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THE VOICE OF THE STUDENTS OF MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

Volume XII

JANUARY, 1937

No. 4

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IN THE NEXT ISSUE:--

THE NEXT ISSUE WILL CARRY PICTURES OF THE FOUNDERS OF MOREHOUSE COLLEGE TOGETHER WITH A SHORT HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE. THIS WILL BE IN OBSERVANCE OF FOUNDER'S DAY, FEB. 18



Editorial Notes

ON COMPULSORY CHAPEL

The subject of Compulsory Chapel is gaining more and more editorial comment among student publications throughout the collegiate world. On another page in this issue there appears a typical one of these editorials taken from the **Talladega Student**. Also there appears in the report of the Morehouse representative to the N. S. F. A. Conference a resolution passed by that body recommending the abolition of compulsory chapel. The growing opposition of students to compulsory chapel caused its modification or abolition at several of the larger schools, notably Princeton, which instituted a voluntary system.

Now while it is true that many unthinking Morehouse students have manifested their disapproval of chapel by acting like hoodlums and nincompoops during a morning devotional exercise and while there is positively no excuse for such disgusting and disorderly demonstrations, the frequency with which sober minded and strong thinking students have voiced their disapproval of compulsory chapel prevents us from passing off these disturbances as the mere outward signs of an uncultivated intellect. These disturbances in our chapel go deeper than that they are signs that the Morehouse students are becoming more and more articulate in the expression of their disapproval of compulsory chapel. True, it is that Morehouse chapel programs are of the most varied and entertaining kind offered anywhere. It is true that freedom of expression and variety of subject matter are no more liberal anywhere than at Morehouse. But we do not consider freedom of expression and variety of presentation as sufficient excuse for compulsory attendance. It cannot be sensibly argued that variety of subject matter and freedom of expression are greater at Morehouse than at Harvard or Wisconsin; yet they have both abolished everyday compulsory chapel. Now we do not advocate a blind apeing of larger institutions, but we hold to the same opinion as Harvard, after 250 years of compulsory chapel, and Princeton, after over 200 years of compulsory chapel, viz: that the element of compulsion in chapel attendance often destroys the receptiveness of the student and that the calibre of the scheduled program is the best inducement towards attentive chapel periods.

YOUNG ROBESON GOES TO SCHOOL

Periodically from the United States there occurs an exodus of the notable persons who have become embittered with conditions as they exist here and who have sought refuge in the more refined European countries. Perhaps the greatest exodus occurred during the "gilded age" of American social life, the most famous to leave being Henry James called by some the best and most scholarly novelist America has produced. In 1912 America was shocked upon learning that Dr. George Santayana would retire to Europe for the rest of his life. This voluntary expatriation has continued down to the present time. Last year it was Lindberg, a few years earlier it was Paul Robeson, internationally known Negro singer. Now news comes to us of the decision of Mr. Robeson to send his son, Paul Jr., to Soviet Russia to begin his educational career. The main reason for his decision is that Mr. Robeson desires his son to grow up and become a man without having to suffer the injustices heaped upon his father, the segregation and discrimination practiced so widely in Anglo-Saxon countries. Mr. Robeson feels that these injustices have hampered him immeasurably and fears that they might impart to his son a feeling of racial inferiority. Russia, which he has visited so often, offers his son equal opportunities through its non-racial discriminatory policies.

Now we do not and cannot object to Mr. Robeson's parental and legal right of personal choice in the selection of a country or institution in which to educate his son, neither do we believe that this method is being offered as a solution to the race problem, but we do believe that this decision of Mr. Robeson challenges thought and certainly raises the time worn but seemingly unanswerable question. What is the solution of the race problem? There are three ways to attempt a solution of a problem: fight, conciliate, run away. The first is brave, manly and evenly Christian; but it is hardly the way out for the Negro, a poor, underprivileged, and minor character in American civilization. The second is impossible for the Negro, for conciliation almost always is between two parties of nearly equal strength. The third smacks conspicuously of cowardice and defeatism, leaving the problem still unsolved. These three avenues are open to the Negro. Paul Robeson has chosen one of them. Which one would you choose, or better, which one are you going to choose, men of Morehouse.

Student Thought

CORRUPT POLITICS AT MOREHOUSE The Proposed Non-Frat Council

Moss Hyles Kendix

In the editorial "The Menace To Student Government" that appeared in the last issue of the TIGER, there were exposed some of the corrupt elements of the present political set-up at Morehouse along with a number of the venomous forces that are functioning toward the perpetuation of this undesirous system.

In the development of the article the writer attacked the degenerating and unethical policies employed by the political groups and the non-political attitude of the general student body.

It is a certain fact that there are dominating "whys" for the present political unrest on this campus and that these "whys" may be traced not only to the "frats" but also to the "non-frat" phrase of our political system.

The Greek letter organizations on this campus are neither intra-democratic or inter-democratic. Within the respective organizations the principles of democracy are not practiced, and in relation to the general student body these organizations are individualistic in character. All principles of democracy are evaded when men, because their allegiance to a group, are "called together and given slips of paper bearing the names of men chosen by a select few for office". All men should have the privilege to vote as they wish, and all student officers should be chosen on the grounds of merit—not fraternal distinction.

On the other hand, the "non-frat" men have not shown satisfactory political interest. They have been side-line participants and have observed the political situation from grand-stand seats. This has been the case mainly because they have known themselves to be no important component part of the ruling groups—and that in the eyes of those who rule, they are merely the "forgotten men"; consequently, with few exceptions, they have accepted the role of the oppressed, and have excluded themselves from political participation, including, in many cases, the neglect of the simple task of voting.

In the face of such evils that should be eradicated and such reforms that should be advanced, this writer proposes the organization of a non-

frat council which is no new thing.

The stated council will function as a political stimulant for the "non-frat" man, by establishing political policies and promoting political goodwill.

Since fraternities do have their rightful places in the college community, the council will not function as an anti-frat organization. But "in all things vital" and uplifting, the "frats and the council can be one as the hand, while on things of unsound principle they will be "separate as the fingers."

It is the sincere hope of this writer that every "non-frat" man will respond to the cause with his wholehearted support and cooperation for complete eradication, not a mild mitigation, of the present problem!

BLACK PACIFISTS

By Henry M. Thomas

Editors Note: The following article is the expression of the opinion of the writer and may or may not reflect the editorial opinion of the **Maroon Tiger** nor does it necessarily reflect the administrative opinion of the college.

