

ANOTHER SUMMER SESSION

By FRANK KILLE



During Everett Hunt's absence from the College Frank Kille is Acting Dean of Men. Mr. Kille is a graduate of the College of Wooster in Ohio (his home state). At the University of Chicago he received both his M.S. and Ph.D. In 1934 he came to Swarthmore as Instructor in Zoology, and since has advanced to the rank of Associate Professor. In addition to a long list of scientific society memberships he is a member of Sigma X, and Phi Beta Kappa. Always a favorite with both students and faculty, Mr. Kille's new duties make possible his serving the College in another very important administrative capacity.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE opened its third summer term with an enrolment of 95 women, 83 civilian men, and 292 Navy V-12 trainees. They are housed respectively in Parrish; Palmer—Pittenger—Roberts; and Wharton. A unique feature of the enrolment is the large number of students who are in their first term, namely, 13 women, 45 civilian men, and 146 Navy V-12 trainees. What the newcomers may lack by way of thorough indoctrination in Swarthmore's traditions, they more than make up for in buoyancy and originality. Since they are supposed to be students of quality, it is a safe guess that new traditions will be established.

With roughly one in every three students new to Swarthmore, it is to be expected that this unusual situation would be reflected in the various activities. For example, two of the four members of the Men's Executive Committee are now first term students. The fraternities have just concluded one of the liveliest rushing seasons in many years, pledging about 50 per cent of the first term men. Roughly 80 per cent of the new pledges are Navy men.

Those activities which depend on large numbers of experienced participants have faced the greatest difficulties but in nearly all instances they are surviving as a result of extra labor on the part of a few older students coupled with the enthusiastic assistance of many others. At first it looked as if the PHOENIX would be a war-time casualty but it appeared on July 11th and has appeared weekly ever since, neat and compact in a new war-time format. Men still outnumber women reporters five-to-two, though the draft boards work hard at striking a balance. The Swarthmore Network continues to interest a large group. The summer offerings, though somewhat curtailed, are being used wisely as a training program for personnel in preparation for expansion in the fall term. Panel discussions on controversial topics, a Cavalcade of Great Dramas and well-selected programs of excellent music make up the programs which are broadcasted two nights a week from the studios in the west wing of Trotter.

Dramatics have experienced a sudden revival. Besides

the Swarthmore Network outlet, the Little Theatre Club has inaugurated a special Wednesday supper group for the Navy men. Their productions will form a Collection program later in the term. Laboratory Theatre productions, make-up classes, variety shows and vaudeville productions have emerged, backed by a large student production staff.

Student musicians make their contribution, each to his own liking. Dr. Dresden's musical teas are well attended. Though the group is smaller, nearly every one who comes in these days is a participant. In contrast, another college swing orchestra, led by a first-term civilian, has appeared for Tuesday night dancing in the Commons. The Navy Unit has placed a 32-piece band on the field for their reviews, and later in the term they will present a Collection program. In addition, the college chorus and orchestra are continuing in spite of the reduced enrolment.

Twilight baseball draws sizable crowds to the diamond. The team has benefited greatly from Navy V-12 contributions though not primarily by big-name athletes. This same situation pertains in football practice to which some 45 men are now regularly reporting. The civilian men of the student body continue to play a valuable part in all sports even though greatly in the minority. Incidentally, those men who are not out for varsity sports have welcomed the new program launched during the present term by the physical education department, as a great improvement over our old plan. Under this new arrangement, the number of weekly periods in swimming and physical fitness exercises are set for the individual student according to his need as determined by certain tests and a physical examination.

The new Commons in old Collection Hall enjoys increased popularity during these summer weeks, not only because of the ice cream, cold drinks and the jukebox, but because it is a cool and comfortably furnished room. Co-ed, faculty-student, and group swimming parties rival it as an aid in forgetting the record-breaking heat of this July and August.

