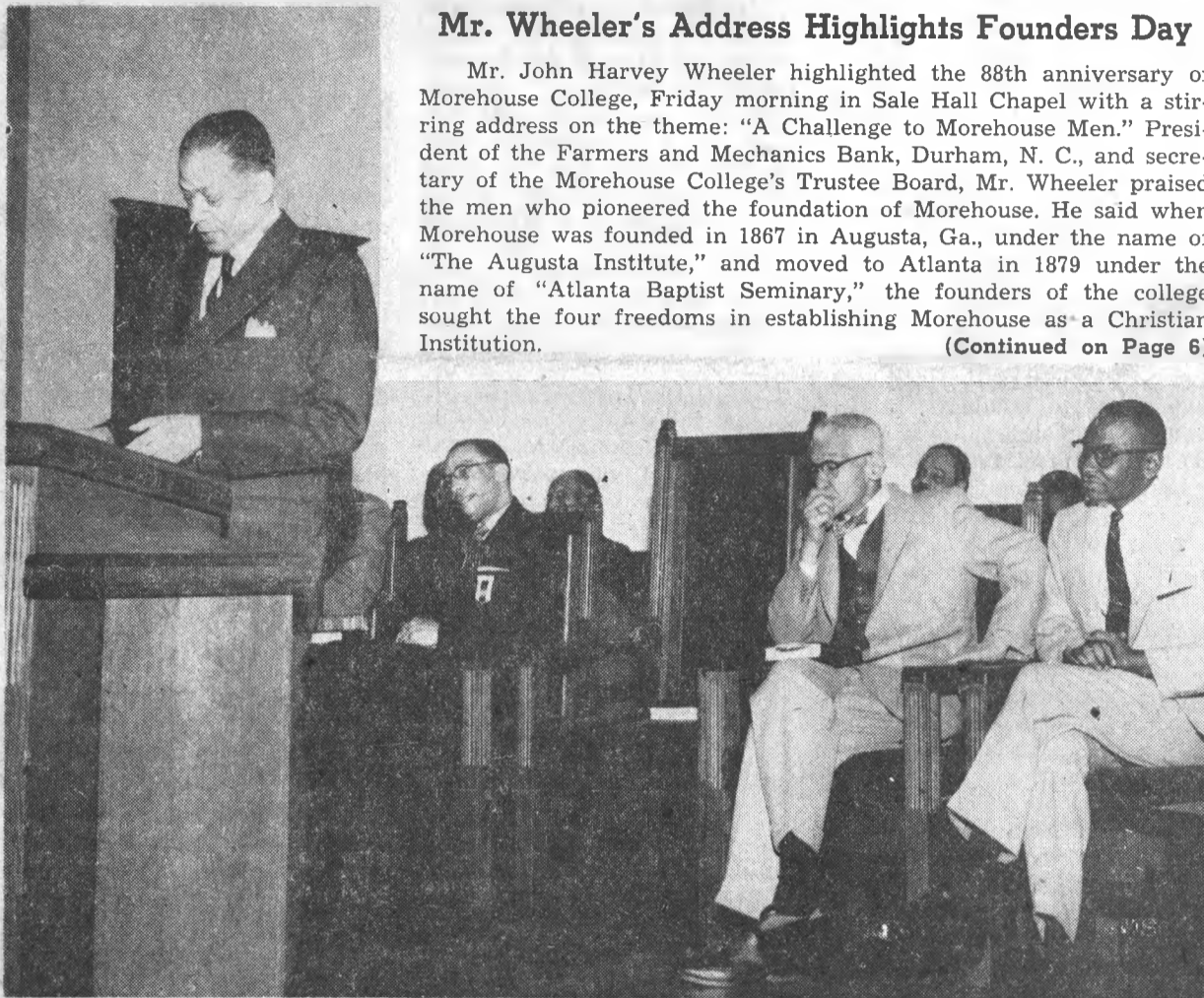


Mr. Wheeler's Address Highlights Founders Day

Mr. John Harvey Wheeler highlighted the 88th anniversary of Morehouse College, Friday morning in Sale Hall Chapel with a stirring address on the theme: "A Challenge to Morehouse Men." President of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Durham, N. C., and secretary of the Morehouse College's Trustee Board, Mr. Wheeler praised the men who pioneered the foundation of Morehouse. He said when Morehouse was founded in 1867 in Augusta, Ga., under the name of "The Augusta Institute," and moved to Atlanta in 1879 under the name of "Atlanta Baptist Seminary," the founders of the college sought the four freedoms in establishing Morehouse as a Christian Institution.

(Continued on Page 6)



Mr. Wheeler as he delivered The Founders Day Address. Seen on the rostrum also are Dr. Raymond H. Carter, Mr. T. M. Alexander and Student Body President W. H. Strong. (Front row).

LIBRARY GETS \$250,000 ADDITION

The recent \$250,000 addition to the library (Trevor Arnett) is proving a welcome supplement to our campus and library "building stock." The new section provides excellent quarters for the Atlanta University Library School, as well as doubling the stack space available for storage. The library now has available shelves for some 250,000 books—125,000 of which are to be kept in the new addition if occasion arises for the use of all the space available. The Library School is housed on the first floor of the addition, with additional quarters on the third floor of the main library. In addition, are located the library of the Library School, as well as several offices, including the office of the Dean, Mrs. Jones, and a new classroom. Over and beyond the actual building, the library has been given a whole new fire control system, embracing electronic mechanisms to keep an eye on every part of the building, as well as a complete system of hoses, fire extinguishers, emergency exits and interior fire control doors.

Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman Players In Second Major Production

The Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman Players chose as their second major production a Christopher Fry vehicle entitled, THOR, WITH ANGELS. This play, written for the Canterbury Festival in 1948, concerns itself with the re-introduction of Christianity into the British Isles, the gigantic struggle of the worshippers of THOR and WODEN against the intrusion of this new religion, and the final sacrifice which gives a boost to the acceptance of Christianity.

Taking several actual historical incidents of the 6th century as his point of departure, Fry narrows the main line of the story to a small but significant Jute Family. The protagonist, Cymen, confronted with a miracle he can not explain, foreign ideas like "love one another," which echo and re-echo through his mind, and the ultimate announcement that One God in three is compassionate and forgiving, begins to doubt his Germanic gods. Being a man of strong will, abetted by a sensitive and discerning mind, Cymen realizes that a change is to come about and that as a man he must alter to meet that change. His struggles against himself, his family, and the final tragedy which brings him peace form the basis for the drama of the play.

THOR, WITH ANGELS was presented in Howe Hall, Monday, Tuesday evening, and Wednesday afternoon and evening, March 21, 22 and 23 at 8 o'clock and 1 o'clock for the Wednesday afternoon matinee.

The cast for this ambitious production included Paul F. Thomp-

DEBATING TEAM SCORES VICTORIES

The Morehouse College Debating Squad returned with a number of top honors from a local debate tournament comprising Southern Colleges and Universities, such as the University of Florida, Georgia Tech, Florida Christian, the University of Georgia, the University of Tennessee, Emory University, Alabama College, Auburn, North Georgia College, Mars Hill, Carson-Newman, and Agnes Scott.

Morehouse won a trophy for first place among the novice affirmative teams, the debaters being Samuel Allen, sophomore from Richmond, Virginia, and William Strong, senior (president of Morehouse student body) of Louisville, Kentucky.

Charles Walton, junior from Indianapolis, Ind., and John Barber, junior from Detroit, Michigan, won for Morehouse the second place among the negative teams. Melvin Ladson, junior from Richmond Heights, Florida, came out third among about 20 students competing in the extemporaneous speaking contest. From among 90 students in the tournament, there were a few certificates awarded individual debaters for superior performance. Three of the Morehouse men received such certificates. They

(Continued on Page 7)

son, Alberta Mitchell, Charles Reynolds, Lynette Fields, William A. Smith, Robert Gray, Jacquelyn Redd, Robert Clark, James Johnson, Benjamin Miller, Sam Atkins, Wilson Henderson and James Lamb.

The entire production was under the direction of Baldwin W. Burroughs.

—Franklyn Wiggins.

DANFORTH CHAPEL DEDICATED

By SAM O. ATKINS

The dedication of the Danforth Chapel on March 5th was another milestone in the Morehouse History. Mr. William H. Danforth donor of the Chapel, took part in the dedication service and delivered an address to the general student-body. Stressing the mental and physical growth of the individual. Dr. Danforth urged students to make full use of their time and to have a basic religious faith in their undertakings.

The laying of the corner stone took place one day before the dedication. It was fortunate that Dr. Danforth en route North from Florida where he had just dedicated a Danforth Chapel in Florida, found it possible to take part in this very significant occasion.

Among those who took part in the laying of the corner stone were the following:

President B. E. Mays, Rev. M. L. King, Dr. Melvin Watson, Mrs. B. E. Mays, Dr. Hazel Foster, Rev. G. M. Branch, Rev. Samuel W. Williams, Mr. William Strong, Mr. Kendall Weisiger and Mr. Otis Moss.

The variety of "brickmasons" was almost as unique as the contents of the box placed behind the cornerstone. Below is a list of the contents:

1. Program of the laying of its cornerstone.
2. Program of the dedication of the chapel.
3. Copy of the article in the Atlanta Daily World, March 4, 1955.
4. Copy of student life at Morehouse.
5. Copy of Morehouse Catalogue.
6. Copy of School of Religion Scholarship announcements for 1955-56.
7. Copy of forty-five facts about Morehouse College.
8. Copy of the fall issue of the Morehouse Alumni—1954.
9. The inscription which you see on the plaque inside the Danforth Chapel:
Dedicated to the worship of God with prayer
That here in communion with the highest
Those who enter may acquire the spiritpay power
To aspire nobly, adventure

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COLLEGE LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION

ATLANTA, Ga.—Preliminary plans for the Fifteenth Annual meeting of the College Language Association, which will hold sessions at Hampton Institute on April 22-23, were announced here this week by Mrs. Billie Geter Thomas, vice president and chairman of the program committee.

Some of the nation's foremost scholars in language and literature will take part in the two day meeting.