During the present widespread campaign in the interest of peace, one is naturally made to wonder what attitude should the Negro adopt towards this increasingly important subject. There can be no logical objection to the Negro's isolating himself in the consideration of this particular matter; for he has already been isolated by law and custom on many other important counts. Hence, the sooner he realizes this and cooperates with this wholly American attitude, the more helpful will he be.

For the present we shall cast quickly a backward glance to see what wars have meant to two groups of people in different countries. The first reference is made to the depressed people of France on the eve of the French Revolution. Details of their poverty stricken condition are too well known to recite here. But, after that cruel, bloody war, these people were elevated to a different status and were regarded as individuals with rights as well as duties. The second reference is made to the institution of slavery as found in this country. A discussion of the horrors of slavery is out of place here. The point we wish to emphasize is that war was the force that uprooted it. This war of several long years unshackled millions of black folk and made individuals out of them. No, it didn't quite make individuals out of them, but it did point the way towards freedom

and respectability. It is doubtful whether even this would have happened without the impetus of war.

These instances taken from history have a subtle but forceful message in them. They tell us that war, despite its blood, destruction, and chaos, has a knack of "kicking out" undesirable institutions, and sort of setting things in order. Now, Negroes of all peoples, should remember this. They should remember it because they have reason to be dissatisfied with many of the conditions they find about them. But more than this! They should remember it as a safeguard against being educated into believing that nothing good ever results from war.

Peace is beautiful; it is heavenly, and it is constructive. Yet, on the other hand, it can be cowardice; it can be indolence, and it can mean an acceptance of existing conditions. One often wonders if Negro promoters of the peace doctrine ever think of these things. In what manner and by what means do they hope to change the present status of the Negro in the South? Perhaps it is that they think a few more resolutions, duly passed by august Negro gatherings, will do it; or is it that they plan to file a few more protests? In either case one cannot help doubting the success of their venture. Let it be repeated that peace can mean an acceptance of existing conditions. Does the South need a better justification for its policy of discrimination against the Negro than that the Negro is satisfied with his condition and that life moves peacefully and evenly onward in the land of sun and flowers? One fears that as long as this contentment prevails, just so long will the Negro be a political and social football.

Continued passiveness is highly undesirable. What is needed is some real resentment. Resentment highly flavored with dissatisfaction. We ask for more points of conflict. Points of conflict along the race relation front which will unmistakably tell the world that Negroes, too, are human and that they have rights which must be respected.

Who are those who advocate peace? Well, among the nations, we find Great Britain an expansive and rich empire on which the sun never sets. Next, we find the United States, a country adequately supplied with territory and natural resources. Following these, France and others who find themselves, rather snugly situated and are accordingly interested in maintaining the "status quo." Now, let us look at Germany. Germany has no inclinations for peace. She has reason, and a

very good reason, to be displeased about her present situation. Moreover, Italy has given the peace lovers no little trouble. Therefore she is trying to adjust things more to her liking. Strikes occur because workers are not pleased with the returns they receive from their labor, and capitalists dislike strikes because they do not wish to make their conditions as they exist.

Peace at any price is an injunction which should be protected against the vulgar eye of inspection. An eye that will see that the price at times can be much too dear for intelligent people to pay. If the price of peace is debasement, keen embarrassment, discrimination, and disfranchisement, then, away with peace. Negroes need fewer peace demonstrations. They need much more acutely, the cultivation of a militant, critical and helpful selfish attitude about life.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Atlanta University players announce the third annual play writing contest open to the members of the faculties and student bodies of Atlanta University, Morehouse and Spelman Colleges.

Rules of the contest:

1. Plays may be either one act or more than one act.
2. Plays must deal with themes of Negro life.
3. Best plays, selected by judges, will be produced by the University Players.
4. Any play produced becomes the property of the University Players.
5. All manuscripts must be type written.
6. Contest closes March 15, 1937.
7. Place manuscripts in hands of Miss Hazel Washington on or before March 15.

The University Players

THINGS WE'D LIKE TO KNOW

What is the real reason behind the postponement of the Morehouse Musical Comedy... Who is responsible for the rudeness shown in chapel on certain occasions... Why the Atlanta Negro Chamber of Commerce is not effective... Why colleges whose profs are always talking about a just and equitable wage, seldom pay above the prevailing wage for work done... Who is responsible for the rule prohibiting "frat" houses... When will Atlanta have a decent ballroom... Why there are is no colored superintendent of Nurses at Grady Hospital... Why student continue to purloin magazine from periodical room.



Features

THE BACKGROUND OF THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR

By Dr. Rayford W. Logan

Department of History, Atlanta University

For centuries the Spanish people have suffered from four major evils, namely, a worthless monarchy, a rotten nobility, a bigoted Catholic Church, and a caste-ridden army. Whether Hapsburgs or Bourbons sat on the Spanish throne, they can in general be described in the words which a famous French historian applied to one of the queens: "She had much emptiness in her head, and even more in her heart." The apparent ambition of the nobility was to achieve distinction in doing gracefully nothing worth while. The Catholic Church, one of the principal landowners and bankers, controlled education so as to prevent the people from learning any thing that would make them dissatisfied with their miserable earthly existence. The army, as we learned during the Spanish-American War, had soldiers who could fight courageously but who had inadequate equipment because funds had been diverted to other purposes.

It is these forces, rather than the racial composition of the Spanish people, that have made Spain a backward country. Of course, "heredity-mongers" would seek to explain the present brutal civil war in terms of race. But who are the Spaniards? The first inhabitants, according to the best authorities, were a Negroid people from North Africa. They mingled with Celts to form the so-called Celto-Iberians. There came in later Phoenicians from the Eastern Mediterranean, Carthaginians from North Africa, and Greeks. For some four centuries Romans mingled their blood with an already mixed people. For three centuries Germans and others from Central and Northeastern Europe added to the crossing of races in Spain. From 711 to 1492, Moors, mixed with Negroes, dominated the country. This long period of domination is apparent today in Spain, in customs, architecture, learning, and physical appearance of the people. A considerable number of Jews from all parts of Europe and some Irish Catholics also migrated to Spain. When, therefore, one speaks of the "Spaniards", he simply means the people who live in Spain. One should specify which

of the many races is responsible for the backwardness.

The roots of the present civil war may be traced as far back as the French Revolution at the end of the eighteenth century. While a strict censorship prevented the ideals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, from disturbing the mind of many of the Spaniards, the French Revolution did provide an initial impulse to rouse the people from a centuries-old lethargy. The first fruits of this sowing of the seeds of liberalism came in the Constitution of 1812 which provided for a constitutional monarchy in place of the previous absolutism. But this early revolution, as well as a similar attempt in 1820, produced only temporary results. Liberal leaders then believed that a republican form of government might bring the desired reforms. From 1873 to 1875 Spain made her first experiment in republicanism. But again neither the leaders nor the masses of the people were prepared for this revolutionary departure—Spain was still too backward. The monarchy was restored and with it the privileges of the conservatives.

