



S
P
E
L
M
A
N

M
E
S
S
E
N
G
E
R

August
1970

Alumnae
Issue

3

—

Spelman Messenger

PUBLISHED BY

SPELMAN COLLEGE

350 SPELMAN LANE, S. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314

IN NOVEMBER, FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST

Yearly subscription \$2.00, payable in advance and covering 4 numbers from date paid; single copies, 50 cents. Checks should be drawn to Spelman College and mailed to

ERNESTINE E. BRAZEAL, EDITOR, SPELMAN MESSENGER

Subscribers who wish to change the address to which the MESSENGER is sent should notify the Editor, giving both old and new addresses. Alumnae who would like to interest new subscribers in the MESSENGER may have a sample copy mailed free to any address.

Second class postage paid at Atlanta, Georgia

CONTENTS

FRONTISPIECE: MORGAN HALL	2
MORGAN HALL BURNS BY ERNESTINE E. BRAZEAL AND JUDY T. GEBRE-HIWET	3
REFLECTIONS ON "BLACK" BY CLARA STANTON JONES, C '34	8
CAMPUS BRIEFS	16
MORGAN HALL IN 1906	22
CALENDAR	24
ALUMNAE NEWS	25

AMONG THE CLUBS

CLASS NOTES

IN MEMORIAM



MORGAN HALL — 1956

Spelman Messenger

VOL. 86

AUGUST, 1970

No. 4

Morgan Hall Burns

Here upon a beautiful campus — located in one of the choicest cities of the South; on a spot crowded with historic memories, there has grown up a school unprecedented — whose influence shall go out, not only through Georgia, but to the limits of the Negro race.

General Thomas Jefferson Morgan
November 14-17, 1901
Dedication Service for Morgan Hall

For 69 years, Morgan Hall stood in quiet beauty on the middlemost grounds on the Spelman campus — enduring with grace the wear and tear of many hard winters; and greeting each spring with the resilience that comes from freshly painted beams and window-boards.

For generations of students, this was the spirit of the building — quiet strength and endurance. And, in the same character, on August 11, 1970, Morgan Hall quietly burned to the ground.

The sky was all aglow with orange and yellow flames periodically licking skyward that fateful Tuesday morning. The glow could be seen miles away. It is now believed that Morgan had been burning since early afternoon to have reached such a level of intensity, for when the fire-fighters arrived the building was engulfed in flames. Spelman staff, living near the campus who had rushed to the scene, knew the building was a loss when, with a loud crash, the roof and several walls caved in.

The only person living in the building during the summer was the dean of women, Mrs. Naomi Chivers, who had been miraculously awakened by the smoke. She quickly left her apartment and notified the campus security guards. She lost all of her personal belongings in the fire of undetermined origin — clothes, valuable papers, everything! However, even in disaster one has something for which to be thankful. We are grateful that Mrs. Chivers awakened in time to safely flee the building.

Fire has destroyed Morgan Hall — the ruins of this grand old building have been demolished and removed from the campus — but, the magnificent spirit, and the beautiful memories of generations of students will always bring to mind “dear Morgan.”

Since its erection, Morgan had been the center of many student activities because of the dining area. In the beginning, the teachers’ dining room and kitchen occupied the north end of the building; the center and south end housed the students’ dining area and kitchen. The second and third floors served as a dormitory; the basement housed offices of the Buildings and Grounds Department and provided space for storage of students’ trunks. Early graduates remember that on Saturday and Sunday mornings both dining rooms were thrown into one for a devotional

service usually led by the president or dean. Although it had served a dual role as a dormitory-cafeteria since the late twenties, it had been a kind of catch-all for every imaginable student event. In the thirties students looked forward to the annual social held in the large dining area which was usually transformed into a “fairylane parlor.”

At the opening of school, Spelman freshmen participated in the traditional “Lighting of the Fire” held in the social room of Morgan Hall. The ceremony was a symbolic firelighting (usually with candles) to indicate that thoughts would now be turned to steady work, high ambitions and future accomplishments. There was, too, the much anticipated International Dinner when excited students, dressed in improvised foreign costumes, enjoyed foods representative of every continent, and participated in a lively discussion following a splendid address by a distinguished speaker.

Students enrolled at Spelman during the academic year 1934-35, still recall the excitement displayed at the party held in the dining room of Morgan Hall on December 22, 1934, hostessed by President Florence M. Read and Dean Jane Hope Lyons. Invited were students and faculties of Spelman College, Morehouse College, and Atlanta University. It was on this occasion that dancing was first officially permitted on

the Spelman College campus. What real pleasure it was to see the couples gracefully gliding across the spacious floors to the delightful music played by a small orchestra with Johnson Hubert (a Morehouse College student, now Dr. Johnson Hubert, Chairman of the Music Department of Morris Brown College) at the piano.

Perhaps most impressive was the Yule Log Service, held each Christmas Eve Night in the Fireside dining room of Morgan Hall. Given for Spelman students who were remaining on the campus during the holidays, the service was a warm sisterly occasion. Usually, after the lighting of the Yule Log, each student made a silent wish, then lighted her candle from the Yule Log which she carried as she marched with the group to the brightly decorated Christmas tree, located on campus, in the north end of the quadrangle, to sing and enjoy Christmas carols from many countries.

Morgan was ageless. Keeping abreast of the development and the progress of the campus, she grew and expanded. To later generations of students, she was still a vital part of their campus life. Students who made the Honor Roll each semester enjoyed the Blue and White Banquet, arranged by the deans of instruction and of students, at which time they received praise and congratulations. Candidates for student government offices hon-

ored the importance of reaching all of the students in the dining hall. Many important announcements were made standing in a chair at dinner time in Morgan. Seniors, especially, looked forward to the Annual Founders Day Luncheon and the traditional Senior Brunch. These were happy, memorable occasions of reminiscencing.

Morgan Hall, revisited annually by returning alumnae especially at Commencement, always brought back treasured memories—some pleasant, some sad. For many alumnae, it had been home for four years, for others, who had attended elementary, high school, and college, as many as eight, ten, twelve or more years! And what beautiful occasions were sponsored by the National Alumnae Association and held in the Morgan Hall dining areas—occasions attended by alumnae, administration, faculty, staff, students, parents, and other friends of the College. Several come to mind: the Annual Alumnae Association Dinner when graduates celebrating reunions talked of days gone by and days to come; the dinner given in honor of President Florence M. Read's tenth anniversary and later the one at her retirement in 1953; the lovely dinner honoring Dr. Albert E. Manley's tenth anniversary as president of the College. These were occasions of joy, excitement and fulfillment.

Over the years, alumnae wit-

nessed several interior physical changes in Morgan to which they adjusted. Now that she is no more, the alumnae will adjust again, and in time will come to appreciate another structure to be built on the same spot whose qualities of character will serve as a source of inspiration to Spelmanites everywhere!

These were the years of Morgan—where wholesome recreation, warm fellowship, and a sense of genuine sisterhood were nurtured. And rightly so, for Morgan Hall has been just what it should have been—a structure for relaxation, rest, and meaningful activities. Named for General Thomas Jefferson Morgan the building has been to Spelman women exactly what General Morgan envisioned for this college—in essence, a place where freedom of ideas and thorough preparation would take place in a healthy environment.

Why was General Morgan so honored to have had a building at Spelman named for him? The following historical facts reveal the answer. It was Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr., who had been brought into the negotiations between the founders, Miss Sophia B. Packard and Miss Harriett E. Giles, and his father, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, whose letter dated June 5, 1900, giving the authority of his father to make certain improvements on the Spelman campus that brought joy and thanksgiving to the hearts of the founders.

Item 4 in the letter, "The erection of a second dormitory for 75 persons connected with a large dining hall and kitchen to accommodate 400," referred to the future Morgan Hall. (Also, at the same time authorization was made for the construction of other buildings—Reynolds Cottage, MacVicar Hospital, Morehouse Hall and a new power house with complete steam heating and electric lighting.) Later, Mr. Rockefeller also paid for the furnishing of the building. When the building neared completion much consideration was given to its naming. It was agreed that the combination dormitory and dining hall be named for General Thomas Jefferson Morgan (1839-1902), who was at the time corresponding secretary of the Americal Baptist Home Mission Society.

Educator, author, editor, dynamic speaker, and a man of unusual insight, General Morgan was a champion for the rights of black people—particularly women. He said on the occasion of Morgan's dedication, "... Spelman Seminary is aiming to do, as far as practicable, for the Negro women precisely what is being done for white women by Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, and other institutions of Christian learning which for decades have been contributing most liberally and potently to their preparation not only for the homely duties of life but for the large sphere of activity to which the age calls

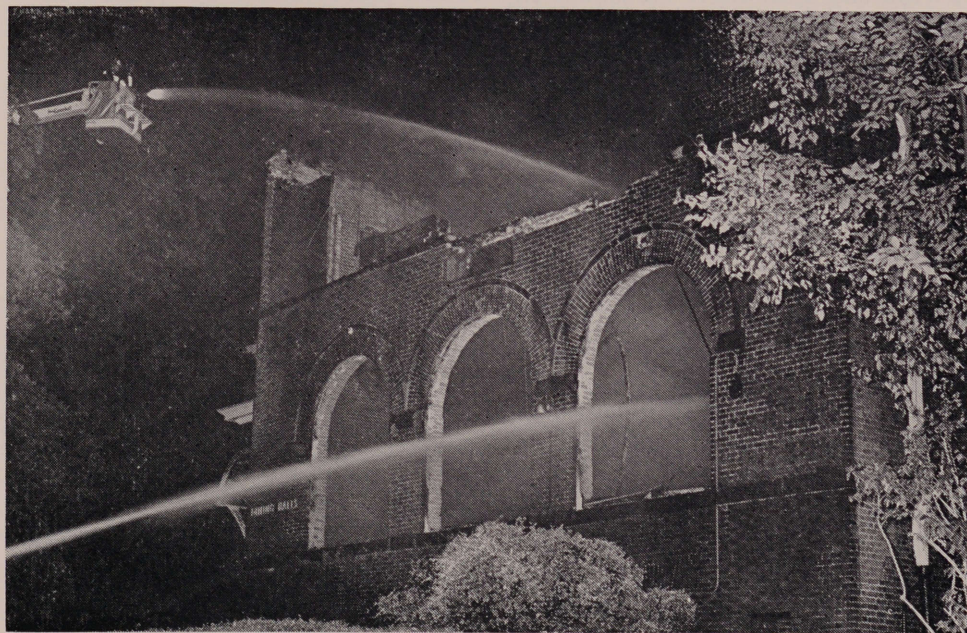
them, thus fitting them to add their quota to the great work of human betterment . . ." Morgan was a graduate of Franklin College, Indiana, and of Rochester Theological Seminary. He did additional study at the University of Leipzig, and served for over three years in the military. From 1874 to 1881 he served on the faculty of Chicago Theological Seminary; from 1881 to 1883 he was principal of the Potsdam Normal School and from 1884-1889 he was principal of the State Normal School in Rhode Island. From 1889-1893, General Morgan was U.S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs. As secretary of ABHMS, General Morgan promoted the welfare of Spelman. He gave freely of his time and counsel regarding the institution's physical plant and educational program.

We are all saddened by the tragedy of Morgan Hall. For even though aged, it is possible that the building might have been used for many more years to come. The bricks no doubt were hand made; they were much heavier and thicker than the ones used in construction today.

Yet, we must realize and remember that it was not merely the perishable materials that made Morgan—for it was much more than a brick and mortar construction. It was the sense of warmth, closeness, sisterhood and commitment that so many of us discovered within Morgan's walls that will never perish.

Those of us who knew her (Morgan) can never forget the slightly inclined walk-ways that lead to a building that is no more.

Ernestine E. Brazeal
Judy T. Gebre-Hiwet



Firemen, upper left, and unseen, lower left, direct streams of water on fire as Morgan Hall burns.