Among the participants are J. Saunders Redding, author and critic; M. Carl Holman, playwright; Mrs. Menrietta McMillan of Chicago Teachers College, and James M. Smith of Emory University.

Redding, professor of English at Hampton Institute, will give the annual address at the public meeting on the first day.

Holman, brilliant Clark College

(Continued on Page 7)

Operation Gym Swim

The Morehouse Alumni convened Sunday, January 16, 1955, at 3:30 o'clock p. m., at the Thomas E. Slater School for the first report meeting on the "Operation Gym-Swim." The goal set for February 18 was \$30,000.

The drive was to subscribe funds for the underwriting of a first class swimming pool for the proposed \$500,000 Morehouse Gymnasium.

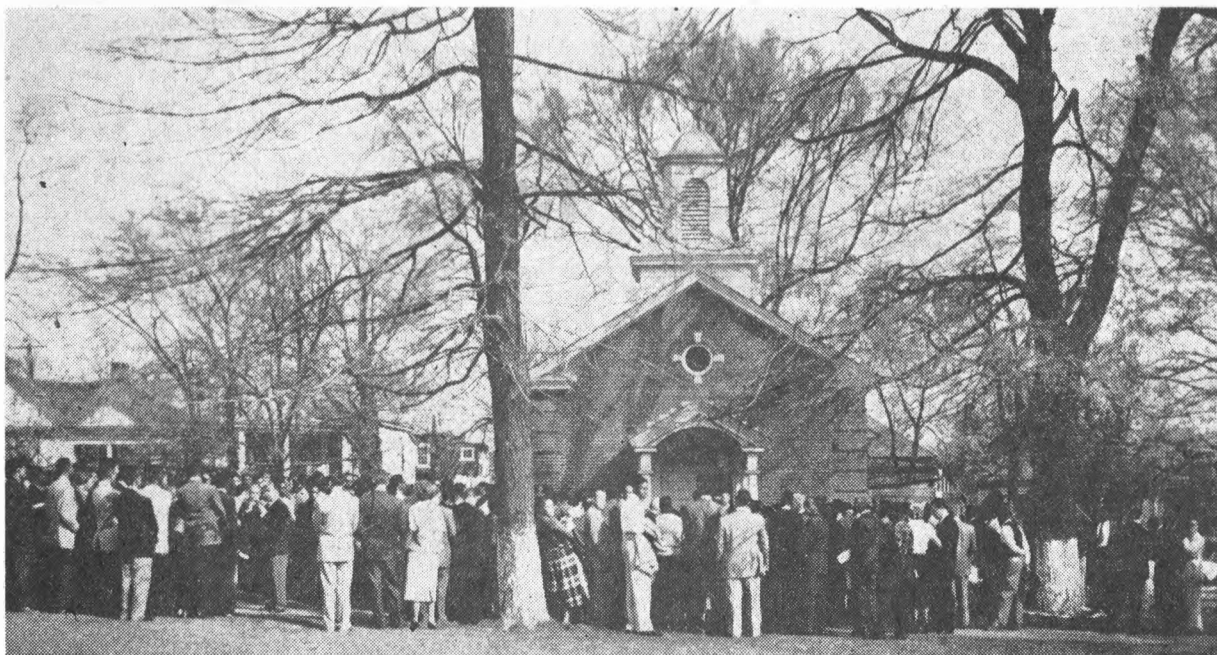
This project has as co-chairmen, T. M. Alexander, Alumni Trustee, and C. A. Scott, Editor and General Manager of the Atlanta Daily World.

Simply put, the fund campaign will decide whether Morehouse men want to delay the construction of the gymnasium or build the Physical Education Building without a swimming pool or accept the challenge to raise the \$30,000 within 30 crusading days leading up to Founder's Day, February 18, 1955.

In conjunction with the drive sponsored by the Alumni, the Morehouse student body was challenged by the student body president and the student council to raise \$1,000 by February 6 as a small contribution and an indication of moral support in this grand endeavor that will ultimately benefit the student body.

The proposed physical education and health building will be

(Continued on Page 3)



Students and Visitors at Dedication of Danforth Chapel

The Maroon Tiger

FOUNDED 1898

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THE EDITOR'S CORNER



THE NEED FOR CLOSER EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION

In a speech late last year Dr. Paul Clifford, Registrar of Atlanta University, raised a significant problem which as Students we must face sooner or later. Implicit in his speech was the idea that cooperative educational planning is of primary importance to the Atlanta University System if it is to increase its total efficiency and maintain the vitality necessary to meet the challenge of the future.

There can be no doubt that the growing enrollment of the colleges in the center makes it one of the most important of its kind for the higher education of Negroes in the world. With about 450 students in the graduate and professional schools of Atlanta University, 580 undergraduate students at Morehouse, 480 at Spelman, 711 at Clark, 745 at Morris Brown, 67 at Gammon Theological Seminary, we have well over 3,000 students in the System.

However, we remain functionally handicapped from an inter-institutional point of view. The over-all objectives which the institutions as a whole and each in particular wish to attain remain unfulfilled, thus the principle of cooperation, except in a few instances, is hardly ever exploited in its fullest.

Lack of cooperation among the institutions consequently leads to very definite difficulties. For instance, students would gain immeasurably if courses in which they were interested were not available in the individual's own institution but could be obtained at one or more of the other institutions freely if a flexible system existed.

Cooperation eliminates waste and makes for efficiency. The farsightedness of the affiliation between Atlanta University, Spelman and Morehouse, which began in 1929 saw that the pooling of resources both in terms of faculty and physical equipment would in time be an inevitability for the whole system.

The effort put forth by the Council of Presidents toward accelerated cooperation efforts among the institutions should bear fruit soon. Moreover, the Council of Deans, the first of its kind in the history of these institutions towards closer educational cooperation would be the availability of a sound major sequence utilizing the total resources of all the institutions, either on a graduate or undergraduate level. Very important also would be the free interaction between students and instructors of the different institutions and the meaningful influences and experiences which would result therefrom.

Today one of the greatest driving forces in man is the desire for self-expression. This new period of closer educational cooperation will not merely increase total efficiency but will also indicate how well this center carries out its social responsibility. Problems of academic freedom and satisfaction, psychological security of students that now perplex so many would very likely be overcome to a greater extent under a closer system of educational cooperation.

Current Problems

In Education

By Samuel Allen

"... by the standards of any state that has existed hitherto, the level of the common education of America is high; but by the standards of what it might be, America is an uneducated country."

H. G. Wells,

The Outline of History.

Learning may be defined as the acquisition of knowledge, understanding, or skill through study, investigation, or instruction. It may occur at a number of levels; in ascending order, these are: (1) acquisition of facts; (2) derivation of principles fundamental to and governing facts; (3) development of ability to apply knowledge gained on the preceding levels.

Inasmuch as the need for organization increases from one level to the succeeding, it follows that the acquisition of facts requires the least amount of organization. A well disciplined, educated mind will exhibit, consequently, a high degree of system; conversely, a poorly organized mind can hardly be well disciplined. Moreover, no amount of facts can enable the disorganized person to reason effectively.

On the elementary and secondary levels, in recent decades, the American educational system has been characterized, among other things, by an emphasis on WHAT of matters—the facts,—with a corresponding negligence of the WHY of things—the underlying principles.

The cause of this are perhaps many, but primary among them is the mental climate which has developed alongside the phenomenal rise of science and technology during the modern age. It was perhaps inevitable that such an unprecedented expansion of knowledge as western civilization has witnessed during this period should overawe mankind. One classification of knowledge into fields was followed by a number of sub-classifications, each one coming in rapid succession until, as Will Durant very aptly remarked: "All that remained was the scientific specialist, who knew 'more and more about less and less,' and the philosophical speculator, who knew less and less about more and more."

It is this woeful lack of integration of knowledge that stamps the greater number of American public schools—this, along with the tendency to objectivity as over subjectivity, a trait which nowhere manifests itself more clearly than in the predominance of "objective examinations."

Objective examinations are in the main a gauge of WHAT one knows, not HOW and WHY. The appeal is made (whatever the intent) to the lowest level of learning, the acquisition of facts. For any educational system having as its major intent the achievement of a high degree of excellence on the part of its products, what could be less commendable? It may also be noted that to ascend from one level of learning to the next is to gain a more thorough knowledge of the preceding level. This writer insists that an understanding of the principles underlying facts constitutes in itself a firmer grasp of facts. On the other hand, what is more easily forgotten than a mass of uncoordinated information? Yet it is the "objective" (automatic) attitude which prevails, obviously among a very large segment of our teachers, certainly among

the greater number of our students!

American educators, business leaders, social scientists, are presently bemoaning the appalling low standard of popular education in this country. Assuredly if we are to maintain the fundamental tenet of a truly dynamic society, an intelligent, educated citizenry, the current situation must be met promptly with forceful counteraction. Speaking now in terms of such a movement, it might be well to note:

- (1) that no democratic society can long enjoy a healthy existence except it be based upon an enlightened citizenry;
- (2) that the quality of education is directly proportional to the degree of organization involved in the acquisition of knowledge;
- (3) that high quality is a condition which admits of no substitute; our educators and students would do well, therefore, to reflect upon the importance of passing beyond the lowest level of learning.

From A Speech

Delivered By Dr.

Horace King, M. P.

Wherever I go in my lecture tour in the U. S. A. I try to express our gratitude for all that America has done for Britain both during and since the war. My own city of Southampton has precious and intimate associations with American boys because we were the port of embarkation through which some two million Americans passed on their way to Europe.

Your President stayed in a camp somewhere near Southampton in the critical days before the invasion of Europe and when recently we set up our young University of Southampton sent a message saying that he had a warm spot in his heart for our city.

Southampton was badly blitzed in the war, but is now rebuilding rapidly. Its new Ocean Terminal greets many visitors from the States and the recovery of Southampton is typical of the way in which Britain, after difficult post-war years, is now turning the corner.

The unity of the British Commonwealth and America saved Britain and Western Europe for freedom in the war years. We sometimes take too lightly and appreciate too little the freedom for which British and American boys gave their lives.