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Cover Photo by E. Gunther Reuning, '40

THE SPROUL OBSERVATORY

THE founding of the Sproul Observatory resulted directly from the appointment of John A. Miller as professor of mathematics and astronomy at Swarthmore College. His requirement of a large telescope was fulfilled in 1907 by the gift of William C. Sproul, '91, later Governor of Pennsylvania and a former pupil of Susan J. Cunningham, the first professor of mathematics and astronomy at the College. The telescope, built by the John A. Brashear Co., Ltd., was completed in the summer of 1911 and mounted the following December. The objective lens was made from a crown glass disk furnished by the Parra-Mantois firm of Paris, France, and a flint glass disk furnished by Schott and Genossen of Jena, Germany. Optical tests have shown the finished disks to be as nearly perfect as possible. The lens is 24 inches in diameter and has a focal length of 36 feet, making the Sproul refractor one of the leading astronomical instruments of its kind.

In the beginning of this century, Frank Schlesinger demonstrated the photographic power of the long-focus achromatic refractor for measuring small angular displacements of stars with great precision. Using the earth's orbit as a base line, Schlesinger surveyed stellar distances with an accuracy hitherto not approached. Following Schlesinger's initiative, Dr. Miller and his associates proved the value of the Sproul telescope for this problem, and the significance of their results were recognized internationally. A few other observatories, principally in the United States, also began to use their long-focus telescopes for determining stellar distances; a division of labor was arranged, the Sproul Observatory limiting its study mostly to double or "binary" stars. This choice of program has left its imprint on all subsequent work at Swarthmore. Several hundred stellar distances were determined by Dr. Miller, John H. Pitman (Swarthmore M.A., 1911) and others; the Sproul astron-



DR. PETER VAN DE KAMP

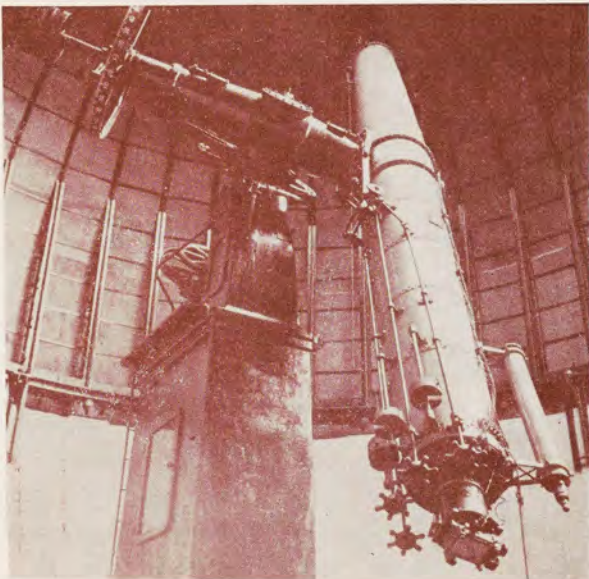
omers also derived numerous stellar masses by studying the orbital motion effected by the mutual gravitational influence of binary components.

We briefly mention the Swarthmore research on our own star, the sun, carried out at several eclipse expeditions to various parts of the earth. Here Dr. Miller had the able support of Dr. Ross W. Marriott (Swarthmore M.A., '07), who also took an important part in the early observations with the Sproul telescope. A valuable contribution to physical astronomy was made in the years 1934-1938 by Dr. John S. Hall, now of Amherst College, who studied the problem of stellar radiation with the Sproul refractor.

In 1937 Peter van de Kamp took over the directorship of the Sproul Observatory. The value of the large collection of photographic plates, covering 25 years at the time, was fully appreciated; the original program was not changed but amended in accordance with new needs and new opportunities. While a few decades ago a double star was considered an exceptional system as compared with the general run of single stars, a different point of view had gradually emerged. Accurate studies of representative samples of the stellar population revealed a much higher percentage of double and multiple stars. In addition, the astronomer's mind had become more receptive to the existence of an unseen world of stellar and possibly planetary companions of stars.

The Sproul Observatory proceeded on the assumption that the single stars might well be the exception and that many stars only appear single because their possible companion stars or planets are too feeble or close to their primaries to be observed directly. We adopted the most effective way of discovering such relatively dark companion objects, at least in our neighborhood, through a study of the star's motion across the sky. If the star

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DURING the last sixty days the Alumni Office has received word of five more Swarthmoreans who have given their lives in the service of their country—and another who is reported missing in action. This brings the Swarthmore casualty list to 16 killed, 4 missing, and 3 prisoners of war.