At about this time, however, the effects of the Industrial Revolution began to manifest themselves in Spain. The urban proletariat greatly increased in numbers and in an understanding of the extent to which workers, both urban and rural, were being exploited. The success of the Russian Revolution of 1917 gave great encouragement to the Radicals. In an attempt to destroy this menace of a radical government, King Alfonso XIII in 1923 named Primo de Rivera virtual dictator as King Emmanuel had made Mussolini dictator in Italy. But the Spanish dictator did not possess the ability of Mussolini. Moreover, he was unsuccessful in his attempt to use a foreign war to divert the mind of the people from their misery at home. His venture in Morocco, unlike that of Mussolini in Ethiopia, resulted in serious losses and the humiliation of having to call in France to complete the job. But the Moroccan fiasco was like Mussolini's aggression against Ethiopia in that it did result in a greatly increased debt which, of course, necessitated heavier taxes upon the people. The Great Depression added its burden of suffering to produce an intolerable situation.

By 1931 the long-suffering Spanish people decided that they had had enough. In April of that year they deposed the King and established the Second Republic. But the leaders of the Republic committed the blunder of not exiling,

(Continued on Page 10)

I MAY BE WRONG

By John Blair

Each day the situations within the American labor movement, assuming there is such a movement, become all the more confused. There was a time when I thought I was fortunate enough to understand a few of the issues involved in the various struggles; that day has vanished into the dim and, by now, distant past.

It was once possible to announce that, "In this corner we have John L. Lewis representing the industrial unions, or gas-house gang, while in this corner we have Bill Green representing the graft unions, or dinner table ensemble." And it is still possible to make this announcement, but it is such an under-statement of what is actually taking place, that all manner of false deductions are likely to be drawn from it. The most prevalent and easily arrived at false deduction is that the conflict is merely one of personalities. Nothing could be further from the truth. To have a conflict of personalities, there must be at least two of them in the ring; Mr. Lewis has a personality.

The important question, though, is: what will he do with this personality and ability? For a long time Mr. Lewis has fought for the principle of industrial unionism. He started out on this crusade many years ago motivated by the noble realization that the interests of one, John L. Lewis, were very closely tied up with the success or failure of the United Mine Workers, the only large industrial union then existing within the American Federation of Labor. There is nothing very angelic in the past record of Mr. Lewis as a labor leader. In the early part of his career he played the game as he found it, and the arena was not exactly a place for Y. M. C. A. secretaries. Furthermore, Mr. Lewis had to be just a little tougher than the other labor leaders within the A. F. of L., for all the other union heads were officials of craft unions, organizations of skilled workers, while Mr. Lewis led a very tough bunch of unskilled miners, and it is always much easier to make employers bargain with the skilled workers than with the unskilled.

One would be led to believe that a training such as this would have turned Lewis into pretty tough hombre. In this connection one's expectations would be correct. But it did something else to him, for in some unexplainable way there entered into the mind of Mr. Lewis the realization that the great masses of unskilled workers ought to be or-

ganized and that the only way such organization could be affected would be through the medium of the industrial union. The more he thought about it, the more convinced did he become of the correctness of the idea. For the past three years he has brought up the idea at the annual convention of the A. F. of L. At first it was received with distinct frigidity. This coldness gradually melted, however, and plans were made by the A. F. of L. to push a campaign of organization along the industrial lines; the campaign never proceeded far beyond the stage of planning. This lack of progress by the A. F. of L. can readily be understood when one realizes how uninterested in the progress of the unskilled are the leaders of the skilled.

Craft union bureaucrats do not particularly care for the unskilled workers, and assuredly they never lose sleep over them. Unskilled workers receive such low wages that high dues are impossible; therefore why organize them? Furthermore an industrial union tends to grow so much that it becomes uncontrollable, and difficulties arise when leaders try to double-cross it; witness the maritime strike. Its size also prevents the bureaucrats from racketeering and grafting with and on the employers. And finally the formation of one big union within an industry means that many craft union officials will lose their jobs. Is it logical thus to assume that the leaders of the skilled will try to build organizations whose very existence means that they will lose their jobs? Or is it more logical to assume that the unskilled will organize the unskilled?

THE RENAISSANCE CLUB ORGANIZED

A group of men met in Sale Hall and organized a club under the name of "The Renaissance". The purpose of this organization is to develop and promote the social, moral, and spiritual welfare of our college life. The idea was conceived by Mr. H. T. Stephens and Mr. E. J. Roberts. Mr. Stephens, who is from Athens, Georgia, was elected president. Mr. Roberts, who is from St. Petersburg, Florida, was elected Secretary and Reporter. This club is fortunate to have, along with these men as officers, Mr. John Wilson of Atlanta as Vice-president; Mr. P. M. Davis of Atlanta as Treasurer; and Mr. P. Y. Gray of Naples, Texas as Business Manager and several other members.

This group thinks that it can do something of which Morehouse will be proud.



N. S. F. A. Report

A REPORT OF THE TWELFTH ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE NATIONAL STUDENT FEDERATION OF AMERICA

Editors Note: The following is a report of the official representative of the student body to the recent N. S. F. A. congress and may or may not express the opinion of the student body or reflect the editorial opinion of the *Tiger*.

Having been elected delegate by the Student Activities Committee, the official representatives of the student body of Morehouse College, I attended the twelfth annual congress of the National Student Federation of America held in New York, New York, from December 8, 1936 to January 1, 1937. The headquarters were located at the Hotel Victoria. The host college was New York University—School of Commerce. There were 175 students present, representing 98 American colleges and universities. Among these were 6 Negroes, who represented two nationally known Negro institutions, Howard University of Washington, D. C., and our beloved college.

The congress did not run with great smoothness because of the limited amount of time given to preparation. This was due to a last minute shifting of the congress from Dallas, Texas, in spite of difficulties, one can say that the affair was a success.

The central theme of the congress was "The Student Within A Democracy". This subject was chosen because it was felt that as a prime training for citizenship and leadership within democracy, student government presents much of the diversity and many of the problems and responsibilities of democratic government itself. In connection with this theme we were concerned with the essential problems of student government. These problems are structure, finance, power, discipline, curriculum, relation to other campus groups, and relation to faculty and trustees. Such problems as student rights, honor system, the primary youth problem, religion, the undergraduate citizen, graduates and citizenship, military program of the government, and foreign affairs were also discussed. Many questions were raised with each problem.

