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Anniversary Celebration Memorable Affair

Gov. Broughton Is Principal Speaker

Governor James M. Broughton, delivering the principal address at concluding ceremonies of the 50th anniversary celebration of A. and T. college told an audience of more than 1,500 Sunday afternoon, March 9, that "A. & T. College has grown into a great educational institution over a 50 year period, but its greatest significance lies in the quality of its work during the challenging years which lie ahead."

The governor called the next few years "the most challenging met by any generation" and added that the destiny of America will depend in large measure on the work and influence of institutions like the local college in turning out men capable of meeting exacting demands which are to come.

His Excellency arrived late due to unavoidable circumstances. He was introduced by Dr. M. C. S. Noble, for 33 years chairman of the college trustee board who said of him, "He is an 'A' governor and a capable leader."

An academic procession made up of guests, faculty, alumni, and students preceded the service. The processional group numbering nearly 1,000 assembled on the front lawn of the campus and marched via an indirect route to Harrison auditorium where the service was held.

The honorary degree "Doctor of Laws" was conferred in absentia upon Prof. Charles A. Moore, only living member of the college board of trustees and more responsible than any man for A. and T.'s being established at Greensboro.

In the absence of Professor Moore, his speech was read by Dean W. T. Gibbs. Salutations were brought the college by A. R. Dees, alumni president; Dean W. C. Jackson, of Woman's college, on behalf of the City of Greensboro; President R. B. Atwood of Kentucky State College, on behalf of the National Association of Colleges; and John Kerr, Jr. chairman of the House appropriations committee, on behalf of the state legislature.

Continuing his address, North Carolina's governor said "A. and T. excellence as an educational institution is due to the traditions, objectives, spirit, and faith maintained by those persons who have been instrumental in its development."

He further stated that he had definite personal aims and ambitions for its future growth and development and prevailed with the audience to pledge itself to greater achievements.

"However," he counseled, "let us not in pride think we have attained perfection. For if perfection exists there can be no progress. Rather let us look upon the first 50 years as determining the college's direction and influence, and the second 50 years as the bringing to a more complete fulfillment the dreams of its founders."

The governor took a definite
(Continued on Page 6)



GOVERNOR IS IMPRESSED—Governor J. M. Broughton, Dr. M. C. S. Noble, trustee board chairman, and President F. D. Bluford. The governor was the principal speaker at the concluding program of the four-day 50th anniversary celebration ending Sunday, March 9. He was high in his praise of A. & T.

L. P. Miller, Attorney, Speaks For A. & T. Over "Wings Over Jordan" Broadcast

The accomplishments of the A. and T. College at Greensboro, N. C. were reviewed in a special broadcast Sunday morning, March 9, over the Wings Over Jordan program of the Columbia Broadcasting System by L. P. Miller, attorney of Welch, W. Va. an alumnus of the college.

The broadcast was dedicated to the semi-centennial celebration of this North Carolina college which was in progress on the college campus.

Mr. Miller, a graduate of A. and T.'s class of 1918, said that the alumni are especially proud of the college's development in physical and instructional facilities.

He further said that A. and T. is prouder still of its alumni who are filling responsible positions and performing a mission of service in communities throughout the country.

The distinguished alumnus declared that A. and T. has been the pioneer Negro college in agricul-

tural and technical education. This was indicated by such facts as these: (1) A. and T. is the only Negro college south of Washington giving engineering courses in the defense program; (2) was one of the original colleges offering instruction in aviation under the Civil Aeronautics Authority; (3) at present maintains own aviation school with planes, hangar, shops, instructors, and mechanics; (4) advocated diversification of crops long before it was advocated by national experts.

Mr. Miller added that the local college has received the highest of ratings from accrediting agencies and its general cultural atmosphere is known throughout the country.

Mr. Miller concluded by reviewing the administrations of the college. He asked for a full vote of confidence in the remarkable work of President F. D. Bluford and expressed hope that the college will be an ever-growing, ever-progressive, and ever-greater institution.

Roland Hayes Shows Rare Vocal Quality

By J. Archie Hargraves

There are numerous concert singers complete in vocal equipment and technique of expression, but it is only once in a great while that there comes along a singer with ability to convey the exact mood of a composition in a manner which will leave his audience conscious that it has been subject to a rare musical experience.

By virtue of his concert at A. and T. college Friday night March 7, before a capacity crowd, Roland Hayes, internationally known ten-

or, must be ranked as one of the rare singers.

Handling an extensive repertoire, Hayes did more than just sing. He instructed and inspired each listener. Throughout it all the audience sat entranced at the ethereal quality of his tones and the wide compass of his voice.

Hayes' program was arranged chronologically; he began with Caccini's "Per La Piu Vaga" of the 17th century, followed with arias from the operas of Lully and Handel and Mozart's "Quando Mior,"

and ended the classics' group with Schubert, Brahms, and Debussy. The character of his singing was also chronologically arranged so that he reached his artistic height in the final numbers.

Hayes, concluding with the spiritual group, was at his best. His vibrant personality was especially felt here and in the rendition of Negro folk songs and African chants.

As encores, he sang Purcell's "Passing By" and "Crucifixion."

Large Bible Presented To The School

Perhaps one of the most outstanding things that any student could have done for a State institution was exhibited last week in the auditorium when a large Bible was presented to the school by Miss Ruth Craig.

The idea was originated by Miss Dolores Dunlap, a member of the senior class. After getting permission from President Bluford, Miss Dunlap immediately went to work and about six weeks later the Bible was presented.

The two young ladies worked faithfully and are proud that they were able to do which they set out to do.

Miss Craig is a student Sunday School teacher and a member of the Dramatic Club.

Miss Dunlap is a student Sunday School teacher, treasurer of the Student Council, and vice-president of the Dramatic Club.

The Bible has an expensive French leather back and the pages are made of a fine quality linen, with gold edges. All students and faculty members who contributed will have the honor of returning to the college years from today and finding their names written in gold in the back of the Bible. The names are written in old English by Miss Edna Watkins of the Art Department.

Capacity Crowd Hears Dr. R. H. Bowling Speak

Rev. Richard H. Bowling, pastor of First Baptist Church, Norfolk, Va., told a capacity crowd gathered in Harrison auditorium at A. and T. College Sunday morning, March 9, for the 50th anniversary worship service that "the world is now experiencing a dearth of good leadership based on character and ability."

Rev. Bowling further declared: "A. and T. can point with pride to its great developments physically and instructionally over a 50 year period; but its greatest accomplishment has been in the turning out of fine manhood and womanhood who have played important roles in re-making America over this same period."

The speaker, one of America's outstanding ministers and columnists, took as basis for his message, Psalms 87:5 which reads "Yea, of Zion, it shall be said, this one and that one was born in her."

Rev. Bowling added in this connection, "every leader who bears the stamp of college training should so attempt to live in the fulfillment of his daily duties that the mother institution would be proud to recognize him as its product."

"This means," he stated, "that college trained men should not think and act in the common routine but should always be conscious of the great mission they have to perform."

When asked to comment on the supposed rapidly closing avenues of endeavor to college trained men in this day, he stated that opportunity abounds everywhere for the leader with originality, ability, training and great moral integrity.

"This age affords a great challenge to the young," the minister declared, "and they should be concerned with producing leaders who will earnestly participate in the creation of a new order."

Concluding, Rev. Bowling addressed himself to the query: How will our new leadership be produced? He said that leadership production does not depend upon the size, prestige, and facilities of educational institutions. Rather does it depend upon consciousness of a great task and a conception of creating opportunities for a new social and economic order.

Dean W. T. Gibbs, of the division of education and sciences, presided. Devotionals were by Prof. C. R. A. Cunningham. The college choir under direction of Warner Lawson sang Palestrina's "Adoramus Te," "How Shall I Fitly Meet Thee," by Bach, "Deep River," and Gretch-aninof's "Nunc Dimittis."

A Card Of Thanks To The Faculty

The Alpha Phi Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority wishes to express its sincere appreciation to the faculty for the splendid cooperation in the presentation of the Faculty Talent Nite program.

+ EDITORIAL AND OPINION PAGE +

The Register

Esse Quam Videri



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AN EDITORIAL

An Unpainted Picture Of "Abe" Lincoln

By Dr. O. J. Chapman

If I were to write a story of the human race from its early beginning to the nineteenth century, depicting the significant events of history through the personalities of the leading actors in those events, I would probably begin with Moses, the prince who became a rebel, and descend the ladder of time to include such luminaries as Jeremiah, the first pacifist in history, Buddha, the atheist who became a God, Homer, the father of Greek literary expression, Confucius, the spiritual godfather of Christ, Pericles, the democrat of Athens; Plato, who dreamed of a better world, Alexander, who tried to divide the world between himself and God, Caesar, the man who tried to become a God, Jesus, the Jewish outcast of Nazareth; Nero, the emperor who murdered his mother; Mohammed, the prophet of the sword; Charlemagne, who rescued a pope and became an emperor; Marco Polo, who linked Europe with Asia; Joan of Arc, the maid of Orleans and mother of France; Columbus, who did not discover America; Leonardo da Vinci, the master of arts and sciences;

Martin Luther, the peasant who defied the pope; Dante, Milton, Shakespeare, and Goethe, considered by many as the world's four greatest writers who created a new literary atmosphere; Louis XIV, the most famous of the French Kings; Spinoza, the quiet little Jew of Amsterdam; Napoleon, who conquered the world and died in exile, Karl Marx, the father of Socialism, Bismark, the backward-looking Chancellor of Prussia; Charles Darwin, who introduced us to our ancestors, and Abraham Lincoln, the savior of the Negro race.

With the exception of Abraham Lincoln, all these personalities are centered upon the Asiatic and the European scene. Let us now follow the western stream of civilization and cross the Atlantic Ocean to the United States.

No dramatist has ever created a more tragic plot than the life of Lincoln. One of the most ambitious men in history, he failed in almost everything he undertook. And when he did succeed, he found success more bitter than failure. The only woman he ever loved, died, and the woman he married was more anxious to see him famous than to see him happy. He ran for Congress, and was twice defeated. He ran for the Senate, and again he was twice defeated. He entered business and failed. He tried to get an appointment in the United States Land Office, and was rejected. He ran for the Vice-Presidency, and lost. Then finally elected to the presidency, he was compelled to wage a savage war, although he had always been a firm lover of peace. Devoted to his family, he twice had to bow his head in mourning over the untimely graves of his children. This tragedy, added to the burden of the Civil War, was almost more than "Honest Abe" could bear. Finally, in 1865, "Destiny" offered him the first cup of joy, unmixed with any sadness. The Civil War was over and Lincoln had triumphed. But just as he was bringing the cup to his lips, he was shot down in cold blood. His assassination took place only five days after the surrender of General Lee. So, in the life of Abraham Lincoln the Gods showed the dramatists of the earth how to write a real tragedy.

