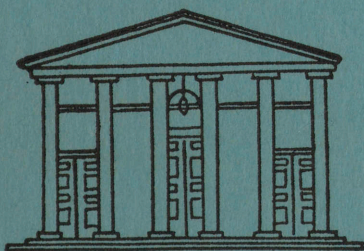
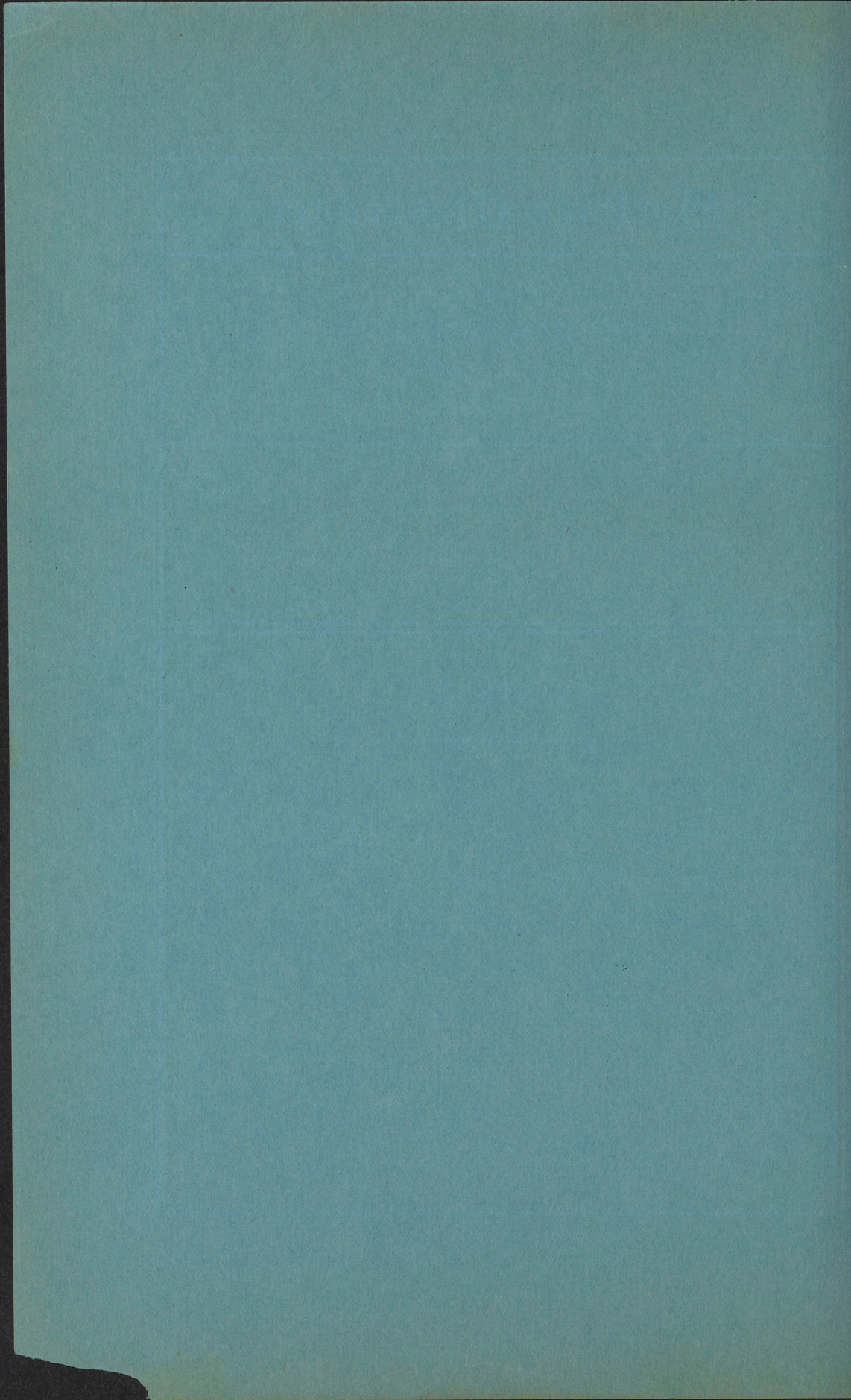


Spelman Messenger

JANUARY, 1930





Spelman Messenger

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CONTENTS

DR. EDWIN POSEY JOHNSON.....	41
SPELMAN AND AFRICA.....	43
JAMES L. SIBLEY AND HIS WORK IN LIBERIA.....	52
FROM CHITAMBO'S VILLAGE TO THE SEA.....	55
NEGRO SPIRITUALS OF AFRICAN ORIGIN.....	57
THE ERICK BERRY EXHIBIT.....	58
CALENDAR	61
CAMPUS NOTES	65
ALUMNAE NOTES	72



JAMES L. SIBLEY IN A RUBBER PLANTATION,
LIBERIA, WEST AFRICA

Spelman Messenger

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JANUARY, 1930

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Dr. Edwin Posey Johnson

On December 26, 1929, Dr. Edwin Posey Johnson, Pastor of Reed Street Baptist Church and Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Spelman College, was called from his work on earth. He was nearly eighty-one years old, and from the time he gained his freedom at sixteen he had been an earnest worker in the fields of education and religion, and other phases of human welfare.

Although his parents were slaves, they had received considerable education for that day, and his father had been taught the stage-building trade. Their boy's first wish on obtaining his freedom was to go to school, and he hired himself out to work on a farm, with the privilege of attending night school. He was a good student and when his teacher became matron of Atlanta University, she persuaded him to attend school there. In the fall of 1873, having saved up \$150, he entered Atlanta University. By working as an engineer outside of school hours, and teaching during the summer, he was able to complete the course, receiving the degree of A.B. in

1879. He was ordained by his friend and pastor, Rev. Frank Quarles — the beloved "Father Quarles" whose efforts in behalf of Spelman Seminary cost him his life.

In those early days of freedom there was a dearth of leaders, especially in the rural communities and as rapidly as possible missionaries were sent out to preach the gospel, organize and teach schools, and direct the life of the community in general. Mr. Johnson had made an excellent record, and on his graduation from Atlanta University he was asked to become a missionary of the Georgia Baptist Convention. The work was so strenuous that he had to give it up at the end of a year, but during that time he had learned conditions, and he had met Eliza Key. Mr. Johnson then went to Hawkinsville to teach school, and two years later he married Miss Key, starting a partnership that has rendered immeasurable service to many people. Mr. Johnson taught school during the week and preached on Sundays and Mrs. Johnson mothered the children of the neighborhood and took them to Sunday

School. During the six years Mr. Johnson was at Hawkinsville a two-story school was built, which cost \$1600, at that time a large amount of money to be spent on a school for Negroes.

In 1886 Mr. and Mrs. Johnson returned to Atlanta, where Mr. Johnson became principal of the Mitchell Street School and Mrs. Johnson entered Atlanta University as a student. In addition to his school duties, Mr. Johnson took up many of the interests of Father Quarles, including a sort of sponsorship of Spelman Seminary. In 1888 Mr. Johnson was called to the pastorate of Calvary Baptist Church, Madison, Georgia. He and Mrs. Johnson worked together to build up the church, the school, and other phases of community life. In their eleven years' service at Madison, 500 new members were added to the church, additions were made to the church property, and Mr. Johnson was elected by the Board of Education as the first principal of the city school for colored people. In 1899 Dr. Johnson was elected general manager of the New Era Institute Work, and later he was instructor at Phelps Hall Bible Training School at Tuskegee Institute.

In 1901 he returned to Atlanta as pastor of the Reed Street Baptist Church. Here he has been laboring, organizing, building, giving to the church the ripe fruits of all his experiences in the school room and country and town churches. As a result, the church is now organized

into practical and useful committees and auxiliaries. A new stone church was erected at a cost of about \$25,000, and several hundred members have been added to the roll. When the new building was begun, the pastor reduced his own salary \$15 per month, as an example of economy, and the building was put up only as there was money to pay for it. Dr. Johnson further set an example by living in his own home, keeping his credit up to such a high standard that he or the church of which he was pastor might secure money and commodities at any time on his name.

Dr. Johnson was founder of the E. P. Johnson Night School; treasurer of the Atlanta Baptist Minister's Union; secretary of the Board of Trustees of Spelman College; secretary of the Reformatory Board; treasurer of the General Missionary Education Board; treasurer of the State B. Y. P. U. Convention; chairman of the Reid Orphans' Home at Covington, Georgia; member of the Executive Board of the Madison Association; Georgia's foreign representative of the National Baptist Convention, and for many years he was instructor in the Divinity School of Morehouse College.

There has been such team work in the Johnson family that it is impossible to write of either partner without including the other. For more than a year Dr. Johnson has been in ill health, and Mrs. Johnson has been carrying a double burden with a courage and cheeriness

which would put many younger workers to shame. But Dr. Johnson was hovering in the background, keeping in touch with eager interest in the life of the community up to a few days before his death, ready with advice and help for anyone who called to see him.

In discussing his work recently, Dr. Johnson said, "I never applied for a position or church. I felt that

if I was truly the Lord's servant, when He wanted me, He would call me." That is the spirit in which both Dr. and Mrs. Johnson have worked, finding the Lord's call in whatever need came to their hands. Dr. Johnson has answered another roll call, and Mrs. Johnson has picked up again the double burden, with a bravery that makes one feel the partnership is not broken, for the spirit of it is carrying on.

Spelman and Africa

There's a touch of the romantic that softens the lines of tedious work in Spelman's contribution to Africa and Africa's contribution to Spelman. Spelman has helped to train six native girls, and seven other Spelman students have served in Africa. Of the thirteen, five are still on the field—three in Liberia, one on the Belgian Congo, and one in British East Africa.

Nora Gordon was the first Spelman student to link the fields together. Coming from LaGrange, Georgia, she entered the Seminary in 1882, graduating from the "higher normal course" in 1888. In answer to a call from the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West, Miss Gordon volunteered for service at Palabala on the Congo, and sailed March 16, 1889.

Clara Howard of the class of 1887, eager to engage in definite Christian service, accepted appointment under the Woman's Baptist

Foreign Mission Society of the East, and sailed in 1890 for Lukungu—a mission center 220 miles from the mouth of the Congo from which a group of 24 schools and five churches had sprung. Miss Gordon was sent up to Lukungu in 1891 on account of her health, and there was great rejoicing when it was decided to transfer her to that station permanently, to the very school where Miss Howard was at work.

Miss Howard was in charge of the primary school, and also had sole care of thirty little boys—waifs who had straggled in or been brought from the surrounding district. The primary department soon grew to 100 pupils, and one of Miss Howard's big contributions to the mission was the careful grading and organizing of the school on the plan of the American system. Miss Gordon was in charge of the printing shop and the afternoon school, and had the privilege of setting up type for the first arithmetic written in the native tongue.

A letter from Miss Howard in 1893 gives a vivid picture of some of the difficulties under which the work was carried on:

"There are more than a thousand soldiers at the station now. I don't know how it will end; but the natives are rising in arms all over the country against the state and they must fight. The heathen people at Kinkamba, Ndembo and Matimpi were plotting to kill the missionaries, especially Mr. Hoste and Mr. Morgan. Faithful Mayenda came in from Kinkamba and warned Mr. Hoste. Mr. Hoste sent for his standby, Lutete, had him go to Ndembo and talk the palaver. The big chief came in to talk the palaver of fighting the state, etc. The result is that the state is to pay eighty pieces of cloth (\$25) on a man's book (contract) who was in their employ and whom the state killed. The state has done this; so the war with Lukungu people is abated.

"Mr. Nelson left yesterday. He came down to look up his loads, but there was nothing in store for him, as the transport has been stopped since the war. I hope it will soon end, for we will be out of 'chop'. They have plenty of it below, but the natives are taking advantage of us now; they bring food to sell but ask such prices. I trust God will over-rule all these things and that peace will reign again."

Small wonder that the girl's health broke down under the strain! In 1893 Miss Gordon was sent back to America to recuperate, and Miss

Howard followed in 1895—each bringing a little native girl to be educated at Spelman.

After two years' rest Nora Gordon tackled the work again—this time as the wife of Rev. S. C. Gordon, who was connected with the English Baptist Mission at Stanley Pool, an old well-established mission where there were brick buildings, fine fruit orchards, and a student body of high intelligence. But it was the period of the Belgian atrocities, and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon watched helplessly as houses were burned and natives tortured and driven away. With tremendous courage the heroic couple worked on, but after the death of her own two children, Mrs. Gordon's health necessitated her turning homeward. She died at Spelman in 1901—only thirty-four years old, but what a measure of love and faith and labor had been given in those few years!

Clara Howard was never able to return to Africa, but her contribution was by no means closed. As a faculty member at Spelman, her special interests were the training of girls for Christian service and the care of her adopted daughter Flora and the other African children. She directed the work of the Congo Mission Circle at Spelman, and made contacts outside, her letters and sketches attracting contributions from many parts of the country to the work in Africa.

Lena Clarke Whitman

Dr. Joseph Clarke, a pioneer missionary on the Congo, approved of the training Spelman girls were re-

ceiving, and in 1891 he brought two girls here to be educated—Lena Clarke, 18, and Maggie Rattray, 12. Miss Clarke completed the Missionary Training Course in 1895, returning to the Congo with Rev. and Mrs. Gordon for work under Dr. Clarke at Ikoko. She showed great talent as a linguist, learning rapidly the different dialects and making herself invaluable as an interpreter. In 1900 she was sent to Scotland for further study, and on her return to Africa she married Rev. C. L. Whitman. A few years later Mr. Whitman became connected with the work of the United Soudan Mission of England at Dongo, Nigeria. There as on the Congo, Mrs. Whitman soon mastered the language. She reduced the Jukun tongue to writing, and translated and published the Gospel of Luke and a collection of Bible stories in Jukun. Mrs. Whitman died in England in 1920. Her three boys were taken to Scotland to be educated, and her husband returned to the Soudan alone. In a letter to Spelman, Mr. Whitman wrote of his wife: "She simply radiated the spirit of the Master. The people at Dongo were her willing servants and came to her with all their troubles and their needs, and she listened with utmost sympathy to their stories. Great will be the mourning when they learn that 'Mama' as they affectionately called her, can no more return to them."

