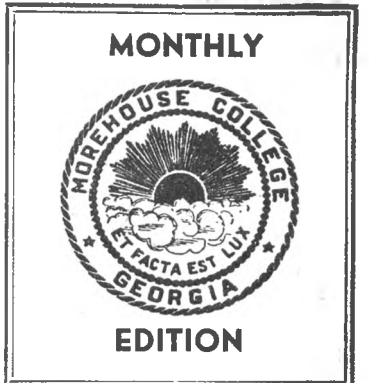




Surrender to Nazism?  
Who in the H.. said that?

# Maroon Tiger

MEMBER OF THE DELTA PHI DELTA INTER COLLEGIATE HONORARY JOURNALISTIC SOCIETY



VOLUME No. 2

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1943

NUMBER 4-5



## Hugh Morris Gloster Receives Doctorate In English From New York University

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Hugh Morris Gloster, a member of the English department at Morehouse College, has been awarded the doctor of philosophy degree by New York University. His dissertation entitled "American Negro Fiction from Charles W. Chesnut to Richard Wright" will be published by a New York concern. Dr. Gloster's research was done under the supervision of Dr. Oscar Cargill, author of "Intellectual America." Throughout the entire period of his graduate study at the New York institution, he maintained a straight "A" average.

A native of Memphis, Tennessee, Dr. Gloster attended Morehouse College, from which he earned the A. B. degree in 1931. He entered Atlanta University the same year and at the June convocation in 1933, this institution awarded him the master of arts degree in English. For approximately eight years, Dr. Gloster was employed on the faculty of LeMoyné College in Memphis. He resigned, however, in 1941 to join the faculty of Morehouse College. For three years, while in Memphis, Dr. Gloster served as extension professor at Lincoln University in Missouri.

Dr. Gloster is a founder, former president and member of the Executive Committee of the Association of Teachers of Languages in Negro Colleges, a member of the National Advisory Council of Delta Phi Delta, and co-editor of "The Brown Thrush," anthology of verse published biennially by students of Negro colleges.

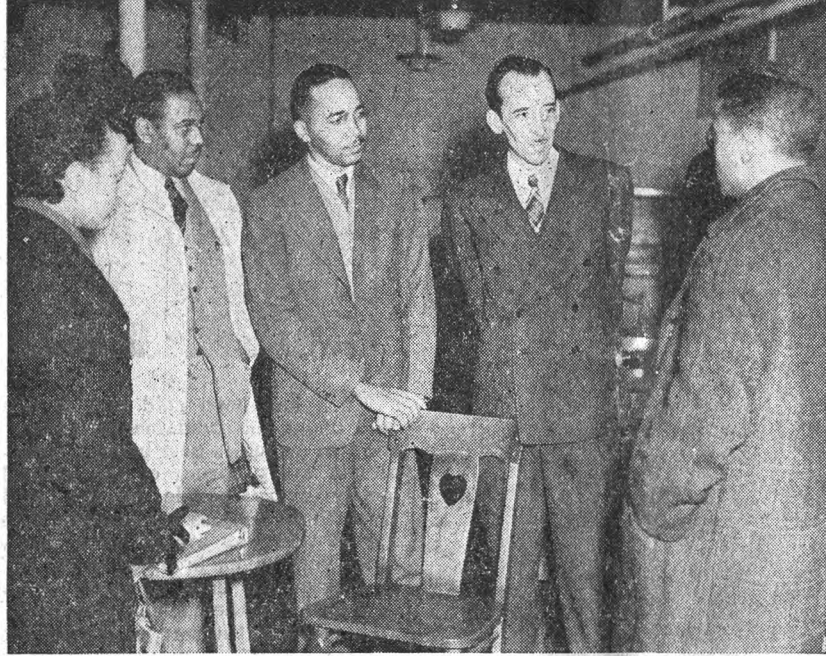
A contributor to Opportunity, Phylon, and The Crisis, Dr. Gloster bears the distinction of being the second graduate of the Atlanta University graduate school to receive the highest academic degree. He is president of Eta Lambda Chapter, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, and associate editor of The Sphinx.

Dr. Gloster is married to the former Louise Torrence, of Atlanta. They have one daughter, Alice Louise.

## Chapel Speaker



Dr. Max Yeargen, who is an authority on African affairs, was guest speaker to the students of Morehouse. Dr. Yeargen gave a brief historical account of the life and progress of African colonies.



Dr. Guy V. Johnson, outstanding research professor, is shown talking with some interesting interviewers. Reading left to right: Mrs. E. A. Starling, James Holloway, James Bohannon, Dr. Guy V. Johnson, and Vernon McClean.

## Dr. Guy V. Johnson Urges Negroes to Speak for Their Rights

Dr. Guy V. Johnson, eminent Research Professor of the University of North Carolina, gave a series of lectures in Robert Hall Lounge. These lectures were under the auspices of the Sociology Department of Morehouse College.

Dr. Johnson having a vast experience as a research scholar, was able to speak rather broadly on the subject "Negro Leadership and Strategy." He pointed out that the real definition of choices which confront the Negroes should be taken into account as means of improving the strategy. He also stated that there is a definite need for more effective or-

ganization and there is a need for every individual Negro to have a satisfactory philosophy of life.

In the attempt to perfect the strategies, there have been obstacles that are prominent in keeping these imperfect, or from being effective. Race prejudices, the small population of Negroes in comparison to whites, the types of jobs Negroes have, the power situation such as Mass Movement, the time factor, whether in peace or war times, are some basic obstacles.

Tactics or movements of racial ideologies were scaled by Dr. Johnson ranging from the most unfavorable situation of extermination. Likewise, organizations were scaled ranging from the Ku Klux Klan, Nazism to the Communist Party idea.

Finally, it was urged that Negroes consolidate themselves into one strong organization, and speak up for their rights.

## War Time Changes Are Effected at Morehouse

President Mays has instituted a plan whereby the students are protected against possible losses of work credits and money paid for tuition, room, and board.

If the student does not complete the second semester, but is able to complete three-fourths of the second semester, Morehouse will make it possible for him to receive credit for the full semester providing he is passing in all of his subjects, it was announced Saturday. This will be done by giving him his examinations, or

by giving him the passing grade which he has earned up to that time.

Up to the completion of three-fourths of the semester, a student will be refunded a proportionate amount of the tuition paid; that is, a proportion of the \$40 tuition for the second semester. If a student is called after spending one-fourth of the second semester, we will refund three-fourths of his tuition; if he spends three-fourths of the semester he will get credit as stated above, and in the latter case there is no refund, for he gets credit for the semester.

Refunds on food and lodging are on the same basis as tuition—that is, a student will be charged only for the days he eats or for the days he is actually on the campus.

## Charles Boseman Named Associate Editor in Staff Reorganization

Charles Boseman was named associate editor in a recent staff reorganization. Reports come from the office of the editor that many replacements have been necessary because of the vacancy left by members who have gone into the armed forces. The staff had already been in the process of reorganization due to lack of cooperation by some of the staff members.

Men who received appointments to the newly organized staff are: Charles Boseman, Associate Editor; Nathaniel Tillman, Sports Editor; Marvin Jones, Society Editor; John Anderson, Inquiring Reporter; John Ruffins, Art Editor; John Lewis, Managing Editor; Walter Ricks, Assistant Business Manager; John Eagen, Assistant Advertising Manager; and Charles Pierce, Assistant Circulation Manager.

The Tiger Staff has three men serving in the armed forces. They are: John Turner, a senior who served as press agent; William A. Scott, III, a sophomore, who served as the Managing Editor; and Samuel Sampson, mid-term graduate, who served as Assistant Business Manager.

## WHAT! NO MAROON TIGER?

We apologize for having delayed the publication of the Maroon Tiger. Because of the semester examinations, the staff voted not to publish a January edition. This edition was sent to our printer for a February publication; however, because of trouble with the press and other unfortunate difficulties, we were unable to get the paper to you on time. We, therefore, have combined this issue thus: February-March.

We hope that you will accept our apology and receive this edition gladly.  
—The Editor.

## NOTICE

The editorial staff hopes to give you a Maroon Tiger at the end of each month beginning with this edition. The members of our staff, therefore, will have a new DEAD-LINE to meet. When the students and organization are asked for contributions, please show your sincerest interest by your cooperation. You will help us tremendously, and we can assure that you can read the news that is news to you.  
—THE EDITOR

## Pre-Medical Students With 2 Yrs. Training May Get Deferments

Pre-medical students who have finished or nearly finished two years of training may be deferred from service in the armed forces, the Selective Service reports. Although the final decision rests with local draft boards, National Selective Service Headquarters has recommended that last 2nd, third and fourth pre-medical and other students preparing for essential occupations be deferred until their training is completed. However, in no case will a freshman or a student in the first semester of his sophomore year be considered for pre-medical deferment.

A med student coming before his draft board for the first time must prove a high standard of work for the two years he has studied and that he intends to complete his course in order to receive the deferred 2A or 2B classification. A letter from the dean of the university or the head of the medical department certifying the student usually is required by draft boards.

As every deferment is limited to six months under the Selective Service Act, the pre-medical student's case will be reviewed twice a year. His classification, however, will not be changed unless his marks have seriously dropped or he has discontinued his studies, Selective Service officials report.

If a pre-medical student has not been accepted by a medical school at the time of his graduation or shortly after, his deferment will be cancelled,

## All Colleges Can Fit War Program

The nation's estimated 1,700 colleges and universities can be fitted into the war and post-war training program, according to the belief of Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower commission.

Only about 500 institutions of higher education are included in the present army and navy training program. "Many of the smaller liberal arts colleges could be used as 'screening places,'" declared Mr. McNutt, "to determine which youths are best suited for the army, industry, agriculture and government work."

Members of the House Military Affairs committee have expressed fear that wholesale drafting of teen-age youths would force many small colleges to close.

and he will again be liable for service. The dean of a well known medical school reports that there is room in American medical schools for only about half of the pre-med students who graduate every year, and that the next classes opening up are almost entirely filled now.

Preference for deferment is given to students studying under accelerated programs, the Selective Service reports. Also loans are available to students of medicine who need financial help.

Pre-medical students who have been classed as 1A can appeal to registrars, medical schools, or district government appeal agents for reconsideration of their cases.



Dr. Clyde W. Lawlah is shown delivering the Founders Day address held in Sale Hall Chapel. Seated from left to right are Dr. L. O. Lewis, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, and Dr. Rufus E. Clement.

## Dr. Lawlah Chal- lenges Students in Founder's Day Address

Dr. Clyde A. Lawlah, '25, issued a resounding challenge to the students of Morehouse in his address at the Seventy-Sixth Anniversary Services in Sale Hall Chapel on Thursday, February 18, before a large gathering of students, alumni, faculty members, and visitors. Dr. Lawlah challenged the students to produce as illustrious men as those in the classes which have preceded.

After relating some of his experiences while at Morehouse, Dr. Lawlah very ably told of some of the men who have built up "that powerful, intrepid, non-compromising, intangible force which we call 'The Morehouse Spirit.'"

"Yet we must not rest on Morehouse's past laurels and content ourselves with what Morehouse men have done. We must also remember that some Morehouse men have been miserable failures, and in most cases due to their own faults. If you let her, Morehouse will give you the background and the inspiration, but it is up to you, each one individually, to resolve to make good; . . ."

John H. Calhoun, '37, well known to Morehouse for his ever present wit, spoke, urging students to prepare themselves to become the kind of alumni Morehouse needs. He stated that, since we are alumni of Morehouse longer than we are students, the College should emphasize the Alumni status. Students should develop skill, intelligence, personality, and the capacity for leadership. If students develop these ideals, they will become the kind of alumni Morehouse wants.

Kendall Weisiger, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, came to the platform to congratulate Morehouse College on its reputation for producing men. Mr. Weisiger stated that great names are always associated with great events. Morehouse is always associated with such great men as John Hope, Benjamin Brawley, Samuel Archer, and Benjamin Mays. Mr. Weisiger then presented the fundamentals of a man, which are honor, loyalty to a cause, dignity, reverence, and charity.

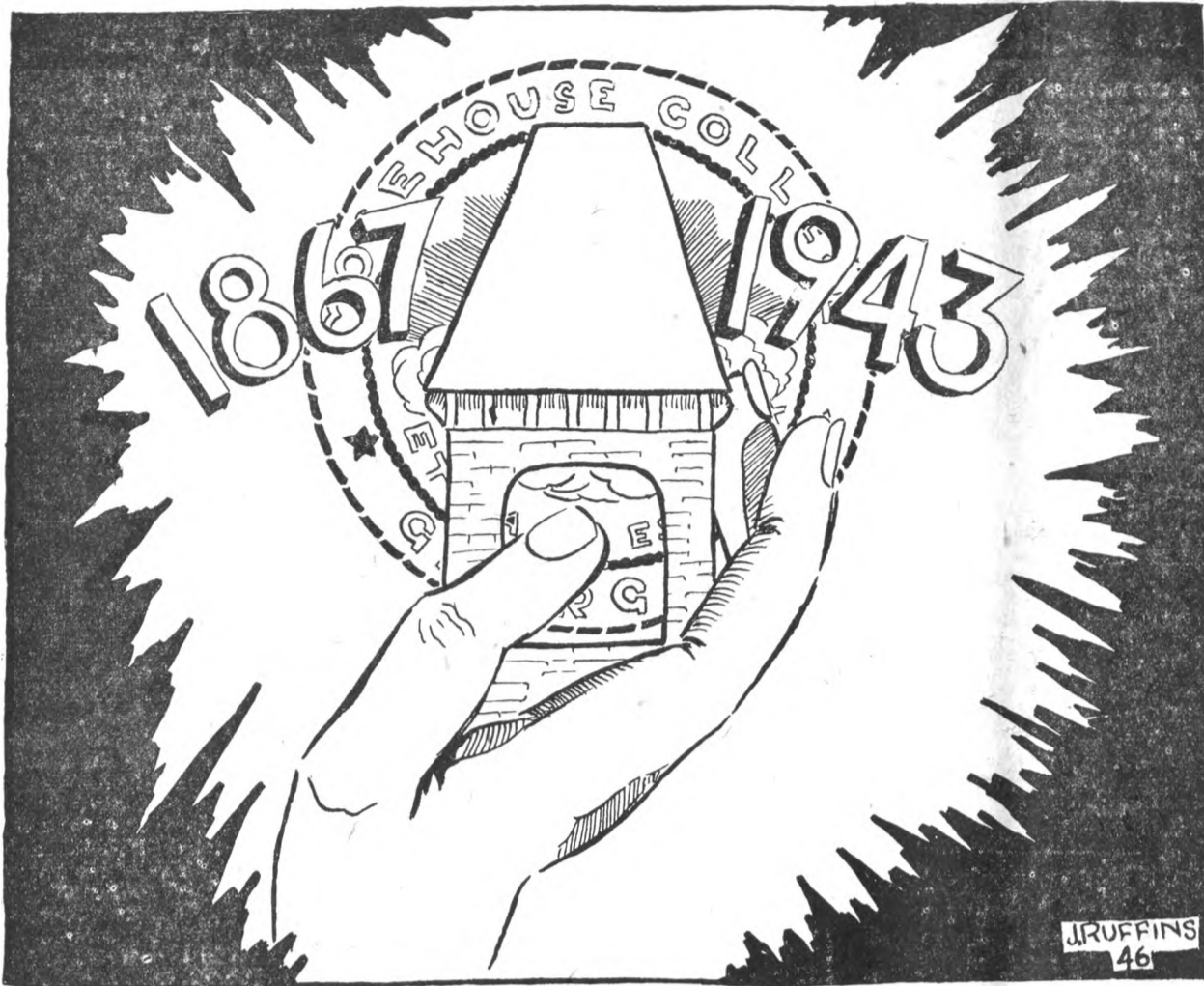
The Morehouse Glee Club sang Schubert's "Glory to God," and John D. Anderson, '44, and Luritz Creque, '45, played a violin duet, Symphony No. 2 by Dancila.

The program equalled all of the previous Founder's Exercises, despite the precariousness of the times the world faces.

## WE SALUTE

To those persons who have given and are giving their lives and services to the perpetuation of those lofty ideals for which Democracy stands, we offer this issue as a fitting tribute.  
—The Editor.

# SEVENTY-SIX YEARS OF PROGRESS



For seventy-six years, Morehouse College has ably served her constituency and the nation as a builder of men of character and intellect. Its success has been due to the fact that such men as Hope, Brawley, Archer, Hubert, Mays and others have struggled hard to lift the college to its present heights.

It must be made clear, however, that these men didn't do all the lifting that Morehouse College has received. The college has always had friends, patrons and students who were interested enough to help pave the way for the higher education of Negro men. These many friends, students and faculty members now congratulate Morehouse on its seventy-six years of progress.

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### Phylon Better Each Quarter

The current issue of Phylon, a review of race and culture, published by Atlanta University, carries articles on little known figures of Negro and Indian descent, a French speaking mulatto playwright, and a commentary on American living standards by noted scholars of the country's colleges and universities. The magazine grows more interesting with each issue.

Prof. T. A. Daley, of Dillard university, has written a biography of the late Victor Sejour, one of the most popular playwrights of the nineteenth century.

### Paper Abandons Use of "Negro"

The Philadelphia Daily News announced last week that henceforth it would not use the word Negro in identifying persons whose names appeared in the news except where there might be some specific reason for additional data.

The paper suggested to its workers that a good rule to follow would be

John Hope, II, of Spelman College, offers criticisms on the American standard of living in an article entitled "National Floor to Standards of Living," and offers suggestions to assure for everyone some share of the "good life."

The story of various Negro Indian persons of distinction and leadership is told by Kenneth Porter, of Vassar college, in a poem sequence.