There is no doubt in any intelligent person's mind today but that Abraham Lincoln's lack of wisdom did much to bring about the Civil War. Let me try to explain what I mean. Although Lincoln was one of the greatest statesmen of the world, he was, first of all, a politician. He was interested in the welfare, but he was more interested in the advancement of his own ambitions. Moreover, he was not a creative thinker. "Abe" was old-fashioned in his ideas. If he had a personal injury to revenge, he was ever ready to fight for it. If he observed a national wrong, he was willing to go to war in order to get it. In short, violence was the only weapon which Lincoln had learned to wield against injustice. He lacked the patience and serene foresight which marked the wisdom of such personalities as Buddha, Confucius, Plato, Jesus, and Tolstoy.

Lincoln saw the evil of slavery, but he did not see that it was a dying evil. That is, slavery would have died of its own accord, had Lincoln been patient and wise enough to see what it was doing to the South in 1860. Slavery was impoverishing the South just as it had impoverished every country in which it was tried. The northern states had tried slavery but soon got tired of it. Massachusetts abolished it as early as 1783. Several

other states followed the lead of Massachusetts shortly after that date. The northerners realized, as the southerners would have realized before very long, that slavery was more expensive than freedom. Benjamin Franklin saw this when he said, "The labor of slaves can never be so cheap here as the labor of the workingman in Great Britain." Any one can compute it, reckon the interest of the first purchase of a slave, the insurance or risk on his life, his clothing and diet, expenses in sickness and loss of time, loss by neglect of business, which is only natural to the man who is not to be benefited by his own diligence, expense of a driver to keep the slave at work, and then compare the whole amount with the wages of a manufacturer of iron or wool in England in 1860; you will see that the hired man was much cheaper than the Negro slave. In other words, slavery did not pay. Lincoln failed to realize this fact. The European nations saw this and one after another they did away with human slavery.

By 1860 it was a dead institution in almost every country in the world, and a dying institution even in the United States. As early as 1833 Great Britain had freed the slaves in all her possessions. Mexico had freed them in 1837; France in 1848; Portugal in 1858. The South, too, would have fallen in line within another generation — not because slavery was bad morally, but because it was bad economically. The Civil War was, to this writer's mind, an unnecessary tragedy. Yet, owing to the temper of the times, it could hardly have been avoided. Even the greatest of America's statesmen did everything within their power to bring it about. Chief among these statesmen, who possessed a noble character but a narrow vision was Abraham Lincoln. His lack of wisdom did much to precipitate the Civil War. His rare courage brought it to a noble end.

Of the four presidential candidates in 1860, Lincoln alone stood for an aggressive policy against slavery. Douglas, his chief opponent, believed that the question would ultimately be solved in the South without any hostile interference on the part of the North. Douglas apparently had the greater vision, but Lincoln was, by far, the cleverer politician of the two. Had Douglas been elected to the presidency, there might not have been a war, and slavery would have died a natural death; and Lincoln would have gone down in history as a less famous but a more fortunate man.

When Lincoln ran for the presidency, the Southern states threatened to secede in the event of his election. When he was elected, they made good their threat.

The history of the Civil War is so well known that it is needless to go into it here at length. Lincoln was opposed to slavery, yet he did not go to war in order to free the slaves. His only object, at first, was to bring the rebellious states back into the Union — that is, to undo the evil which had been brought about by his election to the presidency. It was not until two years after the beginning of the war that slavery became an issue. And Lincoln adopted this issue in order to raise the morale of his own nation and to stir up the sympathies of the neutral nations in Europe. So long as the North was fighting for political reasons, European nations remained uninterested. But when, on January 1, 1863, Lincoln proclaimed that he was fighting to make America safe for the Negro, he aroused the con-

science of the world just as Wilson in 1917, aroused it when he proclaimed that he was fighting to make the world safe for democracy.

Yet the war itself, even with its new objective, remained unpopular. All wars are unpopular if the historians would only tell us the truth. The desertions in the North as well as the South were appalling. The rank and file of the people did not want to fight. It was necessary to resort to the draft. The men were dragged away from their families and compelled to fight against their will. And for a few hundred dollars they could hire another man to die in their place. Among the most significant battles of the Civil War was this battle of the citizens against the draft. Yet many historians have passed over it in silence. It is neither pleasant nor profitable to tell the whole truth about the war.

The Civil War was indeed a disgraceful tragedy. It ennobled the character of Lincoln, but at a terrible cost! The very passions that had been aroused by the war finally resulted in his own death.

At the end of the Civil War, Lincoln warned his impoverished nation to act "with malice toward none, with charity for all." These are great and beautiful and immortal words. The only trouble with them is that he spoke them just five years too late.

We have briefly examined a few of the threads that went into the weaving of Abraham Lincoln's character.

He stands out as one of the most typical representatives of the human race. He was a product of the soil and the sun. He was a man of reckless ambition and world-wide sympathy. He was a peasant in his dress, but a prince in his speech.

Lincoln was a man with an ordinary mind and an extraordinary will to succeed. He was one of the common people and looked upon them with the affection of a big brother. Yet, in the carving out of his own career, he sent 750,000 of them to their violent death. Today Americans of both races, on the seventy-sixth anniversary of his untimely death, look upon Abraham Lincoln as a symbol of the greatness and the tragedy of the human race.

Education, Democracy And Crime

By Delores E. Dunlap

We live in a so-called Democracy. In order to fit properly in this Democracy we must have some type of education. In order to make this education more profitable we must eliminate crime from our environment.

Beginning with education we find that hundreds of students drop out of our high schools and colleges because they do not have the finances to go on. Nine cases out of ten these students are very brilliant and must occupy their minds in some way. Some have their outlet in stealing, because they feel that they are "smart" and can get away with it. Some have their outlet in sex and many affect society in that way. If they are diseased they spread it, thus causing the state to have to spend double the amount of money that it would have spent had the person been able to stay in school. Then there are others who will commit murder and if they find that they can get by they may continue doing so. All this is due to the individual's superior mind that our Democracy would not let him

use to advantage because he had no money.

This is not to say that all brilliant people who are forced to stop school resort to these things; there are others who get the indifferent attitude and give up; there are still others who keep trying until they have accomplished their undertaking but in the majority of the latter cases, by the time the individual has achieved success he has become bitter and almost inhuman because of the hardships that he went through trying to reach his goal.

Perhaps we know of students who leave college each year because of not having sufficient funds. Some of them are very brilliant or very talented, students who have ideals and ideas and who will make good citizens. We cannot totally blame the college heads; after all, they live in the same democracy and must go by the rules that are in keeping with the various institutions. If we live in a democracy why not sell the democracy this idea: "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." This means that they can spend more money on Education and in the end they will not have to spend twice the amount that they spend now, housing criminals.

If education is for the people and our so-called democracy is for the people then why not let crime be for the people, because more money is spent per year in dealing with individual criminals than is spent in dealing with individuals who are seeking a higher education.

Psychologists tell us that most of our criminals are master minds, some are college graduates. If this is true, democracy still has a part to play through education. There are very few schools in the U. S. for students of special abilities, therefore, these master minds come out of college highly emotional and eager to do something. They may or may not get positions at once but they have to eat and some have to support their families so they take the easiest way out, which in all probability, leads to crime. If tests, maybe civil service, could be offered they may help. If some students seem to possess exceptional aptitudes along the line of crime then they may be of service in solving some of the problems that we are facing along that line. If some have aptitudes along other lines then they may be of service to the state also.

Sonnet To A & T

A monument erected by competent,
pioneer hands,
Upon firm, fertile all American
sands,
An inspiration for youth who the
straight way trod,
For ambitious, aggressive beings
who refuse to lie in sod,
A city within itself that seems to
say:
"You, sons and daughters will be
of use someday,"
To teach manly youth who love
the soil
And womanly girls who are proud
to toil,
To develop their talents; to up-build
the race,
To be stable, honest; to look man
in the face,
Because in this broad life they have
a useful place,
With its beauty of nature and
architect so pure and fine,
It forever will be a grand and noble
shrine.
To you Dear A. and T. — always
— Alma Mater mine.
Sandra Elizabeth Bowen, '44

+ Campus Slants And Other Features +

The RAMBLER

Here we are again—about to spill a little more verbal-thrill. Are you listening?

It's Spring again—the bees are buzzing, the wind is whistling, the birds are chirping and many A. & T. Profs. are brewing up an exam that will make your cranium bulge with the strain of mental-gymnastics. Yes, it's Spring again. (Sigh.)

King basketball will soon yield the spotlight to track and field events, boxing, baseball, tennis and softball. Athletes in these respective sports should begin to limber up their muscles in preparation.

Skink Brown's Statesville basketball team, N. C. State High School champions of 1940-41, in winning the tournament (Feb. 22), gave a splendid exhibition of offensive and defensive basketball mechanics. Four star players of this stellar aggregation hail from New York City Harlem Y. M. C. A.—Hank De Zonie, Pep Davis, Dave Henderson and Slanny McNair.

Why did the A. & T. co-eds cheer and the A. & T. collegiates jeer the announcement of the Bennett vs. Shaw (Feb. 22) score? Shaw 47, Bennett 27.

How about a post-season inter-faculty-member basketball game to climax the season's basketball thrills? How about it, Professors Porter, Higgins, C. and H. Green, Dawson, Hargraves, Rodney, Reid, Gamble, Roberts, Harris, Chapman, Clift, and Bernard? You've got plenty of athletic talent there, fellows.

Those who like to "trip the light fantastic" will soon be brightening and tightening up their frolicking boots, because Springtime means swingtime to A. & T. collegiates and co-eds. Enter gala freshmen and sophomore jump sessions, junior and senior proms, sorority and fraternity soirees.

The college choir and glee club has just returned from a tour of Tennessee and North Carolina. It accredited itself splendidly. Soloists F. McNeil, Miss M. Tynes and R. Simmons were featured. The sea-

sonal northern tour is scheduled for March 17-28.

Highlights of the 50th anniversary celebration will be the appearance of Gov. J. M. Broughton, Austin Curtis (class of 1899), John Holmes (class of 1903), Dr. R. Ward (class of 1915), Charles A. Moore, one of three colored members of the A. & T. trustee board (1891-2), will receive an honorary degree. He is a graduate of Amherst College and was classmate of President Calvin Coolidge.