In order that these problems might be given adequate attention, the congress split into many small groups. Each delegate was assigned to a commission, and in some cases one worked with two or more commissions. My commissions were on Student Rights and the Federal youth program. Each commission was supplied with an agenda as a guide for discussion. Each commission had as a guest an expert to aid in giving the factual background necessary for the difficult points on the agenda. Each delegate expressed his views on the stated problems and told of the local setup on and about his or her campus. Despite the many evils of our government, I must admit, without conceit, that ours is superior to many. However, it was through these means that we were able to draw up reports or resolutions within the commissions. The reports were submitted to a drafting committee, which made sure each report was in acceptable legal form. The drafting committee did not alter the meaning of any section of a report. These reports were in turn submitted to a plenary congress. There to be debated, amended, rejected or passed.

The following are resolutions as adopted by the twelfth annual congress of the National Federation of America:

(1) On International Relations—

Whereas, world tension demands constructive action on the part of all nations; and whereas, with development of international trade and communications the United States must of necessity be vitally concerned with the world situation; and whereas, the United States can exert most influence as a leading economic power and can only maintain that influence by absetntion from the use of the war methods or a policy leading thereto; be it resolved, that we favor extension of the present reciprocal trade agreements, the adoption of a trade-at-your-own-risk policy to avoid the danger of being drawn into a profitless and economically disastrous war, and the intelligent application of an embargo to be used as a negative weapon to prevent, insofar as it is possible, war in the world at large; and be it further resolved, that we favor cooperation with an international body constituted not to preserve an artificial "status quo" but to secure an equitable adjustment of world problems; although we do not favor **positive** intervention, economic or military, in support of any political party or unreal principle; and be it further resolved that we favor an intelligent and exhaustive investigation into the meaning of the phrase "adequate national de-

fense" with a view to maintaining the defences of the United States for the protection of our own continental soil only.

(2) On Federal Program For Youth

The Congress recognizes that the past policy of the N. S. F. A. has been firm in its sympathy for all youth. The congress feels that Federal aid for youth is at present inadequate. In keeping with the true spirit of democracy, it is most necessary for the moral and economic well-being of youth, that the scope of aid be extended. Bearing in mind the fact that the N. S. F. A. was probably the first student organization to ask for Federal aid for the young people of America, we unanimously recommend that the N. S. F. A. go on record as favoring:

1. Endorsement of the principles of the American Youth Act, as revised for introduction into Congress in January, 1937.

2. Extension of the National Youth Administration along the lines of the American Youth Act, pending the passage of the American Youth Act.

3. Increased emphasis in the C. C. C. on vocational and educational training; we further favor removal of the C. C. C. from the control of the war department.

(3) On Religion

Whereas, the present system of compulsory, college sponsored, chapel service tends to disintegrate and detract from the full religious life on the campus (college), therefore, be it resolved, that the N. S. F. A. recommends the establishment of a Board of Religion on each campus to coordinate and integrate the religious life of the campus through cooperation with local churches, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and similar organizations, and whereas, campus meetings commonly referred to as "chapel" services are often of a strictly peculiar nature, therefore, be it resolved, that such meetings be designated as convocations, and be severed from any religious connection. And furthermore, be it resolved, that colleges desiring religious services under the auspices of the college should hold a simple, Sunday vesper service conducted in a dignified and worshipful manner on a purely voluntary basis of attendance, and whereas, since there is such a diversity of custom among various colleges in the matter of religious observances and action. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Commission on Religion of N. S. F. A. circulate a questionnaire to ascertain these diversities for the purpose of obtaining information towards making a positive recommendation for religious action on the campus.

(4) On Student Rights

Under the civil authority of the constitution of the United States and our local state governments, we believe that, as students in a democracy, we have certain specific rights, which we list below:

1. The right of students to disagree with their teachers concerning the conclusions to be drawn from such evidence as is presented by the teachers in class, without suffering any penalty for such disagreement, in class or any further recitation, within reason.

2. The right of students to present such evidence of their opinion as they may care to present in class with a measure of impunity similar to the above.

3. The right of students to be represented and have a voice in any formation, determination or revision of the curriculum.

4. The right of students to representation at faculty meetings at which interests of students in general are under consideration.

5. The right of students to a hearing before the administration when requested by the students.

6. Right of students to maintain on the campus freedom of expression on any topic, particularly in the columns of the college newspaper.

7. The right of students to discuss or criticize the administration and policies of the university and its personnel, without penalty, in accordance with the principles of free speech.

8. The right of students to be tried by a jury of fellow students in case of disciplinary charges by the faculty administration.

9. The right of students to organize and petition.

10. The right of students, as individuals, to associate themselves with minority or other groups on or off the campus.

11. The right of students who are of legal age to live their lives off the campus of the school free from faculty supervision, restricted only by such regulations as are imposed upon all citizens by the civil authorities.

(5) On Student-Faculty Relationship

1. Be it resolved that mutually, faculty and students should respect each other purely as students, and faculty in the classrooms, and more as personalities outside of class on the campus.

2. Be it resolved that members of the administrative faculty, except in those cases where it is absolutely necessary, should not teach required courses.

(Continued on Page 9)

SO THIS IS COLLEGE?

By Marshall Cabiness

There seems to exist on this campus a certain mania known as "college madness". Some may term it good old school spirit, but I choose to call it "Barbarism." One is not considered with the "gang" or a "regular fellow," until he has become completely enveloped with this new craze.

We are not concerned with the origin of this type of insanity but we do feel that drastic measures should be taken to curb this malady.

Why do speakers in our chapel services complain that our student body is the hardest body to address? Why is it that in the dining hall, order has become a thing of the past?

Student body meetings are no more than a burlesque to many college students.

The modern interpretation of the Morehouse traditions has become so different in meaning that the customs of dignity and manhood which forged our college ahead in the realm of Negro schools are no more than dreams of yesterday.

Being led into evil is a far graver wrong than evil itself.

The laurels of gallant sons won in the past will not continue to bear the brunt of our recognition, but we owe to our school and to ourselves the perpetuation of virtues and precepts worthy of maintaining the glory that once was ours.

As an appeal to unfortunate students who feel that to be hilarious is the only way to be known, we ask in all sincerity that we, as students, awaken to the facts and throw off the yoke of this new craze—"College Madness."

N. S. F. A. REPORT

(Continued from Page 7)

3. Be it resolved that, unless it is a pressing matter of faculty housing, members of the faculty, other than the dormitory host or hostess, should not dwell in the student dormitories.

