for basketball, wrestling, boxing, and other indoor sports. Seats for ten thousand spectators rise at a sharp angle from the playing floor, which is large enough for three basketball courts. The swimming pool unit is attached to the south side of the Palestra. It contains a large swimming pool, seventy-five by thirty feet, with a smaller pool for beginners at one end. A large office where a record is kept of attendance at gymnasium classes is in this unit. The Hutchinson Gymnasium, named for Sydney Emlen Hutchinson, former chairman of the Council on Athletics, joins the Swimming Pool at the south. It contains a gymnasium floor 250 by 75 feet, below which is a large locker room for students, a smaller one for faculty members, rooms for boxing, wrestling, fencing, and corrective exercises. The offices of the Director of Physical Education and his assistants are in this unit. There is also a large laundry that cares for the towels and gym suits used by some 1,200 students daily.

**River Athletic Fields**

The River Fields, six in number, are on a tract of eighteen acres acquired from the City in 1908. The ground borders on the Schuylkill River and extends nearly half a mile from the Heating Plant at South Street Bridge southwest to the University Bridge. The ground was not used regularly until 1919, when three athletic fields were
laid out. There are now six fields, one of which is filled with tennis courts; the others are for baseball, soccer, and football practice. One of the two field houses on the River Fields was erected in 1924. It is used for tennis and soccer. The other, completed in 1939, is used for football and baseball. An additional athletic field, known as Museum Field, lies east of the University Museum. In 1939 this field was assigned to the women students, who previously had used one of the River Fields.

**River Boathouse**

Oldest of the University’s buildings devoted to athletics, the Boathouse was built shortly after the opening of College Hall, and like College Hall, the original part is of serpentine stone. It is located in "Boathouse Row," on the east bank of the Schuylkill north of the Spring Garden Street dam. Greatly enlarged in 1921, it accommodates sixteen eight-oared shells, a practice barge, and two launches, as well as lockers for the two hundred and more candidates for the crews.

**THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND ATHLETICS**

Both the University’s splendid athletic plant and the Department of Physical Education and Athletics are largely owing to student initiative. The young men who made a running track in the débris behind College Hall in 1873 organized an athletic association for the promotion of track and field athletics, and shortly afterward the College Boat Club was formed.

By 1882 there were three additional associations—for cricket, baseball, and football. All five were combined into one in 1882, and in 1883 the Athletic Association was incorporated, its first president being Thomas McKean, ’62, who contributed several thousand dollars for the equipment of the old field on the site of the dormitories, the first of many contributions for athletics that have come through the Athletic Association. This Association, with a faculty committee on eligibility, was in sole charge of athletics until 1916, when a new body known as the Council on Athletics was given sole jurisdiction, subject to review by the Trustees.

In the meantime the students had had much to do with the founding of the Department of Physical Education. In 1877 the University Magazine, predecessor of the Pennsylvanian, urged the establishment of such a department, but it was not until 1884, after the Athletic Association had presented a formal petition to the Trustees, that the Department was established, its first Director
being Dr. J. William White, a prominent surgeon on the medical faculty, who had vigorously urged the plan. When the Department moved in 1904 to the new Weightman Hall, the work in physical education expanded greatly, and the Department, under the direction of Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, became one of the most important in the country.

In the fall of 1930, the Trustees determined on a new organization which would combine the closely associated Council on Athletics and Department of Physical Education, to which would be added a third division, of Student Health. As a result, in 1931 the new Department of Physical Education and Athletics, a component part of the University structure with its own Dean, was established.

The Department is one of the busiest divisions of the University. In addition to managing all the intercollegiate athletics, it supervises the physical education and cares for the health of more than five thousand undergraduates. All full-time students in the undergraduate schools are required to do systematic work in physical education classes and to pass certain minimum swimming tests. Upon entrance each is given a complete physical examination; his defects are noted and measurements are recorded. Students physically sound who wish to become candidates for athletic teams are encouraged to do so as a part of their physical education requirement. Those having defects are referred either to appropriate members of the physical education staff or the medical staff, or to a family physician. Special classes are provided for students with physical defects that need correction. Illnesses are cared for by the Division of Student Health, which maintains a staff of physicians, including specialists in the various branches of medicine. In the Infirmary, where ordinary cases of illness are cared for, a staff physician and nurses are on duty at all times.