Dean Gibbs says: "Take note of every phase of the 50th anniversary—many of us will not be here to witness the one-hundredth."

Watch for the Omega chapel program; it is scheduled to be presented soon.

The most pertinent question in the big league baseball circle is "Can the Yankees come back?" What do you think?

"Skirts, like taxes, seem to be higher this year. They have reached the point at which woman with pretty legs begin to rejoice; and at which women with unshapely legs begin to lament."—(Look Magazine March 11.)

The Negro is not a lazy, stupid, or irresponsible being; history tells us that he is classed with the greatest warriors, soldiers, educators, inventors, and scientists that ever lived.

Here's a little ditty which was inspired by yours truly's first visit to a typewriter:

To type—shall I?
Yes, gonna try.
Won't have 't' cross a "t"
Or dot an "i."
I'll cast a glance, then hunt, then peck;
Can't find that "z" or "b," by heck!
Won't give up, though, 'cause I'd die—
To repeat crossing "t's" and dotting "i's."
I can't find "x" for the life of me;
Oh, here it is right by the "c."
From my experience you can readily see,
Though typing's nice, 'tain't easy.
H. GASKINS, '43.

Correct Dress for Women

March wind doth blow,
Dainty hands must show,
Love waters gradually flow,
Light dress for spring we know.

Now that the weather is getting warmer and some flowers are beginning to open their sleepy little eyes after a long winter of rest and seclusion, we, too, are beginning to change.

Girls are beginning to wear their dainty light wool suits and silk blouses which are appropriate for college wear, but what about the other accessories? We have already said that college girls have settled an economic problem by wearing anklets; however, as spring nears, we have a tendency to want to cast aside the saddle oxfords and put on lighter oxfords with a higher heel and a more dressy look. These are never to be worn with anklets.

Now that the wool dresses and skirts are to be gradually laid aside for next winter, care should be given in the choice of colors; the match of blouses and skirts; the choice of costume jewelry, etc.

Above all, girls, you should strive to be dainty. Since you had a number of blouses, slips, hose, etc., in your wardrobe in the beginning of school, why not keep a box of Lux flakes on hand and launder these articles after each wearing? After all, we do everything directly or indirectly to please the opposite sex, and boys like dainty girls.

Is cleanliness a part of correct dress? Yes, Well, girls don't try to get heavy perfumes; take the plain old five-cent bar of soap and free water. These are "economic goods" that can always be acquired one way or the other.

Address all Correct Dress problems to the Correct Dress Column, care of The Register.

Jeanette Alston, the campus sweetheart, is still knocking, and she is about to get in. What do you have to say about that, A. Richardson?

Wonder what L. Evans could do to blow \$100 in one week?

Anniversary Speakers



DR. ROBERT WEAVER
"Training is primary"



COMMISSIONER KERR SCOTT
"Integration essential"

Help! Help! Another Epidemic

Calling all S. P.'s! Paging all pre-med students! There is a new epidemic lowering its menacing cloud over our campus. It creeps upon its victims without a single warning. When one hears a far away croak of a frog or a faint sound of a cricket and there is a certain something into you and makes you want to climb trees, race about the campus or stare at the moon, its got you. Yes 'tis "Spring Fever!" A strange malady "Spring Fever!" — it lures — it entices — it just gets you all in a muddle. A zoology book appears as "loveology."

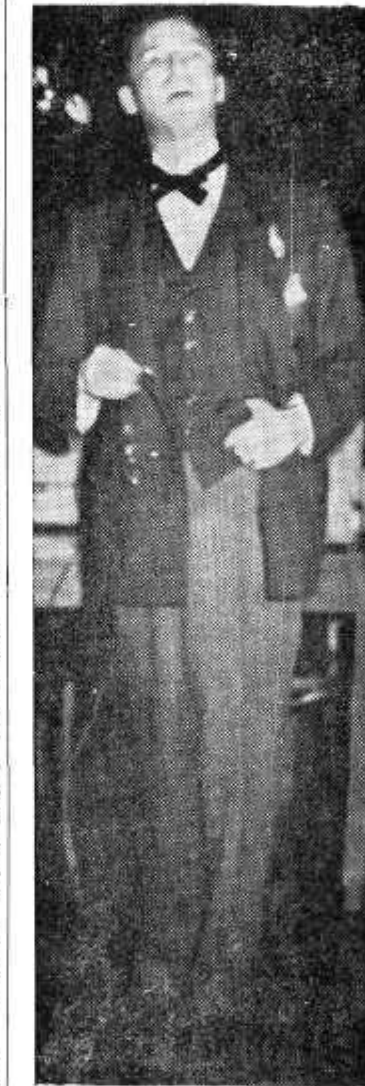
You'll find yourself thinking about the history of "S.P.'s" instead of instructed history. A mathematics formula changes to innumerable formulas that can't be solved. Instructors (if you're not victims yourselves) please bear with us students — if we sit in classes in a daze or if we stare out of windows. You see everything becomes so paradoxical — we're being covered by this cloud from the time we are awakened by the thrill of an early morning bird until the "Lady of the Skies" smiles us a goodnight.

Beware, for this queer disease has no regard for classifications or personalities. It attacks everybody! Freshmen to Seniors; the quiet and reserved to the loud and vivacious alike. Beware!
SANDRA "HIBBY" BOWEN, '44

A Collegeburg Address

Two scores and ten years ago, our fathers brought forth in this city a new college, conceived in preparedness and dedicated to the proposition that all men have natural ability.

Now, we are engaged in much competition, testing whether this college or any college so engaged can long endure. We are met at the place of that great foundation. We



ROSCOE C. SIMMONS
Alumni Orator

have come to celebrate those who here gave their work that we might enjoy this progress. It is altogether fitting and proper that we do this.

But, in a larger sense, we should not celebrate; we should not commemorate; we should not solemnize this ground. The Alumni, living and dead, have commemorated it far above our poor power to add or detract. North Carolina will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the students, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who graduated here have thus far nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great

Chatterbox

What happened to Aiene and Bob?

Gilchrist how are you doing?

The Freshman from Ossining, N. Y. is constantly seen with the most versatile girl on the campus; Pete Noyes must be like the Bear.

Earl Holland why are you so quiet this year?

Jane Holland and Nix are tops. Why did you stoop Jane?

Abigail, what makes you think you know everything?

Tom Womack has a ten-cent pipe, a five cent package of tobacco and a three cent tobacco pouch. Fine smoking, eh Tom?

Why do certain Wilmington fellows, have to chaperon their female homies around our campus?

Mr. Barnhill and Miss Reeves are seen together quite often nowadays. What happened, Elizabeth?

The class keys are the prettiest ever seen at A. and T., congratulations class.

Mr. John Williams reports for duty at Anne Holland Hall every Sunday at two o'clock. Who could he be calling on? Oh, maybe a Freshman.

Mr. R. Siler, what are you trying to do?

Mr. William "Carbon" Childs, what did you do with that life size picture of Miss "So & So"?

Watch out everybody. Mr. T. J. Womack is still after Miss Gamble. By the way Mr. Womack, we learned that Bennett was quarantined but you punched the clock there in spite of it.

Miss Vivian Harris is not losing any time. I can tell you that if you think she is, watch her and Dean No. 2, better known as Mr. Brett of Ahoskie, N. C.

Hilda, I am sorry that you think you are smart. Well, you are not. Take a hint and try not mess over the N. C. boys.

Did you see Ruffin at the Klod-Hopper? He certainly did keep Rankin busy trying to watch him and Miss Cobb.

task remaining before us—that from these honored alumni we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we highly resolve that these Alumni shall not have worked in vain; that this school under the leadership of President Bluford shall have a new birth of learning and this institution of the Negroes, by the Negroes, and for the Negroes shall not perish from the earth.
BROADUS SAWYER.

NAT SILVER
Tailor
SOUTH ELM STREET
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Thrilling Fights Feature Boxing Program

The A. & T. boxing team had its first taste of blood when they fought the community center at the center. "Superman" Cooper fought the windup against Kelly Jessup which ended in a knockout in the first round against Cooper. At the sound of the bell both boys came out carefully and began to feel each other out. Cooper led with a light left, then a right cross to Kelly's head, Kelly blocked and stepped in and threw a hard right to Cooper's chin, Cooper went down for the count of four in his own corner, getting up Cooper threw a few light lefts to Kelly's chin and head. The boys clinched, and the referee stepped between them. Kelly came back fast after the clinch and threw a hard right to Cooper's chin, and Cooper went down. The referee stopped the fight, declaring Kelly Jessup the winner by a TKO.

Staunton, 175 lbs. of A. & T., was KO'd in the third round by White, 175, of Community Center, "Bango" Clarke, 165 lbs. of A. & T., was TKO'd in the second round by Roosevelt Henry, 167 lbs. Little Cipio won his fight by a decision; Tom Prunty won his fight by a decision; Littlejohn won by a decision. Harold Rogers and Two Ton Lynn, also Crip King, fought an exhibition. Eddie Lee, the club trainer and manager, was in the corners.

The second fight was against J. C. Smith, which was held at the gym on A. & T.'s campus with Eddie Lee and Brennan King in the corner.

With Battling Chico Givens fighting the windup, Chico came out at the bell slowly, shot a left jab to his opponent's face, who was Dowling of Smith (and who had a reputation of fighting in N. J.). Dowling shot a right cross to Chico's head, forcing Chico back against the ropes. Chico shot out a hard left that stopped Dowling, then Chico piled in, shooting lefts and rights to the head of Dowling, who went down in a neutral corner for the count of nine. No sooner than he

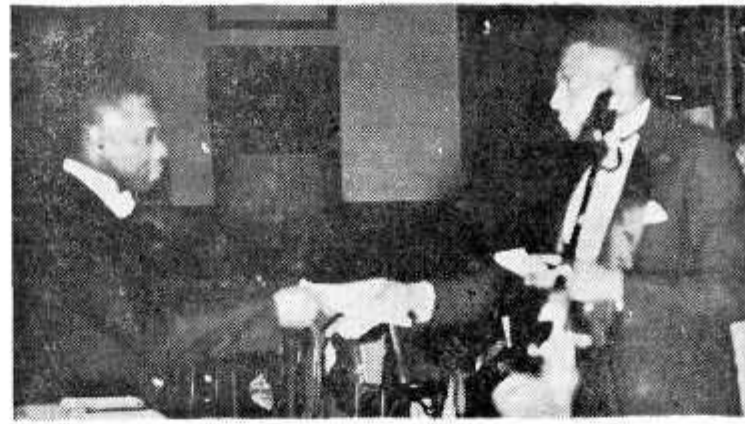
got up, Chico was on him again with hard lefts and rights. Dowling shot a one-two to Chico's head that stopped Chico in his tracks, but shaking his head he moved in again and with a hard right to Dowling's chin, knocked him through the ropes for the count of nine again. The furious pace seemed to be telling on Chico; he was a little tired; he rested at every opportunity by laying his weight on his opponent, at the same time tiring him out. In the third round both boys were tired; Chico floored his opponent again, then fell on him until the count of five, then got up. His opponent got up at nine; both boys backed off, then moved in for some more fighting, but the bell sounded, ending the fight. The winner, Chico Givens of A. & T., and T. Abe Thurman lost a good fight to a much better boy, who had everything on our Abe.

