

# Spelman Messenger

VOL. 45

JANUARY, 1929

No. 2



SPELMAN COLLEGE  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA



# The Spelman Messenger

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PUBLISHED BY

Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia

in January, April, July, October

EDITH GLODE.....*Editor*

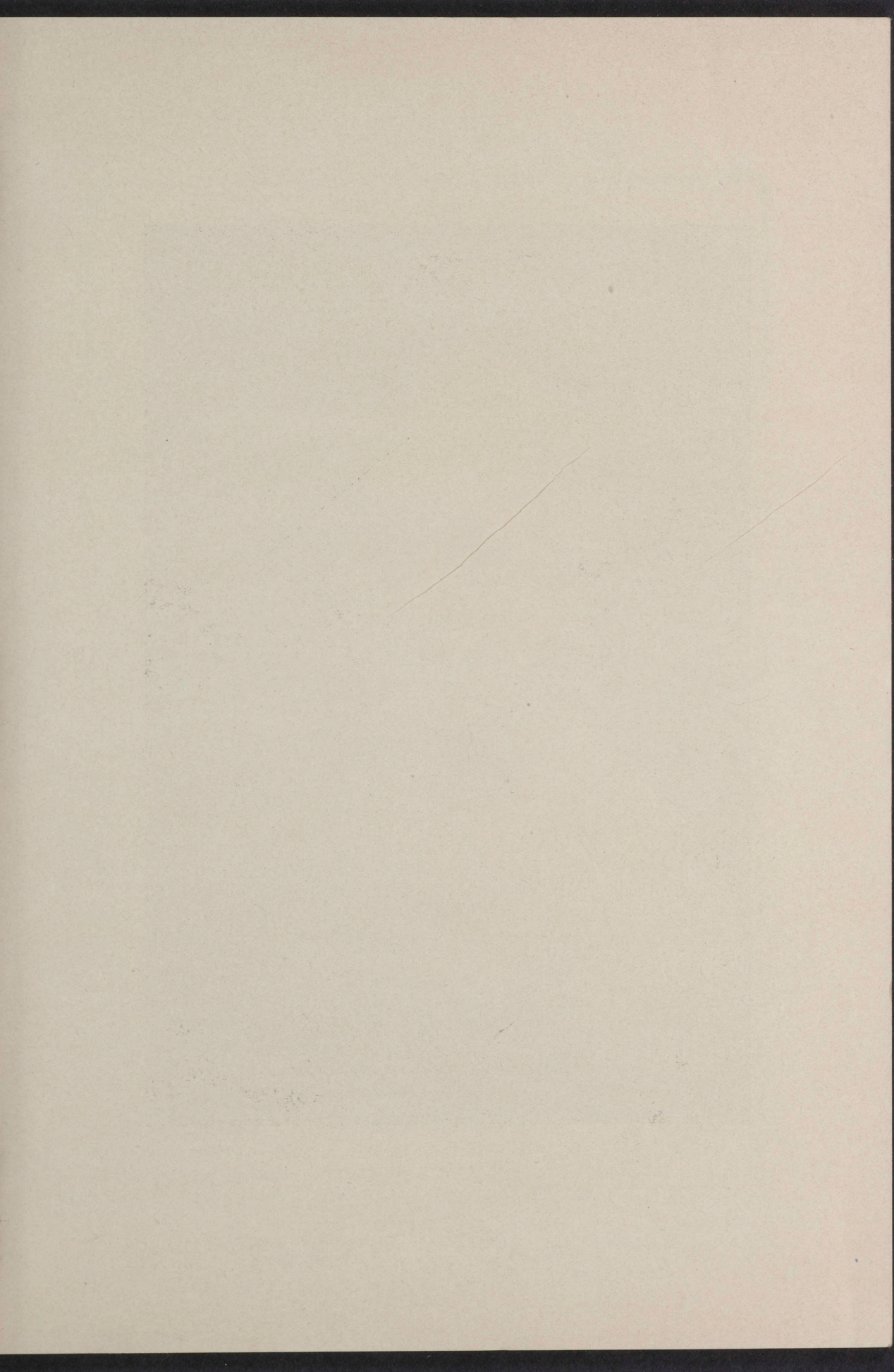
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*Yearly subscription, \$1.00, payable in advance and covering 4 numbers from date paid; single copies, 30 cents. Checks should be drawn to Spelman College and mailed to Editor, SPELMAN MESSENGER.*

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MRS. H. R. BUTLER  
(Selena Sloan, '88)



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Entered at the Post Office at Atlanta, Georgia, as second class matter. Acceptances for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917.

## The Rise and Growth of National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers

By MRS. H. R. BUTLER (Selena Sloan, '88)

Surely the founders of the Parent-Teacher movement were statesmen of the true type, for they could see that what future America needed to make true American citizens was the sympathetic co-operation of enlightened parents in developing a program which would make the home, school, church and community better for each succeeding generation. Hence, this wonderful organization began.

On the seventeenth of February, 1897, a group of men and women, led by Mrs. Theodore W. Birney and Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, organized in Washington, D. C., "The National Congress of Mothers." The process of organizing the National Congress of Mothers was different from that of organizing other national bodies. It is the custom to organize the state units first and from these, the national body is formed. But in this organization, the national body was perfected first and, as the state branches

were formed, they joined the national, so that now every state in the Union has a Parent-Teacher Congress which holds membership with the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. The membership of this organization approximates 1,500,000, all interested in and working for the object of the organization—CHILD WELFARE.

The development of a broader program to meet the needs of the child suggested a change in the original name of the organization so as to include all of those who so vitally touched the child's life. In 1924, the name was changed to "The National Congress of Parents and Teachers."

The object of the Congress of Parents and Teachers is to bring the parent and the teacher and the community worker into a closer relationship, in order that there may be created a sympathetic co-operation among them. Together, they can study the parent, the teacher and the child, his home, school,



church and community, and together work to make needed improvements in each.

The valuable program and accomplishments of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers are recognized by the Educational Department of our government and by educators in all walks of life. Its chain of organizations includes the national, state, district, county, city and town units. It is easy to see how this chain of Parent-Teacher units, when well organized, serves as a direct and quick medium through which the local units and individual members in the most remote part of the state can be given a program of work or information. Every Parent-Teacher Association has an opportunity of helping to accomplish part of a big national program as well as its own local program, which should meet the special needs of the community.

The Parent-Teacher congress is truly democratic, for its membership is composed of all parents of children attending the school and those persons interested in living with children and in helping to make their world better, not only for themselves, but also for the children who come after them. The Congress of Parents and Teachers is non-sectarian, non-political and non-commercial. It co-operates with all efforts for CHILD WELFARE.

The wonderful program of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers is the result of 31 years of study, planning and unselfish volunteer service. Parents, teachers and welfare workers in those states maintaining separate schools for the races saw what

a great help Parent-Teacher Associations were in the schools of the white race and set about to organize similar associations in a number of schools of the colored race. A few state associations have been organized, Georgia being among the number.

The Georgia Colored Parent-Teacher Association was organized by the writer, who wrote to the National Congress of Parents and Teachers for information and literature concerning the work. The response was liberal and further assistance was given in many helpful ways. The Georgia Colored Parent-Teacher Association appreciated this co-operation and felt that it wanted to make a contribution to the work which would eventually make better homes, schools, churches and communities for every child. The small sum of \$10 was contributed yearly until the organization of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers.

This contact created interest in our Georgia association, which later had the honor of having the National Congress organized during its annual convention. The late Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, third president, sent greetings to the annual convention of our state association, saying that the National Congress of Parents and Teachers was interested in our work and was squarely behind it. Mrs. A. H. Reeve, the retiring president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, in company with Mrs. Bruce Carr Jones, president of the Georgia Congress, visited one of our annual conventions and addressed the delegates. The entering President of the National Congress of



Parents and Teachers, Mrs. S. M. Norris, did not know of the meeting, but has since given many expressions of her interest in the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers. Mrs. Arthur C. Watkins, Executive Secretary of the National Congress, is also a helpful friend of the Colored Association. Thus, contacts were being made for the work and the circle of friends grew larger. The white group, as well as the colored group, became more interested in developing the work in schools for colored children. After a conference through correspondence between Mrs. A. H. Reeve, President of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers and the writer, who was president of the Georgia Colored Parent-Teacher Association, and after conferences with educators and welfare workers, the conclusion was reached that because of the growing interest in Parent-Teacher Associations among the colored people in those states maintaining separate schools for the races, and because of the increasing number of associations being formed in those states, it was deemed logical to organize these associations into a national body which would give opportunity for development of leadership among the members, as well as to create inspiration and deeper interest in the work and thereby accomplish better and larger results.

The call for organization was promoted by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, signed by Mrs. A. H. Reeve, president; Mrs. F. W. McAllester, chairman of the Committee on Extension of Parent-Teacher Associations among Colored People,

and Mrs. H. R. Butler, president of the Georgia Colored Parent-Teacher Association. This call was sent to the presidents of Parent-Teacher organizations and those who might be interested in the work. The organization was perfected in Liberty Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga., on May 7, 1926, during the Sixth Annual Convention of the Georgia Colored Parent-Teacher Association and the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, which was also meeting in Atlanta. "The National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers" is the name which the new organization decided to take. The following states are charter members of the National group; Delaware, Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

The National Congress of Parents and Teachers is a "Big Sister" to the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers. There is a National Advisory Committee composed of white and colored members, a State Advisory Committee composed of white and colored members and, when and where feasible, a like committee will function between the local groups. In this way, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, with its thirty years of experience, acts in an advisory capacity to the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers "so that the same standards and objects may be assured in both."

The National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers functions in those states where separate schools are maintained for the races, and in those schools desiring to affiliate with the National Congress of Colored Parents



and Teachers. The program of work is the same as that of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, wherever it is practical. The National Congress of Parents and Teachers furnishes the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers with its own literature. Already a most helpful spirit of co-operation is evident in towns and communities which were indifferent to the needs and calls of the colored group in this work.

This is a fine channel through which we can do big and effective interracial educational work. While we have received fine co-operation from our white sister in developing this work in our schools, Mrs. J. E. Andrews and Mrs. Bruce Carr Jones, of Georgia; Mrs. W. A. Masters, of Missouri; Mrs. Hermon Ferger, of Tennessee; Mrs. C. H. Thorpe, of Arkansas, and Mrs. Louis C. Simon, of Ohio, have contributed outstanding help in perfecting state organizations and along other lines. The National Congress has been generous and co-operative in giving, either to our national or state organizations, the services of its field secretaries, whenever possible. Mrs. Fred Wessels, of Savannah, Ga., of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, is the National Chairman of Extension Among Colored People. Mrs. Wessels has been untiring and unselfish in her efforts to help our work. She has at all times shown the spirit of Christian co-operation.

The National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, which was organized May 7, 1926, with a membership of four states, 300 associations and 4,500 members, has now a

membership of 14 states, 1,200 associations and 14,000 members. Interest in the work is growing. Educators, as well as parents, have learned that a school can put over a better and bigger program when the parents and teachers are organized so that they can co-operate in attacking the problems so vital in developing the physical, mental, moral and social sides of the child. They are learning that the school and home must be partners in a common cause—CHILD WELFARE.

The work of the Parent-Teacher Association is as fascinating as it is vital when promoted by the right spirit—"unselfish service." When a Parent-Teacher Association is organized for child welfare and nurtured with the spirit of unselfish service, it becomes a thing of life and you can almost hear it say, "Watch me grow."

It is hoped that ere long every school will have its Parent-Teacher Association, composed of a well informed membership and an adequately trained leadership, all thoroughly understanding the policies, standards and "legitimate fields" of the Parent-Teacher work.