Reflections On "Black"

Based on a Convocation Speech by Clara Stanton Jones, C'34,
Director, Detroit Public Library, given as a part of
the Founders Day Observance, April 9, 1970.

Every speaker wishes to give his audience something of himself, a true expression of his individuality. I am no exception and I am impressed by the universality of the human need to claim and express individuality. I am also interested to observe the same characteristic in nature. There are no two blades of grass and no two leaves alike; no two flowers, nor grains of sand, nor snowflakes . . . individuality is infinite. Among human beings, so-called "identical twins" are not identical at all, but only very similar in outward appearance. Twins say that their closeness in identity, love and understanding is a priceless joy, but it is common knowledge that this twinship can cause serious psychological problems if family and friends place undue emphasis on the superficial likeness, denying individuality. The growing child quickly reaches the point of insisting, "Let me do it for myself!" The folksinger, Buffy Sainte-Marie, strumming her guitar, sings youth's protest, "But it's *my* way!" This stamp of individuality demands freedom from domination, freedom to unfold itself and is an elemental, driving force of life common to

all on the earth. In a poem about Frederick Douglass, Robert Hayden speaks of freedom:

"... this freedom, this liberty,
this beautiful
and terrible thing, needful to
man as air, usable as earth;"

People of all countries have some experience of slavery in their background, but slavery has never been a permanent condition, nor can it be, and this is very important to remember. Throughout history, clans, tribes and nations, like individuals, have found domination by others intolerable. They have fought and gained freedom or were extirpated in the struggle. After World War II many African and Asian nations were able to wrest their independence from the old colonial powers. The new nations are coping with grave problems, but none would voluntarily return to the old yoke. The black man's struggle for first class citizenship in America parallels the African and Asian struggle and demonstrates further that the need for freedom is irrepressible. The Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 ended legal slavery but did not fulfill its promise of free-

dom; instead, a modified, modernized form of slavery has developed in the century that has followed, based on poverty and racism. Nevertheless, the Emancipation Proclamation gave a glimpse and taste of freedom and gave birth to hope. This was like a single gulp of air to one who was strangling, causing him to gasp and fight to fill his lungs deeply. In the ensuing years the factor of race has become a curse on the generations, plaguing the peace of the nation.

World War II afforded the first lifting of the rule of murder under which black Americans (and all enslaved or oppressed people) live. One trembling moment in history allowed a single opportunity for black people to make an unprecedented thrust for their cause, and to their everlasting credit they grasped it to dramatize their story on a world stage and thereafter to press for freedom without relenting. Thus, America's heretofore undisturbed sin was placed on the agenda of worldwide concerns. The setting was unique because of universal revulsion against the commission of genocide against the Jews in Germany, the economic advance of black Americans in wartime factories, and the inspiration of war slogans and symbols such as the "four freedoms." For the first time a massive, unified, openly aggressive protest movement was possible, and it muscled its way onto

national and international headlines. By 1954 world suspense was taut as the United States Supreme Court deliberated and finally announced its decision on segregation in education. That pronouncement spawned the activist era, which after many changes and modifications continues today.

In any struggle for freedom the first victory must be the winning of one's own self-respect. Destruction of self-confidence, and the fostering of self-hate are the most potent weapons of the oppressor. Even during slavery black leaders recognized the need to restore the distorted group image to its rightful status. Frederick Douglass, as an escaped slave, was only a piece of property, but somehow he measured himself as a man and became through his oratory and writings a living symbol of the black man's affirmation of his humanity. The gentle poet, Paul Laurence Dunbar, pictured the newly freed slaves as earthy American peasants whose deephearted spiritual invincibility enabled them to find joy within themselves and their fellowship out of the very dregs of civilization. W. E. B. DuBois applied the sociologist's understanding and interpretation to the condition of his people; Carter G. Woodson, the eminent historian, probed the documentary sources to discover the heretofore hidden historical facts of the black man's role in history. The

work of these leaders and others served to slowly build the black man's truthful self-image, enabling him to begin identifying himself as a vital, contributing factor in world civilization. It remained for Martin Luther King, beginning in 1956, to gather up these growing forces and provide leadership to an accelerated freedom-protest movement that was unprecedented in American race relations, and which continues today with unabated force. Providence touched the 26-year-old Montgomery preacher on the shoulder to hand him one of the most fateful assignments in history and few men have left a stronger mark of individuality on a nation as he, in a brief thirteen years. He and all black people had been patiently preparing, sometimes without hope, for this fateful opportunity. The miles and years of marching under Martin Luther King's banner need not be recounted here because people the world over know the saga. These were the years of moral appeal and peaceful reasoning, when America was given every opportunity to understand and to act in good faith. However, many have forgotten Martin Luther King's warning to America that there must be redress of wrong "before black people turn from loving to hating."

New thinkers and leaders emerged from the "folk" to meet changing needs. Malcolm X, one of the most controversial heroes,

was allotted an even briefer period of national leadership than Martin Luther King, but the significance of the Malcolm X imprint should not be underestimated. Malcolm proclaimed, as did Martin Luther King, but from a different point of entry, the need for self-purification, self-mastery, and freedom from the control of materialism, as basic components that would affect the struggle. Increasingly, black non-violent protest was being met by violence, and Malcolm placed strong emphasis on black people's right of self-defense. He could speak to people and change their lives not only because of his personal victories over addiction to drugs and crime, but because of the intellectual and spiritual cultivation that released him to define white and black roles in America with a shocking clarity that had never been heard before. He believed it necessary to set the record straight, to "identify the enemy"; consequently, he laid open the viciousness of white men in their aggression toward black people. Relentlessly, he uncovered the deceptions and cruelties that insure the black American's inferior position, amidst cries of, "Tell it like it is, Malcolm!" After his trip to Mecca he was able to isolate the overriding issue, "white supremacy," as mankind's most virulent disease, to be fought by men of all colors and conquered before there could be any hope for survival.

Martin Luther King and Malcolm X, each in his own way, "identified the enemy," "separated the sin from the sinner," and neither man left his people where he found them.

Other individual leaders arose, but certain needs were sensed and met by the "folk" as a whole. No one can pinpoint the first chanting of "Black is beautiful," but it came most often from the lips of young people. The slogan was, and remains, a folk inspiration, its meaning quickly grasped. It is a joyous and defiant declaration of self worth based on a hard won, enlightened self image. Without organization or conscious direction, the awakening words, "Black is beautiful" were carried by word of mouth, by the press, on radio and television, and in all the world's languages. The impact of this folk campaign puts expensive "Madison Avenue" efforts to shame. Only the older, counter idea, "white supremacy," surpasses it in coverage and salesmanship.

A generation ago it was not uncommon to hear the expression, "Gee, that was *white* of you!" This highest accolade was bestowed by one white person on another for some noble act. In other words, he used the adjective that describes and classifies himself, giving it an exalted meaning as an expression of highest praise. Conversely, if one black person wished to degrade another in the

most shameful manner possible, or provoke instant rage, the most effective epithet was, "you black nigger!" Since "nigger" is a corruption of "Negro," the Spanish word for "black," the black person was using the adjective that describes and classifies himself as a curse word, a double curse, "You black black!" He did not realize it was a double curse in the sense that he was degrading both himself and all black people. However, a few years ago, black young people felt a climaxing revulsion against the lingering acceptance of self hate and they said, "It's not going to be that way from now on! No more, 'If you're white, you're right; if you're brown, hang around; if you're black, stand back!' No more, 'Lordy, Lordy, will I ever? No, nigger. Never! Never!'" Young people began turning that curse toward the destruction of the entrenched color bar which had inflicted untold anguish and crippling despair on dark-skinned Afro-Americans and which had made light skin a self-defeating symbol of superiority second only to white superiority, and often as cruel. With the robust, redemptive campaign, "Black is beautiful," progress was made in retrieving blackness from the pit and the mire. The youth of today were acting out the meaning of the old spiritual, "All God's children got wings!"

The "Black is beautiful" slogan has been rejected by some

because of its seeming undue emphasis on color, protesting that they have grown weary of its endless repetition, resenting the idea as an end in itself. To reply, there has always been an unhealthy emphasis on color in America, to the great disadvantage of "black." This campaign is an attempt to set the human facts straight on the subject and bring an antidote to the poison reserved for the one color, black. The "folk" employed "P.R." and advertising techniques. Television and radio commercials gain effectiveness by endless repetition, pounding the message into the public mind to sell the product. In promoting the concept "Black is beautiful," the same device of repetition was employed, and reached its height as a campaign nearly two years ago. In spite of fears, division and misunderstanding, the concept "Black is beautiful" is now a secure part of being black, helping to displace the old hateful self-estimate. The shame is not out of our guts yet, but "black" is no longer the old "black"—see how naturally the word trips off the tongue. Even those who resist have more respect for blackness now and find less cause to worship at the old shrine of "whiteness."

The campaign was not an end in itself, but only one of many new beginnings. It is possible to hypnotize oneself with a self-flattering shout, and the words,

"Black is beautiful" could be used in this manner. They would then become empty of meaning and power, producing chauvinism and stagnation, an excuse for inaction and irresponsibility. "Black is beautiful" also admonished black people to heal the rift among them based on color and privilege. The past two decades have brought relief to the more fortunate sector of black people, and there are some who would settle for relief instead of freedom. It must be remembered, however, that relief is only superficial and temporary; the pain will return. The cure is freedom!

A few months ago I underwent a period of travail during a storm of controversy over my appointment as Director of the Detroit Public Library. The charge, "not qualified," was hurled about for several weeks. Regard for my own personal standards and integrity would insure against my seeking or accepting a position for which I was not qualified. One does not need kind words or flattery to honestly evaluate his or her own performance or to identify talents developed. My candidacy was unconventional (but not without precedent) because I rose from "middle management" rather than from the top level, and novel because of my sex and race. I was literally and figuratively a "dark horse," but I knew that I was prepared by training and experience, and my time had come. I knew also that

there was behind me the rich spiritual inheritance that all black people can claim, if they will. I thought of the generations of suffering without reward, the years of frustration without hope. Surely when a black woman was confronted with both opportunity and reward, plus the beautiful undergirding moral support from loved ones and others, the challenge would be accepted without question. It was simply my turn to stand, for black people cannot always wait until they are understood and appreciated.

The above experience has broad implications for the hard times that are upon us. We are a strong people, not weak, as we once believed. We have progressed from thinking, "There is all the world, and then black," from believing little in ourselves, to knowing who we are. I have returned home when I come to Spelman, and I speak very sincerely to you, Spelman daughters. We must view our role in a broad context. History gave the black woman a difficult and complex role to play and she has performed well. The old slave-master realized instinctively that the black male had to be immobilized as completely as possible, but it was necessary to allow a small measure of leniency to the female because hers is the child-bearing sex. For three centuries the black woman courageously used this shred of power to nurture the life and spirit of her

men and children, to hold the generations together. The heroic strength of "Mama" and "Big Mama" is legendary. They bore the brunt of the black man's tragic frustration, were often angered, puzzled and thwarted, but they knew that if they did not hold, all would be lost. As a consequence, the black woman has always known her worth, and respect have been accorded her by her menfolk and children in spite of criticism. Ironically, the black woman meets today's challenges as the freest spirit in America.

At this juncture of American history, for the first time, black manhood is being grudgingly acknowledged (although there are more recent indications that the "rule of murder" is being reimposed) and black women are called on to support their men in the widening of their freedom. The white woman should learn that she is dominated not by white men but by the more impersonal, subtle system of white supremacy, which has codified exploitation and oppression. Again, we must "identify the enemy" and "separate the sin from the sinner." "White supremacy" is a doctrine that proclaims the divine right of human greed, and supplies a conscience-salving rationale. It is the modern code of white supremacy that casts the white male as slave-master to the world and the white woman as a kind of sugarcoated

pawn, an excuse for discrimination and violence. White women are to be commended for recognizing their bondage and crying out against it. Nevertheless, it is black women who have the firm grasp on the reality of the problem. The black woman's immediate occupation must be the liberation of black people, a goal that has indissoluble partnership with mankind's hope for salvation because in America, "black" is not only the test and the stumbling block to freedom for all, but also the key.