Lt. John H. Stokes, Jr., '30, lost his life on June 6, 1944, when a German long-range 88 millimeter gun made a direct hit during the landing of the first wave of troops on D-day. John was commissioned in May, 1942, and was first stationed at Cape May, New Jersey. From that point he moved to Newport, and the Philadelphia Navy Yard where he took special work with landing craft. He left Norfolk in April, 1943, and served in the African Campaign. Later he was beachmaster in the invasions of Sicily and Salerno. While serving in this same capacity in Normandy he met with his fatal accident.



On April 12, 1944, Thomas Perry, '37, was killed while flying his third mission over Germany. After leaving Swarthmore, Tom entered law school at the University of California. He received his degree in May, 1941, and five months later was admitted to the practice of law in California. In November, 1942, he enlisted



in the Army Air Corps and a year later received his commission. At the time of his accident he was a navigator on a B-24. He had been based in England since February, 1944.

We have just received word of the deaths of Lt. John P. Sanderson '40 U.S.N.R. and Pfc John M. Ogden, Jr. '43 both of whom were recently killed in action. No further details are available as we go to press.

WAR CASUALTY LIST

First Lieutenant Philip E. Wood, '41, U. S. M. C., had always shown a violent disapproval of war as a method of settling arguments. Paradoxically, when it came time to enter his country's service, he chose the Marine Corps—figuring, perhaps, that as long as fighting *must* be done, he might as well be where he could do



the most good. He entered the service April, 1942, and began training in July. In January, 1944, he left the country and saw his first action on Namur Island in the Marshalls. In addition to commanding a platoon he was in charge of the 60MM mortars for his outfit. After reorganization at a rest base, the 24th Marines again went into action on Saipan Island in the Marianas. It was in this action that Phil was killed. To date no further details are available.

On June 12th, American newspapers carried an account of the wounding of Lt. Edward C. Leber, '33. He was in command of a PC-558, an American patrol craft which sank two one-man German submarines in the Mediterranean before this ship, in turn, was sunk early in May.

On July 5th, Lt. James O. Lipman, '40, was wounded during the invasion of Normandy. Complete details are not available, but it is known that Jim is suffering with a broken foot and shrapnel wounds in his arm and hands.



On May 8, 1944, Charles (Skip) Armstrong, ex '46, was flying an AT-17 twin-engine plane from the Douglas Army Air Field. About seven miles southeast of Tombstone, Arizona, the plane suddenly plunged into a dive. Skip was flying at low altitude and had no chance for recovery. He met his death just two weeks

before he was to have received his silver pilot wings and commission as Second Lieutenant. Both of the honors were awarded posthumously. Skip volunteered for Aviation Cadet Training in November, 1942, and was assigned to active duty in February, 1943.

CONTINUES TO GROW

On July second, it was reported that Lt. Robert N. Zipfel, '42, was missing in action over Germany. Shortly after his graduation from Swarthmore Bob passed the tests for the Army Air Corps. It was not, however, until March, 1943, that he was called to service. In the interim he was able to successfully finish



the first year at New York University Law School. After entering the service he spent considerable time training in Alabama, Florida, and Texas, finally graduating as a bombardier from the Ellington Field School in December, 1943. He left the United States on April 22, 1944, and flew to England by way of Iceland and Ireland. On June 20th, Bob's squadron was on a mission over Ger-

many from which Bob's plane did not return.

In the last issue of the Garnet Letter we reported that Lt. John Lashley, '38, was a prisoner of war. Recently, word has been received from his father telling in some detail how John's plane was shot down over Emden, Germany, on December 11, 1943. On January 27, 1944, his parents were notified that John and six



members of his crew were German prisoners. At that time he was uninjured and well. He wrote later stating that he was receiving good treatment and that the Red Cross was doing an outstanding piece of work in providing such fine service and assistance to the American prisoners.