Women students have their own Athletic Association under a Director who is a member of the staff of the Department of Physical Education and Athletics. The Women's Athletic Association was founded in the year 1920-21, one year after the first provision was made at the University for physical education for women. At first the activities were carried on off the Campus, at locations not owned by the University, but facilities on the Campus were soon provided. In 1921 the River Fields were made available. In 1925 the opening of Bennett Hall provided a gymnasium and the adjoining Bennett Field, and in 1927 the swimming pool in Weightman Hall was allotted to women. In 1939 the women ceased to use the River Fields. For tennis they now use the courts behind the Law School; for hockey, Museum Field. These facilities are used for the
regular work in physical education and for Intercollegiate and intramural contests in hockey, basketball, tennis, swimming, and other sports that are sponsored by the Women's Athletic Association.

**MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS**

The Department of Military Science and Tactics was organized at the University with an Infantry Unit in 1917. In October 1918 the Department was replaced by the Student Army Training Corps, which was disbanded in December of that year. The Department of Military Science and Tactics was then re-established and has functioned since 1919. A largely increased enrollment and a demand for more varied military instruction caused the formation of a Dental Corps Unit in 1921 and a Medical Corps Unit in 1922. Both the Medical and Dental units were discontinued in 1933, but the Medical Unit was re-established in the fall of 1937. Approximately three hundred students are enrolled in the Infantry Unit and one hundred in the Medical Unit.

The course in the Infantry R.O.T.C. Unit is essentially a practical course in the development of leadership and is as applicable to civil life as to army life. This course covers four years, and the student receives from it sixteen academic semester credits and eight physical training credits towards graduation.

The course in the Medical R.O.T.C. Unit is for the purpose of training the student so to apply his medical knowledge for the needs of the Army that this force will always have the maximum possible number of soldiers physically fit for service in the field in time of war. Emphasis is placed on sanitation, control of communicable diseases, and the institution and maintenance of medical aid stations and hospitals, as well as the treatment and evacuation of the sick and wounded.

Originally quartered in Houston Hall, the Department moved to the south end of Weightman Hall when the completion of the Palestra made space available there. For drill the Department uses the gymnasium in Weightman Hall and Museum Field.

**RELIGIOUS LIFE**

**THE UNIVERSITY CHAPLAIN**

In the spring of 1932 the Trustees, feeling that religion should occupy a more prominent place in the broad educational program of the University, approved the appointment of a full-time, resident
Chaplain of the University, who would also serve as Boardman Lecturer in Christian Ethics. Previously chaplains were chosen from the clergymen of Philadelphia to conduct the daily services and to meet students desiring their counsel.

The Chaplain has many opportunities for service. Of these, services and meetings come first. Each year eight All-University Chapel services are conducted, with an average voluntary attendance of about nine hundred. There are no Sunday services, right of way being given to the local churches which have regular programs especially designed for students.

In addition a number of groups of undergraduates, graduate students, and recent graduates meet regularly for religious discussion at the Chaplain’s home at 3805 Locust Street. Discussion meetings are conducted in twenty fraternity houses. Services are held for the student nurses of the University Hospital once each month. Weekend conferences are planned several times each year. The Chaplain also has the privilege of addressing many campus organizations, of speaking at many churches, schools, and colleges throughout the country, and of officiating occasionally at the weddings and funerals of those connected with the University.

Personal work with individual students is a major opportunity of the Chaplain. He makes frequent visits to the Hospital and Infirmary, to the dormitories, to fraternity houses, and to all places where students gather. Many in turn visit the Chaplain for consultation in Houston Hall. Of particular help is the Chaplain’s home, where, during the past few years, over a thousand students a year have been entertained at meals.