The same cooperation and generosity from America saved Western Europe from economic disaster in post-war years. And economic disaster might well have been followed by political disaster and the loss of free Europe to totalitarianism.

Today, unity and purpose and close cooperation are vitally essential in the continued preservation of the free world against totalitarianism aggression.

We may differ in details of policy as free people always differ. Let us express and resolve these differences wisely, temperately and loyally, remembering two things. The first is that the deep abiding faith, both in freedom and in the rights of every individual, which were shared as a common heritage, for which so many sacrifices have been made, are infinitely greater than the differences in detail and policy by which each of us, in his own

(Continued On Page 3)

CHARLES WALTON



Georgia

Democracy

On January 11, 1955, the honorable Marvin Griffin was sworn into the office of governor of the great and sovereign state of Georgia. This impressive ceremony took place on the steps of the historic Georgia State House. After making the usual inauguration promises of an administration free of graft and corruption, the governor-elect, who said he was loyal to the Democratic Party of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, got down to the business which the shivering crowd of white Georgians had braved the coldest inauguration in the history of Georgia to hear.

Amidst rebel yells, Governor Griffin said, "On May 17, last year, the Supreme Court of the United States issued an unthinkable decision outlawing school segregation." He then went on to say that with one stroke this action on the part of the court imperils all the progress we have made in race relations over the past eighty years.

On November 2, the people of Georgia rededicated themselves to the proposition of no mixed schools in Georgia.

We Georgia people, who know the situation first hand, are firm in our conviction that this tyranny must be resisted with every resource at our command.

I repeat my pledge to the mothers and fathers of Georgia that as long as Marvin Griffin is your governor there will be no mixing of the races in the classrooms of our schools and colleges in Georgia.

That is the oath I have just taken.

That is the oath which will be upheld. These people and mothers and fathers that Griffin referred to in his speech were white people and white mothers and fathers, because Negroes were most conspicuous by their absence. No Negroes were on the program and no Negroes participated in the inauguration parade.

This man who advocated a vicious doctrine of apartheid and said that he was a Jeffersonian democrat evidently was not referring to the Thomas Jefferson who wrote the Declaration of Independence which says that all men are created equal and are endowed with certain inalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Maybe Mr. Griffin is of the opinion that the idea of equality found in Jefferson's philosophy is only for white men. This man implied in his inauguration speech that he would out-Talmadge Talmadge.

Under this white supremacist we will continue to be subjected to a ruthless system of segregation and discrimination in employment, housing, public services, education and recreation. Jim Crow laws and white supremacy laws will continue to abuse our citizenship rights and operate to nullify our constitutional protections found in the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments. This brutal system of oppression is destined to have its most barbarous expression under Governor Marvin Griffin.

(Continued On Page 3)

**William V. Guy
Receives \$2,500 Grant
For Study In Europe**

William V. Guy, a Morehouse Junior, majoring in English, has recently been awarded a \$2,500 grant to study and travel in Europe during the academic year, 1955-56.

The grant was made possible by a friend of Morehouse College who prefers to remain anonymous. He is the same friend who gave two travel grants to enable two Morehouse faculty couples to travel in Europe last Summer. The friend hopes through grants of this type, to help in preparing promising Negro students for government or private service abroad by broadening their backgrounds and sympathies.

Mr. Guy was selected by a faculty committee appointed by President Mays. They considered a number of Morehouse students using as criteria excellence of scholarship (especially in the humanities and social sciences), character, personality, appearance and general promise in the area indicated.

It is sure that the following factors weighed very heavily in Mr. Guy's favor: He has been an honor student since the beginning of his college career; he is vice-president of the student body of Morehouse, a member of the glee club, the varsity debating team, Y. M. C. A., the advisory committee, a student adviser to freshmen and pulpit assistant to Friendship Baptist Church of this city.

Mr. Guy plans to use this scholarship to study at the English University taking course in English Literature and Civilization and to travel in England, Scotland, France, Italy, and such other countries as time and funds will allow.

Mr. Guy, who is a graduate of Dunbar High School in Little Rock, Ark., and the son of Rev. Fred T. Guy of that city, had this to say as his closing remarks of the interview: "I consider it both a great honor and privilege to have been chosen as the recipient of this generous grant. I shall strive to the fullest extent to, represent Morehouse, my race and my country in a creditable way."

**Coach Joseph Echols
Attends A. F. C. A.
Thirty-Second Annual
Meeting**

The 32nd annual meeting of the American Football Coaches Association was held in New York City from January 5-7.

Coach Joseph Echols of Morehouse attended this meeting and participated in the general workshops on football methods.

The delegates had access to films of the various bowl games which were played over the New Year's holiday. These films were utilized during the discussion periods.

An interesting feature of the meeting was the banquet honoring the coach of the year. Leones, Italian restaurant on 48th Street, resounded the convention atmosphere as coach Henry (Red) Sanders of U. C. L. A., was lionized by personalities from all walks of life. Among the notables attending the banquet were: Dr. Albert C. Jacobs, president of Trinity College, Harry Grayson, N. E. A. S. sports writer; Herb Shriner, radio and television star.

**Dr. Bohun, Noted
Mathematician Joins
Faculty**

From the beginning of the school year, it was well realized that a new teacher of mathematics was needed to assist Professor Dansby in the teaching of the aforesaid subject. For the first semester, therefore, one class of Professor Dansby was given to Dr. V. D. Gokhale, Professor of Mathematics at Atlanta University. But, toward the beginning of December, Dr. Bohun visited the campus, sitting in on the classes of Professor Dansby, Dr. Gokhale and Professor Smith of Spelman College.

On January 29, 1955, Dr. V. D. Bohun arrived again at Morehouse College, but this time to teach. On the schedule, we saw some new courses offered in the higher mathematics, courses that for a long time had kept a heavily burdened schedule upon Professor Dansby.

No man is more eminent in this field. In 1918, Dr. Bohun received the Ph. D. degree from a noted European University and in 1938, he earned the Sc. D. from the Academy of Science. He has been a professor at several universities in Europe and did important research work at many of these universities. Now, he is a member of the American Mathematical Society, The Canadian Mathematical Society, and the American Association for Advanced Sciences. When 1954 rolled around, he was a regular member of the International Mathematical Congress of Mathematicians, which met in Amsterdam. Of the ten papers to be presented, two concerning the fields of Probability and Statistics were read, both written by Dr. Bohun.

In the classroom, a great feeling of understanding and care is presented with the subject matter. With the students, he has arranged special classes to aid with the regular sessions. So once more, Morehouse College has acquired another teacher that loves the subject matter and wishes the students to get it.

It is a great honor to have Dr. Bohun in the faculty this year with us. Dr. Bohun, we welcome you.

DANFORTH CHAPEL

(Continued from Page 1)

- daringly, serve humbly.
- 10. A list containing the things placed in the box.
- 11. School of Religion announcements for 1954.
- 12. Copy of the Atlanta Daily World, March 4, 1955.
- 13. Copy of the Atlanta Constitution, March 4, 1955.
- 14. A one-cent piece with the picture of Abraham Lincoln.
- 15. School of Religion catalogue 1954-55.
- 16. The achievements of Morehouse Men in the Great Universities.
- 17. Picture of William H. Danforth.
- 18. Picture of Benjamin E. Mays.

The laying of the cornerstone and the dedication of the chapel were truly significant occasions for Morehouse College. The chapel is a prayer come true for President Mays, a wish come true for Mr. William H. Danforth, and an inspiration to the men of Morehouse.

The final session was held at the general convention headquarters located in the Hotel Statler.

**Dean Brazeal Attends
Important Conference In
Washington, D. C.**

On January 10-13 Dean B. R. Brazeal attended the eleventh annual meeting of the American Conference of Academic Deans at the Statler Hotel in Washington, D. C. Dr. Brazeal is completing his third year as a member of the Executive Committee of this important educational organization and is serving along with William E. Alderman of Miami University, Bron K. Trippet of Wabash College, Nancy Lewis of Pembroke College of Brown University and Eldon L. Johnson of the University of Oregon. Group conferences form an important part of this conference, and Dr. Brazeal is serving as a consultant to the group, along with Dean William E. Cadbury, Jr. of Haverford College.

While in Washington, Dean also attended the meeting of the Association of American Colleges. In addition he was present at a breakfast meeting of the Association of American Baptist Educational Institutions of which he is serving as vice-president. Finally, Dr. Brazeal was able to attend a meeting of the Executive Board of the National Religion and Labor Foundation which convened in the College of Priests of the Washington Cathedral.

OPERATION GYM SWIM

(Continued from Page 1)

of modern architectural structure combining function with beauty. It is to be a three-story affair of red brick stone. The front of the third story area will be mostly glass.

The overall dimensions of the building, including the swimming pool room, will be approximately 200'x102', with the main auditorium being located on the first floor and measuring 134'x102'. This area will accommodate 1,800 spectators for basketball, and about 2,800 for concerts, commencement exercises. Activities, etc. Steel beam construction in the roof will provide unobstructed vision from every part of the auditorium. The main auditorium basketball court plus substantial basketball areas measuring 90'x48', two volleyball courts to be imposed on the cross-court basketball areas; an apparatus area; and two equipment storage rooms.

Fronting the main auditorium and on the first floor will be a spacious lobby; the main physical education administrative offices; check rooms and the public rest rooms.

The ground floor will house all of the service units, along with some specialized instructional and recreational facilities. Included will be a visiting team locker room accommodating 100; a combination locker room and lounge for staff members; an equipment storage room; a first aid and training room; a laundry; two class rooms; a special activity room for boxing and wrestling; a bowling alley; and a general recreation area.

The third floor area will provide three class rooms, and a large student lounge equipped with a kitchenette.

The swimming unit will provide a standard collegiate swimming pool measuring 75'x42', and will accommodate approximately 500 spectators. It will have a ceiling height sufficient to accommodate diving from the 3-meter Board. A glass enclosed instructor's office will provide a station for constant supervision.

PERSONALITY PORTRAIT

BY GEORGE CLARK



WILLIAM DAY HUTCHINSON, a senior, of Birmingham, Alabama, comes from a family of Morehouse men. His father, the late Dr. Hutchinson, and his brother, a graduate of '53, are some of his predecessors. He says that he is the second generation of his family to attend Morehouse.