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Eleven new names appear on the summer faculty roster of over 70 members. Fortunately, the smaller enrolment has enabled the College to permit vacations, or at least a change of scene, for some members of the faculty—the first academic recess, in certain cases, for over nine consecutive terms. Even though teaching has been continuous during this war period, many of the Swarthmore faculty have been unusually fortunate in having a considerable variety in their work. While we gave up our group of Chinese Naval Officers to Annapolis and M. I. T., we received another special assignment when the Navy decided to send us 18 of their 45 men who were selected to do advanced work in Civil Engineering. These men are at the Junior level and were transferred here from schools all over the country. We also welcomed 24 pre-medical students direct from High Schools or from service with the fleet. These coupled with men already in advanced work give us a unit of 38 pre-medics, following a prescribed program shared by more than eight departments in three different Divisions. As this is being written, there are some indications that we will shortly be approached for a special educational service to a civilian group from another distant country which should bring an interest equal to that stirred up by the Chinese unit.

Few changes have been made in the physical plant. Men returning to Wharton now find the approach from the tennis courts landscaped anew in keeping with the fountain and steps in honor of the Chinese Naval Unit. They will also note that the old "prep" gym has a huge hole in its side where workmen are busy remodeling to make a storage room adjacent to the men's athletic field. In spite of shortages of labor and certain

materials, the campus and buildings have been so well maintained by our efficient staff that former students would notice little that is different if they returned to the campus.

That former students now in the armed forces or in C. P. S. camps are thinking about the time when they will return is indicated by an increased number of inquiries concerning post-war study. In addition, veterans now discharged or in convalescent hospitals are writing and calling on us in sufficient numbers that they serve as an immediate stimulus to our planning. What were formerly "post-war" plans, are rapidly becoming current needs. Many of the men who inquire, have no connection with the college but have heard of Swarthmore in remote parts of the world through an enthusiastic alumnus—a Navy nurse, an Army doctor, or a Marine officer, to mention three letters on my desk right now. Very few of them are asking for special programs or unusual arrangements. They merely want information and advice. Their serious interest in the small residential college which will maintain the highest possible standards, is a most encouraging factor in all our thinking. Certain adjustments must be made but none needs to change the fundamental character of the college in order to make a valuable contribution to a small but earnest group of men. Apparently, our problem is mainly one of knowing the service man as an individual and in turn giving him such full information about ourselves that it will be at once apparent to both parties whether an association is apt to be mutually profitable. Without a doubt, the return of the men whose education has been interrupted by the war, constitutes for many of the faculty one of the most important and interesting academic situations for study and adjustment during the summer term.

THE SPROUL OBSERVATORY

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were truly single, its motion would be uniformly straight; if, however, it were part of a binary, the other component being too feeble to be seen, minute periodic irregularities from uniform motion should be observed. Thus our problem consisted in searching for these angular deviations, which, even at the distances of the nearest stars, generally would be less than one tenth of a second of arc. This is the angle subtended by a quarter at a distance of about thirty miles; in the focus of our telescope it corresponds to a displacement of the star image, amounting to one five thousandth of an inch.

This method of approach requires both sufficient time and extremely precise observations. We are fortunate that the latter is much facilitated by the tremendous advances in photographic technique made during the last decade. Using panchromatic plates and a yellow filter, photographic exposures can now be obtained with the Sproul refractor in less than one-twentieth of the time needed in the early days of its use; a higher accuracy is therefore reached by increasing the number of photographic observations. Thus technical advance not only makes more intensive observations feasible, but really makes them necessary in order to avoid obsolescence of former adequate procedure. By means of precision measuring machines the accurate star positions are obtained from the photographs and are then ready for computational analysis.

Recently some first results were announced from this long-range search of unseen companions to alleged single stars. The nearest stellar object for some time has been known to be a triple star at a distance of a little over four lightyears. The second and third nearest stars, relatively faint telescopic objects at distances of six and eight lightyears respectively, had always been considered single, but the Sproul material accumulated over the past seven years and recently analyzed shows this assumption to be untenable. Both stars show perturbations revealing the presence of companion stars, still unseen because of the comparative brilliance of the primary stars. Results like these may affect our conception of the sun's status among stars; excluding the sun, the nearest five stars now turn out to contain two component stars on the average! Continued investigations for additional stellar neighbors should determine how exceptional our sun is. At present we can say that the sun is probably the only star that we surely know to be single and the hypothesis of our planets being the remainder of a former solar companion seems to deserve some consideration.