At a conference last fall a group of young black militant intellectuals rather amazed me by welcoming older people into their discussions. Since I was accustomed to much talk about the "generation gap," I remarked on this. They patiently explained to me that "generation gap" is a white, middle class disease. They pointed out that the masses of black families have been so busy "keeping body and soul together," have been so poor, that they were forced to help each other; consequently, in this close cooperation, respect and regard have developed between the generations. I would also add that black people have not been able to regard themselves as gods who own the earth and are the final authority. Black children have been taught traditionally who God is and where earthly authority lies, and history has not allowed them the luxury of self-

idolatry. The young people pointed out further that the middle class ailment called "generation gap" has affected many privileged black families, but it is a disease the black masses have been spared.

White parents are genuinely puzzled over their sons' and daughters' actions. The thrust of the black youths' rebellion is against racial oppression, and the parents understand this even when they disapprove of their children's action. Black youth understand their white brothers but do not have time for their desperate flailing. Being black in America is so "immediate" that black youth feel they cannot be sidetracked. Nevertheless, when they take a moment they can give deep insight. They point out that white youth are rebelling against the materialism of their system which makes their leaders insensitive to the spiritual values that are our true pillars. Young people who could afford dozens of fancy shoes go barefooted to dramatize what they are against, but they have not yet found a path to the greater truth they desire, and they cannot make their elders understand. No Martin Luther King or Malcolm X has risen to give clarity and direction. In their attempts to realize spiritual goals, many are using materialistic means; hence, the artificially heightened awareness through LSD, concentration of the fight for legalizing marijuana, etc.

These distractions have weakened them and weakened their protest. Nevertheless, if their elders could somehow perceive the depth of sincerity and concern, perhaps there could be other mutual discoveries.

Great scientific discoveries will be accelerated in the years to come but the greater field of discovery must be within the souls of men. I am reminded that it took the Pilgrims sixty-six days to cross the ocean from England to America. If they had been told that in a few generations men would fly like birds from England to America, in six short hours, they would have said that only the intervention of the supernatural could bring about such a feat. However, the natural laws of physics and aero-dynamics

governed the physical world then as now. Men had not discovered the laws then, but when they did, understanding enabled them to gain a great measure of freedom over matter and to conquer more of their physical environment. It is difficult not to despair, but like our great grandparents in slavery, we must endure. The problems of injustice, war, pollution, etc., are lodged in the minds of men, not in the external world.

We must align ourselves with the forces which recognize the spiritual laws governing mankind's welfare, and help bring about the commitment to apply them. One of the brightest rays of hope is the strength, vitality and endurance that black people add to America's chances of survival.

Campus Briefs

SPELMAN COLLEGE TO OPEN ON SCHEDULE

President Albert E. Manley has announced that Seplman College will open on schedule in spite of a four-alarm fire on the campus early Tuesday morning, August 11, 1970, that demolished a dormitory and dining facilities. On-campus housing arrangements have been made for the 75 women who were to be housed in the Morgan residence hall.

Schedule of Activities:

September

- 13 Dormitories open to Freshmen and New students at 12 noon
 - 16 Freshman Week Begins
 - 20 Dormitories open to Upperclassmen at 8 a.m.
 - 21-22 Registration for the First Semester —9 a.m.-4:30 p.m.
 - 23 Classes begin for the First Semester
- All Faculty will be available as of September 1, 1970.

CLASS OF 1970

On June first, Commencement Exercises were held in Sisters Chapel at ten-thirty o'clock in the morning. The Commencement Address was delivered by the Reverend Jesse Jackson, Director of Operation Bread Basket, Chicago, Illinois.

Of the 194 candidates who received degrees on this occasion, 176 received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and 18 the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Those receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts were:

Angela LaVaughn Alexander, Joyce Gail Allen, Betty Anderson, Dallas Louise Anderson, Alicia Louise Arnold, Eudine Victoria Arnold, Cynthia LaVerne Arrington, Betty Joyce Atkinson, Kathy Lynne Bailey, Judy Jannelle Barton,

Llewelyn Triche Barton, Dolphine Sipheria Bass, Yvonne H. Beavers, Dorothy Jean Bell, Florence Lennell Billingsley, Lillian Muriel Birchett, Vernika Sydell Blackburn, Miriam Lucile Blalock.

Pamela Diana Boykin, Carolyn Majorie Brown, Donna R. Brown, Luella N. Brown, Mary Sinclair Brown, Helen Yvonne Bryant, Gaile Johnson Burden, Fredna Joyce Burnett, Sarah Gertrude Bush, Carol Jennette Butts, Earnestine Butts, Marie Ophelia Carter, Mary Elizabeth Catchings, Theresa Ann Chandler.

Lynda Susan Cobb, Brenda Kate Collier, Marilyn B. Collins, Geraldine Colvin, Earnestine Jackson Compton, Janis Yvonne Coombs, Bettie Louise Cox, Doris Glen Creecy, Toni Theresa Dailey, Paula Jean Danzy, Gail Paulette Davenport, Phyllis Marie Davis, Harriette Debra Debro, Natalie Ellen Dickerson, Joyce Jacqueline Dorsey, Maxine Anthonette Eldridge, Carolyn Eliard, Linda Marie Fowler, Regina Lynn Gardner, Ann Loretta Gartrell.

W. Marie Gaston, Cherry Bernard Gordon, Ernestine Steward Gray, Vivian Yvonne Greene, Brenda Joyce Gregory, Dorothy Baker Grisham, Octavia Elizabeth Hale, Carolyne Gwenevere Hall, Julia Yvonne Hall, Myrtice Lee Hall.

Mona Elizabeth Hamlin, LaChanze Harrison, Patricia Anne Harvey, Beverly Virginia Head, Brenda A. Hendricks, Wanda Renee Henry, Patricia Joyce Hicks, Marsha Lynette Hightower, Marilyn Joyce Hill, Janice Marlene Horton, Carolynne Evon Hubbard, Sharon Malrita Hubbard, Jeannette Huges, Jacquelyn Constance Jackson, Marquelyn L. A. Jackson, Yvonne Ruth Jackson, Liela Pope Jaden, Marseilles Valeria Jefferson, Joyce Eugenia Jelks, Barbara L. Johnson, Joanne Johnson, JoAnn Azelma Johnson, LaVerne Louise Johnson, Jacqueline Anita Jones, Shirley Louise Jones, Bar-

bara Ann Jordan, Joyce E. Jordan, Barbara Ann Kemp, Shirley Campbell Kilgore, Priscilla Ndululu Kilonzo, Katheryn Shirley Kimber, Alvetta Rose King, Carole Anita King, Rosa Marie King, Glorious Jean Malinda Leatherwood, Deborah Ann Leavenworth, Sandra Elaine Lee, Brenda Gail Lewis, Pamela Jean Lewis, Ave Maria Lindsay, Carole Alethea Lofton, Georgia Mary Love, Bettie Jean McCall, Gwendolyn Rankin McCall, Alberta Carolyn McCoy, Tanya Renee McDowell, Francina McMillan, D. Delores Major, Dorothy Jean Marbury, Jacquelyn Marks, Janice Hale Matthews, Jacquelyn Diane Matthews, Jacqualeen Micheal, Diedra LeeClare Mitchell, Carmen Fennoy Moody, Cheryl Ann Morgan, Bernadine Moses, Sylvia Elaine Murrell, Joyce Ann Myricks, Delphine Virginia Nelson, Sarah Nelson, Cynthia Dale Newton, Theresa Josephine North, Janis Parkmon, Linda Elaine Patterson, Candace Ruth Phipps, Georgette Elizabeth Pope, Portia Harden Potts, Lena M. Powell, Melody Denise Quinn, Bernice Johnson Reagon, Patricia Ruth Reaves, Ethel B. Richardson, Jacquelyn Ricks, Gwendolyn Ann Robinson, Barbara J. Rodgers, Sandra Arizona Sims, Christine Singleton, Delores Ann Smalls, Mae Carter Smith, Serelda Selena Smith, Trudy Marie Spears, Glenda Dianne Stevens, Carol Dean Stewart, Miriam Kathleen Stewart, Gwenelle M. Styles, Brenda Yvonne Sutton, Jacquelyn Yvonne Taylor, Zara Buggs Taylor, Donise Marie Thomas, Anne Louise Thornton, Joyce E. Thornton, Betty Ann Tinsley, Evelyn Sylvia Trammell, Loraine Alexander Vance, Angela Marie Veale, Valada Dean Walker, Barbara Whited Washington, Kathryn Elaine Watson, Mary Fannyette West, Dorothy M. Wheatt, Teresa Diane Wilborn, Brenda Joyce Williams, Gail Landis Williams, Wilma Williams, Sara Nell Williford, Brazellia Rochelle Wilson, Evelyn Marie Wilson, Patricia Ann Wilson, Elsie Elizabeth Wimbish, Jo Ann Winfrey, Carolyn Louise Wise, Charlesetta Regina Woodard, Constance Lorraine Worthem.

Eighteen received the degree Bachelor of Science: Mollie Ann Allen, Rosalyn Queen Clark, Julia Ross Dye, Lovonia Lee Favors, Susan M. Holiday, Carolyn McClain, Ollie Irons Manley, Sandra Joan Mincey, Jacquelyn Patricia Moore, Revelyn Marie Moore, Bentley Lorene Patterson, Pearlie Mae Perkins, Bessie Quillens, Gloria Elaine Singleton, Daisy Wynette Smith, Virginia Lee Smith, Linda Washington Williams, Barbara Richardson Willis.

Two members of the class finished Magna Cum Laude: Lillian Muriel Birchette and Gail Landis Williams: and twenty-two of the class finished Cum Laude: Joyce Gail Allen, Kathy Lynne Bailey, Helen Yvonne Bryant, Janis Yvonne Coombs, Carolyn Eliard, Vivian Yvonne Greene, LaChanze Harrison, Beverly Virginia Head, Brenda A. Hendricks, Janice Marlene Horton, Leila Pope Jaden, Joanne Johnson, Jacquelyn Anita Jones, Barbara Ann Kemp, Rosa Marie King, Janis Parkmon, Linda Elaine Patterson, Sandra Arizona Sims, Glenda Dianne Stevens, Gwenelle M. Styles, Jacquelyn Patricia Moore, Gloria Elaine Singleton.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES

Steps of Rockefeller Hall

May 30, 1970 3:00 P.M.

Fair Spelman

Class Poem ----- Carolyn Eliard

Class History ----- Gail Williams

Presentation of

Cap and Emblem --- Brenda Hendricks

Bench Dedication --- LaChanze Harrison

Ivy Oration ----- Lillian Birchette

Presentation of Gift ----- Theresa North

Spelman Hymn

Procession Through Alumnae Arch

Planting of Ivy



Above: Class of 1970. Below: Commencement Speaker, JESSE JACKSON with Happy Graduates.



SPELMAN STUDENTS WORK IN POVERTY PROGRAM

During the summer, Yolanda Owens, a rising Spelman senior, and four other students from black colleges in Atlanta, worked as interns with the Washington Research Project, part of the Clark College Southern Center for Studies in Public Policy. They studied Head Start, the hot-lunch program, rural housing loans to black people, the Work Incentive Program and the Emergency School Act, which is now pending in Congress.

Yolanda, who worked for U.S. Rep. William L. Clay (D-Mo.), visited six Head Start centers along the East Coast and concluded the centers received too little help from the local anti-poverty agencies that sponsor them and receive too little money.