4. Whereas we agree that an advisor-advisee relationship is beneficial, be it resolved that the student faculty relationship on this point should be strengthened by a more complete and intelligent selection of advisors, and by cooperation of student councils, we recommend a method of changing advisors, where desirable should be set-up.

5. Be it resolved that an explanation of the systems of grading of the individual professors should be given by the professors, so as to decrease friction on this point. We further recommend that the deans periodically review the grades given by

the faculty members.

6. Be it resolved that in order to aid mutual feeling and understanding between students and professors, smaller classes be established where feasible.

7. We recommend better supervision of teaching methods of the faculty in order to relate the facts of the subject to the student's careers. We feel that greater satisfaction in this regard would prevent friction between students and faculty.

(6) On Fraternities

1. Believing that fraternities must justify their existence by promulgating the spiritual and academic values upon which they are founded, as well as supplying their members with social companionship, and believing that the fraternity often sublimates these purposes to selfish motives and political aspirations with the result that the fraternity system is today being challenged, it was resolved "that fraternities be instructed to follow the ideas of campus democracy in aiding the undergraduate non-organized student in pursuing extra-curricular activities that they be instructed to strengthen their own fraternity system by helping each other rather than permitting selfish, fraternity politics to undermine and defile the significance of the fraternity, and that the fraternity be ever willing, ready and anxious to cooperate with any worthy campus activity.

2. The Congress favors the deferred rushing system because it allows the student as well as the fraternity a program of adequate familiarizations which would help obviate poor and undesirable pledging, with the natural result that a more complete satisfaction and spirit of harmony can be obtained upon the part of the fraternity and the pledge.

3. Because the practise of "paddling" or "swatting" is injurious to the health and well-being of the pledge, because it is a childish, rather than adult method of discipline, because it places a stigma upon the name of fraternities, and because the public regards it as barbarous, this congress suggests that this type of discipline be abolished and replaced with another system more suitable to the needs of college adults.

(9) On Cooperatives

1. Resolved that the N. S. F. A. establish a permanent committee to cooperate with the National committee on Student Cooperatives in collecting and making available information on the history and success of individual college cooperatives.

2. Resolved that an effort be made to bring

together the heads of college cooperatives at the regional conferences in order that the knowledge of individual experiences will be made available to aid in the solution of problems of other cooperatives.

3. Resolved that the N. S. F. A. bibliography on campus cooperatives be revised and made up-to-date, and that the N. S. F. A. make a survey of opportunities for the study of the cooperative movement.

These resolutions were not passed by the congress with intentions of forcing restrictions upon anyone. However, it was felt that a portion of these, if not all, could be applied to local campuses. Some might prove helpful here at Morehouse.

In order that the delegates might become better acquainted with recent developments and happenings along social, political, economic, and religious lines, many notables of America were invited to our luncheons and dinners as guest speakers. I can't say that our digestion was helped in the least. Nevertheless, each speaker in his or her own way spoke of youth in this our complex society. Among the notables present were Mr. John Rothschild, Chairman of Open Road; Dr. Mancurt, of National Peace Conferences; Dr. Rainey, American Youth Commission; Miss Mary Van Kleck, Chairman of Russell Sage Foundation; Miss Rose Turlin, Secretary of National Student Council of the Y. W. C. A., and member of administrative committee of American Youth Congress; Mr. Ralph Harlow, Smith College; Chancellor Harry W. Chase, New York University; Mr. Richard Brown, assistant administrator of the National Youth Administration; Mr. Kenneth Holland, Director of C. C. C. Study, American Youth Commission; Mr. William Hinckley, Chairman of American Youth Congress; and Dr. Walter Van Kirk, Director of the National Peace Conference.

The closing session on Friday afternoon, January 1, was given over to the election of officers for this year and the convention city for 1937. Arthur Northwood, Jr. of Princeton University, and 1936 president of N. S. F. A. was re-elected to office; Miss M. J. McKay of Florida State College for Women was elected vice-president; Jim Myers, California, is treasurer-elect. The three committeemen at large are Sidney Sacks, American University; John Gallagher, Oregon State College; and J. H. Cleveland, Yale University. The convention city for 1937 is Albuquerque, New Mexico. A very cordial invitation

was received from officials of the city and university.

As to the benefits received by the Negro Institutions. I hesitate to say that there are any. As a test to the democratic policies that the Federation so boldly and proudly boasts of, we, the minority, fought to place a race member on the executive committee. Failure was ours in two attempts. The congress, however, did go on record after much pressure on the part of the colored delegates, as protesting racial discrimination and promised to support racial organizations fighting the same. Perhaps we are gaining something by constantly crashing the swell hotels of this country. At least it tends to weaken the barrier. And for this reason alone I recommend that we remain as a member college to the National Student Federation of America. It should be made perfectly clear though that before we can hope to play an important role in the Federation more Negro colleges and universities must become affiliated with the National Student Federation of America.

Benjamin H. Parks,
President of Student Body

THE BACKGROUND OF THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR

(Continued from Page 5)

to concentration camps, or murdering the leaders of the conservative opposition. These latter, by skillful manipulation, regained power at the end of 1933. But like the Bourbons they could "neither learn nor forget". They attempted to restore the **ancien regime**. This attempt drove together many discordant elements, especially the Socialists, the Communists, and the Anarchists who formed a Popular Front. In February, 1936, the Popular Front regained control.

The Conservatives, defeated at the polls, resorted to terrorism and to the influence of the priests over the peasants to undermine the Popular Front. In July, 1936, they assassinated a member of the Republican shock police. On that same night, members of the Popular Front retaliated by assassinating one of the most important of the Conservatives. A few days later General Francisco Franco, commanding the Spanish forces in Morocco, launched the revolution that has resulted in the present civil war. The extent to which the major European powers have become embroiled in this "Little World War" will be examined in the next issue.

FARM TENANCY AND CHRISTIANITY

By S. W. Williams

Thanksgiving week-end three Morehouse men representing the Ministers' Union and Y. M. C. A. attended a conference on Socio-Religious affairs which was held at Paine College in Augusta, Ga. The theme of this conference was "Facing Farm Tenancy As Christians". The conference was fortunate to have as leaders such men as Dr. Chas. S. Johnson of Fisk University, Mr. W. A. Hunt of the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Steve Nance of the Georgia Federation of Labor, and Mr. Claude Nelson of the Council of Reconciliation. The conference was well attended and at least two things were done (1) Information concerning the deplorable Farm Tenant situation was gained by many, some of whom did not know of the existence of such a problem; (2) It was concluded that organization and education were about the only means of solution to the Farm Tenant problem.

