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THE MAROON TIGER

The Voice of the Students of Morehouse College

VOLUME VI

APRIL, 1931

NUMBER 4

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THE MAROON TIGER

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With The Editor

STAFF ADJUSTMENT

Because of the resignation of the Editor-in-Chief and Assistant Editor of THE MAROON TIGER, three members of the Staff have been shifted so as to fill the vacancies occasioned by their relinquishment of office. Although this situation places the bulk of the work on the shoulders of fewer men it is the firm belief of the present staff that it can, with the cooperation of the student body in the remaining months of the scholastic year, produce a college journal of which Morehouse men may justly be proud. This issue attempts to be a forward step toward a greater and better MAROON TIGER—truly a medium of student thought and an accurate record of college activities.—H. G.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ENDOWMENT

The present welfare and future progress of Morehouse College depend greatly on the success of the current Endowment Campaign. Thus far, approximately \$25,000, in cash, has been paid by Negro contributors. Seventy-five thousand dollars more are needed by June 1, 1931, if we are to be the recipients of the \$500,000 offered by the General Education Board and similar philanthropic organizations.

The purposes of the Endowment Fund are to insure the financial soundness of the college and to endow instruction or faculty compensation.

At present, the salaries of the teachers are secured principally through the appropriations of various educational agencies. If these grants were to be discontinued, the college would be left in a very embarrassing predicament. A sufficient endowment protects the college from a situation of this stamp and economically assures its further development.

It has been the policy of organizations and individuals that contribute to Negro education to give the most aid to those schools that most help themselves. By lending our earnest assistance to the present drive we can prepare the way for larger appropriations in the future and thereby give impetus to the continued growth of this institution and make certain the establishment of a firmer liberal arts college groundwork for the university system.

The success of the Morehouse College Endowment Campaign is a direct challenge to all who are interested in the unimpeded advancement of a school which for sixty-four years has served the race and the nation as the premier educational institution devoted to the all-round development of Negro young men. It is also a direct challenge to those who favor the insurance of a liberal arts education for Negro students of today and of the years to come.

We as students should play our role in this drive by paying the pledges we have made and also by urging our friends and relations to assist in this important undertaking.—H. G.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT (N. S. F. A. NEWS)

The last issue of THE MAROON TIGER carried a very comprehensive report of the activities of The National

Student Federation, together with some recommendations and suggestions as to what we can do about student government on our campus.

At present, student government is in its embryonic stages at Morehouse and great care must be taken in laying a solid foundation for its future growth. We cannot get all that we want over night, but we can place ourselves in a receptive position. It seems to me that we have made a commendable start, and I believe that the future of any student control must grow out of the present Student Committee on Activities. Student government varies in different schools, both according to needs and according to the desires of the students. In some schools it is relatively simple; in others fairly complex.

At Morehouse, we do have student control of activities. While we do not have complete control, we do have a sufficient share. One fact must not be forgotten: supervision carries with it the element of risk. If we want the responsibility of making contracts, of receiving and depositing funds, we must shoulder the added responsibility of assuming all losses. It is a well-known fact that athletics do not pay for themselves—at least not here. At the close of every sport season there is a deficit. Are you willing to make it good? I doubt it seriously. The same story holds true for Debating, for the Y. M. C. A., and usually for THE MAROON TIGER. The Orchestra and Glee Club, nevertheless, has always paid for itself.

This year marks a change to more complete student control, together with the installation of a student extra-curricular activity fee; and we are expecting, with the use of our present budget system, to break even. The Student Committee on Activities is doing its best; the work is necessarily slow, but it must be that way if we are to lay a substantial foundation for future growth. We are simply asking that you be sympathetically patient with us in our efforts to provide both for your immediate welfare, and the welfare of Morehouse men to come.—G. W. C., Jr.

NEGATIVE GROUPS IN THE NEGRO COLLEGE

Within the walls of the modern Negro college are two general classes of students who are using their college lives for purposes that are utterly negative in their ultimate value.

The first class includes those whose credo is that the college exists to afford the student an opportunity to acquire social prestige and the highest type of cultural contact. This stand is not debatable, provided the student also develops symmetrically along physical, intellectual and spiritual lines. If this is not the case, however, the process of loitering through college in order to mount higher socially is doubtless a very narrow policy and one that generally yields disastrous results.

The second class embraces those students who are matter-of-factly whiling away their four years of collegiate activity for the express purpose of postponing the assumption of the duties and responsibilities of life. The fundamental cause of this condition is the colossal looming forth of the wealth and power of white capitalism before the eyes of the Negro student. He sees

white mergers and consolidations squeezing the life out of small Negro firms that attempt to sprout in the field of business. He beholds a handful of white capitalists controlling the greater part of the economic resources of Negro laboring, as well as professional, classes. There can be no doubt that the picture is at once painful and discouraging. Hence, in many cases, the Negro rather than immediately pit himself against a social order of this repulsive type, often shrinks away from it and uses the college as an institution within which he may suspend the taking over of life's burdens.

The Negro in schools of higher learning should cease to regard the college in this light. Rather should he regard it as an educational organization whose purposes are to develop him into a well-rounded character and to prepare him, vocationally and intellectually, to face life with zest and determination. Rather should he consider the college as a place in which he can learn to out-think the thinkers and out-work the workers. This policy generally assures fruitful results because democratic America in spite of her other faults, seldom fails to confer due honor and credit upon those who "reach the top" and "deliver the goods."

To mince the matter, the Negro student should not look upon college as a resort disconnected from the actual facts of life or solely as an institution in which he may ameliorate himself socially. He should regard the college as a place wherein he may develop his personality to its fullest and learn the essential importance of cooperation, preparation and initiative to the advancement of the Negro in American society.—H. G.

FROM THE STUDENT'S VIEWPOINT

(This column is a continuation of the one begun by Mr. H. R. Jerkins, '30. It shall concern itself primarily with questions of public interest—national as well as international—as observed from a student's viewpoint. All comments as well as contradictory opinions will be welcomed by its editor.)

President Hoover made another blunder last week, and, we daresay, again diminished his chances for re-election. He vetoed the Bonus Loan Bill only to have Congress re-pass it over his objections. We agree with his friends who term it "a fine demonstration of his courageous independence," but veterans who still have vivid memories of fighting in the Argonne, are not likely to forget in two years' time that the President disapproved of granting them an increased loan, when such an increase was sorely needed.

The President also vetoed (and we think rightly so) the bill providing for U. S. operation of Muscle Shoals. Is there no other way to curb the ravages of the power trust except by attempting to crush individual initiative? Notwithstanding the few needed measures that Congress did pass, we fail to see why one percent of the power consumed and the interest of one percent of the population should consume eighteen months of Congress's time. We suggest that "gentlemen" from Alabama and Tennessee follow the suggestion of the President.

"The New York *World*, greatest newspaper, voice of the people, always a friend of the black man, made famous through the years by Joseph Pulitzer, passed into history, leaving the field clear to the mutterings of William Randolph Hearst, and other Big Business Men who sit behind the editor's desk." So reads the editorial section of The Florida *Sentinel*, expressing a sentiment that is felt by many Negroes throughout the country, and one

that should be felt by all. The press must wait quite awhile, and the Negro also, before there will again appear upon the editorial pages of our papers such liberal-minded men as Walter Lippmann, Frank Irving Cobb, and Joseph Pulitzer, Sr.

India Again! A very significant point was brought to our attention recently, when one student in passing, asked another, "Is the world safe for democracy?" It will be remembered that this was the substance of the battle-cry of the Allies in the World War. But although they won the war, we are still wondering if they are living up to the principle for which they fought.

It seems to us that the world will never be safe for democracy as long as 320,000,000 Indians are governed without their consent, by a relatively few British "overlords." England boasts of the benefits that India has derived as a result of her intervention, but any fair-minded observer will readily conclude, we are sure, that England has never been known to give, without the expectation of reaping ten times over. She certainly had that expectation in regard to the colonies, in regard to Canada, in regard to South Africa, and at present in regard to India. If the principle of self-determination does not hold in regard to India, then it does not hold in regard to any international dispute; and the World War was a farce, the fervent speeches of President Wilson so much filibustering, and the action of the U. S. Senate, in ratifying the treaty with Germany, a political sham.—G. W. C., Jr.

EN PASSANT

The Staff of THE MAROON TIGER is grateful to the many students who contributed articles for publication in this issue. Due to lack of space we are forced to withhold a few contributions until the printing of the May number which is slated to be a huge success. If the student body further cooperates by patronizing our advertizers, we promise "big things" in the April and May editions of "*The Voice of the Students of Morehouse College*."

A REMINDER

Look for these articles in the next month's issue of THE MAROON TIGER—

"Twice-Told Secrets", a gripping, entertaining, striking realistic story woven around Negro college life in Atlanta;

"The Atlanta *Constitution* and the *Spectator*—A Comparative Study", by Geo. W. Crockett, Jr.—an unusual critical comment on modern journalism as compared with that of the seventeenth century;

E. O. Jackson's "Blind Democracy", a stirring essay on student government and other questions that confront students of Morehouse College; and

"The Influence of the Church on Human Progress", a short, but interesting survey on the importance of Christianity in the development of modern and medieval society by Robert Edwards.

The greatest thing that could happen to Morehouse College in these days would be the investment of alumni interest in such a way that every succeeding student generation would be stimulated, spurred, inspired by the consciousness that bending over them at the table, in the classroom were the innumerable spirits of great alumni living and dead who had not only passed through these halls but had given the very substance of their lives to make possible the continuance of this holy place.

—MORDECAI JOHNSON.

Special Articles

THE IMPEDIMENTS OF NEGRO BUSINESS

DURING THE LAST DECADE, there seems to have been very much interest shown, and some progress made in the business profession by Negroes. Yet Negro business, as a whole, has not obtained the standard which it is easily possible for it to obtain.

Since there are said to be only four basic factors upon which all sound business rests, the impediments of Negro business must necessarily be a deficiency in these basic factors. These basic factors are the four business "C's"; namely, Character, Capacity, Cooperation, and Capital. In the light of these four basic factors let us analyse Negro business.

By "business character" we mean the act of doing what one promises, when he promises, and where he promises. The character of a man is very well reflected in his business dealings. For any business to succeed, it must be sound. For any business to be sound, it must rely upon sound character for its main foundation. It is usually true that whenever a business fails, somewhere, long before, an individual has failed, whose act in turn caused the collapse of the business. In our search for the impediments of Negro business, let us not overlook our business character too hastily, for great negative forces may rest there.

Capacity is the second basic factor of any business. One of the great dangers of the great majority of Negro young men preparing themselves for the business profession is that many of them may find themselves lacking in the basic factor of business capacity. By a careful analysis of Negro business here and there, it is clearly seen that the lack of this trait is a great stumbling block. An individual deficient in this one factor is destined to fail. Before one chooses the business profession he should be sure that he has the capacity.

