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CAMPUS SNOW SCENE, 1961

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No. 2

The Spirit of Camus

One of the most stimulating events during the first semester of this academic year for the students of literature in the Atlanta University Center was a lecture on Albert Camus by Germaine Bree. A distinguished author, teacher and lecturer, Mlle. Bree was on the faculty of Bryn Mawr for several years, later served as head of the Romance Language Department at Washington Square College, New York University, and last September went to the University of Wisconsin as a permanent member of the Institute for Research in the Humanities. She is widely recognized today as the foremost interpreter of twentieth century French literature in America.

A dynamic woman, who was decorated by both the American and French Armies for her service with the Free French Forces during the last war, Germaine Bree brings to the lecture platform immense enthusiasm for her subject, complete erudition, and traditional French clarity. She knew Camus personally before his untimely death in an automobile accident in 1959, and

she had access to much unpublished material, particularly his personal notebooks. She spoke of him as a person and made us feel that death has only intensified his presence among us. She traced for her listeners Camus' emotional and intellectual development. We saw him first as a lonely and destitute child surrounded by the African desert and the Mediterranean Sea of his native Algeria, suffering from illness and poverty but exulting in the beauty of his universe. His illiterate mother became for him a symbol of the silent earth which does not answer questions. We saw him later as a young adult, an active force in the French Underground, fighting for the life of his country. His commitment to human beings drew him deeply into the issues of his times. But he had no bourgeois feeling of class guilt, such as we find in Jean-Paul Sartre, nor did he share the overwhelming seriousness of existentialism. On the contrary, he had a tremendous sense of humor which frequently manifested itself in serious and unusual situations.

Germaine Bree warned us not to

look for the origin of Camus' ideas and symbols in abstract analysis, nor make of him an upholder of the moral values of society. He was the product of the light and shadows of his early environment and of his passionate need for a happier life, a need which he eventually resolved by the act of writing. Those critics who have probed into his works and given to them their own obscure interpretations have done him a gross injustice. This giant of French letters emerged from Germaine Bree's lucid and illuminating lecture as a sympathetic human be-

ing who helps us better understand ourselves and the vicissitudes of the human condition.

Germaine Bree was guest lecturer at the Atlanta University Center for three days several years ago. Since her first memorable visit, she has generously arranged to speak to us whenever she has been in our vicinity. We are deeply grateful to the French Institute under the direction of Dr. Oscar Haac, her official host on this occasion, for sharing her with us.

Billie G. Thomas

Carol Concert

The Christmas season provokes the sincere display of man's faith both in God and in himself. The annual Christmas Carol Concerts held in Sisters Chapel are always a glowing symbol for the expression of this religious and cultural experience.

However, the carol has not always been associated with the concept of a Christmas choral song. The word originally meant a French medieval song used in group circle dances. The word is derived from the Latin noun "corolla," meaning a garland of flowers or a little crown. In time, the use of the word carol for dance began to disappear, but at the same time it retained the form of uniform stanzas and a sep-

arate refrain. The carol was a popular type of song in Renaissance England, and the Franciscan monks made use of it for religious purposes, finally associating it with special occasions during the year. The carol achieved this same distinction separately in other parts of Europe. In Bohemia, carols were sung throughout the year by students at religious feasts and were called *koleda*. Notice this connection with the carol *Kolyada* sung at the concert.

The annual concerts given on the evenings of December 9, 10, and 11, were attended by the usual over-flow audiences, which were fully rewarded by the excellent musical offerings. The chapel was



ATLANTA-MOREHOUSE-SPELMAN CHORUS IN CHRISTMAS CAROL CONCERT

appropriately decorated and the traditional emotionally moving candle-lighting ceremony took place on the stage, while the remaining candles in the chapel were replaced by electric ones as a concession to modern safety regulations.

Dr. Willis L. James directed the Atlanta-Spelman-Morehouse Chorus and the Spelman College Glee Club in a wonderfully varied program, displaying the clear sonorities and textures of the vocal groups at their very best. The confidence and precision of the singers gave added beauty to the music through a wide range of expressiveness, dynamics and textual clarity. As an instrumental prelude, Mrs. Joyce Finch Johnson played a Christmas Suite at the organ.

The soloists were Betty Lane, Yvonne Tucker, William King and Edward Meredith. Perennial favorites of the Christmas repertoire of which one never seems to tire were sung. Among these were *Hark! The Herald Angels Sing*, *Joy to the World*, *Go Tell It On The Mountain*, and a sparkling performance of *The Twelve Days of Christmas* by the Spelman Glee Club. This same group also sang the charming *Carol of the Drum* of Czech origin. Miss Tucker's generously warm vocal qualities were used with wonderful effect in *Behold the Star* and

Mary's Lullaby, and Mr. Meredith's dramatic rendition of Dr. James' *Homeward* was most moving.

New to the Carol Concerts is Miss Lane, a Spelman freshman from Detroit, with a graceful soprano voice of uniform tonal quality throughout its range. In the Spanish song *High in the Starry Heavens*, she showed a good sense of musicianship.

Among the new songs, the character of varied international origins has been retained, with the previously mentioned *Kolyada* from Russia, *Wasn't that a Mighty Day* a spiritual, and *Gloria in Excelsis Deo* from England. In their second year of performance it was rewarding to hear the two German carols, *Personent Hodie* and *Psallite*, the sixteenth century composition by Praetorius, as well as the equally joyful American *Carillon Heigh-Ho*. For the truly classic expression of this season, the "Hallelujah" from Handel's *Messiah* provided a moment of highest elevation.

The Christmas Carol Concert is a much talked about and long awaited event each year. The 1960 program gave evidence of the tremendous work involved to maintain the high standards of quality the audience has grown to expect and to appreciate.

Alan L. Kagan

Trustee Profile



Spelman College is pleased to welcome as a member of its Board of Trustees, John W. Alexander, son of Will W. Alexander, who was long known in the South and nationally as an active force and an authority in the field of race relations and as a former trustee of Atlanta University and Morehouse and Spelman Colleges.

John Alexander is himself no stranger to the Spelman Campus. He was born in Atlanta, attended elementary school in the city and has mentioned happy memories of the annual Christmas Carol Concerts.

John Alexander is a graduate of Columbia University and the University of North Carolina. His field of special interest was sociology. During the years 1942-1945, he served as a Lieutenant in the Navy on mine-sweeping duty. He continues to be an active member of the Naval Reserve. Following his military service, he taught sociology at Columbia College of Columbia University, taught in a private school while at the same time run-

ning a small business in St. Thomas, Virgin Island, and has been a director of the North Carolina School Desegregation Program and the American Friends Service Committee. In 1957, Mr. Alexander became Assistant Dean, Columbia College, and in 1959, Associate Dean, a position which he continues to hold. His duties consist of coordinating all student concerns, including supervision of the faculty advisory program, and supervision of those heading extra-curricular activities, the dormitory counseling program, and the counselling service. He is responsible for academic and behavioral disciplinary matters, and is a member of the Committee on Instruction, which is responsible for the supervision of the academic program of the College.

Mr. Alexander has served as a consultant in Virginia to the Southern Regional Council on school desegregation problems and in 1959 made a study of student services and facilities at the University of Puerto Rico for the Chancellor of the University.

America's Domestic Future Its Perils and Prospects

(An address delivered by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Harvard University Professor and Advisor to Democratic Presidential Candidates, in the Atlanta University Lecture Series, sponsored by the Atlanta University School of Arts and Sciences and the School of Business Administration, Tuesday, January 17, 1961, at 11:15 a.m., in Sister Chapel on the Spelman College campus, President Rufus E. Clement, presiding.)

I am grateful to President Clement for his generous introduction. I am grateful particularly for his failure to make the appropriate comment that the historian's business is the past and not the future. Because I have come before you to discuss the possible directions in which American life might move, I may be departing from my principles and no doubt inviting expulsion from the American Historical Society. I do think, however, that this is an appropriate week in which to consider our future as a nation.

Friday of this week marks that moment of quadrennial transition when, under the American constitutional system, one president gives way to another; yet, I would think that in 1961 there is a larger transition than simply from one man to another—from Eisenhower to Kennedy—or a larger transition indeed than from one party to another, from the Republicans to the Democrats. I think that in the longer

perspective of history that this may mark the transition from one political epoch to another. I think that as one begins to attempt to assess the significance of the changes that are coming over American life this year, this week, the first thing that strikes the observer perhaps is that this marks the capitulation of the older states of the world for the first time to the new generation of political leadership.

Now the new leaderships of Asia and of Africa have long since turned to this generation of Nasser, Nkrumah and Castro. It is natural enough that this should be. The task of national liberation is classically confined to the young and daring, and yet it is significant that here, well past the mid-mark of the twentieth century, most of the established nations of the world have resisted the claim of leadership born in that century. And this is true of what one might call the new-old states of Asia like China,

Japan, and India—states which have had an enduring identity. But in practically all the states of Europe where there are democratic states or communist states—in all these countries—all the leadership is old leadership. And indeed in none of these countries was the current political leader even born in the 20th century. One has only to call the roll, Mossadegh, 67; Nehru, 71; Kishi, 61; Khrushchev, 67; Tito, 68; Macmillan, 67; De Gaulle, 71; Franco, 69; Adenauer, 85. All of these men are not only older than the new American president-elect, but are old enough to be his father, and in one or two cases perhaps old enough to be his grandfather.

A whole generation intervenes between the men who have been the rulers of the world and the new American president. And with the election of a man not only born in the twentieth century, but born well into the twentieth century, the United States, has, I believe, a greater chance to get back into the beat, so to speak, with the turbulence and change of history. A whole generation intervenes between the age group which is coming into office in the next few weeks and the age group which has been ruling the western and a good part of the eastern world. The new American president was born during the first World War. He grew up during the depression; he fought in the second World War; and he

entered political life after the Second World War. And someone coming in with that perspective obviously brings to public affairs a new set of values and purposes sharply distinct from that of the men who are now in their sixties and seventies.