From one delegates point of view there was no difficulty whatever in looking at the farm tenancy problem from the stand point of Christianity. When this delegate stated his opinion many of those present at the conference seemed to have been shocked. In presentation of his point, the speaker said Christianity has ceased to be the movement that Jesus planned it to be. At its inception it was socialistic. After a century and a half, this voluntary association of Jesus (it was not until some time after Jesus that the movement became institutionalized and became what is now called Christianity) began to become what it was planned not to become. By 313 constantine recognized it and by 325 A. D., it became the religion of the state, being given such status by Theodocius the Great. This new status given the movement of Jesus began to corrupt it. Being licensed by the state it could not very well opposed the will of those who allowed it to be.

Thus so entrenched, continued this delegate, with the "status quo" has Christianity become that it is in itself western culture which is fundamentally that of profit seeking capitalism. It is common to find the church receiving high rentals on property, or making as much as 500 per cent profit on things sold. He illustrated with the above to show how tied up with the present system is Christianity.

Warming up to his subject the speaker continued even further by pointing out that the plantation system is a type of southern culture

born out of slavery and based on capitalism and exploitation. Christianity is today a part of that system it has even oked it. On the plantation itself there are two churches, one attended by the landlord and his corps, the other by the tenants. In the landlord's church the sermon is almost invariably based on the subject "you are God's stewards". At the tenants church those poor people are waiting for the return of Christ who will solve their problem. When the pastor preaches he often chooses as a subject "Servants obey your masters." This argued the delegates is the Christianity of which he was speaking.

So far no mention had been made of the Negro tenant but rather had the word tenant been used. There are 100,000 white tenant farmers and 700,000 Negro and the problems of the one group are those of the two. There can be no separation the problems are identical. Under the old plantation system it was once felt that every cropper who rented land was a potential owner. But so corrupt is the present system none can become owners.

The church through its several "Boards" has excellent opportunity to do something about the problem, but why doesn't it? How can it when the "Board" is endowed by those interests which have the biggest hand in the plantation system?

From the writer's point of view looking at the farm tenant problem or any other similar evil the eye glass of "Xtianity" is not hard. By not being hard I mean one is not moved by righteous indignation. There is no feeling of the oneness of mankind, no stirring urge to free the unfortunate brother, no awareness of the sacredness of human values, and finally no desire to make possible for all, the abundant life promised by Jesus. Looking at farm tenancy as Jesus would look at it would certainly stir the best in men to action. Somebody would find a way and do something about it. There would be no satisfaction without something being done. There would be no mere academic discussion at conferences. The spirit would be caught and the evil eradicated.

There should be no attempt to deal with an institutionalized group as with an individual. Farm tenancy has become an institution with christianness at its back and say what you will or may there must be some "driving out" done if society expects to purge itself of this cultural evil. This does not sound like pacifism nor is it intended to sound as such. The writer is not advocating violence but the use of force. If you will pardon the

pun, I wish to call it militant pacifism.

To conclude then the writer feels that farm tenants both white and Negro must be able to marshal the forces at their command with due consideration for all concerned and drive out the money grabbers making sure that the tables are not only kicked over but rendered eternally useless. Looking through the eye glass to a full life here on earth. That they don't have it now is an accepted fact. But why? How are they to get it?

The writer is now in the midst of his last year in college. After finishing high school the question was whether or not he should attend college and after some sober deliberation decided upon a college career. He thought that college would help to develop him into a well rounded man. Not simply that he would acquire a wealth of book knowledge, but that there might be some improvement upon his knowledge and appreciation of the higher things. He wanted his life to become broader so that he might develop a finer appreciation of himself, of things aesthetic, and certainly of his fellowman. He sought to acquire that certain fineness essential to a well rounded man.

The writer holds the above to be about the same causes which impel others to seek a college education, and so it is that he cannot help but view with alarm the growing tendency on the part of Morehouse students, in assembly gathered, to "boo" speakers, keep up a continuous buzzing and at times to almost refuse cooperation of any type with those in charge of chapel services. A striking example of this tendency was shown a few days ago during the music hour program when the students treated the speaker so rudely as to cause a certain professor to inquire as to the causes thereof. Let us, as students, refrain from such actions calculated to embarrass those in charge and make our chapel services intelligently appreciated.

MY PAL, CORRINE

By Velma N. King

My dearest girl pal has gone. Some where down those vast, bright distances ahead, that tall, vivacious figure goes trudging on...with the shadow erased forever from her laughing lips and eager eyes.

Brave Corrine, whom I knew so long, yet knew so little! Twenty-two years of life...what a lot she got out of it! What a lot she put in it! And sleeping, already her brow lifted toward the next

adventure. God grant you get it, dear, endlessly, joyously.

As for the child, it did not live. God beckoned its tiny soul return to Him.

Corrine's child. I can not even guess what bitterness she must have felt when first life's normal processes took a new turn...then that secret, gnawing fear of one's own cowardice...that restlessness. I knew it at once. Those desperate, haunted eyes told me. That placid countenance and dumb grief.

Corrine did not want a child. No unmarried girl can use a child. It meant giving up her freedom. There would be no more rides through the country for us...she at the wheel driving like mad, and I shouting to her to go faster...pass the Buick...dont let the Chevie by...The dreary, rainy afternoons that usually found us at the movie munching peanuts and candies were all over. Our heated discussions on marriage, religion, bridge, fudge-making ended so abruptly! With whom would I share my confidences now? To whom would I send my best Christmas present? Our similar party frocks-my-novels, her novels-my-love-notes, her love notes. Life was glorious to her and she made life glorious for me.

Was it Love that trapped Corrine? Perhaps it was, but not that Christ-like partnership her mother knew. Hers was the love of a glutton's snatch. It was the love of continuous sacrifice, and she succumbed to the most dangerous of human adventures.

How did she stand the pain? How do any of them stand the pain? She would have no doctor, and she never complained. There was no brooding or instability, and she waived all excitement. I often wondered if she did not become rebellious and be tempted to vagrant impulses. I couldn't bear to think of it, yet she could bear to have it, and there were other alternatives.

Few saw the babe. None wanted to. I didn't.