Cooperation is one of the basic factors of business which is often omitted in the list of business C's, yet it is a very important one. From a sociological, ethical or philosophical point of view, we must agree that man obtains his highest efficiency in proportion as he cooperates with those about him. If this is true as in the case of an individual, it holds equally true for a group or a profession. To cooperate in business does not only mean that the members of the group must patronize those businesses operated by members of their group, but it means also that those of the group who are in business must see to it that their customers in turn receive due values and service for their money. There must be equal cooperation shown on both sides. This factor of business cooperation must be considered in our search for the impediments of Negro business.

We finally consider the last basic factor of business which is capital. An individual may have business character, capacity, and cooperation, but without capital there can be no successful business. Capital is sometimes looked upon as least important of all the other factors upon the assumption that if one has the other qualities he can easily obtain capital. Whether this argument has very much weight or not, the fact remains that a successful business must have capital. For the average Negro business, the amount of capital is de-

ficient. We hope that in the future, this deficiency will be eliminated by the cooperation of members of our group in pooling their savings for the purpose of obtaining more capital for our business. We must not overlook the lack of capital in our search for the impediments of Negro business.

For anyone to succeed in business, he must have the four basic factors discussed above. Not one of these factors alone is sufficient, but all of them taken collectively. So in the light of our argument we can trace all the impediments of Negro business to a deficiency in the basic factors discussed above. Let us strive to bring ourselves and our businesses up to par in this respect and then we can be reasonably assured that the impediments of Negro business will be eliminated.

H. D. ROBINSON, '31.

RELIGION IN THE NEGRO COLLEGE

PRACTICALLY ALL PEOPLE connected with modern Negro colleges are quite aware of the indifferent attitude assumed by the average college student in relation to religion. If for nothing else than the past constructive achievements of the church in the individualization, socialization and rationalization of man the Negro student should voluntarily be more receptive toward religion than he now is. If it is true that the decline of religion is a sure sign of the impending collapse of a social order, he should be of a doubly more receptive nature.

It is obvious that a student, having been taught the Bible literally from childhood, should question things differently in college; that is his prerogative, but he should think logically and radically before discarding the old for the new. This, however, is not ordinarily done. The average college student tries to throw the whole religious process to the winds without any basic defensible reason for doing so. Carpenter's advice to modern society in one of his greatest books is excellent counsel for the Negro collegian—"Men need to check themselves and ask whether they have sunk back to lower and pagan conceptions of spiritual things and whether they are seeking the living among the dead; whether in the excess of furious partisan zeal they have lost faith in the living and personal God for whom the soul of man cries out, who is behind the Bible, behind the services of the church, behind the sacraments, behind all the operations of the universe and who is the energizing power behind every movement for good."

Let us cite a few of the things that the institution of religion has done for the Negro race. Our first leaders were ministers and due to their efforts the majority of the schools devoted to the education of Negro youth sprang into being. Rev. A. Clayton Powell, of New York City, states that 90 percent of all colored business and professional men obtained their inspiration from the pulpit. Furthermore, "all Negro publishing houses in the United States were not only started by Negro preachers but are still run by them." The Negro church has consistently supported all movements for the furtherance of Christian principles in American life and deserves more credit than it has received.


It is acknowledged, but not apologized for, that the

church has not kept pace with time in doctrine and responsibility. Can any institution be named that has? Nevertheless, the church has done a great deal of good and the student must admit that progress has been and is being made. The job of religion is to develop man into a symmetrical being. The college man, if this also be one of his purposes in life, can assist the church by toiling within its confines and not by railing and prattling on the outside.

Religion demands an opportunity to express itself in the Negro college. It asks for a rational recognition of human personality and conception of God. It seeks to prepare man to live a life of common weal on earth. The college man, if he will, can aid in the attainment of these ends and, in doing so, he promotes the welfare of his race, his native land and mankind in general.

—F. N. MARSHBURN, '32.

IS STUDENT OPINION PARALYZED?

TUDENT GOVERNMENT in Negro colleges is something that is very new. It is a product of the recent years. Prior to 1912 there was not a single Negro college in America that possessed anything that would even approach the term, student government. Faculty control was rigid and the students had little to say about extra-curricula affairs. These conditions have changed to some extent in many instances, but there is still much to be accomplished in the way of freeing the Negro student from the state of intellectual serfdom that has kept him from applying his own ability to the solution of his problems and made freedom of opinion and speech almost impossible because of the dominating attitudes of those who are in power.

Most of our Negro college magazines or publications are not mediums through which student opinions affecting student life are carried to the administration, alumni and general public. They are mere puppets. For example, a student is dissatisfied with a given condition on the campus. He sits down and writes his candid opinion on the subject, sends it to the editor of the college paper, who, in turn, often words it so it will conform to the ideas of the administration. Probably this is not entirely the fault of the editor. It may be due to the high-school practice, from which the Negro college student has been unable to emancipate himself, of having faculty advisors and censors on the editorial board. As long as these conditions exist we will never get any idea of what the student opinion is upon such subjects.

Now, we are arriving at the question—Why should there be any objection on the part of those in authority to students having an uncensored medium through which they can express their opinions and desires on such subjects as athletics, discipline and self-government? It is due in part to the students' own unaggressiveness, but there is another reason. Most college executives do not welcome suggestions upon some of the most vital problems that confront our colleges, as student government. They generally feel that intellectually, students are still in the embryonic stage and that their opinion upon such problems are of little value, knowing all the time that only a few days are between college days and the time when they will have to form opinions and make decisions for themselves. They seem to think that colleges are places where students in some mysterious way prepare for living an active life that is to come without living an active life in their present positions. I take no stock in

such a view. I believe that college is life in its truest sense and not a preparation for life.

If students are to leave college and tackle the problems of life in a creditable way, they must be prepared. They must be ready to make decisions, and reach opinions, which will vitally effect our economic, political and social life. Just how is the student going to assume the right attitude, or for that matter, any sort of attitude towards these problems that are sure to meet him and must be faced by him? Is it by evading the problems of his college days, and suppressing his opinion, or is it by the adoption on the part of the student of an attitude of indifference? It is not by either. It is by facing these problems squarely in the face and expressing real, honest and justifiable opinions.

These opinions should be welcomed by faculties no matter how radical they may seem as long as they embody truth or theory of truth. A good administration welcomes criticism because such reveals defects in its operation which the leaders are willing to correct for the good of their constituents. We need more constructive criticism of the direction of college affairs in Negro colleges from the students.

Until the Negro student has freed himself from the negative forces in college which have in the past made it impossible for him to draw conclusions, express opinions openly, without fear, and show his own initiative in dealing with his problems, it will be impossible for him to go out into the world and think soundly upon the problems that will face him. Democracy in college is the best fore-runner of democracy in national life. The school paper is and should be the medium through which democratic ideals may be developed.

—CHARLES H. WALKER, '31.

WHO'S WHO IN THE SENIOR CLASS

To Morehouse men who have become campus leaders because of their versatility in class work or in extra-curricula activities this column is solemnly dedicated. An attempt to sketch the collegiate careers of our most outstanding students is a new and progressive policy of THE MAROON TIGER. The writer hopes that this feature will serve as an incentive to each man in the college to actively participate in all constructive campus activities and to maintain a high standard of scholarship and right living.

In the last issue of THE MAROON TIGER the following were singled out because of their attainments: James R. Edmonds, Robert B. Stewart, Jr., Griffin F. Day, and Geo. W. Crockett, Jr.

GEORGE W. CABANISS.

Wherever fearless student initiative is needed, one turns instinctively to "Cab," because of his manliness, his clear-mindedness and his versatility. "Cab" is a product of Washington High School, of this city, where he was an honor student and commencement speaker. He has carried these qualities over into his collegiate career which is shown by the fact that he is, and has been, on the Dean's List, and a varsity debator for two years. At present he is also Student Accountant to the Student Committee on Activities, ex-President of Alpha Rho Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha, Editor of The Washington High School *Alumnus*, and a member of the Executive Committee of The Political Science Club. He intends to enter the field of business, and we know he will be suc-

(Continued on Page Twenty-one)

OPEN FORUM

Impressions of Fraternities in Negro Colleges

On the campuses of most of our leading Negro colleges are local chapters of national fraternal organizations. There is much discussion, pro and con, as to their value and influence. The question most commonly asked is, "Are they Good or Bad?" The answer is both. They are good when well managed, and bad when mismanaged.

When well managed with an ideal and a goal to accomplish, a fraternity possesses great possibilities, and acts as a worthy influence in the Christian and educational training of college youth. Fraternities have been and still can be helpful and constructive in fostering high standards of scholarship and noble ideals among students. We find on our own campus a spirit of scholarship existing in each fraternity. With the existing recognition of the fraternities by the institution, a certain average of scholarship must be attained before admission, and certainly maintained afterwards.

We find in this spirit, not only a good to the fraternity as a group, but to each individual member, and to the institution as a whole.

Each fraternity has certain ideals of manly character that are expected of each member. Whether we all live up to these ideals is a question to be answered, but those few who do attempt to live up to them and conduct themselves in such a manner as never to incur a negative comment on their fraternity are undoubtedly being benefited and, are at the same time, setting an example of good character for the rest of us to follow. If we all would live by the code of high ideals set by our fraternities there would be many a good, strong character on our college campus.

It is not only in the college class room that college youths get the education intended to be attained by spending years in college. Book learning alone does not educate the student. There is much more to be learned through the contact and association with other fellow students and groups. The fraternity thus supplies that which the class room cannot give, and therefore compliments a student's intellectual training and makes him fit for a useful life. If that were not true, men in later years would not say almost without exception that fraternal life was the best part of their student days. With the good features of scholarship, high ideals, and fine social contact and associations, there is no doubt that fraternities deserve the classification of good organizations.

On the other hand there are the evils of fraternities, one of the most outstanding being that of clannishness and partisan spirit among fraternity members. Here the high ideals of the fraternity do not dominate, but are substituted by a leadership that is swayed by selfish motives. Although this situation has come about in many instances, yet one must admit that this evil is not inherent in the "Fraternity Idea." The fault lies in the respective members because they have failed to recognize and grasp the real purpose of fraternities. The purpose of a fraternity is to create a spirit of brotherhood and good will not only among its members but among the individuals of the whole human society, by living in accordance with the principles of brotherhood which the fraternity upholds and setting an example by which

others may follow. When fraternities were organized the purpose was not that of putting ahead its own members by unscrupulous and unfair means. When a group of fraternity brothers use their group powers to employ such tactics, they have missed the true challenge and have used it for reasons which prevent us from classifying the organization as a good one.

Fraternities are accused of being snobbish, of dividing loyalties, and of fomenting division and discord. They are called undemocratic, unnecessary and a luxury. They are charged with erecting artificial barriers, of showing disdain for personality, and being unbrotherly to those who are termed sometimes as "Barbarians."