Ada Jackson Gordon

Ada Jackson of the Spelman faculty, who had completed the Teach-

ers' Professional Course in 1897, became the second wife of Rev. S. C. Gordon, returning with him to the lower Congo in 1904. Hostilities between the Belgian officials and the natives had not quieted down, and like Nora Gordon, Ada Jackson Gordon's strength was soon exhausted. In 1909 she brought her children to Jamaica to be educated, and attempted to return to work, but was too ill to continue to Matadi, started back toward England, and died on the way. Her children were sent to her mother in Virginia, while Mr. Gordon returned courageously to the Congo.

Ada Barr Young

Ada Barr did not prepare especially for mission work, but accompanied her husband, Colonel Charles Young, to Liberia where his regiment was stationed to guard the border. The first Negro to receive the honor of promotion to Colonel, Mr. Young was a brilliant soldier, student, and musician. Besides his extraordinary military career, Colonel Young became famous for his research, particularly in African music and folklore. He had a real sympathy for the people, and for several years after his death, workers in Liberia were constantly hearing of errands of mercy on which Colonel and Mrs. Young had traveled long distances to help natives who were ill or in trouble. While Mrs. Young was not connected with any one mission, her contribution to Africa in study and welfare work deserves high rating.

Emma DeLany

Emma DeLany, a Florida girl and an outstanding student, definitely planned to become a missionary, and took courses at Spelman which would best fit her for the work, graduating from the Nurse Training Department in 1892, the normal high school course in 1894, and the Missionary Training Department in 1896. Backed by the Florida people especially, under appointment by the National Baptist Convention, she sailed in 1902 for British East Africa—an entirely new field. How she went up into the interior to Chiradzulu, Blantyre, Nyasaland, where no work had been done—where the nearest civilized women were twelve, thirty-five, and sixty miles away—and built a mission church, school and home with only native help is one of the most astonishing feats of mission history. Before she could even speak the language, she began to teach the natives elementary agriculture, brick-making, and carpentry, supervising the clearing of the land and making a garden to keep herself in food. By the end of five years she had learned the language, built a brick house, organized a school for training native leaders, and had a thriving agricultural community. One gets a glimpse of some of her difficulties from the following clippings from early letters:

“I have a boy now. I confess I can’t do much with him. Today I wanted some hot water. (I have no stove but am using some bricks I had put together and have given it

the dignified name of stove.) I told the boy to make a fire in the stove and put some water in the pot on the fire. I called to him when I thought the water was hot and asked him if it was ready. ‘Iyas’ (No), and it occurred to me I would better go out and see about it. I got out just in time to save my only pot. He had actually put the water in the stove and made the fire in the pot and then put the pot on the stove.”

“Last week we had a passing visit from a lion. She passed through the coffee not far from my house two nights ago and today tracks were seen where she came back very near the house. It is supposed that she is looking for nyama (flesh). I don’t suppose she cares whether it is human or animal since it is flesh. I have learned not to lose sleep over these things, but I told them to put the ladder near the house because I would feel more safe on top the house than in it if the lion took it into her head to come in. I don’t know why she comes so near the station; they have never been nearer than a mile before.

“It makes me hungry to hear of your good vegetables. I planted a few beans and turnips in the stream, as it was a little damp. They grew very well and I anxiously watched the blooms and fruit, thinking I could get a few meals from them; but ’ere they were ripe, the monkeys decided that they were as scarce of food as I was, and that I had transgressed by entering the stream which is their property; and to remind me of this, they helped them-

selves to every pod and left the vines to my care. I did not need a second lesson of this kind when I remembered how hard it is to get a few seeds in this country."

After five years in Nyasaland, Miss DeLany returned to America to recuperate. She became interested in the Negro Republic, however, and instead of resting, spent her time trying to raise funds for the establishment of an industrial mission there. In 1912 she sailed for Liberia, again under appointment of the National Baptist Convention, and with her pioneering spirit went up into the jungle, cleared some land, and founded the Suehn Industrial Mission. It was her plan to make this a model station from which to start a chain of industrial settlements, all to be under general supervision of a staff who would travel up and down the river on a mission steamer. Here at Suehn she labored for eight years, and then, although in wretched health, returned to America only for the purpose of raising funds for further work. Her strength was exhausted, however, and she died at her mother's home in Florida in 1920.

It is gratifying to know that today the Suehn Industrial Mission, with a staff of doctors, nurses, and teachers, is doing a magnificent work, and that in Chiradzulu, Nyasaland, Miss DeLany's first station has been rebuilt and developed by Daniel Malekebu, one of Miss DeLany's converts, and his wife, Miss Howard's little Flora.

Sulutka and Emma Yongebloed

Sulutka and Emma Yongebloed, who were brought to America for an education, completed the high school course at Spelman, and then secured professional training to prepare for African service. Sulutka received her M.D. degree from Meharry Medical College in 1910, and Emma was graduated from the Nurse Training Department of Hubbard Hospital in 1911. Both girls appealed to various Boards for appointment, but funds were not available to send them to Africa. Dr. Sulutka married Dr. William A. Holmes, and besides rearing a family of children, she assists her husband in his work at Fort Valley. As Mrs. Andrew Logan, the wife of a dentist in Chattanooga and the mother of three children, Emma is doing church and community work. Both sisters are giving to America what they were not permitted to give to Africa.

Maggie Rattray

Maggie Rattray, who was brought to Spelman with Lena Clarke in 1891 by Dr. Joseph Clarke, returned to Palabala on the Congo in 1900, and was sent to Ikoko as a Bible woman. For 16 years she traveled among her own people as teacher and preacher, doing on the side whatever came to hand. Above all she learned people, how to meet them, win their confidence, understand and direct them. In 1916, still under Dr. Clarke, she was sent to the station at Ntondo to assist in the girls' work. The mission is a

large one with several workers, a hospital and school. In addition to looking after the girls, teaching them and supervising their work, Miss Rattray takes long journeys into surrounding sections to hold services and conduct Bible institutes. Utterly unselfish, she has accepted only money enough for her board and necessary clothing, directing that the rest of her salary be used for more needy people. She has kept up many of her contacts in America and has interested friends here to contribute magazines and other things needed for the work. A house has been built for her at the mission, and appreciation of her service shown in every way possible by missionaries and officials.

In 1925 King Albert's medal of honor was presented to Miss Rattray, an honor that had never before been accorded a native worker and to only a few white workers. The following story was told by a worker from the mission:

"One day a letter came from the official in charge, ordering Maggie Rattray and Frank Clarke to come to Government Headquarters on Sunday morning. At a formal ceremony, attended by uniformed officials, military band, the two missionaries were decorated in recognition of their outstanding service on the Congo. A very few white workers have been so honored, but never before a colored worker. The medal is so highly prized that it is a sort of passport to almost anything that is desired on the Congo.

We who could not leave the mission to attend the ceremony waited excitedly for Maggie's return. To our disgust, she came home and went to work as though nothing had happened, and we had to *ask* her to show us the medal. But that is Maggie! I believe she would keep routine going if there were an earthquake. That is why she was decorated."

Miss Rattray is the only Spelman girl now on the Congo, and she clings to every association of her life in America. Her love for people extends beyond Africa, and few things bring her greater happiness than letters from America. She would enjoy corresponding with any group or individual in this country and letters to her may be addressed: Ntondo Station, Congo Belge, Africa.

The Trio in Liberia

There are three Spelman girls now at work about Monrovia, Liberia—Ora Milner Horton, Minnie Lyon, and Louise Hudson Pope. Rev. and Mrs. Horton arrived in Grand Bassa early in 1917 to take charge of the Bible and Industrial School. They found a nearly completed building of 14 rooms and a chapel—room enough to accommodate the girls but the boys were sleeping on the ground. Mr. Horton built a floor, which was a bit better, and then set about trying to raise funds for a dormitory. Feeling that a mission that owned seven hundred acres of land should be self-supporting, Mr. Horton proceeded to make it so, at the same time teach-

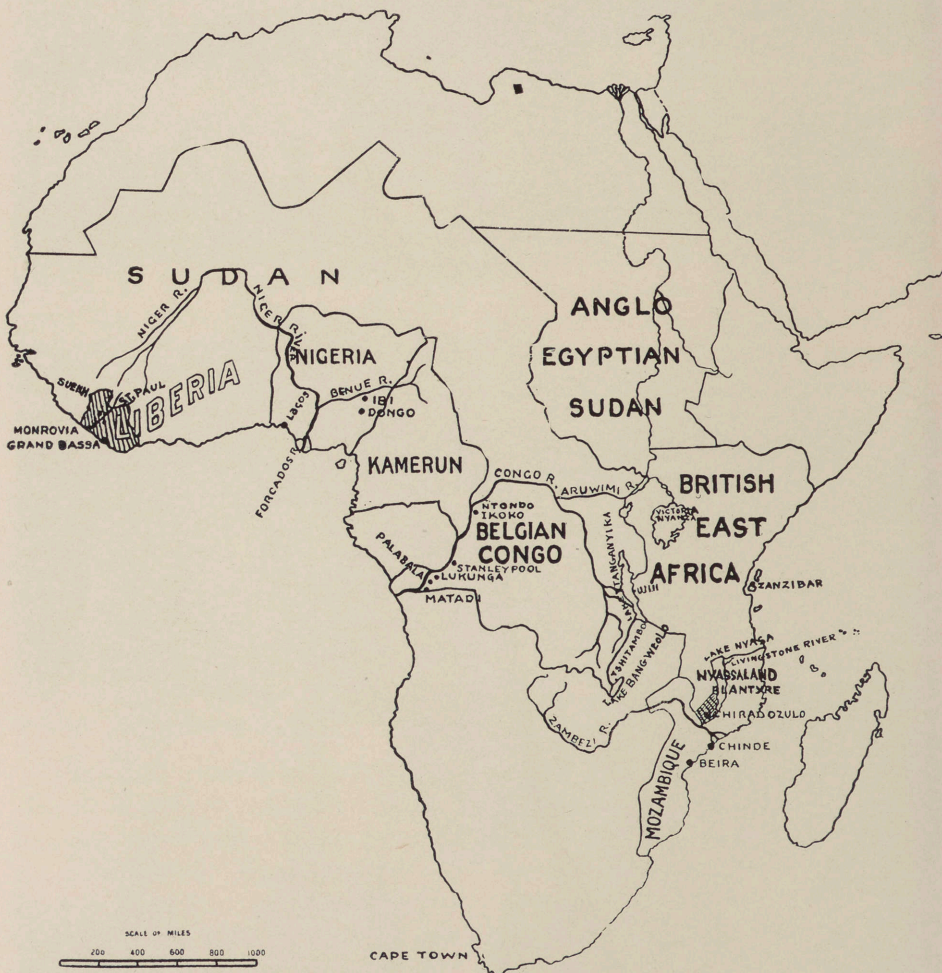


PROVIDENCE INDUSTRIAL MISSION, NYASALAND

Top—THE BELL WHICH CALLS THE COMMUNITY TO CHURCH AND SCHOOL

Middle—SPELMAN HALL

Bottom—MRS. MALEKEBU AND TWO OF THE MISSION CHILDREN



ing the boys the dignity of labor. Mrs. Horton saw the need of a library, and appealed to friends in America for help. Miss Evelina Werden of the Spelman faculty enthusiastically took up the project, interesting editors of leading magazines who made available regularly a large number of American periodicals. In addition to his pastoral and regular school duties, Mr. Horton organized a night school for boys who worked in Monrovia days. Like the library, this plan brought immediate response, more than fifty boys enrolling for courses. In the first two years the Sunday School grew to an enrollment of 200, and was such an influence in the community that it attracted the attention of President King, who attended the second anniversary exercises as chief speaker. So many of the scholars could not read that it was decided to spend half of the Sunday School time on the lesson and the other half in teaching reading. Another of Mr. Horton's plans which has met with great success was the establishment of the Bassa Brotherhood and Benefit Society to handle the civic and welfare work. They bought ten acres of land for a community center, and are developing it along modern practical lines.

Mrs. Horton's health has been poor for the past two years, and early in 1929 with her little boy she returned to America to spend a vacation with her father in Atlanta. Mr. Horton felt that he could not be spared from the work; so re-

mained in Liberia, and Mrs. Horton is hoping to be able to rejoin him within the next few months.

Miss Lyon is connected with the Lott Carey Mission at Brewerville near Monrovia. In 1923 the Board received \$5000 toward building a hospital at Brewerville in memory of Miss Carrie Dyer, who had given her life to the work, and Miss Lyon attempted in every way possible to add to the fund, eager that the building might soon be started. The school consisted then of only two buildings—a boys' and a girls' dormitory. Although designed to accommodate 125, the teaching force and 200 students were crowded into these two buildings. Because of the number to be housed, only one room could be spared for teaching purposes, and all of the classes studied and recited there. In 1924 another small building was added, with a dining-room and two classrooms, greatly relieving the congestion—at least in the daytime.

Few places in Liberia have been more affected than Monrovia by the incoming foreigners with their more complex civilization, and the missionaries have had added to their problem of training the native, the more difficult task of helping him to assimilate the new and strange ideas. Miss Lyon is intensely interested in the possibilities of the country and expresses faith and hope for the development of a great Republic. Somehow she has found time to study and has been doing some research in native music. Public health work has been one of

her chief interests, and it was a great joy to her when she was sent to America to take a course in Nurse Training. She wrote from the Lincoln Hospital in Durham, North Carolina, in October, 1929, stating that her course was nearly finished and that she was soon to return to Africa.

In 1924 Louise Hudson of the high school class of 1915 was married to Rev. Daniel C. Pope, who had accepted appointment under the African Methodist Church. They reached the Mount Coffee Mission at Monrovia in December, 1924, eager to begin work.