We think that Hamp Hamilton won his fight. Tom Prunty pulled out another victory. This boy is really going places with his love for inside fighting.

Little Bobbie Scott surprised everybody with his grit and guts in carrying the fight all the way. He is a good boy and will go a long way with some inspiration and more training. Maybe he can get that girl whom he has been trying to make for so long now. I wish him luck.

Although Littlejohn had a bad shoulder, he went into the fight for his old Alma Mater (that's do or die) (and his girl-friend), although he was outclassed all the way. He fought a good battle. Hail again to Hal Rogers and Lynn, who always have to fight the self. Looks like everyone is afraid of them. We hope you boys get a fight soon. The fights were very good, and a large crowd attended. The interest seems to be growing more and more. We ask all boys and girls to come out to see the fights, because the boys need your support.

THE FIGHT FAN.



THE FACULTY CONTRIBUTES—L. A. Wise receiving on behalf of the college a cash faculty gift toward the proposed student activity building from F. A. Mayfield.

West Virginia State Defeats A. & T. Quintet

By J. ARCHIE HARGRAVES

A great West Virginia State quintet ruined A. & T. chances for a perfect semi-centennial celebration as they defeated them here last Saturday night, 51 to 44, before a large crowd of returning alumni.

The contest was easily the fastest played here this season, the visiting Yellow Jackets utilizing the fastbreak. West Virginia went ahead early in the game. The Aggies then took command and kept a lead up to three minutes before half-time. The score at half was 24-20, West Virginia leading.

Returning the second half, the locals put on steam, pulling shots from all angles, but the visitors matched the locals point for point. Another spurt in the closing minutes by the visitors increased the lead. Burris, Yellow Jacket center, secured scoring honors with fifteen points, while Collins with ten points led the Aggie scoring.

The lineups:
W. Va. State—51
Player Pos. G F PF TP
Saunders, f 2 0 1 4
Wagner, f 2 3 1 7
Mobley, f 3 1 1 7
Wells, f 3 0 1 6
Burris, c 7 1 3 15
Dexon, c 2 0 2 4
Bowles, g 1 1 4 3
Ferguson, g 1 0 3 2
Simmons, g 1 1 0 3
Totals 22 7 16 51

A. & T.—44
Player Pos. G F PF TP
Higgins, f 2 1 2 5
L. Evans, f 2 1 2 5
Ford, c 4 0 3 8
Collins, c 5 0 3 10
Smith, g 1 2 3 4
Gaskin, g 0 0 0 0
Queen, g 0 0 0 0
J. Evans, g 2 1 0 5
Gooden, g 2 3 2 7
Totals 18 8 15 44

Score at half: A. & T. 20; W. Va. State 24.
Officials: Cary (Knoxville), and DeBerry (A. & T.)

represent you"; to the administration we say, "we stand ready to do our duty as students and officers; our progress you have noted; help us to progress still further."
LIEUT. JOS. THREADGILL
Red-to-the-Commandant.

These officers have formed an officers' club and are giving their extra time so as to be able to present a greater wealth of knowledge to the men in the field. The past year has witnessed undeniable progress being made by the military department, and we are certain the future holds for us still greater achievements. We thus near the close of this school year with a solemn plea to the student body—"pledge to us your support, for we

Morningside High Wins Tournament

Morningside High School, of Statesville, won the sixth annual Dual State basketball tournament at A. & T. gymnasium last Saturday night by defeating Hillside High, of Durham, in an all-North Carolina final. This was the second victory of Statesville in as many years in the tournament.

Sixteen of the best quints in North Carolina and Virginia participated in the tourney which lasted all day and was concluded at 10:30 Saturday night.

By virtue of its victory, the Statesville quintet retained its prized Coble trophy, which denotes cage supremacy in the two States. Hillside was awarded the A. & T. Alumni trophy given to the runner-up quint and Morningside's "Slim" Dezoni, who scored 61 points in the tourney play, was awarded the William H. Gamble trophy as the best all-round individual tournament performer. Awards were presented by A. & T.'s president, F. D. Bluford.

Morningside entered the finals by virtue of victories over Laurinburg Institute, Smithfield, and Ahoskie. Hillside advanced to the finals as result of victories over second seeded Dunbar High, of Lynchburg, Va., Maggie Walker, of Richmond, Va., and Addison, of Roanoke, Va. All of Hillside's victories were considered upsets. Third seeded Smith High, of Fayetteville, went out in the quarter-finals, losing to Addison, of Roanoke.

Statesville was definitely superior to Hillside in all departments of play. The victorious quint unleashed a baffling passing attack to score at will and kept the Durham outfit on defensive edge throughout the final contest.

Statesville's "Slim" Dezoni garnered scoring honors with 18 points but he was closely pushed by his teammate, Davis, who scored 14 points. Tucker and Sutherland were outstanding for Durham.

The summary: First Round: Danville d. Asheville by forfeit; Ahoskie d. Greensboro, 37-26; Fayetteville d. Belmont, 26-19; Smithfield d. High Point, 34-22; Roanoke d. Concord, 35-32; Statesville d. Laurinburg, 44-13; Richmond d. Winston-Salem, 34-22; and Durham d. Lynchburg, 27-15.

Quarter-finals: Ahoskie d. Danville, 19-12; Statesville d. Smithfield, 32-22; Roanoke d. Fayetteville, 30-17; Durham d. Richmond, 19-17.

Semi-finals: Statesville d. Ahoskie, 20-16; Durham d. Roanoke, 27-18.

Finals: Statesville d. Durham, 41-15.

The lineups:
Statesville—41
Player Pos. G F PF TP
McNeil, f 2 1 0 5
Blackwell, f 0 0 1 0
Rucker, f 0 0 0 0
Dezoni, c 9 0 1 18
Henderson, g 2 0 2 4
Davis, g 7 0 0 14
Totals 20 1 4 41

Durham—15
Player Pos. G F PF TP
Brook, f 0 1 0 1
Dawson, f 1 0 0 2
Townsend, f 1 0 0 2
Tucker, f 3 0 1 6
Sutherland, c 2 0 0 4
Moss, g 0 0 1 0
Kollock, g 0 0 0 0
Totals 7 1 2 15

Score at half-time: Statesville 18; Durham 8.

Free throws missed: Statesville 2; Durham 3.

Officials: Headen (A. & T.), and Neely (A. & T.)

Military Dept. Progressing Under Capt. R. L. Campbell

Under the legislative provisions of the Morrill Act of 1863, which led to the founding of A. & T. College in 1891, and the legislation governing all land grant colleges the curricula of this institution, provided for at that time the teaching of (1) mechanical arts and (2) sciences, agricultural and military sciences, along with other subjects. Since its installation in 1891, military science has been taught intermittently and the military department has been little known and ill supported. But during the last few years, under the able leadership of Capt. R. L. Campbell, professor of military science and tactics, and Capt. Clyde De Hugely, the organization has made rapid studies and is now on the verge of its greatest success.

Since the assumption of its command by Capt. Campbell in 1938, each ensuing day, week and year has witnessed the passing of some memorial event, a milestone in the progress of the organization. Interspersed by events of lesser importance, the highlights of this progress have been as follows:

On May 4 of the past year, the entire unit was reviewed by Capt. D. L. Hardee and received a rating of 80 percent, 12 percent being deducted from the total score for our lack of uniforms, giving a possible

total of 92 percent out of a total of 100.

On April 15, 1940, with firing of the first shots by President F. D. Bluford, as a result of ceaseless effort, a rifle range was opened in the basement of the Crosby building and is now available for use by the faculty and student body.

On January 2, 1941, the college band, led by the color guard of the military department, paraded by special requests in the inaugural parade in Raleigh, marking the first time in the history of North Carolina that a Negro unit of R. O. T. C. has been so honored and has borne arms before the governor.

On February 19, 1941, the first of a series of weekly pictures, "Let's Sing Again," was presented by the officers of the military department in the Richard B. Harrison Auditorium and is to be followed by a series of 12 pictures which began on February 22.

At present, under the inspirational guidance of Captains Campbell and DeHugely, its senior officers, and Cadet Major Albert McReynolds and Cadet Capt. Louis Still, its ranking junior officers, the organization has taken new heart and has fought for and won recognition. For the observation of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the institution, March 6-9,

WIN A BAG

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Negro Becoming Integrated In Agriculture And Industry Is Opinion Of Conference

That the Negro is becoming more completely integrated in the various divisions of agriculture and industry and that his further integration depends upon the efficiency of his training in spite of racial or economic barriers was the consensus of opinion reached by approximately 500 participants in the separate agricultural and technical sciences conferences held at A. and T. college. The conferences were a part of the 50th anniversary celebration of the local college.

J. C. McLaughlin, director of the division of agriculture, presided at the agricultural conference and J. M. Martena, director of the division of mechanic arts, presided at the technical sciences conference.

With the conference theme established as "The Negro Land Grant College In A Changing Social Order," the discussion tended to center around the educational needs for fuller participation of the Negro in the various industrial and agricultural endeavors.

In the absence of Dr. J. M. Hunter, director of graduate study at Virginia State College, his paper on "Trends in Technical Education" was read by Douglas Turner, fellow faculty member.

After considerable discussion, present trends in technical education with respect to Negro schools were listed as being: (1) decrease in the number of students taking technical courses; (2) greater emphasis on research; (3) new curricula offerings in engineering and vocational courses; (4) greater emphasis being placed on graduate study; (5) four year technical courses are being reduced to three to aid more effectively in the National Defense program; (6) more vocational high schools are being established; and (7) trade unions are exerting more influence on course offerings in trade schools, and in many cases control the enrollment in certain vocations.

Considerable opportunities for the well-trained exist in commercial art, the building trades and aviation, said Preston Haygood, Daniel Andrews, and Lloyd Burnside, respectively.

What is being done by governmental and private enterprise to better integrate the Negro farmer in the American economy, was the principal theme of discussion at the agricultural conference. The accomplishments of the Farm Security Administration, the U. S. Office of Agricultural Education; the landscape gardening program of the Southern Railway; and the Extension Service in that direction were praised by their respective representatives.