"Morehouse," he said, "has been preached to me for a long time." "Therefore," he concluded, "there was only one school for me, Morehouse but," he smiled, "it was the school of my choice, anyway, and I am glad."

When asked why he was glad that he chose Morehouse, he replied that not only did he choose a good school but the warm personal friendships that he has made here are the kind that a big school, equal in academic standing, would most likely not offer.

Hutchinson is a chemistry major and Mathematics minor. His ambition is to earn a doctorate in chemistry.

Moreover, he is active in numerous campus organizations. He belongs to the Omega Fraternity, a member of the Student Council, Parliamentarian of the Student Association, a member of the band and University Symphony Orchestra, Y. M. C. A., and was recently elected to the Beta Kappa Fraternity.

Hutchinson is a man who likes to "tinker" with things. An example of this is a small box-like radio from which sweet music flows. In addition he says that

"GA. DEMOCRACY"

(Continued From Page 2)

These white supremacist laws and practices of Georgia and her sister states dishonor our country in the eyes of the world. No matter how many decisions against segregation and discrimination our Supreme Court issues, as long as these states with their weird brands of democracy devise illegal means to circumvent them, these decrees will be just what the communists are saying they are mere scraps of paper. The situation in Georgia is so bad that when Mr. U. S. Pistorius, from the Union of South Africa, who was visiting on our campus, was verbally attacked by the writer of this article because of his nation's treatment of people of color, he said that the colored in his country were given better treatment than Negroes in Georgia. This was quite shocking because South Africa, with its vicious Apartheid, is believed to be the most bigoted nation in the world.

Yes, Georgia does indeed have a weird brand of democracy.

he would like to build a stereoptic sound system. "It would be interesting to have Beethoven coming at you from all four walls, simultaneously".

Mr. Hutchinson takes a philosophic approach toward his studies. "The student," he says, "should bear in mind that while he is here, he is preparing for life's work, and that competition will be keen on the outside. Therefore, the student should approach his studies with a great deal of seriousness. Moreover, I don't think that he should just study subject matter alone, but he should also learn to solve problems of everyday life."

Hutchinson has a 3.60 average, and but for one B in his major, chemistry he has made all A's in his major.

He wanted to go into medicine, "But," he said, "after getting into chemistry, I found I like chemistry best."

**DEASE APPOINTE
CHESTERFIELD REP.**

New York, N. Y.—William K. Dease has been appointed Chesterfield campus representative at Morehouse College, it was announced recently by Campus Merchandising Bureau, Inc.

He was chosen from applicants throughout the country to represent Chesterfield cigarettes, first choice with America's college men and women. The position will mean valuable experience in merchandising, advertising, and public relations, as the student representative gets on the job training in conducting a sales promotion program.

He is hoping that each and every student will keep his eyes and ears open so as not to miss contests which he intends to run during the school year. You might be lucky, so keep smiling and lots of good smoking with Chesterfield cigarettes.

CURRENT PROBLEMS

(Continued From Page 2)

way, strives to preserve both freedom and world peace.

The second is that over the garden wall is a Communist neighbor who seeks to exploit the minor differences between the democracies as a means of weakening the free world.

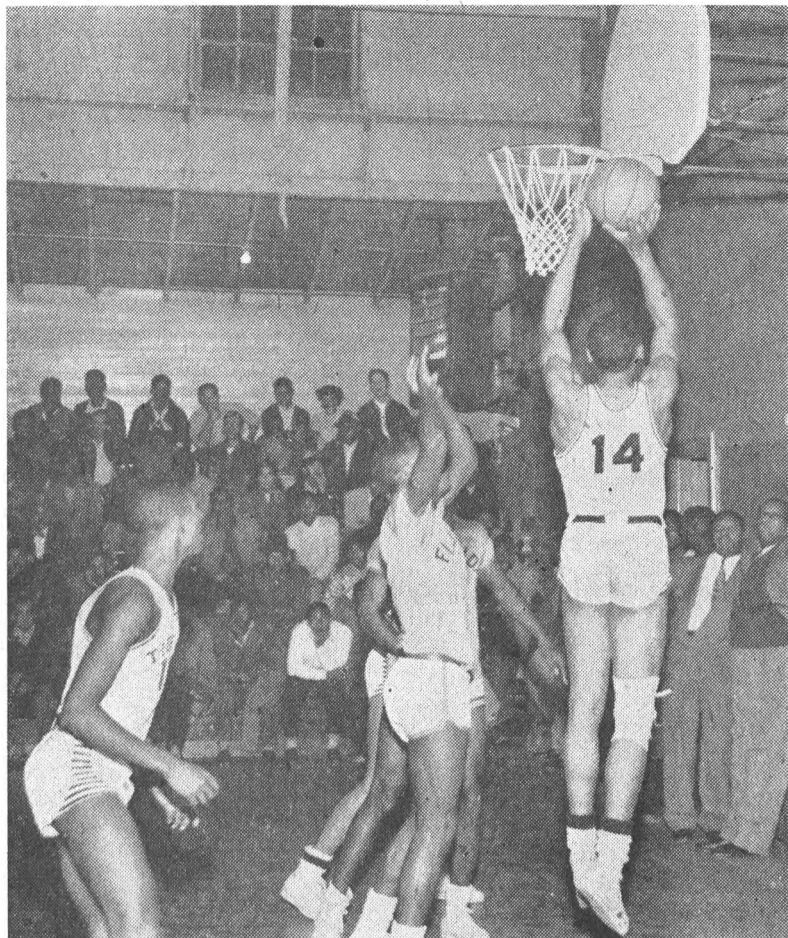
After the post-war failure of the Soviet Union to cooperate in the spirit of San Francisco, the free and democratic nations were compelled to re-arm not for aggressive purposes, but to prevent further aggression.

While we re-arm militarily, it is even more important that we re-arm spiritually and that the bonds between free peoples become stronger and stronger. This indeed is the ultimate significance of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which steadily knits together—militarily politically, economically, the nations of the free world.

But we arm to defend, not to attack. All wise statesmen realize that a Third World War would be a world tragedy.

Our historic task is to act with patience and calmness, firmly resisting aggression but always hoping and looking for means of relieving world tension.

To this task your Foreign Secretary and ours devote themselves with a burden on their shoulders never before assumed by single men and sympathy and prayers of all who love freedom and peace.



Big Don Clendendon scores all alone as 'House tames Rattlers, 79-71. Following up is Captain Jimmy Wortham.

Exciting SIAC Bask'ball Tournament Won By Florida A. & M.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Sparked by James Stanley, sharp shooting forward, of Tallahassee, the Florida A. and M. University Rattlers romped to a rousing 102-77 triumph over the Fisk University Bulldogs here Saturday night, in the championship finals of the 22nd annual South Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Basketball Tournament, at Logan Hall Gymnasium.

This marks the fifth time the Green and Orange Rattlers, who finished their visitation campaign with a 15-and-2 record, have won the three-day hardwood classic. They wrapped up the conference tournament crown in 1942, 1945, 1947 and 1952. It is the second tournament title for Coach Edward E. Oglesby, who guided Florida to victory in 1952.

The Orange-clad Rattlers battered their way to the finals by breezing past Xavier, 74-68; brushing-off Morris Brown, 84-71; and bouncing Morehouse, 94-68. The Blue and Gold Bulldogs shot their way to the finals with two amazing upsets.

After shackling the Alabama A. M. Bulldogs, 83-55, in the opening round, the Bulldogs surprised the third-seeded Bethune-Cookman Wildcats, 77-57 and dumped the second-seeded Knoxville Bulldogs, 78-76 in a thrill-packed semi-finals contest. It was a quick field goal by Ben Anderson, of Fort Valley, Ga., with only two second to go, that spelled victory for Fisk.

Displaying a fine assortment of scoring weapons in Stanley, Capt. John Cuyler, Roy Young, and Herbert Edwards, the Rattlers piled up a 48-32 lead at intermission and went on to win with ease. Frederick Work, Freeland Shaw, Weldon Drew and Anderson attempted to reduce the deficit, but were unable to match the fast-breaking Rattlers.

KNOXVILLE WINS CONSOLATION GAME

In the consolation finals, the Garnet and Blue Bulldogs of Knoxville College defeated the Morehouse College Maroon Tigers, 105-86. With Jackie Fitzpatrick, scoring sensation from Somerset, Ky., leading the attack, the Bulldogs pulled away for a 50-35 advantage at half-time. Ronald Johnson, Captain James Wortham, William Penman and Ozzie Bynum dropped a barrage of shots to close the gap, 69-64, but the Bulldogs eased away again and were never headed.

Knoxville advanced to the semi-finals by beating the Allen University Yellowjackets, 104-66, while Morehouse rolled over the Alabama State Hornets, 97-83.

SUMMARY CHAMPIONSHIP FINALS

Florida A. & M.	B.	F.	TP.
Young	4	8	16
Edwards	5	5	15
Stanley	12	7	31
Cuyler	8	3	19
McCogle	0	0	2
Williams	0	3	3
Collier	2	3	7
Prince	1	2	4
Barnes	1	2	4
Streaty	1	0	2
TOTALS	34	35	103

Fisk	B.	F.	TP.
Woods	2	3	7
Jobe	1	5	7
Work	6	0	12
Drew	5	4	14
Wright	3	0	6
Shelton	1	2	4
Anderson	3	4	10
Stukes	1	0	2
Shaw	5	5	15
TOTALS	27	23	77



SPORTS HERE AND THERE

by ROBERT K. JONES

The basketball song this season has been characterized by the upset theme—Not only in the S. I. A. C., but on the national scene as well.

Perhaps the most amazing was Tech's first upset win over Kentucky. After that, sports fans accepted the second as just another upset in this wacky season. So it wasn't too surprising when St. Francis whipped Duquesne, Maryland nipped N. C. State, and lowly Purdue vanquished Notre Dame.

Basketball started with a bang in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. Florida A. & M. came up with a tall, race horse quintet, paced by James Stanley and defensive ace Bill McCogle.