And one can be sure that what has happened in the United States will begin to happen with increasing rapidity in the other countries. It is notable, for example, in West Germany, that Willie Brandt the Socialist mayor of Berlin, 45 years old, campaigning for the chancellorship next year, has partisans who are already drawing comparisons between the American president and the mayor. It seems to me to be not without significance that the United States should have been the first among the older nations to yield to the importunities of youth. The fact that this should have happened will surprise many people throughout the world. It has become fashionable, not just in communist circles, but in others during the last decade, to relegate the United States to the category of weary and aging nations. It has become fashionable to suppose that America has become a conservative country dedicated only to keeping things as they are, to sanctifying a new status quo, to inventing, if necessary, a 20th century holy ark in order to prevent the forces of change from moving across the

world. And yet this nation, given up by so many people outside as being hopelessly tired, and conservative, and aging, has been the first to offer the new generation a chance at political leadership. The fact that both candidates in the recent election were born after the 19th century—Nixon in 1913; Kennedy in 1917—that a whole generation between 1890 when Eisenhower was born and 1913, the year of Nixon's birth, was omitted in the nominations for the candidacy for the presidency,—would suggest that the election of a younger man for the presidency was not a freak or an accident. But the ages of the candidates suggest that it was the result of a felt need on the part of the American people for younger leadership. Leadership less committed, less identified with the past, surely suggests that our national arteries have not hardened so much as people outside have thought.

How is one to explain the sudden desire on the part of Americans for young leadership, a desire that in a way amounts to a kind of symbolic repudiation of the oldest man we have ever had in the White House? This change in American pace is related, I would suggest, to the existence of an inherent cyclical rhythm in our national affairs. I believe that a glance at American history in the course of this century will enable us to understand the nature of this cyclical rhythm. When

one goes back to the beginning of the century we note two decades, the decades dominated by Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, decades characterized by an intensity of public concern and public activity—public concern and public activity expressed first in the domestic reform of the progressive era and then in the international troubles in the first World War, the war to make the whole world safe for democracy. And the result of these two decades of aggressive national leadership by militant past presidents was two decades of intense commitment to public policy, two decades when idealism predominated in our national life.

The consequence in these two decades was, by about 1920, to produce a condition of national, moral and intellectual exhaustion. And given the weariness of the electorate during two decades of unremitting activity, there was naturally arising a considerable demand for repose, for rest, for relief from public policy, for liberation from public crisis. And as a consequence, the decade of the twenties has quite a different quality from that of the two preceding ones. It was a decade characterized in the words of President Harding by the quest for normalcy. It was the decade when the nation tended to turn its back on public affairs, when private motives dominated public motives in our national

life. It was a decade of affluence, a decade of salesmanship, a decade of money-making, a decade of materialism, a decade when, in the words of Calvin Coolidge, "the business of America was business."

After a time, two things began to happen: on the one hand an impatience began to arise over absorption in purely materialistic objectives and, on the other hand, the moral and intellectual batteries of the people, depleted by two decades of crisis, were now beginning to recharge. Our generous and idealistic impulses were beginning to feel a sense of frustration as the result of the theory that the making of money discharged American moral obligation.

At the same time that the batteries began to recharge, and our capacity for idealism began to renew, this interlude of private absorption and public neglect permitted new public problems to arise, to grow, and to assume menacing proportions. And this is emphasized by the towering convenient encouragement of conditions in the stock market and in the economy in general which in 1929 produced the Wall Street crash and hastened us in the next few years into the worst depression of our history. This combination—the recovery of the capability of the public policy on one hand and the rise of new problems urgently demanding drastic solutions on the other—was a combi-

nation which brought about a new political break-through, comparable to the break-through of the progressive period, comparable to the break-through when Theodore Roosevelt succeeded to the presidency after the public stagnation of the McKinley years.

The thirties and the forties in this country were in striking respects comparable to the first two decades of the century. They were two decades of forward motion and of intense public activity. The United States lived under the stern eyes of two active presidents who saw politics as an educational process in which every citizen should be intimately involved, to have the public's nose, so to speak, to the grindstone of national crisis. It was during these years that the United States experienced the worst depression of our history, the worst hot war of our history, the worst cold war of our history and in Korea the worst limited war of our history. This succession of crises and the response that strong leadership promised to these crises; these had the same effect and response as a comparable series of crises had in the first two decades of the century. By around 1950 the American people were once again in a state of intellectual and moral exhaustion. By the early 1950's we had had it; we were spent and weary; our capacity for further response to crises had drained away. We were tired

of discipline and sacrifice and purpose, tired of being held up to abstract and intangible objectives, tired of public leadership which demanded great things of us. We wanted to be permitted to resume the private threads of life, to emerge ourselves in family and home and in career and personal security.

Private security became a dominating theme. In the fifties, once again in the cyclical fluctuation, America had committed itself once again to the quest of normalcy. But it committed itself to this quest in a world vastly different from the world of the 1920's. In the world of the '20's, disintegration had already begun. The first World War was but one stage in that disintegration. But there was still the illusion that the 19th century world could be restored.

By the 1950's that illusion had vanished. The second World War showed how elusive this illusion had been. The rise of communism showed how fundamental the challenge to the western world was. The awakening of the oppressed nations and people of the world in Asia and Africa and in Latin America are demanding that they be permitted to enjoy equally the benefits of civilization. This shows how completely the world has passed beyond that tidy Western 19th century order which to many still lingered as an ideal. And though a normalcy which was in a sense a permissible

illusion in the 1920's had become by the 1950's a miscalculation, and the notion that we could pursue normalcy or restore normalcy in the foaming, surging, revolutionary world of mid-century, the notion that the securities and verities of the days before the first World War could ever be reinstated in our life, was a misfortune and yet it was no doubt an almost inevitable period of lull in the national rhythm.

One can see how in this country there has been this rough alternation — two decades of affirmation followed by one decade of rest. There would appear thus to have been a regular and predictable swing in our affairs from positive government to negative government. A regular alternation between times of intense public activity which accomplished a lot and carried the nation swiftly forward to finally leave a condition of exhaustion, to times of indifference and aimlessness and drift which go on until the national energy replenishes itself and new problems accumulate demanding national action. And this is what appears to have happened and the existence of this rhythm was known to our great liberal leaders. Woodrow Wilson was very sharply aware of the cycle though he himself was very pessimistic about the length of the prospective phases. It was Wilson who said that it is only once in a generation that people can be lifted above material things, that

is why conservative government is in the saddle two-thirds of the time. And Roosevelt's Assistant Secretary of the Navy after his defeat for the vice-presidency in 1920 said: "Every war brings after it a period of materialism and conservatism because people tire quickly of ideals and are now repeating history." I would guess, too, that the president-elect understands the nature of this cycle, and it would seem as if he had based his campaign on the belief that the American people had tired of inertia, were ready for a new burst of public activity, as he said repeatedly in the course of the campaign: "It is our job to get America moving again."

Senator Kennedy may even have overestimated the speed of the cyclical fluctuation. President Eisenhower's election in 1952 ushering in the period of repose took place only eight years ago. Prediction, of course, is impossible in this kind of speculative guessing about history, but on the whole one could hardly have expected the full swing back to positive government. One could hardly have expected this before 1962 or 1963. I think it is this fact that accounts for the closeness of the Kennedy margin in the election. Enough people felt deep disquietude over present conditions to give him that narrow and razor-thin margin, but many people obviously did not know and have not fully encompassed the period of break-

through into the new political up-sweep.

There is a further problem which may delay the full recognition of the urgency of the new epoch. Theodore Roosevelt became president by accident as you recall, through the assassination of McKinley. Franklin Roosevelt, however was elected president in a setting of visible unemployment and distress. When Roosevelt assumed the presidency the banks of the nation were closed. A quarter of the labor force was unable to find work. State and private facilities for relief were inadequate. Breadlines and soup kitchens testified to the anguish into which American life had permitted itself to fall because of its inability to handle the conflicts. It was this setting of visible crisis which permitted Roosevelt to undertake the daring dramatic performance of the hundred days. Kennedy has contended that the United States is in a state of crisis comparable to if not worse than that of 1932 and yet, and, I think he is right, this is an invisible crisis. It is a crisis based on our failure to maintain a certain relative pace in a communist world, a crisis based on our failure to meet our own national goals, an intensely real crisis but not a crisis which has everyday reality in the experience of the great majority of Americans.

It was Kennedy's gamble in the

campaign that the electorate was intelligent enough to listen to and to absorb a relatively abstract conception of crisis, a crisis that was not necessarily reflected in the fact that they could not go out and find a job or did not have enough to eat and to feed their children in the morning. The success of the president is going to rest on his capacity to convince the people and to convince the Congress that the imperative of this invisible crisis requires and justifies the supreme national effort for which he has called. This, I think, is the essence of the new epoch into which we are moving—that we are in a stage of gradual break-through into a new political period—a period characterized by younger leadership dedicated to arresting and reversing our course of relative national decline in the world and our relative failure to advance fast enough toward our own national ideals.

The hope it seems to me is to bring about a new departure in our national policy and if the country is increasingly prepared for a new explosion of energy and ideas, and idealism, I think that it is this explosion which will determine the case of our domestic affairs in the years to come. Now what form will all this take? Will such an explosion take place as I anticipate? What will the fall-out be on our domestic affairs? In the campaign,

when Kennedy argued that the present situation in the United States was troubling and even perilous, he emphasized the idea that we were falling behind both in world competition with communism and in meeting our own national aims of economic growth, of social progress, and of equality of opportunity.