To answer the questions, "Are Fraternities Good or Bad?" is as difficult as to answer the questions, "What is Good?", and "What is Bad?" We can, however, attempt to make an answer possible by making the qualities of our fraternities those which are generally accepted to be good and avoiding those qualities generally accepted to be bad.

--WILLIAM JAY WALKER, JR., '31.

The present trend of college fraternities are slowly but surely sapping scholastic unity. False pride and lack of cooperation are two great demonstrations of this approaching calamity.

College fraternities, which have had considerable success in American colleges, succeeded only where administrations or common idealistic conviction had previously established a consciousness of social unity. It is true that they have had to overcome the most adverse conditions to achieve success, but the present use of unscrupulous political methods have plunged most of them into corruption.

The passionate loyalty with which a fraternity defends its ideals and brothers, is not simply a defence of brotherly love and fraternal ideals, but a direct challenge to our social unity. So great is the power of these organizations that teachers, coaches, and other men in authority have often sold their honor and self-respect for three Greek letters. Competition may not necessarily be unfraternal, but competition practiced as it is today in fraternities is deplorable. Debating teams, track teams, football teams, student councils, and many other student activities have been wrecked by the corrupt political machines directed by fraternities, using brotherly love as a blind.

A. V. SMITH, '31.

Judging from their written principles Negro fraternities take their rightful places among groups that build society. Out of their work have come such helpful movements as "Bigger and Better Negro Business", "Go To High School -- Go To College", "Negro Achievement Week." Besides, scholarships have been given to more than one hundred students yearly. Such exemplifications of their work are fine.

Negro fraternities have within their memberships the majority of the intelligentsia of the race. They are represented in practically every college of standing in the nation and have maintained interest within their ranks.

Thus, because of their wealth of potential power, fraternities have a better chance to develop Negro youth than any other institution.

In spite of the helpful things fraternities are doing they are doing more to render students unsociable than can be rectified in generations. The disintergration of the college Negro is the most "unpardonable sin" that can be attributed to the existence of fraternities. Because of the unsociable traits of Greek letter societies colleges have had to suffer greatly and, in many cases, have been given dangerous setbacks. Student organizations are improbable on many campuses. Dirty politics is the order of the day. It is for this reason that THE MAROON TIGER almost lost his head and even his back.

It is not to be wondered that our best thinkers maintain that the Negro college graduate has to be socialized before he is of any service. Negro youth has no time to be distintegrated. Probably if fraternities were conscious of their responsibilities and opportunities these faults would not be true of them. No organization has any place among Negroes if it causes conflict, even if it be the church. Due to the demand made on youth fraternities must wake up. Because of the growing element within fraternities that would like to have reform an awakening is inevitable. "No sin is so grave as a failure in the face of opportunity and responsibility."

—W. E. GARDNER. '31.

There is said to be such a thing as being so closely identified with a group that one can't put his hands on the basic forces that perpetuate the general life and movement of that particular group. There may be a nucleus of fact in this but it does seem a bit paradoxical that I can't write about my family because I know too much about it. It may be, however, that my love for it so closes my eyes that I cannot speak, but again that seems quite illogical. Well, after all, "This is a strange, peculiar, paradoxical world."

As one comes to think about fraternities one is faced with just such a situation as mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Often the person who can tell you most about fraternities is not the "good frater", but the person who has no connections at all with the organization. Perhaps the prospective pledgee can already tell more about the purpose, aims, and ideals of Greek-letter organizations than any man who is safely landed in the Greekdom provinces. I am sure this much was true of the writer when he was a Freshman, for then he knew the purpose, function, and comparative importance of all the fraternities. And, perhaps, now, if the writer were to relate those particularly eupheneous and customary things about fraternities, you would get a Freshman's opinion rather than that of one above the Freshman class. Strange it is that the youngster who has just come to college knows so much and yet so little.

On the other hand the older collegian's conception of fraternities ranges all the way from: "They aren't worth a good cuss" to the bookish conception set down in the by-laws and constitutions of the orders. The average frat man has forgotten all those high-sounding, idealistic phrases whispered to him behind closed, pad-locked doors prior to his decorating the lapel of his coat. If he has not forgotten them the chances are he never has known them.

It has been rather difficult for me to see why the prospective pledgee shouldn't know the flood as well as ebb of tide. When he is told that he is coming "into the best of the four fraternities among Negroes", why shouldn't he be told at the same time that he is com-

ing into that best which gives him a chance in all subterranean politics on the campus? When he is reminded that he is coming into the "most universally unsophisticated group in Negro America", why shouldn't he know that he may also become a member of the most conceited and undemocratic group in Negro America? When it is suggested to him "you are coming into that group which best helps you to find yourself and develop your innate qualities", why not say also that his ideals may have to be pushed aside in order that the ideals of the group might survive? It is an admitted fact that in most cases the ideals and morality of the group are higher than those of the individual, but fraternities seem to allow for the exceptions and variations since variation is the law of life.

The place and function of the fraternity in our college community is yet an anomaly. If its purpose is to guarantee the control of all athletics, clubs, etc., so well and good, for that they do. If, on the other hand their place and function happen to be the development of character, respect for personality, the perpetuation of scholarship and wholesome social intercourse, fine! But I fear that these phrases refer to the ideal fraternity that can't soon be realized.

Yes, there are exceptionally good men in all fraternities, and there are exceptionally good-for-nothing men in all, too. Yet in spite of the fact that the good and mediocre are often times overshadowed and overpowered by the debris, fraternities are potentially the most powerful factors in our group life. Once we wake up and see what power is conserved within us we may move mountains and we may move ourselves. Such is at least worth a wish! The realization of this power won't be immediately for our fraternities must evolve as all other movements do. How long? No one knows!

—HOUSER A. MILLER, '31.

Many men who as a rule think soundly often insist that college fraternities are discriminative, narrow and society-mad; also that the scholarship of a student slumps as soon as he makes a fraternity.

Is there any truth in the accusation? Emphatically no! Historically, maybe.

The present college "Greek" has intimate friends in other fraternities than his own and non-frat men are numbered among his true pals. He digs down to make a "frat"; then he digs further still to boost the average of his fraternity that it might be first on the scholarship list. This man did not blindly jump into the society but he considered several points which are:

1. The predominant frat with which he intends to align himself after college.
2. The records and standards of the frat of his choice.
3. The character and personality of members of frat.
4. Personal ability to uphold standards if he can "make" the frat.

The society-mad youth is usually too dumb to become a "Greek" but granting that one does he is that rare exception to the nearly airtight rule. If perfection reigned supreme there would be no room for improvement.

JAMES BOYER. '31.

If the intelligentsia of the Negro race would exemplify as much spirit and unison in thought from a political and economic point of view as College Fraternities do in their brotherly activities the status of the Negro in the early future would spontaneously approach the point of maturity in all phases of Americanism.

R. LINCOLN JACKSON. '32.

Student Thoughts and Opinions

The student whose expenses for the next school year are dependent upon his earnings from the coming summer's labor will find himself in a very acute position. The economic trends that have been pointing downward for the past two years will be felt more this summer than they were last. Two reasons can readily be seen: first, the economic condition of the country is farther below normal; and second, the buyers' market is much stronger today than it was one year ago. It is true, however, that there are some very slight signs of economic improvement, but an economic structure broken by two drastic years of downward trends mends very slowly. Unless some extraordinary happening occurs that will accelerate the productive machinery of the country to a very high point, we are very likely to face a buyers' market for many months to come.

The heads of both state and private institutions, because of last summer's slump, found it necessary to make concession to a large portion of their student bodies or reduce their enrollments by a large percentage. In most cases they made the concessions. Another year, it is very likely that there will be fewer concessions made, because with deficits this year the schools will be unable to carry such burdens another year.

With both of these conditions facing the student for the coming year, what course is there left for him to take? It seems that he will have to make one of two choices—stay out of school for a year or make some sacrifices to stay in.

—A. P. PERTEE, '31.

Since the condition of Negroes has become so insecure it should not be hard for them to realize their interdependence. The unskilled laborers find it very difficult to secure jobs and it is that class which is to support our so-called intelligentsia. Even those who do have jobs do not receive a sufficient salary to support themselves, much less aid the various other pursuits which are so necessary to our best living.

The Negro with brains and character should not only feel responsible for the individual conduct of the particular circle of which he finds himself a part but he should have an interest amounting almost to a sense of responsibility for the rest of his race. He should have an active interest in the reformation of criminals and the rendering of the unskilled competent. If the Negro hopes to get anywhere and put over an intellectual and tangible human program for himself and humanity at large he must realize the necessity of cooperation based upon identity of interest, mutual understanding, mutual respect and mutual trust. All Negroes are in the same boat and when we land we are all going to land together, however much we may delay the journey by mutual bickering and useless hostilities.

A. C. RANDALL, '31.

The smoking law on Morehouse Campus has been isolated to such an extent that the majority of the students that smoke are not conscious of the fact that it is a restriction until they come in contact with some of the teachers. When cigarettes are "ducked" before the teacher's presence it is merely done for the respect that the student has for the faculty members and not from a standpoint of timorousness.

As a matter of fact the rule is merely superficial and it is a very difficult matter to impress it on the student as being a wrongful act when teachers and parents indulge in the same habit. Why not do away with the superficial rule and have legalized smoking in order that college property and student self-respect shall not be endangered?

R. LINCOLN JACKSON, '32.

We are constantly reminded of many outstanding persons who have accomplished much in life. Within their ranks we recognize our graduates who are holding positions of leadership in society. Let us not forget that as Morehouse men, certain attainments are expected of us and that if we fail we not only stain our own name but that of our Alma Mater.

D. MINOR COKE, '31.

An individual living in a modern college community finds himself in a very difficult situation when he cribs in his examinations. Trying to satisfy the moral law, which says, "do right at all times"; and at the same time trying to come up to the expectation of his group, which says, "take a chance", brings about a conflict on the part of the conscience and the moral law. Let us think, when such is the case, that we are about to sacrifice years of beneficial efforts, money and a long expected goal for the sake of social prestige. Individualism in the highest meaning helps us solve such a problem.

E. E. GREENE, '31.

How strange it seems that the Negro student has so little appreciation for Negro spirituals when masters of music laud them because of their intrinsic artistic worth and in many instances are working them over and producing them better than their originators? Are we ashamed of our own music, born out of our slavery-time experiences? Are we not hypocritical when we deem ourselves modern and progressive? Will we be regretful when we wake up and find that others have taken over our blessing and received our birthright?