According to the five interns, "Congress is not sensitive to the common man, because the common man can exert no kind of pressure on the congressman except through an interest group. The key to getting policy out of government is to be heard, and therefore you need a \$100,000-a-year lobbyist." They expressed appreciation for the opportunity to see government operations from the inside, but none said he would work for the government on a permanent basis according to an article that appeared in the August 24, 1970 edition of *The Washington Post*.

Loretta Blackwell, a rising Spelman senior, also worked with the Washington Research Project.

PRIZES AND AWARDS

Catherine Huges Waddell Scholarship
Carmen Owens

Eula L. Eagleson Prize
Sandra Mincey

Adelaide Fullmigher Forde Award
Jacqueline Moore

Ludie Andrews Scholarship
Carole Rawls

Ludie Andrews Prize
Cheryl Horton

Samuels Prize for Excellence in Social Sciences

Carmen Owens

May S. and Jeanie S. MacGregor Scholarship

Wylene A. Branton

Alma Oakes Spanish Prize
Shirley Kilgore

Amy A. Chadwick Scholarship
Susie Carr

Hannah H. Reddick Scholarship
Wanda McKeller

Virginia Chase Prize
Jacquelyn Jackson

Georgia Caldwell Smith Prize
Sandra Hendrix

Hamilton Young Leadership Award
Sandra Mincey

Minnie James Washington Prize
Mollie Ann Allen

Dixon Sisters Award
Kathy Bailey (Elementary)
Janice Parkman (Secondary)

Helen Tucker Albro Prize
Gloria Singleton

Lucinda Hayes Scripture Recitation Prize
Glenda Stevens

Chamberlain Scripture Reading Prize
Gloria Cook

Maggie Gorman Valentine Scholarships
Melmarita Smith (Junior)

Thelma Fuqua (Senior)
Florence M. Read Award
Carole Rawls

J. Louise Fowler Loyalty Fund Scholarship

Teresa Jo Styles
Lucy Upton Prize
Joyce Horton

Jerome Award for Creative Achievement
LaChanze Harrison (poems)

Tanya McDowell (painting)
Merrill Scholarships

Stanlie James
Jeanne Dowell
Lynda Brower

Dorothy Shepard Manley Scholarship
Joyce Horton

Dorothy Shepard Manley Fellowship
Kathy Bailey

Trevor and Bertha S. Arnett Scholarship
Gloria Hendricks

Instrumental Ensemble Award
Kathy Bailey

Glee Club Awards (Gold Keys)
Llewelyn Barton
Miriam L. Blalock
Barbara Kemp
Katheryn S. Simber
Carole Anita King
Ave Maria Lindsey Harshall
Francina McMillan
Jacquelyn Matthews
Bettie J. McCall
Stephanye Y. Staggers

Glee Club Awards (Silver Keys)
Gaile J. Burden
Mary E. Catchings
Tanya R. McDowell
Teresa D. Wilbon

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sority Award
Joya Ross

SUMMER THEATRE

The Atlanta University Summer Theatre in cooperation with the Committee on Afro-American studies presented three plays from the Caribbean, *Dance Bongo* by Errol Hill, *Terminus* by Dennis Scott, and *Malcochon* by Derek Walcott. Matinees for organized groups of children were offered each Friday morning at ten o'clock.

The acting company, composed of Hanibal Penny, Andrea Frye, Eddie Billups, Sam Andrews, Robert Garcia, George Flannigan, Thomas Beecham, Charles Mann, Charles Williams, Mary Cummings and Young Hughley, was joined by several avocational actors which brought a professional air to the three plays. Music for the plays, consisting mostly of drumming, was provided by Willie Guyton, Charles Bryant and Charles Williams. Technicians for the productions were Rusty Hamilton, Denise Fleming and Rae Williams. Settings were based on designs by Luis Maza. Baldwin W. Burroughs directed all productions.

ERNESTINE BRAZEAL AND JUDY GREBRE-HIWET MEET WITH NEW ORLEANS GROUP

Alumnae Secretary Ernestine E. Brazeal, and Publicity Director Judy Gebre-Hiwet attended the AAC which met at the Jung Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana, July 12-16.

On Sunday evening, a meeting of Spelmanites, arranged by Mrs. Elise Dunn Cain, whose daughter, Lillian Cain, is a Spelman sophomore, was held at the home of the parents of Sandra Dorsey, a Spelman sophomore, Mr. and C. L. Dennis. Present were several Spelman graduates, current students from New Orleans, some parents, and one prospective Spelman student.

A lively discussion followed initial remarks by Mrs. Brazeal and Mrs. Gebre-Hiwet. Following a question and answer period the group was served cool refreshing drinks.

The College is grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Dennis for inviting the group to meet in their home and to Mrs. Elise D. Cain for getting the group together.

DR. BARNETT F. SMITH RECEIVES GRANT

Dr. Barnett F. Smith, Chairman of the Biology Department of Spelman College received on August 1, 1970 a research grant of \$5,500 from the Brown Hazen Fund of the Research Corporation. The Research Corporation is a foundation which support academic research in the natural sciences. This recent grant-in-aid received by Dr. Smith will support his research on the electron microscopy of three species of poultry coccidia.

The specific title of the proposed research is "The fine structure of the gametocytes of *Eimeria tenella*, *Eimeria acervulina*, and *Eimeria brunetti*".

Dr. Smith and several of his graduate students at Atlanta University have already carried out some preliminary studies on one phase of this research problem. During the course of the current investigation a comparative study of the fine

structure of several species of pathogenic and non pathogenic species of poultry parasites will be made, and advanced undergraduate biology majors at Spelman will participate in the research program.

MR. AND MRS. RUSSELL WILLIAMS

Mrs. Gladys Turner Williams, C '51 instructor in English, Spelman College, has received a Ford Foundation Grant-in-Aid for doctoral study in the area of English Education. She will study at Syracuse University during the 1970-1971 academic year. Her husband, Mr. Russell Williams, assistant professor of sociology, Spelman, will take a year's leave of absence to complete the writing of his doctoral dissertation.

MRS. RUTH MERRITTS

The Spelman family was shocked and grieved to learn of the death of Mrs. Ruth M. Merritts on August 1, 1970 in Atlanta, Georgia, where she made her home. Mrs. Merritts was a familiar figure on campus and in MacVicar Hospital where she worked for over twenty years. Always cheerful, Mrs. Merritts had a kind word for everybody. Staff, students, and faculty knew her as a friendly, energetic and helpful person.

Few people knew that Mrs. Merritts was a gifted singer. An ardent church worker, she was a member of Choir Number One, the Sanctuary Choir, and represented both choirs in the Annual Solo Revue of her church, Mount Zion Second Baptist. She considered her ability to sing a gift from God and found joy in singing His praises.

She will be missed on the Spelman

campus. Deep sympathy is extended to her mother, sister and other relatives.

CLARA LYTLE HAAC

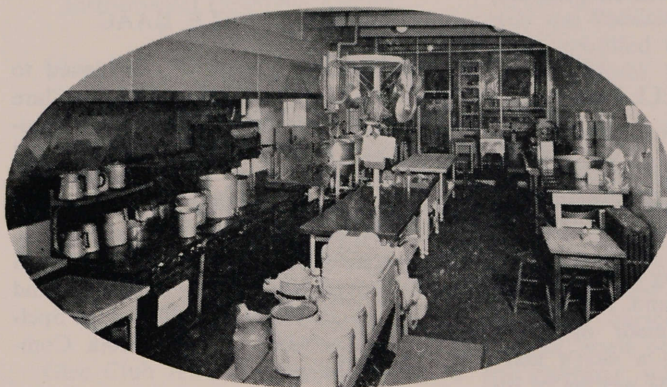
The Spelman family was saddened to learn that after a prolonged illness, Clara Lytle Haac, of 157 Quaker Path, Setauket, passed away at the Mather Memorial Hospital on May 12, 1970. A native of New Haven, Connecticut and a graduate of the Woman's College of New Haven, she obtained her M.A. degree in French at the Pennsylvania State University and taught, as an Assistant Professor, at Spelman College, and at the Suffolk Community College.

Respected and admired by her colleagues and students at Spelman, Mrs. Haac was a dedicated teacher who showed concern and interest in the welfare of her students.

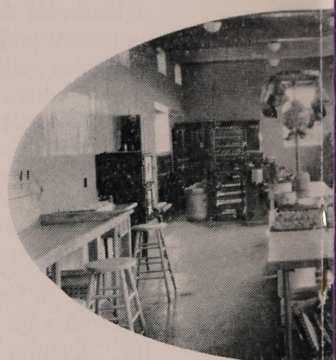
When her husband, Professor Oscar A. Haac, accepted work at the State University at Stony Brook, New York, the family moved to Setauket, New York.

A memorial service was held at the Unitarian Fellowship House on Route 25A at Bayview Avenue in East Setauket, on Saturday May 23, at 4 p.m. It was Mrs. Haac's wish that there be no flowers, but that contributions be sent in her memory to Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia 30314. As of today, an appreciable donation has been received by the college.

Mrs. Haac is survived by her husband, Professor Oscar A. Haac, two children, Mrs. Hermond Vessell, and Clifford Haac and other relatives. The Spelman family extends deep sympathy to the family and friends.



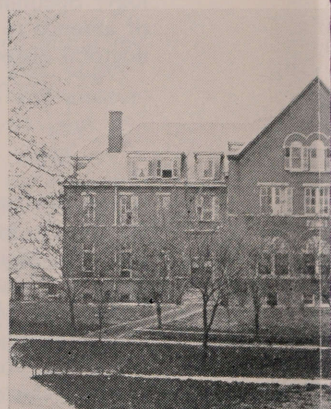
KITCHEN 1953-54



KITCHEN



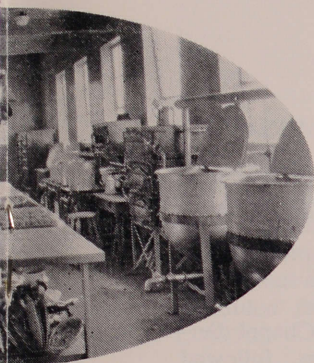
SERVING LINE



MORGAN HALL



DINING ROOM 1930



EN 1930



LL IN 1906



YULE LOG SERVICE SCENE



INTERNATIONAL DINNER



DINING ROOM 1967

AUGUST, 1970

Calendar

May 15

Organ music for the 6:15 p.m. weekly "Quiet Hour," in Sisters Chapel was played by Claudia Edwards, a member of the Junior Class.

May 15-16

The University Dance Theatre presented its annual concert in the Fine Arts Theatre at 8:00 p.m., and at Saturday matinee at 2:00 p.m.

May 16

The Atlanta University Center Dance Theatre gave its annual concert in the Fine Arts Theatre at 8:00 p.m. Featured artists were Mrs. Shirley Rushing of Spelman College and Mr. Bill Mackey of New York City.

May 17

The Annual Morehouse-Spelman Joint Communion Service Breakfast was held in the Morgan Hall Dining Room at 9:00 a.m., with members of the two graduating classes as honored guests.

May 18-22

The Atlanta University Center Political and Educational Orientation Workshop.

May 19-29

Reading and Final Examination Periods.

May 22

Organ Music for Meditation, played by Mrs. Joyce F. Johnson, Sisters Chapel, 6:15 p.m.

May 24

The Annual Senior Brunch was held in the Morgan Hall Green Dining Room at 10:00 a.m.

May 27

Serelda Smith was presented in a senior piano recital in the Fine Arts Theatre at 7:00 p.m.

May 28

The Annual Senior Luncheon was held in the Morgan Hall Dining Room at 1:30 p.m.

May 29

The Ten Year Reunion Chapel Service, Sisters Chapel, 8:00 a.m., followed by the President's Brunch in the Morgan Hall Dining Room.

The Annual Alumnae Banquet was held in the Morgan Hall Dining Room at 6:30 p.m.