Kennedy was first impressed by what seemed to him such a discrepancy between on the one hand our national potential and on the other our national performance, between the amplitude of wealth in this the richest nation known to human history—between the amplitude of our wealth and our lagging position in defense, in education, in welfare, and so on, the widening gap, in short, between history and challenge, and America's response. It was out of this situation that he defined the need of arresting and reversing the process of decline and leading America forward into a new epoch of growth and creativity. And the means by which he thought this could be done was by the resumption of national progress. This could be done only by a strong president committed to an affirmative conception of government who could summon the American people to a new mood of national horizons. But the question arises will the president be deflected from this by the narrowness of the margin which

brought him to the White House? This, one cannot predict. But I would imagine this president elect, who is a student of history, has thought a good deal about this question and that he well knows that some of our strongest and most effective presidents have been elected by exceedingly small margins. Wilson was a minority president, Lincoln was a minority president; James K. Polk was a minority president. All of these were none the less extremely effective and strong presidents.

A president can generate his own mandates if what he wants corresponds to what the nation at the bottom of its heart agrees that the country needs. And the president elect's confidence can perhaps be further buoyed up by the fact that we are on the upturn of the cycle so far as affirmative action is concerned.

And it is the new spirit which will increasingly characterize our national affairs as we shift from the private motives of the last decade to a new dedication of public purposes. The new spirit will accentuate a new rehabilitation of the sense of the supremacy of what the founding fathers described in the Constitution as the general wealth. It is the overriding importance of the public interest, of the national interest which I think will be the guiding spirit; yet

it is important to understand that the government cannot do things by itself, that a strong president can work no magic to bring this nation overnight into a Utopia.

The president and the government can be effective only as they express the mood and faith of the people. There is no infallibility about the cycle which will permit good things to happen without participation and contribution by ourselves. It is only the private concern of millions of individuals. It is only a series and an accumulation of millions of individual moral and intellectual decisions that can produce an effective public concern with the national welfare. Frederick Pauley had a valuable phrase which describes as well as anything it seems to me what we should be attempting to do and to attain for ourselves and our generation and our children and that phrase is of course "the promise of American life."

The first thing to do at home in the years to come is to make that promise real for all Americans. This is the most essential problem we confront in our domestic community. The survival of inequality in the United States is a standing reproach to civilized conscience that remains today as it did a century ago when John Quincy Adams described slavery as that "foul stain upon the North American Union." And the fight for equal rights is the

one which above all requires collaboration between the executive and the government on the one hand and people on the other. It cannot succeed without an awakening and a mobilization of the moral sense of the community. I think one of the great blessings enjoyed by the United States in recent years has been that this fact has been so well understood by the Negro leadership in our country.

I think America owes an imponderable debt both to the leaders of the NAACP, Roy Wilkins and Thurgood Marshall, and to the others who decided that the effective way to make the fight for Negro rights was through the courts of the land and through Constitutional processes. It owes an equal debt to Dr. Martin Luther King and to his conviction that peaceable resistance and non-violent testimony constitute the best ways to tap the latent moral feelings of the nation and to those thousands of unknown heroes who are carrying out these policies by standing proudly and peaceably and constitutionally for their rights throughout the nation today. The road indicated by Marshall and Wilkins and King is surely the best road for a democratic and Christian society. I would only wish that white leadership had been more often able to match the wisdom, the restraint, and firmness of this kind of leadership. And I would add that nothing

seems to me more likely to defeat democratic and Christian purposes—nothing more likely to upset movement toward the realization of the promise of American life than racism, the white racism of the White Citizens Council or the colored racism of the Muslims, about which Joe Worthy has written in the current *Esquire*—or anything else that separates us from the recognition of the central brotherhood of the human community. Civil rights is clearly the overriding domestic issue of our day and it is the moral crux which this presents to Americans that is going to be an organic part of the release of national energy which will be required if we are to have a full realization of the idea of the public interests and of the national welfare in the years to come.

A new sense of national purpose, of public purpose, will also be expressed in a renewed concern with the unmet social needs of our people. The United States, as I observed a moment ago, is the richest country in the history of the world. The richest country in the history of the world ought to be able to afford nearly anything, one would think. It certainly ought to be able to afford an educational system worthy of its children; it certainly ought to be able to provide adequate provision for medical care; it certainly ought to be able to afford decent housing for its citizens; it

certainly ought to be able to afford an adequate national defense.

And yet we note that the Soviet Union, a country whose gross national profit annually is 45 per cent of our own, is none the less able to spend as much money each year as we do on education and as much money as we do on defense. In other words, it spends over twice as large a proportion of its gross national profit on education and twice as large a proportion on defense as we do. As a consequence of this the Soviet Union has been able to take such a lead in technical education.

The Soviet Union turns out more physicists and more engineers each year than we do, so that it has been able to take the lead in production of intercontinental ballistic missiles, and in the contest for space. This failure of the United States to allocate its own overflowing wealth in a way that will meet public national needs most effectively is obviously one of the major problems which we will have to remedy. Take one illustration, and that is the problem of medical care—no costs in the cost of living index have risen so much over the last ten years as the cost of medical care. The costs of medical care in 1960 were about 50 per cent higher than they were in 1950. Why is that? One great reason for it is the shortage of provisions for medical care relative to an increasing demand and simply the fact that we have not been turn-

ing out enough doctors and enough nurses. And we do not have enough medical facilities. It is these things which have caused the price of medical care to go up. Surely the richest country in human history can figure out some way to produce enough doctors every year and to distribute them widely enough among the population so that everyone will have available adequate medical care. And yet today in order to fill out the staff of many of the great hospitals in our country, we have to import young men from all over the world just to meet the minimum staffing needs of the hospitals. And as I have said there are all these evidences of inadequacies in our situation, and at the same time we are running a gross national profit of what is now over half a trillion dollars a year. How is one to account for the discrepancy between our wealth on the one hand and our position in these situations on the other. The answer, of course, lies in the way we have decided to employ our wealth. And because we have directed our overflowing national wealth in the main to private indulgence, and have skimmed the requirements of national strength we have gotten ourselves into this perilous situation. It is just a question of the competition with the Soviet Union—though there seem to me tremendous dangers in permitting ourselves to fall behind the Soviet Union—in the rate of in-

dustrial growth, in technical education, in new weapons, in the contest for space. But what is equally important or more important is our failure to provide for the future of our own people.

The population of these United States increased by nearly thirty million in the last decade according to our recent census. And we can have some notion of the magnitude of this increase when we reflect that a century ago, when Abraham Lincoln was preparing for his inauguration as president of the United States, the total population of the United States was about thirty million. In other words, in the last ten years the population of the United States has increased by a figure almost as large as the total population of the United States one hundred years ago. Each year three million new boys and girls are being born in the United States, and at the same time, the improvements in public health and medical care have extended the life span so that each child born has a life expectancy of nearly seventy years. And yet no corresponding effort has been made to enlarge our public services and facilities which after all are the underpinnings of our national community and to take care of the new demands on our schools, our medical services, our housing, our national resources, our cities, our water, our air, and so on. And thus we have this ironic paradox: we are

stupefyingly rich as a nation, yet poor in the components of national power.

How did we get into this situation? Well, I would suggest that the great faith of the fifties, as was also the great faith in the twenties, was essentially that the unlimited pursuit of individual or of group interests was the best way of guaranteeing the prosperity of the commonwealth. This is the old *laissez-faire* notion that if anyone works as hard as he can for himself, the general good is best improved. And in moments when private motives supersede public motives in the way the national community conceives its problems—in such moments, then once again the notion arises that he who best proceeds in his own interests thus serves the country, as well as the related notion that he who perceives his own interests especially in the accumulation of wealth deserves the most from this country and represents the height of its wisdom. This notion of what was good for one's private interest is good for the country was, I would submit, the dominant creed of the 1950's. Charles Wilson, the president of General Motors, who became Secretary of Defense gave that law its classical formulation when he said that what was good for General Motors was good for the country. But many liberals, it should be added, objected less to the principle

of Wilson's law than they did to his choice of beneficiary. If the government would only cater to labor and to the farmers rather than to General Motors, then, they supposed everything would be all right. I think that millions are now dimly feeling that the road to national salvation no longer lies in pushing their own claims to the uttermost. Farmers are not happy over the excesses of the farm program; workers are apprehensive when high wage claims which have claims beyond the progress of productivity may have the effect of pouring fuel on inflation; businessmen no longer think that everything has to be sacrificed to their own profit; and the day may even come when Texas oilmen no longer feel that the future salvation of the Republic is dependent on their getting unconscionable tax benefits through the depletion allowance—although this is probably a Utopian hope. We understand that selfishness is not necessarily the road to social salvation. We must recognize, too, that private citizens cannot hope to build the schools or the hospitals or the guided missiles that need to be developed for the safety of this country. We must not suppose that all wealth that is steered into the private economy is going to have the effect of underwriting our grandeur as a nation.

Whether we have enough of the public things we require is not go-

ing to be a matter of individual desires or something that can be safely left to the market, it is a matter of public decision. If the government declines to fill such needs as these, the needs will go unfilled. The government, after all, is not the people's enemy; the government is at its best the expression of the national conscience and the instrument of the national welfare. I would suggest that this is not really a question of acute controversy; a consensus has been developing within the last couple of years about the agenda which we confront as a nation so far as the allocation of our resources is concerned. A number of things from the reports of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, for example; the recent President's Commission on National Goals, as well as many national planning association studies and so on all produce a common conclusion—a conclusion which in effect says that we have not been steering enough of our national wealth toward meeting important public purposes of defense, foreign aid, urban renewal, education, medical care, social welfare. We cannot hope to make progress as a nation; we cannot hope to meet the demands of the promise of American life; we cannot hope to meet the task of Soviet competition unless we grapple with the task of the allocation of our resources and decide that the resources must be used for the benefit of the community.