In 1939 Dr. K. Aa. Strand was invited to join the staff of the observatory as research associate for the purpose of making an accurate study of the motion of stars in known binary systems. Here again the Sproul refractor proved to be exceptionally well suited for the problem; thousands of accurate and fine photographic exposures were obtained during four years of intensive effort, which were interrupted by Dr. Strand's participa-

tion in special research work in the Army Air Forces. Strand's work formed a natural extension of the long range Sproul study of stellar multiplicity and even in those few years some interesting discoveries were made. First, the orbital characteristics of several double stars were established with a high degree of accuracy. Secondly, irregularities of the orbital motion in four binary systems were detected which point to unseen companion objects, thus raising the known duplicity of these objects to a state of triplicity. One of the newly discovered companions seems to have a very low mass, which suggested for the first time the possible existence of planetary objects in other systems than our solar family.

The Sproul astronomers are aware of the importance of interaction between research and teaching. Apart from general descriptive courses and Mr. Pitman's present intensive navigation courses, particular attention is given to the occasional advanced students in astronomy. In such cases the courses or seminars are likely to be directly related to the research program. The teaching of advanced astronomy students has received recent stimulation through the establishment of the Jessie Stevenson Kovalenko Scholarship Fund in Astronomy by Dr. Michael S. Kovalenko, former member of the Sproul Observatory and of the Swarthmore faculty in memory of his wife.

In a provisional report on our work six years ago I concluded that "an important factor is time, but most necessary of all are curiosity, persistence and faith. The long-term character of our work is set by the cosmos which we are studying; the past seven years are, in a sense, only a drop in a bucket. Our curiosity is certainly greater now; persistence and faith in our work have been characteristic of all staff members. Besides those mentioned above, Roy W. Delaplaine, observer (Swarthmore B.A., '13), and Sarah Lee Lippincott, assistant (University of Pennsylvania B.A., '42), are engaged in current research problems; of numerous former staff members we think particularly of two who left us only a few years ago: Dr. Gustav Land, now of Yale Observatory, and Armstrong Thomas (Swarthmore M.A. '42), now serving in the Pacific. A complete record of former Sproul students and staff members engaged in astronomical activities elsewhere would take too much space to be given here.

It is a great privilege and treasure for Swarthmore College to possess this beautiful telescope which literally could not be replaced at any cost during the current critical state of our planetary civilization. It is a monument to human endeavour at its best: scientific, technical and social. Through this glass jewel the Sproul astronomers convey light messages from the stellar universe which add to the inner light of the inhabitants of the earth. We shall continue to do this with the realization that Swarthmore College is sharing our curiosity, persistence, patience and faith.

PETER VAN DE KAMP
Director of Sproul Observatory

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OFFICERS FOR 1944-45

- FRANK H. GRIFFIN '10—*President*
 RUTH MCCAULEY CLYDE '27—*Vice-President*
 EDWIN M. BUSH '20—*Vice-President*
 MARY ALTHOUSE GOMAN '26—*Secretary*

Alumni Councils For 1944-45

MEN

ZONE I

- Edwin A. Lucas '14
 Harry L. Miller '11
 William Poole '30
 Charles E. Rickards '27
 Edmund G. Robinson '05
 Jack Thompson '27
 Howard S. Turner '33

ZONE II

- J. Gordon Lippincott '31
 Fred Redefers '27
 Davis W. Shoemaker '24

ZONE III

- J. Austin Stone '10
 Thomas R. Taylor '12

ZONE IV

- Clement M. Biddle, Jr. '31
 James F. McCormack '36

ZONE V

- Clark Kerr '32

WOMEN

ZONE I

- Virginia Brown Greer '26
 Marjorie Kistler Larkin '21
 Bertha Lippincott Parrish
 Lorraine Marshall Pyle '34
 Sue Thomas Turner '35
 Roselynd Atherholt Wood '23
 Anne Worth '32

ZONE II

- Dorothy Merrill Gulick '26
 Elizabeth B. Oliver '13
 Sarah Percy Rogers '27

ZONE III

- Janet M. Brown '19
 Catherine Wright Donnelly '18

ZONE IV

- Barbara Batt Bond '33
 Catherine Bays Parrish '36

ZONE V

- Jane Michener Spangler '31

Class Notes will appear in the next Garnet Letter.