'Bama State had a typical state team, fast and high scoring, led by jumpshot artist Jesse White. And Jimmy "Tree's" Dew, the SIAC's tallest pivot man at 6'10". This colorful quintet has its eyes set on the February Cage Festival at Tuskegee.

The scourge of the conference is Knoxville College's point pouring five. Currently boasting a

ninety-plus average, this cocky crew is threatening to win its first conference title. Largely a freshman team, Knoxville should make headlines for the next two years.

And down at Daytona Beach, Coach "Bunky" Matthews' ace John Chaney has rejoined the Bethune-Cookman Tigers, Chaney is the lad known and respected by every sepa athletic conference in America. With him back, Cookman has defeated Knoxville, North Carolina College, Morehouse and others. They too are starved for a Saturday night victory in Logan Hall.

In the Atlanta City race, Morehouse seems to be headed for the title. It is unlikely that Clark will go to Tuskegee this year, unless they suddenly "get hot." There is no S. I. A. C. rule requiring the presence of the previous tourney winners.

Over in Alabama, Tuskegee is continuing her winless ways. Since they lost Coach "Dean" Adams several years ago, they have not had a good high school caliber team. Surely there must be another "Radio Red" Porter or "Monk" Jones somewhere.

ALL S.I.A.C. TOURNAMENT TEAM

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., February, 1955—The All-Tournament Team selected by Southern Conference coaches and officials following the championship game, between Florida A. & M. University, Tallahassee, Florida, and Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., is listed below.

The 22nd annual SIAC Basketball Tournament was held here February 24, 25, and 26 with the Florida Rattlers defeating the Fisk Bulldogs, 103-77 in the finals.

PLAYER	SCHOOL	POSITION
James Stanley	Florida A. & M.	Forward
John Cuyler	Florida A. & M.	Forward
Frederick Work	Fisk	Center
Esmo Woods	Fisk	Guard
Jackie Fitzpatrick	Knoxville	Guard

PLAYER	SCHOOL	POSITION
Ozzie Bynum	Morehouse	Forward
Charles Lewis	Knoxville	Forward
Roy Young	Florida A. & M.	Center
James Wortham	Morehouse	Guard
Ben Jobe	Fisk	Guard

OFFICIALS: Vernon Colbert (Johnson C. Smith); Earl Wynn (Tenn. State).

Knoxville	B.	F.	TP.
Dillingham	9	1	19
Lewis	5	1	6
Fitzpatrick	14	11	39
Davis	2	9	13
Brown	6	3	15
Austin	1	0	2
Starkey	2	2	6
TOTALS	38	27	105

Morehouse	B.	F.	TP.
Bynum	9	4	22
Clendendon	2	1	5
R. Johnson	8	4	20
Penman	5	5	15
Wortham	8	0	16
Huntley	4	0	8
TOTALS	36	14	86

OFFICIALS: Raymond Wainwright (Clark); James E. Haines (Morehouse).

QUARTER-FINALS
Knoxville 104
Allen 66

CONSOLATION FINALS
Fisk 77
Bethune-Cookman 57

Florida A. & M. 84
Morris Brown 71

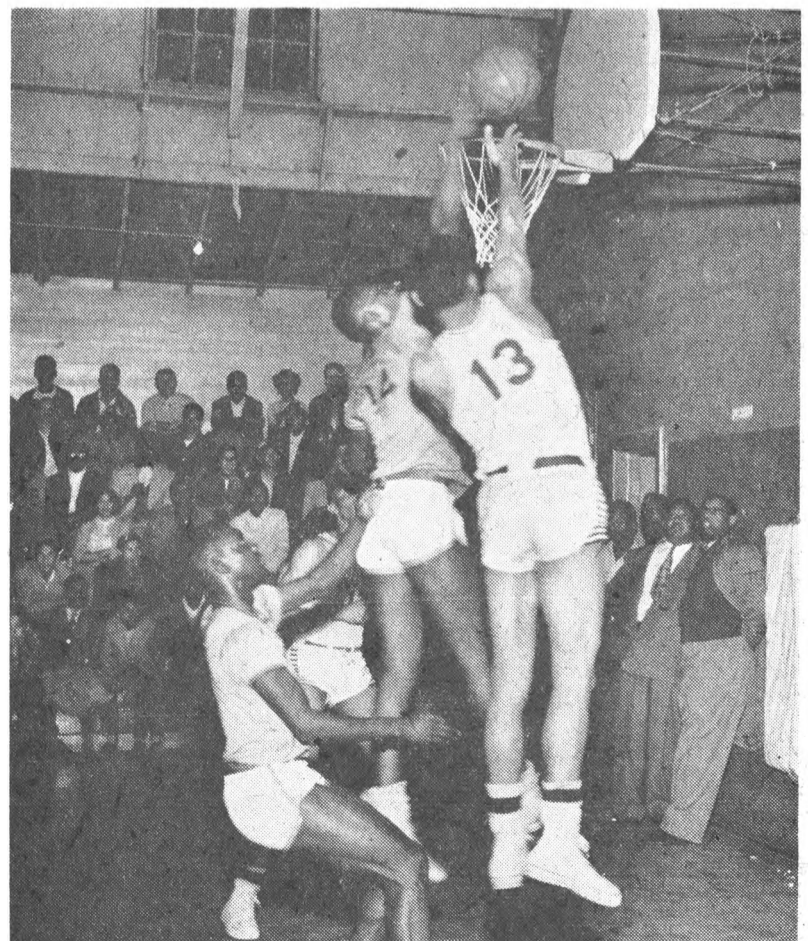
Morehouse 97
Alabama State 83

SEMI-FINALS
Fisk 78
Knoxville 76

Florida A. & M. 94
Morehouse 68

CHAMPIONSHIP FINALS
Florida A. & M. 103
Fisk 68

CONSOLATION FINALS
Knoxville 105
Morehouse 86



Ronald Johnson (13) fails to stop a Florida Talley, as Sanley (16) Watches.

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Youth Legislative Confab of the NAACP

(The writer attended the N. Y. L. C., held Feb. 3-6, 1955, in Washington, D. C., as a delegate from the Atlanta N. A. A. C. P. Youth Council. The conference, an annual affair attracting some 600 delegates from the continental U. S., was held at the American University, in Washington.

The National Youth Legislative Conference, held annually in Washington, D. C. for the last two or three years, is a gathering of leaders of and delegates from not only the Youth groups directly affiliated with the N. A. A. C. P., but also from almost any youth group that wants to be in, so to speak, on the fight for civil rights and has a contribution of some sort to make. It is, therefore, not wholly an N. A. A. C. P. conference, even though it is sponsored by the body. Delegates were present from various Y Community Centers, unions, and their auxiliaries, and various other organizations of one type or another, including occasional specialized political pressure groups.

The mechanics of the conference in its operations and discussions are quite simple. The whole conference is organized into four Commissions-Education, Political and Legislative Action, Civil Rights; International Affairs. Naturally, with as many as 100-200 delegates in one, Commissions are further subdivided into subcommissions. The actual business of the conventions, the making of recommendations, and the passing of resolutions, are carried out in the commission meetings. The first day of the convention is usually given over to registration, speeches, and orientation meetings of one sort or another. The second embraces a visit to Capitol Hill in the morning, complete with visit to senators and representatives to get their views on various subjects and civil rights bills then in congress, and complete commission meetings in the afternoon and evening, plus more speeches. The third day is all commission meetings, and the fourth day a General Assembly is held for the adoption or defeat of proposed resolutions and the consideration of recommendations given the body by the various commissions, after which the convention adjourns following an evening final assembly. It is usually quite impossible for the average delegate to get a detailed idea of the complete proceedings of the conventions since all commission meetings are held simultaneously, and the whole convention operates on a tight schedule. One is usually aware only of what goes on in one's own commission until the General Assembly, which proceeds entirely too rapidly for a detailed idea of the proceedings to be gotten. Further, completed total commission reports probably total some 15-25 close-type sheets of mimeograph paper, a report virtually impossible to reduce to manegable size, even though it is sent to all delegates after the convention. Consequently this report consists mainly of impressions received from the International Affairs Commission, with which I met. We were addressed in the 1st evening by Vice President Nixon as an opener to the convention, following a series of greetings from local N. A. A. C. P. officials. The majority of the delegates, excepting of course those that lived in general Washington area, were quartered that night and following nights in the Hotel Martinique, rented by the N. A. A. C. P. for that purpose. Of course, living in the hotel, meeting at the American University, and meeting in the evenings at

the Metropolitan Baptist Church, which was used for this purpose, caused upon occasion rather difficult transportation problems but suitable adjustments were made.

The visits to Capitol Hill were carried off in a fairly predictable manner, few of the Congressmen saying anything particularly new but on the whole it was both interesting and illuminating to the delegates, who traveled in groups to see their respective senators and representatives at the Capital. Several of the Southern Congressmen were completely uncooperative; at least one, Senator George, to the point of refusing to see the delegates, but the trip was very striking to most. I got a chance to ride the subway in the Capitol, an act I had never preformed as often as I had been to Washington, although all my Congressmen were out of town.

After the Thursday orientations and the Friday morning visits to the Captiol, the convention settled down to business on Friday evening with the first commission meetings.

The International Affairs Commission is generally the smallest of the four commissions, and on this occasion we had only about 25 members, although larger numbers were in other groups. Consequently, we met as a single

group throughout our scheduled run of meetings.

The scheduled topic of discussion for our commission was, "The Impact of Segregation on U. S. Foreign Pilocy," and we proceeded to a discussion of this for the better part of two days, adopting a number of resolutions on various subjects revolving about the topic.

A series of resolutions and action recommendations eventually emerged at the end of the debate, on various phases of our foreign relations such as the foreign service (diplomatic) and our scholarship (foreign student) funds, but by far among the most interesting parts of the whole series of meetings came by no means from the proposed resolutions. Some of the clearest thinking, for me, came in the preamble to the resolutions, which I here quote in part:

"Desegregation in the United States will not only bring a change in attitudes within our own nation, but will further the aspirations of the peoples of Asia and Africa . . . The administrative branch of the U. S. Government has inadequately dealt with the implementation of the recent Supreme Court decisions outlawing segregation in our public schools . . . In the same manner U. S. foreign policy has been charac-

terized by a similarly negative attitude towards colonialism and the quest for human rights . . . administrative officials tend (often) to regard the fight for civil rights as a means to combat communism . . . (rather than) as morally and ethically wrong and a violation of basic human rights."