F. N. MARSHBURN, '32.

A college man should have an aim, or some definite goal if he expects to achieve success on the turbulent sea of life. In addition to having a purpose, his duty is to be as true to this purpose as a needle to its pole. The following story illustrates the point: A few years ago a marine base of the Canadian government in Nova Scotia received notice that one of its buoys from the Gulf of St. Lawrence had been picked up in Australian waters. It had slipped its moorings in some way and had been adrift for two years in many seas, thus rendering no service to its own or any other country. In a like manner many a youth has slipped the moorings of home influence and on leaving home has drifted far away before being overtaken by some good soul out on the rolling deep and returned to a place of purpose once more.

Let us take a lesson from the "buoy" and have an aim—a fixed determination to prepare for a place of usefulness in the world, so that our friends will know where to find us.

ARTHUR L. SANDERS, '32.

(Continued on Page Twenty)

Chapel Chats

Of the chapel services held during the past six weeks those of the week of March 15th were probably the most outstanding, that being the week during which Mr. Stuart Nelson delivered a series of addresses. Another group of lectures that held the student interest was the group delivered by Mr. Ira DeA. Reid.

Mr. Stuart Nelson is the able assistant to President Mordecai Johnson of Howard University and a professor of Philosophy in the same institution. His lectures were clear, concise, interesting and to the point. The subjects upon which he spoke were well-chosen for the group to which he spoke and his illustrations as well as his ideas showed clearly his knowledge of Philosophy. There were four subjects discussed by Mr. Nelson, namely: "Friendship", "The Choice of a Philosophy of Life", "Forbearance in Human Relationships", and "Moral Courage."

Speaking on "Friendship," Mr. Nelson said that it is to the blessedness of the human heart as glowing health is to the human body. He pointed out and discussed the basis, the values, the cultivation, and the loss of friendship.

In his discussion of "The Choice of a Philosophy of Life" the speaker gave the good and bad features of three philosophies. The first was the philosophy which makes pleasure the end of life. The way in which pleasure as the end of life will defeat its ends was ably brought out. The second philosophy to be discussed was that which makes the getting of power the end of life. It was handled in much the same way that the first one was handled. The third philosophy was the philosophy of love and service. In his evaluation of this philosophy Mr. Nelson said that (1) it will do most to preserve the most ideal relationships we want preserved; (2) there is a great strength born of the giving of the individual to a cause unselfishly; (3) love gives the greatest satisfaction.

As a background for his discussion of "Forbearance in Human Relationships" Mr. Nelson spoke briefly on "Intolerance." He said that intolerance has been and is still found in the church, in race relations, and in the conflict between youth and age. Forbearance was defined as an attitude marked by human understanding. Understanding, sympathy, and forbearance, according to Mr. Nelson, are necessary in any attempt to correct evil. We should have an attitude of forbearance for those who hate us as well as for those who love us.

Mr. Nelson closed his series of talks with a discussion of "Moral Courage." He set up several situations which demand the exercise of moral courage if they are to be met and dealt with properly. In conclusion he said that the demand is that we as trained men go out and bring order out of chaos. We should take all the skill that we can get but moral courage must also be had as it is necessary to success.

Mr. Ira DeA. Reid, spoke very ably on "Social Trends" and on "The Negro in Labor Organizations."

The talk on the latter subject was very informative and at the same time interesting. Mr. Reid is Research Director of the National Urban League and therefore thoroughly acquainted with vocational and labor problems of Negroes. His mastery of the subject was brought out in his talk.

Dr. I. B. Boddy was one of our outstanding visitors.

He gave an address on "Escape Or Conquest?" In it he pointed out the futility and impossibility of escape from the problems and circumstances of life and illustrated with Jesus Christ the value of conquering or utilizing our problems.

Negro History Week was observed and Mr. Bacote, of Atlanta University, Mr. Curry of Morehouse College, and Captain McHenry of Atlanta, were the speakers. Of these, Captain McHenry was the most outstanding, not for any exceptional oratory or brilliant command of the English language, but for the plain, emphatic, and forceful way in which he discussed the political history of the Negro in Georgia, and defined the present situation. He made a strong plea for young educated colored people to take an active interest in politics and government in an effort to secure more and better justice under the law of the land.

A symposium on Race was held during one week at which time Miss M. P. Allen, Ph. D., of Atlanta University; Mr. Kennedy, of the faculty of the Atlanta University Demonstration High School, and Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, Pastor of Wheat St. Baptist Church, were the speakers.

—ROBERT B. STEWART, '31.

THE STUDENT LOOKS AT CHAPEL

All things considered, chapel services have on the whole been better this year, than at any other time during the past four years. Of course, there is still great room for improvement. I dare say the average student would get more out of Monday morning chapel by having some upper classman prepare an interesting talk on some topic of general student interest, than he ever will by listening to a rehearsal of hymns which he already knows, but just does not feel inspired to sing. Then, there is Thursday night chapel. If that were discontinued for no other reason than the conservation of electricity, both the college and student would gain. It is nothing but a sham—just a matter of a fellow leading you in the first stanza of a hymn, reading the shortest Bible passage, reciting the Lord's Prayer in unison, and closing with the last stanza of the same hymn. The whole idea of compulsory chapel seems to strike a fellow below the belt. Give the student something interesting, something that will make him reflect, and you will not have to compel him to attend. For example, one student who registers for three hours extra each semester, just for the purpose of "cutting" them up with chapel absentees, recently stated, "If they gave us interesting speakers like Stuart Nelson, Howard Thurman, Benjamin Mays, Charles Hubert, et., I could not keep from going to chapel. I'd feel that I had missed something by being absent." I wonder if you ever noticed that most of the fellows on the Dean's List have more absentees than those of any other group?

GEO. W. CROCKETT, JR., '31.

The very development of publicly supported higher education for Negroes in the South makes all the more necessary the maintenance of small private liberal arts colleges like Morehouse College and makes it more than ever necessary that such an institution should be maintained on the highest possible level of efficiency.

—MORDECAI JOHNSON.

Clubs and Organizations

GLEE CLUB AND ORCHESTRA IN ANNUAL CONCERT

On Friday night, February 27, several hundred students and friends of Morehouse College gathered in Sale Hall Chapel to hear the Annual Concert of the College Glee Club and Orchestra. Vociferous applause followed each number and was a fine indication of the degree of pleasure with which the numbers were received.

The program as a whole was good and for the most part showed careful selection. The Orchestra performed well on the "Overture to Figaro" by Mozart, but did much better in its rendition of a selection from "Aida." To pick out the numbers on which the Glee Club did best is a very difficult task. "Pale in the Amber West" and "Ah! Sweet Mystery of Life" were enjoyed immensely by the audience as was the spiritual "Keep in the Middle of the Road."

The responses of the soloists seemed to indicate that they were the favorites of the evening. Mr. Edwin Thomas made his first appearance as a soloist with the Orchestra. He played "Allegro Maestoso" on the violin in a manner that pleased the whole house. "Your Song of Paradise", sung by Mr. Francis Long, had a special appeal for the young ladies and the applause did not stop until Mr. Long consented to repeat the number. Mr. Joseph Bailey's rendition of "I Love the Moon", by Rubens was the best solo of the evening and was received in a manner befitting the best. A unique feature of the program was the trumpet solo with violin obbligato played by Messrs. Kenneth Days and Edwin Thomas. Cadman's very beautiful and popular love song, "At Dawning", was the number rendered by these two young men.

Finally, it was a very enjoyable evening. The Glee Club and Orchestra wishes to thank the loyal students of Morehouse and Spelman, together with its many outside friends, for their sincere congratulations.

ROBERT B. STEWART, '31.

THE POLITICAL SCIENCE CLUB

The Political Science Club had its regular meeting on Monday evening, March 9th, at seven o'clock. The speaker of the occasion was Mr. E. M. Stuygers, Director of Education of the Federal Prison of Atlanta. He gave an interesting talk upon education as it is carried out in the Federal Prison. The chief point that he endeavored to impress upon us was that crime is not the result of heredity or instinct, but is due largely to the failures of ordinary social institutions and that prisons are monuments to the inefficiency of the system of education.

Mr. Stuygers stated that education was used as a method of giving the prisoners something to do and that research has proven that older men learn just as quickly and more thoroughly than the young men. The purpose to be accomplished by prison education is to take criminals and make useful citizens of them.

In closing he gave us statistical data in order to make us see clearly the magnitude of the present crime wave. There are over 125,000 men in the major prisons alone, their average term being two years. Law enforcement

costs the United States over four billion dollars a year

Professor Brazeal is to be congratulated upon his success as to the choice of speakers. Let us attend the meetings in full force and thus encourage him to even greater efforts. The club meets on the second and fourth Monday nights of each month. Everyone is invited to attend.

—C. B. BAILEY, '32.

THE Y. M. C. A.

It has been a rather difficult problem to find out what the students want. We have suffered the criticism that has been handed us, trying to turn such criticism into channels of usefulness; but seemingly to no avail.

On the campus we find a cross-section of life, the sooner we learn to adjust ourselves to its varying situations the sooner we really learn to live life to its full-est capacity.

Most of us learn that this organization is for the students. Give it a square deal and it will reflect your thoughts, acts and ambitions. On the other hand if you go "kicking" your way through, you'll find some one "spiking" you on the chin. In the words of F. O. Vanambough, "Use the energy that you put into a 'kick' toward helping yourself and helping others."

The Kings Mountain Conference is near at hand, let us begin to groom prospective delegates for the same. The discussions will follow in these channels:

1. Religion—Emphasizing the Place and Function of Religious Values in Our Modern Student Life.
2. Race—Emphasizing Politics, Economics and Vocations.
3. Trends in Modern Education—Emphasizing particularly the relationship of these trends to the field of education for Negro youth.

In an effort to perpetuate what I believe to be a worthy tradition in the area of student extra-curricula Christian activities, let us think along these lines.—E. E. G.

THE SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS CLUB

The Science and Mathematics Club was reorganized on the 21th of November, and since that date has been very active. Through the influence of its critic, Prof. B. T. Harvey, the club has had the pleasure of hearing many interesting addresses, delivered by men in the different fields of science.

Dr. C. W. Reeves, our first speaker, talked on "The Contribution of the Negro to Medical Science." This was the same address that recently won great ovation at the National Negro Medical Association, in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Prof. Foster of the Biology Department, spoke on "The Regulation and Requirements of Medical Schools," making note of Howard and Meharry Medical Schools as the best Negro schools in this field.

Mr. Birnie of Atlanta University, spoke of "The Importance of Local and General Anæsthesia", stressing the advantages and disadvantages.

Dr. Sunkes of the Georgia State Board of Health, spoke on "Public Health." He stressed the importance of good doctors and the danger in the use of patent medicines.

Statistics were given, as secured by the State Health Department, pertaining to the death and birth rates of the Negro in Georgia, along with the different diseases to which we are susceptible. At the end of the address, slides of the different disease germs, along with worms of different kinds were shown.

The club has recently been informed of the work of three of its members. Mr. Bridges has been requested to present his thesis to the Michigan Academy of Science. Mr. Finley, now teaching at W. Va. State College, has written two articles that will be published in two of the foremost journals of science, at an early date. Mr. Lawlah has received his M. D. degree and is now serving as interne in Chicago.