ATHLETIC TEAMS PREPARE FOR DIFFICULT SCHEDULES

For the past three semesters Swarthmore's intercollegiate athletic program for men has been of the "big league" variety. Most of our peacetime opponents have withdrawn from varsity competition because of a shortage of eligible male students leaving large university teams to make up the greater part of our schedules. Although Swarthmore's squads must be drawn from 80 civilians and 145 V-12 trainees, there are an additional 147 V-12 men here who are not permitted to play because of a one-semester Navy residence regulation.

A year ago when this program was launched we expected to show a preponderance of losses when final standings were recorded. To our surprise we won exactly half of the 90 varsity contests which were played in 10 different sports. In baseball, for example, we have beaten Penn in three out of the last four games. In six games with Villanova we have defeated them four times—the other two games resulting in ties. And this summer our baseball team gave the U. S. Naval Academy team its first intercollegiate defeat of the season.

While we are highly pleased with our victories, the significant factor is that we have been able to continue a program of athletics as comprehensive as any institution in the country. Our men seem to thrive on tough competition with no apparent ill effects. The results of our last sport's year are as follows:

MEN'S SPORTS RESULTS (Year Ending July 1, 1944)

| Sport | Wins | Losses | Percentage |
|----------------------|------|--------|------------|
| Tennis | 10 | 3 | .769 |
| Football | 5 | 3 | .625 |
| Baseball | 8 | 6 | .571 |
| Soccer | 4 | 4 | .500 |
| Wrestling | 3 | 3 | .500 |
| Track | 2 | 2 | .500 |
| Summer Baseball—1943 | 3 | 4 | .429 |
| Lacrosse | 3 | 5 | .375 |
| Swimming | 2 | 4 | .333 |
| Basketball | 5 | 11 | .313 |
| | 45 | 45 | .500 |

Fall sports get under way on September 16th and continue through November 25th, with a break of four weeks in the middle of the season during the examination and commencement period. Virtually all of the men from last year's squads are missing so the prospects at this stage depend on how fast the new and inexperienced material can be developed.

FALL SCHEDULES

FOOTBALL

- Sat., Sept. 16th—Ursinus—Home
 Sat., Sept. 23rd—Atlantic City Naval Air Station—Home
 Fri., Sept. 29th—Temple—Away (Night)
 Sat., Oct. 7th—Muhlenberg—Away
 Sat., Nov. 4th—F. & M.—Home
 Sat., Nov. 11th—N. Y. U.—Away
 Sat., Nov. 18th—Princeton—Away
 Sat., Nov. 25th—Ursinus—Away

SOCCER

- Sat., Sept. 23rd—Lehigh—Home
 Sat., Sept. 30th—Muhlenberg—Away
 Sat., Oct. 7th—Princeton—Home
 Sat., Nov. 4th—Pennsylvania—Home
 Sat., Nov. 11th—Temple—Home
 Sat., Nov. 18th—Navy—Away
 Sat., Nov. 25th—Cornell—Home (morning)