May 30

Because of inclement weather, the Annual Spelman College Class Day Exercises were held in Howe Hall at 3:00 p.m., followed by the Procession through the Alumnae Arch and the planting of the ivy.

May 31

The Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman Baccalaureate Service was held in the gymnasium of Archer Hall on the Morehouse College campus at 3:00 p.m. Howard Thurman, Dean Emeritus of Marsh Chapel, Boston University, delivered the sermon.

President Manley's reception, following the Baccalaureate Service, was held in the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Fine Arts Building.

Bettie Jean McCall gave a senior piano recital in the Fine Arts Theatre at 7:00 p.m.

June 1

Spelman College Commencement Exercises, Sisters Chapel, 10:30 a.m., The Reverend Jesse Jackson, Director of Operation Bread Basket of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Chicago, Illinois, speaker.

Alumnae News

REUNION CELEBRATION

The Spelman College National Alumnae Association celebrated the reunion of all graduates whose class year ended in the numeral zero during the commencement season. Special activities were scheduled for May 29th through June 1, 1970.

Graduates from all over the country returned to the campus to enjoy the festivities. Members of the reunion classes of 1920 and 1960, the featured groups, came from Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, North Carolina, Georgia, Michigan, New Jersey, Alabama, California, Texas, Louisiana, and the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Celestine Bray Bottoms, coordinator of the 1960 reunion group and her committee, and Miss James Frances Green, the coordinator of the Class of 1920, the fifty-year reunioners, planned an interesting and informative four-day celebration. Alumnae participated in a special chapel convocation, were briefed on innovations and changes now taking place at the College during the scheduled business meeting, brought greeting and made financial contributions at the Alumnae Dinner, marched in the traditional alumnae procession through the Alumnae Arch as a part of the Class Day Exercises, and attended Baccalaureate and Commencement Exercises.

Mrs. Lynette Saine Gaines, able president of the National Alumnae Association, presided at the Alumnae Dinner. Each Class representative brought greetings and introduced the members of her group. The fifty-year reunioners were pinned with orchids and expressed joy in being back "home" again. Seniors, introduced by their sponsor, Dr. Grace B. Smith, were presented to the Alumnae Association by their president, and were welcomed into the fold by Dr. Gaines.

President Albert E. Manley made remarks after which alumnae joined hands and sang the Spelman Hymn, bringing to a close another memorable reunion.

ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION ANNUAL DINNER MEETING

PROGRAM

Lynette Saines Gaines, Presiding
President, National Alumnae Association
Grace ----- Susie H. Greene, Reunioner
Greetings ----- Jean LaRue Foster
President, Atlanta Spelman Club
Remarks ----- Albert E. Manley
President, Spelman College
Music ----- A Spelman Vocal Ensemble
Recognitions — Classes of 1970-1920
Presentation of the Class of 1970
Grace Boggs Smith
Faculty Adviser
Introduction of the Class
Theresa North
Class President
Greetings
Representatives of Reunion Classes
Special Recognition
Susie H. Greene, TPC, 1920
Pearl Floyd Coombs, HS, 1920
James Frances Green, HS, 1920
Rena Lockett Patterson, HS, 1920
Nellie Scott McFall, HS, 1920
Music ----- A Spelman Vocal Ensemble
Spelman Hymn





Ten-Year Reunioners — Class of 1960

REUNION — 1970

Above, left, President MANLEY and Fifty-year Reunioners — Class of 1920.

Below, left, Twenty-year Reunioners and children — Class of 1950.

Bottom, right, Thirty-year Reunioners — Class of 1940.





Forty-year Reunioners — Class of 1930

SPELMANITES IN OUTSTANDING YOUNG WOMEN OF AMERICA

Spelman College is pleased to announce that the following young women have been selected to appear in the 1970 edition of OUTSTANDING YOUNG WOMEN OF AMERICA! Mrs. Roslyn Pope Walker, C' 60, presently studying in the doctoral program in English at Syracuse University; Dr. Herschelle Sullivan Challenor, C' 61, Professor of African-Afro-American Studies, Brooklyn College, New York; Mrs. Bernice Dowdy McDaniel, C' 67, teacher of French, Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Delores Betts Stephens, C' 61, teacher of English, Morehouse College; Miss Patricia Anne Hurd, C' 62, teacher in the Atlanta Public School System; and Miss Constance Curry, C' 66, teacher of English, University of Cincinnati. These women have

been chosen for the awards publication on the basis of their achievement.

Now in its sixth year, the Outstanding Young Women of America program, designed to recognize the abilities of women between the ages of 21 and 35, was conceived by the leaders of the nation's major women's organizations. This program recognizes those young women who contribute to the betterment of their communities, professions, and country. Serving on the program's Board of Advisors are the national presidents of women's clubs, headed by Mrs. Dexter Otis Arnold, Honorary President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Guidelines for selection as an Outstanding Young Woman include unselfish service to others, charitable activities, community and professional recognition.

DR. EFFIE O. ELLIS HONORED

Dr. Effie O'Neal Ellis, C' 33, was in Atlanta, Georgia, on Thursday, August 6, where she appeared on program twice at the National Medical Association Convention at the Regency Hyatt House. The doctor discussed comprehensive services for school-aged parents and child health. She was presented the 1970 Trail Blazer Award in Health Services to the Poor by the Woman's Auxiliary to the National Medical Association. In her response, Dr. Ellis, nationally known for her work with health and nutritional problems, expressed appreciation for those who taught her early in life to care and share—her family, teachers and clergymen. She recalled the influence in her life of teachers who taught her at Spelman College, Morehouse College, and Atlanta University. As a result, she built inner resources that have stood her in good stead through the years. She challenged the audience to set in motion political action for peaceful changes and to provide the opportunity for every child to be born healthy. She said she was honored to receive the award and promised to give back to people much more than she had received.

Dr. Ellis, obstetrician-gynecologist, a graduate of the University of Illinois Medical School, is special assistant for health services to the executive vice-president of the American Medical Association—the first Black doctor to hold an executive office in the organization. Her duties include efforts to extend health care to the poor, both young and old, in cities and rural areas.

CLAIR HAYWOOD, C '34

The June 18, 1970 edition of *The Washington Post* carried an article, "District Children Dance on The White House Lawn" by Jean Battey Lewis in which mention was made of the 30-year old Jones-Haywood School of Ballet in Washington, D. C. The Capitol Ballet Company, affiliated with the Jones-Haywood

School of Ballet and which is directed by Doris Jones and Claire Haywood, a Spelman graduate, danced "Peter and the Wolf" on the White House lawn as a part of a village fair designed to publicize the arts and crafts that will be offered by the National Parks Service's Summer in the Parks. Over 1,000 District school children attended the fair to view offerings in music, dance, poetry, and drama—a showcase of activities planned for the summer program. Four members of the Capitol Ballet Company will be teaching in the recreation program throughout the summer.

Miss Haywood, who usually acts as spokesman for the Company, made these comments about the program, "I really think someone should speak out and say that the classic ballet is no good for recreational dancing. It's a waste of time and energy to teach just to keep children off the streets. Folk dancing is an art too and much easier to do as a short term recreational thing. We have offered the Recreation Department plans to train ballet dancers and teachers in an intensive way but no one is interested. It's easier to mess around with little play programs. . . ."

Some of the activities of the Capitol Ballet Company have been monthly concerts at the Petworth Elementary School under a local grant from the National Arts Council, three performances at the Museum of Natural History of Smithsonian, two master classes and two concerts at Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee, and TV appearances collaborating on Washington Civic Opera Company productions.

Support from the Smithsonian Associates, the Agnes and Eugene Meyer Foundation, the National Arts Council, and other philanthropic agencies has made it possible for the Ballet Company to specialize in the performance of dance demonstrations for junior and senior high schools.

SPELMAN GRADUATE AUTHORS BOOK

The Alumnae Office has just learned that Margery Wheeler Brown's book, *That Ruby*, written and illustrated by her, was published by Reilly and Lee in 1969. *That Ruby* is a children's book that tells the story of Ruby, a deliberate trouble-maker who was resented by six-graders in room 412. As the school year moved on "412 learned to accept Ruby, to recognize and respect her special talents, and to understand some of the problems that made her act the way she did. . . ."

Mrs. Brown, born in Durham, N. C., and educated at Spelman College, Class of 1932, and Ohio State University, is a teacher of art in the New Jersey public school system where she has served for twenty years.

She has illustrated two other books, *Old Crackfoot* and *Dori, the Mallard*.

Congratulations to Margery!

SPELMAN GRADUATES RECEIVE ATLANTA UNIVERSITY DEGREES

Commencement, June 1, 1970

Beverly Guy Sheftall	A.B., 1966
M.A., English	
Patricia Washington Clement	A.B., 1964
M.A., Sociology	
Shelia Kubwalo Okoye	A.B., 1967
M.S., Mathematics	
Sandra Ruth Hall	A.B., 1968
M.S., Social Work	
Willie Sherwood Johnson	A.B., 1944
M.S., Social Work	
Patricia Marshall Marks	A.B., 1968
M.S., Library Service	
Emma Jean Allen	A.B., 1965
M.A., Education	
Gloria Dean Banks	A.B., 1961
M.A., Education	
Doris Perry Carter	A.B., 1949
M.A., Education	

Jean Moore Collins	A.B., 1957
M.A., Education	
Alyce Smith Dodson	B.S., 1946
M.A., Education	
Mytrice Willis Dye	A.B., 1964
M.A., Education	
Norma Jean Green	A.B., 1968
M.A., Education	
Irene Leola Henderson	A.B., 1933
M.A., Education	
Barbara Jean Lockhard	A.B., 1960
M.A., Education	
Jessye M. Croom Young	A.B., 1944
M.A., Education	

SUMMER CONVOCATION

July 31, 1970

Faye Louise Glover	A.B., 1967
M.A., History	
Jeanne Bryant Blackmon	A.B., 1953
M.S., Library Service	
Blanche Carter Tunstall	A.B., 1968
M.S., Library Service	
Dollie M. Akins Epps	A.B., 1957
M.A., Education	
Elizabeth O'Kelley Harper	A.B., 1959
M.A., Education	
Barbara Glover Herrington	A.B., 1964
M.A., Education	
Audrey Willene Irvin	A.B., 1963
M.A., Education	
Ethel Minor Milner	A.B., 1950
M.A., Education	
Loretta Mathews Raiford	B.S., 1963
M.A., Education	
Theresa Wiggins Shields	A.B., 1959
M.A., Education	
Robbie Lee Tate	A.B., 1963
M.A., Education	
Patricia Walton Turner	A.B., 1961
M.A., Education	
Joyce L. Smith Veale	A.B., 1964
M.A., Education	

ATTENTION: ALUMNAE

RECRUIT FOR ALMA MATER

In early July a four-day seminar on "The Admissions Crisis in the UNCF Colleges" was held in Knoxville, Tennessee. The meetings were coordinated and funded by the Sloan Foundation, and attended by admissions personnel from all but two of the United Negro College Fund Colleges. Spelman sent its representative.

Participants were urged to explain this "crisis" to their alumnae and to show how they can and must become involved in its solution. Familiarity with difficulties being experienced everywhere in the country will help you in the recruiting work Spelman asks you to do.

Is there an admissions crisis for Spelman? What are some of its problems? You surely realize that lack of money for tuition, faculty salaries, research, physical plant improvements and permanent endowment are problems for us. Also some of the men's colleges are now accepting women students, and may attract girls considering Spelman. Of the 2000 or more colleges and universities in the United States, only 131 are private women's colleges, and of these only 33 are in the South. We must justify our unique purpose in order to continue. The new vocational schools, community colleges and junior colleges are another problem. They may attract students thinking of Spelman. The increasing dropout rate and migration among college students are also problems. These are among the causes that can result in "crisis" for Spelman as for other colleges. We want you to know this, and to do all you can to help your college.