They found Mt. Coffee Mission a beautiful place in the center of fine coffee farms. About a thousand acres of farm land belonged to the station, although there had not been workers to cultivate it. There was one building — a fourteen-room house—which had not been used for a year but was in fair condition. The natives seemed eager for work to begin; the very first evening a chief brought his nephew, and a succession of other human gifts were made in the following days. Realizing that two people could not do everything, Mr. and Mrs. Pope decided to limit the school the first year to boys. Training those who came as best they could, they set to work clearing land and planting crops. During that first year they were able to raise enough to keep the school through the rainy season and for seed. The next year larger crops were raised, and in addition they built a zinc-covered mud church,

repaired their house, taught school, preached to the people, and ministered to the sick of the community. There was great need for another building, and the Mission Board sent a consignment of cement with which to start the work. This was used, but funds had run out, and the Board was unable to send materials to complete the structure. Added to this disappointment came a terrible sorrow—the death of their little son, Daniel C., Jr. In spite of these troubles, as the third year's harvest was gathered, a day was set aside for Thanksgiving, and when after the service was over and the villagers had feasted, they went into the town carrying gifts of food for the sick.

In 1928 Mr. and Mrs. Pope returned to America to rest and to help raise funds for the Mission. It was hoped that they might visit Spelman College, but influenza was prevalent in Atlanta when they were in this vicinity, and they hastened by, fearful on behalf of their little daughter, who had arrived September 21, 1928. They sailed for Liberia early in 1929, ready to take up the work with renewed enthusiasm. In August, 1929, they wrote that the school was crowded, but one new building was well started and work was to commence on another one soon.

Flora Zeto and Daniel Malekebu

In Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Malekebu the spirit of Miss Howard and Miss DeLany most truly carries on. Daniel Malekebu was converted by Miss

DeLany and worked under her direction at Blantyre. Fearing that he would attempt to go with her, his parents had kept him prisoner for three days after she left. When he was freed, he started out—a boy of sixteen—and found his way alone through the jungle to the port from which she was to sail. He attended Selma University in Alabama and a training school at Durham, North Carolina, and then entered Meharry Medical College, from which he received his M.D. degree. At Spelman, March 26, 1919, he was married to Flora Zeto, the little girl who had been rescued from the bush and given to Miss Howard at Lukungu, and whom she had reared as her adopted daughter.

In March, 1920, Dr. and Mrs. Malekebu started for Nyasaland to take up Miss DeLany's work at Blantyre. The missionaries were not permitted to enter the country, however, and they turned to Liberia, going to the Ricks Institute at Brewerville, near Monrovia. There they worked for five years—teaching a large school, looking after more than sixty boarding students, and raising on the farm food for the group, preaching to the community, and taking care of the sick as well as could be done with limited medical supplies and no hospital.

In 1925 they came to America for a year's rest, which was spent in raising funds for Nyasaland, which at last was to be opened to missionaries again. Their cup of joy was full when they were permitted to return to Blantyre—Dr. Maleke-

bu's early home. They have rebuilt Miss DeLany's mission, got the farm lands under cultivation, the school in running condition, and have built a church and hospital. Following Miss DeLany's plan, they are training as rapidly as possible groups of native teachers and preachers and sending them out into the surrounding districts. Dr. Malekebu has now a large group of native teachers and preachers, which makes it possible for him to devote more time to his medical work. He sometimes walks 60 or 70 miles into the interior to care for sick or wounded. The people are eager to learn, and flock to the mission. In one month Dr. Malekebu baptized over a hundred people, and when the foundation to the church was laid, over 2000 members were present. There are several hundred Christian women and girls in the community, and more than 300 students in the school—so many that a new building has had to be put up to house the classes during the rainy season.

It is amazing what these two people have accomplished in the four short years they have been in Nyasaland, with practically no equipment and with helpers whom they've had to train as they worked. One gets an idea of their methods from the following account of the building of "Spelman Hall" which was erected in 1926: "Doctor Malekebu and I are very happy to report that we have named the new building now in progress 'Spelman Hall'. In two months' time we are hoping to

complete it. The little naked boys and girls are doing their bit every day for it and the work by picking up all the scattered bricks, piling them in straight piles for the workmen so that they may be easily obtained. Spelman Hall is 60x33 feet, brick; this capacity is very inadequate, but at present this is the best we can do, for we are financially weak. We are praying and trusting, however, that by next year, we may be able to enlarge it by adding a few more feet and making it a two-story building, the upstairs being an auditorium, downstairs for classroom work."

In spite of discouragements and obstacles that seem at times insur-

mountable, the work in Africa goes on, stronger and larger each year. With the present movement in England and in America toward coordinating all the forces for uplift and education, and with the progress toward a more permanent peace between nations, one dares to dream of a time when the whole continent of Africa will have been reached. Spelman is proud of and grateful for the girls who have given her a part in that work.

Editor's note: There have been several requests for information about Dr. and Mrs. Malekebu, and we take pleasure in giving their address: Providence Industrial Mission, Chiradzulu, Nyasaland, Africa. Letters from them are frequently published in the Mission Herald, official organ of the Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention, Philadelphia.

James L. Sibley and His Work in Liberia

Africa, and particularly the Republic of Liberia, suffered a tragic loss on June 28, 1929, when the dreaded yellow fever claimed Dr. James L. Sibley, Educational Adviser to the Liberian Government. A missionary in the truest and most practical sense of the term, Mr. Sibley had in less than four years' work in Africa won the confidence of the peoples and agencies there, surveyed the country and laid down an educational program which he was utilizing the coordinated efforts of missions, government and philanthropic agencies to carry out.

James Longstreet Sibley was born in Georgia in 1883, of the distinguished family of General Longstreet of the Confederate army. As

a student at the University of Georgia, he attended the Conference for Education in the South in 1902, where he met Wallace Buttrick, William H. Baldwin, Robert C. Ogden, and other leaders interested in the education of both races. He taught a short time in the public schools in Georgia, and then accepted an appointment to teach in the Philippines. In March, 1913, the General Education Board in cooperation with the State Department of Education in Alabama arranged for the appointment of a State Agent for Negro rural schools, and Mr. Sibley accepted the post. Himself a Southerner, but a student with a world perspective, Mr. Sibley's horizon widened as he became ac-

quainted with the need of providing better schools and better teachers for Negroes, and he came to understand the interracial situation in the South in such a way as to enable him to arouse a widespread interest in the improvement of Negro schools. He entered enthusiastically into the plans for Jeanes work and for Rosenwald Schools, and won a reputation for his ability to banter away prejudice and secure cooperation. During the War Mr. Sibley was in charge of the Veterans' Rehabilitation Bureau at New Orleans. He organized the extension work in social welfare of the University of Georgia, later returning to Alabama as head of the boys' agricultural club work.

When the leading American missionary societies decided to undertake the organization of schools in Liberia, Mr. Sibley was selected for the task, working in cooperation with the Phelps-Stokes Fund and the American Colonization Society. After a preliminary visit to the West Coast, he took up work in the Republic in 1927 and the organizing ability and vision he displayed were suitably recognized by his appointment on March 5, 1928, as Educational Adviser to the Republic by President C. D. B. King.

One can easily appreciate the challenge of Africa to a man like James Sibley. A beautiful country with a wealth of resources, Africa is a fine field for colonization. Some of the newcomers had the welfare of the people in mind, others thought only of the opportunities

for trade, while still others grasped at the chance to get something for nothing—like the Elizabethan adventurer who boasted that he had bought a kingdom in West Africa for a bottle of rum. For more than a hundred years missionaries had been working in sections of the country, devoted Christians with little or no equipment and practically no funds, struggling to build up a civilization patterned on that of the West. They had to win the confidence of people who could not understand them and whose customs they did not know. They had to learn the dialects of the tribes, form some written medium, and then write or translate books before they could teach the elementary principles of reading and writing. In the meantime foreigners from many nations were coming into the country, bringing a civilization with which the natives could not cope, and bewildering them with complexities from which they could not sort the forces which would develop a richer life from those fraught with destruction and death. And between the old and the new stood the Americo-Liberians, trying to build a modern Republic out of the chaos.

Full of faith in the future of an independent State which should preserve a background of African culture while keeping abreast of the progress of western civilization, Mr. Sibley emphasized the importance of developing a progressive self-governing community based upon the best traits in African life and

tradition, and he considered the building up of a national system of schools under government auspices and working in harmony with the various missionary and philanthropic agencies the surest means of attaining this end.

Choosing his material and illustrations with care, Mr. Sibley compiled a series of graded readers which were published by Messrs. Ginn of London, and introduced into all of the schools. The Liberian Government through the Director of Education, Dr. Payne, increased its appropriation to \$100,000, and cooperated with Mr. Sibley in building schools, and gathering together the most intelligent and "teachable" native leaders to take charge of them. Other valuable innovations due to Mr. Sibley have been the introduction of the system of Jeanes travelling teachers, which has already met with marked success, and the publication of the "Liberian Educational Outlook," a monthly periodical devoted to educational and kindred work in the Republic, which is having a valuable effect on African readers.

One of Mr. Sibley's most cherished schemes was the establishment in Africa of a large educational institution on the lines of Tuskegee, and this has been made possible by a grant of \$100,000 from the Phelps-Stokes Fund and the missionary societies; while the Liberian government has given 1,000 acres of land at Kakatown, forty-six miles from Monrovia, as the site of the proposed institution.

Mr. Sibley's death occurred while he was conducting an institute for Jeanes workers preparatory to sending them out into the rural districts. Following his expressed wish, he was taken to Kakatown for burial.

The Editor of the *African World* has paid the following tribute to Mr. Sibley:

"Dr. James Sibley, one of our greatest and most unselfish practical workers for Africa and her people, has gone home to the better land. He is at rest in the palm groves of Liberia, far away from his Western Homeland, the great Republic of the West, where he will be just as affectionately remembered for his fine work in his earlier years of teaching, as his memory will be cherished in West Africa. He was a truly remarkable man, in many ways—even though comparatively young in years. Full of far-sighted ideas for the future, enthusiastic to the core, pure at heart and in his mind, he visualized an Africa which should, within the next decades, give her young aboriginal generations the advantages of an educational system, fitting the youth of the jungle to grow into thrifty, hard-working and self-respecting men and women.

"In Monrovia and Tuskegee there will be, as in New York and London, deep mourning for James Sibley—truly a Knight (from every respect) of Liberia's Order of Africa's Redemption, 'Sans peur et sans reproche'."

From Chitambo's Village to the Sea

THE STRANGE STORY OF DAVID LIVINGSTONE'S FUNERAL CORTEGE

By R. B. ELEAZER

"Brought by faithful hands
over land and sea,
here rests
David Livingstone,
Missionary, Traveler, Philanthropist."

This inscription on a black marble slab in Westminster Abbey suggests but faintly the story of heroic devotion that lies back of it. Little has the world heard of that strange funeral procession of black men which for nine months braved the terrors of the African jungle as they bore the body of Livingstone to the sea, to be sent back to his home by ship. It is a story so significant and so surprising in its revelation of loyalty, of courage, and determination, of thoughtfulness and delicacy of feeling on the part of the great explorer's untutored followers that it deserves to be recorded among the world's golden deeds.

When in May, 1873, after years of missionary exploration in Central and South Africa, David Livingstone's worn body was able to go no further, his native attendants hurriedly built for him a hut in the village of Chief Chitambo, near the shores of Lake Bangweolo, in the heart of Central Africa. There at dawn a few days later they found him kneeling in death.

One might have expected that these simple children of nature would speedily inter the body and hurry away to their distant homes. Their great friend and leader was dead, his work was ended, his home was ten thousand miles away, all hope for them of further employment and gain was gone—why should they remain longer than was necessary to give his body decent burial? At most they might have been expected to mark his last resting place and await opportunity to send word to the outside world, that his friends might come for the body if they chose. What, as a matter of fact, did these black "boys" do, these jungle people whose only contact with civilization had been their brief acquaintance with Livingstone?

They held a council. They decided that every effort should be made to carry their master's body to the coast, that it might be sent back to England. The perils of the undertaking they fully realized. It was 1300 miles to the sea. There was no means of transport save their own broad backs and willing

limbs. Between them and the distant goal were trackless jungles, ferocious wild beasts, fever-laden swamps, wide rivers and hostile tribes rendered more menacing by the horror of the dead that everywhere prevailed. Yet the little band never questioned or hesitated. Their beloved leader had kinsmen and friends across the seas; they would want his body. He was a great man; he belonged to the world. His remains should sleep among the honored dead of his race. Thus they reasoned and thus they proceeded to act.

They collected all his personal belongings, his instruments and his notes, and carefully packed them for transit. They removed the heart and other viscera and buried them, erecting a marker over the spot. They cautioned the chief to keep the grass cut about the marker, that it might not be destroyed by fire. For fourteen days the body was dried in the sun. Then it was carefully wrapped in calico and inclosed in a large, cylindrical piece of bark. Over the whole a sheet of sailcloth was sewed and the package was lashed to a pole.

When all was in readiness, two men shouldered the burden and the little band set out on the long, perilous journey. Already weakened by exposure, it was not long till they were stricken with jungle fever and compelled to lay down their load. When the disease abated and strength returned they went on again. They crossed the Luapula River where it is four miles wide.

They fought their way through a hostile village. Their progress was disputed by a tribe that refused to permit the passage of a dead body, but by a ruse they were able to proceed.

Some hundreds of miles from the coast they met a party of Englishmen who had come out in search of Livingstone. "Give us his things," said the Englishmen, "but bury the body here, and go home." Accustomed as they were to obey the white man without question and exhausted by their long, hard journey one might have expected that they would eagerly embrace the offered opportunity. But not so. Without objection they turned over the instruments and notes, but with regard to the body they were inflexible. They would not bury it. They would not surrender it to others. It must go on to the sea. And go on it did.

At last in February, 1874, the little cortege reached the coast and the sacred burden, which for nine months they had borne on their shoulders and guarded with their lives, was put on board a ship bound for England. Then back into the jungle the brave band went, without other reward than the memory of their great and good friend, and the knowledge that they had been faithful to the last.