Other articles deal with race aspects in federal public relations, and Greek and Chinese philosophies. Authors like Henry Lee Moon, Hans Lamm, and Myrtle Mae Bowers are represented in this edition.

to use the word Negro only under circumstances which would call for identification terms such as whites, Chinese, Indian, Protestant, Catholic, Jew, etc. The paper made the point that the use in some cases was justifiable. For example, it declared in the letter to Raymond Pace Alexander which announced the new policy, that mention of the fact that the late Dr. Carver was a Negro added to his honor.

### Professor Chivers Contributes Article To National Yearbook

An informative article on "The Negro Delinquent" has been published in the Yearbook of the National Probation Association. It is written by Walter R. Chivers, professor of sociology at Morehouse College and a former probation officer in Fulton County Georgia and Jefferson County Alabama.

Negro children when brought into the juvenile court, he explains, are likely to display attitudes of belligerence born of a feeling of fatalism as to their chances of getting justice when their offenses involve whites. Continuing along this line, he states that Negroes may be disenfranchised openly or under cover, but they learn very young the full value of white political influence when they get in trouble with the law, and they are past masters at manipulating it for personal use.

To ameliorate conditions which produce the Negro offender, Mr. Chivers has made the following suggestions: (1) An adequate health program; (2) A Slum Clearance program on a socialized basis; (3) More humane peace officers, preferably Negroes for the Negro areas; (4) The election of judges and other court officials on the basis of proven interest in the community; (5) Removal of barriers of "railroad tracks" from Negro communities; and (6) That Negroes must be a part of policy making bodies whose actions affect their welfare.

### Press Discussion Climaxes Newspaper Celebration Here

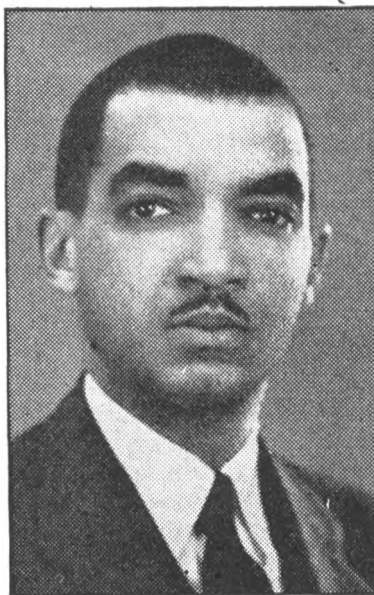
A round table discussion was conducted Friday morning at the regular chapel hour of Morehouse College, with V. W. Hodges and Robert M. Ratcliffe, of the Atlanta Daily World staff; Robert Johnson, student of Morehouse and editor of the Maroon Tiger, and Prof. G. L. Chandler, of the Morehouse faculty, appearing as speakers.

The program was staged in connection with the annual observance of National Negro Newspaper Week. Prof. Chandler presided. Hodges discussed the history of Negro newspapers, Ratcliffe outlined the functions of the Negro press and Johnson discussed the future of Negro newspapers.

## PROF. KENNEDY SAYS—

Morehouse College Department of History presents Professor M. D. Kennedy, who will be a regular feature writer for this Column.

### The Negro and the American Democracy



Much has been said and is being said about the fundamental issues of the war which is now being fought in almost every corner of the globe by nearly every people in the world. Even those peoples not actually fighting in this war are in some way or other very much involved in it. It is, of course, for each of these peoples to decide for themselves just what is their stake in the war, or if they have any stake at all. The scope of the war and the obfuscation of the issues have even caused some peoples to consider it a revolution in process.

Perhaps it is a revolution. Perhaps it is the "great people's revolution," of which we have heard so much recently, which will make democracy a reality; but it certainly is not yet clearly recognizable either as a revolution or certainly as the "people's" revolution. It may well be but one more phase, or even only the first phase actually come, of this vast revolution so long awaited and so much feared by some. Certainly revolutions and great ones, too, have occurred before in which much progress toward their goals was made insensibly, imperceptible to the participants in these great dramas. Those who have made revolutions have frequently proclaimed very different, and often opposite, aims from the ends which the revolutions actually achieved; and under the spell of the delusion of propaganda and complacency, they have even believed that they were thwarting or starving off the very conditions that actually were being brought into existence. If we are now witnessing the "people's" revolution, it is of incalculable significance to countless millions of the world's population, and especially to the American Negro.

My purpose in this discussion, however, is not with the revolution. Nor is it to impose upon you any of tendentious propaganda, delicately called "morale building." Nor even do I by any means seek to lull Negroes into a snug or defeated complacency, by trying to quiet their entirely just efforts get as much of what is due them now, rather than wait until after this war, and thereby lose an excellent opportunity to get at least something. What follows is merely a point of view concerning the Negro and American Democracy which has been crystallized and brought into focus by the present conflict. It is not new, it is not original, but it is not often heard in these times. Precisely because of that, and because of a sincere belief in its fundamental soundness and appropriateness, I am willing to take the risks of putting into print.

There appears to me no really good reason why it should ever be necessary to justify or vindicate to Negroes their share in the American Democracy, and hence their stake in the war. But, because most of us do not realize that we do have a share in that democracy, I think it both wise and necessary to stop and take inventory. Such a procedure is always revealing, and should go a long way toward clearing up many mysteries.

First of all, what is this American democracy we speak of; and, for that matter, what is democracy itself? We all know or think we know what they are. Ask anyone. Sure, he can tell you. "After all, do we not have it, are we not fighting for it? Are we not now fighting for its very life, for the right to enjoy it here, and for the right to carry to other benighted peoples throughout the world? Is it not still one of the most important items of our export trade, since we have a surplus of it here? Is it not for democracy that we have given up the use of sugar, of gasoline of oil heat and a thousand of the things which we have always considered to be necessities, not conveniences, of life? Have we not, for democracy's sake, readjusted our lives, for the time being at least, to new and strenuous patterns? Are we not buying war bonds and stamps to the limit of our capacities, and paying taxes almost beyond the limit of our capacities? And all of this in a cheerful spirit of sacrifice. Oh, yes, we all know what democracy is, or how could we do all of these things?" such

would me typical of the average American's reply.

Very good, but please note that there has been no attempt to define or to describe that democracy which the American holds so dear. Such an attempt, especially if aimed at finding a definition or description acceptable to even most Americans, would be futile and foredoomed to failure. That, to me, is much as it should be, for after all the American "democracy" is only the practical application of an incompletely understood common faith and a common aspiration. Its meaning and its purpose are bound to be almost all things to all men, and its creed must be subject to many interpretations. Yet both overlying and underlying all of these differences is a common ideal which we call in the one case democracy, and in the other the American democracy, and it is for these that we fight.

It is not by accident that I use the expression "we fight," for that "we" is the heart and core of my point of view. And to justify that "we" it is necessary only to indicate the Negro's share in the American democracy. A complete inventory is, of course, impossible within all of the pages of this journal.

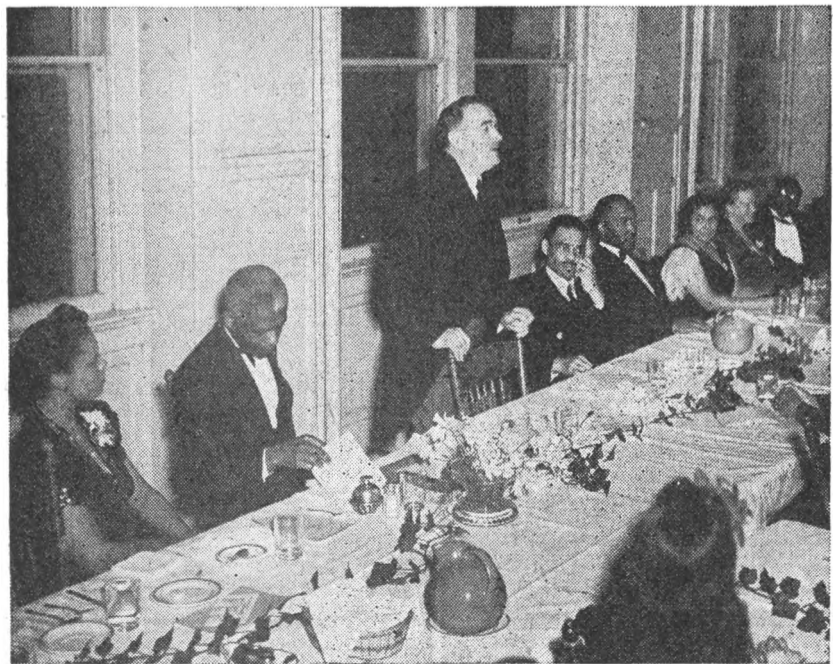
Unfortunately, the Negro is himself unaware of the extent of his share in this democracy of ours. Too often he is aware of only one side, the unpleasant side, which it is certainly not my purpose to minimize. It is the American democracy which denies him the right to make a living according to his abilities. The fate of FEPC seems to assure him once more that not even this war will bring improvement in his economic opportunities, even though his abilities are solely needed in the winning of it. The resignation of Judge Hastie emphasized that American democracy is not yet willing to let him die honorably and freely in defense of itself. The recent crusade in Congress threatened the few but real gains which have been made in the last ten years. And then there are still all of the old prejudices and proscriptions operating against him in full vigor. The very existence and activity of such an organization as the N. A. A. C. P. or the Urban League are apparently in earnest that his share in the American democracy if he has one, is denied him.

This catalogue of the sins of the American democracy against the American Negro could be expanded and elaborated upon indefinitely, for the surface has hardly been scratched. But we know that the rest of the list that might have been added. In essence, it is now an old story that unfortunately has lost but little truth with increasing age: Comprising one tenth of the population of this country, the Negro is also the man lowest down, or he has in many ways been made to feel that he is the man lowest down; he is also without doubt the poorest group in the population, made poorer by the fact he is too often denied a real opportunity to accumulate any wealth over and above his barest needs. To him the principle of "to every man according to his talents" was never intended to be applied. Worse than all of this, intolerance, bigotry, and prejudice, none of which should have any significance without our or any democracy, deny him the right to think, to act or to develop as an individual.

But there is another side. It does not appear except infrequently in school textbooks and in the newspapers or over the radio. This other side is brighter and, without undue optimism, it seems to me that it gives a truer picture, although decidedly not the whole picture, of the Negro's share in our democracy. One of the very first facts revealed by this other side that the Negro has from the very beginning been a large shareholder in the American democracy and his investment in it has been a heavy one. His labor, his business, his farms, his schools, his churches, and his newspaper; his professional men and women, his scientists, his artists and writers, and his musicians, all these and much more. Negroes have contributed heavily to the development of the American culture and the American democracy. A Randolph, a Marian Anderson, a General Davis, a Captain Mulzac, millions of nameless farmers and laborers all attest to the fact that the Negro is still contributing heavily in American democracy, whether his contributions are accepted with honor or unjustifiable contempt.

The point is that whenever the Negro contributes to the development of American culture he contributes to American democracy. Each of his contributions increases his share in that democracy. The illustrious names and deeds of past should show us that we need not wait until the opportunity is given us. We have made opportunities before, and I do see how we can fairly ask for more opportunity from someone else, and at the same time admit that we are not equal to the occasion—which may be that we ourselves create the opportunity.

(Continue on page five)



Noble Y. Beall, standing, is shown delivering the address that climaxed the celebration of the Seventy-Sixth Anniversary of Morehouse College. Seated left to right, Mrs. Clyde W. Lawlah, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Dr. Clyde W. Lawlah, Mrs. Benjamin E. Mays, Miss Florence Read, Dr. Willis J. King, and Mrs. Noble Y. Beall.

# The Maroon Tiger

The Voice of the Students of Morehouse College

VOLUME XVIII ATLANTA, GA., FEB.-MAR., 1943 NOS. 4-5

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## Our Policy

THE MAROON TIGER exists as a medium of expression for the students of Morehouse College. It is not partisan in policy, views and opinions. All proponents are invited to its columns.

It will give the people facts and let them think for themselves.

It will cooperate with the War Department by discussing various aspects of the war and WAR BONDS with a hope that the discussions will stimulate national understanding of the aims of the WAR BOND program.

## Subscription Rates

One academic year, 40c; by mail, 55c. Address all communications and make checks payable to the MAROON TIGER rather than to individuals.

## Are We Slipping?

"That Morehouse Man," "He must be a Morehouse Man," and "You can always tell a Morehouse Man" are sayings familiar to all Morehouse students. These sayings characterize and make known the fact that Morehouse Men do possess something different from other college students. That something is usually referred to as the "Morehouse Spirit."

This intangible and inexplicable spirit manifests and makes known itself in all Morehouse Students. You often hear a successful graduate attributes part of his success to that indomitable atmosphere that he encountered while on the campus. I would believe that the Morehouse Spirit is fundamentally a feeling of complete brotherhood. A feeling that we all are a big family sharing each other's burdens, feeling each other's cares and expressing each other's happiness. I further believe that, in the past, this oneness of Morehouse Students has been a major factor in the success of Her graduates. This brotherhood has taught the students how to live with his fellowman and how to respect human personality.

However, I further believe that the much talked about Morehouse Man is tending to be something of the past. Yet I must admit that we still have enough prestige to hear these complimentary remarks; to be called the "Pride of the South" and to hold the girls spell bound, perhaps, I am wrong in asserting that we aren't what we once were, but I have reasons to believe that we aren't exactly "that Morehouse Man."

When I arrived on the College campus several months ago, I, along with other Freshmen, were warmly greeted. The old students, I believe, did their best to make us feel at home. Some chatted intimately with us and others carried us through the

## Let's Increase Our Perspective

It is a poor building that is built on sand. Such things cannot withstand the onslaughts of the elements.

This statement is dedicated to our saintly inclined brothers on the campus. Any intelligent person can fathom the above statement. I think there is a fallacy in anyone trying to zoot suit oneself into religious leadership.

To those of you who might grumble and complain about minor changes here and there in our system which were caused by the global conflict, increase your perspective and think of the blood, sweat, and toil that is being expended in the Solomons, in North Africa, in the cold arctic regions on the steeps of Russia. Realize how tiny and irrelevant your grumbings and complaints are, how out of place and time. People along side of us are fighting a war that will determine whether we survive or go under. Let's work together in a coherent group and watch "G I" shoes trod on old Tojo and The Stars and Stripes fly over Berlin.

by Paul Hude, '43.

Observer of the Campus.

hazing process. Dormitory life was healthier, happier, and more wholesome last year than this year.

It seems to me that we are victims of one of three situations. Firstly, the upperclassmen seem to have lost the real Morehouse Spirit. Secondly, the world crisis may be affecting our attitudes and actions, causing us to go into a hypothetical hysteria. Thirdly, perhaps the latest college enrollees are not quite college material. I have no right to say which one of the three is correct. Neither do I have any right to say that either is correct, but I do have a right to believe that one of the three is correct or part of the correct answer.

The time has come for us to make our contribution to the college and stop depending on what has been done in the past years. An antagonistic attitude causing us to fight each other, or an unmanly deed causing us to lose the respect of the public are not synonymous with the Morehouse tradition and cannot do anything to perpetuate "That Morehouse Man."

The man at the top is the man most sought after. He is the man whom everybody else tries to defeat. He is the man who is man enough to continue to build on the foundation laid by his predecessors. In the past we have been that man. Are we going to let a few unthinking students deprive us of this position? I should think not.

In conclusion, I must make an apology to those Morehouse Men who are carrying on in the glorious tradition of Morehouse and who are still worthy of those famous phrases. On the other hand, those who haven't thought about perpetuating those famous phraseologies should do so immediately. Those students should stop living off past accomplishments and do something definite toward the perpetuation of "That Morehouse Man."

## I Would Like To Fight For My Country

I would like to fight for my country, although the Negro race is not given all the rights and privileges granted to us by the Constitution of the United States of America, we do have many rights and privileges that are not granted to the peoples of foreign countries. Some of these rights and privileges of which I speak are: Freedom of Speech, Freedom of the Press, Freedom of Worship, etc. We, the Negroes of America, should be proud that we are American citizens. The Negro has made many contributions toward the development of American civilization. The Negro has played and is continuing to play his part in nearly every field of endeavor. As I look ahead toward the America of tomorrow, I can see many opportunities being granted to the Negroes of America that previously weren't granted to the Negroes of America. I feel that it is my duty to help defend America in order that the next generation might enjoy the opportunities of the America of tomorrow.

What will be the hope of the America of tomorrow if we do not defend the America of today? I therefore, believe it is my duty to love this country, protect its flag, support its Constitution, and defend it against all enemies.



Dear Editor:—

On the 26th day of November of 1942, you returned my anti-prejudice strip to me and asked me to detail it. Following your instructions, I blacked in my material for the Maroon Tiger and rushed it back to you the following day. Along with that material I wrote two editorials concerning the morale of our academy and the Negro's fight for equality. Neither of my material appeared in the Maroon Tiger on the day of publication . . . This is a very serious matter, Mr. Johnson, as I believe in carrying out business in a business-like fashion.

A reasonable explanation of why my material, drawn and okayed November 26, did not appear in the Maroon Tiger, will be deeply appreciated. I do hope that an atmosphere of prejudice and dictatorship have not developed in the editorial department.

Respectfully yours,  
Bennie A. Brown.

Editor's Note: The staff regret not having been able to print all articles submitted for the last issue, however, we will print some of them in this issue. You will find your article included in this issue.

## Letter From Pearl Harbor

Dear Editor.

I want to take this time out to let you know that I'm thinking of my colleagues and the school that we love so well, "Dear old 'House.'"

In these days of international unrest, when no one knows where we are headed, I think that it is well that we pause and pay our respect to those institutions that build men and preserve the best that men have thought and done through the ages. It is with this in mind that I pause to make a small contribution to the endowment drive which Dr. Mays is trying so hard to put over.