However, the real interest of the whole meeting series came to me in observing the attitude of the delegates toward the question of the cold war, Formosa and the Asian block being discussed in particular.

The International Affairs Commission of the previous conference had gone over the China question in detail, and the majority of the delegates then present had approved by about a two third majority a resolution asking that Red China be given a seat in the United Nations. I had expected that a similar attitude would persist this year, but I was quite incorrect. The vast majority (95 per cent) of those persons present in the commission were in favor not only of a resolution admitting Red China to the U. N., but also of one requesting the immediate removal of the 7th fleet from Formosa, and, quite frankly, opposition to the taking of any (expressing) unilateral action at any world

trouble spot that might precipitate war or further increase tension.

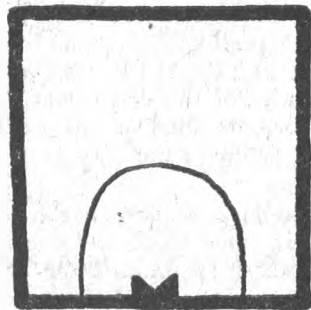
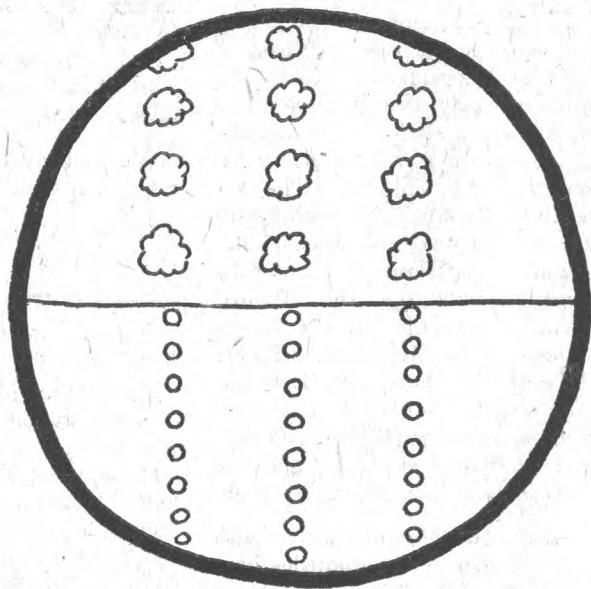
They were further opposed to aid to Formosa in the person of the Nationalist Chinese government, and were in full agreement with recent statements by several European statesmen who felt negotiation, not toughness, was now the key to world peace.

Errata: In the article on chemical reasearch at Morehouse published in the last issue of the Maroon Tiger, it was erroneously stated that two patents on new chemical processes were owned by the Morehouse chemistry dept. These patents are owned by other persons interested in the same general field of chemistry.

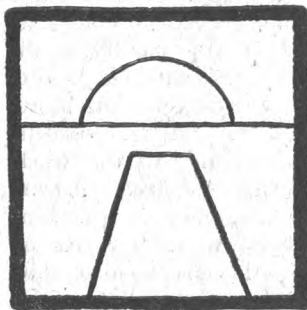
Dr. Clayton Powell
VISION SPECIALIST
Eye Examination — Visual Training
Office Suite C, 864½ Hunter Street
Atlanta, Ga.

LUCKY DROODLES! LOADS OF LAUGHS!

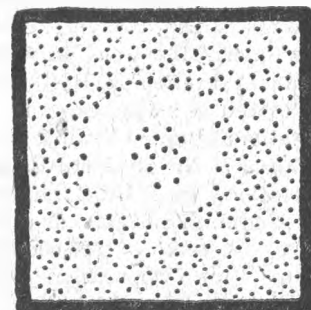
WHAT'S THIS? For solution see paragraph below.



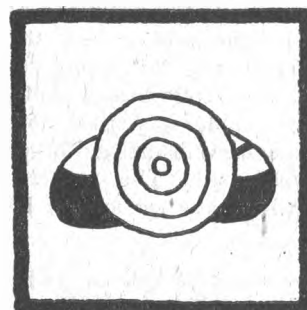
SMALL GIRL SKIPPING ROPE OUTSIDE WINDOW
Pierre Midol-Monnet
Lehigh University



LAST SUNSET SEEN BY PIRATE WALKING PLANK
Ernest Gorospe
University of Hawaii



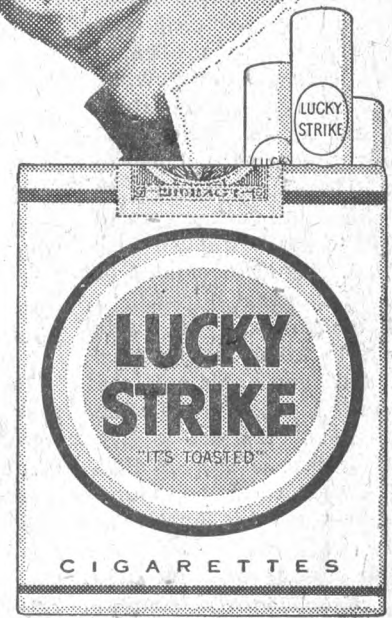
AERIAL VIEW OF CUSTER'S LAST STAND
Robert L. Wright
University of Virginia



FAT MAN AND FAT LADY BEHIND BEACH UMBRELLA
Judy Gendreau
Marquette University



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CAMPUS SYMPOSIUM

Question: What do you think can be done to keep peace in Southeast Asia?

Toussaint Hale (Senior)

In Asia there are nations which we can refer to as neutrals. Among these nations in the so-called "neutral bloc" are India, Burma, Indonesia & Ceylon. There is no secret that the neutralist trend in this region poses a complex problem for American diplomacy and stands in the way of forming a common front against Communist aggression.



Anderson Hale

Both Communist moves and American policy have influence on these Nations. However, the Americans and Asians do have a common basis for cordial cooperation. They will agree on such fundamental issues as peace, freedom, and democracy; their differences and respect for others' opinions are the essence of a free society. There is no reason why the United States and Asian nations cannot work out a friendly relationship on this basis. It is up to the American people to take the initiative to convince free Asia, by words as well as by deeds, of their sincerity and to deflate the Communist claim that the hope of development and progress for Asian people lies in close Collaboration with Peking.

Joseph Ukut, (Junior)

How can world peace be attained? No, Mr. Reporter, if I were you, I would first of all find out whether world peace is attainable; for I have a strong conviction that what I consider to be world peace is unattainable. Conflict is inherent in the nature of man; and so war, the inevitable result of conflict, belongs to mankind. Therefore, in order to abolish war and attain world peace, you've got to abolish conflicts of interests of ideologies, of religion, of languages (create a world language) and all basic differences to which man is heir. And, I tell you, this will be mighty hard to do. Through the years we have learned to live with war or fear of war, so that even if there could be found someone who would undertake to effect the changes above mentioned, we would scorn him anyhow. He would have no co-operation from us. We have been "civilized" to the extent that we actually "enjoy" war. We like to boast about how strong and how well equipped we are. And if there is no war, how can we show how "bold and grave" we are! No, Mr. Reporter, world peace is unattainable, and I do not bother to find out how it may be attained.

Paul F. Thompson (Junior)

The problem of maintaining peace in Southeast Asia is certainly of paramount concern to all peace-loving nations of the world. When the problem is carefully analyzed, it boils down to essentially one basic point. And that is the adoption of methods which would arrest the spread of



Thompson Ukut

Communist aggression wherever found in this rich populous area of Southeast Asia. Essentially there are two proposals aimed at the preservation of peace in the area in question. I'm inclined to agree with both.

First, some type of peace pact, based on the principles of the U. N. charter, should be signed by all non-Communist countries of Southeast Asia. To be effective, however, the Southeast Asian countries must be unified in their effort to remain free. This would be a direct challenge to Communist China's false claim that she is a merchant of "peace." Secondly, a mutual defense pact designed to resist by military might any open aggression in Southeast Asia by the Communists. Military might in this case, in the hands of peace-loving nations, would serve as a bulwark against a group, long known for its warlike tendencies and actions. Finally, economic aid and broad educational programs will be needed to resist subtle Communist infiltration. This is my position on permanent peace in Southeast Asia.

Leonardy Anderson (Sophomore)

It is almost inevitable that a major war will eventually begin in Asia. A war in Asia cannot be evaded because there are too many factors in our present era which are conducive for another war. The factors involved are also ones that are usually determinants of war. These constituents are made up of such antagonistic ideologies as communism, capitalism and socialism, imperialism and free state, etc. These ideologies have clashed and have created disturbances throughout the history of mankind. It isn't conceivable that man, in this 20th century, will iron out all of the differences created by those different ideologies and begin to live as mankind should.

There is still another factor that must be considered while we speak of peace in Asia. This factor alone is probably much more influential in determining another war than the ones previously mentioned. This is hunger. This factor alone can motivate man to do anything under the sun. It is my conviction that unless something is done to mitigate this prevailing situation a third world war can easily be foreseen.

MR. WHEELER'S ADDRESS

(Continued From Page 1)

Speaking on academic freedoms in the early days of the college, he said: "They (the founders) struggled hard, worked hard, and fought hard to obtain these freedoms which are characteristic of Morehouse and have been among the major traditions of the College which are still being observed today by the students." Mr. Wheeler emphasized and cited some of the early graduates of the college who have distinguished themselves in the field of religion and

education, and those who have dedicated themselves to the intellectual life of the country. But, continued Mr. Wheeler, in the late 1920's Morehouse men excelled in other fields without reservation in our fields of democracy and in an atmosphere of academic freedom.

The dynamic speaker, who also holds a law degree from the North Carolina College in Durham, N. C., cited many cases before the Supreme Court in which the Court has repeatedly denied to the Negro his political freedom. "It was not until May 17, 1954," the noted business leader pointed out, "that America has signaled to the world in principle at least, that she is ready to share all of her freedoms." Among the leaders who have distinguished and excelled in this fight through the years, Mr. Wheeler cited Dr. Mordecai Johnson and Dr. James Nabrit of Howard University as pioneers in this struggle for political freedom.