Anyone interested in Parent-Teacher work can create sentiment toward the organization of a Parent-Teacher unit by having a conference with the principal of the school, the pastor of the community church and influential persons of the community. If his efforts meet with favor, he should write to the President of the State Congress or to the President of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers for the leaflets, "Reasons and Objects" and "How to Organize a



Parent-Teacher Association." Directions for organizing should be followed as far as is practicable for each community, in order that the work may be kept standard. The real spirit of the work is lost when the organization is converted into a money-raising machine and this is to be avoided. The organization meeting, as well as all subsequent meetings, should be held at the school. In this way, parents can become acquainted with the teachers, observe the school, the work and the grounds.

When the organization has been completed and membership dues of 10 cents per member per year paid into the state treasury, the state president will furnish the local association with a copy of the "National Handbook" and a supply of literature for the work.

The program of the Parent-Teacher Congress is both educational and constructive. Its educational program includes the following: Citizenship, Juvenile Protection, Motion Picture, Recreation, Illiteracy, Music, Thrift, Social Standards, Home Economics, Children's Reading, Child Hygiene, Social Hygiene, Physical Education and Pre-School Circles.

Among the constructive efforts of

the local associations of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers may be mentioned the following: Purchasing land for school buildings and grounds; contributing to the Rosenwald school fund; beautifying school grounds and buildings; purchasing pianos and phonographs; furnishing and maintaining cafeterias; filling the "sunshine closet" for needy children; adding to the meagre salary of the teacher, as well as paying one or two months' salary in order to lengthen the school term.

The wonderful results of these efforts could never have been accomplished if there had not been sympathetic co-operation between the parent and the teacher, the home and the school. John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, beautifully stressed the importance of this co-operation when he said: "The school is a powerful agency for good but, after all, it is only supplementary to the home, which is the most important agency in child welfare. When these two are linked closely in sympathetic efforts at understanding the child and in directing his unfolding, we can accomplish all that it is possible to accomplish in his education."



## Mrs. Selena Sloan Butler

Mrs. Selena Sloan Butler, of the class of 1888, is widely known as a pioneer worker. She has helped to introduce nearly every phase of organized work in Atlanta since 1888, and is particularly noted for her ability to create favorable sentiment for new things.

Mrs. Butler was active in founding the Woman's Club work in Atlanta, which was begun at a time when women's clubs and women's part in public service were unpopular and the primary necessity for success was the creation of good feeling. She was the first president of the Georgia State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. Although a staunch church member, she discards denominationalism when it interferes with service—a spirit exemplified in her help in the building of three churches of different denominations. She taught the first kindergarten in Atlanta, and was active in establishing a free kindergarten. She was one of the organizers of the Y. W. C. A., and is still a director of that Association.

A phase of her work which attracted particular notice a few years ago was that of the first night school in Atlanta. The people of the city had come to realize that comparatively few colored men and women laborers could read and write, and a movement was started to form a night school for them. The Superintendent of Schools called together leading colored citizens, and told them the chances for their il-

literate people depended upon the educated colored leaders, and asked them to make the night school a success. Among others, Mrs. Butler accepted the challenge. She was placed in charge of the primary work of the night school—a class of 75 pupils ranging in age from 13 to 65. They were eager to succeed but many of them felt that they were too old to learn, and Mrs. Butler in some cases had to hold their hands and help them trace their names until they gained confidence enough to try for themselves. The position called for the utmost tact, for the students were sensitive and the large number of visitors who wanted to see the work had to be kept out of the classes without having their interest destroyed. No spectator who would be amused at the pupils' efforts could be allowed, yet everyone's support must be enlisted.

The experiment was a great success. Messenger boys learned to read names and addresses; delivery clerks were enabled to check their orders; cooks began to use recipe books, and one janitress nearly upset a class with her expressions of pride and joy when she was able to endorse her own check instead of making a mark after someone else had signed it for her. Students, employers, and the Department of Education were enthusiastic over the results, and the night school became an established part of the school system.

Mrs. Butler has special talent for



training executives, and as soon as an enterprise is well started, she skilfully guides it into other hands, although her own interest in it does not slacken. While she is active in church, club, and health work, she regards as her par-

ticular responsibilities now the Y. W. C. A., the State Committee On Race Relations of which she is chairman, and the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, of which she is president.

## The Parent-Teacher Association in Florida

*By MRS. ISAIAH BLOCKER (Mamie White '90)*

Educationally, Florida is just awakening. Along with other educational ideas, that of the organized effort of parents and teachers is giving promise of vigorous growth. In spots all over the state, organizations have been fostered from time to time, having as an object some project affecting directly the local school community without reference to other similar groups.

When the meeting was held in Atlanta in May, 1926, for the purpose of organizing a National Congress, a group was present from the Davis Street School in Jacksonville. This gave Florida charter membership in the National Congress even before a state organization was effected. A few months later, March, 1927, a state branch was organized in Jacksonville with a membership of eight local units, from Jacksonville, Fernandina and St. Augustine. The second meeting, in March, 1928, showed an increase to 15 units with membership from the central, eastern and western sections of the state. Florida is now enrolled with the National Congress more than four hundred members strong. We are hoping to enroll at

least 1,000 for the 1929 session.

The figures sound large and we are greatly encouraged, but there is so much still untouched that this seems very small. The work has not grown rapidly, but steadily. Inquiries showing interest and often enthusiasm are being received by state officers weekly. To all of these, letters and literature are sent as well as information more or less specific in nature. The idea is being gradually absorbed by both parents and teachers, and all concerned are becoming deeply and vitally interested in the problems presented, and are setting forth in earnest to find the solution.

At most, those of us who are in at the start can only hope to do the pioneer work, which is always the unseen. As the idea grows, and grow it will, interest in and love for the underlying principles involved will grow also and Florida will take her place among the states, as not only the land of sunshine, flowers, and fruit, but as one of those forward-looking, upward-striding states where the home and school unite in understanding and in work-



ing out all questions that involve the welfare of her children. To this end the Parent-Teacher Association strives continually, undeterred by failure, fully assured of the success that follows faithful endeavor.

## Clipped From a Jeanes Worker's Notebook

By MAGGIE L. PERRY, T.P.C., '18

In 1919 a newly-appointed County Supervisor started on her job in Fulton County—the capital county of Georgia. Her first work lay in locating the 16 schools and in getting acquainted with the 23 teachers under her supervision. Traveling in all directions over the county, the first month she discovered nine dilapidated school houses, three halls and four churches. The inside of the buildings looked worse than the outside—unpainted walls, uncomfortable desks, worn out blackboards, window panes broken, light coming from all directions. Worst of all, teachers, parents, and children seemed to be satisfied with these conditions! No one complained even when the room was full of smoke, or when the children sat with their feet six inches or more from the floor. The supervisor asked herself, "How can a person work under such conditions?"

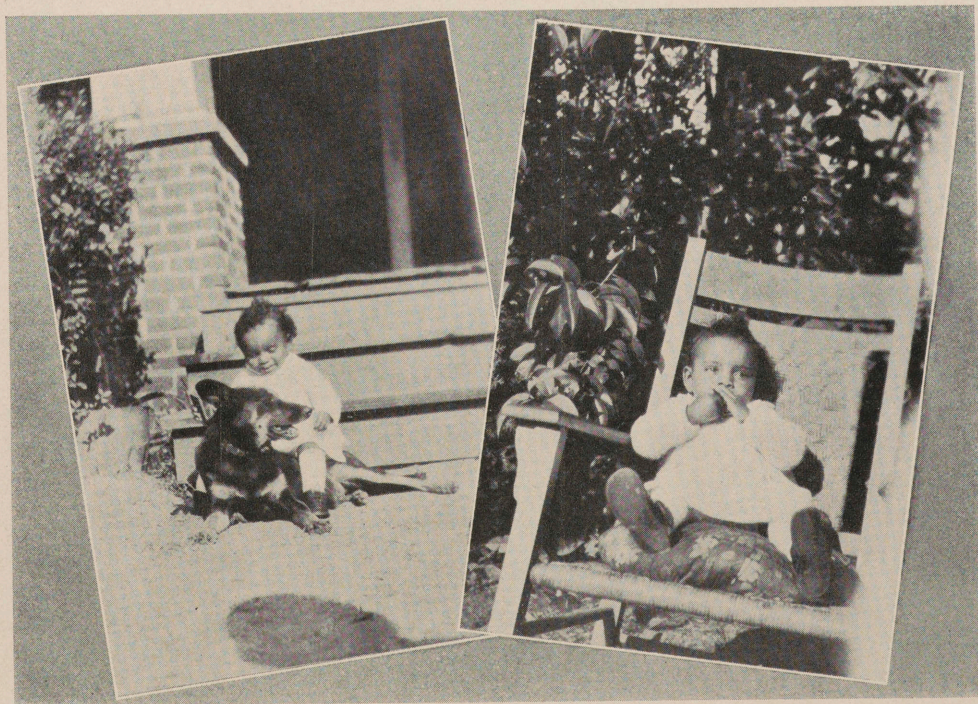
After hearing four classes recite and seeing the children's eagerness to learn, she realized that it was no time to complain, but rather a time for each one to do his part. She conferred with the teacher at recess, and after recess, as a start at the work, four windows were fixed so that they could be lowered from the top, and a bench was sawed off to a height that would fit

the small children. Some boys took down the stove and found that birds had stopped up the flue. Such constituted the first accomplishment of the new supervisor!

A Parents' and Teachers' Club was soon organized in each school with a view to bringing about a better understanding between the home and the school. The relation of one to the other was demonstrated, especially in matters of health, attendance, and standards for grading. Parents were urged to help in getting better school-houses.

Four years passed; more church schools were added to the list, because in almost every community a church was leading in progressive activities. Before such schools were opened the supervisor inspected the church, found out the number of children and where each child lived. While on one of these missions she met the pastor and asked whether the members were willing to use their church for a school house. He said, "Yes; this is our church; those are our children; there is no other place but the church, and school somewhere is better than no school at all. What we want is a good teacher." An experienced teacher was sent to the community. The





A FACULTY ALUMNAE BABY

Olive Catherine Thurman, daughter of Reverend and Mrs. Howard Thurman. Mrs. Thurman was Katie Kelly, T. P. C., '18, and Mr. Thurman is a member of the Spelman faculty.







following Sunday the supervisor and the teacher attended church and pleaded with the people to buy at least an acre of land in a desirable place and deed it to Fulton County Board of Education, so that with the aid from the Rosenwald Fund the county could build a Rosenwald school. It was difficult to get support from the church for this project, because the people were trying to raise money for the church.

Five months passed. The members became dissatisfied with the wear and tear on the church. It was interesting to see how anxious they were to get the school out of the church. Within three months they had bought a school lot and during the summer a two-teacher school was built. In the meantime another community had bought an acre, and in September carpenters started work on a Rosenwald school, which was completed and ready for use in December—a precious gift destined to mean a great deal in the educational program of the county. Dur-

ing the Christmas holidays the supervisor received a letter from the Superintendent of Schools, asking her to come to his office for a conference. The two of them went over the work and discussed conditions in each community, and plans were made to build two more Rosenwald schools before June. These schools were completed in May.

Three more years have gone by; more school houses have been built—four two-teacher schools and five Rosenwald schools and three libraries, containing 155 books. Some of the old buildings have also been repaired. There is plenty of work yet to be achieved by the 50 teachers and 2,000 children in the county. Unfavorable conditions still exist—double sessions, one teacher trying to teach six different grades, children not provided with books and proper clothing.

Sometimes the road is rough, and the hills steep, but it is pleasant to know that the work goes on.