The need for thoroughly trained men is greater today than ever before in the history of man. The need for Christian-minded trained men was never greater than today; therefore, let us renew our faith in the "'House" and preserve all the good things that it stands for.

At the present, all goes well in this beautiful American out-post. We are working very hard to carry on our part of a great national job, and I know that you, too, are doing your part.

Yours truly,  
Lewis M. Carter.

## Open Letter to Dormitory Students

Dear Students,

Dr. Tyms and the members of the dormitory council wish to congratulate and thank you for your splendid co-operation in making our first attempt of having an open house during Founder's Week a great success.

We also wish to report that each room and each hallway was found in perfect order.

It is our hope that the dormitories will remain in such a way so that everyday could easily be open house day.

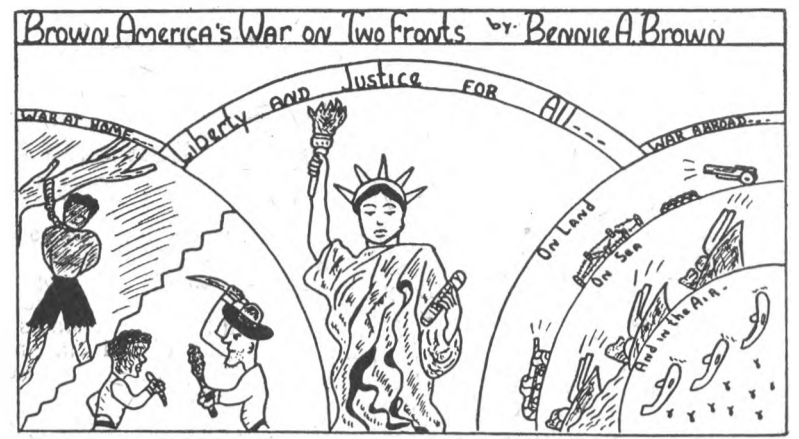
Yours truly,  
Dr. Tyms, Advisor.  
Tom Jones, Chairman.

## So This Is College

For the past few years, there seems to exist on this campus a certain mania known as "college madness." Some may term it "good old school spirit" or any of its so called names; but I choose to call it "barbarism." It seems to me that a man isn't considered a "regular fellow" or "with the gang" until he has been enveloped with this new craze.

Some are under the impression that a Morehouse man is characterized by the number of vices he possesses, not the virtues. After some acquire that attitude, the public paints to a few examples of crudity and ungentlemanliness and cry that all Morehouse men are going to the dogs.

I am not concerned with the origin of this type of insanity or culture, but I do feel that the administration should take drastic measures to curb this strange malady.



## Brown America Calls For Future Leaders

Brown America is calling for more Negro leaders. We must prepare ourselves to meet the consequences in the post war era. We need men and women to take the places of our present day leaders. Are you doing your part toward helping Brown America produce more leaders? If you are not, now is the time to start. We need more Booker T. Washingtons to lead us in the literary world, more George Washington Carvers to help our country produce more products for home use and we need more Needham Roberts and Henry Johnsons to help our country defeat the enemy who has so ruthlessly attacked us with a stab in the back at Pearl Harbor. We need men to build factories to employ us

so that we will not be wholly dependent on the white manufacturers. We must establish ourselves in the business world.

"How can I help produce more leaders for Brown America," you ask? You can help by studying harder and developing your talent to the utmost of your ability. Now is the time to prepare yourself for the dark future that is coming, as sure as history repeats itself. We have seen the outcome of the last war and this one is sure to be worse. We have a chance now to establish ourselves in the professional and business worlds and we should take advantage of this opportunity. This opportunity is one that may not come again for centuries.

Awake young Americans!! Take advantage of this opportunity that comes once in a life time.

Brown America's future depends upon today's youth . . . Prepare!!

## Negro Newspaper Week

During the week of February 28 - March 6, the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association and the Delta Phi Delta Journalistic Association will cooperate with Negro Newspapers of America in the promotion of the fifth annual observance of National Negro Newspaper Week and the celebration of the One Hundred Sixteenth Anniversary of the American Negro Press.

The celebration of Negro Newspaper Week should present an opportunity for the public to take a retrospective glance into the immediate and distant past and recall the gradual and evolutionary process through which the Negro Newspaper has gone. One would certainly be brought face to face with a sudden realization of the important role of the Negro Press during the critical periods of our national history and will become cognizant of the important role it plays in the present crisis.

Certainly, such an editorial comment of this kind cannot trace the progress of the Negro Newspaper; however, it can, and will, solicit the interest and support of the readers, an interest and support needed to help the people become more conscious of the Negro Press and its purposes.

Too much emphasis can not be placed upon the important role of the Negro press in searching and interpreting the truth to our Negro people with a hope that, that which is found may continue to give us the courage and race pride needed while we are striving for the perpetuation of the democratic ideals at home by fighting to eliminate foes abroad.

Recognizing the fact that one of the tasks of the Negro is to "un-defame" himself, the Negro press has done much to familiarize the nation with the contributions made by the race. We feel that this is a potent means of helping to integrate the Negro into the American way of life which will ultimately assure him "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

We do not need a Moses to go down into the southland and ask the white man to let our people go. What we need is a militant Negro Press that will go down into the southland and let our people know.

Knowledge will help them see the light.

Student body meetings are no more than a free for all verbal meeting for many students.

## Let's Build Up the College Morale

As a man of Morehouse College, I think that we should build up the morale of our institution. The morale or conduct, plays a great part in the development of the character of the student.

True facts never hurt us, so here are some of the facts about our men. According to this history that I have collected from men who know Morehouse College best, I have learned that this institution has always striven to build men of courage, fearlessness, boldness, audacity, fortitude and pluck. Morehouse has gained the reputation of building men who rank first in every field of education. Our fathers, our brothers and our friends have built up that reputation and it is our loyal duty to maintain it.

All over the United States, from the plains of the Lone Star State to the blue Shores of the Great Lakes, our men have gone to seek their careers and have succeeded. Men from Morehouse have become presidents, doctors, lawyers, bankers and educators. These men lived up to the ideals of our institution. They looked forward to the highest and most decent type of society. Those men reached for the highest ideals of life and succeeded. We can do the same, but we must strive to improve our morality. Those men did not have any supernatural qualities that we cannot reach. They were ambitious, determined and thoroughly trained for their work. Their morale was high. They had deep respect for their women, their instructors and associates. All of these qualities will be needed to make your life's career a success.

"Let us pledge ourselves loyal to old Morehouse, and her ideals, and in all things that she does."

## Three Negro Schools Designated By WMC

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Among the 281 colleges and universities already approved by the War Manpower Commission and the War and Navy departments for specialized training of men and women are three catering solely to Negroes. They are Wilberforce University in Ohio, Prairie View State College in Texas and West Virginia State College, at Institute, W. Va.

In making an appeal to unfortunate students who feel that to be hilarious is the only way to be known, I am asking in all sincerity that we, as students, realize the facts and throw off the yoke of this new craze—"college madness."

STUDENTS' OPINION

Morale Building

Men are leaving our campus every day to join their comrades on the field of battle. Some of them will return, others won't. With 15,000 men a day being drafted, comparatively speaking, there will be very few of them returning to our, or their native land. Between February and May there will be very few men left to carry on the work of Morehouse College in her endeavoring to prepare men for their undergraduate work in their particular fields. Like death, we are sorry to see them go but we don't know who is next to go to join them, but we do know that the arrow is coming closer and closer to each of us, that have been quite fortunate.

Men of Morehouse, this is a challenge to us. A challenge to hold and maintain the standards and traditions of our beloved school. If we crack in our attempts, we will not be living up from reputation, nor will others believe that the Morehouse spirit still exist.

As Dr. Mays, along with others, has told us many times on his picturesque and inspirational talks in chapel, that it is our patriotic duty to carry on our duty and uphold that which Morehouse stands for, while our dearest and close friends are dying in blood on the battlefield. It is our duty to realize the seriousness in the matter, that confronts us as civilians in this great Army of Morale Building.

One of the many ways which we the men of Morehouse can do this is by aiding and assisting the soldiers at A. U. dormitory in giving them inspiration, courage and perseverance to carry on under the strain that they must bear. We must realize that soon we will be in the same predicament and that hospitality, and kind deeds demonstrated to us will be highly appreciated. Then again we never know when we will need favors done for us, and who is to do it for us.

Let us men pledge our support, individually and collectively to guard our country and Morehouse in the building of morale in every way possible here as well as on the battle front. Let us remember that the man in olive drab was once a civilian like you and I, and has loved ones at home for whom he is sacrificing his life. Let it be said that the men of Morehouse met this challenge with vitality both as civilians and as soldiers. Like anything else they put their hearts and soul into it, as they did in the past and will continue to do in the future.

My Concept of Democracy

In times of stress and strain when we are faced with the problems of war and peace, we want to know what we are fighting for. When our men enter the armed forces of our country, they should be taught, if they don't know, what it is to be a soldier who will defend Democracy.

From recent class discussions about the ideals and practices of Democracy, I have been led to investigate "what Democracy means to me." There are several authors whom I have consulted to give me a thorough understanding of the term "Democracy."

Now we ask the question "what is Democracy?" Some say that it is the rule of the people, by the people and for the people, while another says that it is a form of government which gives equality and freedom to its subjects as long as their rights don't interfere with the rights of others. But there is still another which says that "it is a mode of associated living the capital stock of which is the inherent dignity of man—" But dignity can't be enjoyed unless there is some intelligence. Then intelligence is improved through the education of the subjects. This will help to eliminate all persons who are deemed unfit to remain in the democratic society.

But we can't over-look the tendency to decrease the powers of the minorities. Carefully looking into the various ideas of Democracy, I can say that Democracy is the handmaid of peace, that she will attend no other mistress and that a democracy of any type can't exist until there is first peace.

In fact Democracy, as an ideal, is a way of life which provides a moral standard for personal conduct. Consequently Democracy becomes a person-to-person matter. Well, some may argue that Democracy is an ideal; I say that it is true. But, I also say that life is not real unless we have an ideal for which to live. A man without an ideal is like an animal which seeks to satisfy the physical drives. Although we have never achieved full Democracy in practice, we are progressing in that direction. It may also serve as a beacon that illuminates the road to political, social, economic, and industrial progress. Finally, I say that we must let Democracy live, for without it our hopes of freedom will be lost.

Segregation and the Post-War Peace

To be segregated or not to be segregated is not the most serious choice which the Negro people have to make at this time. There are many who in the United States would like to see the United Nations lose this war rather than see the Negroes have equal rights. They know that if the war is won by the United Nations there will be some things that must change. Some of the people in this country and others would like to see this war won without the participation of the Negroes, thus eliminating the black man from even an ineffectual and dubious share in the peace that will follow.

One of the most adequate mediums for letting the whites of this country and other countries know that Negroes want to participate in this war and share in the peace to follow is the newspaper. "The newspaper of the Negro is primarily an organ of protest against white injustice. It came into being as such, has continued as such" . . . states Mr. J. A. Rogers, a great journalist. I fully agree with Mr. Rogers. Negroes should and must protest against white injustice if we are to have equality in the Post War peace.

The NAACP is helping the Negro to obtain social and political equality. In many states, teachers have been raised in salary because of the part taken by the NAACP. If the NAACP is successful in its 1943 program, Negroes will be able to vote without paying poll tax. The organization is also pressing for legislation abolishing the poll tax and imposing anti-lynch law. The Urban League is doing its share by helping in the housing problem of the Negro and also in the regulation of wages and employment in defense plants and other government projects.

The first thing that Negroes must do is to find confidence in themselves. They must learn to trust one another and clear their minds of the idea that they can not do anything without the approval of the white race. Second, they must learn more about politics and its operation. They must get in the habit of voting in every kind of an election. More Negroes must run for more public offices. Third, the Negro must learn to invest his money in more colored businesses. Those Negroes who have money could organize more cooperations in order to be in competition with white businesses. Fourth, the Negro should send more of his children to high school and to college.

With the cooperation, trust, politicians, investments, and leaders of the Negro race, Negroes can rest assured that in the Post War peace there will be segregation or prejudice. But remember, they must start today. Tomorrow may be too late. They must be prepared. They will be prepared. Liberty and justice is something that all the people on this earth will share in—no class, color or creed shall be denied their rights.

Students Suggest Solution for Race Problems

As Morehouse men, we are preparing ourselves so that we may best serve our race and humanity. Among our major problems will be that of race. Nearing maturity, we should seriously begin our thinking along this line.

We should be thinking in terms of using the coming age we are building as a basis for sacrifice to clean up this race "mess" which is holding us back. "Going out on limbs" for what we know is right will be necessary.

There will be bloodshed and more bloodshed before we begin settling the situations we find ourselves in. Bloody revolution was necessary before the Colonies gained freedom from English oppression. Bloody civil war led up to the Emancipation Proclamation to benefit victims of the Southern slave system.

Am I about to say that the American Negroes should openly revolt in order to gain freedom? No, for that would be certain suicide. But fight we must, wedging in here and there, standing out to show that we know what we are after, and remaining militant despite all attempts to the contrary. We must prepare to vote by educating ourselves politically! We must direct our purchasing power into channels that will ultimately mean economic security for us.

Another important factor is spontaneous amalgamation. No race should force itself on another race. However, races, or racial groups should be free to mingle with any other groups as they feel so disposed. Mutuality shall always be present. All men are human. Any restrictions not from God are not to hamper their progress.

Perhaps it is true that people of the same racial lines will tend to be together as a national thing. On the other hand, close friendships cut across racial lines. Intermarriage as between races is often desirable. Why should man-made barriers interfere

A Boy's Letter to His Sister

Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sister,  
War and all of its auxiliaries, subsidiaries, and tributaries spell HELL. Nothing is more devastating; nothing renders more pain, chaos, misery, vice, suffering and death than this horrible monster which is today projecting its tentacles all over the world, effecting you, me and everybody. We try to make ourselves complacent by establishing U. S. O.'s, by paying salaries to service men, by supporting the families of men who had to leave their homes to go to war, and by scores of other gestures which boast morale; but we cannot evade the premise that war means to kill and be killed. We cannot forget that many of those dear to us shall never return; that others of those dear to us shall come back to us, but as living dead; that others of those dear to us shall return unharmed. We can only hope that our love ones will fall in the latter group.

Do we have a right to be thankful that bombs are not falling in our cities in the United States as they are in other cities of the world? Do we have a right to wish selfishly that our brothers, fathers and husbands will not be forced to shoulder arms in this gigantic struggle? Are we more righteous than those people of France who know what it means to be bombed, to be hungry, cold and without shelter? Are we more holy than a young wife like yourself who has experienced the loss of an ideal husband, a loving brother, a kind father, a true friend. Are we? Have we merited our privilege of not having been bombed? We Americans are no more righteous, no more holy, no more grateful than any of those peoples to whom war has shown its ugly face. It is just chance that our fate has not been the same as others of our allies.

Realizing that our merits past, present or forseen don't account for our status relative to other peoples' in warring countries, we have a duty and a devotion to a universal cause. We must try not to be selfish, thinking only of ourselves, our relatives and our close friends; but we must strive to think of everybody in the world who has relatives and close friends as we do. We must think that all people are PERSONS and have souls and feelings as you and I; that everybody everywhere hates this damned war.

When Jesus was faced with a crisis which was more profound than this huge crisis, he prayed to the Father and said that he was willing to withstand anything if it was God's will.

So sister, don't you cry. Don't worry your pretty head grey about what course this struggle shall take, just put your hand in God's hand and step out into the darkness with this prayer on your lips.

"May Thy Kingdom come on earth as it is in heaven."

Your brother,  
James Jackson

Soldiers Feted in Pre-Valentine Party At Spelman

The soldiers of the clerical school stationed at Atlanta University were feted in a Pre-Valentine party at Spelman College. Beginning at 3:00 P. M., the pulsating heart beats of a bevy of scintillating beauties, adorned in their finest gowns appearing as the quintessence of divinity began their entertainment which proved to be a gala affair.

Miss Read and the administration of Spelman College should be commended for being the first in the affiliated institutions to undertake the responsibility of giving such an elaborate affair and of extending the entertainment to five hours rather than the traditional two hours. The men of Morehouse feel that despite the fact that Atlanta has a U. S. O. Center the collegiate atmosphere and cultural patterns of Spelman College can do much toward building up the morale of the soldiers.

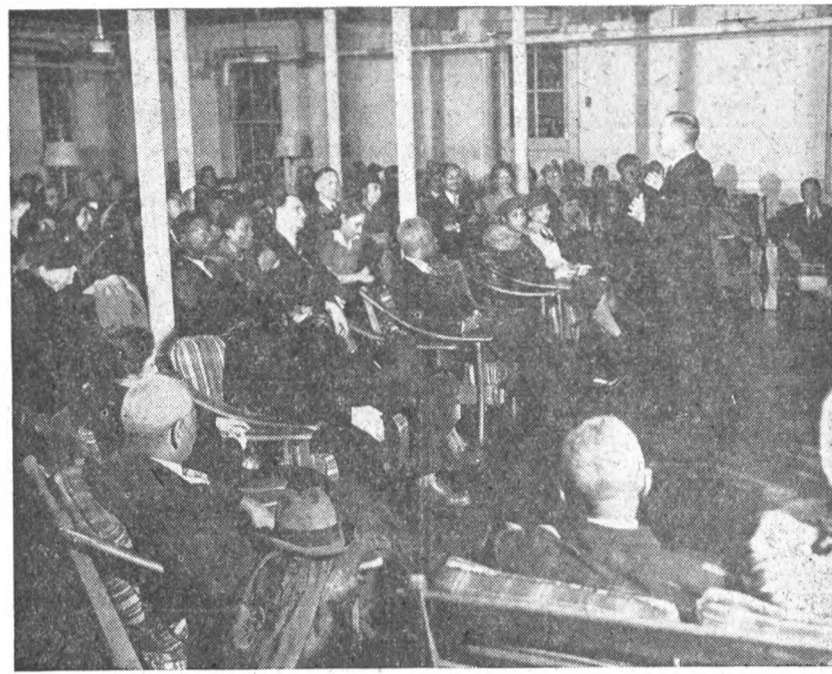
We salute Spelman for going all out for patriotism.