"Although Morehouse men have always been associated with this great fight, it began in 1955, and today, it presents a challenge to Morehouse men," the speaker pointed out. He further said that the Christian churches and schools should be leaders in this fight. "Some of them have already been in the forefront like Morehouse College. Leaders like Dr. Mays, with a Christian approach to the fight, have earned for themselves and for Morehouse College a distinguished record in this struggle," he added.

Mr. Wheeler encouraged the student body to look carefully to the South and its prosperity which is one-fourth Negro, and said: "This is a challenge for us to win the minds of men as our founders have done."

In an eloquent speech which was equally received enthusiastically by the audience, Morehouse Student Body President William H. Strong, a senior of Louisville, Ky., delivered a well-prepared address on the subject: "The Essentials of a Good College or University." Citing the May 17 decision of the Supreme Court, Mr. Strong spoke on the theme: "What will be the fate of a Negro college in an integrated society?" He said that there are three factors which constitute a good college: (1) A well-prepared faculty; (2) Good students; and (3), most essential, academic freedom.

After discussing at length some details of the qualities of a well-prepared faculty, good students, and academic freedom, Mr. Strong then applied the criteria to Morehouse College. He said: "The test of any faculty is the quality of the graduates it produces. . . For 88 years the Morehouse faculty has successfully met the challenge of the world and produced inspired forward looking young men. . . Beyond that, Morehouse faculty has already met the challenge of integration; it is even now interracial, at least in faculty."

The political science major student said of Morehouse students: ". . . This college has produced 44 graduates who have earned the coveted Doctor of Philosophy degree, a score of college presidents, and innumerable successful doctors, lawyers, ministers and other professional men. This is a record of which any school can be proud."

In conclusion, Mr. Strong, who is a veteran of eight years in the Army and now is in the Reserve Officer Corps, said on academic freedom: "I challenge any person, who has been associated with this college in any capacity in its 88 years history, from Atlanta Baptist Seminary to Morehouse College, from John Hope to Benjamin E. Mays to point out any

Let's Show Them Why

A. C. P.—A proposed tour of the United States by Russian college editors has been denied by the United States Department. The program was to be similar to the tour undertaken by several American editors in the Soviet Union.

We feel that the State Department has missed the boat, and we hope that intelligent protest from college students in America will bring about a reconsideration of the visa denial.

It seems that any plan or program concerning Russians or communists must have a vigorous denial, without rhyme or reason, just to let people know that you are anti-communist. It's been said before, but we'll repeat it—ANTI-COMMUNISM is not enough. There has to be a positive program as well.

Keeping Soviet editors out of America will prove nothing except that certain politicians will use it as a criterion of anti-communism. That type of thinking went out with the McCarthy era.

But we have faith in American democracy and feel that a great deal of good can come from allowing the communist college editors into America. The rigidly controlled Soviet communicative organs have not allowed for a true picture of American life. We don't think that allowing the Russian students into America will alter this situation, but we do think that the seed of doubt could be planted in the minds of the Russian editors. For the first time, the Russian youths can see what America is really like. They can see that we are human beings, not entirely without fault, but also not divided into two distinct classes as propagandized by the USSR. They might learn of the extent of George Orwell's "1984". It seems that the Russian youth only know of Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath".

We should be proud of America and let the Soviet know why.

—Denver Clarion, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado.

instance in which academic freedom has been denied."

Dr. Raymond H. Carter, Class of 1903, presided in the absence of Alumni President Charles W. Greene, who is confined to a Tuskegee hospital. Mr. T. M. Alexander Sr., Co-Chairman of the Alumni Building Fund Drive, introduced Dr. Wheeler. Mr. C. A. Scott, editor of the Atlanta Daily World, and Co-Chairman of the Drive, made remarks in behalf of the "Operation Gym-Swim" drive, along with Dr. F. Earl McLendon, treasurer of the drive, and John Barber, chairman of the Student Body Building Fund Drive Committee.

Morehouse College began celebrating her 88th anniversary Thursday evening when the Morehouse Glee Club gave a concert in Sale Hall Chapel, at 8 o'clock. Proceeds from the concert went toward the Student Body Building Fund Drive.

Founder's Day activities came to an end Friday evening with a banquet in Robert Hall when Dr. Roland Smith, secretary of the National Baptist Training Union Board of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., U. S. A., addressed alumni and friends of the college. A total of \$20,000 was reported for "Operation Gym-Swim," a project which was initiated by the Atlanta Chapter of the Morehouse National Alumni Association in an effort to raise an additional \$30,000 to construct a swimming pool with the proposed \$570,000 gymnasium. The construction of the new gymnasium is scheduled to begin early next month.

DOWN BEAT

By Anthony M. Hurley

Goodbye barber shop harmony, and dixie land jazz, there's something new. We can now be grooved by the cool, progressive sounds that we hear so much about these days by simply making it to the convenient Waluhaje. This is a special effort to bring jazz to college, and to the discriminating music lover. And it really makes you feel good to know that other people everyday are becoming more and more interested in this young and thriving art, the music of jazz. The main attractions thus far have been such notables in the jazz world as the Cecil Young's progressive quartet and Johnny Smith's group (unfortunately without Stan Getz) and there are many others equally great on the agenda for the following weeks. To mention a few, there will be the George Shearing group, Errol Garner, Kai Winding and J. J. Johnson, and the Four Freshmen. This latter group, I'm sure, will bring you Freshmen, Sophomores, Juniors, and Seniors out. Like a tall iced drink or a brisk sea breeze, the songs by them are welcome refreshment — with a coolness that, musically speaking, denotes something modern, deft, imaginative.

So, fellows, if I were the dramatic type, I would say . . . The musicians are set, their instruments ready, the doors are open to the 'Haje.

But I'm not. All I'm sure of is that you'll dig it the most.

A short while back there was a popular song which contained among its lyrics, the words "they were doing the mambo." In fact, that was that song's title and it surely rates as one of the understatement of the year; for, if the composers had looked around a bit more, they would have noticed that everyone was doin' the mambo. And I think this fact can be accounted for almost single-handedly by the redoubtable Perez Prado. Prado has been one of the most overpowering musical sensations within recent years. It is undoubtedly safe to say this. I am aware, as anyone within listening distance of radio or phonograph is aware of the mambo madness which has afflicted the entire populace regardless of age or gender. In the midst of this formidable flurry is Perez.

There have been many so-called explanations for the mambo madness, but everything boils down to one salient point—That it is music of an incomparable excitement. Listening to it, it is impossible not to tap the foot and gyrate the torso. But in addition to the music and the way in which it is played, it is the instrumentation of the Prado band that sets it in a class of its own. It has four saxes, four trumpets, one trombone and bass. Three percussionists are added to keep the beat rocking. There is a regular drummer with the usual assortment of bass drum, snare and cymbals, but there are also both a congo and bongo drummer, adding the special Latin sound without which Prado would not be Prado. Together, all these men, under Perez Prado, contribute to some of the most swinging, most varied and impressive popular music to be heard.

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Morehouse Men Stand High In Omega 41st Grand Conclave Here

The Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc., held its 41st Conclave here in Atlanta. December 26-29 with the Eta Omega Chapter having the honor of serving as host. The visiting members and participants were officially made welcome by letters from Herman E. Talmadge Ex-Governor of the State of Georgia, Wm. B. Hartsfield, Mayor of the City of Atlanta, and Walter E. Crawford, Executive Vice President of the Atlanta Convention Bureau.

Meeting at Clark College, the headquarters for the conclave, and in keeping with its theme: "American's Challenge To Implement School Intergration by Understanding and Treating Prejudice," The Fraternity went on record as opposing the establishment of housing projects designated for "White Only" or "Negro Only" and for the clearing of all slum areas in all parts of the country. They called on all similar organizations and freedom loving civic minded individuals to help them in their crusade for the improvement of mankind.

A top feature of the conclave was the Second National Talent Hunt which featured some of the top talent of the nation. The first such program was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, last year.

Morehouse College was well represented as Rowan Sanders, Class of '54, presently a student at Meharry Medical College, received the National Outstanding Scholarship Award. Attorney James Nabrit, Jr., a Morehouse man, was treated by proxy with the presentation of the outstanding Omega man of the year. Our president, Dr. B. E. Mays, a Morehouse man, who isn't a Morehouse man, was named the outstanding citizen of the year.

The Conclave was not all business and speeches as quite a few social functions were given. They were climaxed with the Conclave Dance which followed the banquet. Count Basie and his band provided delightful musical entertainments.

COLLEGE LANGUAGE

(Continued From Page 1)

dramatist, will deliver a banquet speech entitled "Creative Writing in our Colleges: Some Problems and Possibilities."

Professors McMillan and Smith will be the luncheon speakers.

Plans for the forthcoming meeting call for a balanced emphasis upon techniques in teaching, literary research and creative expression. The theme for the conference is "Cultural Orientation in the Teaching of Language."

In addition to the speakers for the general sessions, several outstanding authorities will read scholarly papers and conduct panel discussions in specialized areas.

According to Mrs. Thomas, the following professors will read papers in their areas: In the Foreign Language Section: Julia Belle Jackson of Morris Brown College, Albert Berrian of Southern University, Essie C. Lopez of Florida A. and M. University and E. A. Jones of Morehouse College; In the English Section: Arthur P. Crowell of Albany State College, Delores McNair of Fayetteville State Teachers College, and, tentatively, Thomas D. Jarrett of Atlanta University.

A special panel on the teaching of poetry will include Dr. Blyden Jackson, chairman of the Depart-

Requests For Librarians

During the period, February 15, 1954 to February 15, 1955, the School has received requests for 315 professionally trained librarians. Only seven of these positions were filled by graduates of the School, six by 1954 graduates and one by a 1950 graduate who wished a change in position. Thirteen of the 19 graduates of 1954 had positions before they completed their work in the School of Library Service and were therefore not in the market for positions.

