

problem of colleges by establishing model chapter houses. Then came the Scholarship fund, to insure the needed training of our members for individual service.

Next the war fund emergency convinced Kappa Alpha Theta that she had become powerful enough to enlarge her field of direct service. Hence, the command of last convention that a definite plan for specific social service be determined upon—a plan that should provide for diversified types of service; for gifts of money, for gifts of time, for personal friendliness, for the products of skilled fingers. It is a large order to find a service that will satisfy all these demands.

BETA ZETA AND BETA ETA, your magazine greets you officially as our "new chapters" and welcomes you into Kappa Alpha Theta. Fortunate for you that your national fraternity career coincides with Kappa Alpha Theta's Golden-Jubilee. Fifty years from January 27, 1917 will you have written as much fine history for Kappa Alpha Theta as has been written since Alpha was our "new chapter" and also the whole fraternity?

TWO SERVICE ARTICLES in this issue are suggestive because they stand for Service where Thetas are doing good work today. In one article we see an illustration of the sort of work individual Thetas are doing many places, in the other we find a clear example of Thetas work in coöperation with others, for it was Ruth Haynes Carpenter who originated the idea of that fine plan at Minnesota of which she writes so modestly. Could our service plan be that of forwarding the work of such Thetas as Mrs Buyers, or of developing such work as Mrs Carpenter writes about? No question but there is a field for both types of service in many places in this country. We ask for other contributions along service lines, especially concerning the work different alumnae chapters are doing today. Help Kappa Alpha Theta take the next service step wisely, by sharing your service experience and your ideas for Theta service through the magazine's pages.

SCHOLARSHIP in two widely separated, yet distinctly united, forms calls for your attention in this issue. Read with pride the Honors record made in 1918-19 in spite of the hectic conditions of college life last year. Ponder the scholarship report for the same period. If your chapter's average doesn't please you, turn in and help improve scholarship conditions in your chapter. If your college fails to coöperate in student efforts for

better grades, alumnae get busy and broaden your Alma Mater's field of service to its students. And finally, heed the Scholarship fund committee's call. That fund's service helps improve scholarship because it keeps the able girl in college, because it frees her from the physical strain of overwork and worry as to the wherewithal for college expenses. Are we doing our best if one Theta must leave college because the Scholarship fund is exhausted? Send that check, that dollar, or whatever you can spare by sacrifice, TODAY. Let the Scholarship fund be the recipient of your Golden-Jubilee thank-offering.

THETA'S GOLDEN-JUBILEE issue goes forth with the editor's regrets, disappointments, and apologies that many conditions beyond control, seemingly, prevent it from being adequate to its title, make it a very poor example of the spirit of thankfulness and joyousness with which the fraternity greets that treasured day, January 27. "There is joy in our hearts," there is gratitude upon our lips, there is a spirit of service in our thoughts, even though its expression escapes from these printed pages.

BEGINNINGS

(From the Historical number of KAPPA ALPHA THETA, May, 1899)

"In June of 1867 the trustees of Asbury college, now De Pauw university, decided to admit in the following September, for the regular course of instruction and on equal terms with the young men, such young ladies as should present themselves at that time. Accordingly, four young ladies ventured to do this unheard of thing.* * *

"Fraternities were a prominent feature of the college life at this time, there being some six or seven among the young men. For a new cause, however, rivalry now sprang up among these Greeks, each fraternity wishing these four young girls to be identified as its supporters by openly wearing its pin. One of the girls, Bettie Locke, being of a very independent nature, refused various requests of this nature, saying that she preferred not to wear a pin, unless she could also be regularly initiated into the fraternity. One of them even went so far as to bring this matter up for consideration, but deciding that they could not constitutionally initiate her, they offered instead to present her with a handsome pin, if she would consent to wear it. Miss Locke refused, however, and in talking it over with her father, Dr. J. W. Locke, he jokingly asked her why she did not

January, 1920

organize a fraternity of her own. This suggestion was the seed, which, planted in Miss Locke's fertile and energetic brain, germinated and grew into Kappa Alpha Theta. * * *

At length she took into her confidence her intimate friend, Alice O. Allen. * * *

"Miss Locke had asked her father, who was a fraternity man, to give her a general outline of how a Greek letter fraternity was formed, for she had an idea that there was a vague mysterious something about such a secret society, which would make its organization very different from that of ordinary societies. Accordingly he did as she wished, telling her of the features which would be necessary not, however, borrowing *anything* from his own fraternity, as has sometimes been claimed. This, and one single question asked a member of another fraternity as to the address of the best jewelers, was *the only help* received by these two young girls from any member of an already existing fraternity. It was to be distinctly and above all a woman's work. * * *

"How to secure a badge that should be in no way inferior to any of the men's fraternity pins, and which should yet be different and distinctly their own, was a question which the girls studied over for some months. * * * Old dictionaries were studied by the hour for pictures of coats of arms and armor, various shapes and designs being conceived, drawn, and discarded, before they finally found a form which suited them. All this was kept a profound secret between these two, for they knew that were their plans discovered they should never be able to carry them through. The matter of the pin they felt to be the all-important one, for should it seem at all inferior, they would be subject to humiliation when it should be compared with the young men's pins, and the inferiority attributed to natural weakness of the sex; but if they could win respect and admiration by designing a pin equal to any of the others in beauty and meaning, their battle would be half won. * * *

"Now had come the time to enlarge their number, and this they felt to be a very important matter. Finally they decided upon two girls, Bettie Tipton and Jennie Fitch, whom they took into their confidence, told their plans, and the four now ordered their pins.

"On January 27, 1870 the organization first became known to the college world, when the girls appeared proudly wearing the pin which had cost them so much labor and expense. One can imagine the surprise and consternation this appearance caused;

the young men astonished and forced to acknowledge the beauty of the pin and the originality of the heads that had designed it; and the remaining young ladies then in school, disappointed in not being of the charmed circle. Immediately these first four Thetas were nicknamed "kites," somewhat to their embarrassment at first, but this feeling soon wore off, and they came to take pride in the name which is dear to every one of us today.

"When we remember that the Founders of our fraternity were not women but merely girls of sixteen and seventeen years of age, we may justly be proud of the wisdom, good sense, and intellectual ability which characterized all their actions, and it is almost a wonder that the fraternity founded by them should have grown and reached its present large dimensions. And we may safely say that had it not been founded upon principles so firm and everlasting, it would not have lived. * * * It is also true that the success of our fraternity depended at the time upon the success of coeducation; and as this has grown and developed, we have become stronger, our boundaries have extended, and we have attained a degree of prosperity which would have made doubly—yes ten times—happy the hearts of our four oldest sisters could they have foreseen the success of their beloved organization."

OVERSEAS RECORD

(Continued from November, 1919 issue)

UPSILON

MARY JANET FRASER: Sailed Nov. 20, 1918. Worked in the Children's bureau of American Red Cross as a laboratory technician in a French Pouponniere under a little East Indian woman doctor who had received her degree at Philadelphia. Was located just outside the gates of Versailles. When the Pouponniere was turned over to the French in April and the Children's bureau closed, went into Canteen service with Red Cross; stationed in the Gare du Nord until canteens in Paris were closed in July. Arrived in New York, July 24, 1919.

FLORENCE M. GREINER: Canteen worker with the American Red Cross. Left New York Nov. 4, 1918 and returned July 29, 1919. Stationed all the time at Bordeaux, for one month in the station canteen, then in the Bassens embarkation canteen.

ALPHA ZETA

MARY ANDERSON was in France eighteen months, returning to America about June 1, 1919. After her "Little Red hut" at

January, 1920