Thinking upon that story I am constrained to hold in deeper respect and confidence a race which, even in its savage and untutored state, was capable of sentiments so fine and of a deed so heroic.

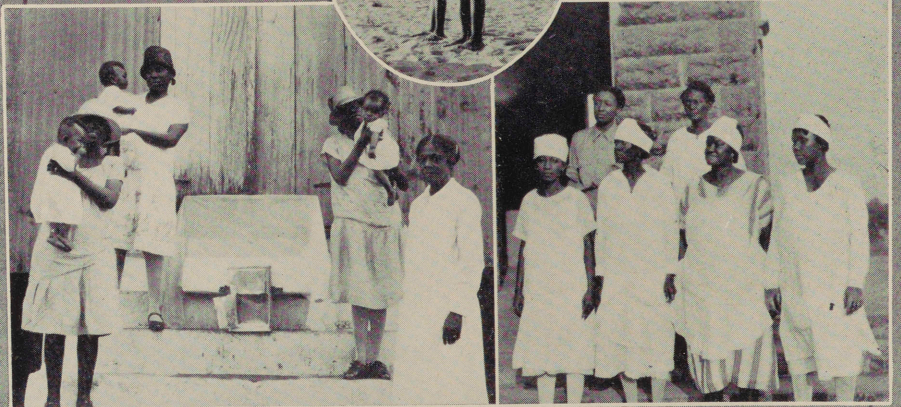
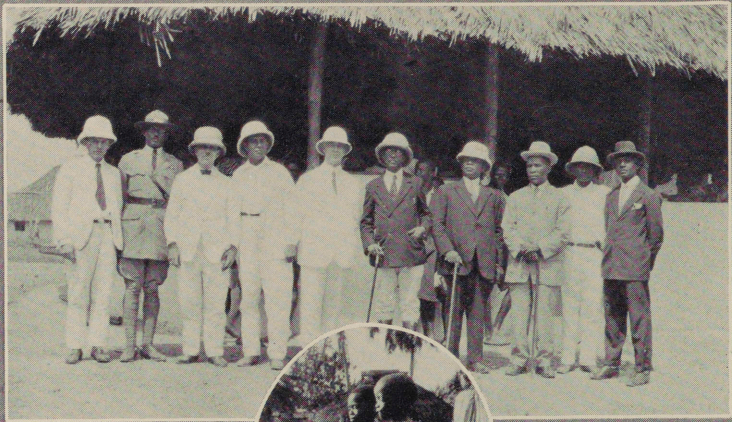


THE PINK BANDANA



FULANI BOY

(Erick Berry pictures used by courtesy of ASIA)



Top—PRESIDENT KING CALLS AN EDUCATIONAL MEETING AT KAKATOWN
Insert—PARENTS IN LIBERIA ARE BEING TAUGHT PROPER FEEDING OF CHILDREN AS A
CORRECTIVE AS WELL AS DISEASE PREVENTIVE MEASURE
Middle—CLASSES IN HEALTH AND NUTRITION AT THE JEANES INSTITUTE
Bottom—A DEMONSTRATION DINNER CLOSES EACH JEANES INSTITUTE IN LIBERIA

Negro Spirituals of African Origin

Their Present Form, However, Is Due Largely to Christianity

The American Negro spirituals obviously are based on primitive African rhythms, but their present form and development are due very largely to Christianity, according to Prof. N. G. J. Balanta, a native of Sierra Leone, West Africa, who for some years has been engaged in a unique effort to trace the sources and history of the spirituals. Aided by George Foster Peabody, famous American philanthropist who has long been interested in the spirituals, Prof. Balanta made a study of this music in the United States several years ago and published a collection entitled "St. Helena Spirituals."

On completion of this work, he was granted a Guggenheim Fellowship to pursue the study in Africa, where he trained a number of Africans to sing the spirituals in order to compare them carefully with the native folk songs. He found that both are sung in harmony, whereas most folk songs are expressed in unison, and also that the African folk music is sung by leader and chorus, as are the spirituals. The latter, however, although conceived and expressed as any other African folk music, are of a much higher order, according to Prof. Balanta, for which he gives primary credit to the influence of Christianity. On this point he says:

"Christianity is the force that has breathed life into the innate

musical talent of the African in his new environment. At the psychic moment there was at hand the precise religion for the condition into which he had been thrust. Far from his native land and customs, despised by those among whom he lived, experiencing on the auction block the pangs of separation from his loved ones, knowing the hard taskmaster, feeling the lash, the Negro seized Christianity—the religion of compensations in the life to come for the ills suffered in the present existence — the religion which implied the hope that in the next world there would be a reversal of conditions, of rich man and poor man, of proud and weak, of master and slave.

"The result was a body of songs voicing all the cardinal virtues of Christianity — patience, forbearance, love, faith and hope—through a necessarily modified form of primitive African music. The Negro took complete refuge in Christianity and the spirituals were literally forged of sorrow in the heat of religious fervor. They exhibited, moreover, a reversion to the simple principles of primitive communal Christianity.

"It is not possible to estimate the sustaining influence that the story of the trials and tribulations of the Jews, as related in the Old Testament, exerted upon the Negro. The story at once caught and fired the

imagination of the Negro bards, and they sang—sang their hungry listeners into a firm faith that as God saved Daniel in the lions' den, so would He preserve them; as God delivered Israel out of bondage in Egypt, so would He deliver them. How much this firm faith had to do with the Negro's physical and spiritual survival of two and a half centuries of slavery cannot be known.

"Thus it was by sheer spiritual force that the African chants were changed into the spirituals; that upon the fundamental throb of African rhythms were reared those reaches of melody that rise above earth and soar into the pure ethereal blue. And this is the miracle of the creation of the spirituals."

The Erick Berry Exhibit

A treat given the Spelman community this year is the exhibition of Erick Berry's West African water color portraits. Mrs. Berry spent the summer among the tribes about Katsina, the gateway to the desert, and brought back a remarkable collection of paintings and stories of these mysterious peoples. Few foreigners venture into the interior, and seldom do those few win the confidence of the traders, whose civilization suggests the culture of many ages and nations, though no one has yet identified it sufficiently to say what it is or from whence it came. No other American, and not more than two Europeans have attempted the water color portraits of West Africans, and only in rare cases have explorers or travelers gained more than a tantalizingly vague picture of the culture of the peoples.

Erick Berry, a New Englander 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 traveler. She married Herbert Best, who is in the British Government Service in Northern Nigeria, and in collaboration with him has written and illustrated several books about the Nigerians. Utterly fearless, Mrs. Best (Erick Berry is her pen name) travels far into the interior, where with her native servants she sets up her household and takes a real part in the community life. She knows the customs of the tribes and since she guards against breaking their pet conventions, she soon fits into the picture and is able to study them as probably no other outsider has ever done. In addition to the gorgeous paintings, she has brought back stories that add a wealth of material to the fund of African knowledge.

Mrs. Best was commissioned by Harper & Brothers to edit and illustrate five volumes of an edition of the works of Paul du Chaillu con-

cerning Nigeria. She has also published "Black Folk Tales" and "Girls in Africa," and her latest book, "Human As We Are", is being run serially in *Asia*. Erick Berry writes as she paints—with a deftness of touch, a meticulous choice of details, a perfect balance of form and color. In "Human As We Are," her first story is of Smith, and Adam his son, solid, honest, conservative folk—one thinks for a minute they are pioneers of New England. Then suddenly the brush flashes—a turban here, an extra wife there, the sand, the haze, a veil of mystery—and the reader is in the orient.

"Well," she says, "you see what it is like when you begin writing about these people. This has been a minutely accurate description of a prosperous Hausa trader whose name is Adam Dan Makeri—Adamu, the son of the Smith. His first wife was Amina (she had called her Amy at first). His last was Salamatu (Sally). He was above all things a typical, undenationalized native and respected Mohammedan. But one needs local color, something in the way of waving palm and beating surf, neither of which belongs in this part of Africa. Without them Adam sounds rather like that man you know in your home town, the one with the solid gold watch-chain and the front pew in the fashionable church.

"And then suddenly you hit against a point like his having four legal wives, and he stops being real. It's that way with all alien cultural

types. They are, for just so far, so surprisingly like the people we know at home. And then of a sudden they stop being real and are so surprisingly different."

And so into the stories—Musa, or Moses, with his four wives, each with her separate hut, her duties and privileges, her two consecutive days with her husband; Hatasu, the mother-of-the-household and oldest wife; Ibrahim, a son who quickly learns the shrewdness and diplomacy of a trader; Farsamatu, and the others. And at the end of the chapter it takes a minute to find one's way back from the desert.

The pictures portray the Negro, not as a minstrel type or jazz singer, but a thoughtful, kindly people, with a tradition, a culture, the mysterious, unplumbed background of the jungle, the blistering savannah land of the interior. "The Fulani Boy" is a favorite with some visitors, the "White Cap" with others; there's a wistfulness about "Six Years Old"; the glowing face of "Suliman in All His Glory" has its appeal. One artist rejoices in the exquisite interpretation of color and mood; another marvels at the perfection in composition, the balance of material background and human interest.

A reviewer writes: "Erick Berry returns from her third trip into the interior of Africa. This time with an assured technique, a more modern touch, she portrays the Hausa types of Katsina, the gate to the desert. There are Tauregs too, the camel men who keep the Emir's

camel trains, veiled mysterious raiders of the desert, and tall Hausa men clad in gorgeous embroidered rigas and turbans of silk and snowy cotton; women with nose plugs of silver and coins aswing across their dusky foreheads—all painted with a deft clarity of color, a sure knowledge of her medium, and a sympathetic insight into the personalities of her models. The final achievement of the exhibition are the scenes sketched in Katsina native market. Drenched in the pitiless sunlight of the desert we see tall traders in white robes, Fulani milkmaids with their gourd calabashes of orange and red, limes and peppers and great red earthen pots spread before the Hausa bargainer. These were painted under great difficulty of heat and sunlight,

and Mrs. Berry has caught in them the spirit of this ancient tribe of traders, their oriental ceremony and Mohammedan culture, their superstition and pagan background."

The paintings were exhibited at the Bernheim Jeune gallery in Paris in September, and then were taken to the Milch galleries in New York. They came to Spelman directly from the Milch galleries, and after being exhibited here will be sent to Albany, New York. They return by special invitation to Paris in June.

Editor's note: Dr. Joseph M. Artman of Chicago, General Secretary of the Religious Education Association, who visited the Exhibition at Spelman purchased "The White Cap", and presented it to Spelman College toward the nucleus of an art collection. The Class of 1929 last year presented the College with "Abuya, The Friendly One", from the Berry Collection loaned us last year.

Calendar

October 16

Mr. Bennie Mays, National Student Secretary, Y. M. C. A., spoke in chapel.

October 17

Mr. H. S. Barnwell, Secretary of Church Work Among Negroes of the South, American Missionary Association, was the chapel speaker.

October 18

The Spelman-Morehouse Concert was held in Morehouse College Chapel.

October 24

Miss Carolina B. Parker, Manager of the Department of Church Music and Religious Books of the Century Company, spoke in chapel. Miss Parker had charge of the compiling of hymns used in the Student Hymnal, the hymn book used in Sisters Chapel, and some of those hymns she heard sung by a chorus for the first time at Spelman.

October 25

A group of students heard Marian Anderson, famous Negro contralto singer, at Big Bethel Church in town.

November 1

V. L. Granville, English actor, presented "Dramatic Interludes" in Howe Memorial Hall.

November 2

A Hallowe'en party was given at Morehouse College, sponsored by the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

November 5

Miss Sarah Bogle of the American Library Association discussed librarianship as a profession. The talk was both practical and inspirational, in that it gave the requirements of the work and also the tremendous possibilities for service in that vocation.

November 8

The Junior-Freshman entertainment was held in Laura Spelman.

November 11-15

The week of prayer was observed in

chapel. Mr. Thurman gave a series of talks of inspiration and meditation.

November 13

Dr. Donald J. Cowling, President of Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, talked on Russia at a special assembly of students of Spelman College, Morehouse College, and Atlanta University. Dr. Cowling had studied Russia with the

November 16

The Sunday School Teacher Training Department held a social in Laura Spelman.

November 19

Mr. Nevin Sayre of the Fellowship of Reconciliation spoke in chapel on "Adventuring for Peace in Areas of Hate." Mr. Sayre spent the day on the campus and held several conferences with faculty and student groups.

November 22

Dr. Andre Siegfried, Economic Expert of the French Foreign Office, and Madame Siegfried were guests on the campus, and spoke at a special assembly of students and faculty of Morehouse College, Spelman College, and Atlanta University.

Carol Blanton of the freshman class gave a piano recital in Howe Memorial Hall.

November 23

The Christian Endeavor Society held a social in Giles Hall gymnasium.

The Christian World Education Group entertained at tea in Morehouse Hall.

November 28

Thanksgiving Day was observed by a special chapel service at nine o'clock. Dr. Frederick Schoenemann of the University of Berlin was a guest on the campus and gave a brief talk at the close of the chapel service.

November 29

Dr. Jacob Fajardo, Director of

health in the Philippines, and Dr. Victor G. Heiser, Director of the Division of Health for the Far East of the Rockefeller Foundation, were guests on the campus, and spoke at a special assembly of students of the three colleges.

December 3

Mrs. Edith McClure Patterson, of Dayton, Ohio, and Miss Enid Lunn, State Supervisor of Home Economics in Ohio, spoke at a special assembly in Howe Memorial Hall.

December 4

Miss Anna E. Richardson, Field Worker of the American Home Economics Association, spoke in chapel.

Dr. John Murray, Principal of University College, Exeter, spoke at a special assembly in Howe Memorial Hall.

December 9

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Graham spoke in chapel. Mrs. Graham is well known to Spelman as Ruth Morris of the Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention.

December 10

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Austin of New York City spoke in chapel and were guests on the campus during the day.

December 13

George Garner, tenor singer, gave a recital in Sisters Chapel, under the auspices of the Morehouse Alumni Association and the Woman's Auxiliary.