Of course there are always those who suggest that the notion of spending for private purposes is wise and virtuous and that the notion of spending for public purposes is somehow wicked and dangerous. There are those who say that we cannot afford as a country to have better schools, to have better national defense than we do. I do not think that it can be seriously argued that we cannot afford it in the sense that we do not have the resources.

The true question is not our capabilities which are nearly unlimited—the question is our values, our priorities. This question is raised every time we have a tax bill. The Revenue Act of 1954, for example, made a tax cut of nearly seven billion four hundred million dollars. Everyone is delighted to have a tax cut—but what this meant was that seven and one-half billion dollars was transferred from public to private spending. If we had not had the tax cut of 1954 and if we had now revenues as a consequence, the nation would be in a much better condition today. What is the actual situation? About three hundred and thirty billion dollars a year go for personal consumption, about seventy billion in domestic investments, about forty-eight billion for state and local purchases of goods and services by state and local governments, and about forty-five billion for national defense, and only eight billion purchases of non-defense

goods and services by the federal government. The contrast between the three hundred thirty-three billion dollars for conspicuous consumption and the eight billion dollars for purposes of non-defense goods and services by the federal government is perfectly clear. From these figures it can be seen that we are much farther from socialism than Senator Goldwater seems to imagine. And what is surprising is that there is no tremendous readjustment in our lives but rather a marginal shift of resources; this is, the allocation perhaps of ten or twelve billion dollars more a year through these public services which are so essential to our national growth and our national survival.

It is clear that if we could return to a growth rate of four per cent a year, it would mean that we would add annually twenty billion dollars to our gross national products. During most of the last decade our birth rate has been less than two and one half per cent which, as the U. S. News and World Report points out this week, is a smaller growth rate than that enjoyed by any other leading country of the west. This would mean keeping taxes at their present rate. We could expect in addition at least another forty-five billion dollars for our national revenues and thus we could in a short time begin to move into a period where we could make

a more effective stab at dealing with these pressing national needs. It is only as we begin to do this that we begin to come to grips with the question of the allocation of our resources. It is only then that we can start to lay the foundations for a new America. The first requisite, in short, is the conviction of purpose, a sense of direction, a determination to secure as much freedom of purpose and opportunity for our children and to realize the permanence of American life for all our people. It is this determination that must serve as a guide to the allocation of our talent and our resources. And as we begin to invest more of our national energy and our national wealth in improving the education, the welfare and the opportunity of our people, then we confront and conquer these problems of the purpose for which our country exists. We can move on then to consider the problems that lie further ahead—what one must call the qualitative problems of a free society. This is a question concerned with the quality of the lives our people lead, and above all the quality of our moral and social experiences.

In the end our civilization will be remembered, if it is remembered at all, not for the destructive power of our guided missiles nor for the number and opulence of our television sets, nor even for the speed and beauty of our motor cars. In

the eyes of posterity, as the President's Committee on National Goals has pointed out, the success of the United States as a civilized society will be largely judged by the creative activity of its citizens in art, architecture, music, literature and sciences. A creative surge in the masses is already manifested. Our society must stimulate and support richer cultural fulfillment. It is through these media that instances of equal opportunity and of allocation of resources and of national defense are manifested; it is in this area that the quality of our moral and cultural and creative experience are improved.

It is as we begin to start moving at home that we will begin to recover influence and begin to have impact abroad. We must forget the vital relationship between domestic policy and foreign policy. It has always been amusing to suppose that we could have a dynamic foreign policy and be conservative at home. Our foreign policy after all is a projection of what we are like as a national community. We pressed our performance at home. The words of Wilson and Roosevelt went to the minds and hearts of peoples of the world while more recent words have fallen on deaf ears. The reason for this is not that Wilson and Roosevelt had better words. It is because they had earned the right to speak of things abroad—had earned that right because

they had fought for them at home. It was the new freedom of Woodrow Wilson which underwrote his fourteen points, as it was the New Deal of Franklin Roosevelt which validated his four freedoms. Our recovery of leadership in the world thus depends on the revival of idealism and vigor and creativity in our American society. We Americans live behind a plate glass window and what we do is visible everywhere. And if our acts at home betray the ideals with which we go into international conference then it is our acts and not our ideals which quite rightly are taken as reality. At every step along the way we must make clear through our own performance as well as through the words we utter our deep concern for the fate of humanity. As we develop a sense of our purpose, we can pursue our own policies and objectives in the world instead of reacting defensively to Communist initiative, and rushing from crisis to crisis at the Communists' behest. We have had enough of the fire department theory of foreign policy by which we do nothing. The fire breaks out, the alarm bell rings, and everyone comes sliding down that pole and hurries up to put the fire out, and then they all come back and go to bed until another fire breaks out. Foreign policy should not be based on a notion of running around and

putting out fires. Foreign policy should be based on the affirmation of our own society and of our own democratic faith to express not our fear but our hope. Our vision of the future shows this to be the only way to the leadership of peace. And I believe that these years to come will mark as much a turning point in our life as the years that ushered in the New Deal, as the years that ushered in the progressive era. I believe that we are entering into a period of the release of the bottled up intelligence and the idealism of American society, that in these years the United States, instead of stifling the rest of the world by being indifferent and smug and conservative, will begin to make contact everywhere with people struggling with national independence, for economic modernization, and for social justice. It will not be easy in these years; it will be demanding, but at the same time it will be exciting and purposeful and productive. And I believe further that our nation is ready to respond to the demands of greatness. We are ready to resume the high and bold course of work and courage and sacrifice. I think that we have relaxed on our oars longer than the storms of our age permit. And I would say to us all, take hope; the great adventure of our time is just now beginning.

Campus Notes

A Review

Othello by William Shakespeare
as Presented by the Atlanta-Morehouse
Spelman Players

The AMS Players' production of Shakespeare's powerful tragedy, *Othello the Moor*, in Giles Hall, on Saturday night, December 3, on the Spelman College campus provided an evening of exciting and stimulating dramatic entertainment. Joe Carter's *Othello* was impressively and powerfully done. With voice, gesture, and movement he caught all of the emotional nuances of one of the theater's most challenging characterizations. One might have wished for more subtle gradations in his psychological abasement at the hands of Iago. And it is possible that Mr. Carter could have retained some discernible vestiges of tragic nobility, particularly in the murder scene and the scenes immediately following. Essentially, however, this interpretation of this very demanding role communicated the full tragic import of a man of "a free and open nature who loved not wisely but too well." And to Mr. Carter's credit, it may be added that the decision to have him play the murder scene in rather delicately wrought sleeping attire lowered the dramatic effectiveness and tragic grandeur of the final scenes. Few men can be nobly tragic or tragically noble, thus attired. Nevertheless, it is this reviewer's opinion that Mr. Carter is an extremely effective actor and handled a difficult role with his trionic competence.

Similarly, Electa Twyman's Desdemona represented sustained, careful, polished acting. As the tragic intensity of the play increased and the snarling inhumanity of the villainous Iago and the jealous Othello swirled about her, she appeared ever more fittingly the gentle Desdemona, an inexplicably good woman

caught in the vortex of masculine passions. Miss Twyman's interpretation also underscored Shakespeare's intended contrast of the fair Desdemona with the cynical Emilia and the sensual Bianca. Indeed, so sustained was Miss Twyman's depiction of naive purity and tortured innocence that she made quite believable the contention of some critics that Desdemona's death was a necessary religious expiation: before evil could be defeated, innocence and goodness had to be sacrificed.

Victor Partridge's Iago was extremely effective, although his villainy lacked physical animation and vocal enthusiasm. Without these interpretive additives, Iago's carefully explained villainy can become somewhat monotonous. Ungarnished deviltry can pall and bore even the most stout-hearted sinner, and Mr. Partridge's Iago was too suavely and too urbanely villainous to be dramatically entertaining throughout. True, Shakespeare helps by making Iago's hypocrisy blatantly obvious, but this reviewer would have liked to have seen more animated evidences of Iago's glee as Othello's emotional and spiritual degradation increases. Maybe, the reviewer would have been more satisfied had he been seated so as to see the face of this very capable young actor. One must see the face of evil in order to understand and appreciate it.

In general, all of the supporting roles were well played. Georgia Allen's Emilia was strong and effectively sustained the scene immediately following the murder of Desdemona when the dramatic pace slackened somewhat. Similarly, June Walker's Bianca was stridently effective.



DESDEMONA AND OTHELLO

AN ARENA PRODUCTION OF OTHELLO DIRECTED BY DR. J. P. COCHRAN
BIANCA AND CASSIO



Indeed, all of the actors should be generously praised, for I think that they were hindered, not helped, by having to present their play in the round. Shakespeare on a many-sided stage is a difficult undertaking. The Bard himself tailored his plays to fit the physical arrangements of the Elizabethan stage. Utilizing the remarkable flexibility in stage depth and stage height, Shakespeare was able to provide dramatic continuity and build slowly to his great climactic scenes. But a Shakespearean play presented on a four-sided stage with multiple and rather circuitous exits and entrances can have an episodic effect, unless the actors themselves through their acting provide the dramatic continuity intended. Fortunately, the players in *Othello* did and consequently had a good production. This reviewer contends, however, that it would have been an even better production had it been presented in a less experimental setting. Audiences need both esthetic distance and the illusion of reality to feel genuinely comfortable in the presence of Shakespeare.

Finally, Mrs. Freddye Henderson and those of the production staff who were in charge of costumes are to be praised for the authentic grandeur of the dress of the principal actors and actresses. *Othello's* diminutive night dress was but a small blot on the sartorial escutcheon.