We need you personally to recruit applicants for admission. If you also have a clear picture of the admission and financial aid programs at Spelman, those

not yet involved can begin a campaign to find at least one Spelman applicant each year, and those already dedicated to this cause can increase the good work. This would give our Committee on Admissions a huge number of selected high school students known and recommended by you for consideration.

We have now, as always, good students from many parts of the country. We want an even wider geographical distribution, including more students from other countries. We also need more Freshmen who want the best possible education that a private woman's liberal arts college like Spelman can give.

There are good reasons to interest tenth and eleventh grade girls in Spelman, and to advise them to find out what our Committee looks for as acceptable entrance offerings. They can write for a bulletin. If they do this early enough, they can adjust their high school programs to include a laboratory science or a second year of mathematics or more academic electives. They can also begin to think Spelman, and to sell the idea to their friends.

High school counselors are now motivating students to plan early for college, and to take the entrance tests early. Some girls take the College Board in the fall or spring of the eleventh year. If the grades are acceptable, fine. If not, the tests will not be strange to them when they take them again as Seniors.

Spelman is no longer classed officially with the "very small" colleges. Our 1970 enrollment is 1004 women. Our core curriculum was modified and modernized last year. Our political science and chemistry departments have been strengthened by combining with those at Morehouse. A Spelman student may take the engineering program, and earn two bachelor's degrees by five years of combined study

at Spelman and Georgia Institute of Technology. Some of our new course offerings permit a student to major in center-wide programs of Computer Science or Afro-American studies. Ibo and Swahili are taught at Morehouse. There are other innovations.

Spelman has financial aid for every applicant who is acceptable but cannot pay the fees. If a qualified student completes two financial aid forms, she will be given a grant or a loan or employment, or a combination of these according to her need and the funds available.

This year Spelman had about 700 Freshman applicants, and was able to accept about 340 for September 1970. We use a "rolling admissions policy" rather than a fixed date on which every applicant is sent a "yes" or "no" decision. This means that as soon as the Committee on Admissions has an applicant's three and a half year record and rank in class, her College Board scores and her recommendations, she will get the Committee's decision, and can begin to finalize her plans. She can be sure of a place in the new Freshman class, provided that her final senior grades are satisfactory and that she is in good health.

Spelman counts on you alumnae as its best recruiters, those of you with daughters, granddaughters, nieces; those who are teachers, counselors, librarians or youth workers; those with love and enthusiasm for your alma mater—in other words, each and every one of you.

Tell your friends and neighbors about Spelman. Send us good applicants, who in time will become Spelman alumnae as fine as yourselves.

Gertrude Brady
Director of Admissions

DANFORTH GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS FOR WOMEN 1971-72

The Danforth Foundation announces the seventh competition for its Graduate

Fellowships for Women. The objective of the program is to find and develop college and secondary school teachers among that group of American women whose preparation for teaching has been postponed or interrupted. At some time in her career each candidate must have experienced a continuous break of at least three years' duration; at the time of her application she may not be employed as a full-time teacher or enrolled as a full-time graduate student.

The career of a typical recipient may have been interrupted by such factors as the raising of her family, personal illness, or the need for a paying job, but she now finds herself in circumstances which will permit her to undertake the graduate work essential for a professional career as a full-time teacher at the college or secondary school level.

The Fellowships are open to women who hold bachelor's degrees from accredited colleges or universities in the United States. Thirty-five new appointments are available annually. Selection will be made without reference to race, creed, citizenship, or marital status. Candidates may or may not have begun graduate work; they may or may not have had experience in teaching; they may propose a full- or part-time program at an accredited graduate school in the United States, leading to a master's or to a doctor's degree. There is no age limitation, though preference will be given candidates whose programs of study call for completion by no later than age 50. Fellowships are not available for postdoctoral study or research or for graduate study not related to a degree. Applicants asking support for the dissertation only have a low priority. Recipients are expected to undertake full-time teaching upon completion of their degrees.

Appointment is for one year beginning September 1, 1971, and is renewable annually provided the recipient remains in good academic standing and follows her original study plan. The stipend will

depend on individual need (tuition, books, graduate fees, compensation for such household help as babysitters), but, except for women who are heads of families, the stipend will not replace income which might be contributed were the recipient gainfully employed, nor will the Foundation consider maintaining a second residence as a legitimate "need." The maximum award for 1971-72 will be \$3,000 plus tuition and fees, or, for heads of families, \$4,000 plus tuition and fees. Honorary appointments are sometimes made if there is no financial need.

In considering candidates for the Fellowships, the Foundation will look for: 1) a strong undergraduate record and, for candidates who have begun graduate work, a creditable graduate school record; 2) evidence that the candidate's intellectual curiosity and vitality have survived her years of separation from an academic environment; 3) an indication of strong motivation for graduate work, together with the flexibility of mind and persistence which a delayed graduate career, particularly if pursued on a part-time basis, will exact; 4) a proposed course of study which is meaningful in terms of the candidate's goal and which is realistic in terms of her background and family responsibilities; 5) the personal qualifications important for good teaching, including a strong sense of moral and intellectual responsibility in personal and professional life; and 6) the physical stamina necessary for the demands of graduate study and family responsibilities.

Candidates are required to take the Verbal and Quantitative sections of the Graduate Record Examination and the

test in the Advanced category if it is offered in the candidate's major field. Candidates who last took the examination prior to 1965 or who have never taken it must take it no later than the December 12, 1970, national administration. The last date for candidates to secure guaranteed registration with the Educational Testing Service for the December 12 testing is November 24, 1970. Candidates are responsible for having their scores reported to the Danforth Foundation by the deadline for completed applications.

No one who accepts a Fellowship may hold a paying job while in study. (Exception is made for Fellows in institutions which require graduate students to teach in order to qualify for a given degree.) Recipients are expected to attend a weekend conference in mid-June following their first year of study as a Fellow.

Application materials (including the registration form for the Graduate Record Examination) will be sent upon request to persons who signify an interest in becoming a candidate and a belief that they meet the criteria for eligibility. Nomination by an institution is not required.

All supporting materials must be received by the Foundation on or before January 8, 1971. Appointments will be announced on or about April 9, 1971.

A brochure, Danforth Foundation Graduate Fellowships for Women, provides fuller information about this program. Correspondence should be addressed to Director, Graduate Fellowships for Women, Danforth Foundation, 222 South Central Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105.

Among the Clubs

THE BALTIMORE SPELMAN CLUB

The Baltimore, Maryland, Spelman Club has arranged to give a scholarship in the memory of Dr. Willis L. James to be called the Willis Laurence James Scholarship. It will be offered for the first time in 1971. The Club sent in the following wording, including the qualifications of the recipient:

"In honor of the high ideals exemplified by the life and teaching of the late Dr. Willis L. James, the Baltimore Spelman Alumnae Club makes available a \$300 scholarship in his memory.

"The recipient should be a working student, a young woman of high character and principle. Scholarship may be average but the qualities of dedication, open-mindedness, flexibility, and creative thinking should be evident."

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA, SPELMAN CLUB

Inadvertently, the name of the Baton Rouge Spelman Club and its Founders Day contribution were omitted from the May, 1970, issue of the *Messenger*. The group sent a gift of \$125.00 for which the college is grateful.

Mrs. Lucille Morton Render, president of the club, who was in Atlanta during the summer, talked with the Alumnae Secretary about the activities of the group, and stated that meetings would be resumed in the fall.

THE DETROIT SPELMAN CLUB

On April 18, 1970, the Detroit Spelman Club sponsored its 32nd Anniversary Executive Luncheon at the Lafayette-Orleans

dining room. Guest speaker for the occasion was Dr. Ethelene Crockett, wife of Judge George Crockett, Morehouse Alumnus, who was presented by Mrs. Clara Stanton Jones, Director of the Detroit Public Library. Dr. Crockett discussed the needs of the Florence Crittenton Hospital and invited those present to contribute money and offer their services to the young mothers at the hospital. In appreciation, the club presented Dr. Crockett a check to be used toward this effort.

Miss Ella Ison presided at the luncheon; Mrs. Rowena Watkins, chaplain, offered prayer; Mrs. Mary Reid Gray, the president, made acknowledgements; and Mr. Romeo Watson, president of the Morehouse College Club, gave the benediction.

The program featured fashions designed by Miss Ann Moore, Club member. Holders of lucky ticket numbers received beautiful prizes. Hostesses at the luncheon included: Nellie Britten, Leila Campbell, Monya Carter, Inez DeV Vaughn, Lula Flanagan, Janet Jones, J. Louise Jordan, Sidney K. Thomas, Jane Ulmer, Rowena Watkins, and Estelle Webster.

THE JACKSONVILLE SPELMAN CLUB

The year, September, 1969-May, 1970 was a banner year for the Jacksonville Spelman Club. In addition to the early fall tea for present and prospective Spelman students in the Jacksonville area, the Club emphasizes the recruitment of students for Alma Mater, and the making of a contribution to the Loyalty Fund in April of each year.

The program of the club includes business, a speaker or discussion of some current topic, and refreshments. In October last, the group met with Mrs. Rosa Kennebrew Ragsdale, HS '22, a faithful member, who lives in Palatka, Florida. Recently retired from the Palatka public school system, Rosa, whose home was destroyed by fire the Monday before Easter, was delighted to have the members motor to her new home for the meeting. The members carried her gifts gathered at a miscellaneous shower held earlier at the home of Mrs. Erna G. Word in Jacksonville. Also the group met in May with Mrs. Juanita P. Smith, a long-time faithful member, who because of illness and death in her family, had been unable to attend many of the previous meetings. This meeting was the last for 1969-70 and celebrated the fourteenth birthday of the club.

New officers installed by Ruth Baety were: president, Miss Maude Brown; vice-president, Mrs. Ernestine Latson Smith; secretary, Miss Essie J. Williams; treasurer, Mrs. R. Vera Wilson; and Chaplain, Mrs. Ethel McKinney Seldon.

WASHINGTON SPELMAN CLUB

We are grateful to Lillian Davis Bussey, the reporter for the Washington Club, who sent us the news below.

The Washington Spelman Club held its final meeting of the year at the Luau Hut in Silver Spring, Maryland, on Sunday, June 14, 1970. The following members enjoyed the Polynesian dinner and atmosphere: Alvia Alexander, Lucille Brown, Lillian Bussey, Frances Churchill, Marjory Crawford, Gloria Davis, Myrtle Davis, Minnie Finch, Lucia Fuller, Katherine King, Leona Matthews, Julia Mitchell, Margie McIver, Edith Simmons, Carolyn White, and Lenora Whiteside.

We've had a delightful Spring Season and some very constructive and interesting meetings. We are delighted to have the newcomers added to the hardy

perennials. Early September brings the meeting of our Executive Committee and in October we plan to continue projects for the benefit of Spelman.

Alyce Woodward has just completed an In-Service Training Course at the U.S. Department of Agriculture. She is with the Economic Statistical and Analysis Division.

Helene Bryant Westerfield is in Monrovia, Liberia, where her husband is serving as U.S. Ambassador.

Myrtle Bowers Davis, C '42 (Washington Chapter President); daughters, Patsy and Brenda; Lenora Nance Whiteside, C '42; and Antionette Clifford Kendall, C '42 of Cleveland, left together on June 23rd for a European tour.

Yolanda Owens and Loretta Blackwell were here during the summer working with THE WASHINGTON RESEARCH PROJECT. Members of the Washington Spelman Club had an opportunity to meet and talk with them at a reception given by the Washington Inter-Alumni Council.

Charlotte McConnel, C '66 attended the Graduate Institute for Social Workers, June 8-21 at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts. Charlotte is vice-president of the Washington, D.C., Spelman Club.

The officers of the Washington, D.C., Spelman Club for 1970-71 are: president, Myrtle Bowers Davis; vice-president, Charlotte McConnel; recording secretary, Edith Simmons; corresponding secretary, Alyce Woodward; treasurer, Bettye Johnson; and financial secretary, Mary F. Churchill.