"D's" Versus "F's"

One thing I cannot quite agree with on the subject of marks is the "D" vs. "F" question. If a student makes a "D", he passes a course without any credit, spoiling his chances to graduate with honors. If another student, however, makes an "F", he is given an opportunity to take the course over, thus erasing his old record. I think this system is very unfair. The student who is able to pass the first time ought to be able to take the course over too. Surely a first passing deserves more respect than a second.

with the divine aspects of human nature?

So, Morehouse men, may I suggest that, in regard to the race problem, we focus our attention on ultimate bloodshed to some extent, and spontaneous amalgamation. Let us consider sacrifice—even of some of our individual lives, that posterity may look upon us as showers of the way. Let us reaffirm our belief in life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, regardless of race, color, or creed.



Dr. Sherwood Eddy, renowned traveller, lecturer, and noted author, is shown lecturing to a large audience in Robert Hall Lounge on Morehouse College Campus. Dr. Eddy was the guest of Morehouse College.

War Production Board

Operations of The War Production Board are many and extremely intricate. Their operations are virtually blanketed with many thousands of forms such as Form PD-25A, P, M, S, S-1, S-1b, etc.

Under this barrage of forms, the operations of this vital agency could hardly be seen and appreciated by the average layman in the ordinary avenues of life. Maybe at times such an agency might have appeared totally as awkward looking as the floundering of a wounded octopus. But let me assure you that there was some definite design to this floundering octopus.

It is evident now to those of us who are in a position to watch their movements as it was those in control of the agency at the start.

Prior to our advent into World War II our defense expenditures were approximately in excess of \$12,000,000,000. But by the end of October, 1942, our total authorizations amounted to twice our national income, \$220,000,000.

To change from a peace time economy to a war time economy with these prodigious expenditures in the shortest possible time required, and still requires, the complete national coordination. At the very core of this stupendous task is the priority system. The original purpose of priorities was to give "preference" to key manufacturers in obtaining essential quantities of raw materials to fulfill orders for war equipment and supplies. Shortly after the inauguration of the priority system, scarce materials had to be conserved, first, by curtailing, and then by halting the production of hundreds of consumer commodities.

The manufacture of numerous consumer commodities was ceased in order that we might get an increase in ships, tanks, guns, anti-tank guns, etc.

This is the over-all job of the War Production Board, to make efficient order for war out of our existing "hit and miss" "profit and loss" system, to treat nine-tenths of our production as a single industry and a single system. World War II is a war of iron, steel, aluminum, copper, metals, and production as well as a war of human flesh, "blood, sweat, and tears." We are fighting enemies to whom conquest and war are the very business of life, the objectives of human existence.

With various types of controls authorized for its use, our War Production Board flounders on with a specific goal in view. It has inventory control over manufacturers of war equipment and supplies. These controls are expressed by the "M," "L," and "S" forms issued by Mr. E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Director of Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management. National inventories of vital raw materials were controlled and sought by the "P" and "M" series of priority control. Inventory control of retailers and wholesalers is expressed by order "M-67" and "L-63."

These controls very clearly express our recognition of the fact that our wealth in inventories is critical.

Such is the task of our War Production Board. There is small wonder that it seems so vague and incoherent to "Mr. Layman." It is a nationwide movement seeking to conserve and to allocate most efficiently first basic raw materials for war purposes, and then of inventories of manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers for civilian use.

In the next issue I will analyze Office of Price Administration.

Negro History Week

History! !—records of man's past activities—"clamoring echoes reverberating through the centuries, demanding the present to give recognition for past contributions. History is illuminated, like candles on a Christmas tree, by the records of individuals."

The country in which we live, "wild, virgin, sheltering the tribes of Indians prior to its discovery," has a composite history to which Negroes have added outstanding contributions. Since historians of other races have failed to include facts about these contributions, it behooves us to herald our own accomplishments.

As Carter G. Woodson conceived the idea of dedicating the second week in February to the celebration of "noted achievements of men of African ancestry," so shall we commemorate and cite footprints left by Negroes.

Many of our children will be learning for the first time that the same spirit of adventure which gripped the heart of Columbus, inspired Alonzo Pietro, captain of the "Nina," to search too, for a new route to the East. They will blink with wonder and amazement when they discover that with Balboa, who discovered the South Sea, went a Negro, Nuffo de Olano; that when Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean there were thirty Negroes among his helpers who carried the boat timber over mountains and jungles to build a settlement.

When our children become cognizant of the part Negroes played in the exploration of America, when they learn that Estevanico (1539) was the only man who spoke fluently the language of the Indian tribe in the Seven Cities of Cibola, and that his death by the hands of the Indians made possible the discovery of Arizona and Mexico, they will smile and point with pride and inspiration, and feel that they "belong."

The North Pole will not seem so remote when Brown Americans learn that Matthew Henson sailed with Admiral Peary and when they hear that Henson assisted in placing the flag of the United States over the North Pole they will surely feel that they are a part of this American life.

Not only has the Negro figured in exploration and colonization but also in industry. Jan Matzeliger invented the Shoe Lasting machine, but unfortunately died before realizing its importance. Granville T. Woods invented an incubator, air-brakes and a telegraphic instrument by which messages could be sent between moving trains (1900-1910).

Then there are Negroes who, in one way or another, have left and are leaving their footprints on the sands of time and the essence of their accomplishments stamped upon our memories: Crispus Attucks at the Boston Massacre; Phyllis Wheatley, the slave poet; Sojourner Truth, the abolitionist; Booker T. Washington, who upon entering Hampton was given a test on cleaning a room—his cleanliness represented his Godliness—he later founded Tuskegee Institute; Mary McLeod Bethune, who, like General Armstrong, transformed a log cabin into a first-rate Junior College—Bethune-Cookman. All tell the story of progress.

Now is the time, Brown Americans; take inventory, see where you stand and release our children from bondage. If you are reproached fight every inch; for, confidence in a race is one of its greatest assets. Do not let the memory of A. Phillip Randolph, Thurgood Marshall, William Hastie, and Dorie Miller go uncultivated.

If Marian Anderson finally sang in Constitution Hall, if Duke Ellington played in Carnegie Hall, and Paul Robeson reached the peak of success on Broadway, so can the millions of our future men and women accomplish their aims with persistence and courage. Are you going to celebrate Negro History and leave it at that? FOR BROWN AMERICANS, EVERY DAY SHOULD BE NEGRO HISTORY DAY.—The Hampton Script, Hampton Institute.

## The University Library Inaugurates New Charging System

Mr. Wallace Van Jackson, Librarian of the Atlanta University Library, announces that a new system of charging books is in vogue at the library. The change is considered necessary because of two factors. The old system is not considered efficient for a university system and does not give the library staff and the faculties of the cooperating schools sufficient information regarding who reads what books and at what point in the reader's development.

The new system will have two changes affecting the borrower: a new registration card, and a new call slip. The registration or identification card will have spaces for the name, address and phone number of the borrower and must be signed by the registrar of the college or school and the circulation librarian before it is valid. This will be the student's card and must be presented whenever a book is to be borrowed. The student will not have a number as in the past but will have to sign his name on the call slip and book card whenever a book is borrowed. Identification cards are good for one semester only. These cards will be filled out by students at each registration and signed by the registrar at that time. Duplicate cards will be issued upon the payment of five cents.

### NEW CALL SLIP

The new call slip contains some of the features of the old slip with added items. Space is provided for: 1. the call number and volume number of the book desired; 2. the author's name and title of the book; 3. date of pub-

lication; 4. borrower's name, address and phone number; 5. a list of schools and colleges using the library; and 6. a list of academic classes in the schools and colleges.

The new slip gives the librarian information about the borrower. In order to get this information we have added to the slip the borrower's name and address and the school and class he attends. The list of schools and classes should be checked for that particular school or class which concerns the borrower.

The new call slip takes a little more time but the value to the library, the schools and the student will far outweigh this extra expenditure. The slip will be kept as a permanent record of the student's book borrowing from the library during the years he is in school. This record will enable the librarian to know what the various classes of students from the several schools and colleges read—what books in American history, for instance, sophomores of Morehouse read. The book-buying policy of the library will then be helped. Similarly, the instructor may be aided in his choice of books for the reserve shelf. The student will have record of his reading over a period or in a class.

For its successful operation the University library must have the cooperation of borrowers. We are asking the faculty and students of the colleges and schools which use our library to fall into the spirit and help us put over this new charging system. The library staff will be found ready and willing to help any borrower with any problem which may arise.

## Students Inquire About War Demands

WASHINGTON — (ACP) — Results of a national inquiry into the collegiate mind were announced this week by OWI.

Four organizations—the American Council on Education, the Association of American Junior Colleges, the National Student Federation of America, and the International Student Service—asked student governments and war councils what questions college students wanted answered.

More than 200 colleges replied. The results, in terms of winning the war and the peace, were good. Questions most often and most widely asked were how students can contribute most to the war and postwar world, how war will affect education, what the fighting's for, what the postwar world will be like.

Here are some of the questions, answered by government experts:

What's the most useful thing to do before being drafted?

Keep studying until called. Get into good physical condition. Read about the new kind of war and why we fight it.

Can I continue my studies in the Army?

Yes, after you've been in four months, enroll in the Army Institute

or with one of 76 universities and colleges offering correspondence courses to soldiers.

Are more educated men really needed or should we all get into the army or production jobs?

So far as you are free to do so, it's wiser to continue your education but to direct your studies to greater war usefulness.

What are the plans for training and using college women?

WMC is developing proposals for utilizing college men and women in many useful war activities. These plans will be announced soon.

Is there an over-all plan as to the number of soldiers, workers, farmers and doctors, or are we all to be put in the army in the hope the problem will work out right?

A policy of assuring each man his best possible chance for service is gradually taking form.

What kind of world are we going to graduate into after this war?

One thing is sure. We are not going back to where we are. The kind of world we will have after the war depends in large measure upon what we decide we want and how vigorously and intelligently we plan ahead to achieve the kind of world we want.

Therefore, it is essential to think, not in terms of what is going to happen, but of what we want to attain.

(Continued from page two)

## PROF. KENNEDY SAYS—

For the fact remains that the American Negro is one of the inheritors of a culture which his forefathers helped to build. That culture is neither English, nor German, nor Irish, nor Scandinavian, nor even just a synthesis of all of these. It is a synthesis of all of these, and many more, including Negro. His contributions go back to 1619 or even before 1607. Neither the American culture nor the American democracy, which is merely one manifestation of the other, is something developed and owned exclusively by any one group comprising the American population. They are developed by and therefore the property of all of the groups that make up our population. It can see no justification for any attempts to vindicate the efforts of any group to draw the fullest benefit from them. Such attempts are therefore unnecessary, and the Negro must realize it.

If he does realize this important fact, he must also realize that it carries some heavy responsibilities which must be accepted without flinching. Here precisely is the area in which he is most derelict. He has shirked his duty and has waited too long for someone to do for him what he must in the end do for himself. In recent years he has begun to accept responsibility for himself, and he must continue to do so with more and more vigor. I do not say that nothing is due him, or that he should pass one of his efforts to secure for himself the full benefits that his democracy might offer. But he must remember that these benefits must be paid for, and he himself must pay for them, not with shame or degradation, but with honor and glory as he continues to make contributions to his culture.

The Negro's responsibility in the American democracy is first of all to recognize that he is himself rightfully one of its trustees, and therefore must exert his best efforts toward preserving and enriching it, and carrying it to its highest possible development. For this democracy is his because he has helped to buy it. He has paid for it with his labor, his

talents, his blood, and his money, a little of that as he may have had.

He must take unto himself as his most prized possession that dignity and respect for himself, that he is accustomed to demand that others recognize in him. He must realize that he is not just an upstart, a man without a past and, therefore, without a future. He must himself discover and make known that past—far beyond 1619, where so much of it is locked in the mysteries of the early history of Africa—in order that he will know just what he has brought to his democracy.

He must continue to invest and to contribute to the fulfillment of the ideal of the American democracy in ever larger increments. He must continue to educate his mind and to train his skills. He must cultivate his peculiar gifts in the arts, and free his own personality. He must accumulate capital by becoming a producer as well as a consumer. He must develop a disposition toward co-operation with his fellows, both Negro and white, which will permit him to achieve his aims and will require others to recognize that achievement. And finally he must inculcate and keep alive within himself a militant spirit based on a just pride in his achievements in the past, and in a full confidence in his abilities in the future.

For it is only here, in the American democracy that hopes can lie. Nowhere else can they be realized. Our democracy is at least pledged to the ideal which is our hope, while our opponents in the global war are committed to the destruction of that ideal. The American democracy has serious faults in so far as the Negro is concerned. But it has yet deteriorated to the point that it can ignore the Negro's claim to social, economic and political justice. It has a conscience in this regard, a conscience which the American democracy has never been able to keep quiet. And the very faults of our democracy tell us what promise there is on the other side, which so far has not shown that it has a conscience.

## Significant Dates in the History of Morehouse

1913—Atlanta Baptist College was named "Morehouse College" in honor of Rev. Henry Lyman Morehouse, D.D., Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society and constant friend and benefactor of the Negro race. Class Day was inaugurated.

Morehouse College became one of the eight original members of the Association of Colleges for Negro Youth.

1916—Robert Hall was completed. The first Shakespearean play was given. This became an annual event.

1917—Doctor Brawley's History of Morehouse College was published.

1918—The College was affiliated with the general organization of the Students Army Training Corps.

1919—Fisk University joined the Triangular Debating League, thus forming the Quadrangular Debating League.

1920—Dr. Samuel Howard Archer became the second Academic Dean. He had been a member of the faculty since 1905 and had served as Acting President in 1918-19 while Doctor Hope worked in France with the Y.M.C.A.

The Atlanta School of Social Work had its inception at Morehouse College, which afforded it classroom and office space and supplied teachers.

1921—The Science Building was erected.

The Summer School was begun and featured courses in education especially for the benefit of the public school teachers of Georgia.

The Athletic Field was made.

1923—The first Annual appeared under the editorship of Howard W. Thurman.

1925—The first copy of the *Maroon Tiger* was published under the editorship of John Pittman.

1926—Largely through the initiative of the students, a frame gymnasium—containing a 700-seat grandstand and a court for basketball, indoor baseball, and volley ball—was erected. It also contained shower baths and locker rooms.

The *Morehouse Journal of Science* was first published in April under the direction and editorship of B. T. Harvey. The *Morehouse Alumnus* (then known as the *Morehouse Alumni Quarterly*), published by the Alumni Association, made its first appearance as a quarterly in April with Philip M. Davis, Sr., as editor.

1927—The Quadrangular Debating League became the Pentagonal Debating League with the admission of Johnson C. Smith University.

1928—The Summer School was reorganized as the Morehouse-Spelman Summer School and conducted jointly by Morehouse College and Spelman College. Atlanta University became affiliated the same year.

The *Morehouse Alumnus* became a monthly magazine in November.

## Victory Through Air Power

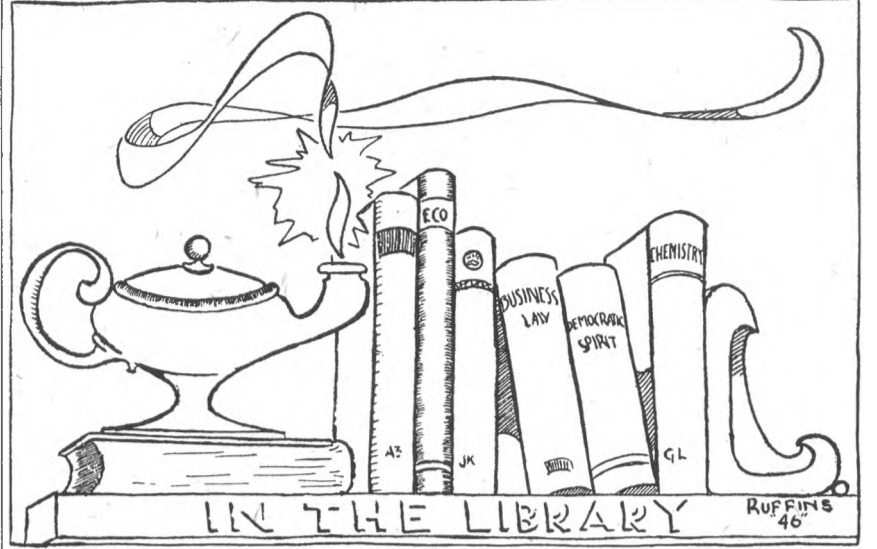
By Major de Seversky

When we Americans are given warning by an aeronautical expert that our country is at present helplessly exposed to the possible danger of a literally total destruction by enemy bombers, we should finally be shocked out of our complacency. We should become duly alarmed. But it is not deSeversky's purpose merely to alarm us. In his book he presents, clearly and convincingly, what he believes to be the "virtual guarantee of victory" — dominance of the skies through an air force which is not only equal to, but better than all. Readers of this book may well bear in mind that another American warned us about our indifference to air power—an indifference which had tragic consequences at Pearl Harbor. Unlike de Seversky, this other American, General William Mitchell, was officially disgraced. The war will not only continue to be tragic, but it will end disastrously for us if we do not pay attention to de Seversky.

DeSeversky's is no arm chair philosopher. He knows the business of aviation first-hand. He has interpreted his experiences and the events of world politics with keen, analytical logic. Possessed of a "robust practical imagination" which places him in the vanguard of liberal thinkers, and uncompromising in his sincere convictions, he is completely intolerant of the conservatism which governs America's war policies.