December 16

Dr. Maurice A. Bigelow, Professor of Biology and Director of the School of Household Arts, Teachers College, Columbia University, stopped December 16th on his way to Florida, to see the home economics department. Dr. Bigelow is the author of "Sex Education", "Adolescence", and a text book in biology, and numerous pamphlets and magazine articles.

December 19

Mr. Charles F. Andrews, friend of

Tagore and co-worker with him in India, spoke in Howe Memorial Hall.

December 20

The annual Christmas Carol Concert given by students of Spelman College and Morehouse College was held in Sisters Chapel.

December 22

In place of the preaching service a formal vesper service was held in Sisters Chapel, with special Christmas music.

December 24

Carols were sung around the Christmas tree on the campus.

December 25

Christmas Day began with carols on the campus at sunrise. There were trees in the halls, dinner in the dining rooms at one o'clock, and in the afternoon there was open house in the dormitories.

December 26

Miss Hayman gave an organ recital in the chapel at five o'clock. At seven-thirty the Story Telling Club presented "The Spirit of Christmas" in Howe Memorial Hall.

December 27

The Y. W. C. A. held a social in Laura Spelman Memorial Building.

December 28

David Copperfield was presented in moving pictures in Howe Memorial Hall.

January 1

The Emancipation program was given at nine o'clock in Howe Memorial Hall. Reverend C. J. Baker was the speaker.

January 7-8

The President entertained groups of seniors at Reynolds Cottage at after dinner coffee.

January 10

The *Campus Mirror* presented three one-act plays in Howe Memorial Hall.

Mr. J. Marston Watkins of the University Extension Division for Adult

Education in South Wales from the University of London, talked to the Economics classes. The meetings were informal, with discussions of questions asked by students, and resembled an open forum. Students and faculty members who were free for part of the time slipped in and out, and were welcome to take part in the discussions.

January 12

The President entertained the third group of seniors at tea at Reynolds Cottage.

January 15

Dr. Bowman C. Crowell, Associate Director of the American College of Surgery and Director of Clinical Research, gave an illustrated lecture in Howe Memorial Hall.

January 17

Miss Minnie E. Carter of Inanda Seminary, Natal, South Africa, spoke in chapel. Miss Carter's talk was of special interest to Spelman people because she came from the school to which our Miss Anne Brookings has recently gone to teach.

VESPER SPEAKERS

October 20

Dr. James M. Nabrit, President, Missionary Baptist Convention of Georgia.

October 27

Dr. Comer Woodward, Dean of Men, Emory University.

November 3

"Gallia" was sung at a formal vesper service.

November 10

Rev. Howard Thurman.

November 17

Rev. D. D. Martin, of Gammon Theological Seminary.

November 24

Dr. Harvey W. Cox, President of Emory University.

December 1

Dr. Robert N. Brooks, of Gammon Theological Seminary.

December 8

Rev. Luther Rice Christie, Pastor of Ponce de Leon Avenue Baptist Church.

December 15

Rev. Lloyd O. Lewis of Morehouse College.

December 22

Formal vesper service with Christmas music in place of preaching service.

December 29

Formal vesper service with Christmas music.

January 5

Dr. Clarence R. Stauffer of the First Christian Church.

January 12

Dean Samuel H. Giles of Morris Brown University.

VISITORS

Mr. Charles F. Andrews of the Tagore School, India.

Mr. Trevor Arnett, President of the General Education Board and President of the Board of Trustees of Spelman College, and Mrs. Arnett.

Mr. George R. Arthur of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Austin of Mount Vernon, New York.

Mrs. W. R. Banks of Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas.

Mr. W. L. Blackett of Atlanta.

Miss Sarah Bogle, Assistant Secretary and Head of the Education Committee of the American Library Association.

Dr. Aquila Chamblee, President of Bessie Tift College, Forsyth, Georgia.

Professor Ellis Merton Coulter of the Department of History, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

Dr. Donald J. Cowling, President of Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota.

Dr. Bowman C. Crowell, Associate Director of the American College of Surgeons, Chicago.

Miss Florence Curtis of Hampton Institute, Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Cutler of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cutler of Atlanta.

Mr. Jackson Davis, Field Agent of the General Education Board, Richmond, Virginia.

Mrs. L. G. Deseo of the Christian Herald, Chicago.

Mr. Edward Dickerson of the Department of Economics, Benedict College, Columbia, South Carolina.

Dr. Ellen Deborah Ellis, Professor of Political Science, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts.

Dr. Jacob Fajardo, Director of Health of the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Leo Favrot, Field Agent of the General Education Board, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Mr. Clark Foreman of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Nashville, Tennessee.

Professor Wilson Gee, Director of the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences, University of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Graham of the Suehn Industrial Mission, Liberia, West Africa.

Professor Max Sylvius Handman of the University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

Mr. George L. Hayes, Principal of School Number 26, of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dr. Victor G. Heiser, Director of Health for the East of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Mr. Emery B. Jackson of Chicago, Illinois.

Bishop Robert E. Jones of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mr. H. S. Keigwin, Director of Education, Sierra Leone, Africa.

Mr. Ernest T. Krueger, Associate Professor of Sociology, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.

Miss Louise Leonard, Director of Southern Summer School of Women Workers in Industry, Baltimore, Maryland.

Miss Enid Lunn, State Supervisor of Home Economics, of Dayton, Ohio.

Dr. Robert Lynd, of the Social Science Research Council.

Mr. H. J. Mason of the Gulfside Association, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mr. George Murphy, Jr., of the Department of English, Allen University, Columbia, South Carolina.

Dr. John Murray, Principal of University College, Exeter, England.

Dr. Howard W. Odum, Director of the School of Public Welfare, University of North Carolina, and author of "Rainbow Round My Shoulder" and other books.

Miss Caroline B. Parker, Manager of the Department of Church Music and Religious Books of the Century Company.

Miss Martha T. Parrott, of the Thessalonica School, Salonica, Greece.

Mrs. Edith McClure Patterson of Dayton, Ohio.

Miss May Perry of the Baptist Girls' School, Abeokuta, Nigeria, West Africa.

Professor Joseph Peterson of George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee.

Mrs. W. J. Phelps of Newton Centre, Massachusetts.

Mr. Paul Porter of the League for Industrial Democracy.

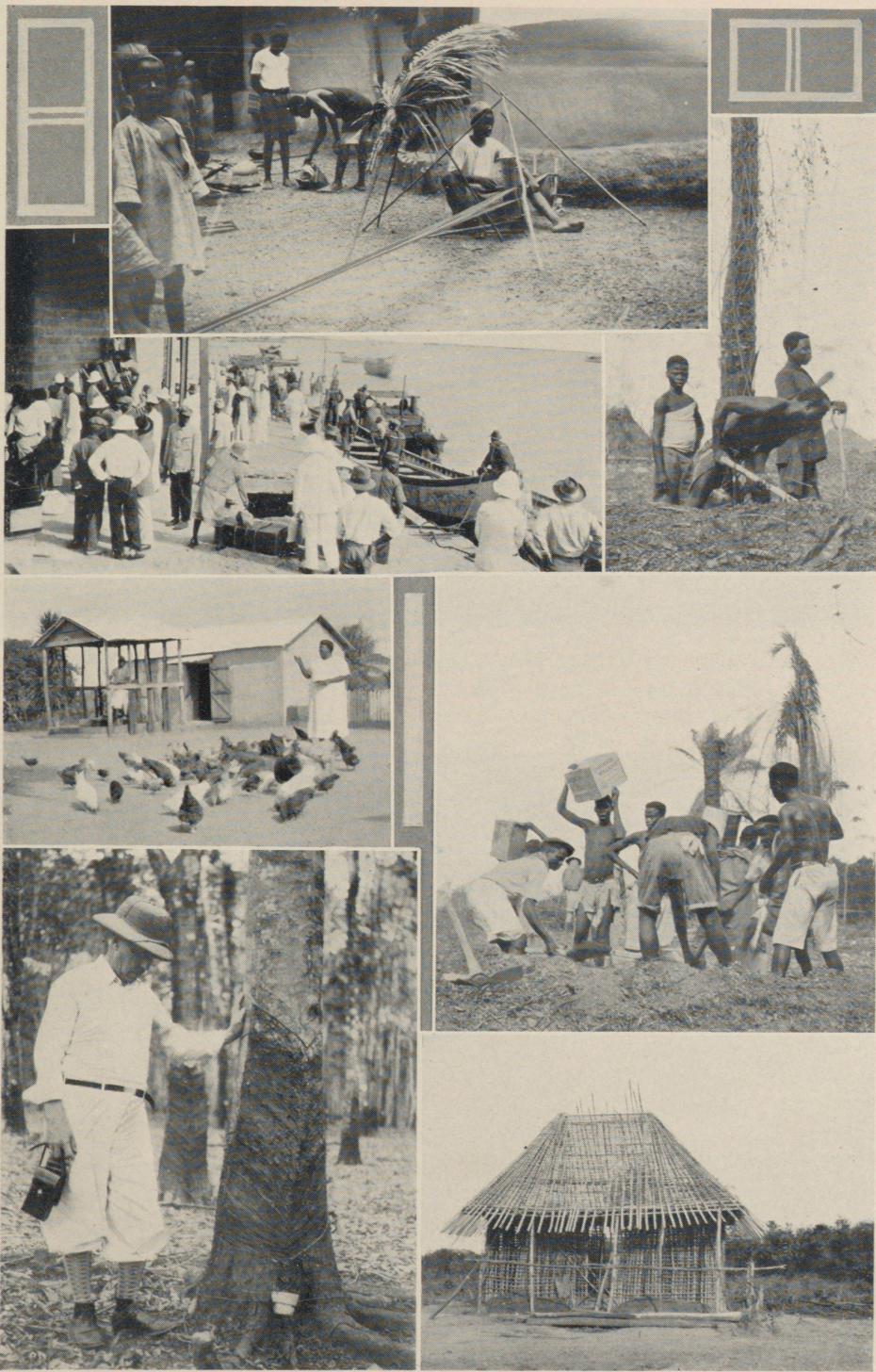
Mr. M. W. Reteif of De Dorns, South Africa.

Miss Anna E. Richardson, Field Worker in Child Development and Parental Education of the American Home Economics Association.

Miss Helen Riley of the Juillard Foundation.

Mr. John Nevin Sayre, Secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Dr. Frederick Schoenemann, Special Lecturer on American Literature and



INDUSTRIAL WORK IN LIBERIA



CACAO, FROM WHICH COCOA IS PRODUCED, GROWS PROFUSELY IN NIGERIA



COMING TO MARKET IN LAGOS, NIGERIA

Civilization at the University of Berlin, Germany.

Dr. Andre Siegfried, Economic Expert of the French Foreign Office, and author of "America's Coming of Age", and Madame Siegfried.

Miss Charlotte Templeton of the Greenville Public Library and President

of the Southeastern Library Association, Greenville, South Carolina.

Miss Lucile Wamack, Dietitian at Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Mr. Harold M. Watkins of the University Extension Division for South Wales of the University of London, and Mrs. Watkins.

Campus Notes

MISS REBECCA L. DAVIS GIVES ENCOURAGING REPORT OF LIBERIA

Miss Rebecca L. Davis, Jeanes Representative on the Advisory Committee on Education in Liberia, spent October third and fourth at Spelman College and gave an interesting account of the work in West Africa,—particularly Liberia.

"If the unit which has been sent out from the United States to cooperate with the Liberian Government in a clean-up campaign is successful, I shall consider the outlook for Liberia very bright indeed," said Miss Davis.

"Liberia is a beautiful country with great national resources. The people are intelligent and attractive, and where untouched by so-called civilization, are very fine morally. In this country we hear a lot about the wild animals and snakes, but in the eight months I was there the only wild animals I saw were deer, and the only snake I saw was dead."

President King has fought successfully against many handicaps, has gained the confidence of the chiefs and has stopped all tribal wars throughout the Republic. He concluded in May a most satisfactory conference at Kakatown, where for two months the President, the Secretary of the Interior, and the five District Commissioners, sat practically every day in open court, hearing cases presented to them by the chiefs from the districts, and holding conferences with the native chiefs.

This National Conference of Native Chiefs was of vast importance in that it gave the chiefs a direct hearing with their Chief Executive and gave them confidence in the Administration.

Both the Americo-Liberians and the natives are becoming genuinely interested in education. President King and Dr. Payne, Secretary of Public Instruction, were cooperating 100% with Mr. Sibley and the Advisory Committee on Education up to the time when Mr. Sibley's death caused a halting of the work. To quote from the LIBERIAN EDUCATIONAL OUTLOOK, "Five years ago the Liberian Government spent less than \$5000 for education. During the past year through Dr. W. W. Payne, Secretary of Public Instruction, \$60,000 was expended, and for the current year the appropriations for education, agriculture, public health and other welfare projects exceed \$100,000."

The Liberian Government has set aside 1000 acres of land for a school at Kakatown, called the Booker Washington Industrial Institute, and has promised \$5000 per year for 12 years toward its support. \$100,000 has been secured in America for the school, and Professor R. R. Taylor of Tuskegee Institute spent six weeks in Liberia studying the situation in order to be able to make suggestions about courses and teachers.

When asked, "What is the greatest need in Liberia today?" Miss Davis replied, "The right sort of teachers, leaders, experts in many fields, who will enter into the study of problems sympathetically and give practical advice and

help. We do not need people to come out and instill a purely European or American civilization or simply to stand around and tell us what to do. We need real workers,—like Mr. Sibley, Dr. Westerman of the International Institute of African Languages and Culture of London, like Professor Taylor of Tuskegee,—people who are interested in developing Liberia and who are experts in their particular fields.”

V. L. GRANVILLE IN DRAMATIC INTERLUDES

ELISE E. OLIVER, '32

(*Courtesy of The Campus Mirror*)

The new theater at Spelman College, which bears the name of Howe Memorial Hall, had its “first night” on November 1, when Mr. V. L. Granville, noted English actor, presented eleven impersonations from as many plays, beginning with one of the Greek tragedies of Sophocles, and continuing through to one of George DuMaurier's.