Through effective leadership of our able president, Mr. Claude Ruff, and the sincere cooperation of every member, we hope to put over some very interesting things this year.

K. D. DAYS, '32.

THE MOREHOUSE MINISTERS' UNION

If success is measured by achievement, 1931 seems to be a great year for the Morehouse Ministers' Union; for the gospel expounders are working together as never before, and fighting hard to carry on their good work.

Since our last article, several changes have been made in our official roster, due to our recent election of officers. The following men were elected for the year, 1931-32: Revs. A. L. Sanders, President; F. N. Marshburn, Vice-President; J. H. West, Secretary; T. W. Alexander, Assistant Secretary; J. Boston, Treasurer; B. J. Johnson, Chaplain, and W. Bryant, Critic. These officers were installed by Rev. W. M. P. King, Pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church, after a very inspiring message by Rev. C. J. Gresham, at Zion Grove Baptist Church.

In one of our splendid weekly programs, Dr. Daubey, connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered an excellent lecture on "The Human Race." In addition to our weekly program on the campus, a very interesting program was held at Shiloh Baptist Church, at which time a sermon was delivered by the President, Rev. A. L. Sanders.

In a word, we are progressing nicely, and pressing on toward that mark of the high calling, to which we have devoted ourselves. Your cooperation will be appreciated

NATHANIEL YOUNG, Reporter.

THE FLORIDA GATORS

Though it is not generally known, there are more students enrolled at Morehouse from Florida, than from any other state except Georgia. And, believe it or not, Florida has given to Morehouse more outstanding men, and in turn Morehouse has sent back to Florida more outstanding men than probably any other state and school, respectively, in the country. The present group of Florida men are fully cognizant of the rich heritage that is theirs, and are endeavoring to maintain it intact by participating in every form of student life, as well as securing high scholastic honors.

Under the leadership of our President, Mr. Crockett, and our efficient corps of officers we are planning to launch a very extensive program, which will include taking an active part in the intra-mural basketball tournament, as well as staging our annual spring entertainment.

—Reporter.

THE CAROLINA CLUB

The Carolina Club, inter-state baseball champions of the campus, since 1921, wishes to serve notice on all clubs in intra-mural athletics that we have one of the strongest clubs this year than ever before in the history of our organization.

The club has done excellent work this year and the support of the members has been infallible. The club has outlined an extensive spring program including the conquest of the intra-mural tract, baseball, and tennis championship. Watch the Carolina Club!

C. RUFF, '31.

CHI DELTA SIGMA

(College Debating Society)

The 1931 debating season got under way on Friday evening, March 27th, when Morehouse entertained the negative team representing South Carolina State College. The question was "Resolved: That India Should Be Granted Absolute Independence by the British Government." Morehouse supporting the affirmative, was represented by Messrs. T. M. Alexander, Alfred Tyler and G. W. Cabaniss.

It was an evening of intellectual pleasure, in which many illuminating facts were offered in support of both sides of the case. The case of the negative was built around the benefits that have been accrued to India due to British rule, while the affirmative dealt with the question as it pertained to international law, custom and ethics. The debate was one of those non-decision affairs, which seem to be so prevalent in collegiate circles.

The most exciting encounters of the year is expected to take place on Friday evening, April 10, when we meet our old rivals, Talladega and Knoxville. These will be the Pentagonal League Debates, and have been held annually for the past twenty or more years. Morehouse defending the affirmative side of the Indian question, will encounter Talladega here. The team will be entertained by that undefeated pair, Robert B. Stewart, and Geo. W. Crockett, Jr. The negative team, composed of William E. Harrison and John Mays, veterans of last season, will meet Knoxville College, at Knoxville on the same evening.

Three other debates are scheduled for the month of April: Shaw University, Howard University, and Alabama State College. The negative team against Shaw will be composed of Robert B. Stewart, W. E. Harrison, and Geo. W. Crockett, Jr.; the negative team against Howard will be composed of Robert B. Stewart, Charles Walker, and Geo. W. Crockett, Jr. The affirmative team to oppose Alabama State will probably be Messrs. H. O. Battle, Richard Carlton Hackney and John Mays.

—President.

The man who does a superior thing in a superior way is the superior man.

A. P. PERTEE, '31.

One of the best places to spend four pleasant years doing nothing is college, and still it is one of the best places to become carved into a well-rounded man.

A. P. PERTEE, '31.

BOOKS

BOOK REVIEW

Black No More. By George S. Schuyler. The Macaulay Company. \$2.00.

Since the coming of Negroes into the literary field there has been no one of them to successfully employ satire.

George W. Schuyler in his novel *Black No More* has caused himself to be proclaimed the only Negro satirist by many critics of the country.

Schuyler depicts just what many American Negroes wish would come to pass. In every way do we darker Americans ape those of the bloodless hue, except in accumulating for ourselves that which will make us free. It is true that because of the economic condition of the country Abraham Lincoln caused us to be freed, but we are today more enslaved than we were sixty-five years ago.

Black No More opens on Seventh Avenue in Harlem. Max Disher, lamenting the loss of his sweetheart, goes into a cabaret with his friend. The cabaret being patronized by both white and colored, he perchance sits near a white party of four and is struck by the beauty of one of the women of the same; he asks her to dance with him and she replied negatively by saying, "I never dance with Niggers." Downhearted, he goes home.

When Disher goes to work the next morning he notes the advertisement of one Dr. Crookman who will turn Negroes white for fifty dollars. He goes to see the doctor and as soon as the plant is equipped he is the first Negro to take the treatment and becomes a white man. Receiving a thousand dollars for an interview he makes preparation to go to Atlanta where the white woman lives who refused to dance with him. He gives his friend money to take the treatment.

On arriving in Atlanta, Disher becomes acquainted with the father of the woman he is in search of and loves. He becomes the Grand Exalted Giraw in the Knights of Nordica, marries and is quite content until there is to be an addition to the family and he knows that this treatment he received will not do the color of the child any good; but his friend who has also come to Atlanta helps him out and because of miscarriage the child is not born.

Schuyler paints a rather amusing picture of the offices of the Negro uplift societies who receive all their money by making speeches and saying that relations are becoming better and we will all live as one. They see their end with all Negroes turning white.

The white man does not escape Schuyler's biting satire. He is ridiculed for his prejudice against his own race.

If the criticism of George Schuyler is accepted by the Negroes it should be of some good to the race.

—J. H. MURRAY, '31.

THE LIBRARY OFFERS —

The library, through its books and periodicals, offers to the young men of the college an opportunity to become acquainted with the great personalities and movements of the world of today. No man can afford to ignore this offer and thus cut himself off from the interests and achievements of the age in which he lives.

Some recent additions to the book collection are:

Batsell, *Soviet Rule in Russia.* A study of the theoretical and practical development of the Soviet system.

Beard, *The Rise of American Civilization.* "Dealing with all the manifestations of the inner powers of a people, as well as the trappings of war and politics, the history of civilization is essentially dynamic, suggesting capacities yet unexplored and hinting of emancipation from outward necessities."

Flexner, *Universities—American, English, German.* "Shall the university as a center for the humanities, for independent thinking and fearless research be swamped by schemes for manufacturing tradesmen, training athletes and distributing pre-digested information to multitudes?"

Philipson, *The Reform Movement in Judaism.* "The work of the reform movement has been, in a word, to substitute for the nationalistic, legalistic, and ceremonial form of Judaism—the product of the ages of exclusion, repression, and the ghetto—the universal and spiritual teachings that accentuate Judaism's message of ethical monotheism."

Underwood, *Drifting Sands of Party Politics.* Analyzes the legislation enacted by Congress from the Spanish-American War through the period of the World War in a thoroughly readable style.

It is through its periodicals, however, that Morehouse gives its students their greatest chance for contacts with current issues. Eight of the "Ten Leading Articles of the Month" selected by the *Review of Reviews* for December, 1930, and nine of the "Ten Outstanding Magazine Articles Selected by a Council of Librarians" are in our library.

The *Booklist*, *The Saturday Review of Literature*, *Book Review Digest*, and *The New York Times Book Review*, all, wait to chat intimately about the books and makers of books. Scientific achievement may be traced through the pages of the *Journal of Chemical Education*, *Popular Science*, *Scientific American*, and *Science*. *Asia*, the *Mentor*, and *Travel* satisfy vicariously the wanderlust in the heart of youth. To the young man who casts a hopeful eye upon the star of high finance and dreams of big business enterprises, the library offers *Bankers Magazine*, *Banking Law Journal*, *Annalist*, *Statist*, *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, *Economist*, *Harvard Business Review*, and the *Journal of Accountancy*. The Negro press is represented by the *Crisis*, *Opportunity*, the *Norfolk Journal and Guide*, *Pittsburgh Courier*, *Afro-American*, and *Chicago Defender*.

Among the publications of general interest are the *New York Times*, *Atlantic Monthly*, *American Mercury*, *Harpers*, *Review of Reviews*, *Bookman*, *Literary Digest*, *Yale Review*, *Living Age*, *North American Review*, and *Collier's*.

From February 18, 1867, when Rev. William J. White gathered the first group of forty students in night classes in the Springfield Baptist Church of Augusta our Alma Mater, which is now Morehouse College, has given inspiration to hundreds of men, has shown them the light of a new world and through them has been a blessing to America. Morehouse is truly a holy place and we must mark her as such for our children and our children's children.

—Morehouse Alumnus.

POETRY

SPRING

Out of the east sprang the dawn,
Through the gates of day came the light on wings of
glory.
The vari-colored blossoms hurled their radiant perfumes
through the soothing air.
The rippling waters reflected the beauty of the azure skies.
The birds sang for their thrilling melodies of seemingly
from the throat of heaven itself.
Spring! Who wraps herself in the valley,
Who treads through the garden and blushes through the
vernal evening,
Once more pushed aside the melancholy curtains of winter,
And clad the earth in matchless beauty.

—THEO. M. ALEXANDER, '31.

WORTHLESS

While in your splendor
You may strut like a snob.
Worshiping and making
Earthly thing your god;
Why, jewels tarnish
And worthless is your gold,
If God's sun shine black
On your idolatrous soul.

—THEO M. ALEXANDER, '31.

QUESTIONING

Give to me the joy of life—
Let me live in peace.
Why should I have fears and strife
Why must gladness cease?

—G. W. C., Jr.

TO F. L.

Oftimes have I thought of the girl of my dreams;
A girl twixt the old and the new;
I wondered if I'd ever find one like that—
Wondered until I met you.
You gave to me, dear, a new outlook on life—
You've changed my whole point of view.
Life, seen through you, loses its dismal color.
Assuming a more rosy hue.

—G. W. C., Jr.