We may not agree with de Seversky in every detail, but we realize, with him, that "the time for bragging, and for dressing up faults to look like special virtues, is over." Blindly complacent and wishfully optimistic for too long a time, we must face facts and learn and build upon the lessons which the past experiences and mistakes of this War teach us. With renewed hope and sober optimism we still can, and should be, confident of victory. This is the message of *Victory Through Air Power*.

Penelope Bullock.



Mrs. Gaynelle Barksdale, Reference Librarian, Atlanta University, has compiled a list of books and periodicals with reference to the Negro soldier: A Chronology of patriotism.

The list is as follows:

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- Braithwaite, W. S. The story of the great war. New York. 1919.
- Brown, William Wells. The Negro in the American rebellion, his heroism and his fidelity. Boston. 1888.
- Cade, J. B. Twenty-two months with "Uncle Sam." Atlanta, Ga. 1929.
- Chicago Defender, Victory edition. Sept. 26, 1942. 100 p.
- Emilio, Louis F. A brave black regiment; History of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts volunteer infantry, 1863-1865. Boston. 1891.
- Flipper, Henry Ossion. The colored cadet at West Point; autobiography of Lieutenant Henry Ossion Flipper; First graduate of color from the U. S. Military Academy. New York. 1878.
- Guthrie, James M. Camp-fires of the Afro-American, or, The colored man as a patriotic soldier, sailor, and hero, in the cause of free America. Philadelphia. 1899.
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- Higginson, Thomas Wentworth. Army life in a black regiment. Boston. 1870.
- Kelley, William Darrah. Addresses of the Honorable W. D. Kelley, Miss Anna E. Dickerson, and Mr. Frederick Douglass, at a mass meeting . . . Philadelphia, July 6, 1863 for promotion of colored enlistments. Philadelphia. 1863.
- Kidder, Frederic. History of the Boston massacre, March 5, 1770. . . . Albany, New York. 1870.
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- Little, A. W. From Harlem to the Rhine. New York. 1936.
- Miller, Kelley. Kelley Miller's history of the world war for human rights. Chicago. 1919.
- Negroes in our army. Southern Historical Society Papers 31:215-28. From the Richmond, Va., Dispatch, August 5, 1904.
- Nell, William C. The colored patriots of the American revolution. Boston. 1855.
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- Powell, William J. Black wings. Los Angeles. 1934.
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- Williams, George Washington. A history of the Negro troops in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865, preceded by a review of the military services of Negroes in ancient and modern times. New York. 1887.
- Wilson, Joseph Thomas. The black phalanx; a history of the Negro soldiers of the United States in the wars in 1775-1812, 1861-65. Hartford, Conn. 1892.

### PERIODICALS

- African troops on the Rhine. New Republic, 26:29-30, March 9, 1921.
- American Negro as a fighting man. Reviews, 58:210-11, August, 1918.
- Amidon, Beulah Elizabeth. Negroes and defense. Survey Graphic, 30:321-6, June, 1941.
- Croix de guerre and rare praise for American Negro troops. Literary Digest, 60:55-60, January 18, 1919.
- Forty-first engineers, the first regiment of Negro engineers in the new army. Time, 33:32-3, July 21, 1941.
- Hartgrove, W. B. The Negro soldier in the American revolution. Journal of Negro history, 1:110-31, April, 1916.
- How French and American black troops performed deeds of valor on army battlefronts. Current History, 11:536-41, December, 1919.
- Janeway, Eliot. Fighting a white man's war. Asia, 43:5, January, 1943.
- Military and industrial centers; plans for recreation activities of Negro soldiers and industrial workers. National Municipal Review, 31:620-1, December, 1942.
- Nash, R. Selected Negro artillerymen. Nation, 151:375, October 19, 1940.
- The Negro as soldier and officer. Nation, 73:85-6, August 1, 1901.
- Negroes as soldiers. Farce of San Antonio. Independent, 70:805-6, April 13, 1911.
- Parker, W. T. Evolution of the colored soldier. North American Review, 163:223-8, February, 1899.
- Racial front; U. S. army's policy of segregating Negroes. Commonwealth, 35:332, January 23, 1942.
- Segregation in the army should be done away with. Commonwealth, 34:531, September 26, 1941.
- Steele, M. F. Color line in the army. North American Review, 183:1285-8, December 21, 1906.
- Stephenson, W. W. The question of arming the slaves. American Historical Review, 18:295-308, January, 1913.
- Villard, Oswald Garrison. Negroes as soldiers and officers. Nation, 73:85-86, 1901.
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- White, William Lindsay. Negro officers: 1917 and now. Survey Graphic, 31:192-4, April, 1942.
- Welsely, General Viscount. Negro as a soldier. Living Age, 180:85-94, January 12, 1889.
- Woods, Lloyd L. Negro college and the war-training program. School and Society, 57:19-20, January 2, 1943.

## Blood on the Forge

By William Attaway

*Blood on the Forge* makes up for its inadequacies by bringing to you a dynamic force that only a Negro could give it, the story of three Negroes in their attempt to fight a society which was no use for their color or their troubles.

Written with an eye to preventing a similar situation from arising during this war, Mr. Attaway has written a moving and, in spots, an eloquent narrative of one of the many troubles which beset the race.

Briefly, the story concerns three brothers, one being more dynamic than the rest, who, in an argument with his white boss kills him and then the three become a part of the flux and exodus of Negroes from the farm during the last World War. They become workers in steel in a town in

Pennsylvania; and from this point to its tragic ending, the story is crudely written and lacks sufficient drive to escape being bogged down and morbid by these crude moments. The three brothers are very vividly drawn, but the rest of the characters are etched in. This fact brings the entire book out of focus with the brothers. Attaway's narrative is commendable because it moves coherently throughout, giving to the finished product an effect of a panorama. The author draws his characters coldly, never criticizing, never forgiving. The only thoughts he gives his characters are those of the present moment. He never injects his own vision. They are your characters to love or to hate.

The book deserves merit because of the problem the author again places at the feet of his readers—a problem of terrifying import and deep intellectual thought.

Reviewed by Louis Peterson.



Mrs. Grace Sloane Overton, outstanding lecturer, is shown conducting a forum in Robert Hall Lounge on Morehouse College Campus.

### Mrs. Grace Sloane Overton Conducts Forum at Morehouse

Mrs. Grace Sloane Overton, renowned author and lecturer, conducted one of the season's most interesting forums in Robert Hall Lounge. Mrs. Overton, in a very dynamic way, inspired and challenged the men of Morehouse to prepare themselves to assume the responsibilities of playing a pertinent role in improving the conditions during the post war period. Mrs. Overton asserted that there are three fundamentals of life, which will still be with us after the war is over. They are (1) the birth of a child, (2) the social situation into which the child

is born, and (3) the development of this human being so that he can live creatively and improve the conditions which surround him.

Recognizing the fact that Mrs. Overton is an expert in youth counselling, personality adjustment, and family life, many students raised pertinent questions with regard to their social relationships as being affected by the present crisis. Mrs. Overton gave some suggestions and commented helpfully on some of their problems. She was able to solve some of the problems by relating her experiences with youth in the army.

Mrs. Overton has an illustrious career. She has served as head of the Youth Division of the Greater New York Federation of Churches, and as a member of the faculties of the University of Columbia and New York University.

### \$5,350 Raised at Founders Day of Morehouse College

Approximately three hundred were present at the formal banquet in Morgan Hall, Spelman College, which climaxed the activities of the 76th Founders Day observance at Morehouse College. Listed among the guests were alumni, faculty, students, friends and members of the cast and technical staff of "Prometheus Bound," the anniversary presentation.

At the same hour of the banquet a radio program in connection with Founders Day was broadcast over Station WGST, on which the participants were Dr. N. P. Tillman, '20; Dr. Ira De A. Reid, '20, and President Rufus E. Clement, of Atlanta University.

The principal speaker at the banquet was Dr. Noble Y. Beall, who serves as secretary of Negro colleges of the Board of Education, Northern Baptist Convention.

Other speakers during the evening included Charles Greene, '21, president of the Morehouse Alumni Association; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Senior Secretary of Colored Work of the Y.M.C.A.; President Rufus E. Clement, of Atlanta University; Dr. Clyde A. Lawlah, '25, of Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Mr. E. E. Farley, '25, director of the USO Center, Columbus, Ga.; and James Holloway, '43, president of Morehouse student body. Music was furnished by the Morehouse Quartet.

President Benjamin E. Mays, who presided during the banquet, reported on the contributions to the Founders Day Fund, which totaled \$5,360.50.

### The N. A. A. C. P. Chapter Begins Annual Membership Campaign at Morehouse

The Morehouse Chapter of the N.A.A.C.P. is now entering its annual membership campaign with a more determined effort to solicit the affiliation of every Morehouse man. To the men of Morehouse, this campaign should be a challenge, since we know that in order to secure the rights of our constitution, we must fight against the internal forces which are destroying the modern world. We are aware, too, that the N.A.A.C.P. is one of the most progressive organs in the time worn struggle to make democracy applicable to all. When we fully realize that we will be an added incentive to a just determination to see that justice and opportunities for education are not unequally rationed, there should be no hesitation to become a part of this movement.

The N.A.A.C.P. is the oldest and the most militant Negro organization in the United States. Though it has suffered numerous set-backs, it has been uncompromising in stating its demands for the Negro and has won more favorable Supreme Court decisions than any other single organization in this country. The defeats that it has suffered have done more than given us an idea of its immense undertakings; rather, it is acquiring stronger significance in its indefatigable struggle to make this Democracy function.

Let every Morehouse man become identified with this gigantic membership drive immediately. Students under 21 years of age may join for just 50 cents. If you have been hesitant before, act now and become a part of this crusade against un-Americanism. JOIN NOW!!

### Guy Darnell Gives Report of the Ninth Annual Institute on Socio-Religious Affairs

The Ninth Annual Institute on Socio-Religious Affairs met at Paine College, Augusta, Georgia, February 13-14. The theme was "The Christian Approach to Minority Groups in Our Present Society."

Saturday morning at 8:30, registration began and lasted until 9:00. During part of this time the students from the different schools were being introduced and assigned to different discussion groups. At 9:30 L. Maynerd Catchings, Executive Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of the Southern Field Council, delivered the opening address wherein he discussed the minority groups in America.

At 10:30 the general assembly broke into the different groups. There were four groups: Group 1 was concerned with the minorities as they relate to the world government and Peace problems. Group 2 was concerned with minorities as they relate to American Democracy. Group 3 was concerned with minorities as they relate to propaganda and education. Group 4 was concerned with minorities as they relate to the church. In these discussions, the status quo of the minorities was discussed.

Saturday afternoon at 1:30, the group meetings were again resumed. This time the discussion was centered around possible solutions for the existing minority problems. At 4:00 P. M. a tea was held for the delegates and students of Paine College who wished to attend. Here the delegates were entertained by a few of Paine College's talented music students.

After dinner, there was another general meeting and panel discussion. The topic of the panel discussion was "The Effect of the War on the Position of Jews, Negroes and Women." Rabbi Swastiman, representing the Jews and answered questions that were asked concerning the Jews. Mrs. Sadie Mays represented the women and Rev. George D. Kelsey represented the Negroes.

Sunday at 9:00 A. M. Student Expression Hour was held. During this time reports were made from each group by the secretary of that group. Also, students from the different schools expressed their opinions of the conference. At 10:30 a. m., the closing event of the Conference took place. This event was the closing sermon delivered by Dr. B. E. Mays, our president.

The representatives of the Conference were distributed among Memory University 16; St. John Methodist Church 3; Morehouse College 2; Jr. College of Augusta 3; Gammon Theological Seminary 1; unattached 3; and the whole student body of Paine College.

### Mid-Term Graduates

Samuel Sampson, Kenneth Barton, George Jordan, and Vernon McClean received degrees at the mid-term graduating exercise held in Sale Hall Chapel. The degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Samuel Sampson, who majored in mathematics. Barton, McClean and Jordan received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts. Their majors were Business Administration, Sociology, and Business Administration respectively.

These graduates had illustrious careers while attending Morehouse. They participated in many campus activities. The following data concerning these graduates is as follows: Kenneth Barton—Degree: Bachelor of

Arts in Business Administration. Home: Springfield, Ill. Activities: Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. Secretary, Freshman Class, '39. Treasurer, Senior Class, '42-'43. Maroon Tiger Staff, '42-'43. Intra-Mural Basketball, '42. Intra-Mural Softball, '42. Band, '41.

George Jordan—Degree: Bachelor of Arts in Business Administration. Home: Houston, Tex. Activities: Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity. Band, '40-'43. Orchestra, '40-'43. Football, '42. Glee Club, '41. University Players, '39-'43.

Vernon McClean—Degree: A. B. in Sociology. Home: Brooklyn, N. Y. Activities: Glee Club, Vice-President and Business Manager. Orchestra, Vice-President and Business Manager. String Quartet. Student Activities Representative, '42. Representative from Glee Club, '41. Vice-President of Student Body, '42. Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Samuel Sampson—Degree: Bachelor of Science in Mathematics. Home: Port Arthur, Tex. Activities: Glee Club, '39-'40; President, '40-'41. Band, '40-'42; Manager, '40-'41. Y. M. C. A., '39-'43. University Players, '40-'43; Manager, '41-'42; '42-'43. Science and Mathematics Club, '42-'43. French Club, '40-'41. Atlanta Intercollegiate Council, '39-'43; Chairman, '40-'41; '41-'42; '42-'43. Track Team.

### Draft Board Claims Forty-Three Students

During the 1942-43 academic school year, forty-three students have been drafted for service in the United States Army. They are as follows:

NAME	CLASS	HOME
Lennel Myers	Sophomore	Wewoka, Okla.
Nathan Elder	Junior	Cincinnati, Ohio
Arthur Keller	Senior	Abbeville, S. C.
James O. Bradley	Sophomore	Atlanta, Ga.
Walter Hanley, Jr.	Junior	Atlanta, Ga.
James D. Martin	Senior	Indianapolis, Ind.
Troy Browne	Freshman	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Thaddeus B. Gaillard	Senior	Birmingham, Ala.
Sandy R. Harris	Junior	Griffin, Ga.
Peter C. Moon	Junior	Comer, Ga.
John Y. Moreland	Sophomore	Atlanta, Ga.
Oliver L. Perkins	Senior	Daytona Beach, Fla.
Anthony T. Robinson	Senior	Atlanta, Ga.
James A. Wood	Freshman	Atlanta, Ga.
George W. Jordan	Senior	Houston, Texas
William M. Pender	Junior	Dalton, Ga.
William A. Scott III	Sophomore	Atlanta, Ga.
Sylvester Bannister	Freshman	Harry, Ga.
Harry Fleming	Freshman	Atlanta, Ga.
Clifton E. Rice	Sophomore	Lawton, Okla.
George F. Calloway	Sophomore	Clanton, Ala.
Willie M. Lundy	Sophomore	Gantville, Ga.
Samuel W. Howard	Sophomore	Rome, Ga.
Jerry Adams	Freshman	Atlanta, Ga.
Johnnie H. Cole	Sophomore	Atlanta, Ga.
William Gordon	Junior	Tampa, Fla.
Theodore Hunter	Freshman	Atlanta, Ga.
Forest Humphries	Sophomore	Atlanta, Ga.
Wallace Jarret	Freshman	Ashville, N. C.
James Waters	Freshman	Jacksonville, Fla.
Otis Walker	Freshman	Buffalo, N. Y.
Shepard Sanders	Freshman	Atlanta, Ga.
James Freeman	Junior	Atlanta, Ga.
Fred DeWeaver	Sophomore	Atlanta, Ga.
John T. Parks	Senior	Atlanta, Ga.
Robert W. Kitchen	Senior	Macon, Ga.
Thomas Massey	Senior	Gastonia, N. C.
Taft H. Mizell	Sophomore	Dania, Fla.
John B. Turner	Senior	Atlanta, Ga.
Arvetria Quick	Junior	Rockingham, N. C.
Albert C. Smith	Freshman	Gary, Ind.
Joe S. Osborne	Sophomore	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Charles Pinkston	Junior	Augusta, Ga.

### Army Announces College Requirements

Washington (ACP)—To get into the Army's Specialized Training Program in U. S. colleges, men must get at least 110 in the Army classification test, the same grade required of those who want to take officer training.

Other requirements, previously announced, stipulate that candidates have at least a high school education. Further, they must either be in basic Army training, or have completed it. Except in the case of advanced college training courses, men must be at least 18 and no more than 21 years old. There is no maximum age limits for advanced training.

Originally scheduled to start about February 1, it now appears that the Army's college program won't get under way until a later date.

Since the Army announced its training program in mid-December, criticism of it has been heavy. Whether it's due to this needling or for some other reason, the Army has relaxed its provisions for college men who are enlisted in reserve corps.

College men in the reserves and in "advanced technical and engineering courses" may now finish the academic year. The same goes for first-year advanced ROTC students, most of whom are juniors. Under the original Army order, some of these students would have been required to leave college earlier.

### CIVILIAN MANPOWER AND COLLEGES

College training for prospective civilian war workers is being discussed in Washington's War Manpower Commission. Present plans envision federal subsidies for education of both young men and women for important civilian war jobs.

However, a new plan—which provides no subsidies to students—is being submitted to the Commission by educators here. The plan represents a minority view which contends that it will be impossible to get adequate funds—and get them quickly enough—from Congress.

Advocates of the new plan points out that a \$39,000,000 request for a college war-training program was pared to a paltry \$5,000,000 by the last Congress and the government's Budget Bureau. Why not, they ask, be realistic and speed things up by forgetting the subsidy?

The catch is, of course, that many of our best potential war workers may be unable to finance college education—or feel that they cannot afford college when they can make big wages at comparatively unskilled war jobs.