Mr. Granville began his program “Dramatic Interludes,” with a brief history of the beginning of drama, and spoke of the educational value of the stage. Preceding each impersonation he gave enough of the story of the play, and of the situation in which the character was to appear to prepare the audience readily to appreciate his presentation of that particular character.

Exquisite costumes and gorgeous lighting effects rounded the program into an artistic symmetry, lending a richness to Mr. Granville's presentation. This celebrated actor was assisted by Mr. J. Blair as stage manager, with costuming and lighting.

Falstaff, from “The Merry Wives of Windsor,” was generally conceded to be the most pleasing of the characters presented in the first group. Preceding this jolly old gentleman were: Oedipus, from “Oedipus Rex”; Ergasilus from “The Captives”; Faustus, from “The Tragical History of Dr. Faustus”; Duke

of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III, in Shakespeare's “Richard III”, which concluded the first group.

Mrs. Malaprop, from “The Rivals”, furnished great merriment and adjusted the minds for the more serious and tragic impersonations which followed. Fedya, from “The Living Corpse”, portrayed action from the soul and gave to the spectators a finished exhibition of histrionic talent.

Harpagon, “The Miser”; Francois Villon, the great French poet; Cyrano de Bergerac, by Rostand, and Svengali from “Trilby” were the other selections in the second group.

The dignity of the carefully designed hall with its comfortable seats and good acoustic properties, helped the audience thoroughly to enjoy these delightful dramatic sketches, and above all to appreciate the creative skill of the artist.

MISS SARAH BOGLE, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION SECRETARY, DISCUSSES LIBRARIANSHIP AS A PROFESSION

On Tuesday morning, November 5, Miss Sarah Bogle, representing the Board of Education of the American Library Association, spoke at Spelman College chapel on “Librarianship as a Profession.”

The rapid growth of librarianship among the new professions, Miss Bogle attributes largely to the effort of men and women today to bring together all the peoples of the earth and to give them a common knowledge. Modern discoveries and inventions have practically eliminated time and space as separating factors in human relationships, and it is essential that we know the peoples of other times and nations—a knowledge which is disseminated largely through libraries.

Discussing the attraction of librarianship as a profession, Miss Bogle said, “I have been in the profession many years, and each day and each year there has been an increasing pleasure, a

broader opportunity for service and a greater satisfaction.

"Librarianship has a three-fold appeal. First of all, it is a profession of books and scholarship. Second, it is a field for administrative ability. Third, it is effective social service. Not only do the professions depend upon it, but industry depends upon it. And there are not enough librarians to do what is expected of it.

"Do not make the mistake," she continued, "of thinking that I want those who are not prepared to go into it. It needs a college education, a year of professional training, and then all that you are and all that you can make yourselves!"

In considering the various fields open to librarians, Miss Bogle spoke of the rural libraries, the small town libraries, and the various branches of the city libraries—the circulation department; the reference department, where the "whys and whos and hows" are answered, and the children's libraries, where rests the responsibility of training children in what to read. Then she spoke of the large field for university librarians. As a suggestion of the breadth of opportunity, she stated that if the needs for librarians in the South alone were met, it would take the entire output of the library schools of the country, and there would be no librarians anywhere else.

Miss Bogle closed her talk with a reminder of the high place held by American libraries among the libraries of the world, and gave an illustration of the part that libraries play in linking together different peoples. In a library in France, the librarian found her in friendly conversation with a little French girl over a story of Joan of Arc. "Madame has come five thousand miles across the sea," explained the librarian. The child looked up, bright-eyed, and said simply, "I did not think Madame could have come so far, because she knew so well our Lady of Orleans."

"Through librarianship," concluded

Miss Bogle, "I feel that we shall send a glow, which, if we follow it, will lead into that plane of universal understanding which will make all men and women kin."

CAROL BLANTON IN PIANO RECITAL

JOSEPHINE HARRELD, '33

On the evening of November 22, Miss Carol Blanton was presented in recital by the Spelman College Music Department in Howe Memorial Hall.

The opening number of the program was the Prelude and Fugue in C Major by Bach, which she executed with precision and dignity. Her interpretation of the next number, the Beethoven Sonata in C Sharp Minor, better known as the "Moonlight Sonata", was especially noteworthy because of its balance and the player's insight into the different moods.

The assisting numbers of the program were furnished by the Spelman College Glee Club, which sang two modern songs: "Lullaby" by Cyril Scott and "Rose in the Bud" by Forster.

Miss Blanton's next two groups were made up of selections from romantic composers: Capriccio by Brahms, Spinning Song by Raff, two Chopin Etudes, Op. 25, No. 6, Op. 10, No. 5, Concert Etude by Arensky, Prelude by Dett, and Alt-Wein Waltz by Godowsky. She ended the program with the heroic Second Polonaise by Liszt, played in a thrilling manner.

Miss Blanton is especially gifted for the interpretation of the music of the romantic period, with unusual rhythmic and poetic sense and a velvety touch.

INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITIES SPEAK AT SPELMAN COLLEGE

The Spelman College community has had the privilege of hearing a series of talks on questions of international interest by authorities from several countries,—Dr. Andre Siegfried, economic expert of the French Foreign Office; Dr.

Friedrich Schoenemann, of the University of Berlin, Germany; Dr. Donald J. Cowling, president of Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, a member of the Educational Delegation to Soviet Russia, and chairman of the Division on Educational Relations of the World Alliance for International Friendship; Dr. Jacob Fajardo, director of public health of the Philippine Islands; Dr. Victor G. Heiser, director for the East of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, and Dr. John Murray, Principal of University College, Exeter, and former member of the British Parliament.

Dr. Donald J. Cowling on November 13 addressed an assembly of the faculty and student bodies of Spelman College, Morehouse College and Atlanta University, on Russia. Dr. Cowling, who is an authority on Russian development both from study and from personal contact and investigation, gave a vivid picture of present day Russia, with a rapid sketch of its historical background and a glimpse of the ideals actuating its present plans. The audience was particularly interested in the outline of the present educational system, and the preparation which it is expected to give for future citizenship. Dr. Cowling is a powerful speaker and for more than an hour dipped into the various phases of Russian life with such electrical precision and so personal a viewpoint as to create for the moment a bond between his audience and the individual Russian.

Dr. Cowling had referred with appreciation to the singing of Russian students, and following his address, the audience sang spirituals for him.

Dr. Siegfried gave an informal address on November 22, interpreting French life and people to his American audience. Dr. Siegfried's devotion to his country and his eagerness for understanding between France and the United States made a strong appeal to the students, and gave to his discussion a personal, friendly interest. The key note of contrast between the French and the

Americans, according to Dr. Siegfried, is the emphasis on individual output in France and on mass production in the United States. Whether plowing the land or engaged in manufacturing, the Frenchman is an individual with a feeling of personal responsibility and a real love for the job in hand. The success of the average American, on the contrary, seems to depend on his ability to adapt himself to other people and become a part of an organization. A suggestion of warning was given in the query as to whether the American could hold his personal individuality, working for a considerable period of time in this situation.

On Thanksgiving Day, Dr. Schoenemann, who is the first professor of American literature and culture at the University of Berlin, spoke briefly at the close of the chapel service. Dr. Schoenemann, who was for over nine years on the faculty of Harvard University, has now the difficult job of interpreting American life to German students. He spoke with satisfaction of the eagerness with which German students study American problems, and the interest they show in all phases from interpretation of American slang to the intricacies of international patent rights. They particularly enjoyed a concert of Negro spirituals given a few years ago in Berlin and ever since have taken every opportunity offered to hear Negro singing and to read about Negro music and other contributions by Negroes to art and literature. He referred with appreciation to an address made at the University of Berlin by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, President of Howard University. Dr. Schoenemann is traveling this year in the United States, gathering additional information and material for his work in Berlin, and is at the same time a good-will missionary from Germany.

At a special assembly on Friday afternoon, November 29, addresses were made by Dr. Jacob Fajardo, director of health in the Philippines, and Dr. Victor G. Heiser, director for the East of the

International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation.

This is Dr. Fajardo's first visit to the United States and he is making an intensive study of conditions, matters of health administration, and facilities for health work in this country. Dr. Fajardo spoke with appreciation of the work of Americans in the Philippines, the assistance they have given in wiping out disease, in building hospitals, and in outlining protective measures for disease prevention. He also discussed the vast amount of work still to be done in the Philippines, and his purpose in visiting the United States and other countries to take advantage of the research that is being carried on along lines of public health.

Dr. Heiser, who is an internationally recognized authority on public health, was for ten years director of health of the Philippines, and has had special studies in Europe, Canada, and Egypt. As director for the East in the public health work of the Rockefeller Foundation, he makes frequent visits to countries in the Orient,—China, Japan, Siam, Philippines, India, Ceylon, Borneo, Java, as well as countries in Central America, Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Panama. He has just returned from his fourteenth trip around the world. His first-hand knowledge of the countries makes him one of the best informed men in America on world affairs.

Dr. Heiser spoke on "Unused Knowledge." He reviewed briefly some of the discoveries made in health research and the results obtained through their application, and then outlined the tremendous possibilities for health conservation if the practice of certain principles could be made universal. Tactfully beginning with affairs at a distance, he referred to what has been done in Eastern countries in the matter of diet regulation, in the control of tropical diseases; in Europe through medical inspection of immigrants, and finally to what has been done in this country in the hook worm campaign, the fight

against smallpox, malaria, etc. Then he gave instance after instance where we, with the results of years of research at our command, waste our energy and endanger the lives of our neighbors by simple, careless failure to use the knowledge at hand. Summarizing the things which any individual can do toward elimination of smallpox, tuberculosis, and other diseases, and in the building up of physical strength, Dr. Heiser pictured the results of study of food values with a report of the experiments with white rats showing the relation of food to physical growth, and the studies being made relative to developing greater stature in people by changes in diet.

Dr. John Murray, principal of University College, Exeter, England, since 1926 and member of the British Parliament from 1918 to 1926, discussed Political Tendencies in England at a special assembly of students on December 4. Lightening his talk with humorous touches, Dr. Murray sketched the background of politics in England, picturing a typical member of Parliament before and after the admission of women to membership, and contrasting the status of politics as a profession in England and in America. Students expressed particular interest in the growth of the Labor Party, and at the close of his talk, Dr. Murray held a short forum which centered mainly about the Labor Party and the work of the League of Nations.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE

On Thanksgiving morning at nine o'clock a simple, dignified service was held in Sisters Chapel. Several Thanksgiving hymns were sung, President Read read the Thanksgiving proclamation, and the students sang softly "Every Time I Hear the Spirit." The spirit of thoughtfulness and gratitude expressed in the Scripture reading and the formal prayer was further emphasized in a period of silent prayer.

At the close of the service students and faculty members gathered in Howe

Memorial Hall to hear the report of the annual Thanksgiving rally. A total of \$296.70 had been raised among faculty and students, and the Packard-Giles Club made a contribution of \$12, making a fund of over \$300, which is to be used for our missionaries in Africa and for the Leonard Street Orphans' Home budget of the Community Chest.

CHRISTMAS CAROL CONCERT

On December 20, 1929, the annual Christmas Carol Concert was given in Sisters Chapel by students of Morehouse College and Spelman College. The large chorus included the glee clubs and quartets of the two colleges, the Spelman High School chorus, the joint Morehouse-Spelman chorus and the Morehouse orchestra.

The audience included alumni and guests from Atlanta and nearby towns as well as members of the campus communities, who welcomed the old carols and learned some new ones. Among the old favorites sung were: "The First Noel" and "Kings of the East are Riding Far," from the old English; "Hearken to Me," old Czech carol; "O Come, O Come, Emmanuel" and "Bring a Torch, Jeannette Isabella" from the French; "Come All Ye Shepherds," Bohemian; "Stille Nacht" from the old German, and "Behold That Star," and "Go Tell it on the Mountain," Negro spirituals. Professor Kemper Harreld played the impressive "March of the Magi Kings" by DuBois. New to Spelman this year were "At the Cradle" by Franck, sung by the high school chorus; "Gesù Bambino," Yon, sung by the Spelman College quartet, and Bach's "Break Forth, O Beauteous Heav'nly Light," by the Spelman Glee Club. The Morehouse Glee Club rejoiced its audience with the beloved "Rise Up, Shepherd, and Follow," and added to its reputation by giving them "Glory to That New-Born King," another beautiful Negro spiritual. The concert closed with Mendelssohn's "Hark! The Herald Angels Sing" as recessional.

AN APPRECIATION OF A PROGRAM OF PLAYS

IDA MILLER, '33

(*Courtesy of The Campus Mirror*)

On the evening of January 10, The Campus Mirror sponsored a group of three one-act plays given in Howe Memorial Hall. These plays made a great appeal to the audience because of the superior acting throughout them. The success of the plays is due to the care with which the director, Miss Anna Cooke, chose the cast, which was composed of Spelman and Morehouse students, and to the enthusiasm with which the plays were rehearsed.

In "The Flattering Word," George Crockett, as Dr. Wrigley, exuded a truly ministerial air which he tinted skilfully with an amusing human susceptibility to "the flattering word"—in intimation that one has dramatic ability.

Frances Callier not only portrayed Dr. Wrigley's wife, but ministers' wives of any time or place.

Even Mrs. Zooker, played by Edythe Tate, a certain everywhere present type of the "church worker," proved vulnerable to the subtle "flattering word."

As Lena Zooker, Hettie Jackson presented an entirely new aspect of the proverbial child prodigy.

As Tesh, the wielder of this irresistible form of persuasion, Boynton Milton was a clever representative of the successful resourceful actor.

In the play, "The-Will-o'-the-wisp," Margaret Johnson, as the country woman, revealed the depths of simplicity and understanding with which souls removed from the shallow trivialities of conventional life are able to invest themselves.

Willie Dobbs, as the poet's wife, portrayed the sophisticated woman of wealth and experience so well that the incongruity of this flower of artificiality as the poet's wife strikes deeply, and we understand the country woman's grief as she says, "He sings no more!"

Frankie Butler, as Nora, injected the lighter element of her terror at every turn.