## The Jeanes Fund and the Slater Fund

(From a talk by Dr. W. T. B. Williams, Field Agent of the Jeanes Fund and the Slater Fund, and Dean of the College Department, Tuskegee Institute.)

The Slater Fund was founded by Mr. John F. Slater, a New England cotton manufacturer who became interested in colored people through his cotton interests. When he died he left a million dollars with the request that a board be organized to direct it for Negro education. Since Mr. Slater was primarily interested in the training of teachers, the Slater Fund has been mainly used for that purpose. At the time of its establishment the larger schools were struggling for vocational training and most of the older Negro colleges have at some time received aid for their vocational work. The Teacher Training Department at Spelman was made possible by an appropriation from the Slater Fund.

Then for some years attention was turned toward smaller schools and the establishment of county training schools. Feeling the need for better teachers in country schools and realizing that most of the students who went on to larger schools did not return to the rural communities, the agents of the Slater Fund proceeded to make it possible for teachers to receive their training at home. They offered \$500 to any county that would have one school doing work as high as tenth grade. The South was not then ready to help in "higher education;" so they called the schools "County Training Schools," but they insisted on tenth grade and as soon as possible asked that they go on to twelfth grade. There

were then only four such schools. Today there are more than three thousand.

Now the interest has swung back to the larger schools and the Slater Fund is helping many of the colleges to meet the present demands that are placed on them with increasing enrollment, assisting particularly with the work in English and Science.

The Jeanes Fund is the more romantic fund. It was established by a woman, Miss Anna F. Jeanes, in this way. Hoping to interest Miss Jeanes in Hampton Institute, Mr. Hollis Frissell, the Principal, told her about some of the work which he was doing. He had sent students into country schools to help the teachers. They were to do anything that needed to be done, whether it was cleaning up the school houses or teaching classes. Miss Jeanes was interested, but gave Mr. Frissell a check not for Hampton, but for his country work. The check was for \$10,000. She also gave Dr. Washington \$10,000. Dr. Washington put most of his money into building schools. Dr. Frissell used most of his for teachers' salaries. Miss Jeanes gave them each \$100,000 more and when she died she left a million, and asked that these two men form a board to administer it "for the purpose of assisting in the Southern United States community, country, and rural schools for the great class of Negroes to whom the small rural and community schools are alone available."



"The work of the Jeanes teachers," said Dr. W. T. B. Williams," is one of the best pieces of work done in the South. There is not anything these women have not been in. They clean up school grounds, and make school

houses better places to live in. They have taught health lessons. They have gone into the homes and helped the mothers with their work. It is impossible for me to tell all the kinds of business these various workers have done."

## Dr. Alfred D. Jones

*By* ELIZABETH PERRY

The teachers and students of Spelman College and Morehouse College paused in their daily routine for several hours on December 4 to attend the funeral services of Dr. Alfred D. Jones.

The death of Dr. Jones was a shock to all who knew him. For many years he had been school physician at Morehouse College, and recently, associate physician at Spelman College. He was stricken with paralysis in the dining hall of Morehouse College, December 1, and was hurried to MacVicar Hospital, where he died a few hours later.

Dr. Jones came to Atlanta from Perry, Ga., when he was only three years of age. He attended Morehouse College, completing his work there in 1889 at the age of 17. After his graduation from Morehouse, he pursued the medical course at Howard Un-

iversity, and was graduated from that institution. Since that time he has practiced in Atlanta.

Not only did he make himself felt as a competent physician, but he was interested in various phases of the community life. He was especially active in the Friendship Baptist Sunday School and in fraternal organizations. He was for a number of years Sports Editor of the Atlanta Independent.

His funeral was held at Friendship Baptist Church, of which he was a member. His wife, Mrs. M. Agnes Jones, and his sister, Miss Ruhama Jones, and many friends, are left to grieve his loss.

Spelman College and Morehouse College, in losing Dr. Jones, have lost a trusted physician and a valued friend. Atlanta has lost a superior citizen.



## The Commission on Interracial Cooperation

The annual meeting of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation was held in Atlanta November 20-22, at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. Since this was the tenth annual meeting, it was the occasion for a review of the Commission's work for a decade, and that the findings were encouraging is evinced by the decision to continue the work along the same lines.

The Commission is the outgrowth of the intelligent thought of a small group of Southern men who were deeply concerned at conditions in the tense days following the Armistice "when inflammatory rumors filled the air, and fear paralyzed both intelligence and good will." Seeing today the work of several thousands of men and women of influence, it is difficult to realize that ten years ago barely 50 white people in the whole South were willing to back the enterprise.

The object of the Commission is expressed in its name; it aims to draw together the leaders of both races for the consideration and accomplishment of things which need to be done for the betterment of the community and which make for improved racial and interracial relations. The program is necessarily flexible, allowing for adaptation to local conditions. Besides the national group with headquarters in Atlanta, there are strong state committees in 11 Southern states, and there are several hundred local interracial committees, which work through the churches, clubs, schools,

and other organizations in the cities and towns of the South.

A phase of the work that is of vast importance is the dissemination through the press of constructive interracial news, and the stifling so far as possible of the tendency to play up sensational and inflammatory items. The correct interpretation of each race to the other, and the campaign for fair play in handling publicity material are strong factors in the advancement of interracial good will. The study of race relations in the colleges and the fostering of interracial forums in Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. and college groups, are fields of influence with large possibilities. In some cases, specific legislation is worked for, as in the advocacy of bills for the creation of institutions for feeble-minded, delinquent, and neglected children, and in opposition to discriminatory measures. In addition to the continuation and development of the work along these and similar lines, the Commission authorized further study of conditions in the rural Black Belt, investigation of the economic status of the Negro and the present day trends in that field, and inquiry as to the possibilities of the radio for advancing the Commission purpose.

Dr. W. C. Jackson, of Greensboro, N. C., was elected chairman of the Commission for the coming year, and Dr. M. Ashby Jones, of St. Louis, who resigned as chairman, was made Honorary Chairman for life. Among



the new members added were President Florence M. Read, of Spelman College; President B. F. Hubert, of Georgia State College for Negroes, and Professor Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk University. An executive committee of 16 was elected, including Dr. John Hope, of Morehouse College; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, of Bethune-Cookman College; President David Jones, of Bennett College, and Dr. Robert R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute. Among those in attendance from out of the city were: Mrs. Janie Porter Barrett, of Peak's Turnout, Va.; Dr. N. B. Bond, of University, Mississippi; Miss Eva D. Bowles, Mr. C. H. Tobias, Miss Katherine Gardner, Mr. R. W. Bullock, Mr. Stanley A.

Harris, and Dr. George E. Haynes, of New York City; Bishop and Mrs. George Clement, of Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Parker W. Fisher, of Southern Pines; Dr. James E. Gregge, of Hampton Institute; Dr. W. C. Jackson, of Greensboro, N. C.; Mrs. H. L. McCrory, of Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. C. P. McGowan, of Charleston, S. C.; Dr. S. C. Mitchell, of Richmond, Va.; Mr. N. C. Newbold, of Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. W. A. Newell, of Gastonia, N. C.; Mrs. F. C. Williams and Mr. W. A. Booker, of Little Rock, Ark.; Mr. Charles S. Johnson, of Nashville, Tenn.; Miss Caroline B. Chapin, of Englewood, N. J.; Mr. E. G. McGhee, Jr., of Montgomery, Ala.; and Mr. S. H. Lee, of Barnesville, Ga.

## National Interracial Conference

The National Interracial Conference for the Study and Discussion of Race Problems in the United States in the Light of Social Research was held in Washington, D. C., December 16 to 19.

The Conference was sponsored by sixteen organizations, including the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, the Federal Council of Churches, the Home Missions Council, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League, the Phelps Stokes Fund, and the National Board Y. W. C. A. Plans for the meeting had been in the making for nearly two years and the conference is said to have been the most comprehensive and representative ever held in connection with the status and

condition of the Negro in America.

The presiding officers were Miss Mary van Kleeck, of the Russell Sage Foundation, Chairman of Discussion; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, President of Howard University, and Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. George E. Haynes was Executive Secretary of the Conference and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Research Secretary. Reports and discussion included Health, Law Observance and Administration, Education, Industry, Agriculture, Recreation, Housing, Citizenship, and Race Relations.

Among the speakers were Dr. John Hope, President of Morehouse College; Dr. A. B. Jackson, Professor of Public Health, Howard University; Miss Mabel Carney, Professor of Rural Educa-



tion, Columbia University; Dr. James E. Gregg, Principal of Hampton Institute; Miss Mary E. McDowell, of the University of Chicago Settlement; Mr. Roy Smith Wallace, of the Playground and Recreation Association of America and delegate of the Harmon Foundation; Mr. John P. Frey, of the American Federation of Labor; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor of *CRISIS*; Mr. Clark Foreman of the Phelps Stokes Fund; Mr. N. C. Newbold, Director of Negro Education of North Carolina. A general summary of sessions, with comment on the significance of the Conference for race relations in the United States, was made by Miss Mary van Kleeck, of the Russell Sage Foundation, Chairman of Discussion.

Professor Alain Locke of Howard University, in a review of the Conference in the *SURVEY*, writes: "The Conference elected not to become another permanent organization, but to remain rather a vehicle for spreading at a crucial juncture a new spirit in the scientific and practical approach to the race question. The delegates were in-

structed to turn their common vision and their new attitudes toward each other back into their respective organizations and let these transform in whatever way they might their concepts of work and their mutual relationships. The Conference opened the way for an abiding realization that the Negro problem is not sectional but national; that it differs only in degree and emphasis between North and South; that it cannot be either exclusively the white man's burden or the black man's burden, but is fundamentally interracial, both in its negative handicaps, its joint responsibilities and its positive benefits.

"The Conference did not settle the race question, of course, but it did settle many influential, representative minds, and it re-enforced much isolated and lonely liberalism with the realization that a rapidly accumulating body of sound facts and human precedents are on the side of progress. No such representative body had ever before convened for council and deliberation on the American race problem."

## The Editor's Message

Each day's mail now brings some message from some alumna—I wish you were all here to open the letters and to share the pleasure of the news! Gradually those who have been to some of us only names in the catalogue or card records of girls who made A in deportment or C in English are taking form as real people with

children a month old, or ten years; students with degrees, and perhaps "cum laude"; leaders who are doing big things that make one want to shout "bravo" so you can hear!

The record of Spelman alumnae is a fascinating story! May we soon hear from all of you that our data may be complete up to the present act?



*From the High School*

## THE DEATH OF A NEWSBOY

He was a ragged little newsboy,  
 But nobody cared for him;  
 On the cold sidewalk he was stand-  
     ing;  
 I think that they called him Tim.

He was whooping an extra paper,  
 Though nobody cared to buy;  
 He was whooping of different people  
 And how strangely they seemed to  
     die.

Then he looked up to me and said,  
     "Mister,  
 Won't ye buy one paper from me?  
 I have a mother and dear little sister;  
 They're both just as sick as can be?"

I gave him the money, little caring  
 About the sad looks he gave me;  
 For I was a very rich banker  
 With four or five ships out at sea.

I rambled awhile in my pockets,  
 My mind traveling here and afar,  
 When across the street came my daugh-  
     ter  
 And down the street came a car.

"The car!" I cried, "'s gonna kill  
     her!  
 "Lord, somebody help me," I pray-  
     ed;  
 Then the red-headed newsboy dashed  
     forward,  
 And my little girl's life was saved.

I shall never forget those moments—  
 So quiet and still he lay;  
 Then Hope quickly dropped Time's  
     minutes,  
 For his soul had passed away.

*Harriet Suttles,  
 Grade 10.*

## THOUGHTS

You climbed a high mountain  
 To get the moon,  
 And failed.  
 But the star dust  
 That fell in your eyes  
 Makes my heart leap.