The principal address was given by W. C. Davenport, farm tenant specialist with the Farm Security Administration, Raleigh. Mr. Davenport said the Farm Security Administration offers the Negro farmer an excellent opportunity for land ownership, operating capital and the maintenance of self-respect in times of agricultural crisis.

Other participants were R. K. Wright, vocational agricultural teacher, Catawba; J. W. Warren, of Greensboro, national president of New Farmers of America; William Cooper and James Eason, representatives of the Roanoke Farms, Tillery; Dewey Williamson and Bush Buffaloe, county and F. S. A. agricultural officials of Caswell county respectively; E. D. Harris and G. Black, Southern Railway landscape gardeners; Agnes Coggins and Annie Bullock, dem-

onstration agents of Bertie and Wake Counties, respectively; and T. G. Goodman, Gates county farmer.

A Practical Lesson In Bacteriology

The students in Bacteriology 121 this quarter have not only found the course interesting, but have found it practical far beyond their conception after attending the first few meetings. A forcible realization of the practical importance of the course was discovered just a few days ago in one of the experiments carried out in the bacteriology laboratory.

From the results of the experiment on "Antiseptic Action of Various Materials," we find them so valuable that our fellow students should also have the benefits.

Our instructor, Professor Cunningham, permitted each student who desired having his favorite antiseptic tested for its power to inhibit the growth of microorganisms to bring it to the laboratory. The following materials were brought and tested: Teel, S. T. 37, a copper coin for comparison, Listerine tooth paste, witch hazel, Ipana tooth paste, hydrogen peroxide, B. K. powder, Colgate's tooth powder, Pebecco tooth paste, bay rum, tincture of iodine, Chlorox solution, and Caroid dental powder.

Into sterile dishes was placed the culture medium heavily inoculated with "excherichia coli and bacillus subtilis," whose growth is easily inhibited. These dishes were then incubated for 48 hours at the temperature of the human body. Each material was tested for its antiseptic action with tooth organisms.

The results obtained were as follows:

1. Materials non-effective against these organisms: Teel, S. T. 37, witch hazel, Pebecco tooth paste, bay rum and Caroid dental powder.
2. Slightly effective: Ipana tooth paste.
3. Effective: Copper coin, Colgate tooth powder and tincture of iodine.
4. Excellent: Hydrogen peroxide, Chlorox solution and B. K. powder (this is used in washing the dairy utensils at the college farm).

High pressure salesmanship and fraudulent advertisements have no effect on us concerning these antiseptics and dentifrices, because we really know their worth. After the experiment, one student in the class disposed of his new supply of Teel which seemed to promote growth of these microorganisms in the dish during this experiment.

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A. & T. College Men's Glee Club and Chorus



Concert Singing Not To Entertain But To Edify And Instruct, Says Roland Hayes, Famous Artist

By J. ARCHIE HARGRAVES

"The purpose of concert singing is not to entertain but to edify and instruct listeners so that they will be compelled to remedy the ugliness existent in the world," Roland Hayes, world famous tenor, before appearing in concert at A. & T. College, said last week.

Hayes talked to this reporter at the home of A. & T.'s President Bluford a solid hour about the philosophy of life as related to the medium of music.

Upon being ushered in his presence, one could not help but feel that here is a great personality, modest, unassuming, sincere, and interested principally in perpetuating his ideals and conceptions through the best medium God has given him, that of song.

Dressed in a conservative gray suit, and wearing shell rimmed spectacles, he talked so animatedly of his dreams and conceptions of life that only his gray hair indicated that he has spent over 30 years in arduous and extensive concert work.

His conversation with every word so distinct and carried on in that well modulated voice which is the pleasure of concert audiences everywhere was so interesting that the hour spent seemed but a few minutes.

Hayes is not interested in making his singing an art for art's sake. Rather, he has definite social convictions and attempts to convey them through the best medium he possesses. "A singer must indoctrinate," he said, "for all music is aimed at the creation of a better world."

Continuing in this interesting vein, he said, "the ancients preached and taught patriotism through music, the totalitarian states are doing the same, and it is imperative that the democracies extol their virtues through the same medium."

Hayes said that in all his years of concert performances he has attempted to tell audiences throughout the world of the universality of brotherhood.

"No singer," he said, "who does not attempt to do the same will be classified as a great artist. It is not only the vocal equipment that counts in a singer, it is his sincerity and that is based on his philosophy of life."

In this conception, Hayes is mutually akin to the great poet Wordsworth, who used the simple medium of verse with trees, brooks and old churches as themes to preach of the universality of brotherhood to all of Europe.

The great tenor further said that a great singer must not be initiative, but must study diligently all

musical forms and reinterpret them in the light of his own experiences and conceptions.

Concluding the conversation, Hayes said, "The Negro must learn to appraise his own art; when he has learned to do this, barriers existing against him will break down of their own weight."

As I See It

Nature is a wonderful thing to behold. It gives life, beauty, leisure, shelter, and happiness—happiness that is so essential to the simple man. Nature that has blossomed since the beginning of time, that has bloomed through time and shall blossom to the end of time.

A seed is dropped and a tree begins to struggle for life—God smiles upon its attempts and stoops down from His omnipotent throne to raise it to its mighty height—He takes His hand and spreads its limbs, He gently bends them so that they can shelter—He gives color and variety to the leaves to inspire the artist's heart—He gives it graceful curves and rugged stability so that the poet's pen will travel. But of it all, we have the greatest example of life, of perpetuity, of beauty, of wonder imaginable.

Thinking of the wonder of trees, I think of A. & T. Someone had an ideal—the seed—and planted it into the hearts of worthy men. They fostered it diligently, through their struggles, too; God smiled, giving them the stimulant they needed to bring our school into being—our school—the school that believes Negroes need training, culture and education, rather than subordination, lashings and segregation.

They have given to us a chance to progress, a chance to accomplish, a chance to achieve those things that constitute life at its highest—life that radiates success.

Success is not a desire. It is not attained by those who tire, it is not passed down as a heritage. Nor can it be gotten as a weekly wage.

But to those who aspire, who strive and not tire, it is given and controlled by fate.

Untouched by the strongest greed as hate.

So, let us strive while at A. & T.

To promote love, hope and loyalty. Giving our Alma Mater what it's due. I shall try always—will you?

Many more prosperous years to our school.

JEANETTE L. ALSTON, '44.



WARNER LAWSON
Director

Glee Club And Choir Leave For Northern Tour

By Earl Holland

The nationally known A. and T. College Men's Glee Club and A Capella Choir left Friday, March 14th for their annual northern tour. This marks the third northern tour of this famous choir and glee club.

The choir will appear in concert in Bridgeville, Delaware, Sunday, March 16th; Salisbury, Maryland, Monday, March 17th; Baltimore, Maryland, Tuesday, March 18th; Philadelphia, Pa., Wednesday, March 19th; Stamford, Conn., Thursday, March 20th; Newark, N. J., and New York City, Sunday, March 23rd; Hartford, Conn., Monday, March 24th; New Rochelle, N. Y., Tuesday, March 25th; New Haven, Conn., Wednesday, March 26th; and Wilmington, Delaware, Friday, March 28th.

Thirty singers make up this group under the able direction of Prof. Warner Lawson. This choir not only excels other choirs in their rendition of spirituals but also of classics. The repertoire of this group extends from the masters of the sixteenth century down to the present time.

John D. Chequer of the Mount Vernon Daily Argus says of this group upon their appearance in Mount Vernon last year, "It would not be too much to say that this Vocal Chorus is one of the finest of its kind in the country — I takes no soothsayer to see the future ascendancy of this group of singers to a place where large audiences in larger auditoriums may come to enjoy programs which are so completely satisfying as to leave nothing to be desired in the art of presenting choral music."

If England Could Be Destroyed....

England, the country under siege of Nazi bombs and guns is supposedly subject to complete annihilation due to aerial bombardment. In this regard it is theoretically interesting to calculate the time required and other questions involved in the complete annihilation of England by aerial bombardment alone, assuming first a static physical system and population as the target of the highest caliber bombs from 10,000 aircraft and a 24 hour day uninterrupted siege originating from Calais or Boulogne across the Dover Strait. The average distance to any part of the Island between Boulogne or Calais to Berwick on Tweed is one hundred and fifty miles requiring a 300 mile per hour aircraft on the average thirty minutes to reach its objective. The volume contained in a 50 yard average height obstruction spread over the 50,870 square miles of English surface is 530×10^{10} cubic yards. Assuming one half cubic yard of earth displaced per lb. of explosive and that this target of obstruction has the same obstructiveness as the earth, then, one obtains the destruction of 500 cubic yards of volume for each one thousand pound bomb dropped upon England. At this rate England is destroyed by a single plane after dropping 10^{10} bombs or ten billion bombs of 1000 lbs. This single plane carrying one, one ton bomb would have to make ten billion trips to and from English soil consuming one hour on the assumptions above or a total of five billion hours or five hundred and seventy-one thousand years.

If 10,000 planes are utilized in this destruction it will require 150,000 trained personnel for the planes alone and if the same ground force is required per plane, then a personnel of 600,000 persons is needed to handle the job of destruction. The payroll for this force at \$100.00 per month for 57 years is \$41,040,000,000.

With gasoline at twenty cents per gallon, the gasoline cost for this destruction assuming ten miles per gallon would be for the 3,000 billion or 3 trillion miles of transit, 60 billion dollars for the complete annihilation from the air. Assuming a Nazi national income of fifty billion annually, the cost of gasoline is only about three per cent of the national income for fifty-seven years.

If each member of the German standing army received \$20.00 per month and fifty cents per day for food, the cost of this standing army for 57 years is \$136,800,000,000 for salary and \$104,025,000,000 for food. The cost of tetryl or trinitrotoluene for the bombs assuming three dollars per pound for the explosive is thirty billion dollars. The total cost for planes whose average lifetime is 100,000 miles and which cost three hundred thousand dollars each is about 610 billion dollars for the 57 years and complete destruction.

The total German income in 57 years is 2,850 billion or 2.85 trillion dollars so that the total war cost due to aerial activity alone leading to decisive and complete destruction of England is only 20 per cent of the national income in 57 years. Adding to the German total income the income obtained from occupied countries the total income is closer to 3,000 billion or 3 trillion dollars in 57 years.