By her exquisite interpretation of the Will-o'-the-wisp, Florence Warwick dominated the whole play.

In the last of the three plays, "The Riders to the Sea," Lillian Peck revealed in Cathleen a heart that was becoming just a little frightened and possibly a little embittered by contact with stern realities.

Nora, played by Sarah Blocker, still believes in the inevitable happiness and good. Hers is the heart which Cathleen must have had a few years before.

As Maurya, Catherine Burris was more than an old woman who had lost a husband and seven sons to the sea. She was the personification of acceptance of the will of fate. Her playing was exceptionally effective.

Jonel Brown, playing Bartley, summed up his youth and arrogance in the superb jesture with which he put his pipe in his mouth before leaving with the cattle. One could know him from that—the only remaining son and brother, a little spoiled, impetuous, self-willed, always pitted against the fears of the aged and the weak in his unthinking eagerness.

Floyd Campbell, as the young Priest, represents the belief in good and an evident lack of understanding of the way of life where nature pits its strength against that of man.

The climax of tragic sorrow is reached in the deep composure of Maurya, during the slow approach of women keening the dead and the announcement that all has occurred which Maurya had foreseen, when the mute proof, the body of her last son, drowned in the sea, is placed before her. Every act and speech of hers seemed like the voice of eternal truth.

AN AMAZING PICTURE OF CELL DEVELOPMENT

On January 15, Dr. Bowman C. Crowell, Director of Clinical Research,

and Director of the American College of Surgeons, gave a lecture in Howe Memorial Hall, and showed by a remarkable process of micro-photography, the development of a cell from the ovum of a rabbit. The speed of the process of cell division and multiplication has been increased in the picture to cover a period of about eighteen minutes, and the audience watched with almost breathless interest the marvel of unfolding life.

Following the picture of the cell development, Dr. Crowell discussed the "seven wonders of medicine," illustrating with moving pictures. He showed pictures of the seven wonders of the ancient world, and then gave as his idea of the seven wonders of the modern world: vaccination and inoculation, backing his choice with statistics showing the decrease of smallpox and other contagious diseases; antiseptics and asepsis, the protection against germs; anesthesia and analgesia, which have made painless, operations which were not even possible previous to these discoveries; knowledge of food values, which is resulting in the cure of many diseases and the building of reserve strength and protection against others; discoveries of light and ventilation, which include the X-ray, radium, and ultra violet rays; orthotherapy, the study and building up of deficient cells; and the establishment of periodic health examinations.

These seven wonders of medicine, if properly utilized everywhere, make possible elimination of a majority of diseases, and the building up of health and strength,—tools which everyone needs to accomplish the purpose for which he lives.

SPELMAN AND MOREHOUSE COLLEGES GIVEN RECOGNITION

At a meeting of the Association of American Colleges held in Washington January 17-19, Spelman College and Morehouse College were elected to membership in the Association.

The Association of American Colleges includes over 400 colleges and universities and such other educational organizations as the American Council on Education, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the General Education Board, and the Institute of International Education. Six Negro institutions now hold membership—Howard, Lincoln, Fisk and Wilberforce Universities, Spelman College and Morehouse College.

Nearly three hundred institutions and organizations were represented at the meeting in Washington. At a dinner in honor of the British Ambassador and Lady Isabella Howard, addresses were made by the President of the Association, President Guy E. Snavely of Birmingham-Southern College, and by Dr. Charles Moore, Chairman of the Committee of Fine Arts of the City of Washington. Other addresses at the sessions included, "The Intellectual Life of the Colleges" by President James A. Blaisdell, the Claremont Colleges; Dean Luther P. Eisenhart, Princeton University, and Dr. Henry Suzzallo of the

Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; "The Improvement of College Teaching," by President A. H. Upham, Miami University, and Dean Wilbur L. Cross, Graduate School, Yale University, and "The Doctor of Philosophy and College Teaching" by Dean C. J. Laing, The Graduate School of Arts and Literature, University of Chicago. President Charles C. Mierow of Colorado College gave a lecture on College Chapel Buildings in America, illustrated with lantern slides, and showed among others views of the Sisters Chapel, Spelman College.

It is a source of gratification that the work of the Atlanta Colleges is increasingly receiving recognition. Both Spelman College and Morehouse College have for several years been members of the Association of Colleges for Negro Youth, and their graduates have been permitted to teach or study in nearly every state with the privilege of being rated according to the quality of their work. Membership in the American Association of Colleges is a further recognition of the high quality of work of Spelman and Morehouse Colleges.

Alumnae Notes

H. S. '88

Mrs. Selena Sloan Butler, President of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, was a speaker at the Second Annual Convention of the Arkansas Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers. Mrs. Butler was introduced by Mrs. Adlena Morris Singfield, T. P. C. '98, retiring president.

H. S. '96

Mrs. Mattie F. Duval Days writes: "I believe that of our class of five there are but two living—Mrs. Lena Moragne of Honea Path, South Carolina, and myself. I have been active all along in Sunday school, public school (from which I retired to rear my family; then returned five years ago), in Child Wel-

fare, club work among the women, and in the State Federation. I am president of the Red Cross auxiliary here. I attended our State College summer school, from which I received my Normal diploma August 1, 1929. The class speaker was chosen from point of scholarship. I was the speaker.

"I am now teaching in Lincoln High School and am active in all civic and church movements here. Our son, Kenneth, is a sophomore in Morehouse, Dorothy is in Spelman, and the two younger children, Drew S., Jr., and Grace, are in school at home.

"My life has been filled with service which I gladly render. I am still taking Extension Work from our State College and plan to finish college there."

T. P. C. '02

Mrs. Trudie Houser McKenzie writes from Marengo County Training School, Thomaston, Alabama, about her busy life: "I have been teaching practically every year since finishing the Teachers Professional Course at Spelman in 1902. I had six years' experience in what was known as the English Department of Atlanta Baptist College—now Morehouse College, as teacher in what would now be compared to the elementary and junior high schools. Following that, I worked one year in the academic department of Seldon Institute, Brunswick, Georgia, under Miss Carrie B. Bemus, its founder. Next I served as principal of the Model School in the Fort Valley High and Industrial School under Mr. Hunt for two years. From there I went to Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, for five years. Then I became principal of a State-Corporation School in Birmingham where I stayed seven years. Now I am on my sixth year in County Training School work. My husband, Reverend R. M. McKenzie, and I deeded five acres to the state, thereby securing and establishing what the state officials consider one of the largest County Training Schools in Alabama.

"During all these years, I have not forgotten to try to keep myself prepared for work. In the summer of 1917 the General Education Board sent me to Hampton; the summer of 1921, I studied at the University of Chicago; the summer of 1927, at Hampton, and last summer I studied at the A. & M. Institute, a school of state recognition. Meanwhile I have taken seven extension courses under the State Teachers' College, Montgomery, Alabama. I now hold an A Class Professional Certificate, equivalent to a Normal Professional Certificate in Alabama, which is good for six years. I have been for six years assistant principal under my husband in County Training School work. I was elected vice-president of the Alabama State Teachers' Association at its last session. I also hold a Normal

Professional Certificate from the Georgia State Department of Education issued in 1926 which is for life and will enable me to teach in any high school in Georgia."

T. P. C. '07

Mrs. Ezella Mathis Carter takes time from her many enterprises to write a cordial note of interest in Spelman: "I am receiving each edition of the Messenger and read it from cover to cover. I consider it a visitor that brings pleasant reports of my school and schoolmates. It makes me long to be back in school again. I plan to attend the Commencement this year.

"Addie Crawford, T. P. C. '07, Mrs. A. R. Revere, is a classmate of mine and lives in this city. I shall try to locate her in a few days and send you her address."

T. P. C. '08

Mrs. Lottie R. Bailey Patterson writes from R. F. D. 1, Box 97, Windsor, Ohio: "I have taught in Morris College, Sumter, South Carolina, and Waters Normal Institute in Winton, North Carolina, in Florida at the A. & M. College at Tallahassee. For five years I was in the Jeanes work in Madison County, Alabama. I was then Mrs. Beadle. Dr. Beadle died. Then I was connected with the Phyllis Wheatley in Cleveland, my home, as Domestic Science teacher, and did the extension work. I was a volunteer and a regular for two or three years at the Hiram House, and had clubs at the Goodrich for a year. I took the college preparatory course at Spelman, and would have been in the second college class. I would like to get my degree in Home Economics. I now have my Florida certificate for five years." Mrs. Beadle was married to Mr. George W. Patterson July 5, 1926, and is now keeping house and helping run the farm in Windsor.

T. P. C. '09

Mrs. Ethel McAlpine Walker writes from 1530 Tremont Street, Selma, Ala-

bama: "Our school is trying to meet the requirements of the state that it may become accredited.

"I hold a diploma from the Teachers' Professional Course of Spelman, 1909, which was at that time a three-year course. I taught five consecutive years at Selma University before my marriage, and then returned for two years more after an absence of three years. After four years absence, I began to teach again and have taught six consecutive years. All of my teaching has been at the one school except "Institute" work done in the public schools, and even then I was sent from our school. During the last six years I have been assistant principal of the elementary school, supervisor of reading in the grades, teacher of methods and introduction to education in the training school, and critic teacher.

"In 1924 and 1925 I attended the summer school of Hampton Institute. Each year from 1925 through 1929 I taught in the summer school at Selma University."

T. P. C. '12

Ruby B. Glenn is teaching this year in the high school in Tampa, Florida, and is living at 2511 21st Avenue, Tampa.

'15

Janie Lester writes from 802 Mound Street, Madison, Wisconsin: "I am studying here at the University for the winter and summer, but will be back at Georgia State Industrial College next winter."

T. P. C. '17

Mrs. Archie Beatrice Smedley Goldsby sends in her alumnae blank from 6371 Ironwood Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. Since her graduation from Spelman, she has studied at the Detroit Teachers College. In addition to keeping house for her husband and five children, she teaches in the Detroit Elementary Evening Schools and in the Women's Division of the Extension School.

H. S. '17

Mrs. Lillian T. Dixon Edwards writes from Madison, New Jersey: "I have been living in Madison, New Jersey, for two years this May. Before that time I was a Jeanes Supervisor of schools in my home county, Hancock, Culverton, Georgia. My husband, after finishing his A. B. work at Morehouse College, came to this town to attend Drew University for his B. D. He was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church. Then my work changed to be his housekeeper, but I am also studying at Drew."

T. P. C. '18

Mrs. Mamie Burwell Dowdell has sent her alumnae blank from 1615 Ninth Avenue, Bessemer, Alabama. Since leaving Spelman, Mrs. Dowdell has studied at Selma University. She is a member of the club for Girls' Rescue Home, is President of the Junior Missionary Society of the Baptist Church, and a worker in the Parent-Teachers Association. Dr. and Mrs. Dowdell have two children—Gwendolyn, born in 1923, and Evelyn, born in 1926.

T. P. C. '19

Elsa A. Turner writes from Tampa, Florida, where she is teaching in the Booker Washington High School. Since leaving Spelman Miss Turner has kept up her studying, and has spent one summer at the Florida A. & M. College and one summer at Columbia University.

T. P. C. '20

25 N. 54th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My work here at Mercy Hospital and its Training School, at first seemed to be of a temporary nature.

During the spring of 1928, the hospital launched a drive known as the Nurses' Home Campaign, to raise money for a new Nurses' Home. The present living accommodations are very inadequate, hence creating a great necessity for more space. Aside from that, the State of Pennsylvania requires in order that the nurses who graduate

from Mercy Hospital get due recognition from the state, a Nurses' Home must be provided apart from the hospital building and must be of such structure and equipment as to provide for the best health conditions for the student nurse. At present, we have a cottage in which the senior nurses, night nurses and a supervisor or head nurse live on the second floor. The first floor is given over to classrooms, reception room and two offices, that of the Educational Director and my office. The other student nurses and supervisors live on the third floor of the hospital building.

The campaign goal was for \$200,000 but we realized more than \$329,000 in pledges and cash payments.

Among the plans for the drive were included two offices in the central section of the city. One office was for the white workers and their subscribers and the other for the colored. Being of the latter group, I was employed, through the influence of a very good friend of the family, at the colored office. There, our work consisted mostly of organization. All day we typed, answered questions, telephones and assisted generally in lining up the various leaders and their workers. It was interesting and the contact was most valuable. The report meetings took the form of supper-meetings and were held in the evenings at one of our large halls in the city. The canvassers worked diligently and untiringly up to the end of the period which was extended.

As the canvassing period neared its close, the girls were laid off one by one until finally I was the only one left and much to my surprise was retained for the office to be opened here at the hospital for collections and other campaign matters which arise over the campaign collection period, July 15, 1928-April 15, 1931.

My office is nicely equipped with all conveniences while my surroundings are very pleasant and satisfactory. My work consists in filing, stenography and gen-

eral office routine. Once a week I go in town to the bank to make deposits of the money taken in at the collection banks and this office. Most of the time I am alone with the exception of occasional visits from Dr. Minton, superintendent of the hospital and Mr. Tucker, his assistant, who drop in to see that everything is running smoothly, to give dictation or to get information concerning campaign affairs. Often when the two girls in the main office of the hospital get rushed with work and my work is well in hand, as I try to keep everything up to date, I go over and relieve at the switch-board which to me is most fascinating. As I go along, I try to grasp every opportunity to learn other routine work of the hospital, especially in the main office, so that should a gap come, I will be prepared to fill it if necessary.

The hospital is growing and improving rapidly, therefore, at present, there is need for a third girl in the main office. Since the campaign is nearing its terminus, Mr. Tucker has informed me that I am to be transferred to that position as soon as my work here gets boiled down so as to warrant it.

During the latter part of the summer, I was very pleasantly surprised with a short visit from Miss Fowler. I was so very glad to see her and chat with her about Spelman and Spelmanites. Before she left, I promised her that I would try to visit Spelman sometime in the near future, possibly during the Commencement festivities when I shall be able to meet some of my old friends and classmates.

Another great surprise came to me during the holidays in the form of a card from Ruth Berry McKinney. She said that she saw my name and address in the Messenger. Thanks to the Messenger as this is the first communication I have had from her since I left Spelman.