—IDA MILLER,  
 Grade 12.

A fairy steals our thoughts at night  
 and returns with them early the next  
 morning. Sometimes she isn't careful  
 about gathering them; then we dream  
 dreams.

PAULINE WILCHER,  
 Grade 12.



## College News

### CALENDAR

*October 25*

A group of teachers and students attended the Dramatic Recital given by E. H. Sothern at the Erlanger Theatre. They particularly appreciated his Shakespearean Readings from *Macbeth* and from the *Merchant of Venice*.

*October 26*

The Fine Arts Study Club presented Florence Cole-Talbert, dramatic soprano, at the auditorium. Madame Cole-Talbert spent several months last year studying in Europe and has recently been singing Grand Opera in Italy. A number of Spelman students and teachers attended the recital.

*November 2*

The Morehouse Y. M. C. A. and the Spelman Y. W. C. A. gave a Hallowe'en social in the Morehouse College gymnasium. Prizes for the best costumes were awarded to Ruby Sampson and Rosa Norris of Spelman, and Talley and Graham of Morehouse. Everyone had a good time.

*November 6*

The Smith-Spring-Holmes Orchestral Quintet gave a program in Howe Memorial Chapel. The program was varied, comprising solos, readings, and ensemble numbers. Mr. Smith played the trombone, the saxophone and the basset horn; Mr. Holmes played the saxophone, flute, and cornet; Miss Graff is an accomplished violinist; Miss Lotus Spring played the cello, and Miss Coyla Spring was reader, soprano singer, and pianist. They gave selections from Brahms, Liszt, Mendelssohn and Victor Herbert, and some of Mr. Smith's and Mrs. Holmes' own compositions.

*November 11.*

Miss Smith's class of eleventh grade girls entertained the faculty and other students with two original plays—"The First Thanksgiving" and "The Founding of Spelman." The entertainment was entirely original, as the students wrote the plays, worked out their costumes and stage scenery, and coached each other in their parts.

*November 12-19.*

National Negro Achievement Week was observed by special chapel exercises each morning. (See page 21.)

*November 19-23.*

Spelman College observed a Week of Prayer. It was a week of inspiration, bringing members of the college community into closer touch with the Source of Power, and giving them greater consecration and courage for service.

*November 25.*

Spelman students and faculty were invited to Morehouse College to hear Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, who spoke on "Democracy." Dr. DuBois discussed the history of Democracy, explaining the term as it was applied in each period of development. Enlarging upon the scope of the term at the present time, Dr. DuBois stated that democracy is still in process of accomplishment, for just as long as any class or group is left out of the deliberations of a country, the whole nation suffers and the principle of democracy is not working.

*November 29.*

Thanksgiving Day was observed at a Chapel Service at 9:30 A. M. in Sisters Chapel, followed by the annual mission drive rally in Howe Memorial Chapel. A more detailed account is given on page 22.

*November 30.*

The Juniors entertained the Freshmen at a party in Laura Spelman. This happy evening together strengthened the bond between the sister classes.

*December 7.*

Spelman faculty and students who were not victims of the cold epidemic attended the violin recital given at Morehouse College by Professor Kemper Harreld. Mr. Harreld's programs are always enjoyable!

*December 14.*

The Sunday School Teacher Training Department had a social in Laura Spelman Hall. Guests spoke appreciatively of the originality of the program and the excellent performances of the actors.





THE SPELMAN QUARTET SINGING CHRISTMAS CAROLS





Officers of winning team in Thanksgiving drive and their plane "*Spirit of Spelman*"





December 19.

A Christmas Carol Concert was given in Sisters Chapel by students of Spelman College and Morehouse College. A similar concert given last year was the first of its kind held in Atlanta, and there had been many requests for one this year.

December 22-26.

Christmas recess.

December 23.

The Y. W. C. A. and the Christian Endeavor Society held a joint service in Sisters Chapel in celebration of Christmas.

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### VESPER SPEAKERS

- September 30—Rev. Howard Thurman.  
 October 7—Rev. Howard Thurman.  
 October 14—Dr. M. W. Adams, President of Atlanta University.  
 October 21—Rev. Howard Thurman.  
 October 28—Dean Comer Woodward, of Emory University.  
 November 4—Dr. John Hope, President of Morehouse College.  
 November 11—Rev. Howard Thurman.  
 November 18—Rev. Howard Thurman.  
 November 25—Rev. R. Orme Flynn, of the North Avenue Presbyterian Church.  
 December 2—Dr. Plato Durham, of Emory University.  
 December 9—Dr. M. S. Davage, President of Clark University.  
 December 16—Rev. Howard Thurman.  
 December 23—Rev. Howard Thurman.  
 December 30—Dr. Willis J. King, of Gammon Theological Seminary.

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### VISITORS

- Miss Ruth Aiken, Loladorf, Camerouns, West Africa.  
 Mr. George Arthur, of the Rosenwald Fund, Chicago, Illinois.  
 Miss Susie E. Bailey, National Student Secretary of Y. W. C. A.  
 Mr. John C. Bain, Los Angeles, California.  
 Mrs. Janie Porter Barrett, Virginia Industrial School, Peaks Turnout, Virginia.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida.

Mr. N. B. Bond, of the Department of Sociology, University of Mississippi.

Miss Eva D. Bowles, Senior Secretary for Colored Work of the National Y. W. C. A.

Mr. A. A. Braswell, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mr. E. B. Chandler, of the Department of History, State Normal, Industrial and Mechanical College, Orangeburg, South Carolina.

Miss Caroline B. Chapin, Englewood, New Jersey.

Professor W. H. Craig, Principal of Lynchburg Colored High School, Lynchburg, Kentucky.

Mr. A. W. Curtis, Director of the Department of Agriculture, West Virginia Collegiate Institute, Institute, West Virginia.

Mrs. J. E. Davenport, Colrain, Massachusetts.

President John W. Davis, of West Virginia College Institute, Institute, West Virginia.

Mr. P. D. Davis, Birmingham, Alabama, Trustee of Spelman College.

Mr. T. P. Davis, President of Samuel Houston College, Austin, Texas.

Dr. James H. Dillard, President of the Jeanes Fund and the Slater Fund.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor of CRISIS, New York City.

Reverend E. M. Elmore, Lynchburg, Kentucky.

Dr. John A. Ferrell, of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation.

President J. M. Gandy, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia.

Mrs. John H. Finley, of the National Board of Y. W. C. A., New York City.

Miss Georgina A. Gollack, Wimbledon, London, England.

Miss Katherine Gardner, Englewood, New Jersey.

Mr. George E. Haynes, Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches.

Mr. Howard W. Hopkirk, of the Child Welfare League of America.

Mr. L. C. James, of the Department of English, State Normal, Industrial, and Mechanical College, Orangeburg, South Carolina.

Mr. William James, Principal of the Statesboro High and Industrial School, Statesboro, Georgia.



Miss Agnes Johnson, Wimbledon, London, England.

President David D. Jones, *Bennett College*, Greensboro, North Carolina.

Bishop Robert E. Jones of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dr. R. A. Lambert, San Juan, Porto Rico.

Mr. S. H. Lee, Barnesville, Georgia.

Mrs. H. L. McCrorey, *Johnson C. Smith University*, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Miss Virginia McGilliard, Sangemelena, Camerouns, West Africa.

Dr. C. P. Madison, *Secretary of the National Baptist Convention*, Norfolk, Virginia.

Mrs. R. R. Moton, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Mr. N. C. Newbold, *Director of the Division of Negro Education*, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Mrs. W. A. Newell, Gastonia, North Carolina.

Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Oliver, Louisville, Kentucky.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, *of the Veterinary Hospital*, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Miss Mary Pennington, Miss Estelle Paul, Mr. Charles W. Pearcy and Mr. E. A. Paul, of Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mr. L. R. Reynolds, *Field Secretary of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation*, Richmond, Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers of Atlanta, and Mrs. Rhodes and Miss Rogers of Jamestown, New York.

Mr. W. W. Sanders, *State Supervisor of Negro Schools in West Virginia*.

Mr. Channing H. Tobias, *Senior Secretary of the National Y. M. C. A.*, New York City.

Mr. Alex Washington, *Registrar of West Virginia Collegiate Institute*, Institute, West Virginia.

Mrs. F. C. Williams, *State Director of Health Education for Negroes in Arkansas*.

Dr. W. T. B. Williams, *Field Agent of the Jeanes Fund and the Slater Fund, and Dean of the College Department*, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wyman, North Abington, Massachusetts.

Miss Willa Young, *Secretary of the National Y. W. C. A.*

## CHAPEL EXERCISES

The morning chapel exercises occupy an important place in the program of inspiration and education at Spelman. Although it is not possible to give even summaries of all of the talks here, each service is very worth-while and each speaker this year has left a message and a friendly feeling at Spelman College.

### MISS AMELIA NJONGWANA

On October 12 Miss Amelia Njongwana spoke on Africa. Miss Njongwana is an African student teacher and missionary, who is studying this year in America preparatory to giving better service to Africa. She is living on Spelman Campus, and attending classes at the Atlanta School of Social Work.

Miss Njongwana added materially to her hearers' store of information about Africa by relating many incidents and interesting details which painted vivid pictures of African life. For instance, a teacher under the Cape Colony government does not get paid unless there are at least thirty pupils in her school with an average attendance of twenty. Miss Njongwana herself worked three years before she received any salary. There's an incentive for building up one's school!

### MR. TREVOR ARNETT

*President of the Board of Trustees of Spelman College*

It was a privilege on October 22 to have Mr. Trevor Arnett, President of the Board of Trustees, as Chapel Speaker. Mr. Arnett talked on thoroughness, on doing outstanding good work rather than just working. Referring to Paul's trial before Agrippa, he called attention to Agrippa's "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian," to which Paul replied, "I wish you were not almost, but quite what I am."

"Some students," said Mr. Arnett, "are almost good students. There is a difference between 'almost' and 'quite.' It would be much better to do a thing entirely than almost. Don't have 'almost' in your character; have a complete fulfillment of what you are trying to do."



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES CRABTREE

*Aliwal North, C. P., South Africa*

On October 23 Mr. and Mrs. Crabtree spoke briefly of their work in South Africa. Mrs. Crabtree's work is mainly among the women and young people; Mr. Crabtree ministers to the people and preaches the gospel. Mrs. Crabtree spoke of the eagerness with which the people learn and of their devotion to their teachers. When the work was begun many of the girls did not know how to thread a needle, and they had little idea of personal cleanliness. The first day when they heard something of the necessity for washing their bodies, the girls sat on their legs, and drawing their arms as far back of them as possible said, "We have no arms and no legs today. Tomorrow we will have arms and legs." And the next day they came back, proud to show that they had washed.

Some people up in the interior asked Mr. Crabtree to come to them to preach. They made a church of rough mud bricks. When Mr. and Mrs. Crabtree started their journey toward it, they found that the people had made a road for them. They had carried away all the stones and swept the road for five whole miles, to show their appreciation of the minister's coming. After that Mr. and Mrs. Crabtree called that road "the road of loving hearts," for the people in making it had given all they had.

In conclusion Mrs. Crabtree said, "We stand here not as martyrs, but as people interested, privileged, pledged to take the light to a people eager to receive it."

MR. HOWARD HOPKIRK

December third Mr. Howard Hopkirk, of the Child Welfare League of America spoke about his work, which is the investigation of institutions and placement agencies in the country that have to do with homeless or neglected children. Referring to the inherent right of every child to a natural equipment of faith, power of love, a sound body, and a sound mind, Mr. Hopkirk emphasized the absolute necessity for trained workers if homeless children are to have a **chance in life**.