The Chaplain also gives a two-hour accredited course (Religious Orientation I) in both the College and the College for Women, and a series of lectures to the student nurses of the University Hospital. He is also active in the promotion of a united religious front on the Campus. To this end, the Chaplain’s Religious Council was organized in 1935. This Council is composed of representatives from the Christian Association (Protestant), the Newman Club (Catholic), and the Louis Marshall Society (Jewish), together with a student committee and representatives from the Faculty and the Trustees.

THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Christian Association had its beginnings in 1889 as a division of the Intercollegiate Christian Association, which in Philadelphia embraced all the colleges and medical institutions. In the spring
of 1892 the University of Pennsylvania organized its own Association. The first real home of the new organization was at 3449 Woodland Avenue; but a movement among the students to provide better quarters helped to convince Provost C. C. Harrison of the need for a student union, and from 1896, when Houston Hall, America's first student union, was completed, until 1922, the Association occupied rooms on the second floor of that building. In 1922 the increased demands being made on Houston Hall resulted in the Association moving to 3437 Woodland Avenue, where it remained until its present building at 3601 Locust Street was completed in 1928.

**The Christian Association Building**

The Christian Association Building, although not owned by the University, for the Association is an independent corporation, is a splendid addition to the Campus, both architecturally and in the uses to which it is put. It was made possible through the generosity of students, faculty, alumni, and church people of Philadelphia who were concerned that the Protestant religious forces of the University should have an adequate home.

The building, which is in an English style, was dedicated on March 22, 1929. The exterior is of brick and delicately cut limestone; the interior has marble floors and walnut paneling. In the basement are three dining-rooms, a kitchen, and a cloakroom. On the first floor, directly off the main entrance on Thirty-sixth Street, is a large, handsomely furnished lobby; surrounding the lobby are offices of members of the staff; to the left is a men's lounge. On the second floor are more offices, including those of the Executive Secretary. This floor also has a women's lounge and Memorial Hall, an auditorium seating 350. The auditorium is so named as a tribute to the University men who died in the World War and in recognition of contributions from the undergraduates. It is used by many organizations other than the Christian Association itself. On the third floor is a lounge for the use of faculty members, and a number of conference rooms.

The Christian Association is an independent corporation representing six of the larger Protestant churches of the country. Its staff includes six clergymen, representing officially the Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist, Lutheran, Reformed, and Presbyterian Churches; a woman secretary in charge of the Women's Division of the Association; a building hostess; and an Executive Secretary, who supervises and coordinates the Association's extensive program. This staff is assisted by the two Christian Association Cabinets, one for men
and one for women. Each of the Cabinets is composed of about twenty undergraduates who are leaders in the activities of the Association. The pastors and congregations of various churches near the Campus also cooperate closely with the staff.

Early in the history of the Association a program was conceived which would provide students of the University with a well-rounded religious experience. As a result the following divisions of the Association's activities have been developed.

The University Settlement House

The Settlement House began as an experiment in 1897, when students organized athletic and educational activities among boys of the neighborhood across the river. In 1902, through the large gifts of a few interested people, the site of the present building at Twenty-sixth and Lombard streets was purchased, and in 1906 the building was opened. It is a three-story brick structure, designed in the Philadelphia English colonial style. It contains two gymnasiums, club rooms for boys and girls, a library, a neighborhood room, locker rooms, and living quarters for members of the staff. There is also a roof garden. A program usual in the settlement houses, including medical and dental dispensaries, educational and athletic activities, has been carried on over the years, with students of the University serving as volunteers. A branch of the University House is Dixon House, at 1920 South Twentieth Street.