### MORE WAR JOBS

Federal agencies need engineers, draftsmen and radio, inspectors so badly that the U. S. Civil Service Commission has again liberalized its requirements.

There are now no written tests and no maximum age limits for applicants. Pay ranges all the way from \$1,440 to \$8,000 annually.

So heavy are demands for junior engineers—who are paid \$2,000—that college graduates and seniors without engineering majors may qualify by taking tuition-free, Government-sponsored, 10-week engineering courses given at many colleges. Women, especially, are wanted.

### Soldiers For College Training Will Be Specially Selected

The War Department set forth the qualifications last week by which it will nominate thousands of Selectees for specialized training in basic and advance subjects within college walls under the joint Army-Navy plan.

Applicants for the basic training must measure up to these requirements:

1. Score 110 or better in an Army Classification Test.
2. Be high school graduates between the age of 18 and 21 inclusive (not attained 22nd birthday).
3. Complete the regular basic Army training or be in the process of completion.

To qualify for advanced training under the plan the applicant must meet these qualifications:

1. Pass the Classification Test with the same score.
2. Have one year of college work or its equivalent and be at least 18 but not necessarily under 22.
3. Complete or be completing the Army basic training.

The War Department's statement pointed out that the trainees will be in uniform on active duty, will be paid while they learn and will be subject to military discipline. The colleges to which they are assigned will provide the instruction prescribed by the Army and will furnish housing and feeding facilities. The students will receive military training but it will be secondary to their academic work.

"The principal objective of the Army's Specialized Training Program," the statement declared, "is to meet the need of the army for technically trained soldiers for certain Army tasks for which its own training facilities are insufficient in extent or character."

### Report Comes from Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. reports a very successful period of revitalization. During the week of February 7 "Y" membership increased 300%, and this active membership continues to grow.

During this "Dynamic Y. M. C. A. Week" there was a meeting with the Spelman Y. W. C. A., at which time students frankly and openly discussed problems relating to student life. In addition to this meeting at Spelman, two meetings were held in the Robert Hall Lounge.

James C. Jackson made clear the significance of the Y. M. C. A. in the general Christian movement.

Dr. J. D. Tims gave a forceful exposition of the dynamic elements of Christianity.

Guy Darnell, secretary, recently represented the group at Paine College. The "Y" continues to be "a growing vitality."

Founder's Day commemorates a day born of the darkness, which grew into light, conceived in chaos, but made into a great life.

— Ernest Wright

Our deeds measure our greatness—contribute to the Endowment Fund.

A Democratic Spirit by Bernard Smith was either left in Mr. Dansby room Thursday or taken from my room, will you please return it to me.

— Joseph W. Thompson.

## A Student's View On Negro Art

The Negro's greatest contribution to art has been in the fields of painting, sculpturing, drawing, and wood carving. We lost most of our craft arts when we were brought to America. To satisfy our needs of religion, we took up the emotional arts of dancing, singing, and dramatizing. Today we are noted for our contribution in these emotional arts.

The early American Negroes did not have the opportunity to distinguish themselves in art because of race prejudice. Undoubtedly the first Negro to distinguish himself as an artist in the United States was Joshua Johnston. About 1820, he was listed in Baltimore as being a "Free house holder of colour, portrait painter." Some of his paintings are still in the hands of wealthy New Englanders.

Many American Negroes went abroad to seek better opportunities in their fields of art. Among some of those who did was the noted sculptor, Edmonia Lewis. She studied in Paris, and on returning to the United States, she produced her greatest sculpture, "Forever Free." This sculpture was that of an emancipated slave group. Henry O. Tanner studied painting in Paris and won recognition from French painters. He was awarded several prizes for his painting.

Since the dawn of the Twentieth Century, a new birth of interest has been started among our young artists. Hale A. Woodruff, undoubtedly the leading Negro contemporary artist, was awarded the Harmon Foundation Prize. His greatest works have been in murals. His painting of "Amistad" excels all of his masterpieces. Still a young man, he has a very promising future. Charles Alston and Jacobs Lawrence have won many awards for their paintings and their achievements make them leading contemporaries to the famed Hale Woodruff.

Richmond Barthe and Augusta Savage have gained recognition as outstanding sculptors. Recently Richmond Barthe produced a memorial to James Weldon Johnson, noted Negro poet.

The future offers promising careers to these young artists, who have distinguished themselves in the world of art.

—Bennie A. Brown, '46.

## Panacea

I crave for life some day to bring  
A poem or song ev'er-one may sing,  
A song of fear, delight or cheer,  
That makes one think that God is near.

I pray that this may come some day  
Before my life is past away,  
That I may sing this song of love  
To God—to God—to God above.

Ev'er-more this song will ring,  
Ev'er-more this song will bring  
Content to small, to great, and all  
Until ev'er-one on earth has heard  
His call.

A. A. Gaston.

## In Triumph

Miss Dorothy Maynor, negro lyric soprano, sang at Eaton Auditorium last night to a large and appreciative audience. Let me say, item, she has the loveliest voice these ears have heard. From first to last there was scarcely a tremor in the flow of purest melody which issued from her disciplined lips.

In Schubert's *Ave Maria*, for example, the ethereal theme simply evanesced, seeming without human motivation. The Queen of the Lieder, *Gretchen am Spinnrade*, was done with restrained fervor, eliciting all the Schubertian ardor, with the magical spinning-wheel hum ever probably in the background. Piano art was gloriously allied with vocal perfection.

Two Debussy songs, *Beau Soir* of shimmering gossamer, and Verlaine's *Fantoches*, piquant memorabilia, were highlights of the French group. For encore, the tintinnabulation of *Guitares et Mandolines* by Grovlez was an impressionistic fragment superb in execution.

Miss Maynor has done considerable research in the folk music of her race. She sang a funeral song, *Take this Feeble Body*, which she discovered last summer in a South Carolina village. It proved an emotional climax of singular power. But quite the most impressive episode of the evening was her presentation of Samuel Barber's setting of the James Joyce poem *I Hear an Army* with its clangorous intervals, and lines like: "They come shaking in triumph their long green hair . . ."

It is a rare and wonderful thing to have such masterly co-operation as was provided by Ernest Victor Wolff, at the piano.

—The Varsity, University of Toronto.

ANY ONE KNOWING THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE FOLLOWING BOOKS PLEASE REPORT THEM TO THE DEANS' OFFICE AND CLAIM REWARD. MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY—BABER. THE UNINVITED—D. MACARDLE

## Prometheus Bound Scores Big Triumph

"Prometheus Bound," the Seventy-Six Anniversary presentation, directed and designed by Baldwin W. Burroughs, scored a big triumph here before a capacity audience during a two night's performance at Sale Hall on Morehouse College Campus.

The cast, led by Louis Peterson, who turned in a brilliant performance as "Prometheus," was able to hold the audience spellbound.

The play opens with the chaining to a mountain in Scythia of Prometheus, the only Titan who had helped Zeus become king of the gods, but who received in return only atrocious punishment for having thwarted Zeus' plan to destroy the human race, by giving men fire and teaching them how to use it. Denied the deliverance of death, Prometheus is omnipotent in his suffering and draws to himself in sympathy Oceanus, one of the older gods, who has made his submission and maintained his position under Zeus. Oceanus counsels submission for Prometheus. The advice is not accepted, but Prometheus advises in turn that Oceanus take to his heels lest Zeus be angry with him for having visited his victim. Oceanus yields easily to the advice that he save himself. His daughters are the chorus, and are won to Prometheus' side by warm sympathy with his suffering and admiration for his service to mankind. Without hesitation they elect to stay with him and face all

the terrors that Zeus is about to send. The entrance of Io heightens the tragic pathos: the victim of Zeus' love as Prometheus is of his hate, she relates her mad wanderings only to learn from Prometheus of the long array of woes yet to descend upon her, culminating in far-distant progeny destined to overthrow Zeus. Prometheus defies and mocks Zeus' minion, Hermes, sent to inquire about the person who is to overthrow him; and the play ends amid thunder and earthquake, in which Prometheus and the chorus, who refuse to leave him, are swallowed up.

The cast: Louis Peterson, "Prometheus"; Harry Baxter, "Force"; Bernard Peterson, "Hephestus"; Calvin Miller, "Violence"; William Brewster, "Oceanus"; George Funderburg, "Hermes"; Mary Gay, "Io"; and the chorus: Carol Phillips, Alma Flynn, Ernestine Wallace, Doris Blayton, Al-man Vaughn, Louis Blayton, May Alice Norman, Chase Funderburg, and Beatrice Goldsby.

The staff: Vernon White, Stage Manager; Alma Flynn, Choreography; John Armstrong, Music; Nina Charlton, Gussie Turner and Earnest Treadgill, Lights; Rufus Jones, Technician; Harry Baxter, Building; Costumes by Estella Ashmore and Maurice Maxey, Business Manager.

Incidental music was taken from Brahms, Beethoven and Ischaikowsky; Io theme music was composed by Mr. W. L. James.

## N. A. A. C. P. Campaign

The acid test of democracy in the United States is America's treatment of 13,000,000 Negroes who are still fighting for the full measure of justice which our Constitution guarantees to all citizens of our country.

The N.A.A.C.P. and other groups have repeated over and over again that the fight against Hitlerism must be carried forward at home as well as abroad; that our country must strengthen itself by having unity at home, that kind of unity which comes only through every part of our population having a stake in the war effort.

As true Morehouse men upholding ideals of the institution, as young, strong, free, vigorous Negro men, as believers in the democratic way of life, theoretically and practically, as future leaders of our race and of mankind, as individuals striving for the fullest intergration of themselves into the social whole, into the complete American and world societies, as individuals who believe in advancement by outstanding personal achievements, we, here and now dedicate ourselves to the N.A.A.C.P. Being in the midst of our annual membership campaign, we, the Morehouse Chapter of the N.A.A.C.P., do solicit the membership and support of all the students of Morehouse College.

For information regarding this, see the following men:

- Perry J. Bryant, Jr.
- James W. Mack
- Allen Rucker
- John D. Anderson
- Hoselle Smith
- Charles Stevens
- Robert Power
- William C. Pinkney
- Bernard Gibson
- Roy Boggs
- J. T. Miller
- Albert Gaston

## Students Participate in Panel Discussion

A new and very entertaining type of chapel service was held on February 11th and 12th. The panel discussion, sponsored by Professor Melvin D. Kennedy at the beginning of National Negro History Week, was composed entirely of Morehouse students. Paul Hyde, '43, was the chairman of the panel which consisted of Joseph Brooks, '45; Lawrence Burwell, '44; Douglas Carter, '45; Robert Johnson, '45; Robert Kitchen, '43; Thomas McJunkins, '43; Clarence Moss, '43; Knox Nash, '46; Walter Ricks, '44; and Jerome Williams, '45.

The theme, "The Negro and Democracy," which is closely related to National Negro History and which is even more important in our present day, was discussed from many points of views. Arguments that heretofore have been confined to "bull sessions" were openly presented. Douglas Carter believes that radical changes must take place before the Negro can truthfully claim his share in democracy. Clarence Moss contends that the Negro cannot hold his place in a democracy unless he is prepared, and education is important in improving the status of the Negro. The entire discussion was not rehearsed and the students voluntarily expressed their opinions. Lawrence Burwell stated that education alone isn't the solution to the problem of the Negro because we have educated men who have become conservative at a time when their education could be best used by the Negro race. Therefore, he believes that the solution to the plight of our race lies in a militant organization like the N.A.A.C.P.

So popular was the panel discussion on its first day that it was recalled to be held again. It is the wish of many students that we may have more chapel services which will allow other students to express their views on other important topics.

## Office of War Information, War Man-Power Commission

Q. Will the 18 and 19 year olds be called before married men?

A. Generally, yes.

Q. Are married men being called now?

A. Yes, in some states, and they will be called generally before many months.

Q. Are married men with dependent children being called?

A. Generally, no. The calling of married men with dependent children, who have acquired dependency status in accordance with Selective Service regulations, requires specific authorization of the National Director of Selective Service and such authorization has not been issued.

Q. When will married men who are not deferred by reason of their occupation be called, and in what order?

A. Married men fall in three main categories and will be called in this order and at such times as their services are required:

1. Registrants, both married and single, with collateral dependents only. (Mothers, fathers, etc.)
2. Registrants with dependent wives only with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship.
3. Registrants with dependent wives and child or children and those with one or more children only, with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship.

Two years of experience in Selective Service has shown at least 17 or more different classifications of married men for these purposes, and in determining the order of induction the local boards will use their best judgment. The recently-passed Allowance and Allotment law provides a system of payment to the family or dependents which eliminates much of the actual need for deferment, except in special or "hardship" cases.

Q. In view of the provisions made for necessary payments under the Allowance and Allotments Act, does "dependency" really mean anything in relation to deferment any more? If not, why is there still a 3-A classification?

A. Dependency is still a factor in Selective Service classification and 3-A will be continued. The Allowance and Allotments Act merely caused many wives of soldiers and persons who should be soldiers to cease to be dependents. Single men with dependents will be called first when it becomes necessary to go into the dependency (3-A) groups, then married men with a wife only, then married men with a wife and child or children, or children only; but men with dependents who are not in essential industries or agriculture will be called ahead of other men with dependents.

Q. Is occupation coming to be, or has it become, the only grounds for deferment, as in England?

A. No, but occupation is becoming more important in the classification of registrants. Even in England occupation is not the only ground, since hardship cases are still considered.

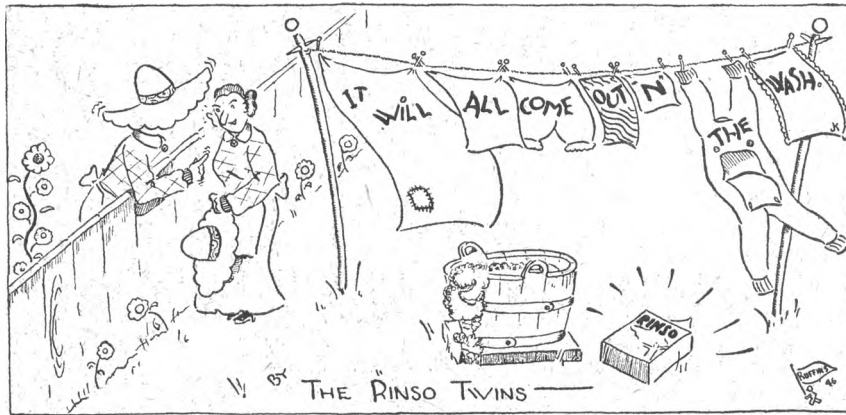
Q. Since the top limit for induction has been cut from 45 to 38 years of age, does Selective Service or War Manpower Commission have authority to direct the 38 to 45-year-olds into essential industries or war essential agriculture?

A. No, but they will be most useful there, and most of the job opportunities will be in those fields.

Q. Will the Army or Navy release its over-38 men back to essential industry or agriculture?

A. The Army has announced it will release these enlisted (or drafted) men, but only if they request it and if it is shown that the men are more useful to industry than to the Army and that they will be employed in agriculture or some other essential war industry on their release.

Q. How about the Navy enlistments?



Well, gang, here we are again still mad as "hell" because of Spelman's recent desire to turn U. S. O. We will just forget this for a while and start the Monthly Wash.

Here's a bit of advice for the gals—If you don't watch your steps with the soldiers you're going to lose some good guys who'll be gone with the wind after you've had time to think it over. We could mention several romances that have been threatened by a sudden patriotic feeling the gals got.

Melzetta Peterson, will you allow us to ask you a question? As you probably don't know, Jeanne Fuller has assured Bradley that she is waiting for him and that it's he and only he. You probably did the same. The question is who'll have who "When the lights go on again . . ." Arthur Owen, you are a great problem to us. We realize that a fellow can keep two girls at once with great ease, so we attempted to help you by picking out two of your many girls, but finally decided to let you try it. Is it Doris Smith, Bernnie Varner, Joyce Jenkins or Martha of A. U.? . . . Speaking of Joyce Jenkins reminds us of something. Joyce Jenkins seems to have let the man shortage affect her more than it affected most people. Just the other day she took Kornegay to basketball game to assure herself of a man . . . Mentioning Kornegay's name reminds us that he has been labeled the puzzle of the month. Kornegay make your choice. Is it Marion Chivers or Virginia Buck? Hurry and make up your mind. You have got to release one of them for others that are waiting.

Boy, Jessie Tarver found himself in a mess when Ernestine Brooks and Bonnie Day appeared simultaneously in the Library—Virginia Tillman has a lot to say to Irene Yopp lately. Could Parsons be the subject? They find so much to chat about . . . Wonder if Eleanor Milton knows that Jerome Williams has been seeing "Tina" at Spelman rather often? . . .

Cy Perkins goes to see Helen Bridges with a rather serious look on his mug. Is this more serious than we guessed? Dotty Colbert, The Rinsos Twins wish to commend you for sticking to Beech when you had such inviting invitations from the ministry and the Army. We hope Beech will hurry and straighten out his affairs and come back to you and only you.

William R. Williams claims he is a peace loving man, but the trouble is that he loves too many pieces—A few Spelman crabs were disappointed the night of the play when their devoted lovers walked in with city gals. . . The Rinsos Twins are ardent fans of Veronica Lake, and her alluring hair-do, but the next time we wash Thelma "Veronica" Coefields hair we think we'll fix it another way.—Doris Blayton has gone "all out" for victory by relieving the U. S. O. of one less soldier to entertain. We guess she figures that if the Army took all her other prospects she might as well go to the Army for her next one. . . Say Eloise Williams, we hear you've developed a tender heart toward soldiers in general. Even to the extent of a sweet good-bye kiss for every soldier leaving town.