"I am sure here at Spelman you have heard

from time to time of the need of trained teachers. If education is to go on, we must have more and more trained teachers. If we are to serve properly homeless children we must have more trained workers. We must have more child-placing agencies. We need more trained case workers, who can find good homes, who know the ear-marks of good homes, who can supervise homes and see that the foster mother is educated so that she may fill the child's need. The same kind of worker is needed by institutions.

"The pitiful thing is that in the United States today nearly 2,000 institutions are operating with very few trained workers who know how to do things for these children who need the most careful sort of attention. We have not trained the 'cottage mothers.' When I visit institutions I find very few of them who seem to have a really clear understanding of what each child needs. The 'cottage mother' in an institution must try to pick up the threads which the dead or disabled mother has dropped. We so often think an institution where children live a good institution if it has good buildings. We should think of it as we should of a hospital—a place where very careful work is done. Just as teachers are trained for their work, so those in institutions should be trained."

Mr. Hopkirk concluded with a plea for the natural family home. "We who work for these agencies and work in them realize," he said, "how hard it is to provide any adequate substitute for a family home. There is a growing movement that I think will be developed a great deal in the next twenty years—a movement to rehabilitate wherever possible the family home, to provide mothers' aid so that the widowed mother may carry on and keep what remains of the family together.

"May I just restate the fact that it is very difficult to find any effective substitute for the family home, no matter how poor that home has been. A good many homes you will create for yourselves in the future. Keeping a family home is not easy. There is stress and strain all the time in keeping a family home together. Some people announce that the family is not much of an affair after all; it has so many weaknesses! I would like to



make this one reply to those people, 'A substitute for that family home is no better! It is weaker than the family home itself!'

DR. JAMES H. DILLARD

*President of the Jeanes Fund and the Slater Fund*

December fifth and sixth it was our great privilege to have Dr. James H. Dillard as speaker. Dr. Dillard is president of the Jeanes Fund and the Slater Fund, and has long been an interested and most helpful friend of Spelman, as he has been of nearly every educational institution for Negroes in the South.

After commenting appreciatively on the chapel service and the place which it holds in the life of the school, Dr. Dillard spoke about the value of the unseen things in life. Taking as his text the phrase, "The Kingdom of Heaven," repeatedly used by Jesus and His disciples, Dr. Dillard discussed the new meaning which Jesus put into the expression and the requirements which must be met by Christians today if they are to keep it real and accomplish Jesus' dream of a kingdom of heaven on earth.

"Can you imagine the kingdom of heaven, a world where justice prevails between man and man? Nations must be just among themselves,—people must be just among themselves. You must be just to your neighbor sitting beside you. It means more than the hard justice that Shakespeare tells about; it carries with it a sense of charity. Actual justice is the basis of all that is fine between man and man. The kingdom of heaven means peace in our own souls, peace between me and my brother, joy and more than joy. I think we are all conscious down deep in our hearts of this inner life, and know that there should be more connection between it and our outward lives. When you love truth better than your reputation, then you are putting first that eternal thing; you are placing the value where Jesus did. When you put from you some unworthy thought, then you are putting that unseen thing within you first. The things seen are temporal, but the things unseen are eternal."

The second morning Dr. Dillard spoke on reading—such a talk as only Dr. Dillard could

give, and no one could possibly review. Perhaps the following quotations may cause readers to think, as students and teachers have been doing since Dr. Dillard's visit at Spelman.

"Just going over words is not reading; reading requires real attention. After you read an article or a chapter you ought to be able to shut your eyes and go over in your mind what you have read, and think things back into words.

"It seems to me a perfectly legitimate thing to read just for pleasure, and when you think of that kind of reading you naturally think of novels. Today our book shelves are just running over with novels. Many are trashy; some, very poisonous. I would make a good rule—a rule of Mr. Carnegie's—read no novel under two years. Most of them are dead after two years; others ought to be. There isn't any accomplishment that you can get that will be better for you than to get the taste for reading good books.

"There are two other kinds of reading. One is reading for information—reading to know about a thing—and that is a kind of reading we all ought to have on hand. It ought to be very definite and restricted. Take some short period of history, for instance, and read minutely about it. It should be the shortest period—a period of not more than ten years. Get to know the men; get absolutely into the period! That is real reading, real enjoyment. Suppose you don't like history; take something else. Take nature study, science. The point is to take something restricted enough that you can make yourself master of it. Don't do what you do to get through. The most fun in the world is in doing things thoroughly.

"There is a third and last kind of reading—reading for inspiration, reading to build your spirits up and to help you to get life. The books that belong to this great field are true of all time, characteristic of all people no matter what language the books may be in. The story of Faust is as true today as when it was written hundreds of years ago. The story of Greek drama is just as true today as when it was written. If you go into the mountains of Kentucky and see feuds, they are just the same as the feuds of Greece. One member of one family does something to someone over in this family. Then this family does something back, and there is an everlasting



ing feud. We all have the book of Psalms. No great drama, no great words ever put down by any man are greater than the Psalms of David!

"Reading helps you whatever you do. It gives you the power to cherish what is true, not only in literature, in art, but in your own lives."

### NATIONAL NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT WEEK

National Negro Achievement Week, November 12-19, was observed at Spelman College in the Chapel Exercises each morning by emphasis on some contributions which Negroes have made to civilization.

Monday morning, November 12, Miss Georgina A. Gollock of London, formerly Joint Editor of the *International Review of Missions* and author of "Sons of Africa" and other books, introduced the program of the week with a discussion of the development of Negro culture in Africa and in America. Miss Gollock has been closely associated with work in Africa for many years and is an authority on the whole range of Negro civilization. She concluded her talk by drawing from general Negro history lessons of inspiration and of practical value to her audience.

Tuesday morning Miss Anna Cooke, who has come from Oberlin College to the faculty at Spelman this year, read selections from Negro poets. Miss Cooke is an excellent reader, and she added not only to the repertoire of the students but to their appreciation of Countee Cullen, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Georgia Douglas Johnson, Langston Hughes, and other favorite authors.

Mr. Martin Dow, of the Atlanta School of Social Work, spoke briefly Wednesday morning on the work of American Negroes in Af-

rica, particularly in Liberia. Mr. Dow is a native African, a scholar who has studied in England and America as well as in Africa, and who has gained from residence on three continents an unbiased view of conditions and a mountain-top vision of the cultural possibilities of his race. His hearers were especially interested in his account of the founding of the Republic of Liberia and the rapid progress which has been made there in spite of seemingly insurmountable difficulties.

The chapel service Thursday morning was under the direction of Professor Kemper Harreld, head of the Music Department at Spelman College and Morehouse College. The program follows:

Organ Prelude—Deep River—Negro Spiritual, arranged by Kemper Harreld—Kemper Harreld.

Piano Solo—Barcarole—R. Nathaniel Dett—Rebecca Duhart.

Violin Solo—Nobody Knows the Trouble I See—Clarence Cameron White—John Hervey Wheeler.

Piano Solo—Demande et Response—Coleridge Taylor—Josephine Harreld.

Baritone Solo with Piano Accompaniment—Somebody's Knocking at Your Door—R. Nathaniel Dett—Louis Gilbert, accompanied by Irene Dobbs.

Piano Solo—Song of the Shrine—R. Nathaniel Dett—Irene Dobbs.

Chorus—King Jesus is A-Listening All Day Long—William Dawson—Members of the Spelman-Morehouse Chorus.

On Friday morning, November 19, the speaker was Dr. W. T. B. Williams, Field Agent of the Jeanes Fund and the Slater Fund, and Dean of the College Department, Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Williams spoke briefly on the history and work of the Jeanes Fund and the Slater Fund. A more detailed report is given on page 10.



## THANKSGIVING DAY

Observance of Thanksgiving Day at Spelman College began early with a service in Sisters Chapel at 9:30. After an organ prelude President Florence M. Read read the Thanksgiving Proclamation. This was followed by a hymn by the student body. Several beautiful Thanksgiving prayers, some in poetry, were then read and each was followed by a soft response, played by Kemper Harreld on the organ. Perhaps the most effective part of the service came after the singing of the next hymn when, as the organ continued to play softly, all sat with bowed heads and thought their own individual prayers of praise and gratitude.

After the recessional the students gathered in Howe Memorial Chapel for the annual Thanksgiving Rally. Five little girls from the Leonard Street Orphans' Home gave a short program and their songs and recitations were enthusiastically applauded by their audience. The reports were then given on the annual Thanksgiving Mission Drive. The College Drive, directed by the Y. W. C. A., reported \$37.93. The High School Drive, which was conducted as an airplane race between the four classes, reported \$60.58. The race was won by the plane "The Spirit of Spelman," owned by the Eleventh Grade, which reported an average gift of 43c per member. Three of the four high school classes reported 100 per cent contribution. Further gifts were reported from the faculty and from friends. \$50 of the Mission Drive money will go to each of the five Spelman girls who are missionaries in Africa, and \$100 will go to the Atlanta Community Chest. These gifts are a traditional part of Thanksgiving for Spelman girls.

After the report of the Mission Drive, Mrs. E. L. Kennedy brought greetings from the Packard-Giles Club of Atlanta, and presented a gift of money from the club, which will be set apart by the college for a special purpose. A telegram was read bringing greetings from Lucy Hale Tapley, President Emeritus of the college. Then everyone listened with interest while Miss Amy Chadwick of the Leonard Street Orphans' Home gave a short talk on the Community Chest, thanking the students for their gift to it.

The rally ended with a song and the students went to prepare for a big Thanksgiving dinner and for "Open House" hospitality in the afternoon.

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 DR. DUBOIS SPEAKS AT MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

Through the courtesy of Morehouse College the faculty and students at Spelman had the privilege of hearing Dr. W. E. B. DuBois speak on Democracy.

Dr. DuBois began his address by explaining the basic psychological argument for democratic government. Knowledge is made up of individual emotions and experiences and there is no language by which one individual can interpret his feelings to his neighbor unless his neighbor has had similar experiences. Therefore, if a part of the people are cut off from participation in group affairs and administration, not only those who are cut off, but the whole group suffer because the body of knowledge is so much smaller.

Illustrating real democracy, Dr. DuBois related: "As a boy I had a training in democracy that I feel is invaluable. Where I lived they always had a town meeting in the spring, when all the grown men of the town came to discuss town affairs and to vote. As a high school boy I had an interest in the meeting. It was my town and my school. Every year there came a man to the meeting, who made the same speech year after year. Nobody stopped him. No one suggested that he couldn't say what he liked. He said money spent on the high schools was money thrown away; we ought to abolish the high school. Every year the town sat and listened and then voted to make the appropriations. But because people knew that he felt that way and that there were others who did not altogether approve of the high school, teachers did more careful work and students were more careful in their conduct."

Dr. DuBois traced briefly the development of democracy from early English history to the present day, mentioning Magna Charta,



the French Revolution, the American Revolution, and the Civil War, and discussing in some detail our present political status and the prospects for the future. Summarizing political history, he said, "We do not discuss, we do not question, whether democracy is the best thing. Whether the best thing or not, it is the last and only refuge."

While agreeing that we are far from pure democracy, Dr. DuBois reminded his audience that there have been several recent developments that have broadened the field of democracy. The election of Jackson, and of Lincoln were steps ahead. In Washington's time the voters were mainly of the better educated class. Jackson and Lincoln were of the so-called, "common" people, without much training. Before the Civil War the voters were largely land owners. There was an extension of democracy when the freedmen were declared members of the body politic. It had not occurred to the people previous to the Civil War that the feelings and experiences of the lowest class of American neighbors were of any value to the United States. When many Negroes decided to move into the North, there was an extension of democracy, for another group, however small comparatively, was added to the voting class. Fifty years from now the recent election will be looked back upon as a landmark in American political history, for more women, white and colored, and more Negroes in both North and South, voted than ever before.