Subtracting from the total German income in 57 years three bil-

lion per year for the German equivalent in governmental aid the aerial war cost is about 25 per cent of the total national income. Stepping up production ten times the assumed rate above the destruction of England could be accomplished in 57 years by German aerial bombardment alone. The cost of this stepped up production would exceed the national income in six years by about twenty times. This expenditure would be a serious consequence to the German nation which would probably collapse under the strain. If the English industry shall have moved to Scotland or elsewhere without serious loss in effectiveness the Nazis would probably be doomed to defeat almost under their own power. If one assumes the retardation of German aerial aggressiveness by the Royal Air Force to be one fifth of the total destructiveness, then in fifty-seven years at the normal destructiveness rate, Germany can still destroy England without utilizing more than 35 per cent of the total national income due to aerial bombardment. If German production is increased three-fold at the one-fifth R. A. F. retardation factor the cost of German aerial assault alone would double the national income in nineteen years and may cause a severe though not critical strain upon the German nation.

Considering the strategic points of England for effective aerial assaults, the volume is decreased appreciably and may reduce the total cost and time necessary for the Nazis by one-tenth of the above expenditure of time and cost. In this case the war may well result in complete destruction of England in six years without a noticeable strain upon the German nation.

Multiply the above result by a factor (about 1,000), which considers the distance between Europe and the United States, the increased potential bombing volume of the United States, the above results should increase the cost and time for the Nazi destruction of the United States by about one thousand times that required for England without considering the United States defensive retardation (which probably equals the Nazi aggressiveness).

It thus appears that phobias for the Nazi invasion and destruction of the United States are groundless during Hitler's days on earth, but fear for the destruction of England may be quite reasonable.

Gov. Broughton

(Continued from Page 1)

stand for vocational education when he declared North Carolina is in definite need of skilled mechanics and much of the mass training of the future should be utilized in meeting this shortage.

Concluding, His Excellency said that the present age offers a challenge to every competent person with special skills, training, and industry to rise to the highest positions.

"Resolve to add something to the happiness and utility of this world" was his final remark.

In his citation of Charles A. Moore for the honorary degree "Doctor of Laws," President Bluford said:

"I regret very much that Charles A. Moore cannot be with us today to receive in person the honor which the Board of Trustees de-

cidated to confer upon him, because of his distinguished service and great interest in this institution. Professor Moore was graduated from Amherst college in 1878. He is one of the pioneers in Negro education in this state. He was first principal of a Negro school in Greensboro, was a member of the original board of trustees of this college, was a member of the first faculty, was among the first group of citizens of Greensboro to initiate a movement which finally culminated in the establishment of the L. Richardson Memorial Hospital, was for a number of years associated with the late Booker T. Washington in the work of the National Negro Business League, and was for a time an assistant in the State Division of Negro Education.

"He is one of those rare men, who think of life as an adventure of social usefulness. Because of his fine record of public service, the simplicity and sincerity that characterizes him, the loyalty which he has shown to this institution through the years, and the unswerving service he has rendered it as an able trustee, a great teacher, and a true and loyal friend, I confer upon him today the degree of 'Doctor of Laws'."

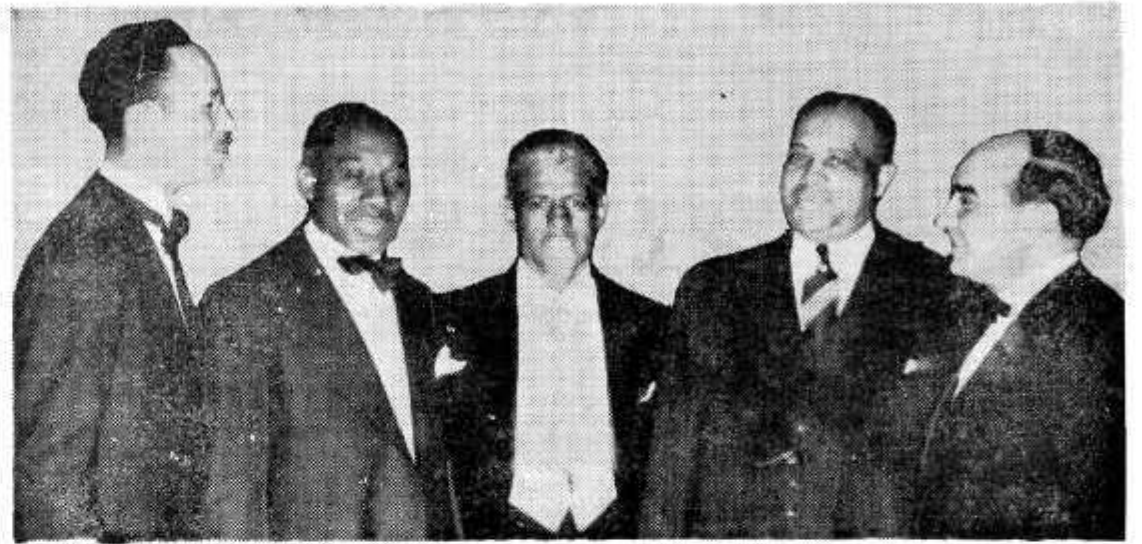
President Bluford presided. Invocation was by Rev. Richard H. Bowling, of Norfolk, Va. and benediction was by Rev. J. T. Hariston, pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church. Bernard Lee Mason gave a violin rendition of Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole." Music was by the college a capella choir and men's glee club under direction of Warner Lawson and the band under direction of Bernard L. Mason.

Our Health

By MARGARET WILSON, R. N.

The interest in health today is very great. In relation to what it means to us and comparing it with the past appreciations we find it is not over-valued. Three of the finest things in life are often injurious to health. They are: child-bearing, creative work, and heroism. Avoiding these three things would make life woeful. Health is more than bodily function and perfect digestion. For us to find out what more it means to us constitutes an important part of our daily problem of hygiene.

I have found in my years of experience that health results from living in the proper way. Many of us believe ourselves healthy because we are not sick in bed, and this little error in life will prevent us from appreciating and realizing the superior type of life. I think that health is that condition of the individual when he enjoys the highest qualities of life and shows himself in best service of the world.



MUSICIANS AND EXECUTIVES—Warner Lawson, director of music at A. & T. College, Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, director of music at Bennett College; Roland Hayes, President F. D. Bluford of A. & T., and President David D. Jones of Bennett. The Roland Hayes recital was one of the outstanding events in connection with the fiftieth anniversary celebration.

Fifty Years

By DOLORES E. DUNLAP

(On the fiftieth anniversary of A. & T. College)

Fifty years o' school of fame
Fifty years you've guarded your name,
Fifty years you've set men free,
Fifty years of toil we see.
You've served in war and sent beacon lights
To become great warriors in the Negroes' fight
For freedom and peace and equality—
For love toward God and humanity.
Will fifty years more find you in front?
Or will your influence die of the blunt,
Evil swords made by prejudiced steeled?
It will, O School, if you begin to yield.

Health has been defined in many ways. My definition of health is, "That part of our life that makes us fit to live most and serve best." When we look at the tremendous loss of life in wars we are horrified by such disasters. Don't you wish that the people who are living off of bread and water could share a glass of milk or an egg with you in order to keep up the required bodily elements that are essential to life? I do. Think of the environments which they are living in. A good environment will stimulate the individual rather than dull him to less effort. Some of the common environmental obstacles to health may be noted as our housing conditions, unprotected food, and lack of wholesome recreation.

The children of syphilitic, alcoholic, or tubercular parents are presented at birth with health hazards. Look at the homes in dark, damp places and work in unsanitary trades and professions that are against vigorous health. Can't you compare all these environmental and hereditary factors to the more or less constant influence of the individual himself? Training and education are the great determining forces that will help us to establish better health ideals. What would you rather do, give more time to your watch or automobile. I mean in the scientific way, or give recognition to the claims of the human machine—your body? A person who fails to realize the high points that could be reached by living at his best fails to realize the fine standards, and habitual attitudes favoring wholesome forms of living.

Do we need education in order to know how to keep healthy? Yes; the health problem will be solved only when education in all its powers is brought to bear upon problems of human living. Don't you

think that many of our errors in personal hygiene are due to lack of education? I believe that it is a matter of common knowledge that often people resent the effort to improve living conditions.

At times young people violate health rules because of ignorance, and both young and old ignore health teachings at times because it conflicts with personal desires or with established habits. For us to understand the rules of health we must concentrate on them. There must be habituation and this can come only through training and education in which ideals have had a prominent part.

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+ CLUB AND FRATERNITY NEWS +

Origin Of Beta Epsilon Chapter, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity

(This is the actual history of Beta Epsilon as was written at the time of its beginning):

When we, the charter members of Beta Epsilon Chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, look back over the rough roads that we have come, we cannot help but feel proud to print and reprint the history of the Beta Epsilon Chapter. We consider the bringing of Beta Epsilon Chapter to the A. & T. College one of our greatest achievements of our college career. For more than three long and tiresome years some of the candidates waited patiently and labored earnestly in an attempt to establish an Alpha Phi Alpha Chapter at the A. & T. College. Were we hailed by other fraternities? Yes, on every hand. Did we lose faith in bringing Beta Epsilon here? No, by no means, no. The more difficult the task became, the greater courage we gained.

During our period of hardship, we cannot forget the wonderful parts played by our dearly beloved Brother A. W. Ferguson, who served as chairman of the committee and worked earnestly with us and was never too busy with his work to give us his assistance. Brothers J. N. Freeman and B. T. Crutcher also served as a part of our advisory staff in cooperation with Brother Ferguson.

After fear and disgust, then comes joy. So it was with the struggling candidates seeking to bring Beta Epsilon to the A. & T. College on Saturday night, March 28, 1920. Showers of joy came to seven worried souls when notified that our struggle had almost ended. (The seven candidates may be somewhat misleading to our readers). This was due to one of the candidates, Mr. Peterson, being called away at the last hour. Therefore, only seven candidates marched fearfully to the designated room of the Agriculture Building and there with fearful hearts we waited until called by our beloved Brothers Ferguson, Freeman, and Crutcher.

As we ascended the stairsteps which lead to the auditorium, our hearts beat with greater rapidity. Reaching the auditorium, we were seated. Finally, Brother Daniel, first vice-president of initiation of Danville, Va., began his ceremony and in conclusion we all repeated after him, "Behold, Alpha Phi Alpha, the Light of the World." At that time, seven struggling souls were found in a new world—a world of happiness and a world for which they had struggled for more than three years.

Those who awoke in a new world were Brothers J. R. Redding, J. S. Hargrove, C. R. Little, R. W. Newcome, J. L. Dickson, W. E. Pitts and J. E. Rowell.