The University Camp

The University Camp for Boys was an early development of University Settlement. Its present site at Green Lane, Pennsylvania, was given to the Christian Association by Mr. Marshall Morgan in 1908 and has been operated continuously since that time. In its early years it was operated for the benefit of boys and girls, mothers and their babies, from the underprivileged sections of Philadelphia, with students serving as counselors. This camp in more recent years has been turned into a boys' camp, and each summer a group of twenty-five or thirty University men entertain nearly a thousand boys between the ages of ten and sixteen, sent to the camp by forty different social and religious agencies of the city. The equipment on the camp's ninety-acre tract includes nine cabins, a counselors' bungalow, a director's cottage, a large recreation hall, and ideal swimming facilities. In September a week-end is set aside for Freshman Camp, the opening activity of each University year.
The University Camp for Girls

Originally the last ten days of the season at the boys' camp were devoted to the entertainment of little girls from Philadelphia, with women students serving as counselors. As a result of a gift to the Christian Association from Dr. and Mrs. Edward Sibley of a hundred-acre farm on the west side of Green Lane, the Association was able in 1924 to open a camp entirely for girls. Since that time University women students have entertained each summer approximately 650 children who come from the same districts of Philadelphia as the boys. In September conferences of all four classes of the women's undergraduate schools are held there.

The International Students' House

The International Students' House, a large residence at 3905 Spruce Street, was opened by the Christian Association in 1915. It is operated as a social center for more than three hundred foreign students from nearly sixty countries who annually study at Pennsylvania or some other Philadelphia institution. Here the Association through its facilities for social life and a well-organized program is enabling men and women students from all parts of the world to develop lasting friendships which will make for creative internationalism.

McCracken in China

For over twenty-five years Dr. J. C. McCracken, '01 Med., has represented the Christian Association in China as a medical missionary. At first his work was identified with Canton Christian College in Canton. In more recent years he has been Professor of Surgery and Dean of the Medical Department of St. John's University in Shanghai. Dr. McCracken's support is provided by alumni and friends.

ST. BEDE'S CHAPEL, NEWMAN HALL, AND THE NEWMAN CLUB

The activities of the Roman Catholic students at the University of Pennsylvania center in two three-story, gray-stone buildings on the north side of Spruce Street east of Thirty-eighth. One of the buildings is St. Bede's Chapel, which is appropriately dedicated to the learned author of *The Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation*; the other, Newman Hall, serves as a student union and is the home
of the Newman Club, which carries on an extensive program of religious, educational, and social activities. These are supervised by the Catholic Chaplain, who is assisted by an advisory cabinet composed of men and women students of the University.

The religious activities of the Newman Club include, besides masses and other services conducted in the Chapel, lectures by prominent churchmen and participation in the Malvern Retreat for men and the Torresdale week-end for women. In addition the Club cooperates through the Chaplain with the Religious Council of the University. The educational activities consist of lectures by prominent laymen and members of the University faculty, which take place as often as once a week. The Club also sponsors an intercollegiate play competition, a debating society, discussion groups, a newspaper, and a magazine. The many social activities range from bi-weekly get-togethers and informal dances to the annual Intercollegiate Ball.

The Newman Club at the University of Pennsylvania has the distinction of being the first Catholic club to be established at a non-sectarian American college. Founded in 1893, its activities were greatly extended by the Rev. John Keogh, first Catholic Chaplain at the University, who served from 1913 until 1938 and was responsible for the acquisition of the present buildings. The purpose and organization of the Newman Club are based on the principles set forth in the writings of the great Cardinal for whom the Club was named. Since 1893 Newman Clubs have been established on some three hundred other campuses throughout the United States and in Canada, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines. These are now banded together in a very active international organization known as the Newman Club Federation. The provinces into which the Federation is divided hold annual conventions, as does the Federation itself.

MARSHALL HALL AND THE LOUIS MARSHALL SOCIETY

Marshall Hall, also called the Jewish Student House, is the religious center of the Jewish students on the Campus. It is at 3613 Locust Street.

In 1920 Provost Edgar Fahs Smith pointed out that the Jewish community until that time had failed to display real interest in the spiritual welfare of the Jewish students on the Campus. Under the leadership of Dr. and Mrs. Cyrus Adler, the Philadelphia Branch of the United Synagogue of America undertook to supply that need,
and the present house was dedicated on October 12, 1926. The house contains a chapel, a library room, meeting room, recreation room, ping-pong room, and a dining hall which serves meals prepared according to the religious dietary laws.

For several years Rabbi Simon Greenberg of the Har Zion Temple sponsored and advised the student organization. In 1934, the position of resident Jewish Student Adviser was established.