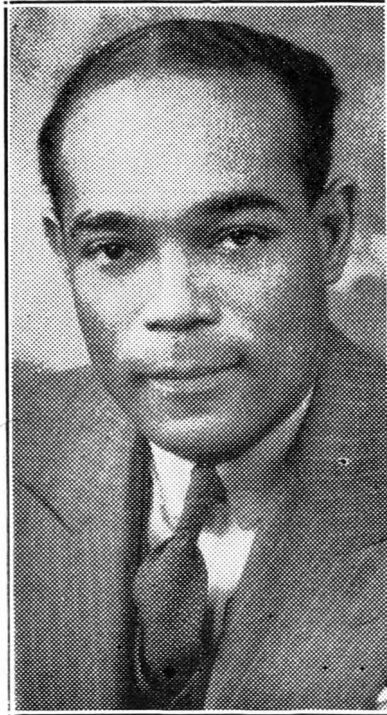
They brought her body home on Saturday and placed it in the back study-room. I went in all alone. There she lay in the white dress she loved best with the red rose at the throat. A little, teasing smile rested at the corner of her mouth. One eyebrow was lifted triumphantly. That same face fair and sweet, not sapped like a withered flower on a broken stem.

Gone! So young! So soon! So unprepared!

Tears streamed down my face. "Corrine, I whispered, are you glad its all over, pal?" An answer came from somewhere. "Pal, my mistake is

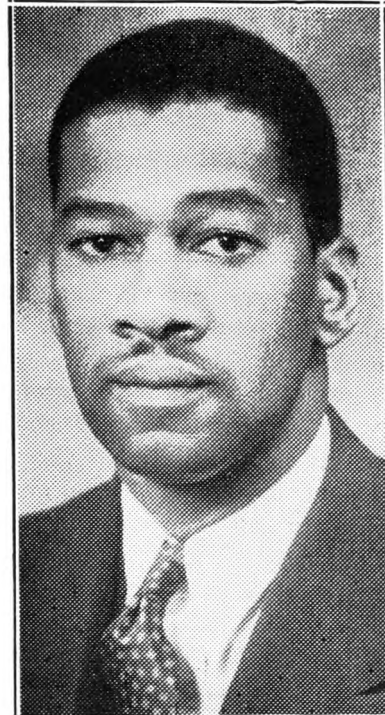
(Continued on Page 16)

MOREHOUSE'S BOARD OF STRATEGY



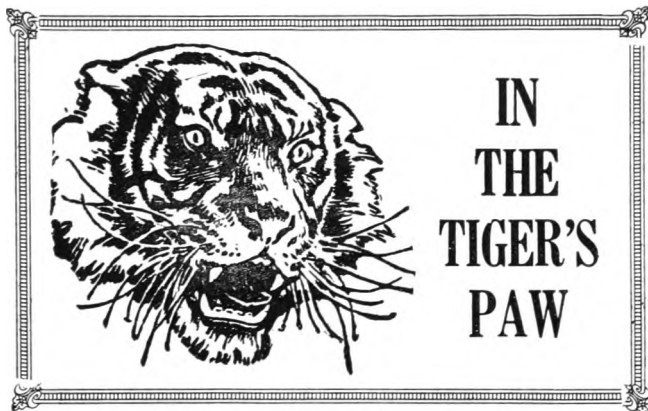
FRANKLIN J. FORBES

Mr. Forbes is head of the athletic department of Morehouse and head coach of the football and basketball teams. It has been his keen judgment and strict application of fundamentals that has led his teams to numerous victories. He is known the campus over as "Uncle" Frank.



HOWARD ARCHER

Mr. Archer is assistant to Mr. Forbes. He is a very hard worker and the close bond that exists between the two has been very instrumental in shaping teams into championship caliber out of what seems to be "scrub" teams. Morehouse is loud in her praise for such men as these.



By William M. Nix

Despite the fact that Morehouse won their initial game of the season from Florida by a 41 to 27 score, and with all due respect to a "road-weary" Florida squad, the Maroon Tigers were not at their best. Those of you who saw the Tigers in action last season will recall that Captain Page exhibited an unstoppable "down-the-center" shot. This shot was attempted only once while Bush's "pot shots" failed to reach their mark in the Morehouse-Florida game. In like manner Felix's "dribble-in-and-shoot" shot rebounded off the board rather than in the basket. Clark, More-

house's crisp shot artist, tallied less points than ever before. "Butter" Oslin, with the most unorthodox shot on the hard woods, was "on"; he led the evenings scoring attack with a total of twelve points. And yet, Morehouse led over Florida by a total of fourteen points.

The game was characterized by accurate passing and colorful dribbling. Although the score at half time read 22 to 5, Florida came back in the last half and netted 22 points to Morehouse's nineteen.

Because he is very modest, little has been said or written of Coach Franklin J. Forbes. Coach Forbes simply isn't the type of man that wants or allows personal references.

Since his appointment to the Maroon and White coaching staff some six years ago, Uncle Frank has become widely and favorably known throughout the south. He is one of the foremost (if not the foremost) of Negro coaches. The mention of his name alone commands much respect throughout the southland. Mentor Forbes is known to be a builder of great teams, and as such he is the most feared coach in the southern conference. Morehouse teams, under his mentorship,

are yet to win a championship, but these said teams always manage to take a place in the conference standing.

Coach is also to be admired for his cool temper and sense of humor. Even under adverse circumstances when his team makes a few erroneous plays, he is still "cool."

It will be recalled that during the 1935-36 season Coach Forbes produced two immortal teams. His football team and basketball team lost only to 'Bama State. The 1936 football team was none the less. It won over the conference champions—Tuskegee—but yet, lost to Alabama State Hornets.

This years quintet shows vast signs of becoming a championship team, coach Forbes untiring efforts have successfully carried the team past Florida and Kentucky State. Coachs modesty prevents him from making any predictions for the future, but personally I see our team and school receiving a first place trophy.

MOREHOUSE 28 ALABAMA 30

It was a "polished 'Bama State quintet that took to the hardwoods against a formidable Maroon five on Saturday afternoon, January 16, in the Morehouse gymnasium. Despite the fact that Morehouse displayed a veteran team of three years, the Hornets proceeded to annex some nine points, (in the first five minutes of play) to the Tigers none. The fact that 'Bama State was fast an accurate created a bit of tense cage drama for the ardent Maroon and White followers. There was a deadly silence as the Hornets continued to make tally after tally, but figuratively speaking, these same fans raised the roof when Page dropped three field goals followed by two from Bush, to make the score stand ten to nine. And in the waning minutes of the first half it was Morehouse forever for Uncle Frank's boys had eked ahead of the visitors by a sixteen to eleven score.

With the possible exception of the Morehouse game in the Southern conference last year, Morehouse has been outscored by all of her opponents in the second half. This is due, no doubt to the lack of efficient substitutes. True, there is Dawson, Nix, Johnson and Ellis all of whom have proven valuable substitutes in the past. But yet, even these veteran reserves lack the necessary cage experience that will match them against such stellar men as Beard, Tucker, Moorman and Fisher.