ONCE I WAS DARK

Once I was dark, beautifully dark,
But I was snatched from Africa
And I am dark no longer.
Once I was savage, wild like the wind—
I knew only love and freedom and song—
But I was snatched from Africa.
And I am savage no longer.
I am unhappy, civilized, competitive and mechanized
in America.

—HUGH GLOSTER.

GOD'S SUN—I WONDER!

To look down on this complex earth
And see the things we do in life;
I oftimes wonder what the Sun
Thinks, as he sees and feels this strife.

He sees the dreadful ships that sink,
He cries as brave men die in war,
He looks at airships sailing by
Sees black men lynched: some call it law.

Yes, oftimes as a child I sat
And saw the morning rays beyond,
I wondered if they brought new life
To those whose struggles have been long.

I wondered if sometimes he saw
Dark crimes that none other could see,
Would he have "guts" enough to tell
If he were asked by some jury?

And then suppose he came to earth
(As God has said that he should do.)
Will he ever have to be told
Whom to destroy and whom not to?

Again I hear him scream and roar
When storm clouds pass before his face.
And still I see him peeking through,
To see what happens to his place.

I envy it, but would not be
The Sun, with all its power and light.
With all the pleasures it may have,
It cannot see the sweet, cool night
(And yet—again—I wonder!)

—C. S. BUGGS, '32.

LIFE'S RACE

Everyone has an opportunity
To win himself a place,
In life's toilsome journey,—
In life's eternal race.
There's always competition
You may not be the best,
But with determination
You'll break the tape, success.

—THEO. M. ALEXANDER, '31.

DEAR OLD MOREHOUSE

*Dear Old Morehouse, Dear Old Morehouse,
We have pledged our lives to Thee;
And we'll ever, yea, forever,
Give ourselves in loyalty.*

*True forever, True forever
To Old Morehouse may we be;
So to bind each son the other
Into ties more brotherly.*

*Holy Spirit, Holy Spirit,
Make us steadfast, honest, true
To Old Morehouse and her ideals
And in all things that we do.*

Wit and Humor

OF THE NEW SHOWER IN GRAVES HALL

Friends, fellow house-men, most noble and illustrious wet Baptists and precious-day Methodists, we are met on a watery and soapy occasion.

It came to pass when men began to crowd the Graves Hall basement shower to capacity, that this institution begat three persons who saw our needs were great, and spake as follows, "O ye plasterers and plumbers, make the inhabitants of Graves Hall a bathroom of tile of such dimensions as you deem fit. Place a window on the side that greets the setting sun through which light might enter by day, and install an electric light which may issue forth illumination by night. Within this room shalt thou install a triple shower,—with drain."

And when all these things came to pass they spake unto the students saying, "Behold, we bring a shower apparatus with three streams unto you, to destroy every living thing on all flesh and to remove all dirt particles therefrom."

And after a fortnight of drouth had been upon us the showers were opened unto us, and two parts of hydrogen coupled with one part of oxygen poured upon us, and we were glad indeed. May similar streams continue to fall upon us and Morehouse men of future years.

D. MINOR COKE, '31.

THE CAMPUS PEDIGREES

By an UNKNOWN AUTHOR

The Laziest Men—"Tickle" Edwards, "Slim" Austin and Lowery Wright. The only job they would have would be to work on a butter train running from Syrupville to Pancake Alley, taking on flap-jacks for passengers.

The Campus Leach—"Snout" Blackshear: This boy would beg a hog for one of his grunts just to see if he could eat it.

The Worst "Dogs"—"Bung-a-Lung" Walker. "Squeek" Sheppard and "Bubber" Buggs: Have you ever heard the "Corn Song"? Well, just step on their feet!

The Most Perfect Cases of "Hallie"—"Rudy" Colston, takes first base while T. M. Alexander comes to the bat.

The Most "Quarrelsome" Hair—"Mustard" Watts and "Reggy" Hunt shake hands at the top, while "Hatrack" Green and A. V. Smith battle for second honors.

The Biggest Wind-Jammers—Roscoe Smith will try to prove that Ponce De Leon was Mahatma Ghandi's step-daughter, while "Duke" Lee and A. V. Smith will look up the evidence.

The Most Noisy—"Bob" Stewart makes more noise than a cage of monkeys and Howard McElrath can sub anytime.

The Biggest Eater—We unanimously acclaim Willie Dixon as king of the food devourers.

The Most Distinguished—"Major Hoople's" Why, why, why! and my, my, my!

The College Miser—G. A. Lockett, who wouldn't pay a dime to see the Statue of Liberty jump across the Hudson River.

The Greatest Confidence Man—Raymond "Pie" Melton whose philosophy of life is "If you play fair, you lose!"

The Biggest Bluffer—"Big" Day: The big wind and power man from Woco Pep.

The Most Philosophical and Inconsistent—The champ is "Odd Card" Jackson, who always talks about something and doesn't know what his subject is.

The Most Inquisitive—are "Goat" Frazier and "Snout" Blackshear. If anyone says "girl" they ask "Who, boy?" "When?" "Where?"

The Shower-Bath Strangers—are W. O. Green and Lincoln Jackson. Just say "water" and you've got a fight!

The "Crowing" Troubador—If you should ever hear "Squeek" Sheppard "croon" you'd shoot him.

The Campus Rag Man—If "Mike" Haywood should be lucky enough to have a nickel he'd have to carry it in his mouth.

The Biggest Belly-Achers—"Dick" Hackney, "Morpheus" Murray and A. V. Smith are never satisfied. If they say a picture is rotten, go to see it—boy, it's a wow! They don't know.

The Man With the Most Bed Sores—is "Stick" Harrison. He knows more about sheets and quilts than R. P. Smith knows about dandruff.

The Biggest Feet—The reason "Squire" Tarver wears shoes is to keep from tearing up the lawn when he walks.

The Biggest Nothings—"Chink" Cornett is the President of The First National Paupers Bank, and "Duke" Lee, Eddie Lash and "Dotty" Milton are advertising managers.

NOTE—If you see any of these fellows hanging around your tables, poison your biscuits and we'll "slip" you a reward.

"SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING"

C. S. BUGGS, '32

Prof.—"And Mr. Mason went abroad and took residence at Oxford."

Student—"Say, Professor, what kind of course is that?"

Prof. (In English class)—"Mr. Greene, what is a clause?"

Mr. E. E. Greene—"Something that grabs and catches."

Lazy—"Did you pass your exams?"

Also—"And how!"

Lazy—"Were they easy?"

Also—"Dunno, ask Harry."

He laughed at her false-teeth, and she hit him in his glass-eye.

She—"Why did they make him quit playing?"

He—"Because he had four fouts."

She—"Well, I declare, nobody ever told me that he stole chickens!"

Dick said that Mike was a "social anchor" to "Bull." He keeps "Bull" from getting into high society.

Big Game Hunter—"Yes, I remember one night I jumped up and shot an elephant in my pajamas."

"My Gawd!" cried the excited flapper, "How did he get there?"

"THREE FLIGHTS UP"

Once again we take time out and call "Three Flights Up" to order. This time "Little June" Harrison is presiding and does he wield a wicked gavel? I'll say he does! The first business of the day is to hear the report of the Investigation Committee appointed at our last session. This committee is composed of "Roy Reigel" Walker, "Cuz" Walker, "Anglo-Saxon" Gloster, Cecil Walker, and Jimmie Benjamin Menelik Jackson. The report as given by the committee will follow:

Since our last session, there has come into almost overnight prominence an organization known as the "Dissipaters Aid and Pleasure Club." "Bill" Dixon is its president and the charter members are, "Chink" Walker, K. O. "Knockout" Duval Days, "Parson" Ledbetter, "Pug" Evans, "Honeybunch" Harrison and last but by no means least, F. Leopold Johnson. This group of men is found occasionally—not more than twice in a semester—in the inebriated state of bacchanalians due to casual partakance of milk shakes, ice cream sodas and Luden cough drops. They are also charged with keeping late hours, that is, being caught out of bed after the seven o'clock study bell has sounded. In addition to this "Mate" Johnson, our hero of Founder's Day, is now recuperating from the ill effects of "over speculation." Our good friend Semmie Lang, a fellow sufferer in a noble cause, is still trying to live up to his word but the flesh is weak and he finds himself constantly slipping. We understand Lang, "ole toppy."

Poor "Rudy" Colston, besides having his domestic troubles with "The Big Stick" is suffering from mental apoplexy caused by worries known only to "Rudy" and "The Skinny Guy." By the way, "Rudy" is trying his hand before the footlights. Luck to you, pal—"Three Flights Up" is behind you. The "College Barber", once hailed as the Czar of the Robert Hall Racketeers, was caught faking with a toy water pistol and a white glove. Now it is rumored that "Duke" Lee's henchmen will take the Barber for a ride. Adrian Polonius Pertee, the mystery man of "Three Flights Up," who makes his creeps between midnight and break o' day, has thus far evaded the Investigation Committee. Gloster has been caught with the goods and spotted. Our good friend "Rip" Maise is above board—aside from his amoral duties he is following in the footsteps of the original "college Tailor" and is giving nice, crispy, juicy presses and all work guaranteed.

The "Flaming Hearts" Club has a heated contest on as to who will be successful in the presidential campaign. It happens that the closest race is between the two lads from "The City of Roses." The Barber has his supporters but Frank Quarles is able to hold his own despite the fact that the union men are kicking against him.

It still remains an unsolved mystery as to who is taking care of "little Morpheus" and "Spirit" every night while they both are busy taking care. Our good friend Crockett made a long, valiant, but nevertheless futile fight with don Cupid but the little fellow has conquered and conquered indeed.

I'm sorry folks but the big "Bronze Man" has entertained a motion to adjourn for a short recess, so we are signing off until the next MAROON TIGER is issued from the press.

M. BROWN COPPAGE, '31.

Extra!!! "Stick" Harrison attempted to drown "Bud" Cabaniss Wednesday night, while the latter was on his

way to Spelman. Hugh Gloster and Cecil Walker were also caught in the tidal wave of "Stick's wrath. "Stick's" life is in danger as evidenced by the fact that "Bud's" Adam's apple is on rampage.

One of the most pathetic sights happened in the recent strike of "There-Aint-No-More Waiters Union" at Morehouse when Little Wesley "Mahatma Gandhi" Miles, Grand Boogy-Woogy of the said T.-A.-N.-M. W. U. jumped upon the teachers' table and exclaimed in a powerful, ringing voice: "Gentleman, it's not more money we want, its *fresh eggs!*"

THE CIGARETTE TAX

The state legislature recently declared an increase in tax on cigarettes. . . . Well, now a fellow can smoke with self-satisfaction, for he will have to assist his government in building better roads and keeping schools going nine months per year.

The tax applies to cigarettes alone, excluding cigars and smoking tobacco. . . . Looks like a direct thrust at the college lads.