While warning his audience that progress is not a rapid thing but takes years, Dr. DuBois closed his address on an optimistic note, picturing an ideal democracy that would represent the accumulated knowledge of all people, in which voting would be the choice not only of men, but of principles and standards.

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#### EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY ERICK BERRY

On exhibition at Laura Spelman Assembly Room from December 12-22 were sixteen of the paintings of Erick Berry, author, artist,

and noted traveler. They are portraits of native West Africans, mainly Haussas. A reviewer who saw them exhibited in New York last winter wrote: "They seem to have been caught just as they were, or at least without undue preparation on the sitter's part. These portraits, some of them swift impressions, some more closely worked—afford true glimpses of character, for each subject is a personality."

Erick Berry, who studied under Erick Pape in Boston and Henry McCarter in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, is a writer, illustrator of books, designer of many quaint toys, and a traveler. On her second trip into the interior of West Africa, up the Niger Valley and beyond, she was commissioned by Harper & Brothers to edit and illustrate five volumes of a new edition of the works of Paul Du Chaillu, concerning the country. She also wrote "Black Folk Tales" and "Girls in Africa," collections of stories of people whom Mrs. Berry saw and learned about in Africa.

The Haussas form some thirteen millions of the West Coast natives. They are described as "barbarians in civilization—a thoughtful, kindly people with a tradition, a literature, a culture." Mrs. Berry on her trips in Africa studies the people sympathetically, their living conditions, their traditions and stories, their outlook on life. In her paintings and in her books, she pictures them as they are—a thoughtful people, "crude but ceremonious, with a mysterious, unplumbed background of the hot jungle, the blistering savannah land of the interior." The water color portraits are unique in that no American painter has ever before attempted them, and not more than two Europeans.

A cordial invitation was sent to other schools and colleges of the city, to clubs and to the public, to visit the exhibit. On Sunday, December 16, the Fine Arts Study Club sponsored a meeting at which Mrs. Dorothy Raffalovich discussed the paintings. About fifty members of the Fine Arts Study Club, the Atlanta Spelman Club, and other visitors attended the meeting. During the week more than seven hundred students and teachers of Booker Washington High School studied the paintings, and smaller delegations came from Atlanta University, Clark University, and Morehouse College.



MR. CHANDOO N. SHAH LECTURES  
BEFORE THE ATLANTA ASSOCIATION  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

On December 18 Mr. Chandoo N. Shah of India gave an illustrated lecture before the Atlanta Association for the Advancement of Science. His subject was "The Atom" or "What Things Are Made of." The meeting was an open one, and was attended by members of the faculties and student bodies of Spelman College, Morehouse College, Clark University and Atlanta University.

Mr. Shah's research work was done in the laboratories of The University of Chicago. His lecture was semi-popular. He compared the atom with the twenty-six letters of the alphabet, from which all literature is made; and left his hearers satisfied with the possibility of "all material things, including sun, stars, moons, and everything material in nature" having been made from ninety-two atoms. He carried his hearers farther, and spoke at some length of the atomicity of electricity, and left his audience with the ability to grasp the idea that the material universe is made up of only two things, the electron and the proton.

L. A. Dickinson.

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THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

*Christmas Carol Concert December 19*

The first feature on the program of Christmas holidays came on Wednesday night, December 19, when the students of Spelman College and Morehouse College gave a Christmas Carol Concert in Sisters Chapel. The chorus of about ninety voices included the Morehouse Glee Club, the Spelman Glee Club, the Morehouse Quartet, the Spelman Quartet, the Spelman High School Chorus, and the Spelman-Morehouse Chorus.

Among the old favorites sung were "The First Noel" and "God Rest Ye Merry, Gentlemen," from the Old English; "In Dulci Jubilo" and "Stille Nacht," from the old German; and "Legend of Christ," from the

Russian. Prof. Kemper Harreld played an organ solo, "March of the Magic Kings," by DuBois, and three Christmas Negro spirituals, "Behold That Star," "Rise Up Shepherd and Follow," and "Go Tell It On the Mountain," were sung. Another favorite new to Atlanta this year is "Bring a Torch, Jeannette, Isabella," an old Provencal, which combines naivete of religious belief with the graces of old French love-poetry. This was written by Saboly and shows his art in its compression and quiet ending. It was set to a melody Moliere used. "Harken, Harken, Mother Dear" is a Czech carol with a delightful rhythm harmonized by Harold Greer. "Legend of Christ" is a Tschaikevsky's setting of the poem "Chansons pour la Jeunesse" of Plechtcheer, 1883. It has the marks of Tschaikevsky's genius, his tragic force, his intensity of feeling.

*High School Program*

Friday morning, December 21, the High School gave its Christmas program in the Assembly Room, Giles Hall. The room was attractively decorated with red and green. Christmas scenes covered the black boards and a Christmas tree stood near the platform.

After the singing of a few Christmas carols, Miss Kurrelmeyer gave a short talk on the real meaning of Christmas, emphasizing the fact that the season was the birthday of Christ and not merely a time of gift-giving and gift-getting.

The High School girls then presented an original dramatization of "The Birds' Christmas Carol" by Kate Douglas Wiggin. Each of the four classes was represented on the cast and each player improvised her own part. The audience listened with interest as the Birds planned the Christmas party in the first two scenes, and laughed heartily at the merry antics of the Ruggleses in the last scenes. A reader gave selections from the story as an introduction to the play and a chorus of high school girls sang carols between the scenes.

In the afternoon the high school girls enjoyed a Christmas tree. Each one received a candy stick and the twelfth grade presented a beautiful reading lamp to the principal, Miss Kurrelmeyer.



*Week End Activities*

The Christmas recess began at noon Saturday, December 22, although students who did not have Saturday morning classes and were going home for the holidays were allowed to leave Friday night or Saturday morning. Those who remained on the campus took part in a series of holiday activities, planned by the Student Adviser with the assistance of members of the faculty and students.

Friday night a large group of students enjoyed a musicale at Clark University. Saturday afternoon the girls had open house and some enjoyed a walk in the woods. On Sunday the usual services were observed. In the evening the Y. W. C. A. and the C. E. held a union service in Sisters Chapel under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. The program was in charge of Rev. Howard Thurman. A special feature on the program was antiphonal singing by the college girls in costume.

*December 24*

The next event of the holidays was a play entitled "Christmas 1928," given by the twelfth grade girls in Howe Chapel Monday afternoon. The play, worked out by the girls themselves, was based on a sonnet written by Edna St. Vincent Millay, "To Jesus On His Birthday." They showed the disillusionment of a Hindu student, visiting an American home at Christmas time. Expecting to find a wonderful experience in a Christian Christmas holiday, he found instead a total ignorance of and indifference to the real meaning of the season.

Monday evening the students gathered around the campus Christmas tree at 7:30 and sang carols until the cold drove them in. Then each hall had a Christmas tree and the rest of the evening was spent in opening gifts.

*Christmas Day*

Early Christmas morning the Morehouse students awakened the campus with many beautiful carols, and half an hour later the Spelman girls sang from hall to hall. At breakfast time the girls found quite a bit of excitement and pleasure in a grab bag, filled the day before with campus "white elephants."

It was soon proved that what was a "white elephant" to one, was a source of happiness to another.

Christmas night the Christian Endeavor gave an original dramatization of "The Other Wise Man," by Henry Van Dyke. The beauty and dignity of the story was well carried out in the acting and the characters did exceedingly well with the rather difficult parts.

*December 26*

Wednesday morning the girls visited the Leonard Street Orphans Home. In the afternoon a musical program was given in Sisters Chapel, followed by a tea in Morehouse North. In the evening the "Campus Mirror" staff gave an informal party in Laura Spelman Assembly room.

Though many were disappointed in not spending Christmas at home, none had time to be homesick during the holidays, and all went back to school work on Tuesday feeling that they had had a busy vacation.

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### THE Y. W. C. A. WORLD EDUCATION MOVEMENT

An active committee of Spelman Y. W. C. A. members is working to bring before the students the World Education Movement.

The World's Student Christian Federation has for thirty-three years been helping to create a sense of solidarity and good will among students around the world. Its influence extends to forty-five countries, and its membership comprises 300,000 students in 3,113 colleges and universities. The Y. W. C. A. is one of twenty-three participating organizations.

Miss Willa Young, Secretary of the National Y. W. C. A., is director of this phase of the work. She has chosen ten colleges, including Agnes Scott College in Decatur, Wesleyan University in Macon, and Spelman College in Atlanta, for an experiment in a program of intensive study. Irene Dobbs, '29, is chairman of the committee of the Spelman Y. W. C. A. The committee studies and reports on the material available in the college library, confers



with faculty members or students who have a first hand knowledge of other countries, and examines the courses of study with a view to fostering world interest. It keeps in touch through the papers and magazines with events of world interest and posts on a bulletin in the

Post Office articles and pictures which give interesting information about other countries. It also plans for one Y. W. C. A. meeting a month.

The Committee is doing excellent work in projecting Spelman's vision beyond the gates.

## Alumnae News

### MISS READ'S MESSAGE

#### *New Year Greetings to All Graduates and Former Students of Spelman:*

This is the time of year when one looks back—before looking ahead. And as I look back over my first year at Spelman College, I have a deep appreciation of what the alumnae have meant and are meaning—to the College, yes—but to the College chiefly because of the service you are giving in home and school and church to the common good. As the year goes on, I venture to hope that more and more of you will visit or write to the College in person, so that channels of communication may become active and profitable to both institution and individual.

When I think of the year ahead and what I would wish for you as alumnae, the sign board of an old New England steamship company quoted by Dean LeBaron Russell Briggs persists in coming to my mind:

"In summer or winter, in storm or in calm, the Commonwealth and the Plymouth Rock invariably make the passage."

Dependability, determination to car-

ry through to the end without regard to difficulties and obstacles, steady accomplishment of a useful task—these are qualities that are needed more than ever as life grows more complex and distractions multiply. Sudden spurts of energy and enthusiasm are common enough, and oh, how disappointing! petering out after a good beginning. I have seen it happen with students in their studies and their outside activities. I have seen it happen in business offices. I have seen it happen in sports. It costs in time and effort and fatigue to see a job through to the end but the quality of sticking is indispensable. Spelman itself is a monument to that quality as shown first in Miss Packard and Miss Giles and carried through a line of noble women who have taught and worked and studied here. May we, their daughters, emulate their example, and "in summer or winter, in storm or in calm," may we prove to be reliable, dependable, clear-visioned and steady of purpose to the end of the task and to the end of the journey.

—FLORENCE M. READ.



## Miss Tapley's Message to Alumnae

To Our Dear Spelman Alumnae:

Does it seem possible I have been away from Spelman a whole year? Yet it is true—time passes so rapidly. I think of you all very, very often, and especially at the holiday season. Thirty-seven times I heard the beautiful Christmas carols sung as only Spelman girls can sing them, and now when Christmas comes and goes I have a beautiful memory which I shall always cherish.

I want to thank all of you who sent me kindly greetings at Christmas. I appreciate more than I can tell you the love and the thought that prompted the sending.

As the years increase, I am sure our love increases for our beloved Spelman and our united prayers ascend for her increasing usefulness.