SPELMAN COLLEGE CHOOSES MERRILL SCHOLARS

On January 24, in morning chapel, President Albert E. Manley formally announced that Miss Joan Andrews and Miss Marilyn Pryce have been chosen by Spelman College to receive foreign study-travel awards, beginning in June, 1961. The grants are for travel and study for one year and two summers. The gift for establishing these scholarships has been made by Mr. Charles E. Merrill, Jr., who feels that the United States is in need of young people with as broad an education as possible for service both in this country and abroad.

Miss Andrews, a graduate of B. T.

Washington High School, Atlanta, is completing her junior year at Spelman. In high school, Miss Andrews was an active participant in the chorus and orchestra and in the Biological Science Club. She received a certificate for excellence in Latin and had a project in the Science Fair.

She was a member of the National Honor Society. At Spelman, Miss Andrews has been on the honor roll each semester, and in 1959 was awarded the Adams-Hamilton Prize for high scholarship record. Her major is mathematics and her minor, chemistry.

Miss Pryce attended the Tuskegee Institute Laboratory School where she was active in extra-curricular activities, being an active member especially in the Y-teens, the Student Council, the National Thespian Society, and the National Honor Society. At Spelman, Miss Pryce, a sophomore, is majoring in drama and minoring in psychology. She has been especially active in dramatics and won the Jerome Award for Creative Achievement for her role in *Finian's Rainbow*.

Miss Andrews and Miss Pryce were selected from nominations made by a faculty and staff committee on the basis of scholastic ability, intellectual curiosity, personality, emotional stability, and service to the school. Their travel and study will be done under the guidance of Mrs. W. G. Thomas, chairman of the department of French.

ALIYU BIDA

Our honored guest, Mr. Aliyu Bida, Secretary Cultural of Nigeria, addressed the Spelman students and faculty in Howe Hall, Spelman College, on the evening of November 17th, outlining the recent struggles for independence of his people. He detailed the constitutional history of Nigeria in recent years, making clear how its relations to Britain have changed and how the present governing bodies are constituted. Nigeria is now an independent, equal member of the British Commonwealth of Nations,



SPELMAN COLLEGE CHOOSES MERRILL SCHOLARS,
JOAN ANDREWS AND MARILYN PRYCE

like Canada and India. Mr. Bida spoke about the large land area of his country, the varied tribal groupings, and the British pattern of the Nigerian educational system.

Continuing, Mr. Aliyu Bida emphasized that within the United Nations, the policy of Nigeria, like that of Ghana and Guinea, is non-alignment with power blocs. It will vote in the United Nations according to what seems to be the best interests of the country and people. Nigerians are eager to become members of the Security, Trusteeship and other

chief bodies in the United Nations in order to make their influence felt in leading the world to end nuclear tests, to disarm, and to release men and materials now allocated for the military blocs for peaceful, fruitful work of reconstruction and peace, he said. Their trade policies will be directed toward implementing this peace policy and advancing the welfare of Nigeria.

While on the campus, Mr. Bida talked individually with a number of students, teachers, and interested friends.

EXCHANGE PROGRAM

A student exchange program between Spelman College and Barnard College took place during February 8-15 when five Spelman students changed places with five Barnard students. Initiated by the Barnard undergraduates at a Student Council meeting in October, 1960, the purpose of the program was "to foster an awareness and understanding of the problems of integration."

The Spelman students who participated in the program lived in the Barnard dormitories, attended classes in their major field of study, and met in informal discussion groups. In their spare time, they toured New York City.

The Barnard students filled a busy schedule, attending classes, meeting in small informal discussion groups, sight-seeing on the campuses of all six institutions in the Atlanta University Center, and meeting the administration and faculty.

HONORS RECEIVED

Trustee

Federal Circuit Judge Elbert P. Tuttle, a member and vice president of the Spelman College Board of Trustees, was informed in a letter from U. S. Chief Justice Earl Warren on December 1, 1960, of his appointment as chief judge

of the Fifth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Judge Tuttle will be in charge of circuit administration, supervising calendar and dockets and designating panels of judges.

Faculty

Mrs. Georgia Caldwell Smith received her Ph.D. degree from the University of Pittsburgh at the end of the first semester of 1960-1961. Dr. Smith did her work in mathematics; her dissertation was entitled: "Some Results on the Anticenter of a Group."

Mr. Baldwin W. Burroughs received the Ph.D. degree from Western Reserve University on February 3, 1961. Dr. Burroughs whose field is drama did research on Corneille for his dissertation.

THANKSGIVING RALLY REPORT

1960

Faculty and Staff—

Cash	\$894.50	
Pledges	110.00	\$1,004.50
Student Body		750.00
Biology Club		5.00
Y. W. C. A.		10.00
Dining Hall Staff		16.50
Laundry Staff		10.50
Buildings and Grounds		69.20
Total		\$1,865.70

Faculty Notes

The Christmas season brought greetings from friends of Spelman near and far. Ethel R. and Paul M. Whitesell of 306 North Market Stereet, Johnstown, New York, sent Christmas greetings to their Spelman friends through Dr. and Mrs. Manley.

Miss Elma R. Tharp, former secretary in the president's office, now of 1508 North 14th Street, Boise, Idaho, sent a note of greeting and told of a recent trip

to Japan and more recent visits to churches in Montana as a missionary.

The S. O. Roberts (Dr. Roberts will be remembered as heading the department of psychology at Spelman from 1933 through 1936) sent greetings for Christmas and the new year from 909 18th Avenue North, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Irene D. Jackson and her family sent greetings from 1053 Deer Park Street, Jackson, Mississippi. Dr. Jackson

is at present a member of the faculty of Jackson College.

Miss Delores Williams, a member of the biology department for several years, sent a wish for Christmas happiness from her home at 1413 East 76th Place, Los Angeles 1, California.

A note from Mrs. Romelle Adair, formerly of the Snack Shop, received during the holiday season brought word that her health is now much improved—news which will delight her many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. James Fleugel, sister and brother-in-law of the late Mr. and Mrs. Trevor Arnett sent greetings from Florida and mentioned that Miss Helen Yeomans, dietitian at Spelman for many years, was spending Christmas Eve with them.

Miss Florence Thorp, formerly director of the nursery school, wrote briefly from 7425 Olivetas Avenue, La Jolla, California, wishing the Spelman family well in the New Year.

A most interesting letter telling of her busy life at Chung Chi College, Ma Liu Shui, N. T. Hong Kong came from Miss Sara Downer. Miss Downer was due for a furlough and retirement this coming summer, but has been asked to stay over another year at the college.

Miss Helen Albro wrote the first of the year from 10 North Road, Peace Dale, R. I. about the pleasure she is having in furnishing her house for her comfort. We are pleased to note that among the chairs which she is having refinished is a rocker in the best New England and Kennedy tradition.

A long and interesting letter from Eugenia Dunn accompanied a Christmas card of her own design. Miss Dunn is

busy with the teaching of art and with exhibitions of art in Louisville, Kentucky. Her address is 2714 W. Walnut Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

Friends of Mrs. Mary Gentry Dame-ron who was formerly secretary to President Emeritus Florence Read will be interested to know that she is working as library assistant in one of the public schools of Baltimore, Maryland.

The United Negro College Fund, Mrs. Edward R. Murrow presiding, presented "Music Majors" on Tuesday, December 6, 1960, in the Cosmopolitan Club Ballroom, starring Willis L. James, musicologist and head of the music department of Spelman College, who explained and illustrated the impact of Afro-American music on American and European music culture, and Alpha Brawner, soprano, graduate of Spelman College in 1956, winner of a Marian Anderson Scholarship and a Rockefeller Foundation grant.

Mrs. Isabel Gates Webster, formerly secretary in the dean of women's office, announces the opening of her office for the practice of law at 947 Hunter Street, Northwest, Atlanta 14, Georgia, where she is associated with Cassandra E. Maxwell.

The Reverend and Mrs. Norman Rates announced the arrival of a daughter, Shari Lynn, on November 24, 1960. Mr. Rates, college minister is on leave this year, studying at Yale University.

Sympathy of the Spelman family goes to Mrs. Helen Bell Brooks of the department of English on the death of her father, Dr. William Augustus Bell, President of Miles College, on January 23, 1961.

Calendar

November 16

Mr. James Bristol of the Society of Friends spoke of his experiences in India during 1957 and 1959, which led to his discovering a new perspective in viewing America. From his stay in India, he concluded that "people see what they see"; then he proceeded to give three negative impacts which America makes on Asian people today. These three impacts are: America is a nation of tremendous military power; racial segregation is practiced among its citizens; a small group of Americans enjoy great wealth, while others are very poor. American prestige in Asia depends on remedying these impacts and dispensing justice and advocating peace.

November 17

Mrs. Myra Taylor, a senior, spoke on behalf of the Thanksgiving Rally Committee. She reminded students of the purposes of the rally, listing the many causes which the contributions help. She urged generous giving by each student. She announced that prizes will be given to the organizations which present the most attractive Thanksgiving baskets which are sent to needy families.

November 18

The speaker in morning chapel was Dr. Samuel Williams, pastor of Friendship Baptist Church, who also is the president of the Atlanta NAACP. The history of the organization was given. Dr. Williams commented on the lack of morality which exists in the South's evasion of decisions; he called it puzzling and reversal of moral principles. Membership in the NAACP was also urged, because this organization seeks to educate the conscience of America.

November 21

Mrs. Magnolia Willis, head resident of Packard Hall, talked in morning chapel about Spelman graduates who have become missionaries in foreign lands. Several have gone to Africa, while one has

recently gone to Pakistan. Mrs. Willis encouraged sacrificial giving to the Thanksgiving rally, because our missionaries abroad are aided by this program.

November 22

The Thanksgiving Rally and the report of gifts was held in Read Hall, 11:00 a.m.