The act is effective until April 1, 1933. . . . Well, that's a little better than the Volstead Act. It's effective from now . . . on.

All in all, the tax is O. K., "especially" so since the leading magazine on men's styles says that, "The well-dressed man will be seen on the avenue with his 'Kaywoodie Drinkless' and his 'Prince Albert'."

G. W. C., Jr.

SOLILOQUY

Met a new "broad" at the dance las' night,
 Boy, she had some goo-goo eye;
 As we danced along I held her tight
 Like she dances with other guys.
 Thought about here in my English class
 Took her to chapel wid me too
 Saw her in my looking-glass,
 Can't bid that new "broad" adieu.
 Tom, Dick and Harry know her well,
 Said she was the college widow—
 Just the same she's as good as Anna Belle
 And I'm not gonna quit 'er!

—GEO. W. CABANISS, '31.

My parents sent me to one institution and then to another and finally to Morehouse College, where I received the deepest, most emancipating, in truth, the holiest impressions of my life; and I now know as I look back to the days when Morehouse College was founded, even in its crudest stage, that it offered to the children of slaves the one greatest thing in the world that can come to an undeveloped people—direct personal contact with intellectual and spiritual and emancipated men and women who taught them because they loved their souls. I have heard, and I hear today, much criticism of religion. I see a great deal of religion which has little weight. I am in sympathy with some of the most radical criticism of existing religious institutions, but the very deepest element in the history of my life has so equipped me that it is impossible for me not to believe in religion because I have seen it creatively at work at Morehouse College building on foundations which no other man has laid, building in barren places to bring forth life.

—MORDECAI JOHNSON.

Athletics

W. EDGAR HARRISON, '32

MAROON TIGER BASKETBALL TEAM OF 1931



Standing, Left to Right—Cecil Walker (Manager), Buggs, Sheppard, Howard, Mapp and Forbes, (Coach).
Sitting, Left to Right—Wynn, Green, Archer (Captain), Banks, and Stewart.

BASKETBALL

"Collegians, 36-Morehouse, 17," announced the referee as the Tigers closed a colorful but not brilliant season. It seemed that fate had deemed it necessary that the Tigers close the season of the losing end as Banks, stellar forward and leading scorer of the team, was not able to participate in this game because of illness. Then too, the Collegians seemed to be the jinx of the Maroons, defeating them five times during the season. The general play of the Maroons, however, was encouraging as subs, who will be compelled to fill the gaps next year which will be left by the graduation of Banks and Green, exhibited unusual form.

Since we last went to press the Tigers have won one game while losing six. The Knoxville Bulldogs broke even in a two-game series while the other teams played—Morris Brown, Clark, and the Collegians—have successfully stopped the onslaught of Archer-Banks-Wynn combination.

The Knoxville team, which claims the Southern championship, brought one of the most colorful squads seen here this year. In the first game the team was slightly off, due to the illness of Render, and the dazzling passing attack of the Maroons repelled the Bulldogs to the short end of 36-33 score. The second game was different—Render and Sanford were in forward, and, as usual,

McTier cavorted in the pivot position while Hubbard, brother of the famous DeHart Hubbard, and Captain Eugene Johnson, were guards. In the early part of the game the Bulldogs took the lead. Sanford was making his usual snow birds, Render his customary shots from middle range and Johnson, standing behind center, was thrilling the crowd with "string music" as his shots fell fast and furiously through the nets without sound of backboards or parabola. They proceeded to give the Tigers one of the most severe trouncings they have ever taken in their own back yard, the score being 44-26 in favor of the invaders. This ended the regular season of basketball, but the next week found the city tournament in full sway.

The tournament got off per schedule at the Sunset Casino when the Clark Panthers eked out the Maroon Tigers, 31-28, in the final seconds of a hot contest. In this encounter Morehouse, led by Banks, Wynn, Archer and Green, showed real class, but a last minute Clark spurt proved disastrous to Maroon hopes.

In the second game for city championship, Morris Brown, letting loose offensive power in the first half, defeated Morehouse 26-14. Both teams appeared stale. Morehouse and Morris Brown used practically their entire squads in the fray in an effort to awaken their teams out of their seeming lethargy.

After this tilt the Maroon Tiger sallied forth to Ma-

con, Georgia, to meet the Atlanta Collegians. There, led by Crawford, Gunn and Robinson, the Collegians defeated Morehouse to the tune of 36-21. Banks, high scorer of the Maroons, Archer and Howard were the Morehouse luminaries.

Returning from Macon, Morehouse played her last game of the season against the Collegians, to make her final bow in the city championship tourney and lost, score 36-17.

The tourney gave the youthful basketeers of Morehouse their "baptism of fire" and they withstood it all with a fair degree of success. Although the team lost to Clark, Morris Brown and the Collegians, the yearlings gained much experience which will greatly benefit the court machine of 1932. There was nothing spectacular during the tournament and the general play of most teams was not so spirited as it might have been if competent referees had officiated.

SCORE RECORD

Morehouse	37	Y. M. C. A.	8
Morehouse	10	Clark	13
Morehouse	17	Collegians	23
Morehouse	19	Morris Brown	30
Morehouse	22	Knoxville	18
Morehouse	14	Knoxville	25
Morehouse	15	Fisk	19
Morehouse	11	Fisk	22
Morehouse	2	Clark	19
Morehouse	34	Fisk	28
Morehouse	28	Fisk	19
Morehouse	20	Collegians	23
Morehouse	22	Morris Brown	40
Morehouse	27	Clark	39
Morehouse	36	Knoxville	33
Morehouse	26	Knoxville	44
Morehouse	18	Clark	21
Morehouse	14	Morri Brown	26
Morehouse	17	Collegians	36
Morehouse	21	Collegians	36

Total 430 Total 520

Won, 6; Lost, 14.

INDIVIDUAL HONORS

Banks	150	Smith	19
Archer	78	Green	17
Wynn	68	Howard	9
Stewart	47	Sheppard	5
Mapp	24	Walker	4
Buggs	20		

CASUAL COMMENT

We notice that some scribes have picked Archer as all-Southern center. It is an honor well-merited as he was able to outjump his competitors, carry a large brunt of the floor work and was the long shot artist of the team; in addition to this, he was the captain of the squad and was very capable in this respect.

Banks and Wynn, while not on first selections of city scribes, have been given first place positions by some Tennessee writers and we agree that these two luminaries truly deserve a great amount of praise. Both were polished artists and were brilliant and consistent in their playing.

Mapp, playing his first season started off rather un-

steady, but as the season grew older he proved to have the stuff of which excellent courtmen are made. We look for him to be outstanding next year as a floorman and as a scorer.

Green, performing his first and last year for the Maroons, was far more valuable than the score record indicates. He was an expert at recovering balls from the backboards, a good floorman and a bulwark of defense that any five would welcome.

Buggs and Stewart, the two "mite" forwards were fast and dangerous. Although handicapped by height, they proved valuable as substitutes. The worth of Stewart is reflected by his record as a tally maker. Although he saw little action he ranked fourth in this respect. Buggs earned the reputation as "a-basket-a-game-scorer," as he usually played only a short while, but consistently managed to come through with a thrilling shot.

Sheppard started of at a fast clip and all his admirers look for him to return to form as soon as he fully recovers from a minor operation for foot trouble.

Howard, the other member of the squad, often showed flashes of genuine basketball ability. With the beneficial experience gained this year, he should be one of the real stars on next year's edition of the Morehouse basketball five.

BASEBALL

Two weeks of practice, instead of detracting from the troubles of Coach Forbes, seem to have developed more troubles than were anticipated at the beginning of the training period, because competition for most positions is still at its zenith.

Week by week, the Tigers are shaping their forces for the inter-collegiate championship pursuit which will begin next week.

In contrast to previous seasons, the Tigers have a pitching corps in which all concerned have much ability. Leland Foster, fire ball artist of last year's team, and "Squeak" Sheppard, who has hung up his basketball togs for the off season, head the hurling crew. Sheppard who came to form last season is displaying a wonderful change of pace, a dazzling curve, and a tantalizing slow ball which causes most of his followers to believe he is in for a good season. In addition to these are two newcomers to the Tigers' lair, but veterans on the hill—"Mustard" Watts and Charles Bailey. "Mustard" needs no introduction to Atlanta baseball fans, as he is well remembered as one of the mainstays of A. U.'s hurling staff. Bailey a curve specialist with excellent control, gained much valuable experience while slinging for Benedict. Many other newcomers show much promise and it would not be surprising to see one or two more flingers selected from some of the following hurlers—Sweet, Wright, Greenwood and Smith, the first being a very useful man because of his ability to catch, play first and outfield.

The catching problem furnishes the Morehouse mentor a similar problem to that of Connic Mack and his Athletics of four years ago. Cochrane and Foxx were too valuable to be on the bench yet both could not catch the same game; hence, Foxx was shifted to first with much success. Maise and Flood present a similar occurrence here; hence Maise has been shifted to first where he will be furnished competition by Rowe, thereby leaving the bulk of the catching to Flood.

Each infielder will be forced to extend himself for his position. As previously stated, there is a keen fight

for the initial sack. Moreover, "Sammy" Johnson of Bethune-Cookman fame and Jones, formerly of Atlanta University, are pulling hairs for the keystone assignment. Jones appears to be on the inside for the job as he is a more powerful hitter and has a better arm for a double play combination than his speedy rival.

Blackshear and Beavers are fighting again for the shortfield assignment with Beavers leading because of his speed and power at the bat. Blackshear, while an erratic fielder, possesses the best throwing arm of any of the infielders.

A battle of youth versus age is furnishing much delight to spectators as "Big" Jones of football fame fights to oust Lilly, regular third sacker for the past three seasons. Both are doing well, but experience and improvement over last year's work promises to win Lilly his regular berth. "Hot Rock" Melton is out for the utility infield berth, after gaining a year's experience from playing intra-mural baseball with the Texas Club.

The outfield appears to be the weak division of the team. The men out for these positions have thus far shown only fair ability when going after ground balls or stopping runners from taking extra bases. None have strong arms which means extra bases will be taken by runners before the season is over. Evans, Kelley, Jefferies and Strickland show much ability at bringing down fly balls and carry a good punch at the plate.

When the season begins the team should round into splendid form and be able to demand the respect of its strongest foes.

TRACK NEWS

Soon Coach Vaughn will select from class participants the men who are to wear the Maroon and White in the Tuskegee Relays.

Prospects are good this year with many "vets" forming the nucleus around which a great team is expected to be built. A. V. Smith and Marion Chrysler are two veterans who for three seasons have been thorns in all competitors' sides in 100- and 220-yard dashes. In addition to these are found Blake, speed merchant from Atlanta U., and W. T. Henry Jones, a freshman who has been burning up the cinder-path in conditioning trials.

From the famous relay team of last season are found Archer and Vernon Smith. Both men apparently are in the pink of condition, having played both basketball and football and are ready for the shot to go. Both are lanky youths, loose joints with long but graceful strides which enable them to cover much ground without exerting themselves.