Class Notes

HS '22

On April 4, 1970, Mrs. Martin Luther King, Sr., Alberta Williams, was interviewed on the Today Show about the early childhood and life of her famous late son, Martin Luther King, Jr. The alumnae who heard and saw her were pleased with her candid answers and also enlightened by the information she gave.

C '29

Mrs. Naomi S. Smith recently moved to 1328 Harbin Road, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30311. She retired from the Atlanta public school system but continues to serve as a supply teacher.

C '30

Dr. Elsie Edmondson, professor of English, Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Georgia, has been notified that she will be included in the 1971 edition of the *Dictionary of International Biography* published in England.

C '31

Mrs. Magnolia Dixon Myles, P. O. Box 1464, Valdosta, Georgia 31601, is curriculum director for the Valdosta Board of Education.

C '33

A news release from Morgan State College, dated May 25, 1970, states that Carol Blanton Diggs, has been promoted to a full professor, and reads:

"Carol B. Diggs, Music, A.B. Spelman College, and M.S. Juilliard School of Music, Eastman School of Music, and Catholic University of America.

"Mrs. Diggs was the first person in the history of the Juilliard School of Music to earn a Master of Science Degree in Music. She has had numerous travel and concerts engagements including visiting professorships and special music work in summer programs at several colleges and universities.

"Over the years Mrs. Diggs has had great success in the development of fine students in the field of piano. She has written an informative and interesting treatise about 'Outstanding Women Pianists of the 19th and 20th Centuries.' "

Congratulations to Carol!

In March, 1970, Mrs. Maenelle Dixon Dempsey, teacher education consultant, Division of Teacher Education and Certification, Georgia State Department of Education, was notified of her two-year appointment to the Editorial Advisory Board of the *Journal of Teacher Education*. Also, the Georgia Department of Education recently appointed Mrs. Dempsey liaison person for the National Teacher Corps. As the department's representative, she is scheduled to attend the National Teacher Corps Conference October 12-15 at the University of Oklahoma .

The alumnae secretary was delighted to receive a long newsy letter from Mrs. Cora Douthard Smith, 4321 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20011, after a long silence. She is a Social Work director in the Learning Research Unit, Children's Hospital of D.C. She finds her job fascinatingly challenging.

Cora spoke on "The Role of the Social Worker in Parent Development" at a post graduate course on The Diagnostic Evaluation of Children With Learning Problems, A Systems Approach, sponsored by the Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia and the George

Washington University Medical Center, held at the Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C., June 3-5, 1970. This was her third major conference speaking engagement of the year. In February, she spoke at the Annual International Conference of the Association for Children with Learning Disabilities in Philadelphia.

Myrna, her daughter, C '60, is still in Los Angeles where she is a Public Welfare District supervisor; her son, Vernon, is now a junior in Howard University's Medical School and is an honor student.

According to Mrs. Johnnie Moates Jenkins, assistant probation officer of the Fulton County Juvenile Court, Atlanta, Georgia, "An individual's concern about humanity sometimes outweighs formal training." This, she says, is being proven by five lay workers who are Economic Opportunity Atlanta neighborhood aides who actually are "pioneering" in a new program that benefits the court staff with their assistance and gives them experience in the social work field. They are paid by E.O.A. and work one morning a week in court and also at their respective E.O.A. neighborhood centers. The program started in 1969-1970.

Although the host agency in the project is not bound to hire aides or trainees, Mrs. Jenkins said that in her opinion the juvenile court program has been so successful thus far that the County might consider creating openings in line with standard Civil Service procedure.

C '38

Mrs. Elvin E. Smith, Lucile Green, was one of the delegates from the Washington, D.C., U.N.C.F. Inter-Alumni Council to the annual conference of the National U.N.C.F. Alumni Council, held in Detroit, Michigan in early 1970. The Smiths' address is 4401 19th Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20018.

C '41

A recent note from Mrs. Rutha Watson Jack, M.S., Atlanta University, states that she completed requirements for the Ed. D. degree at Indiana University and received the degree on June 8, 1970.

Dr. Jack is a member of Pi Lambda Theta National Educational Honorary Society for Women and was one of the few black women whose activities appeared in the 1961 edition of the *Illinois Lives*.

Dr. Jack is employed by the Chicago Public Schools. She is married to Dr. Robert L. Jack who also earned a doctorate at Indiana University. They are the parents of three daughters, Karen, Patricia, a junior at Spelman, and Carol Ruth.

C '42

Myrtle Bowers Davis, her daughters, Patsy and Brenda, Lenora Whiteside, and Antionette Clifford Kindall, all of the Class of 1942, toured Europe during the summer, visiting Greece, France, Turkey, Italy, and England.

C '44

A newsy letter from Mrs. Marie Lauray Jackson brought information about her visit with Mable Emmanuel Hawkins. Referring to Mable, Marie writes, "Mable and I were roommates our freshman through junior years. You can imagine the "catch up" that went on for about 3½ hours." Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins are the parents of two fine sons. She is employed at the University of Pittsburgh as field instructor with the School of Social Work.

"Speaking of Social Work," Marie said, "I am planning to be a student again. In September, 1970, I shall enter Florida State University's School of Social Welfare as a candidate for the M.S.W. degree

in social work." Marie's address is 4318 Jerome Avenue, Jacksonville, Florida 32209.

Mary Elizabeth Woods, 988 Parsons Street S. W., Atlanta, Georgia 30314, reported that during the summer she completed work for a Professional Diploma in Home and Family Life, Home Economics Education, at Teachers College, Columbia University. Miss Woods, a teacher in the Atlanta public schools, plans to attend the commencement exercises in June, 1971, to receive her diploma.

C '45

On Sunday, March 15, 1970, Attorney Annie Brown Kennedy, a native Atlantan and now of Winston-Salem, N.C., served as one of the two consultants on the Annual Men and Women Achievement Day Program at the Mount Olive Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mrs. Kennedy, a graduate of the Law School of Howard University, practices law with her husband, Attorney Harold L. Kennedy, Jr. in Kennedy and Kennedy law firm.

The Kennedys are the parents of three sons, identical twins, Harold and Harvey, seniors in high school, and Michael, a seventh grader. In addition to her homemaking and law careers, she finds time to participate in church and civic activities among which are The League of Women Voters, Y.W.C.A., N.A.A.C.P., Board of Directors of the Winston-Salem Housing Foundation, Inc., Forsyth County Bar Association, and Southeastern Lawyers Association.

At one time she served as vice-president of the Board of Trustees of the Legal Aid Society of Forsyth County and co-chairman of Heart Sunday. In 1964 she was appointed by former Governor Terry Sanford to serve on the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women and in 1967 she was vice-chairman of the Educational Study Committee of Forsyth County, a 25 member Citizen

Committee that studied local school systems and recommended changes in the schools.

At a recent meeting of the Philadelphia U.N.C.F. Inter-Alumni Council, Mrs. Mary English Knight, treasurer of the Philadelphia Spelman Club, was elected corresponding secretary of the group. The English family lives at 6611 Greene Street, Philadelphia 19119.

C '46

In a recent letter, Mrs. Maxine Baker Jackson, 4785 Don Miguel Drive, Apt. 10, Los Angeles, California, brought the College up to date on her accomplishments and activities. During the years since her graduation from Spelman College, she has earned the following degrees: a diploma in nursing from Los Angeles County General Hospital and practiced ten years as a registered nurse; in 1959 the M.S. in Welfare from the School of Social Welfare, University of California at Los Angeles, and practiced as a psychiatric social worker in a treatment facility, Los Angeles County Probation for eight years, and as a public health social worker at the Los Angeles County Public Health Department for one year; and in June 1970, the Doctorate of Jurisprudence from the School of Law, University of California at Los Angeles." Currently, she is working as an attorney at the Watts Legal Services' Office.

Kudos to Mrs. Jackson!

Mrs. Anita Lewis Polk has been appointed to the position of deputy director of the Cleveland, Ohio, Urban League, a "first" for a woman in this 52 year old agency. The story of Mrs. Polk's appointment was entered into the Congressional Record Proceedings and Debates of the 91st Congress, Second Session, Vol. 116, March 18, 1970, by Congressman Louis Stokes of Ohio; and Cleveland Councilman John W. Kellogg, wrote a resolution of her appointment and had it signed by the entire Council and Mayor Carl B. Stokes.

Congratulations to Mrs. Polk.

Mrs. Mary Parks Washington participated in the Foreign Study League's Students-in-Residence program in Africa during July and August.

While students-in-residence at the University of Sierra Leone, Freetown, Sierra Leone, the University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana, the University of Ife, Ile-Ife, Nigeria, and the University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria, many excursions to places of historical significance and interest were scheduled for the group. Mrs. Washington returned home, 746 Emory Street, Campbell, California 95008, and to her family on August 18.

Mrs. Clara Yates Haley, also a graduate of Atlanta University, is instructor-coordinator of Education Professions Development Act-B2, a program for training para-professionals in the Atlanta Public Schools.

C '47

Mrs. Mae Frances Clowney Wilson, M.A., Atlanta University, made a visit to the alumnae office in the spring to see about enrolling her daughter in Spelman in the fall of 1970. Mrs. Wilson is the chairman of the Mathematics Department of Dunbar Senior High School, Washington, D.C. She also serves as Student Council Advisor and Chairman of the Ranking Committee.

Mrs. Wilson studied computer science on a fellowship at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, in 1968, and Probability of Scientific Thought at American University in Washington, D.C. in 1969-1970. She also has studied at Howard University.

Mrs. Nellie Harmon Britten, M.S.W., Atlanta University, is a medical social consultant for Wayne County, Michigan. Nellie sends her address as 4024 Tyler Street, Detroit, Michigan and invites members of the Class of 1947 to write to her.

C '48

Congratulations to Mrs. Alfred E. Johnson, Bertha Kate Boykin, of Monticello, Georgia, a teacher of French at Washington Park High School, who was selected by the local unit of the G.T. and E.A. as representative Teacher of the Year, 1970-1971.

Mrs. Johnson enjoys the respect of administrators, students, parents, and co-workers and has been active in the community as well as school projects and programs. She also is a graduate of Atlanta University and has done further study at Fort Valley State College and Clark College. She and her husband are the parents of six children. Jacquelyn, their second child, is a senior at Spelman College.

Dr. Eleanor Ison Franklin, formerly associate professor, Department of Physiology, Howard University College of Medicine, was recently promoted to administrative dean in the College of Medicine. Dr. Franklin and her husband Mr. George W. Franklin, live at 4829 North Capital Street, #102, Washington, D.C. 20011.

C '49

Dr. Wendell Whalum, chairman of the Music Department of Morehouse College, who was in Africa this summer checking on African folksongs and music, wrote that he had met a Spelman graduate, Mrs. Emma Stone Jeffries in the hotel lobby at Dakar, Senegal. Mrs. Jeffries was touring Africa for the month of August. Her home address is 309 Farmdale Road, Moorestown, New Jersey.

C '50

Mrs. Aaron O. Cook, Dolores E. Jones, is a teacher in the Department of English, Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia.

C '51

In June, 1970, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Franklin, Sr. announced the marriage of their daughter, Ethel Viola, to Waymand Woodlin Taylor, Jr. on Sunday, March 29, 1970, at one o'clock in the afternoon at St. Paul AME Methodist Church, Rome, Georgia.

Mrs. Dorothy Hinton Rutledge has been appointed to the Detroit Public Schools as a teacher at the Rose Elementary School. She will begin teaching in September.

C '53

In April, Dr. and Mrs. Wendell P. Whalum, Clarice Guy, announced the birth of their first child, a son, Wendell Phillips, Jr., born April 8, 1970 in Atlanta, Georgia. The Whalums live at 3367 Sewell Road, S.W., Atlanta 30311.