November 23

In morning chapel, President Manley read a story in keeping with the Thanksgiving season. The theme of the story was "growing in spirit as an essential part of Christian character."

November 24

Thanksgiving Holiday.

November 25

Student Body Meeting, Miss Mercile Johnson in charge.

November 28

Mr. Finlay Campbell of the Morehouse College faculty spoke in morning chapel.

November 29

The Reverend Warren Scott used the topic "The Work of Prayer" as the subject of his chapel talk. The talk was inspired by the Scripture story of Jesus surrounded by the sleeping disciples, praying in the Garden of Gethsemane. He pointed out that there is a time for prayer and a time for action in the life of every man.

November 30

Dr. J. P. Cochran recited a part of Othello's soliloquy to set the mood for his announcement of the A-M-S Players' forthcoming production of Shakespeare's *Othello*. He commented on the eloquent and polished language of the playwright, whose genius lay in his ability to choose words and weave them into magnificent patterns. The play will run for three nights and will be presented "in the round" with stress on characterization and costuming.

December 1

Mrs. Hildegard Bennett, dance instructor, spoke in connection with Charm Week, a project of the Physical Education Department and the Home Economics Club. She told of the importance of dance in building grace, confidence, and beautiful movement. Ballet, which she teaches, is a disciplined art, she said, requiring a disciplined body.

Mid-week meeting, Howe Hall.

The Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman Players in *Othello*.

December 2

Spelman Student Government Association meeting, Herschelle Sullivan presiding.

The Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman Players in *Othello*.

December 3

The Atlanta-Spelman-Morehouse Players in *Othello*.

December 5

The Reverend Dr. Robert von der Heide of Holland, formerly a director of refugee camps in Germany, told the story of Moses in modern terms, showing Moses as the first trade union organizer.

December 6

Miss Gretchen Tuthill of the Quaker Friends of Peace spoke in morning chapel. She said that without peace, the equality which students are seeking is useless. Miss Tuthill told how the Quaker Friends are helping the Negro in his struggle for full citizenship throughout the South by sponsoring interracial meetings to discuss problems and methods of coping with them.

December 7

Honors Day was held in recognition of those students who were on the honor roll for the second semester of the 1959-1960 academic year. President Manley reiterated the requirements that a stu-

dent must complete to be on the honor roll and talked on the subject: "The Role of Women In Today's World."

Blue and White Banquet in recognition of the honor roll students.

December 8

Dr. Samuel D. Cook, associate professor of political science at Atlanta University, spoke in morning chapel about social justice and life of the mind.

Mid-Week Meeting, Howe Hall.

December 9

In morning chapel President Manley announced that Joan Andrews and Marilyn Pryce, junior and sophomore respectively, have been selected to receive the Merrill Travel-Study Scholarship for 1961-62. Each young woman will travel and study in Europe for one year and two summers.

December 9-11

Annual Christmas Carol Concert, Sisters Chapel.

December 12

The Reverend Warren Scott spoke in morning chapel about the real meaning of Christmas.

December 13

In morning chapel, Mrs. Mickelbury read "The Little Women's Christmas" by Louisa Alcott.

December 14

In chapel, Mrs. Billie Geter Thomas read the Christmas story according to the Gospels of St. John and St. Luke.

December 15

The Reverend Benjamin Richardson of the Erie Neighborhood House of Chicago spoke in chapel about Christmas as the season when children become believers and as the time when the image of Santa Claus becomes a fact. It is a season when the gift of love which God gave in the person of his Son must be repeated by man, he concluded.

Mid-Week meeting, Howe Hall.

December 16

Dr. James led the audience in the singing of Christmas music in chapel. Yvonne Tucker sang Schubert's "Ave Maria," and Betty Lane sang "Cantique Noelle." Also selections were sung by the Spelman Glee Club.

December 17-January 2

Christmas Recess.

January 3

The Reverend Warren Scott spoke in chapel service on the significance of the chapel and the place of chapel services in college life. Sisters Chapel, named for Laura Spelman Rockefeller and her sister, Lucy Spelman, is a place where sisterhood is encouraged. Attending chapel is keeping an appointment with God, he concluded.

January 4

Dr. Manley spoke in chapel about the attitude of women toward education. He commented on the drop outs which occur between the freshman and senior years and said that lack of interest and lack of motivation might be the causes. He concluded by restating the purpose of Spelman as a liberal arts college for women.

January 5

Mrs. Ruth Lantz of the department of religious education at Interdenominational Theological Seminary gave a dramatic interpretation from the "Book of Esther" in morning chapel.

Mid-Week meeting, Howe Hall.

January 6

Spelman Student Government Association meeting, Herschelle Sullivan presiding.

January 9

Mrs. Jane Peperdine, instructor at Agnes Scott College, spoke in chapel. She pictured America as a nation in the process of moving forward. She listed many of us as belonging to the "society of the inwardly bereft," because we go

around lifeless and lonely, having lost those characteristics that are human. The integrity and dignity of the individual man are more important than physical progress by the nation, she said. In conclusion, she stated that it is necessary to practice self-criticism and to exhibit courage—the courage to be *for* something.

January 10

The Reverend Warren Scott spoke on the "Five Fingers of Prayer" as being adoration, thanksgiving, confession, intercession, and exercise.

January 11

Dr. Manley spoke of the kind of behavior expected of students in chapel, the cut system both for classes and chapel, the necessity of higher academic performance by Spelman students, and of the many national fellowships which are open to qualified students who seek to further their education.

January 12

The pastor of Providence Baptist Church, the Reverend Otis Moss, talked in chapel about the world of today. He said that there is the danger of the status quo "squeezing man out of shape" and into the "mold of senseless moderation," and that men are confusing *having* with *being*.

Mid-Week meeting, Howe Hall.

January 13

In chapel, Dr. James led the student body in the singing of hymns.

January 16

Dr. Manley spoke in chapel on the difference between encouraging intellectual snobs and students who are intellectually curious. He said that it is the latter type of student which Spelman wishes to have enroll in the College. He indicated some trends in the performance of students whose IQ's indicate high intellectual abilities but whose work has not come up to par.

January 17

Atlanta University Convocation, Sisters Chapel. Speaker: Dr. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Professor of History at Harvard University.

January 18

The Reverend Homer McEwen of the First Congregational Church spoke on "The Causes of Ferment of the Times." He said that this generation needs to find a common meeting place for students and older people; that no conflict of aims exists between the two, but there is a need of synthesis. Man's only chance to escape this dilemma is in the realm of the spiritual or religious. Man's urgent quest for "the presence of the living God" is the most constant factor in existence.

January 19

The Reverend Warren Scott reiterated his suggestion that all should read the Bible, especially the Gospel according to St. Mark. He drew a parallel between reading passages again and again and looking at paintings for long periods of time. Long periods of examination of each tend to reveal the essence of the work. Through exposure to the Gospels we are brought closer to the presence of God and can grow in his image.

Mid-Week meeting, Howe Hall.

January 20

Student body meeting, Miss Mercile Johnson in charge.

January 21-28

Semester examinations.

January 23

Music

January 24

Music

January 25

Music

January 27

Annual All-Campus Folk and Square Dance, Read Hall.

January 27-28

Spelman Student Government Planning Conference.

January 30-31

Registration—Second Semester.

February 1

President Manley addressed the student body in morning chapel.

February 2

Chapel devotions were conducted by the Reverend Warren Scott.

Mid-Week meeting, Howe Hall.

February 3

Student Government Association meeting, Herschelle Sullivan presiding.

February 6

Dr. Lynette Saine presented an interesting talk on "Listening as a Skill of Communication." Dr. Saine gave suggestions for attaining the highest level of listening—the level where the minds of the speaker and of the audience meet.

February 7

In morning chapel, Dr. L. H. Newsum, professor of sociology, Morehouse College, in a talk on the influence of women, referred to the lives of such illustrious women as Madame Curie.

February 8

Dr. Manley, in a chapel talk entitled "Courtesy," reminded the students of the importance of good manners.

February 9

Dr. William S. Coffin, Jr., Chaplain at Yale University, spoke of the dangers of a purely personal religion. To talk of private salvation is the height of insanity, he said, especially in this time of national and international problems.

February 10

Mrs. Mexico Mickelbury, Spelman College librarian, introduced the new series of book reviews, "A Look at a Book," in chapel. The Library Club is

sponsoring these reviews on the second and fourth Friday of each month. Mrs. Mickelbury shared with the student body some of her favorite poetry.

February 13

In morning chapel Dean Prince Wilson of Morris Brown College spoke of the progress that American Negroes have made in the areas of health, housing, education, and labor.

February 14

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, dean of the School of Education, Atlanta University outlined a short history of the Congo, including a description of how the Spelman missionaries helped to eliminate exploitation. The missionaries referred to were Nora Gordon who went to the Congo in 1889 and Clara Howard who followed in 1890.

February 15

Dr. Manley spoke in morning chapel.

February 16

Dr. Richard K. Barksdale, chairman of the department of English at Morehouse College, read Negro poetry in morning chapel. Included among poems which he read were a work song, "Bitterness," a protest song, "Slim Green" by Sterling Brown, and the "Creation" by James Weldon Johnson.

Mid-Week meeting, Howe Hall.

February 17

Dr. Willis Lawrence James, chairman of the department of music, traced the influence of African rhythms on American music. Negroes, with their Afro-American heritage, have much to be proud of, he said, for the Afro-American rhythms have made the greatest single impact on American music. Dr. James pointed out the modes of musical expression of various tribes and gave examples showing how these same modes of expression have been incorporated into Negro music in America.

Vesper Speakers

November 20

Dr. Frank Cunningham, President, Morris Brown College.

November 27

Dr. John Lawson, Professor of Church History, Emory University.