"Big" Day, dean of the weightmen, is found daily slinging the discus with much facility for long distances. He has not yet started on the javelin, another instrument which to him is only a toy. The management has informed us that the "shot" can't be found which leads one to believe that Day threw it away in one of his rages of anger.

Many other luminaries are now conditioning. Buggs, however, of pole-vaulting fame, has not as yet given up his novels long enough to begin. He is expected to out-vault any adversaries who are desirous of ousting him from his coveted position.

The others who promise to show something in distance are Sam Lilly, Fred Haynes, Rufus Rhea and "Silk Top" Hendrix.

SPORTANIC ERUPTIONS

Throughout the country, in both Negro and white basketball games, refereeing has been sadly off, but most of us in Atlanta have received more than our portion of poorly handled games. With Coaches Forbes and Gunn officiating, a few games were well handled; the others were generally inefficiently and incapably handled.

Basketball in Atlanta was dealt a tragic blow in the final collegiate game of the season when the Clark team refused to continue play against Morris Brown. It is the writer's opinion that Clark had been receiving the breaks, and when things began to look dark, Clark turned quits. However, we agree it was a great season with Morris Brown winning the city championship because she had the superior team. Let us urge better refereeing and better sportsmanship in college basketball next season.

RESULTS OF THE 1931 INTERFRATERNITY BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

Alpha Phi Alpha	29	Phi Beta Sigma	28
Kappa Alpha Psi	15	Omega Psi Phi	32
Omega Psi Phi	21	Alpha Phi Alpha	18
Phi Beta Sigma	38	Kappa Alpha Psi	19
Alpha Phi Alpha	32	Kappa Alpha Psi	22
Omega Psi Phi	21	Phi Beta Sigma	16

STUDENT THOUGHTS AND OPINIONS

(Continued from Page Ten)

A college administration is morally bound to afford Christian and intellectual contacts for the student body under its government. It takes an unreflective step, however, when it *forces* students to chapel when there is little to be gained that bears sufficient relation to the fullest realization of one's personality. Why not do away with ill-planned chapel exercises and institute wholesome, worthwhile, thought-provoking services? If this were the case students would go to chapel for sheer love of going and compulsory chapel would become a myth.

—HUGH GLOSTER, '31.

It is often felt that the college student has no regard or thought of the religious side of life. He is accused of losing interest in church for that of such amusement as dancing, card parties and Sunday movies.

Many parents of the uneducated type absolutely refuse their children a college education on the ground that after going to college students are of no service whatever to the religious life of the community. However, this is a most natural thing in the average home there is a narrow and somewhat formal conception of God and religion. When one goes to college, meets different types of people and studies life in general there is necessarily a change of conceptions and one generally sets out to find a "Philosophy of Life", using rational standards and ideals as one's guides.

The college man cannot be filed as a hopeless case, nor should he be called an infidel or atheist because of different attitudes making a new man—one who drops the emotional—one dealing in the practical—one who fits himself for life.

S. D. BISHOP, '32.

SPELMAN FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Parallel with the development of Morehouse College has been that of our sister institution, Spelman College. From its humble beginning in the basement of Friendship Baptist Church with eleven students in 1881 Spelman has developed into the outstanding college in America for Negro women.

In recognition of this golden anniversary the College has set aside April 10, 11, and 12 for a period of celebration. Included on the anniversary program are addresses by Dr. Julian Lewis, assistant professor of pathology at the University of Chicago, the only Negro on that university's faculty, and Dr. Rush Rhees, president of the University of Rochester.

The anniversary program will begin Friday afternoon, April 10, with physical education meet in competition for a cup that has been offered by Mr. Trevor Arnett, president of the General Education Board. An alumnae program and a reception to graduates will follow. On Saturday morning, April 11, a student assembly will be held, and in the afternoon an educational program will include the address by Dr. Lewis.

The story of Spelman College will be dramatically told by a pageant on Saturday evening, which will portray the development of Spelman College from its humble beginnings to a fully developed and fully recognized college having an enrollment this year of 539 students, a campus of twenty acres, and a group of fourteen buildings.

Sunday afternoon the spiritual life of Spelman College during its fifty years will be recalled at preaching services at which Dr. Rhees will deliver the sermon.

Each of the 1200 and more alumnae of Spelman have been invited to return to the college for the ceremonies in connection with the fiftieth anniversary and Spelman also wishes to cordially extend to Morehouse men an invitation to all the ceremonies.

Spelman College, originally known as the Atlanta Baptist Female Seminary, was almost from its founding the recipient of the generosity of John D. Rockefeller. Because of the early generous members of the Spelman-Rockefeller family, the name was changed in 1884 to Spelman Seminary in honor of Mrs. Rockefeller's father and mother, Harvey B. Spelman and Lucy Henry Spelman.

As evidence of its development from a seminary into a college of liberal arts, Spelman College has been made a member of the Association of American Colleges, has been accredited along with six other Negro institutions by the Southern Association of College and Secondary Schools, and has become affiliated along with Morehouse and Atlanta University in the formation of a university system that is equipped to offer graduate work of an acceptable standard to Negro students.

Morehouse alumni, students and faculty congratulate Spelman on the splendid service rendered during her first fifty years and sincerely hope the next fifty years will see her rendering an even more effective service to young women grasping for the light of intelligence and eager in a desire to serve.

—*Morehouse Alumnus.*

LET'S ALL ADD A STONE

Doctor Johnson in his morning speech on Founder's Day spoke of the building on an endowment for Morehouse as like unto the old custom of the Israelites of placing a stone wherever they had had a holy experience

in order that the place might be marked to passersby.

The first stones have been placed in building the endowment. A comparatively small group of alumni and other friends have already paid in \$25,000 in cash. The balance of \$75,000 must be paid in by Commencement in order to receive the \$500,000 that the College can get from other sources.

Seventy-five thousand dollars is no small amount of money to be raised in approximately three months. But by all of us adding as big a stone to the pile as possible, by giving more than is convenient and by securing gifts from others after we ourselves have first given, we will have the full \$100,000 by commencement.

This is a job for all of us and each Morehouse man must put himself into the effort with his full mind, soul, and pocketbook.

Let's all add a stone!

—*Morehouse Alumnus.*

WHO'S WHO IN THE SENIOR CLASS

(Continued from Page Seven)

cessful. Our best wishes go out to him.

FRED F. BROWN.

It is indeed an unusual occurrence to come to Morehouse in the sophomore year and attain the heights that "Freddie" has attained. "Freddie" came to us in 1928 from Leland College, where he had established an enviable record in science and mathematics. In his Junior year, he was a member of the Orchestra, and Secretary of the Political Science Club, which position he has competently filled ever since. At present, he is Keeper of Records and Seals for Psi Chapter, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, and President of the Senior Class. He is also a member of The Science and Mathematics Club. "Freddie" expects to enter the field of medicine, and with such outstanding ability we are expecting great things from him. Go to it, Fred, may success be yours.

HUGH D. ROBINSON.

"Rob" is one of the "Old Guard", having done most of his high school work in the Morehouse Academy, where in his senior year he was awarded the first scholarship given his class. Throughout his college career he has maintained an average of 3.500, and is expected to finish with high honors. President of his class during his freshmen year, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for two years, and at the present, connected with its Cabinet, he is keenly interested in all phases of student campus life. For the past two years he has been Student Assistant in the Personal Office, and is now President of Chi Chapter, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity. Our best wishes are also extended to "Rob" in the hopes that he will receive the success that he justly deserves.

XENOPHON L. NEAL.

Known the length and breadth of the campus as "Doc". Neal has won a place, much deserved, in the hearts of his fellow students—especially the "frosh" who admire him because of his "sympathetic" attitudes. "Doc" is a graduate of Meharry's School of Pharmacy, and is now completing the work for his B. S. degree. Since coming to Morehouse he has been in direct charge of the Chemistry Laboratories, and is also the druggist at Amos' Drug Store. Besides being Polemarch of Pi Chapter of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, "Doc" has shown his scholastic ability by making the Dean's List for the past two years. May success and affability follow him in his chosen field.

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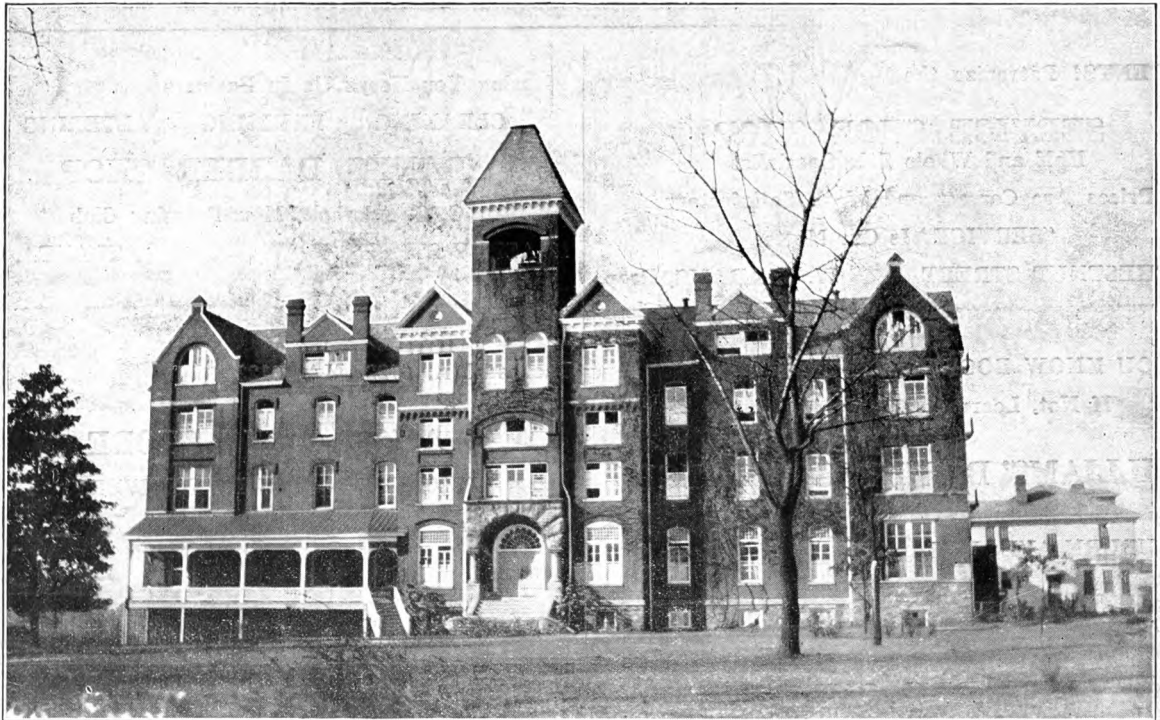
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