In 1937 a change was made in the student organization for the purpose of broadening its influence and activity. The name of Louis Marshall Society was adopted, and the aims of the group were formulated: The three principal aims of the Society today are "to preserve and enhance the spirit of Judaism and to foster Hebrew learning and culture among Jewish students attending the University . . . to promote the desire among students to help the less privileged in the community through social service activity," and "to foster good will, cooperation, and understanding among all the students of the University."

The Society sponsors bi-weekly Sabbath hours, regular weekly traditional Sabbath services, Sunday evening fireside discussions, Sunday afternoon classes in Hebrew, Bible, and history, discussion groups, dramatic groups, a news sheet, tours to places of interest, refugee resettlement work, and social service in settlement houses. The Sabbath hours and Fireside discussions, which are addressed by prominent clergymen, faculty members, and lay readers of the community, are usually sponsored by and held at fraternities.

Besides these activities the Marshall Society presents annually at the Hey Day exercises the Charles Edwin Fox Memorial Awards for Social Service to the man and woman student, regardless of religious denomination, who have done the most valuable work in the field of voluntary social service.

The Society is co-sponsor of the C.A.-L.M. (Christian Association—Louis Marshall) Drive annually conducted by these two large religious student bodies for the maintenance of activity by the two organizations, for the United Campaign, and for other philanthropic needs of the local community and of society at large. It also takes an active part in the work of the Chaplain's Religious Council.

THE VALLEY FORGE PROJECT

A possible new Campus for the University of Pennsylvania, or at least a portion of its students, is at Valley Forge. This is a 326-acre tract of rolling land composed of two farms—the Cressbrook and
Wilson farms. The Cressbrook Farm, of 178 acres, was given to the University in 1926 by Mr. Henry N. Woolman, now a Trustee of the University. It is a stone farmhouse, erected in 1740, which served as headquarters for General du Portail, who as Chief of Engineers of General Washington’s army laid out the Valley Forge encampment. The adjoining Wilson Farm of 148 acres, on which stands General Lafayette's headquarters, was acquired by the University in 1939. It is proposed to establish a small experimental college at Valley Forge. At present civil engineering students hold a summer surveying camp there.

**THE GENERAL ALUMNI SOCIETY**

The normal expectancy of student life at the University is about four years, of course. And each year upon graduation between six hundred and seven hundred new alumni join the General Alumni Society.

This organization, which was founded in 1894 by Provost William Pepper, is a federation composed of the Departmental Societies, the Associated Pennsylvania Clubs, and the Organized Classes. Each of these bodies sends representatives to the General Alumni Board, which manages the affairs of the Society through its officers and fifteen committees. There are ten Departmental Societies, ninety-one local clubs, and 283 organized classes. The latter number is explained by the fact that classes are organized by both years and departments. The Society has extensive offices in the Irvine Auditorium.

The first alumni organization appeared in 1836, when the graduates of the College held a meeting. The law alumni followed in 1861, the medical alumni in 1870, and those of other departments subsequently. Until 1911 these Departmental Societies were entirely independent of each other, but in that year they agreed to promote unified effort by becoming a part of the General Alumni Society. Similarly in 1913 the various local alumni clubs formed a federation, known at the Associated Pennsylvania Clubs, which became a part of the General Alumni Society, and in 1920 the organized classes took the same action.

The Departmental Societies and the Organized Classes hold annual conferences. The General Alumni Society itself conducts three principal events during the year. One of these is Founder's Day, held on the Saturday following Franklin's Birthday (January 17), when the Society's annual meeting takes place, accompanied by a program
of appropriate addresses. Another is Alumni Day in the spring, when returning alumni parade on Franklin Field: The third is the annual football luncheon, held before one of the important home games.

The General Alumni Society has an important voice in the counsels of the University. It is heard partly through the Society's two publications: the Pennsylvania Gazette, a monthly news magazine, and the General Magazine & Historical Chronicle, a literary and historical quarterly; it is heard through the various conferences and meetings which it sponsors; and it is also heard through the considerable number of trustees of the University which it names.