Bobby Kennon has got to learn to stop bragging about things he never did, or somebody is going to dig him a six by four bed. The Twins are really worried as to whether the Omega Pin that Sadie Conley is wearing belongs to Wesley Sawyer or not. If it does, here's hoping they stay together this time. If it doesn't, Sadie has a liking for Omega men, hasn't she? Calvin Ward and Johnny Brown have called it quits. We hope they get back together. Warm days suggest spring; Spring suggests love. We know some people who can thank the few warm days for patching up what they couldn't. Just to mention a few: Charlie Stephens and William Frye who had a break but now its all roses again; Chase Funderburg and McJunkins who once decided to call it quits but now they realize that they were meant for each other; Dinks McMath and Harriett Nash who

A. Under the President's directives, the Navy may recruit men over 38, if they have special aptitudes or skills, and may recruit men under 18, started out with a bang and drifted

have decided to try again. We could go on with this but time won't allow it. We sincerely hope these new romantic attempts will pull through . . . As to who Charles Saunders is going with has caused us an extra amount of soap. It is Glamour gal Tommy Butler or her good friend, Elaine Pace? . . . Joe Brooks has seemingly let the light touch of warm weather affect him more than it affected most people. As a result of it, he's got to make an important decision between Catherine Burney, Gladys Brooks and Helen Johnson. Clara Yates tells us that everything is just roses with Bobby Gaines and her. We think they make an interesting couple . . . Louise Colbert, the Twins would like a piece of that candy you received from Arizona. Paul Stanford seems to be rather serious over June Strong, but seems as though Robert Pinckney has beat him this time . . . The Twins realize that the men are scarce and that they get scarcer by the day, but we wonder if men are so scarce as to bring about some of the "Sports" we heard about on Spelman Campus. Barbara Mosley has started another romance with Rocky Sullivan . . . We are so sorry, Annie Brown, but because of some reason we can't mention your new romance. . . .

I hear Archie Haynes received a severe slapping from his gal for stealing sugar in the Morgan Hall Lounge. Evidently, Wesley Sawyer is the "bug business" because he changes numbers often—Sadie Conley, Rowena Bell, Blanche Sellers, Dorothy Points, Robert Jenkins girl friend, and a few others we won't mention because we've got more washing to do.

Say Editor Johnson, I wish you would pause for station identification so we would know whether you're hooked up with D. B., G. H., V. T., or J. B. We know that you're a "live wire," but if these stations ever cross you, you're going to have a "short circuit."

Well, burst the suds, bud, and sound me while I'm on the beam. The low-down is this, Kornegay didn't know that Virginia Buck could play the same game. Now that she is seen with Robert Scott, Kornegay is singing "Slow the Row, Mama". P. S., Kornegay, did you know that your "Shadow" is shadowing Myrna La Fall while saying she's strictly my brand? . . . Well, well, spring is coming, and "collars and buttons" can be seen chasing "girdles and garters." While sitting on the block, the twins saw Drakeward drilling a skirt, Frank Wilburn slaying a "Lame Brain," Robert Ford dodging a run-in, and a host of cats beating the dog, lamping the chicks, and Jim Hayley was even caught stealing a little sugar from the Conley queen in one of the back booths of the Drug Store.

A lack of information is sometimes a grievous fault that causes one to regret. Such was the case when Robert Power and Paul Grey brought their city "chicks" to the basketball game not having been informed that Spelman girls would be there . . . say, Arthur Owens, what is the secret of your success? . . . A FABLE told by a Spelmanite: "Now that the soldiers are here, we can get along without Morehouse men." . . . With "ground pads" being rationed, we'd advise Fitzgerald to buy a bicycle so

(Continued on page eight)

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# Name Eighteen on Honor Roll of Race Relations

## IT WILL ALL COME OUT IN THE WASH

(Continued from page seven)

he won't wear out his quota running from Clark to Spelman . . . We wonder why rooms on third floor appeal to Joe "I'll-take-a-chance" Brooks . . . Stoddard goes around whistling now that Jerome Williams has been unable to see Ernestine . . . A certain member of the Maroon Tiger Staff, spend most of his time watching and admiring Madeline Patterson. Could that be his reason for having a class at Spelman? . . . What three prominent Spelman dormitory debs have been ordered to stay out of A. U. Dormitory visiting the soldiers at night? . . . I say there, Cain, old boy! What do you and "Mutt" Warner get out of those speechless conversations you hold during Spelman calling hours. If you don't have anything to say, why not go out of doors and walk around holding hands? What ever you do, don't waste her time. . . Say Cats! If you want to keep abreast with the latest styles in proper men's wear, just watch Dudley Robert Scott, the walking Esquire. His expertly tapered suits, roll tab, and essex colors, knits and cravats in ties, English rib sox, Jarman Shoes, Adam and Wormser hats are tops in the good book Esquire. What's the secret of your Duke of Windsor knot, Dudley, old thing. . . Virginia Tillman and Ruby McGee are singing the theme "Undecided" to Warren Parsons who just can't seem to make up his mind. . . Before A. Quick went to the army, he came to us to clean up and store his laundry. His wash told a peculiar story. The reason he quit Margie Callen (and she should be ashamed) was the most interesting saga of college romance I ever heard. Let's hope no one else hears the story. Sh, Margie! . . . The following cats need gals: Marvin Jones, Sammy Brinson, Chas. Woodward, Fred Chambers, Slug Jackson, Curt Benton, Harold Weddington and . . . Let's get 'um one . . . Charles Goosby seems to get plenty of pleasure out of leading a double, or shall I say triple life. Joyce Cooper the lady from the "Road" is completely ignorant to the competition she is receiving from Misses Jean Ward and Elizabeth Lee. What about that, Joyce? . . . A lot of overnight romances sprang up as a result of the soldier-Spelman party. The boys from the 'House, however, are capable of handling those trival affairs. . . Bobby Jenkins returned to Atlanta with a new overcoat and a yearning to see Nadine Roberts. Was it profitable or did you get more out of arguing with Harriett? . . . Preston Rosenthal (Bubble-eyes) Wilcox is quite a ladies man. He's hipped to the jive and is keeping alive by handing the ladies a line. Thelma of Clark, Annette of A. U., and Betty of "Bama" State are quite interested . . . Doris Smith and William White are in the spotlight again. They can be seen sipping sodas most any night in the drug store. . . Melzetta Peterson and Robby Thompson are quite like that now. Bradley is fighting in vain now that Jeanne Fuller and Lockhart are kidding around quite a bit. . . Eleanor Bryson and Fred Jackson are still "KIDDING" around. They seem to be an inseparable pair and we don't want any patronage from them at our laundry. . . Annie Laurie Butler has made quite a nuisance of herself getting needlessly involved in other folks affairs. . . I think we have washed, rinsed, dried and bundled all the wash for this month. If you feel that someone has been neglected, just tell the Ed to tip off the twins. We shall give back all the letters we got from various sources that you wrote for \$5000.00 in cash. If you don't like our offer, we shall print said letters immediately. We're looking forward to a juicy next issue and want plenty of wash. Remember that whatever dirt you sling will all come out "N" the wash.

The Rinso Twins.

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## Negro Citizens Promotes War Bond Promotion

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Emphasizing the need of wartime self-denial for younger members of the community to aid in the war effort, Negro youth organizations of the country will conduct a War Bond sales campaign to mark the birthday anniversaries of two great Americans and benefactors of the Negro race, Abraham Lincoln and Booker T. Washington. The campaign was open on February 12, the birthday of the Great Emancipator, and close on April 6, the anniversary of the birthday of the renowned Negro educator.

In addition to being among the foremost friends of the Negro race, it was pointed out that both men rose to high places in the United States from humble homes and each knew the value and necessity of self denial on his road to success.

Nearly a score of Negro organizations are organizing to interest their memberships in the campaign and have perfected individual activities to assure the success of the undertaking.

Among those actively engaged in the drive in cooperation with William Pickens and Jesse O. Thomas of the inter-racial section of the War Savings Staff are:

Miss Esther V. Cooper, Executive Secretary, Southern Negro Youth Congress, Birmingham, Alabama; Miss Ann Tannyhill, Director, Vocational Opportunity Campaign, New York City; Charles M. Campbell, President, American Federation of Negro College Students, Daytona Beach, Florida; Richard N. Dixon, Assistant Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of America, Washington, D. C.; Madison S. Jones, Jr., Youth Director, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York City; Dr. Arthur D. Wright, President, Southern Education Foundation, Washington, D. C.; Stanley Harris, Chairman, Inter-racial Section, National Boy Scouts, New York City, and Dr. Charles P. Browning, Assistant Director, Negro Division, National Youth Administration.

Colleges which have outlined plans to take part in the campaign include: Miles, Birmingham, Alabama; Alabama State A. & M., Normal, Alabama; Talladega, Talladega, Alabama; Tuskegee, Tuskegee, Alabama; A. & M., Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Florida A. & M., Tallahassee, Florida; Morehouse, Atlanta, Georgia; Kentucky State, Frankfort, Kentucky; Louisville Municipal, Louisville, Kentucky; Morgan State, Baltimore, Maryland; Alcorn A. & M., Alcorn, Mississippi; Tougaloo, Tougaloo, Mississippi; Stowe Teachers, St. Louis, Missouri; North Carolina A. & T., Greensboro, North Carolina; Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina; Livingstone, Salisbury, North Carolina; Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio; Voorhees, N. & L., Denmark, South Carolina; Friendship Junior, Rock Hill, South Carolina; Morris, Sumter, South Carolina; Tennessee A. & I. State, Nashville, Tennessee; Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee; Wiley, Marshall, Texas; Prairie View State, Prairie View, Texas; St. Philip's Jr., San Antonio, Texas; Bishop Payne Divinity School, Petersburg, Virginia; West Virginia State, Bluefield, West Virginia; North Carolina State Teachers, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Every youth taking part in the campaign will be asked during the life of the drive to refrain from unnecessary spending, especially for recreational activities; to make special self-sacrifices in the matter of smoking and refreshments; to accept work and to invest earnings and savings in United States War Bonds.

## Omega Psi Phi

Psi Chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity is formulating plans for the continuation of its constructive program.

On January 13th, a dance was given at the Top Hat in honor of the men leaving for the armed forces. Because of the O. D. T. order, the dance was put on a war basis, being sport and from 8 to 12.

The talented Omega Basketball Team has completed a successful season with a record of five victories and two losses. With such a record the team expects to make a creditable showing in the forthcoming intramural tournament. The team is composed of the following players: Arthur Owens, Harvey Beech, Scott Lewis, Frank Wilburn, Roy Thomas, Lawrence Burwell, William Scott III, Lief Cain, and Charles Pierce.

Among the most recent of our members to be inducted into the armed forces, we find William A. Scott III—'45, Thaddeus B. Gaillard—'43, John Parks—'43, Reid Brooks—'43, Sandy Harris—'44, and Wilfred Howell—'42.

We have also lost via graduation Kenneth Barton and Vernon McClean. We have a welcomed addition to our chapter in the person of Brother Leon Martin, from Gamma Psi Chapter, Talladega, Ala.

—Powell W. Holly, Jr., Chapter Editor.

## Kappa Alpha Psi

Now with armed services are Peter Moon, Leroy Drake, George Jordan Chandler, Lennell Myers, Robert Kitchens, and William Gordon. The Pi Chapter gave a smoker in honor of these men.

Offsetting these losses was the initiation of fifteen men on December 12: Walter Ricks, Onlie Hardnett, John D. Anderson, Lennell Myers, Peter Moon, R. Jerome Williams, Joseph Thompson, Warren Perkins, Rathuel McCollum, William Collins, Clarence Henderson, William Sapp, Calvin Ward, Jesse Tarver, and Hoselle Smith. John D. Anderson was elected Keeper of Exchequer.

Pi Chapter entertained its friends with a Victory Swing Shift at the Top Hat Club on January 29. Warren Perkins and Williams R. Williams were the dance chairmen.

Kappa is taking an active part in intramural basketball. William Collins and Robert McCree are coaches for the team.

The present administration of the local chapter, headed by Clyde Phillips, is continuing to prove itself highly capable of steering the fraternity through a period of crisis.

## Dr. Tillman, Chi Sigma Speaker

Dr. N. P. Tillman, graduate of Morehouse College and the University of Wisconsin, who is at present Chairman of the Department of English at Morehouse, spoke informally to the members of the recently reorganized Chi Delta Sigma Debating Society at its regular meeting in Robert Hall Lounge.

Dr. Tillman told about the previous success of the Morehouse Debating team as an intercollegiate activity. He pointed out the advantages of

participating in this extra-curricular activity and challenged the members to make debating attract the interest of the student body.

Being under the sagacious leadership of their newly-elected president, Owen Funderburg, the society aims to continue to promote interest in the social sciences by bringing to its members interesting leaders and speakers.

The officers are as follows: Owen Funderburg, president; John Anderson, vice-president; William Pinckney, secretary; Jerome Williams, treasurer; Cornell Kirkland, reporter; and Charles King, representative to the Student Activities Committee.

## Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity

The members of Alpha Phi Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity have been pressing forward with constructive plans for 1943. It is expedient that we should have some concrete goals in our present days of turmoil. It has been the privilege of Alpha Phi Chapter to give up two Brothers, so far this year, who have gone forth into the armed services of our country. These two Brothers are John B. Turner and Johnny M. Cole. I think that the spirit of unselfish patriotism, with which these two men go forth to serve our nation, very nearly approximates the aims of our fraternity in these times of war. Each of our constructive plans for the year has been made with the idea of stressing the place of each individual in this struggle for the survival of democracy. Our "Education for Citizenship" campaign, which will come later in the year, will be directed at explaining the place of the ballot in the struggle for the survival of democracy. It is the hope of the fraternity to stress to Negroes that the ballot is of no less importance than the gun in this mighty battle.

Charles Shorter.

## Reddick List Made Public

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Names of the twelve Negroes and the six white persons on the 1942 Honor Roll of Race Relations were announced Sunday by Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, of the New York Public Library. They are as follows:

### Negroes

Capt. Hugh Mulzac, of the Liberty ship "Booker T. Washington" for becoming the first Negro captain of a United States merchant ship.

\* \* \*

Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington, whose contribution to American music for the past 20 years have lifted jazz to new heights of excellence and dignity.

\* \* \*

Dr. George Washington Carver, whose recent death brought to a close a career which has focused wide attention upon the contributions of the Negro to science.

\* \* \*

Willard S. Townsend, president of the United Transport Workers of America (Red Caps), for becoming the first Negro member of the executive committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

\* \* \*

Dr. J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., Phi Beta Kappa, for winning his Ph.D. in mathematics from the University of Chicago at the age of 19.

\* \* \*

Paul Robeson, for symbolizing and promoting the folk art of many lands and peoples and for his performance last summer in the leading role of Shakespeare's immortal play, "Othello."

\* \* \*

Dr. Alain Locke, of Howard university, for his books and for editing the special issue of Survey-Graphic, "Color: Unfinished Business of Democracy."

\* \* \*

Dr. Arthur Melvin Townsend, whose business acumen, against great odds, has guided the million dollar publishing company of the National Baptist Publishing convention out of the "red."

\* \* \*

The Pittsburg Courier, for leading the "Double V" campaign—Victory for the united nations abroad, victory for democracy at home.

\* \* \*

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, for his services in the war bond campaigns and in the army and navy recreational programs, and as member of the national advisory committee on selective service he assisted in formulating a policy of fairness for this agency.

\* \* \*

Margaret Walker, of West Virginia State college, for winning the Yale University's Younger Poets competition with her book, "For My People."

\* \* \*

Judge William H. Hastie, former civilian aid to the secretary of war, for his heroic efforts to achieve full integration of the Negro in the United States army.

### Whites

Dr. Frank Boas, (died Dec. 21) distinguished anthropologist, whose scientific studies did much to shatter the myth of race.

\* \* \*

Wendell L. Willkie, who has frankly spoken out for the rights of Negroes and the common man the world over.

\* \* \*

Warner Brothers, motion picture studio, for "In This Our Life," an exceptional film in that it presented the Negro in a realistic and dignified role.

\* \* \*

Lillian Smith, of Clayton, Ga., who as editor of The South Today, has maintained a consistent liberalism in a land where it takes courage to be liberal.

\* \* \*

The National Maritime Union, for supporting Capt. Mulzac in his fight for recognition and for its uncompromising stand against racial discrimination in the employment of its members.

\* \* \*

The Survey-Graphic, for its special issue of last November, entitled: "Color: Unfinished Business of Democracy."

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If you are a Morehouse graduate or a former student and are in the service—if you have a friend or relative who is—please fill out the form below and return it to the address indicated.

Robert E. Johnson, Editor,  
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**Washington High  
Trounces Omegas**

The Omega five, of the intramural league, stepped out to meet the Washington High Bulldogs on Tuesday, February 23. The results were amazing. The Omegas fought hard for the first ten minutes and were leading at that time by 1 point with the count 15-14. From then on it was Washington High all the way. The Bulldogs collected 38 field goals and 7 fouls for a total of 83 points to 15 field goals and 7 fouls for 34 points for the Omegas.

Outstanding for the losers were Moore, who collected 9 points in the first ten minutes of play after which he had to leave the game because of an ankle injury; Burwell, and Wilburn, who both tallied 8 points apiece.

Washington High was led by Coswell, Jones, C. Williamson and S. Williamson, who racked up 22, 20, 18 and 16 points respectively.

The game got under way when Moore sent two pivot shots into the net and the Omegas went ahead 4-0. C. Williamson and Jones knotted the score at 4-4, but Moore and Lewis eased the Omegas ahead 8-4. S. Williamson and Lakes shots tied the score and Jones' foul placed the Bulldogs ahead 9-8. Moore's five successive points plus two "gratis" tosses by Fitzgerald made the Omega's total 15 while Jones and Boswell made their total 14. At this point, Moore of the Omegas, who showed promise of being the undisputed star of the game, turned his ankle and was unable to continue in the game. Owens replaced him.