These newly initiated brothers, feeling that the climax for the evening had been reached, were highly accompanied over to 908 Lindsay Street, where a feast had been planned by Brothers Ferguson, Crutcher and Freeman, and there we ate and had a wonderful time until four o'clock Sunday morning. At this feast, Brothers W. E. Pitts and J. S. Hargrove made known to all that they had finally reached the goal for which they had striven for more than three years, while others expressed their joy of being initiated into the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

EARL HOLLAND,
Secy., Beta Epsilon Chapter,
Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity,

History Of Alpha Phi Chapter, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority

On January 12, 1932, the Boule of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority recognized Vivian Walker, Josephine Barrier, Hattie Wright, Mernell Graves, Marion Tatum, Carrye Hill, Constance Hill and Ruth Hull as charter members of Alpha Phi Chapter, marking the establishment of the first chapter of a sorority on A. & T.'s campus.

During the years from 1933 to 1936 the following young women, possessing high moral, ethical, social, and scholastic standing, were initiated into Alpha Phi: Willie Keen, Bernice Carney, Melba Lee, Ethyle Jackson, Albertine Jenkins, Vivian Farrington, Elreta Melton, Marguerite Jones, Euphrey Bigelow and Hattie Wright. These young women worked tirelessly to make Alpha Kappa Alpha supreme over all. In 1937 and 1938, Mauretta Smith, Ruby Motley, Beatrice Robinson, Mary Douglass, Cora Haith, Veda Spellman, Virginia McLaurin and Pearl Garrett joined the ranks as Alpha Kappa Alpha women.

Since 1939, the following young women have become members of Alpha Phi: Ida Scurlock, Alberta Wiset, Cornelia Jefferson, Alma Lockard, Fannie Nicholson, Ruth Nicholson, Marion Drayne, (Mrs.) Anne Davis, Henrietta Scott, Jessie Gamble, Hilda Cheek, Marjorie Johnson, Anne Wright, Edna Watkins and Frances Clemmons.

From Alpha Phi have come many of the campus superlatives, including Miss A. & T. Annually, we have entertained our friends and ourselves by giving a black and white formal dance.

This year the following were elected officers: Basileus, Sarah Miles; anti-basileus, Henrietta Scott; grammateus, Jessie Gamble; epistoleus, Anne Wright; tamiochous, Anne Davis; hodegos, Hilda Cheek; philakter, Marjorie Johnson.

In October the freshman class joined us on our Indian summer picnic on the grounds of the Windsor Community Center. Immediately after Christmas the freshman class girls were entertained at a "Come as You Were" party in the recreation room of Anne Holland Hall.

The Ivy Leaf Club represents one of the most dynamic of the campus organizations. Its Saturday morning dance is a major spring frolic. Recently they entertained the "Big Sisters" by giving a movie party and a "snack" afterwards at the Grill.

In order to accomplish its chief aim—the awarding of a scholarship—Alpha Phi sponsored a Faculty Talent Night on the 21st of February. The student body was surprised to find that there were "ink spots" right here on the campus.

Alpha Phi has striven always to improve the social status of our race, raise moral standards and increase educational efficiency.

Kresent Klub News

Although seriously handicapped by a lack of seniority in the ranks of Phi Beta, the members of the Kresent Klub have nevertheless carried on in true Sigma fashion. At the weekly meetings plans have been pushed forward for a truly progressive spring quarter and with the conversion of Pledgees Burton, Lassiter, Moorehead, and Purnell to big brotherhood, the sun of a new day shall rise on the horizon of Sigma achievement. With the support and inspiration of these vigor-

ous young men, Sigma again shall lead.

The members of the Kresent Klub wish to openly congratulate both our big and little sisters on their progressiveness and advancement during the past few quarters, and we hope for them the success that is undoubtedly to be theirs.

JOSEPH THREADGILL, '44.

Zeta Alpha Chapter Zeta Phi Beta Sorority

The Zeta Alpha Chapter of the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority was organized on this campus July 16, 1934, by Soror Lane, Omicron Chapter, Raleigh, N. C. The charter members were: Sorors Odessa Arledge, Laura Burge, Gladys Hamlin, Josephine McKay, and Ophila Sharpe. The objectives of the sorority being: Finer womanhood, sisterly love, and scholarship. The sorority has been under the leadership of Basilus Laura Burge, 1934-35; Nonnie McLean, 1935-36; Amelia Stanford, 1936-38; A. L. Murdock, 1938-39; Cora Mae Lewis, 1938-40, the present basileus being Vashti Simons.

PEARL MARTIN.

Dramatic Club

The Richard B. Harrison Players are presenting the faculty in "Charlie's Aunt" in the spring quarter. The cast will include Mr. Green, our director, and the whole faculty. Much fun and laughter is found in this coming event. No one would want to miss it. Stand by, the date will be announced very soon.

"Lena Rivers" was successfully given on February 15, which is scheduled to be presented at Shew University as an exchange play the last of March.

The N. I. D. A. Festival will be held at Hampton, April 4-5. The festival was held at A. & T. last year.

ETHEL WINGO.

National Finer Womanhood Week

The week of February 26-28, the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority celebrated national "Finer Womanhood Week" here on our campus. The entire week was splendidly celebrated. Wednesday chapel hour was solely conducted by Zetas with one of the most beneficial as well as retainable orations given by Soror A. L. Murdock, alumni advisor of the local chapter.

Friday, a play, "Pink and Patches," given by the Archonian Pledge Club, furnished an interesting chapel program. Friday night, the Zeta Blue and White semi-formal given in the band room was attended by many of the campus elites.

The Zetas attended church in a body, Sunday.

PEARL MARTIN.

The Sphinx Club

The Sphinx Club of Beta Epsilon Chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity makes known its progress and future plans.

Officers and members of the club are: Brothers William Jones, president; Edward Powell, vice-president; Walter Oldham, secretary; Charles Washington, treasurer; James W. Warren, Jr., reporter.

Members: Philmore Haith, Edward Smith, James Lovell, Walter White, Eugene Henderson, and Du-bois Paduma.

President Jones states the club

Alumni News

By EDW. D. MURPHY, JR., '41

The A. & T. student body is always happy to welcome the alumni to our campus. We want you to still feel as one of us. We are very thankful for any contribution that you may give in order that we may still keep our dear Alma Mater at the top.

Many alumni have been seen on the campus lately. Especially do we see our "old grads" at basketball games. Some of the alumni that were seen recently on the campus are: Misses Pocahontas Stevens, Lena Mae Johnson, Eva Maye Council; Messrs. Hubert Brewington, Dewey Williamson, Stanford McKethan, Allen Lynch, Arthur Coles, James Von Neeley, James Faulkner and William Gilmore. Other girls of the Alumni Association include Miss Ida Scurlock and Miss Marion Drayne.

The A. & T. College alumni are doing well. One is able to find alumni from this great institution of higher learning from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada. Alumni en faculte include: Miss Carrie Hill, of Greensboro, who is an instructor in English and history; Mr. William H. Gamble, of Thomasville, N. C., who is dean of men; Miss Ethel M.

will present a program in chapel at the beginning of the spring quarter. Plans for other club activities are being outlined.

We were happy to have in our last meeting Brother Graham Smith, who has been away taking advanced courses in aviation at Tuskegee Institute.

JAMES W. WARREN, JR.

FRENCH CLUB

The French Club held the third of its very interesting meetings on last Wednesday evening. There were a number of attentive students present. Dr. Rice, our adviser, aided our president, Mr. Murphy, in a game in which we all took part and enjoyed immensely.

One of the objectives of the French Club, besides fastening interest in the French language, is to give a party at the end of the term.

All students taking French are invited to attend the ensuing meetings which are held first Wednesday of every month.

Come out and enjoy yourself with us.

JEANETTE ALSTON, '44.

Ag. Association Gives First Social Affair

The Agricultural Association of A. & T. College gave its first social affair, February 7, which was a pre-Valentine dance. Members and guests were highly entertained.

Miss Elizabeth Green was hostess. Miss Green is the first and only girl to be taken into the association. She was taken in because of her past experience—agricultural training, and the interest she has in agriculture.

An honorary membership card was presented to Miss Green by President Bluford at a chapel program given by the association on January 13.

This organization is the largest on the campus, leaving out the student body. During the history of the association, this year has been the most successful.

WALTER EVANS, Reporter.

Jackson, of Savannah, Ga., who is assistant librarian; Misses Willa M. Johnson, Estelle Smith, Euphrey Bigelow, Veda J. Spellman, who are secretaries of the various departments; Miss Georgie M. Willis, of Albany, Ga., '37, assistant to the dietitian; Mr. Victor Tynes, '40, assistant librarian; Mrs. A. L. Murdock, Misses Pearl Garrett and Evelyn Butler were on the campus recently. Miss Garrett is instructor in English at the James B. Dudley High School of the city; Mr. Rudolph Grandy, professor of horticulture at Southern University, Scotlandville, La., is getting along fine.

We are very proud to hear of the excellent record that our students are making in graduate school at Howard University and other leading universities of the country. These include Messrs. Johnnie Ponds and James Pendergrast.

So, until next time, I shall be looking to see more of you on the campus.

GREETINGS FROM SOUTH-WESTERN ALUMNI CHAPTER

By W. O. McNAIR, '37
(Hoffman, N. C.)

The South Western Chapter of the A. & T. College Alumni Association brings greetings to the president, faculty, students and other alumnus of A. & T. College.

Though a young organization, our chapter has felt the need for doing something constructive for our Alma Mater and has labored honestly toward that end since organizing last April.

For a number of years a need for such a chapter had been felt in our section and with this idea in mind, Mr. H. C. Gore, principal of the Kingsville High School, Albemarle, N. C., called together the following alumni who were present at a concert in Albemarle given by the A. & T. College Choral Club: Miss Ruth Hull, Mr. S. W. Hawkins, Mrs. S. W. Hawkins and Mr. R. Wilson, from Troy; Mr. Stanley Jones and Mr. W. A. McNair, from Wadesboro, N. C., presented the idea for such a club and in his office a chapter was born from six alumni, which has grown to a group of thirty active members.

Our chapter is a pivot chapter, taking in territory around Troy, N. C., Wadesboro, N. C., Albemarle, N. C., Hoffman, N. C., and Laurinburg, N. C.

Formal organization was held in Troy, April 28, 1940, with Mr. Eberhardt and members of the Gate City chapter from Greensboro present to help in the installation of officers and guiding us in the formation of our constitution.

We have made a pledge of \$25 toward the student loan fund and have formulated plans in which to raise funds for the college and our chapter.

An intercollegiate dance is planned for April 4 at Laurinburg, N. C. We extend an invitation to the faculty, students, alumni and members of all college groups to be present at this affair, as it is our first attempt at a large affair and we wish it to be a grand success.