Mrs. Sarah Jennings Williams has been appointed to teach at Scripps Elementary School, Detroit Public Schools, beginning in September, 1970.

C '54

Mrs. Velma Gilstrap Strong has been promoted to reading resource teacher for the Comprehensive Instructional Program of the Atlanta public school system. Her duties will begin at the 1970-71 school year.

C '56

Mrs. Gurney Pearsall, Patricia Moody, is the directress of the Inter-Alumni Council of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., Houston, Texas. She, her husband, Dr. Pearsall, and children live at 5322 Trail Lake Drive, Houston, Texas 77004.

C '57

Mrs. Jean Blackshear Smith wrote in June that she was teaching English at Riverside Junior College and a course in Black Literature at the University of California at Riverside, California. In September, she and family plan to move to Sacramento, California, where her

husband has been appointed to the position of director of Special Programs at Sacramento Junior College.

Deanna Davis will begin her new duties as reading resources teacher for the Comprehensive Instructional Program of the Atlanta public school system in September, 1970. Formerly she taught in the Atlanta public Schools.

Mrs. Barbara Green Bray, 4 Mickelson Lane, Bedford Massachusetts 01730, M. Ed., Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts, is a tutorial supervisor in the Newton Metro program, "... a program that provides an integrated suburban education for Boston students almost all of whom are Negro."

Mrs. Ruby Handspike Clay, M.A. Atlanta University, a former teacher at Ed Rivers Elementary School, Atlanta, Georgia, has been promoted to reading resource teacher for the Comprehensive Instructional Program of the Atlanta public school system.

According to a recent newspaper article in the Cleveland, Ohio's *The Plain Dealer*, the Edith Anisfield Wolf Fund has made a grant of \$30,000, to be used to set up a black history archives in the library of Western Reserve Historical Society. Mrs. Olivia Johnson Martin, 1838 East 101 Street, #209, Cleveland, a ten-year employee of the Cleveland Public Library, has been added to the library staff for the project.

The two-year project, the first of its type in the nation (an in-depth study of one metropolitan area) will concentrate on locating letters, diaries, biographies, pamphlets, newspapers, and other material and memorabilia of members of Cleveland's black community. The materials will be available to students, scholars, and others, and will be housed in the Society's fireproof stack building.

An up-to-date address for LaVern Savage is 2325 Wilson Street, Gary, Indiana 46404.

C '60

Mrs. Roslyn Pope Walker, working on her Ph. D. in humanities at Syracuse University 1969-1970, was one of 38 graduate students across the nation who have been awarded Kent Graduate Fellowships.

Mrs. Walker also is a graduate of Georgia State University, where she received an M.A. in English Literature.

The Kent Fellowship provides financial support from the Danforth Foundation for a maximum of three years of graduate study with an annual maximum stipend of \$2,950, plus allowances for dependents, tuition, and fees. Mrs. Walker's address is 109 Smith Lane, Apt. #3-D, Syracuse, New York 13201.

Mrs. Barbara Simpson LeSeur was unable to attend her tenth reunion celebration because she participated in Hampton Institute's One-Hundredth Annual Commencement. Barbara received the M.A. degree, Division of Graduate Studies.

C '61

A new address for Mrs. Margie Durrah McIver, member of the Executive Committee of the Washington, D. C. Spelman Club, is 3406 Dodge Park Road Apt. #102, Landover, Maryland 20785.

Dr. Herschelle Sullivan Challenor, professor of African-Afro-American Studies, Brooklyn College, New York, lectured on "Political Development in French West Africa" at a conference on Development in West Africa, sponsored by Atlanta University Peace Corps Training Program, May 13-17, 1970, in Dean Sage Hall, Atlanta University Campus.

C '62

Mrs. Robert Smith, Carolyn Gaither, visited the Alumnae Office in early September. She now lives in California, 9922 Haas Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90047. The mother of two daughters, Daphne and Daniele, she is the chairman of the Department of Home Economics and teacher of homemaking at Centennial High School, Compton, California.

Mrs. Patricia Truitt Pace, M.A., Atlanta University, is a reading specialist with the Model Cities Extended Day Program, Atlanta, Georgia.

C '64

Mrs. Dale Clyde Ralston, Barbara Douglas, wrote in a recent letter that she and her husband have decided to settle in England. She is working with Univac Ltd. as a U.K. Cobol consultant. She attended graduate school in London and earned a diploma in Computer Science. Her husband is the managing director of his own company, a computer personnel placement agency.

Barbara also sings with the London Symphony Orchestra Chorus and qualified through an audition for a place at the Guild Hall School of Music as an organ student.

Her newsy letter said, "We bought a house south of London last year and we're busily trying to furnish it. This I enjoy very much as it gives me a chance to exercise my "domestic talents." We managed to make most of our furniture which we found to be much more fun than going out and buying it. In fact, I found that my husband turned out to be quite handy with a hammer and saw, though I tease him regularly that I provided the brains and he provided the brawn."

Barbara's new address is 4 Kings Mead, Frimley Green, Surrey, England.

Edna L. Johnson, 463 Hawthorne Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y. 10705, has been granted a fellowship by Leake and Watts Children's Home, Yonkers, N. Y. to study for a M.S. in social work at Fordham University beginning September, 1970.

C '65

Aurelia E. Brazeal, vice consul and third secretary at the United States Embassy, Buenos Aires, Argentina, made a three-week visit to the States in August. En route to her home in Atlanta, Georgia, she stopped off for a brief visit in Lima,

Peru and on her return trip to Buenos Aires, visited her sister, Ernestine W. Brazeal, C '63, in New York City and friends in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Her tour of duty in Argentina is expected to end in early February, 1971.

Margaret Hampton, 11211 Hessler Road, Cleveland, Ohio, M.A. in German, Case Western Reserve University, was selected by The Experiment in International Living to lead a student group to Germany during the summer. Before departure, Margaret conducted a three-day orientation for the group on the customs and culture of Germany. Upon arrival abroad, each group member lived as a member of a host family for one month, and during the second month in Germany, the Experiment group invited members or friends of their host families to join them for a period of travel in the country.

This first-hand opportunity to develop friendships, to learn the language, and to participate in the activities of the host country from the vantage point of a family environment is the heart of every Experiment Program.

Mr. Cynthia Wallace Nickelson received the M.Ed. degree on January 24, 1970, at Memphis State University.

C '66

In 1968-1969, Mrs. Paul N. Jackson, Martha Holmes, was a student at Florida State University on a graduate fellowship program: Child Development Specialist in early Childhood Education. Presently she is serving a Master's internship at Dean Rusk Elementary School, Atlanta, Georgia. The Jacksons live at 160 Chandler Drive, Decatur, Georgia 30030.

Carolyn Odom, 209-45 Bardwell Avenue, Queens Village, New York, received the M.A. degree from The American University, Washington, D. C., at its 1970 commencement.

On Saturday evening, August 22, 1970 in Sisters Chapel on the Spelman College Campus, Charlotte Wyatt and Mr. Gil-

bert Lee Thomas were married in an impressive ceremony. Immediately following the wedding a reception was held in the Polly Kline Lounge of Read Hall.

C '67

Among the members of the new teaching staff of the Detroit Public Schools for 1970-71, is Mrs. Melrita Russ Bonner who will be teaching Spanish at Northwestern High School.

Madelyn P. Nix was graduated from the Emory University Law School on June 8, 1970. Until August 1, she worked as a law clerk in the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Atlanta, Georgia.

On August 10, Attorney Nix began work in the Executive Development Department of Marine Midland Grace Trust Company, New York City, as a "Management Associate." She lives at 155 West 68th Street, New York City, New York 10023.

Mr. and Mrs. Darnell Williams, Victoria Tubbs, recently moved into their attractive new home at 1101 South Wasihngton Street, Bloomington, Indiana. Mrs. Williams holds the M.A. degree from Indiana University where she is Assistant Director of the Reading Center. Mr. Williams holds both A.B. and M.A. degrees from Indiana University.

C '68

In July, 1970, Hunter College announced that Mrs. Jeanette Faucette Brummell "has successfully completed the requirements for the degree in Master of Urban Planning."

Shirley A. James, 321 Emanuel Street, Georgetown, S. C., received the Ed. M. degree from the School of Education at Howard University at the 319th Commencement, June 11, 1970.

Eloise E. McCoy has accepted a position in the Minneapolis, Minnesota Public Schools for the 1970-71 school year.

Etta E. Moore, 4141 Burke Road, Fort Worth, Texas 76119, writes that on May 24, 1970, she received the M.S.W. degree from Worden School of Social Service of Our Lady of the Lake College and will be working in Fort Worth.

Mrs. Jane Smith Browning received the M.A. in sociology from Emory University, Georgia, at the end of the Summer Quarter 1970.

In a letter to Mrs. Caroline Graham, dated July 21, 1970, Henrietta Turnquest writes that she will begin her law studies at New York University in September. She added "Everytime I come in contact with one of my Spelman sisters who is looking for a job, I tell her of the wonderful experiences I've had with our Placement Office and urge her to avail herself of your services."

C '69

In May, information was received that Mrs. Marilyn Hunt Lewis, M.A.T. in English, Smith College, had been appointed chairman, English Department, Amhurst Regional Junior High School, Amhurst, Massachusetts. Currently, she is coordinator of a 10-week experimental Black Studies Program in the Secondary Schools of Amhurst.

In June, her husband, Lt. Herman H. Lewis, is scheduled to return from Vietnam. He plans to enter the Ph. D. program in experimental psychology at the University of Massachusetts. The couple also will serve as head residents at Smith College during the summer and the next year.

Evanda A. McDowell has been employed as a teacher of Spanish by the Nashville, Tennessee public schools to begin work in September 1970.

Three Spelman college graduates were awarded degrees by Case Western Reserve University on June 10, 1970. They were:

Margaret Hampton, C '65, M.A. in German

Karen G. Alexander, C '68, M.S. in Social Administration

Andreliia Keller, C '68, M.S. in Social Administration

FORMER STUDENTS

Mrs. Ivan Harris Neal sends in information about Spelmanites in Cleveland, Ohio. She writes "I am very well, now retired." Her address is 2200 East 101 Street, Cleveland, Ohio 44106.

In Memoriam

The Spelman family extends sincere sympathy to relatives and friends of these persons whose careers are ended:

On June 24, 1970, Mrs. Ida Bell Davis Jackson, HS'09, in Cleveland, Ohio.

In June, 1970, Mr. Eddie Peters, husband of Mrs. Zelma Thomas Peters, C '39, in Miami, Florida.

On July 10, 1970, in Birmingham, Alabama, Mrs. Blanche Perdue Mitchell, TPC '19, the mother of Mrs. Gwendolyn Mitchell C '53.

July 13, 1970, in Augusta, Georgia, Mrs. Gladys Latimer Weaver, H.S. '21, the sister and aunt of several Spelman graduates.

In July, 1970, Mrs. Elaine Williams Daniel, C '43, in New York City.

In late August, 1970, in Atlanta, Georgia, Mr. Horace Finch, the brother of Mrs. Mae Belle Finch Miller, C '46.

On February 1, 1969, in Gary, Indiana, Mr. Melville C. Bryant, Jr., husband of Mrs. Eloise Dunn Bryant, C '49.

HELP: ALUMNAE

Spelman College and the Alumnae Office invite communications from all alumnae. Please include Zip-Zone Code in your address!

Keep us informed not only of your change of name, your whereabouts and removals, but also of the interesting things you do — advanced study after graduation either academic, professional or technical, and your field of concentration; the name of the institution in which you studied and degrees; the fellowships, scholarships, and graduate assistantships received to do additional study; service to the community; travel; honors received.

Members of the one classes — 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931, 1941, 1951 1961 — are reminded that it is not too early to make plans to attend reunion activities May 28-May 31, 1971. Mark the dates on your calendar.