Alabama State is truly a "big time" team.

Morehouse (according to resultant scores) is running a close second. I dare say that the game that was exhibited Saturday will long remain in the memory of basketball loving fans. Morehouse can but doff her hat to an experienced group of true 'Bama State sportsmen. The game was hard fought throughout, but despite this fact unnecessary roughness was lacking.

MOREHOUSE 35 KENTUCKY STATE 32

By defeating a formidable Kentucky State five, Morehouse showed possibilities of being one of the foremost contenders for Southern Conference honors, and although "Butter" Oslin and Felix saw an "off day" with their respective shots, the whole Maroon and White team clicked like a machine.

Page, Clark and Bush showed real mid-season form. The game was comparatively rough for basketball, but these boys saw it through. Clark was more than cool with his side and crisp shots and Page was quite the master of his down-the-center shot. As was afore stated "Butter" was slightly off with his unorthodox shots and yet, he tallied seven points. Felix was at a very great disadvantage, namely: size. The giant-like Kentucky men prohibited him from doing any too much shooting, but he was in a class by himself with his dribbling ability.

Although Morehouse won the game, Kentucky State made good of its representatives. Patton, Robinson, and Moore kept the Thoroughbreds in the running with their accurate shooting and expert floor work.

EDITORIAL—CONCERNING COMPULSORY CHAPEL

(Reprinted from The Talladega Student)

For sometime now, the students and faculty here at Talladega have questioned the success and benefits of our present system of daily chapel. The college now requires the attendance of every student, every day throughout the quarter except on Saturday. He is allowed eight cuts; two on Sundays and five on week days.

Talladega is a church school, and was founded upon the faith and courage of the church. We are constantly reminded of the all-important part that religion plays in our lives. We readily concede the significance of religious experiences in molding a useful and emulative life; but we are gravely concerned about the advisability of using compulsion as the method for obtaining such vital and essential elements of human success. Other colleges

are no criteria by which to judge certain peculiar situations found here at Talladega, but in some specific instances, it may be to our advantage to turn copy-cat and make certain slight appropriations. Many other institutions have long since found the everyday chapel unprofitable and burdensome.

Religion is not something to be forced upon an individual. It is spontaneous and comes from the very depths of one's inner-self. It is not something that you put on, as one puts on a suit of clothes because society demands it; we get further and further away from it when we attempt to force it. When one enters into a religious activity upon his own initiative, because he feels the inner urge, because he has the desire within himself, it is then that the greatest benefit is derived. Modern education has for the most part outgrown the primitive idea of compulsion. The rod is no longer looked upon as the safest coercion. The only truly effective method is to create within the student a definite desire to do something and to be somebody. The same is true in the religious life of the individual. When he has been stimulated to action, not by the ever-present score of an indignant administration, but by the gentle and consoling thought that it is he himself, and not the administration, who enjoys his participation, the experience is then worthwhile.

Human nature resents force, and the self and soul satisfaction which gives religion all its human content and appeal, is crushed and destroyed by heartless, mechanical, and indiscriminate force.

One might say that all of our chapel periods are not religious services. This is quite true, but this does not solve our problem. I ask, how successful have we been in providing interesting and varied chapel exercises for six consecutive days out of every week? How many times have we gone to chapel, only to find that the speaker's only object is to take up the time allotted for the service—they often, admit it, and more often sound like it. This half hour which could be very profitably used in preparing a lesson or in various other activities of genuine interest, is squandered by someone who makes a forced speech to a forced audience. What is gained from such a gathering? Nothing! Do the students actively participate? No! No interest is aroused because they usually hear the something in class every day and to hear it again in chapel is too much. What

A LETTER TO THE STUDENT BODY

Clark University
Atlanta, Georgia
January 20, 1937

The Student Body
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Fellow Students:

During the past few months certain circumstances have arisen which have tended to create misunderstandings among members of our respective groups. These same false impressions if not checked will develop strained relations and general disillusionment.

In citing facts we have only to mention recent athletic contests which have culminated too often in heated altercations which are being over-emphasized.

Further, we wish it to be known DEFINITELY that the attitude of our present coaching staff does not represent the true spirit of Clark students.

If we are to represent advancement as have our predecessors there should be instituted for this growing hateur, a spirit of good sportsmanship and cordiality that will not only re-establish better relationships but serve as inspirational guidance for the students who are to follow us. Thus we create a heritage and preserve tradition.

This gesture of good feeling from us to you entails our respect and esteem which is and shall be a sign of mutual understanding. As you go forward we step upward too. When your progress is arrested our struggle is unavailing. We are a part of each other.

Yours in continued friendship,
The Clark Student Body

do they do? They prepare lessons for the next class, read novels and magazines, play games and gossip.

This is the result of compulsory chapel, six out of seven days in every week from September to June. Fewer chapel periods would greatly increase the chances for more interesting, more beneficial and acceptable activities.

Our present system is a total failure. Nothing has come out of it except a continuous schedule from 7 a. m to 3:30 p. m.

Smith's Smut

As the green ink and theatre tickets clash and the music goes down and round like Dawson tosses the basketball down and round and Pierro moans his loss.—Giles Baugh, "henpecked sonny" gets stuffed into spending his dough on his copper colored girl" from Knoxville.—If it isn't your monthly mud slinger in his grand finale.

* * * *

Nix and Countee may make a go
But Nix is mighty slo.

* * * *

It isn't every day you see—
A caynine climbing up a tree
A man sitting upon a bee
A girl chasing after Lee
A boy called "Foots" fancy free
Rev. R. J. Smith on a drinking spree
B. A. at a silver tea
Roux with a girl upon his knee
"Buddha" paying a basketball fee
"Tony" Quarles runnng down a flea
"Red" Simmons tagged a groom to be
Or just one girl stuck on me.

* * * *

Ethel J. you're mighty late
Cause "Footsie" boy has a mate

* * * *

Admiration goes to G. B.
The boy who's mighty bright
He writes his girls' term papers
And has to stay up all night.

* * * *

We regretfully announce that this is the last article to appear in the *Maroon Tiger* by Mr. Smith due to his withdrawal from the college. We hope that you have enjoyed "Smith's Smut" and we hope to replace it soon.—The Editors.

MY PAL CORRINE

(Continued from Page 12)

not an abnormal accident. It proves nothing save that I am a human being. My mistake is simply part of growth, an inevitable, unavoidable accompaniment of growth. I accepted mine and admitted it. You resepect it and profit by it."

"Tell me some more, Corrine. Anything else pal?"

But Corrine chose not to answer, lying there between two lovers, Death and me.

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