

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 became the College's first 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.

The same alumna who had written the open letter in 1931 opposing the admission of black students to residence wrote President McBride to ask whether the rumor were true that this has occurred. Miss McBride responded:

The rumor you hear that we have colored students either as non-resident or as residents, is true. One or two were in residence in the Graduate School during the thirties, and there are one or two now. We also have now one negro student in the Undergraduate School. She apparently gets on very well indeed, despite the fact that there are at present no more.

Negro students have never presented any problem as far as I know. I suppose the racial problem is more easily met if there are many races - Chinese and Indian as well as negro and others.

1954

The Undergraduate Association as well as President McBride put pressure on the El Greco Restaurant in Bryn Mawr which was serving blacks at the counter and in mixed groups in the booths, but not alone in booths. The matter had been brought to the owner's attention two years earlier with no effect. He said that he would lose both his customers and his help if he changed the policy. When a black student was again refuse service, the presidents of Self Government and the Undergraduate Associations spoke to the owner and Miss McBride asked the college lawyer to give his opinion on whether the Pennsylvania law prohibiting discrimination in places of public gathering was applicable. The