

undergraduates are no more interested in the college than the faculty or alumnae, they would have the practical problem to deal with in direct form."

1936 – Madeleine Sylvain, a Black woman from Haiti, came to Bryn Mawr as an AAUW (Association of American Undergraduate Women) Fellow to do graduate work in the Department of Social Economy. She lived in Radnor Hall, then used by all resident graduate students and a few undergraduates, from 1936-38, returned to Haiti to work, and came back to Bryn Mawr in 1940-41 to complete her Ph.D.

1940's

1941 - Adelaide Cromwell, a Black woman with an A.B. from Smith, came to Bryn Mawr to do graduate work and lived in Radnor Hall from 1941-42.

1942 - Lily Ross Taylor, Professor of Latin, wrote to President McBride asking that Mary Huff Diggs, a Black woman entering the graduate school, be allowed to live in Radnor. She also asked that there be a definite policy so that special action would not be needed in each case.

On November 18, 1942, the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors recommended that the restriction **"limiting the students eligible for admission as resident students be rescinded, and that hereafter all students be admitted according to the rules and regulations in force as adopted by the Faculty from time to time."**

1944 – A letter written by Mrs. Broughton, who was the college's second Director of Admissions, included this paragraph: **"On the special question you raise about our action on the admission of negro and Jewish students there is not much to say. We have a good many applications from Jewish students and very few from negro students. In both the graduate and undergraduate schools we have admitted negro students if their admission was justified by the quality of the student in relation to that of the entering group. . . ."**

1948 - The first residential Black undergraduate, Gloria M. White, received her A.B.