With heartiest good wishes for the success of Spelman College, its faculty,

student body and all of its activities in the approaching New Year, I am

Most sincerely yours,

NANCY M. VALENTINE.

'21

Mrs. Myrtle Hull Elkins is now living at 5316 Ward Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and is enjoying her new job as Director of Work for Colored Children with headquarters at the Children's Home.

T. P. C. '21

Mrs. Sirlimma E. Butts Snells writes: "I finished the Teachers Professional course in 1921. Since that time I have taught two years in Sumter, South Carolina, and six years in the Atlanta public schools. I was married June 19, 1929." Mrs. Snells lives at 119 South Main Street, Dawson, Georgia.

H. S. '21

A note has come from Mrs. Annie Mae Kemp Washington, who has been on our "lost list" for the past two or three years. Mrs. Washington's address is Box 205, Pearisburg, Virginia.

A friendly letter has come from Mrs. Goldie Taylor Collins, who is teaching at Alcorn College this year. "I am here at Alcorn College this year. My husband is chaplain and I am teaching at the Training School. I am anxious for the Messenger and hope my friends may learn my address through the paper, and I hope to find there many girls who are now "lost" to me. My prayers and hopes are for Spelman. I have tried to be a real Spelman girl since I was graduated from the high school in 1921."

T. P. C. '22

Mrs. Wilhelmina Welch Burrell, Box 815, Tuskegee Institute, has sent in her alumnae blank. Mr. and Mrs. Burrell have a son, Thomas E. Burrell, Jr., who was born April 15, 1927.

H. S. '22

Annie Mae Hawkins is studying this year at Pratt Institute. Her address is 103 West 118th Street, Apt. 6, New York City. Miss Hawkins writes that

while she keeps very busy, she is enjoying her studies immensely and does not mind the hard work.

H. S. '23

Mrs. Lottie B. Gambrell Theodore is spending the winter with her sister at 595 Parsons Street, Atlanta.

H. E. '24

Another of our "lost girls" is Anna Hithe, who reports again from 1259 Shreve Street, Shreveport, Louisiana. Miss Hithe was married on August 26, 1927, to Mr. Earl H. McCain. Since leaving Spelman she has studied at Southern University and in the Wiley Extension School. Mrs. McCain is teaching domestic science in Shreveport.

H. S. '25

Carlene Williams is teaching at West Palm Beach, Florida.

Margaret Scott was a welcome visitor at Spelman on November 11, 1929. Miss Scott is a county supervisor with headquarters at Brunswick, Georgia. Her address is 2016 Albany Street, Brunswick.

Mrs. Gertrude E. Johnson Ketchum writes from 621 North Broad Street, Thomasville, Georgia: "I took the State Junior College examination in 1925 and was given the Provisional High School Teachers Certificate. I taught one year at Douglas, Georgia. Then I married and have not been able to teach until this year, when I began teaching in the city school."

'26

L. Roselyn Purdy is teaching at the Washington High School in Pensacola, Florida. Miss Purdy studied last summer at Columbia University in New York. Her present address is 523 West LaRua Street, Pensacola.

'28

Lillie Sirmans, who is teaching at Thomasville, Georgia, this year, writes Miss Read: "Our library day was quite a success. A number of the friends and patrons of the school responded to the

call, thereby adding some very fine material to the library. Spelman's contribution was highly appreciated. We find in the magazines some very fine material and I'm sure the students will enjoy reading them.

"Three other members of the Spelman family are on our faculty, namely: Mrs. Frankie Quarles Young, Miss Kittie Hamilton, and Miss Florence Weston. At present we have a supply teacher, Mrs. Gertrude Johnson Ketchum, who is also a member of this same renowned family. We are proud of our name and are endeavoring to do all that we can that will be a credit to Spelman."

Another interesting letter has come from S. Dorothy Roberts, the President of the class, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.: "Many thanks for the Messenger. Had I at the writing of the letter the slightest idea that it would go into the paper I would have done better or been more careful. It does pay to be that; doesn't it? As many of the girls as I can get in touch with, I'll notify to have something ready for the Messenger. Unfortunately, I've about lost track of some of them."

"Emma McAllister was out here a few evenings ago for a Y. W. C. A. meeting. I haven't seen much of her for it seems that she is hibernating. Guess she'll come out in the spring! I have been up there a couple of times but haven't stayed long. I tease her telling her that Thelma (Bolling) is in the city, I in the suburbs, and she in the country. It's *almost* true."

"This old Mississippi is rising; don't know how it will be when the snows up country begin to melt a little later. A couple of weeks ago we had an oyster roast on the bank close enough to put our hands in the water. All around that place is now under water. However, I am not alarmed for I have been assured that even the great rise of '27 didn't touch Southern, for we are on a high cliff alongside, but high above, the river."

"Plans have been drawn for and work is to begin soon on the new training school. I think it is to be ready for occupancy in September. It is to be modern in every respect. I shall be very glad for the sake of both students and teachers, for we are a bit crowded now. Except for that, though, we are getting along fine."

"The legislature has recommended that four hundred fifty thousand dollars be appropriated to Southern. If the fifteen million dollar bond issue is floated we shall get five hundred thousand more. Of course you note the *if*."

"I hear that you have a new theatre. Howe, I believe it is; isn't it? What else is happening at Spelman? You know, of course, that I am eager to hear of anything she is doing, for Spelman's welfare is always of vital concern to me."

E. E. '28

Mrs. Augustus Benning Jackson Freeman has sent in her alumnae blank from 720 17th Street, South, Birmingham, Alabama, with the announcement of the birth of a daughter, Carolyn, on January 18, 1930—the first 1928 baby.

Margaret Bennett writes briefly from Box 296, Livingston, Alabama.

Miss Timson kindly shares with Messenger readers a letter from Myrtle T. Balasco, written from Box 172, Northport, Alabama, January 13, 1930:

"I have seventy youngsters enrolled in my room—all in the first grade. You may know that these little people keep me busy! I have thirty-seven boys and thirty-three girls. I'm trying my best to get in the three reading periods per day that you suggested the first of last term. My greatest trouble seems to be in keeping them busy while I'm teaching one group or the other. I have divided them into three groups. You see their abilities are so vastly different. That's why it's so difficult to find suitable busy work for all."

"Aside from my first grade, I have to do all the music work, as playing for

chapel, for programs, and any place else where music is needed. Soon practice will begin for Commencement programs and I know that's going to be tiresome. Then I have to teach one class in Junior High; so you see my hands are full from morning 'til night. I like my work, though, for most of it is in the first grade and you know that's my favorite class.

"Nannie Gadson is here again this term. Beatrice Tucker is also on the faculty here. I received a letter from Helen Andrews many days ago.

"The county teachers of this county are organized and meet once a month. At their second meeting this year I was asked to teach a demonstration class in beginning reading. I did so and everyone seemed to think it was very well done.

"Margaret Bennett is teaching in the County Training School in Livingston, Alabama. Minnie Finley is in Birmingham. She lost her mother the first of December. Amanta Ramsey is teaching in the Baldwin County Training School at Daphne, Alabama."

'29

Our 1929 Campus Mirror Chief went "on the job" again at Christmas vacation, and we are happy to have one of her good letters for the Messenger as a result. We also have letters from the class artist and the class mathematician!

4555 South Parkway,
Chicago, Illinois,
January 6, 1930.

The October issue of the Messenger was intensely interesting to me. This being my vacation, I had time to read it closely, and enjoyed every word that I read. I value this copy very highly, first, because it contains so much information for which I had been wishing and secondly, because I can realize just how much time and energy that you and your contributors have spent in collecting this particular type of material.

I think that the letter-form of Alumnae News was a very clever idea. When

I had finished reading the letters of my classmates, I felt as though I had listened to them tell their stories in person, and I was reminded of the great fun that I had, last quarter, trying to adjust myself (unnoticeably) to the severe and complicated routine of life at the University of Chicago.

My! this work is heavy, but it is so interesting that I enjoy it immensely and often forget the length and difficulty of my assignments. Last quarter I carried three majors in English literature—all period courses which required me to read an average of six books per week and pass in, typewritten, either three detailed reading reports weekly or three six-thousand-word term papers. In the beginning this seemed almost impossible for me, because often I had to spend much of my time supplying background from which to do my thinking before I could begin a given assignment. Being aware of this deficiency which seems to be more or less common to students from schools and colleges not accredited by the University of Chicago, I was really surprised when my first papers came back bearing favorable comments from my rigid professors who practice the method giving A's only to those students who can write as comprehensively and discuss English literature as intelligently as they do among themselves.

This method of grading is fully in keeping with President Hutchins' idea of standards for key universities of the United States. On the day after his inauguration, when addressing the student body, he said that he believed that there should be, at least, three key universities in the United States, and that the work of these key universities should be a year in advance of that of the average college and university of the country. He thinks that the professorial staff of these key universities should be paid salaries that equal and surpass any that are now offered to men in the business world, so as to attract the best brain of America. "I also think," he continued, "that only key

students should be admitted to key universities which fact amounts to saying that I think that there are many professors and students now at the University of Chicago who should not be here." Of course this late statement set many of the students and teachers thinking of themselves, and wondering what rating they would get under the new president.

My grades have not been mailed out to me yet, but taking into consideration President Hutchins' policies, and judging from the interviews which I have had with the University Examiner, the English Counselors and graduates from other Southern colleges, I feel sure that I shall receive undergraduate credit for my first two or three quarters of work, as most students from Southern colleges do. I was utterly surprised to find students from old colleges like Fisk, Talladega and Howard having to do eleven, twelve and thirteen majors for a Master's degree.

The University Examiner told me that because of the youth of Spelman College as a degree conferring school and his inexperience with Spelman College graduates, in the graduate school of the University of Chicago, he could not admit me as a graduate student; but he would admit me as an unclassified student with the privilege of taking graduate courses.

Knowing that I needed to make my undergraduate work equal to that of the University of Chicago, I took two graduate courses and one undergraduate course; such that would round out my schedule and at the same time make for me good background for regular graduate work.

Next quarter I shall take a course in American Drama, one in Shakespeare and one in philosophy, a course that is designed to enable English students to interpret English literature from a philosophical point of view.

I like the University of Chicago more and more each day. The campus is most beautiful! It is large and growing still larger. There are three buildings;

they are all ideally equipped and chiefly in Gothic architecture. What I like most is the wealth of material which one finds here for study and research.

I live at the Y. W. C. A., 4555 South Parkway, which is about a fifteen minute ride to the U. of C. My home life is comfortable, convenient and highly enjoyable. It seems to me a continuation of a more liberal boarding school life.

My first experience in the heavy snow storms was thrilling! I thought that the beautiful deep whiteness was great fun until I was snow-bound one day at school and had to pay "too much" money to get home.

I thank you more than I can tell for the Messenger and wish you much success with the following issues.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) JULIA E. PATE.

1021 Twenty-second Avenue

Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Nov. 30, 1929.

The season of the year has rolled around again where our minds are turned toward gratitude and thanks. I am sure we all have a plenty to be thankful for besides our personal blessings. Did you enjoy the holiday? We only had one day off and that was Thursday. This came about on account of the days we missed during the time of the heavy rain. Tuscaloosa is separated from Northport by the Black Warrior River. Ordinarily it stands nine feet but during the rainy season it rose to a height of 65.27 feet, flooding the little town of Northport and entirely surrounding the school. Transportation between Northport and Tuscaloosa was cut off for three days on account of the high water. We are thankful that it is slowly going down now.

Last week a number of us went out to the University of Alabama to hear Dr. Will Durant of Columbia University. He spoke on the topic "Is Progress Real?" He quoted a great deal from the old Greek philosophers. I could ap-

preciate the lecture very much from the subjects that I had taken while in college.

I like teaching very much and am more satisfied with my work than with that I attempted to do the first semester at Spelman. I don't know what I would have done, however, without that experience, although there is still room for improvement. I am having classes in Latin, History, English and Physical Education. We have a girls' basketball team. Already we have arranged games with neighboring schools; Miles, State Normal and County training school at Greensboro, Alabama.

Miss Gadson and Miss Balasco are doing nicely with their work. They both send their best wishes. All would like to be remembered to the student body and faculty.

I am

Sincerely,
BEATRICE TUCKER.

Madison, Wisconsin,
October 18, 1929.

Little did I think that my dream of doing graduate work in mathematics would be so pleasantly realized. I shall faithfully strive to uphold the standard of Spelman and reflect credit on her name.

I like the University of Wisconsin and I am especially interested in my course of study. My professors are very nice. I am the only Negro in my class. My task is obvious. So far I am doing fine in my school work. I was accepted in the graduate school and given full credit for my work at Spelman. But there are a few extra credits that I must have which I did not get at Spelman.

Out of an enrollment of nearly 10,000 there are about 19 Negro stu-

dents here. I find that most of them are much older than I am, almost all of them have taught and several are married. I am so glad that I have the opportunity to take my graduate work immediately upon finishing college. I see now more clearly than ever that teaching experience in high school will not help in graduate mathematics. However, teaching experience in college work, if one could get such experience, would be a great help. I appreciate very much the good foundation in mathematics which Miss Jensen gave me.

I am pleasantly and comfortably located in a nice residential section one block from the car line and in walking distance from the university. I walk every day for the exercise. I am especially careful of my health. I am using every precaution to keep it up to par. When I took my physical examination at the opening of school, the physicians pronounced my body in good health.

Boarding in the city is quite a different experience from dormitory life. I like the latter much better. Since I have no rules and regulations, I have made some of my own. I miss Spelman and my dear friends there. Through different ones I hear of the continual progress. The Freshman enrollment is fine. An ever increasing Freshman enrollment signifies a growing institution. I am very proud of my Alma Mater. Spelman College and Morehouse College are popular Negro institutions here.

I know you keep quite busy, but when it is convenient write a few lines. I shall be very glad to hear from you.

Much success for the year and may God bless you in the great work that you are doing. Love to Spelman.

Sincerely,
ALMA C. FERGUSON.