December 4

Dr. Samuel C. Kincheloe, Professor of the Sociology of Religion, Interdenominational Theological Center.

January 8

The Reverend Warren Scott, Director of Religious Services, Spelman College.

January 15

Dr. Lester R. Bellwood, Professor of New Testament, Interdenominational Theological Center.

January 22

University Center Convocation, Dr. William A. Banner, Professor of Philosophy, Howard University.

February 5

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, President, Morehouse College.

February 12

Dr. William Holmes Borders, Pastor, Wheat Street Baptist Church.

Alumnae News

AMONG THE CLUBS

BATON ROUGE SPELMAN CLUB

On Monday, February 13, the members of the Baton Rouge Spelman Club were hostesses at a dinner meeting for Mrs. Freddie Henderson and Mrs. Ernestine E. Brazeal in the beautiful and well-appointed home of Mrs. Mildred Moore Clark, 2578 Harding Boulevard. Those who shared the occasion were Misses LaJune McDonald and Artholia C. Heard and Mesdames Clarke, Clarie Collins Harvey, Grace Ross Haynes, Sylvia McMillian Howard, Lucile Morton Render, Mildred Wynn Penson and Evelyn M. Williams.

Mrs. Brazeal talked about the Spelman College Development Campaign and explained how the funds would be used. Mrs. Henderson told the group about campus activities. Following the showing of the Spelman film, there was much pleasant reminiscing.

DALLAS-FORT WORTH SPELMAN CLUB

When Mrs. Freddie Henderson and Alumnae Secretary Ernestine E. Brazeal were in Dallas, Texas, in February, on business for the College, they met with Spelman alumnae in the attractive home of Mrs. Anita Lain Smith. The meeting had been arranged by Mrs. Dorothy Aderhold Andrews. A short question and answer period followed brief talks on Campus activities by Mesdames Henderson and Brazeal. Then the film "The Spelman Story" was shown. Since several of the group had not been back to the campus in some time, they were especially pleased to see views of the Spelman of today. During the discussion period which followed, much interest was

shown in the Spelman Development program.

The Fort Worth Spelman alumnae had been invited to attend the Dallas meeting with the aim of organizing a Spelman Club but could not make the meeting because of previous commitments. However they indicated interest and wrote that they would be delighted to join the Dallas alumnae in a Spelman Club.

The officers of the newest Spelman Club are: Anita Lain Smith, president; Dorothy Aderhold Andrews, vice-president; Priscilla White McGaughey, secretary; Willie Lou Waterhouse, treasurer; and Gloria Knight Perry, reporter. The group decided to meet the first Friday in each month at 8:30 p.m. The place of meeting will rotate among the members.

JACKSONVILLE SPELMAN CLUB

In December, the lovely home of Mrs. Vera Wilson was the setting of the fourth annual Coffee Hour of the Jacksonville Spelman Club. A number of high school seniors, prospective Spelman students, were special guests.

A unique program was presented with Mrs. Frankie Park Long presiding. The program was as follows: "The Occasion," Mrs. Frankye Hamilton Handy; "The Story of the First Christmas," Mrs. Ernestine Latson Smith; "The Story of the First Christmas Carol," Mrs. Rachel Davis Wilson "Spelman as I Knew It," Mrs. Fannie Gore Bradford; "Spelman Today," Annie Lou Morrison, a Spelman freshman who was home for the holidays; and "Remarks," Mrs. Dorothy Hood Oliver, president of the Club.

Following brief remarks by Dr. Earlinn Thompson, friendship trees to be given to the Anderson Convalescent Home and to the Duval Medical Center were decorated.

Other club members present were: Erma Green Word, Essie Jones Williams, Ethel McKinney Seldon, Helen Stoddard, Sarah Smith Potts, Lillian Glover, Juanita Payne Smith, Seleta J. Payne and Rosa Kennebrew Ragsdale who came over from Palatka.

LOS ANGELES CLUB

In a letter to Mrs. Naomah W. Maise, president of the Spelman College Alumnae Association, Mrs. Malissa Kilgore Stiger, president of the Los Angeles Spelman Club wrote on December 4, 1960: "... The Club program is progressing nicely. At our October meeting,

we had several new members as a result of our one yearly social function (the dance) in October. It is one way that we feel that we can thank the public for participation in our money raising affairs.

"I have received the minutes of the Alumnae meeting and also the letter regarding the joint Spelman-Morehouse project. In our January meeting this will be discussed and I am certain that there will be several pledges. The girls are interested in the development of Spelman, and I am sure they will give as much cooperation as possible . . ."

Mrs. Stiger's address is 14404 Chadron Avenue, Hawthorne, California.

Alumnae Notes

SPELMAN GRADUATES HONORED

At five o'clock, Sunday afternoon, January 8, at the First Congregational Church, Atlanta, Georgia, three Spelman graduates participated in the Bronze Women of the Year Awards program, sponsored by the Delta Chapter of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority.

Mrs. Victoria Maddox Simmons, HS '88, who is 90 years old, was chosen Woman of the Year in Religion. "She entered Spelman in October, 1881 when classes were held in the basement of Friendship Baptist Church. Then in 1883, she was among the first of 32 boarding students to move with Spelman to its present location. She received a diploma in the industrial course in 1886 and two years later in 1888 completed a high school course. She returned to the institution in 1890 to take a missionary training course and received a diploma in that field. She has taught at Spelman College; in the rural schools of Georgia;

Howe Institute, Memphis, Tennessee; and Shiloh Academy, Washington, Georgia, where she served as principal. She retired from teaching in 1946 and has made her home with a daughter, Miss Annie L. Simmons, a former principal of a county school."

Dr. Lynette Saine was selected Woman of the Year in Education. "She is a native Atlantan and received her education at Spelman College, Atlanta University, and the University of Chicago; in the last named institution she earned the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Her professional experience and positions show — 1942-1950, Spelman College; 1951, Atlanta University, now associate professor in the School of Education, Reading and Research; 1958 coordinator of the Atlanta Reading Project sponsored by the Lilly Endowment. A member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Liberty Baptist Church, staff of the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA in the area of Health Adult Education, Miss Saine was se-

lected as one of Georgia's representatives at the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Health."

Mrs. Florence Morrison Hogan, C'31, principal of Craddock Elementary School, Atlanta, Georgia, ardent church and club worker and outstanding civic leader, gave the main address on the program.

EXCHANGE STUDENT

On December 13, 1961, Mrs. McCoy, head resident, Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Dormitory received a long newsy letter from Anna Marie Peterson, one of the students from Bethel College who spent a semester at Spelman in the first student-exchange program inaugurated at the College during the academic year, 1959-60. In part she wrote; "It was at this same time last year that two Bethel College students were very excited. We were excited because we had been chosen as future Spelman students. We were excited about having new roommates, enrolling in new courses of study, making new friends, living in a city, and becoming part of a new community.

"How really exciting it was to really be a part of the new spirit of the South. You gave us all that we had previously been anticipating and you gave us more. Thank you—thank you for making Spelman such a wonderful place to be . . . for the inspiring teachers and courses of study . . . for the chapel services which helped to start our day . . . for the friendship and kindness the students provided. It was marvelous to be too, a part of the new spirit of the student body . . . The Appeal for Human Rights, the sit-down demonstration, the picketing, the march commemorating the 1954 Supreme Court decision—how meaningful these events have really become.

"I am now once again a student at Bethel College, but never think I forget Spelman. Willie Mae and Elizabeth were loved by the students here—you see, they too instilled concern on the parts of students here.

"Needless to say we have been kept very busy since arriving back on campus . . . two weeks ago Martha and I spoke to the 560 students here; this last week I spoke over the local radio station. I am now writing an article for a Menonite publication, this Christmas I will be our guest speaker at the alumni banquet. There has been much interest shown on the part of students and people of the community—a starting point for the action we hope will be the result . . ."

"Already Christmas time is here and today the spirit of the holiday season was greatly revealed in nature. Our first real snow came last night, covering the icy branches and bushes. Awe inspiring beauty was the result. Christmas carolers, Christmas decorations, Christmas church services have given us new thoughts and thankfulness for the blessings of the year that has nearly ended.

"Once again—Merry Christmas. May the many joys of Christmas be yours."

HS '21

Spelman College extends deep sympathy to Dr. and Mrs. E. O. Archie, Jewell Holly, at the death of their daughter, Peggy, who died in Chicago, Illinois, in January, 1961.

Mrs. Virginia Latimer Calhoun is working as a Juvenile Court representative in Augusta, Georgia. Her address is 1613-12th Street, Augusta.

C '30

Congratulations go to Miss Frankye Berry, head of the English department, Middleton High School, Tampa, Florida, who has been selected by the Florida State Council of Teachers of English to serve as one of the associate chairmen of the 1962 National Council of Teachers of English which will meet in Miami Beach, Florida, in November, 1962.

Mrs. Justine Wilkinson Washington was unable to attend her class reunion last year because, in her own words, "I am attending the University of Kentucky on a Southern Education Foundation graduate research assistantship. Our

examination dates and other requirements conflict with the Spelman reunion activities."

Mrs. Washington visited nine countries in Europe last summer and reports that the trip was exciting and rewarding. She is continuing her study at the University of Kentucky this year.

C '32

The Concert Orchestra of Booker T. Washington High School, Atlanta, Georgia, Miss Lennie Carl Green, conductor, participated in a program presented by the Mobile, Alabama public schools at the Central High School Auditorium, on Sunday, December 4, 1960. The concert was well received, and "several students in Mobile have been stimulated to take lessons on stringed instruments."

C '33

Mrs. Josephine Harreld Love, Detroit, Michigan, home maker, private music teacher and effective civic leader, is enrolled in graduate classes in the Wayne State University this year. Mrs. Love is a graduate of Juilliard School of Music and holds the M.A. degree from Radcliffe College.