Lovingly yours,

LUCY HALE TAPLEY,  
*President-Emeritus.*

### ALUMNAE CLUBS

#### *The Atlanta Spelman Graduates' Club*

The Atlanta Spelman Graduates' Club met November 8 at 145 Ashby Street, N. W., the guest of Mrs. Ida Brittain and Mrs. Hattie Harris. The meeting was well attended. Among the visitors present who took part on the program were: Dr. H. R. Butler, Jr., who gave an interesting illustrated talk on Health, and Miss Alice D. Carey of Morris Brown University and librarian at the Auburn Avenue Carnegie Library, who made a general talk. Vocal and instrumental solos were rendered by Miss Alma R. Long, and a short talk was made by Miss Ethel McGhee, a new member of the faculty at Spelman as well as a Spelman graduate.

### THE DAYTONA SPELMAN CLUB

The following letter has been received from the President of the Daytona Spelman Club:

"Some time ago I received a letter from Spelman inquiring about the Spelman girls here. School had just opened and we were very busy at the time. Now that we have organized our club, I can give you definite information.

The officers of the club are as follows:

Mrs. Susie H. Reddick, President.

Mrs. Dinah Brailsford Benbow, Vice-President.

Mrs. Beatrice Taylor Keys, Treasurer.

Miss Agatha Anderson, Secretary.

Mrs. Eula McDonald Prince, T. P. C. '10, is the wife of Professor W. D. Prince, the Principal of the city public schools, and is the happy mother of five children—four girls and one boy. She has continued to give much study to voice culture and to thrill large audiences with her lyric soprano.

Mrs. Dufferin Barner Harris, H. S. '12, is the wife of one of the leading business men of Daytona. Mrs. Harris is a teacher of music and a student in the business school of Bethune-Cookman College.

Miss Ethel Gates, T. P. C. '25, of Atlanta, is teaching in the city public schools.

Mrs. Julia Milner Johnson, student of the high school in 1914, resides at 317 Second Street, and is a leading modiste of Daytona Beach.

Mrs. Arabella Hankerson Pride, H. S. '14, resides at 509 Cedar Street. Her home is made cheerful by three children, two boys and one girl, all of whom are talented young musicians. The boys play the violin, and the girl plays the piano.

Mrs. Mary Reese Hawkins, H. S. '25, is a



teacher of Latin in the Deland High School. She lives at 215 Cypress Street, and has two beautiful daughters, ages one and four years respectively.

Mrs. Beatrice Taylor Keys, H. S. '16, of 509 South Street, besides teaching in the High School, has a large class of music students.

Miss Agatha Anderson, H. S. '28, is one of the primary teachers of the city. We are all proud of her.

Mrs. Susie Howell Reddick, H. S. '10, T. P. C. '12, is the wife of Rev. K. D. Reddick, pastor of one of the leading Baptist churches of Daytona Beach. She is also principal of one of the elementary schools of the city. She boasts of five husky children, the baby in kindergarten and the oldest in the tenth grade of Bethune-Cookman College.

Mrs. Frances Clayton Kyles, a former student of Spelman and graduate nurse, is very comfortably located at 402 Clark Street and is actively engaged in the civic and social life of the community.

We love our alma mater and are bending our efforts for a bigger and better Spelman College.

Yours truly,

S. H. Reddick.

#### NOTES

H. S. 1893

Mrs. Fannie Showers Starr is Principal of a public school in Homestead, Florida, where she is reported to be doing outstanding work in the community as well as the school. Through the cooperation of the County Board of Education and the local Parent-Teacher Association, three lots of land were purchased and portable schoolhouses erected on them. The opening enrollment in the school this year was the largest in the history of the school—186, ranging from primary grades through junior high school. A night school has been started for people who cannot attend school in the day time; a kindergarten now takes care of children whose mothers work, and arrangements have been made for teachers in the Homestead schools to take extension courses in the Florida A. & M. College at Tallahassee. Mrs. Starr was principal of a school in Homestead from 1924-1927, but last year attended the A. & M. College in Tallahassee. The people of Homestead welcomed her return this year with enthusiasm.

T. P. C. '98

Mrs. Octavia Nixon Stennis now lives at Grady, Arkansas.

T. P. C. '03

Mrs. Margaret A. Thompson Hood's address is 1120 E. Crockett Street, San Antonio, Texas.

H. S. '12

Miss Elezora L. Burwell is now Mrs. Gillespie and is living at 425 E. Lutton Street, New Castle, Pennsylvania.

T. P. C. '16

Mrs. Magnolia Griggs Taylor is Dean of Women at Voorhees N. & I. School, Denmark, South Carolina. During the Mississippi flood, Mrs. Taylor worked under the Flood Relief Committee in Louisiana and Mississippi.

H. S. '16

Spelman learns with regret that Mrs. Estelle Sykes Ragland died August 27, 1928, in Birmingham, Ala.

H. S. '17

Mrs. Myrtle King Brown, one of the "lost alumnae," has been located at 4940 South Parkway, Chicago, Illinois.

Miss Maude Estelle Jackson is an alumna from whom Spelman has not heard for some time. She has had a varied life since her graduation in 1917, having been primary teacher in Georgia, home demonstration agent in Louisiana, student in Pennsylvania, stenographer in New Jersey, and mathematics teacher in Porto Rico. Since 1925 she has been in the business field in Washington, D. C., and is now taking a much needed vacation of two months.

T. P. C. '18

Miss Bessie Eubanks is now at 1018 Charles Street, Birmingham, Alabama.

H. S. '18

Mrs. Willye Catherine Walker Elder is living at 1049 Sunset Avenue, Pasadena, California.

H. S. '19

Miss Louise Heard writes that she is enjoying her new work in Cincinnati, Ohio. Her address is 3063 Mathers Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. Geneva E. Windham McKissack is another "lost alumna," who has been found. After her graduation from Spelman High School in 1919, she went to Fisk University, where she was graduated "cum laude" in 1924.



After one summer session at the University of Chicago, she went to the State University of Iowa, from which she received her master's degree in 1928. She was married December 16, 1928, to Calvin L. McKissack, an architect, and is now living at 1503 Edgehill Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee.

H. E. '20

Miss Geneva Eubanks is now at 1018 Charles Street, Birmingham, Alabama.

N. T. '21

Visitors from Knoxville, Tennessee, report that Mrs. Blanche Jackson Booker is doing outstanding work in Knoxville. She has arranged a "combination job." With the help of a small car, she manages to do the public school health work, the health work of some insurance companies, and acts as truant officer. Her address is 225 E. Church Street, Knoxville, Tennessee.

H. S. '21

Miss Bessie Hawkins was married August 4, 1928, to Mr. Irby H. Nelson, and now lives at 518 Main Street, Sumter, South Carolina.

Miss Victoria E. Lark, another "lost alumna," is found to be Mrs. Louis N. Robinson, of Jackson, Mississippi. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson visited in Atlanta recently, and have made plans to move here permanently. Mrs. Robinson brought news of Mrs. Mamie Granderson Dansby, who with her husband is doing splendid work at Jackson College, Jackson, Mississippi, and of Miss Willie Reese, '28, who is teaching this year at Jackson College.

H. S. '22

Miss Pauline O. Martin is now Mrs. Fields, and her address is Box 391, Statesboro, Georgia.

H. E. '23

A recent letter from Voorhees N. & I. School states that Miss Iona Buggs was married July 26, 1927, to Mr. Randolph Moore, then chaplain at Voorhees School. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are now living at Key West, Florida, where Mr. Moore is pastor.

H. S. '25

Miss Mamie Cooper called at Spelman during the holidays. Miss Cooper is a county supervisor and comes to Atlanta frequently to see her mother, but this was her first visit at Spelman since her graduation.

Miss Mildred I. Fisher is teaching kindergarten in Birmingham, Alabama, this year.

H. S. '26

Miss Myra Sampson is teaching at the Industrial High School at Adel, Georgia.

Miss Jean E. Maddox is working in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Her address is 1403 Veto Street.

E. E. '27

Miss Willie Wainwright was a visitor at Spelman during the holidays.

H. S. '27

Miss Earline V. Greenlea is teaching in McDonough, Georgia.

Miss Minnie E. Mason is attending the State Normal School at Montgomery, Alabama.

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1305 Que Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.  
January 4, 1929.

My Dear Miss Read:

The week before the Christmas season we passed through Atlanta, at which time it was our plan to stop, but since Atlanta was in the grip of an epidemic of influenza, for the sake of our three months old infant, we dared not tarry.

Little Anna Mary came September 21, 1928, and as soon as she could travel we went through Alabama and Mississippi attending conferences. On our way this time we planned to be in Atlanta for several days and to visit Spelman. It was a great disappointment to me not to be able to see my alma mater at all during this furlough, for that was one of the big things I had in my mind when we left Africa.

We are glad, however, to have been so near and to have heard the many beautiful and inspiring reports from some of your students and friends with whom it was our pleasure to meet since we returned to America.

We have spent a pleasant furlough and are planning to leave again for our work at Mt. Coffee Mission, Liberia, West Africa, on the 19th instant. As one of Spelman's loyal daughters, I shall still try to "carry on," making the pathway brighter and happier as I journey along the trail in Africa.



It is my hope that for all Spelman the New Year will be bright and prosperous, and that she will ever be marching toward the soaring ideal of success for Christian womanhood.

Sincerely yours for Christian uplift,

Louise Hudson Pope.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: *It is a disappointment to Spelman that Mr. and Mrs. Pope have not been able to stop in Atlanta. We had hoped first that they might have a part on our commencement program, and when that was not possible, we had looked forward to a visit from them this fall. We are very happy that little Anna Mary has come to cheer their home, and wish for the Pope family health and much happiness as they go back to their work in Africa.*)

#### NEWS FROM AFRICA

We are distressed to read the following item in the *Congo News Letter* for October: "I know the readers of these lines will be sorry to hear of Mr. Joseph Clark's illness. He had a stroke of paralysis. A joy in our sorrow was that it was so slight that only the face and, to a slight degree, the right hand were involved. The speech was very much impaired but has improved since. Writing has also been difficult. The other day as Mr. Clark was trying to use the typewriter, he complained that the right hand did not spell as well as the left. You will know from that sentence that he is already up and about. He tires easily, however."

Dr. Joseph Clark will be remembered, by many of the earlier graduates and teachers particularly, as the missionary who brought Maggie Rattray, Lena Clark, and other African girls to America to study, and who has guided and befriended them in their work as missionaries.

*Reprinted From the MISSION HERALD for August, 1928, by courtesy of the Editor, Dr. James E. East*

Providence Industrial Mission,  
Nyasaland, Africa

My Dear Dr. East:

Just a few lines to tell you again about our work, and also to thank you very much for salary, which comes always without fail, even though it is a little delayed sometimes.

We are still working very hard, despite the many trials, discouragements and disappointments. I think God sends these things to us to see how much love and faith we as His children have for Him. He is blessing us wonderfully in our soul-gathering every Sunday, especially after Dr. Malekebu preaches and explains so beautifully and plainly about the wonderful love of our Saviour and how He suffered and bled for all mankind all over this sinful world.

Sunday, May 6, 1928, 69 souls were baptized; May 20th, 10 souls; May 27th, 13 souls. Altogether 102 souls were buried with Him in baptism and many more are still waiting their opportunity to do the same. June 3rd was a rally day, as we are preparing to begin the foundation of our new church edifice. More than 2,000 members were present. Our Christian women and girls numbered more than 387.

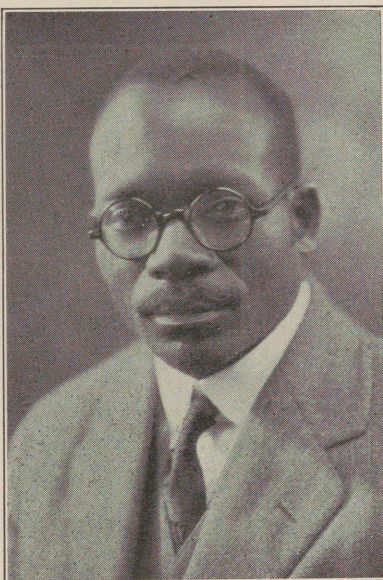
We are very poor financially, but God helps those who try to help themselves. Indeed, we had a great day on last Sunday: wished you had been here, Dr. East, to see for yourself. Yes, the people here are very poor, but the good pastor, Dr. Malekebu, teaches them to work with their hands, as well as to learn with their heads. Pray for us; we need your prayers. Especially do we need to have more physical strength to help us to carry on this work. Without it very little can be done.