Present officers of the chapter are: President, Mr. H. C. Gore, Albemarle; vice-president, Mr. R. Wilson, Troy; secretary, Mr. W. O. McNair, Wadesboro; assistant secretary, Mrs. S. W. Hawkins, Troy; treasurer, Mr. E. D. Sinclair, Troy; chaplain, Mr. O. T. Buffaloe, Wadesboro.

Religion and Science

By WALTER EVANS

What is religion and what does it mean? The answers to this question will vary directly with the past experience of the individuals questioned. But may it be said here and now that, whether in quest of a vocation, economic security or social satisfaction, the salvation of mankind lay in a more effective attack on life, inspired by a truer set of ideals. A religion of this type is a weapon of those who would be strong. It is an aggressive mode of living by which the individual becomes the master of his environments and not its complacent victim.

The Sunday School and other religious organizations are important factors to be considered in this discussion of religion and science. Why? Because minds are not born; they are trained. Personality is not born; it is developed by practice. The greatest and most authentic textbook on personality is still the Bible. Religion is the only unifying and everpresent force which can help to solve the inevitable moral and intellectual conflicts of youths and society. In a world of change and rebellion to authority, God is the only fixed point. The youth upon whom the existence of God as a supreme arbiter of good and evil, has been impressed early in life, and has already acquired the basic motive in developing good habits. The base for this action, instead of being one of likes and dislikes, becomes one of right and wrong. Naturally, the process is not so simple as that, the habit of differentiating between selfish impulses and duty is fostered. The habits of

a good personality are acquired by the conquest of laziness and natural impulses. The Sunday School and church, whatever their shortcomings as institutions, do help to inculcate the basic concepts of right and wrong, selfish and unselfish action in maturing youths. They help to establish the basic belief in God and a divine moral order. As the source of their concepts, religious organizations are therefore of incalculable assistance to society in giving young people the necessary foundation for developing good characters and personalities.

Science has been used as a means in the feverish pursuit of a shorter cut to the more abundant life. In spite of the great benefits from physical sciences, there is no evidence that individuals are happier, that families are more united, that governments are wiser, or that nations are less likely to wage war. Indeed, we see all around us much evidence to the contrary. In our discovery of Jesus, we find a more profound thinker than the popular leaders of today. Jesus was not a social reformer; He was a reformer of human beings. There can be no solution of life's deeper problems, no increased happiness for the individual through science alone. More science only adds more confusion. Unless the sciences are subordinated to the homely facts of living, they will destroy rather than liberate the minds which created them. They must be subordinated to faith, to a religious belief in certain values of life which are fundamental and which no logic can displace.

POET'S NOOK

Waitin' For My Sun-Kissed Man

Now ah got this fav'rite dress over ma head,
He lacks it—'cause dat's what he said,
And ma lips all painted a tan-lizin' red
Done got dem pesky chillun off to bed.

Ah just can't keep still, try if I can,
You see I'se waitin' for ma sun-kissed man.

Ah'll give ma hair a extry touch
(Dese shoes ain't hurtin' much),
Wait til he sees dese new earrings,
he'll have a fit;

He'll look me over and say, "Gal,
you sho is it."

Lookin' at me all handsome and tan,
It's tough when you're waitin' for ya bronze man.

Ah'll put some of this "Hold your man" perfume in ma hair,
And won't dis new hat make him stare?

Even if dis last year's coat do look sad,
When Ah puts it on it don't look bad;

Ah'll try to read dis "True Story"—
please understand,
It ain't play when you're waitin' for ya sun-kissed man.

SANDRA "HIBBY" BOWEN, '44.

My Prayer

Dear Lord, look down from Thy kingdom
Upon the lowly earth;
Look into my poor soul and make me
Worthy of my birth.

Make me the most that I can be,
Trustworthy, true, and strong.
Guide me from life's temptations

And keep me from all harm.

And, then when all earthly battles are won
There is still a higher goal.
Accept me, Lord, as a worthy lamb
To nestle in Thy fold.
RUBY S. BOONE, '44.

Cheerfulness

Did you tackle that trouble came to you
With a resolute heart and cheerful?

Or hide your face from the light of day,
With a craven soul and fearful?

Oh, a trouble's a tan, or a trouble's an ounce,
Or a trouble is what you make it,
But it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts,
But only, how did you take it?

You are beaten to earth, well, what of it,
Come up with a smiling face,
It's nothing against you to fall down flat,
But to lie there — that is disgrace.

The harder you're thrown, the higher you'll bounce;
Be proud of your blackened eye,
It isn't the fact that you're beaten that counts,
It's how did you fight and why?

And though you be done to the death — what then?
If you battled the best you could,
If you played your part in the world of men,
Why, the critic will call it good.
JAMES GRAHAM, '43

Which do you prefer, J. Mountaintain, Holland Hall or Bennett College?

Never Will . . .

No one snow flake makes a snow
Never will'
Makes no difference who said so,
No one clown makes a show
Never will'
No one rain drop makes a rain
Never will'
Makes no difference how you sing,
No one voice makes a refrain,
Never will'
No one player makes a team
Never will'
Makes no difference how they seem,
No one thought makes a dream
Never will'
No one star makes a crown
Never will'
Makes no difference how they sound,
No one word makes the — noun
Never will'
By JAMES W. KLUTTZ.

Painful Beauty

Nights filled with beauty so enticingly rare,
The stars' path a heavenly stair
And the moon like a crystal ball,
Did God propose it all?

A deep blue blotch called night,
So magnificent it fills you with fright,
To watch the star-dotted, sea-like sight,
Is it a proof of God's might?

All this unearthly, immortal beauty there,
Does our supreme Creator care
When it brings to our hearts a lonely pain
Like that of lost soul in the rain?

Each shaded memory reappears,
And it's always the ones that only bring tears,
Oh! Why does beauty make mortals so blue,
Did God propose that too?

Sandra Elizabeth Bowen, '44

OUR DEAN AND MATRON

Sitting behind a desk is easy, 'tis true,
But that's not all they have to do.
They plan for girls as they sit around,
The first rule is "we walk to town."

Our rooms are inspected each day at nine;
Nothing but clean ones she wants to find,
Some are clean and some are not,
The ones that are dirty will get a dot.

Some of us clean a little better,
And some receive a nice letter later.
They don't care if the dot's by their names,
There are enough to make a picture frame.

At night when lights are out in the hall,
That's the time we have a ball,
Sometimes we're caught out of room;
Of course we're looking for a broom.

Oh, boy! I mean we have some fun,
Even if we do have to run.
Scared rats run, oh my, that's true,
We know what's good, so we run too.

When the tired old sun goes slowly down,
Our feet toward the dorm must be found.
Yes, we must be from the library at nine,
Eleven-thirty is good bed time.

So when they sit behind their desk,
They don't have any time to rest.
Suppose our punishment was "cut down a tree,"
I'd pick a "branch" for they'd sure get me.
DOROTHY JONES, '43.

Some folk think, some folk drink,
and some folk are always wrong so you mind your own business.

A LADY TAKES THE AIR— DEDICATED TO MISS NOUVATA HARRIS

There's a little lady,
A lady that's young and fair.
She loves the hum of motors,
And desires to take the air.

She approached her mother,
With a twinkle in one eye.
And said, "Oh, I like aviation
And I desire to fly."

Her mother hesitated,
And worried a bit, I guess,
But soon her daughter was happy,
Because her answer was yes.

Oh, she's a brave lassie!
A lassie that's not insane.
But some think she's crazy,
For desiring to operate a plane.

Young lady, never, never give up;
You should always try.
Put forth your best efforts,
And let your limit be the sky.

And you're bound to win.
But if at first you don't succeed,
Try another spin.
When you're sad and lonesome,

Don't drop your head and cry.
Just get your books and plane,
And fly, fly, fly.
There's a little lady,

A lady that's young and fair.
She loves the hum of motors,
And has taken to the air.

By JAMES W. KLUTTZ.

The Dozen

3. A man may be able to argue with a woman, but it never does any good.

4. The man who is fooled twice by the same woman is hopelessly foolish.

5. A man born of a dark woman shall see dark days.

6. The modern girl has the reputation of being ever so frank, but she conceals her age. Oh, well, let her conceal something.

7. Life is one continuous round of unfinished business.

8. Duties of other persons are always doubly clear to us.

9. It is not known who will win this war, but one thing is certain: If Hitler is defeated it will take months to stop the celebration.

10. Hitler announces that he has 6,000,000 troops in reserve. But if the secret weapon is so effective they might as well go back to farming.

11. Do you remember away back when all we had to worry about was whether the Chinese war was going to last very long?

12. The honeymoon is over when he learns he wouldn't have been caught in the draft anyway.

We Americans

A year ago marked the beginning of the second World War, of which has drawn the eyes of the world to gaze upon this unethical foul play; to weaken the civilization of today; corrupt the minds of tomorrow and to destroy you and I for a command jealousy which justifies no one. Are we to be called upon, too, to take a stand and pick up where

others have trod, but now have fallen back? Undoubtedly yes. We the American Negro youth, are the backbone, the skeleton and the pillars of the most uplifting and progressive minority group in the world. It is upon our shoulders that the burden is laid as to what kind of a stand the Negro people of today are to take. The essence of the Negro spirit is freedom—freedom of thought; consequently, freedom of action, the combination of which makes what we call individualism but what is sufficiently reasonable to make a harmonious society, which has a common purpose and of collective action.

The Negro spirit is independent and in as much as it is, we look for truth incessantly and look at things objectively. One of our positive characteristics is curiosity.

We, the American youth of today, must prepare ourselves to penetrate and navigate our sails to higher and better positions in life, and to anchor where prosperity is greater. In spite of all the many difficulties which have confronted us, the Negro people have invaded many fields and as a result have marched on the broad highways of America's destinies, but that is not sufficient. We must prepare a way for those who follow us. It is up to us to open wide the doors of opportunity.

Today, too much stress is placed on material welfare of the individual. Instead, we should place spiritual welfare first. In other words, before making possible the enjoyment of what we call an abundant life by the individual, we should make the individual worthy of that enjoyment. It is through this stand we take in life that will determine the gradual building up of a better human society, composed of better men and women, who can think for themselves and have an insatiable thirst for learning. Education of the citizen for the purpose of making him an individual thinking unit, capable of creating new values is, therefore, the American Negro youth's conception of progress.

AUBREY R. BATTLE, '41.

Man, Etheridge certainly did lay his music jive over in Phieffer Hall Christmas. They say it was an R. C. A. Radio and a Greensboro Special.

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