FINAL RESULTS — 1944 ALUMNI FUND

| Class | No. of Living Alumni | No. Contributing | Percentage Total Class Contributing | Average Amount Per Gift | Total Amount Contributed | Class | No. of Living Alumni | No. Contributing | Percentage Total Class Contributing | Average Amount Per Gift | Total Amount |
|-------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1876 | 1 | 1 | 100% | \$2.00 | \$2.00 | 1916 | 115 | 26 | 23 | 14.77 | 384.0 |
| 1879 | 4 | 1 | 25 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 1917 | 143 | 33 | 23 | 15.59 | 514.3 |
| 1880 | 5 | 2 | 40 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 1918 | 121 | 21 | 17 | 13.26 | 278.5 |
| 1885 | 9 | 1 | 11 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 1919 | 153 | 18 | 12 | 7.31 | 131.5 |
| 1886 | 12 | 4 | 33 | 10.08 | 40.30 | 1920 | 120 | 19 | 16 | 6.03 | 114.5 |
| 1887 | 25 | 5 | 20 | 5.50 | 27.50 | 1921 | 189 | 25 | 13 | 6.90 | 172.5 |
| 1888 | 38 | 5 | 13 | 11.40 | 57.00 | 1922 | 182 | 18 | 10 | 6.67 | 120.0 |
| 1889 | 21 | 2 | 10 | 17.50 | 35.00 | 1923 | 157 | 22 | 14 | 7.39 | 162.5 |
| 1890 | 30 | 9 | 30 | 9.00 | 81.00 | 1924 | 170 | 31 | 18 | 6.61 | 205.0 |
| 1891 | 33 | 7 | 21 | 19.57 | 137.00 | 1925 | 150 | 25 | 17 | 7.68 | 192.0 |
| 1892 | 37 | 6 | 16 | 190.42 | 1,142.50 | 1926 | 177 | 25 | 14 | 7.60 | 190.0 |
| 1893 | 35 | 3 | 9 | 36.67 | 110.00 | 1927 | 182 | 46 | 25 | 6.15 | 283.0 |
| 1894 | 46 | 9 | 19 | 127.72 | 1,149.50 | 1928 | 176 | 33 | 19 | 7.68 | 253.5 |
| 1895 | 49 | 9 | 18 | 14.67 | 132.00 | 1929 | 161 | 16 | 10 | 3.97 | 63.0 |
| 1896 | 46 | 11 | 24 | 33.00 | 363.00 | 1930 | 151 | 39 | 26 | 5.65 | 220.0 |
| 1897 | 47 | 7 | 15 | 11.57 | 81.00 | 1931 | 181 | 40 | 22 | 6.08 | 243.0 |
| 1898 | 44 | 4 | 9 | 29.75 | 119.00 | 1932 | 171 | 31 | 18 | 4.79 | 148.0 |
| 1899 | 34 | 5 | 15 | 9.00 | 45.00 | 1933 | 185 | 30 | 16 | 4.80 | 144.0 |
| 1900 | 44 | 10 | 23 | 12.00 | 120.00 | 1934 | 195 | 37 | 19 | 4.97 | 184.0 |
| 1901 | 49 | 21 | 43 | 7.57 | 159.00 | 1935 | 160 | 34 | 21 | 6.88 | 234.0 |
| 1902 | 64 | 15 | 24 | 12.13 | 182.00 | 1936 | 166 | 40 | 24 | 6.04 | 241.0 |
| 1903 | 52 | 14 | 27 | 9.43 | 132.00 | 1937 | 204 | 51 | 25 | 9.24 | 471.0 |
| 1904 | 43 | 9 | 21 | 12.00 | 108.00 | 1938 | 217 | 50 | 23 | 8.22 | 411.0 |
| 1905 | 56 | 17 | 31 | 17.79 | 302.50 | 1939 | 197 | 85 | 43 | 5.99 | 509.0 |
| 1906 | 79 | 18 | 23 | 9.83 | 177.00 | 1940 | 229 | 73 | 32 | 5.55 | 404.0 |
| 1907 | 60 | 25 | 48 | 34.40 | 997.50 | 1941 | 185 | 56 | 30 | 6.91 | 387.0 |
| 1908 | 61 | 14 | 23 | 15.18 | 212.50 | 1942 | 187 | 43 | 23 | 6.12 | 263.0 |
| 1909 | 98 | 27 | 27 | 14.33 | 372.00 | 1943 | 304 | 73 | 24 | 5.91 | 431.0 |
| 1910 | 79 | 20 | 25 | 20.58 | 411.50 | 1944 | * | 8 | .. | 2.12 | 17.0 |
| 1911 | 113 | 11 | 10 | 11.63 | 128.00 | 1945 | * | 1 | .. | 3.00 | 3.0 |
| 1912 | 94 | 15 | 16 | 7.33 | 110.00 | 1946 | * | 3 | .. | 16.00 | 48.0 |
| 1913 | 122 | 24 | 20 | 22.92 | 550.00 | | | | | | |
| 1914 | 119 | 33 | 28 | 9.98 | 329.50 | Totals | 7085 | 1457 | 20.6 | \$10.73 | \$15,633.0 |
| 1915 | 113 | 21 | 19 | 15.19 | 319.00 | | | | | | |

* Undergraduate Classes

| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------------------|------|-------------|------|
| Largest % Contributors | 1907 | 1939 | 1901 |
| Most Contributors | 1939 | 1940 & 1943 | ** |
| Largest Total Amount Given | 1894 | 1892 | 1907 |
| Largest Average Gift | 1892 | 1894 | 1907 |

** 1940-1943 tied with 73 Contributors each