Returning to play after a few minutes later, the Bulldogs went way out in front with Jones, Williamson, Boswell and C. Williamson forging in the rally chalking up 28 points by half time. The Omegas, with the aid of Wilburn, totaled 18 points at half time, making the score read 26-18 for Washington High.

As the second half got under way, the Bulldogs moved farther out in front. Fast breaks by C. and S. Williamson netted the Bulldogs 38 points while long floor shots by Burwell and Cain plus a foul by Wilburn gave the Omegas a total 27 points. Boswell of W. H. S. ran hot at this time and along with Jones added 15 points on to their total to sum up to 53 points. The score read 27-53.

The Omegas became desperate as Burwell foul shots plus long shots by Lewis and Cain totaled 33 points for the Omegas. Though the shots they missed and did not follow up, the set up several breaks for Washington High as C. Williamson and S. Williamson, Boswell and Lakes totaled 75 points for Washington High.

With almost all hope of winning vanishing rapidly, the Omegas tried desperately to hang on and stay in the ball game. The best they could do in wild style was to reach a total of 37 points while the Bulldogs smashed 80 going to 83 before the time expired. The final score read B. T. W. H. S. 83, Omegas 37.

The Omegas were no match for the Bulldogs after Moore left the game. They slowly fell farther and farther behind until they were some 50 points behind. Owens, Lewis, Cain, and Fitzgerald also played in addition to the other five mentioned.

Summary

Omegas (37)	B.T.W.H. (83)
Lewis (14)	F S. Williamson (16)
Cain (4)	F Lakes (7)
Moore (9)	C Boswell (22)
Fitzgerald (4)	G Jones (20)
Wilburn (8)	G C. Williamson (18)
Burwell (8)	F
Owens (0)	G

Officials: Referee, N. Tillman (M. H.) Umpire, M. Arnold (M. H.) Scorer, W. Bush (M. H.)

**Wilcox, McMath, and  
Harris Lead Varsity  
Scorers**

Preston Rosenthal Wilcox, Samuel "Dinks" McMath and Jerome Harris lead the varsity basketball squad in scoring honors. The team has collected 424 points for an average of 40 points per game in thirteen games, and has made 212 field goals, 96 free throws and 137 personal fouls.

Preston R. Wilcox, who hails from Youngstown, Ohio, is the leading scorer of the season with 126 points collected in 12 games. He has made 50 field goals, 26 free throws and committed 23 personal fouls. His point average, the highest this year, is 10.5 per game. Besides being a stellar center on the basketball team, he plays end on the varsity football team. Being only a freshman, he has indeed made an accomplishment on the athletic front.

Samuel "Dinks" McMath, frequently spoken of as "Papa Chicken," is second in point average and third in

total points. In 11 games he has collected 97 points through 41 field goals and 16 free throws for a point average of 8.9. He has committed 19 fouls during the season. McMath is a senior taking a "pre-med" course. He is an Atlanta boy and a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Third in rank is Jerome Harris, of Montgomery, Alabama. Harris, a freshman, has displayed superb ball handling techniques and is regarded as one of the best guards ever to attend Morehouse. His point average is 7.6 for 13 games. He has made 39 field goals and 22 foul goals to serve an even 100 points. He has also committed 19 personal fouls.

Albert Williams and Oliver Brooks are next in line with 71 and 62 points respectively for an average of 5.46 and 4.61 in order. George Jett, John Lewis and Nathaniel Tillman rank sixth, seventh and eighth with 24, 24 and 4 points respectively for averages of 2.18, 2.0 and 1.33 in order. Other averages are Jenkins 1.0, Simmons 0.6, Graves, Evans, Pearson and A. T. Robinson .000, and Pierce 1.2.

**VARSIITY STATISTICS**

Player	Games	F.G.	F.T.	F.	T.Pts.	A.Pts.
Preston Wilcox	12	50	26	23	126	10.5
Samuel McMath	11	41	16	19	98	8.9
Jerome Harris	13	39	22	25	100	7.6
Albert Williams	13	28	15	24	71	5.4
Oliver Brooks	13	26	8	22	60	4.6
George Jett	11	11	2	8	24	2.18
John Lewis	12	10	4	7	24	2.01
Nathaniel Tillman	3	2	0	1	4	1.33
Charles Pierce	4	2	1	0	5	1.2
Robert Kennon	5	2	1	0	5	1.0
Robert Jenkins	1	0	1	0	1	1.0
Charles Simmons	3	1	0	2	2	0.6
T. H. Graves	4	0	0	1	0	.0
Felix Evans	2	0	0	2	0	.0
Roland Pearson	2	0	0	1	0	.0
A. T. Robinson	1	0	0	2	0	.0

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George Cobb  
George Coffee  
George Cox  
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Walter Echols (Lt.)  
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E. E. Green  
Albert Grant  
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Leroy Haynes  
J. Paul Howard  
G. B. Hendricks  
Henry Jackson  
George Jackson (Lt.)  
George Jordan  
Forrest Kelley  
William Kindle  
Fred Kirtley  
Madison Lee

Julius Locket  
William Marshall  
Harry Miller  
Samuel McMean  
Robert Miller  
George Mitchell (Lt.)  
Lilton Montgomery (Lt.)  
John Maxwell, Dr. (Lt.)  
J. O. B. Moseley  
William Myles  
Stephen Maxwell  
J. Y. Moreland  
Peter Moon  
James Nix  
William Nix  
Willard Powell  
A. T. Robinson  
Daniel Earl Smith  
Hubert Scott  
Paul Strickland (Lt.)  
William Sweet  
Pierce Thompson (Lt.)  
Murray Townsend (Lt.)  
Luther Traylor  
Cassius Ward  
James Washington  
Charles Whatley  
Warren Whatley  
Albert Whatley  
Theodore Williams  
Albert Washington  
Roscoe White

**Washington  
High Trounces  
Seniors 51-30**

N. P. Tillman

Led by Schley Williamson and Paul Simpson, the Washington High School Bulldogs chalked up a sizeable victory over the Seniors on Tuesday, February 9, in the "Gym." Williamson was high point man of the evening with 15 points, closely followed by Ison Whatley of the Seniors who knocked out fourteen points.

The Bulldogs jumped ahead of the Seniors from the starting whistle when Williamson capitalized on fast breaks and made three straight craps. Jones, George, Sampson and Lake connected for three Bulldogs making the half time total 23. Field goals by Arnold and Whatley plus Hyde's foul made the half time total 5. Washington High lead 23-5.

The second half saw a much improved Senior team on the floor, and the Bulldogs had to fight hard to hold their margin of lead. Fitzgerald and Whatley opened the second half with 2 goals a piece, making the Senior total 11. Simpson and George came back with goals to run the W. H. S. score to 39. Whatley, Arnold

and Turner went to work again to total 27 points for the Seniors. Jones, Lakes, Barnes, Williamson and Simpson increased their total until the finale was reached at 51 while Fitzgerald and Hyde totaled the Seniors at 30.

Williamson, Simpson, George and Jones were sensational for the Bulldogs, while Whatley, Fitzgerald, Hyde and Arnold starred for the Seniors.

Pos.	Player	FG	FT	TP
F	Fitzgerald	3	0	6
F	Arnold	1	0	2
C	Hyde	1	2	4
G	Whatley	7	0	14
G	Turner	2	0	4
	Massey	0	0	0
Totals.....14 2 30				
W. H. S. (51)				
F	Lakes	2	2	6
F	Williamson, S.	7	1	15
C	Simpson	5	1	11
G	Jones	3	1	7
G	George	4	1	9
	Barnes	1	1	3
	Boswell	0	0	0
	Williamson, C.	0	0	0
	Calloway	0	0	0
	Williams	0	0	0
	Tompkins	0	0	0
	Crittenden	0	0	0
Totals.....22 7 51				

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# Morehouse Ends Basketball Visitation Season

The Maroon Tigers, from the 'House on the "Red Hill," ended their visitation period of the 1943 basketball season with four conference wins, seven losses and one non-conference win.

In the first game of the season, the Tigers topped the Y.M.C.A. Big "5" by a 50-43 count. This game was regarded as a test game in which the team measured favorably up to expectations.

Following this game, Morehouse met Morris Brown, Ala. State, S. C. State and Clark in the Morehouse gym. The scores were for the wins over Ala. State and Clark, 40-33 and 38-33 respectively; for the losses to Morris Brown 30-33 and S. C. State 41-43. These games saw the Maroon quintette improve considerably and became a dangerous foe for any S.I.A.C. team.

The next two games were held against Alabama State at Montgomery, where the "Housemen" won the first game 30-26 and lost the second game 33-35. Both of these games were closely contested as competition was keen.

Returning to Atlanta, Morehouse locked horns with Morris Brown at Sunset Park and came out on the short end of the score which was 50-44, but the Tigers returned to the win column when they trounced the Lane Dragons mercilessly at a score of 58-32. The Morris Brown fans saw an improved second half performance by the Tigers through which they at one time came within two points of knotting the count.

Following the Lane game, the "House men" met the Tuskegee Golden Tigers and forced them to the limit of their abilities before they went down in defeat from the hands of the Golden Tigers. After a game of see-sawing count the "Skegeans" finally eased out ahead to win 45-43. The next contest was against Fisk University which the Tigers lost by a count of 37-49. I may easily say that the "House men" were "off" decidedly that night.

The next week the "Housemen" returned to Sunset Park only to be downed by the fighting Clark Panthers 33-44. Clark kept well ahead all during the game. The Tigers never came within five points of the Panthers but showed gallant fight all during the game.

In probably the hottest game played in the city this season, the Tigers led the Xavier Gold Rush cagers until the end of their close contest and eventually lost in an over-time period by a score of 48-45. This game saw one of the super-players of the season in Nathaniel "Sweetwater" Clifton of Xavier, who, with his sensational one-hand shots and ball-palming, brought the whole house to its feet repeatedly.

## Football Players Receive Letters

Twenty-one members of the 1942 Maroon Tiger football team received awards at a banquet given in their honor. Coach Frank L. Forbes made the presentation at this time because several of the players were slated to be called into the armed forces. The list follows:

Seniors: Paul Hyde, Charles Simmons, George Jordan, John Turner, Anthony Robinson, and Clarence Anderson, captain.

Juniors: John Moreland, Clarence Henderson, Edmond Kemp, Wilbur Jones, and Warren Parsons, alternate captain.

Sophomores: Harvey Beech, Samuel Chatman, Hozelle Smith, Stanford Smith, Robert Jenkins, and Homer Hill.

Freshmen: Robert Scott, Preston Wilcox, George Jett, and Roland Pearson.



Here are the members of the 1943 Maroon Tigers basketball team. Left to right: John Lewis, Oliver Brooks, Robert Kennon, Albert Williams, Preston Wilcox, Nathaniel Tillman, Charles Simmons, Samuel McMath, Roland Pearson, George Jett, Jerome Harris, Charles Pierce, T. Herman Graves.

## Cain Leads Intramural Scorers with 68; Moore Boasts Highest Point Average of 18.33

N. P. Tillman

Lief James Cain is the leading scorer for the intramural season with 69 points in seven games. He boasts the third highest average of 9.71 points per game. A member of the Omega Five, he has four times scored over ten points and three times over five in the seven games he participated in. His scoring marks a sensational note in the basketball program. His scores read 5, 13, 11, 14, 6, 11 and 8 for a total of 69.

William "Bubsie" Moore, of the Seniors, has the distinction of holding the year's record for the two highest scores in two games, having made 29 against the Kappas and 18 against

the Omegas. He has participated in only three games but boasts the second highest total points at 55, giving him the highest point average of 18.33 points per game.

Alving Wardlaw, Independents; Scott Lewis, Omegas; Arthur Owens, Omegas, and Horace Braswell, Independents are the next four high scorers in that order with 41, 33, 31 and 30 points, respectively. These men have contributed greatly to the brilliant records their respective teams have made.

Editor's Note: These statistics were computed without including the games played during the week of February 21.

### INDIVIDUAL SCORING STANDINGS\*

Rating	Player	Team	Games	Points Total	Point Ave.
1.	Lief Cain	Omegas	7	68	9.71
2.	William Moore	Seniors	3	55	18.33
3.	Alvin Wardlaw	Independents	5	41	8.20
4.	Scott Lewis	Omegas	6	33	5.50
5.	Arthur Owens	Omegas	7	31	4.42
6.	Horace Braswell	Independents	5	30	6.00
7.	Frank Wilburn	Omegas	3	29	9.67
8.	Ison Whatley	Seniors	3	28	9.33
9.5	Wilbur Jones	Raggedy "5"	3	26	8.67
9.5	Jerome Williams	Kappas	4	26	6.50
11.	Fletcher Coombs	Independents	5	25	5.00
12.	Charles Goosby	Independents	5	23	4.60
13.	Horace Dunn	Beaver Slide Fr.	2	22	11.00
14.	Alex. Fitzgerald	Seniors	4	20	5.00

First Division						Team Standings*						Second Division					
Name of Team	W.	L.	Pct.	T.P.	O.P.	Name of Team	W.	L.	Pct.	T.P.	O.P.	Name of Team	W.	L.	Pct.	T.P.	O.P.
Independents	6	1	.859	145	76	Kappas	2	3	.400	72	121	Raggedy "5"	1	4	.200	60	71
Seniors	6	1	.859	121	76	Soph. Comets	1	5	.167	97	168	Beaverslide					
Omegas	5	2	.714	196	146	Frosh	0	5	.000	51	65						
Hungry "5"	2	2	.500	19	28												

\*This does not include the games played during the week of February 21.

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## Xavier Tops 'House 48-45 In Overtime Period

The famous Gold Rush Quintette from Xavier University came from behind to nose out the Maroon Tigers 48-45 in an extra-period contest at the gym, on Friday, February 19, 1943. The Tigers could be said to have out played the Xavierites with Harris, Wilcox, and Williams as Maroon standouts, who forced the Xavierites to the extreme of their abilities. It was only by super-effort that the Gold Clad cagers nosed out to win.

"Sweet-water" Clifton, Xavier's sensational center and trick artist, started the scoring with the first points of the game but Wilcox, Williams and Harris scored to put the 'House ahead 5-2. Clifton's foul shot and Ward's field goal tied the score at 5-5, but again Wilcox and Williams put the Maroons ahead with foul shots at 7-5, second after which Ward evened the count at 7-7.

Wilcox and Harris for Morehouse, and Clifton for Xavier racked up point after point to bring the half time score to 26-19 in Morehouse's favor. Also figuring in the scoring at this stage of the game was McMath and Williams for Morehouse, and Wright and Ward of Xavier.

Xavier came back into the game with the start of the second half and, due to shots by Clifton and Ward, knotted the count at 26-26. The smooth, hardwood combination for the Tigers kept popping from all angles and eased ahead 38-30. Morehouse kept her lead until less than five minutes remained when Clifton knotted the count at 43-43. At this point Harris' sensational floor shot gave Morehouse the edge at 45-43. Then came the heart-breaking Ward of Xavier, whose two gratis tosses tied the score at 45-45 as the clock ran out and the game ended in a deadlock.

In the extra-period, Morehouse was held scoreless. With a foul goal by McBee and a field goal by Savery, the Xavierites iced the game and won 48-45.

The highlights of the game were Jerome Harris' and Wilcox's effective and timely shots which kept the Xavierites behind most of the time, and Al Williams' all-round performance. For Xavier, the most outstanding player was easily Nathaniel "Sweet-water" Clifton, who took individual scoring honors with 22 points. Equally in accord with his shooting was his sensational ball handling and coolness which classes him as one of the greatest visiting performers ever to play in that gym along with Holden, of S. C. State, Carlos Parker of Ala. State, the immortal Xavier Championship team of 1939, and Johnson, Henderson and Pemberton of Clark.

Xavier—(48)	Pos	Morehouse (45)
Wright (9)	F	McMath (7)
Ward (10)	F	Harris (15)
Clifton (22)	C	Wilcox (14)
Savery (2)	G	Williams (7)
Spain	G	Lewis (2)
Henderson (2)	F	Brooks
McBee (3)	F	
VanKrenker	G	
Blanc	G	
Morton	G	

Officials: Referee, Joe Johnson (Clark). Umpire, J. H. Robinson (Morris Brown).

## HIGH SCORER



Jerome Harris, sensational guard of the Maroon Tigers, whose superb ball handling and sharp shooting have kept the Tigers in the race for the S.I.A.C. Championship. Harris has consistently proved to be a thorn in the side of his opponents.

## Independents and Seniors Lead Intra-Murals

N. P. Tillman

The Independents and the Seniors are tied for the lead in the Intra-mural basketball league with six wins to one loss each. The Independents, however, have the highest total points with 145 to the Seniors' 121. Their opponents both have 76 points.

The Seniors boast the highest individual scorer with "Bubsie" Moore leading in points average with 18.33 and having the second highest total points at 55. Ward and Braswell are next in total points, that is in comparing the two teams, with 41 and 30 respectively.

The Independent roster includes: F. Coombs, A. Wardlaw, Silas Abrams, Otis Smith, C. Goosby, and H. Braswell.

The Seniors include "Speed" Massey (now in the army), "Alex" Fitzgerald, Harold Marion, "Bubsie" Moore, Sam Sampson (now in the army), Wesley Sawyer, "Marble" Arnold, Paul Hyde, Ison Whatley, "Rocky" Sullivan, Frank Owens and Robert Smith. These fellows were defeated, outplayed and outclassed by the Washington High "Bulldogs" to the tune of 53-31.

Other first division teams are the Omegas (.714) and the Hungry "5" (.500). The second division includes: Kappas (.400), Raggedy "5" (.200), Soph Comets (.167) and the Beaver-slide Frosh (.000).

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