Mrs. Love was one of a committee of three who made arrangements for a Coffee Break with Dr. William Birenbaum, vice president of Wayne University and director of Detroit Adventure-Conversations in the Arts, held in the Alumni Lounge in January. "Conversations in the Arts is the nationally acclaimed program unique to Detroit through which you may meet, converse, and study with outstanding creators, performers, and scholars of art, dance, literature, opera, architecture, sculpture, crafts, theatre, history and music."

In February, Mrs. Love wrote "... Last Tuesday, I appeared on a panel at Central High School, one of five persons, three of them women. The group was composed of parents and the subject was, 'How to promote the cultural interests of young people.' We were quite amused to discover that the three

women were all from Spelman!—Ollie McFarland, (Ollie Franklin, C '40), Clara Jones (Clara Stanton, C '34), and I."

Also, in February, Mrs. Love lectured to classes completing a course in Charm and Poise at Detroit Institute of Commerce.

C '34

Miss Virginia Hannon is studying toward the M.A. degree in the field of community mental health, in the School of Public Health of Harvard University.

Mrs. Thelma Menchan Parker, 821 W. Ocklawah Avenue, Ocala, Florida, is a teacher and sponsor of the senior class in the Howard High School, Ocala.

C '40

Mrs. Ollie Franklin McFarland, mezzo-soprano, was a soloist in a concert in the Chamber Music Recital Series of Wayne State University on Wednesday, January 11, at 8:30 p.m. in Community Arts Auditorium. Mrs. McFarland is a teacher in the public schools of Detroit, Michigan.

An up-to-date address for Lillian E. Taylor, program supervisor, Women's Service Division, Family Service Bureau, United Charities of Chicago, is 500 East 33rd Street, Apartment 1110, Chicago 16, Illinois.

C '41

Dr. Johnnie Hines Watts, research associate in the Carver Foundation, Tuskegee Institute, received three grants totalling \$52,823, during the last six months of 1960 to study the human adult male's metabolic responses to two amino acid patterns. The grants were from the National Institute of Health, The Human Nutrition Research Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture and The National Dairy Council.

C '44

Part of the information carried about Dr. Freeman in Moore's *Who Is Who in Ohio*, 1961, reads, "Dr. Lelabella Christine Freeman, M.D., Pediatrician—De-

monstrator in pediatrics, Western Reserve University, since 1953, 13203 Kinsman Road, Cleveland 20, Ohio. Married to James Edward Robinson, August 21, 1955, Dentist. Two children, Christine R., 3; James E., 9 mos. Members of American Medical Assoc.; Northern Ohio Pediatric Society; Women's Medical Soc. of Cleveland; Mt. Pleasant Community Center, Board of Trustees..." Dr. Freeman's new address is 16306 Aldersyde Avenue, Shaker Heights, Ohio.

C '45

Congratulations go to Mrs. Gwendolyn Hinsley Howard, seventh grade teacher at the Daniel H. Stanton School, who was elected to the principalship of the James L. Mayson Elementary School, Atlanta, Georgia, in early January, 1961.

Mrs. Howard also is a graduate of Atlanta University. She began her teaching career in the Atlanta School System in 1951.

C '46

The correct address of Mrs. Joyce Nixon Cooper Bobo is 2335 South Mansfield Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

C '49

Mrs. Eloise Dunn Bryant writes "Melville (her husband) and I are both teaching music in the Gary School system. I am assigned as music helping teacher in two elementary schools . . . I was more than delighted to find Robert James (Morehouse College) teaching in one of my schools. We have had many moments of enjoyment talking of old friends and old times. And I think we both enjoy singing some of the songs we sang with the chorus." Eloise's home address is 2588 Madison Street, Gary, Indiana.

On Saturday, December 24, 1960, Miss Helen Marie Cochran, the daughter of Mrs. Ruth Sewell Cochran, HS '21,

and Mr. Barney E. Rutledge were married in the Danforth Chapel on the Morehouse College campus.

The newly weds are home at 239 West Lake Avenue, Atlanta.

Mrs. O. J. Moore (Harriet Mitchell) is a teacher of history and American government at the Mary C. Womack High School, Longview, Texas. On January 8, Mrs. Moore reviewed the best seller "Exodus" for the Christian Women's Fellowship of the New Mount Olive Christian Church, Henderson, Texas.

C '51

Dr. Juanita Collier of the Wayne State University faculty is adviser to Pi Lambda Theta honorary education sorority, at Wayne State University and is on the planning committee for the lecture series of the Commission on Community Relations.

On December 27, 1960, Miss Gladys A. Earl and Mr. Elisha E. Roberts were married in a beautiful ceremony performed by Reverend W. S. Mercer and Reverend A. M. Roberts, Jr., brother of the groom, at Radcliffe Presbyterian Church, Atlanta, Georgia.

Miss Elaine Bush Johnson is a teacher in the San Diego City Schools. Her address is 322 45th Street, San Diego 2, California.

C '52

Miss C. Elizabeth Flagg may be reached at 3717 Marian Street, Denver 5, Colorado.

C '53

Mrs. Oberlin Reid Golden is teaching in the public school of Clarksdale, Mississippi, and may be reached at Box 42, Sherard, Mississippi.

Mr. and Mrs. Ezekiel Kennedy are in their new home at 376 Jefferson Street, Daytona Beach, Florida.

A new address for Jacqueline J. Wellington is Park West Village Apartments, 784 Columbus Avenue, New York 25, New York. In a December 30, 1960, communication, Miss Wellington enclosed a two-year subscription to the *Spelman Messenger* and wrote: "I would like to wish all the Spelman family a Happy New Year! I have not been receiving the *Messenger* lately and I fear my subscription has lapsed. This I deeply regret, for I have always looked forward to this link with Spelman and do not wish to see it broken."

C '54

Mrs. Phyllis Jean Dansby Fisher and family are back in the United States after her husband's tour of duty with the Armed Services. The address is 138-15 175th Street, Jamaica 34, New York.

C '58

Miss Minnie McFadden is director of the teen-age program of the Memphis, Tennessee Y.W.C.A. Branch located at 541 Vance Street.

C '59

Mrs. Geneva Evans Bishop of 4236 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is employed as assistant to the Woman's editor of the *Chicago Daily Defender*.

An exhibition of the works — Oils, Gonache Colors, Waters Colors, Pen and Inks, Charcoals and Pastels, and Pencil Drawings of June Elaine Hector were held in the West Hunter Street Branch Library of the Atlanta Public Library November 27 through December 10, 1960.

One of Miss Hector's works, "Wild Flowers" and her picture appear in the book *In American Negro Art* by Cedric

Dover, published by the New York Graphic Society, 1960.

Mrs. Dorothy Carithers Henderson of 128 Matterson Street, Jonesboro, Georgia, is teaching general science at Luther J. Price High School, Atlanta, Georgia.

C '60

Mrs. Brenda Wilson Coles of 1441 Euclid Street, N.W., Apt. 306, Washington 9, D.C., sent in a year's subscription to the *Spelman Messenger*.

Miss Clarice Walker and Mr. Freddie Charles Colston were married on Saturday, December 24, in a beautiful and solemn ceremony at the Mount Zion Baptist Church, Griffin, Georgia.

Miss Vivian Welch and Mr. Albert Brinson were married in West Hunter Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia in December, 1960.

FORMER STUDENTS

Mrs. Tiny Louise Cobb Dawkins is a nurse at the VA Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Mrs. Hazel Fitzgerald Lee of 3915 South Dalton Avenue, Los Angeles, California, paid a welcome visit to the campus in November, 1960. Mrs. Lee is vice principal of City Terrace Elementary School, Los Angeles.

Mrs. Mafid Harris Adams sends in her address as 1620 Kenilworth, Pasadena, California.

The alumnae secretary visited in the home of Mrs. Hertha Latimer Blount, 1232 Kent Street, Augusta, Georgia, in early November, 1961. Mrs. Blount is a biology teacher in the Lucy Laney High School of Augusta. She kindly brought our records up to date on Gladys, Virginia, Catherine and Elizabeth Latimer who will be remembered as the Latimer sisters of Warrenton, Georgia.

Visitors

- Miss Jessie G. Benton, Trenton, New Jersey.
- Mr. Aliyu Bida, Nigeria.
- Mrs. Robert W. Brooks, Washington, D. C.
- Dr. Aaron Brown, New York, New York
- Dr. and Mrs. Felton G. Clark, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
- Mr. Thomas W. Cole, Jr., Marshall, Texas.
- Miss Beatrice Conover, Davenport, Iowa.
- Mrs. Alice R. Davis, Augusta, Georgia.
- Miss Melvis T. Evans, New York, New York.
- Miss Marcia Fentress, New York, New York.
- Mr. William Garnett, California.
- Mrs. Clara B. Gay, Atlanta, Georgia.
- The Reverend Bryant George, Chicago, Illinois.
- Mrs. Ruth Davis Hawk, Athens, Georgia.
- Miss Valeta V. Holloway, Birmingham, Alabama.
- Mrs. Louise Garnett Hubbard, Forsyth, Georgia
- Mr. Bernard Kent, Jr., Savannah, Georgia
- Mrs. Blanche Burton Lynes, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Mr. and Mrs. Carlton O. Miller, Daytona Beach, Florida.
- Elder G. S. Miller, Savannah, Georgia.
- Mrs. Mary Miller, Savannah, Georgia.
- Mr. and Mrs. George Neilson, and family, Gilford, New Hampshire.
- Mrs. Anita Holloway Quinn, Birmingham, Alabama.
- Mr. Richard M. Ramsay, Greensboro, North Carolina.
- Dr. and Mrs. S. O. Roberts and daughters, Nashville, Tennessee.
- Mrs. Lydia Brown Wynn, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.



