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Undergraduate Council records report that, "the matter was discussed by the student body, and it was generally felt that the college, in accepting Negro and White students on an equal basis, had a responsibility for other welfare in the community, and that every effort should be made to end the discrimination." When Miss McBride sent college officials to report that the college lawyer felt that the restaurant was breaking the law, the owner decided that the climate of opinion had changed enough to make it possible for them to change their policy.

By this time the College was also working closely with the National School Service and Fund for Negro Students, a non-profit college advisory and referral agency for black students.

History of Asian Students at Bryn Mawr

1889

Ume Tsuda entered Bryn Mawr from Japan. She stayed two and a half years and went on to found Tsuda College in Japan.

1900

The Japanese Scholarship Committee was formed to enable more Japanese women to come to Bryn Mawr. Michi Matsuda came first, and then Michi Kawai, who took her A.B. in 1904.

1917

The Chinese Scholarship Committee was formed to offer some Chinese women the possibility of coming to Bryn Mawr. Liu Fung Kei, one of their scholars, graduated in 1922.

1949

The first Japanese woman to come to Bryn Mawr after the war entered.

History of Jewish Students at Bryn Mawr

1926

An alumna wrote to President Park asking if Bryn Mawr had quotas for Jewish students. She assumed that they did in her day, since there were always very few Jewish women. She was asking because a Jewish friend was interested in Bryn Mawr for his daughter. Miss Park responded: There is absolutely no restriction on the number of Jewish students either by establishing a quota or weighing the nationality