Much love to Mrs. East and family. We, your missionaries, depend solely on you, always. We never cease to pray for you in your struggles for this work.

Yours for service,

Flora E. G. Z. Malekebu.





DR. AND MRS. DANIEL MALEKEBU  
(From Cuts loaned by Dr. James E. East,  
Editor MISSION HERALD)





DR. MALEKEBU'S HOSPITAL AT PROVIDENCE INDUSTRIAL MISSION, NYASALAND, AFRICA



## FROM THE APPOINTMENT OFFICE

Much as we'd like to balance and close the books of 1928, and open clean new ones for 1929, we find that somehow things don't open and close that way—they just go on. Perhaps that is why some of the cards for 1928 are not in yet and we haven't the records needed for 1929 jobs.

As we near mid-year, there are necessarily some positions open. There are some "shake-ups"; some teachers have had to drop out; some additional workers are needed. If we only knew just who needed a position and what her address might be, we might help her out, and we wouldn't have to say quite so often to employers, "I am sorry not to have anyone to recommend for your position," or "You might try Miss So-and-So; I don't know whether she is placed or not."

If you wish to fill out an Appointment Office Blank and have not received one, please write for it. Probably we haven't your correct address.

Spelman has graduated a good many nurses; six of them have left their telephone numbers in this office. In the recent epidemic of colds we wished the list were longer—one afternoon the whole list was read four times to people who telephoned for nurses. This week eight calls for part or whole time domestic help have gone unfilled, because we knew of no one who needed work. After having answered negatively a number of requests for domestic science teachers, we learned that a home economics graduate had been unemployed for three months. She registered with the Appointment Office in the summer, but since she had not replied to any of our communications, her name had been placed on the inactive list.

By the way, that inactive list is appalling now that we've moved on to it everybody who did not send in her "Position Secured" card or reply to our letters. A report of the Appointment Office for the year 1927-1928 was made up this fall. But nobody who boasts as much as the Appointment Secretary does about the reliability and cooperation of Spelman alumnae would dare publish it!

## MOREHOUSE COLLEGE DRIVE

Spelman College, alumnae and friends, are watching with eager interest development of plans for the Morehouse College Endowment Drive for funds with which to meet the General Education Board's conditional gift of \$300,000.

During the sixty-one years of its existence and growth, Morehouse College has been noted for its training in leadership and character. Morehouse alumni today include the presidents of ten Negro colleges, many of the race's strongest ministers, and scores of leaders in business and professional life. Probably no college of its size has more of its alumni listed in *Who's Who in Colored America*.

Having accomplished such results with its present resources, Morehouse College deserves the staunchest backing of friends in the drive for facilities which will make possible even greater influence in the life of Negro youth!

## URBAN LEAGUE SEEKS JOB FACTS

The Industrial Relations Department of the National Urban League is compiling a list of Negroes engaged in unusual occupations throughout the country, and is asking that the readers of this paper cooperate by sending to the Department information on this subject. If you yourself have a job of a kind not usually held by colored people, or if you know of anyone else having such a position, please send the following: Name of person, kind of work, and the fact or circumstance that influenced his or her employment. If you are not sure about any of these items and can give only the name and address of the person you know about, send that. Address correspondence to T. Arnold Hill, National Urban League, 17 Madison Avenue, New York City, New York.



## Exchanges

With a view to bringing into closer contact Spelman alumnae, the College, and the schools from which students come to Spelman and to which they go out as teachers, the *Messenger* is experimenting with a new Exchange Department.

The *Messenger* is to be sent as an exchange to the various accredited high schools, and news of outstanding work of these schools will be published in the Exchange Department. While it will not be possible to publish here all of the good things being done in the high schools, an effort will be made to call attention to some of the work that is particularly fine.

In communities where groups of Spelman alumnae are working, the cooperation of certain newspapers has been requested in getting college news before the public. Several of the newspapers have expressed their willingness to cooperate with us. Notices which we wish to bring to the attention of alumnae and other college news, will be printed from time to time in the following papers:

Birmingham Truth.  
Boston Chronicle.  
Detroit People's News.  
East Tennessee News.  
Mississippi Educational Journal.  
Norfolk Journal and Guide.  
Pacific Defender.  
Philadelphia Tribune.  
Savannah Tribune.  
Sunday School Worker.

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*From The University Student, Johnson C.  
Smith University*

### FAMOUS ENGLISH WOMAN VISITS THE INSTITUTION

Among the many interesting speakers who have favored us with their presence Miss G. A. Gollock was perhaps the most interesting. Miss Gollock is an Englishwoman and for-

merly joint Editor with Mr. J. H. Oldham, of "The International Review of Missions." In addition to this Miss Gollock is also author of several books, the latest of which is "Sons of Africa," a series of biographical sketches of prominent Africans of many different types, ranking from the Medieval King Ashia of Timbuktu, to the modern educationist, Dr. J. E. K. Aggrey, the late Vice-Principal of Prince of Wales College, Achimota. The sketches reveal a sympathetic knowledge of African mentality and a vivid sense of the background against which they are cast. Based upon considerable research this book is a unique addition to the literature of Africa.

Miss Gollock proved to be a very interesting speaker and during the short time she spoke, held the audience under the charm of her simple, but far-reaching words. Mr. Fiwoo, a member of the Freshman class, is a friend of Miss Gollock, and stopped in England enroute here to visit her.

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### *From The Tuskegee Messenger*

The Tuskegee Cooperative Building and Loan Association is one of the oldest and most substantial of the business ventures of the colored people of the Institute and community. It has just completed its thirty-third year, having been organized in 1895. It has been a most helpful agency in promoting home ownership and thrift and has assisted many families in the acquisition of farm properties. It is an extraordinary testimonial of the ability of Negroes to conservatively and successfully handle a large cooperative business.

A remarkable feature of the association is its exceptionally economical management. The total operating cost, including the fees of the state bank examiner, under whose supervision the association operates, license, supplies, stationery and miscellaneous items totaled \$730, a remarkably low figure, and considerably less than one per cent of the business handled dur-



ing the year. The total earnings amounted to \$7,203.44, all of which was paid to stockholders with exception of \$482, which was added to the reserve fund, now amounting to \$2,325.32.

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**\$100,000 GIFT OF NEGRO  
TO AID FISK UNIVERSITY**

*J. D. Burrus, First of Race to Get A. B., in South, Dies at 82*

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 2.—James Dallas Burrus, first Negro to take a Bachelor of Arts degree in a college south of the Mason-Dixon line, and who died of a heart attack in a street car here on December 5, left approximately \$100,000 to Fisk University. He was eighty-two years old.

The estate, which includes eighty-five houses in Nashville and stocks and bonds, will be used for an endowment of teaching and for the erection of a faculty apartment house on the Fisk campus.

Burrus was graduated from Fisk College, a Negro institution here; taught school for a while and was given work in surveying in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, but gave up this work to start a Negro drug store in Nashville. Later he began investing in Negro property.

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**BOOKER WASHINGTON HIGH  
SCHOOL, ATLANTA, GEORGIA**

*(From the Atlanta World)*

The Negro History Teachers' Association, organized by Dr. Carter G. Woodson and held recently in St. Louis, Mo., proved that in spite of the various criticisms, Atlanta is the only city that can boast of a public high school having in its course of study histories and other classics required and furnished by the Board of Education. The latest edition of Dr. Woodson's *The Negro In Our History*, with a most expensive binding, is the property of the eager and enthusiastic 2,700 students at Washington

High. Copies of Booker T. Washington's "Up From Slavery" serves as one of the classics along with stories of adventure by Herzberg, Daniel Boone and others. While this shows a step forward in our favor, it will mean much to the coming generation. It is a certainty that the Negro race knows less about its leaders than any other race. The faculty and student body feel that this addition will mean that with a bigger and better Washington High, there will be a bigger and better South.

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**PRAIRIE VIEW OFFERS  
FARM SHOP COURSE**

*(From the Prairie View Standard, Prairie View College)*

A specially distinct course in Farm Shop has been added to the curriculum of the college under the division of agriculture. It is said that Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College is the first institution of the race in the South to offer a distinct course to students in Farm Shop instruction.

The course embraces practical lessons in farm carpentry, concrete structures, making concrete floors, tiers and posts, pipe fitting, farm blacksmithing, overhauling and repairing farm machinery.

The farm shop course is taught by Professor C. H. Banks, a graduate of Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College and of Hampton Institute, where he received his degree of bachelor of science in education.

The farm shop course as is offered at the college is designed to directly help the farmer almost as much as the courses offered in animals, crops and soils and is becoming increasingly popular at the college.

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**REPORT OF ROSENWALD SCHOOLS**

Chicago, Ill., Jan.—Just what Julius Rosenwald, Chicago philanthropist, has done for Negroes is shown in the first annual report of the



Julius Rosenwald Fund Foundation, which was issued Wednesday.

This report issued by the president, Edwin R. Embree, reports that a total of 4,354 Negro rural schools which includes industrial shops and teachers' homes, have been built since 1913 with aid from the Fund. Over twenty million dollars have been expended upon those schools of which nearly four millions were contributed by Negroes, about one million by white friends, over twelve millions from tax funds of the States and counties and three and one-third million by the Fund.

#### A NEW YEAR THOUGHT

*(From The Moore High Trumpet,  
Waco, Texas)*

We know not what the New Year has in store for us. No man or woman is endowed with such prophetic vision, and so the future is hidden away in the labyrinth of life uncertainties. But we are enabled to avail ourselves of the experiences of the year that has passed. We are privileged to take inventory of ourselves, look up the records of the days, weeks and months that have vanished, and from the pages of Time's ledger see where we have erred, and on what days we failed to live that our actions were not chronicled on the red side.

Life is sweet, the world beautiful! Then let us build for ourselves a new earthly home by living in such a way that we shall be free from envy, hatred, malice, and all unkind thoughts; walking uprightly, fearlessly, and honestly in soberness and chastity. Let 1920 be a golden rule year.

#### PROSPEROUS FUTURE FOR PESTALOZZI CLUB

*(From Shaw University Journal)*

Closely allied to the Education Department of Shaw University is the Pestalozzi Club. This club with its new officers is destined to do a great work on the campus this year. It is headed by Mr. William E. Merritt, Jr., a very energetic member of the senior class, and he has outlined a very interesting and constructive program for the year. An understanding of the principles of the new science of education and the sponsoring of research work along educational lines are of primary importance to the members of the Pestalozzi Club. There are three essential requirements that must be met before one may become a member of the club. First, he or she must be recommended by Professor Brooks Dickens, head of the Education Department and founder of the Pestalozzi Club. Second, the applicant must have a creditable average in all studies, and especially in education subjects. Third, only the young men and young ladies of the junior and senior classes are eligible for membership.

The club held its first regular meeting for the year on Tuesday, October 2. Its old tradition was maintained by all the members being present. Mr. Merritt gave a very interesting talk to the new members, stressing particularly the history and achievements of the club, its aims, and the general outline of work for the year. The club ever since its beginning has been the most active one on the campus, and the members have realized that this success would not have been possible if all had not cooperated with the various presidents. This being true, the members pledged to give the president 100 per cent cooperation, and hence make this a banner year for the Pestalozzi Club.





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