Of the 315 requests 140 were for public librarians, 84 for school librarians, 50 for special librarians (in the fields of law, theology, science, medicine, music and business and in state libraries and U. S. Army libraries) and 41 for college librarians. As in previous years the greatest demands came from the Middle Western states for public librarians to work in integrated positions and the next greatest demand was for school librarians in the Southern states. In third place was the need for special librarians in the North Eastern states. Most of these positions are with Federal Government libraries and may require a background in science or technical skills in librarianship or administrative ability.

New Chapel Nears Completion

Morehouse is definitely in a stage of further development. As we stroll the campus we see the beautifully equipped construction that is known as the chemistry building. There are also hopes that, in the near future, a more adequate and more fully equipped education and health building will be constructed.

But before this building is actually put into construction, the tides of construction at Morehouse have been turned to a small chapel that is being erected directly opposite the new chemistry building. This chapel promises to be a real asset and to be another landmark on the Morehouse campus as time goes by.

It will serve for small weddings, student meditations throughout the day and a meeting place for such campus organizations as the Minister's Union, Y. M. C. A. and fraternities.

We are sure that it is the desire of God for every Morehouse man to take time out from the busy daily schedule to be thankful for all of the blessings that have been bestowed upon him. Use the chapel religiously, reverently and in an orderly manner.

—Cornelius V. Johnson.

ment of English of Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; Dr. Richard K. Barksdale, professor of English at North Carolina College at Durham, and other participants whose names will be announced later.

Dr. Crawford B. Lindsay of Tennessee State A. and I. University is President of the College Language Association. Other officers, in addition to Mrs. Thomas, the vice president, are; Carrie C. Robinson, Winston-Salem Teachers College, Winston-Salem, N. C., secretary; John F. Matheus, Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Md., treasurer; Bessie Dickerson, Grambling College, Grambling, La., assistant treasurer; Charles A. Ray, North Carolina College at Durham, North Carolina, corresponding secretary and editor of the CLA Bulletin; O. E. Jackson, Arkansas A. M. and N. College, Pine Bluff, Ark., Parliamentarian; and John S. Lash, Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Md., director of publicity.

Pan-Hellenic Council Formed On Campus

By Joseph Kyle

On December 10th, the four fraternity groups on the Morehouse College campus sent two representatives each to a meeting, the purpose being to create a Pan-Hellenic Council to consider the scholarship, standard of activities and welfare of the family of Greeks on the campus, and, by so doing, help to improve the general level of students behavior at Morehouse.

The body is composed of Dewitt Alfred and Bobby English of Alpha Phi Alpha; Joseph Kyle and Charles Walton of Kappa Alpha Psi; Etim Essien and James Gibbs of Phi Beta Sigma, and Fred Ralston and William M. Jackson of Omega Psi Phi. These men met and are working with a type of harmony never before experienced on the Morehouse campus.

The officers as chosen by the group to lead them on the pioneering movement are Charles Walton, Pres.; James Gibbs, Vice-Pres.; Fred Ralston, Sec'y; and Bobby English, Treasurer.

The group has planned several functions that they feel will surely instill harmony among the Greeks. Some of these are an inter-fraternity picnic during the spring, a dance and improvement of rush week next fall.

We of the council feel that there shall be some very fruitful results from our efforts through the cooperative endeavor of every frat man on the campus. It is only with this support that the council can exist and strive.

There will be more news of this group and its efforts in each of the ensuing issues of the Maroon Tiger. So watch this column.

Glee Club In Concert

We have been notified by the secretary of the Morehouse College Glee Club, Earle Milton McClain, that the annual concert by the group will be presented earlier this season. Professor Kemper Harrel conducted the Glee Club in concert February 17, 1955. We congratulate the songsters of Morehouse College, because this year's concert was a pay affair. The benefits were to be turned over to the "Gym Swim" Committee. The president of the College Glee Club, Kenneth John Echols, has his "brothers in song" covering the campus with watery notes of a swimming pool.

A very impressive program is being prepared for the entertainment of all music lovers and potential Olympic swimmers.

Kenneth Echols, president.

Earle M. McClain, secretary.

DEBATING TEAM

(Continued From Page 1)

were Allen, Barber, and Strong. Walton won a certificate rating him excellent. This was the first intercollegiate debating experience for all of the men except Barber. Remembering that they won ten out of their total twelve debates, this, one must conclude, was good performance—in fact, excellent.

The University of Florida won the sweepstakes trophy given for the highest score honors received in all types of competition. Morehouse came out second. Professor A. Russell Brooks of the English Department is debating coach. Along with other coaches, he served as critic judge during the tournament.

Atlanta Univ. School Of Library Service Book Discussions

The Maroon Tiger, during a recent visit to the Trevor Arnett Library, received the following information from Mrs. Jones, the Dean of the Library School.

Redding's *An American in India*. Review by Dr. Wilbert Show, Visiting Professor, Morehouse College. April 5, 1955

Basso's *Views from Pompey's Head*. Review by Dr. Albert Whiting, Dean, Morris Brown College. May 2, 1955

Discussion of the Albert Sweitzers, Book by Dr. Lynette Saine Bickers, assistant Professor, Atlanta University School of Education.

These programs will be held at 7:30 P. M., on each of these dates in Dean Sage Hall Auditorium.

Modern Art Exhibit Presented By Arts Club

On February 2 through 7, the Arts Club of Morehouse College in cooperation with the Humanities Department sponsored a Modern Art Exhibit, featuring the works of the Atlanta Contemporary Art Group, one of the foremost art organizations in the city.

Three types of Modern Art were represented at the exhibit—non-objective paintings, organic or objective abstraction, and so-called distorted reality. The term non-objective paintings refers to the form of modern art in which the subject represented does not come from nature. It is usually characterized by the use of geometric forms and use of color purely for their own sakes. An example of this was the painting by Miss Gladene Tucker.

Its totality consisted of geometric forms (diamond-shaped) occurring in a pattern. Three long diamonds in the center which overlapped each other gave the flat dimension of the painting a feeling of depth and also intrigued the eye because they seemed to shift position. This happened because the overlapping created an optical illusion. Her use of colors, yellow and green and blue, enlivened this otherwise static painting.

An example of non-objectivity which was primarily interested in color was the painting by Delores Kennedy entitled "East." It blended the warm colors, orange and yellow in a skillful manner with a contrast occurring by the use of dark brown sections. Broad parallel vertical bands created a feeling of liness in this "lineless" painting.

A delightful combination of color and form could be in the painting by Miss Genevieve Arnold called "Inert Forms." It has machine-like objects which give the painting a feeling of stoniness. Even the colors do nothing to offset this feeling of "inertness". They were dull green, yellow, and red. This was a perfect blending of the emotion desired and the expression used (use of stoniness as shown in the elements mentioned).

We now move to the second type, abstract paintings. This

means the type of modern paintings which has a subject in nature, though the subject may not be discernable in the painting. Its more representational form is called "distorted reality" but in this article, I am treating these two separately.

Mr. Edward Ross' painting, "Ancestral Monuments" portrays very well the emotional feeling inherent in the subject. The use of low-intense blues, grays, and greens in contrast to any ivory white area in the center of the painting, gave a feeling of "eeriness" or to put it poetically, a feeling of "moonglow dripping upon the graves' white marbles."

On the other hand, Mr. Joel Reeves, in his painting of fruits entitled "Still Life" and Mr. Wally Martin in his painting, (no title) used highly intense colors to give us a more exciting feeling. These colors actually seem to glow. There is a flavor of Roualt, i. e., contrast of bright colors against black borders, in Martin's painting. The reds, yellows, blues, an greens are what we amateurs call "intense and vibrant" for want of more precise terms.

Hugh Wallace in his objective abstraction, "Skyscraper," uses geometric elements to convey the idea of a skyscraper.

He used black, white and red vertical and horizontal lines to further emphasize his idea of the building. The background of orange effectively brings out the geometric design.

So far, the discussion has dealt with the abstract schools of modern art. These arbitrary terms are to be taken as arbitrary in the light of the definitions given. Many art groups and art authorities have other terms to designate the different types of modern paintings.

But to continue—the last type of art, distorted reality, is a hard one to describe. It can best be defined as that type of modern art which distorts the subject matter but not to the extent that the subject is unrecognizable or unlike itself basically. Perspective and symmetry may be present. But we can see that this type of painting is neither representational nor unrecognizable (as many abstract paintings are) in the strict sense of those words.

An example of this type of painting could be seen in the landscape by Fred Attyah. No real landscape has ever looked like that. He handled his subject in such a manner as to give an idea of unreal stillness. The perspective was distorted so that it seems squeezed. He distorts the mountains into blocklike forms reminiscent of cubes. They are balanced in an asymmetrical manner. The high intense orange present in the painting contrasted yet balanced the graphite gray and olive-green and helps to offset only slightly this "unmoving" feeling of the painting. The elongated parallel vertical trees balanced and contrasted the horizontal line present in the horizon.

John Brooks' painting, "Seascape" seemed to be between distorted reality and objective abstraction. By the use of diagonals being repeated not only in the sea but throughout the painting, a feeling of movement was produced. Orange and blue alternated in a pattern which delighted the sight. The mass of the bridge balanced the mass of the city in the background. It seemed to sum up within its boundaries, color, line, mass, depth, pattern, texture, etc., as used by the adherents of both extremes (distorted reality—unrepresentational objective reality) of objective abstraction.

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Ga. Tech Players Presented at Morehouse

A new and strikingly interesting type of theatrical production came to Morehouse Friday, February 25, when the Georgia Tech Players presented their theatre-in-the-round version of Maxwell Anderson's play, *Key Largo*, in the Morehouse College Gymnasium. It was first play to come to the Morehouse Campus in recent years, and the Dramatech Players out did themselves in making the event a memorable one. A play set both in Spain (during the Spanish Civil War) and Florida, on the Keys, the drama portrays the change in a man's soul, and calls for excellent staging and acting, a call to which the Dramatech Players responded; their performance made yet more striking by the unique, theatre-in-the-round method of presentation. Theatre-in-the-round, a technique which places the stage in the center of the room, surrounded completely by the audience, is becoming increasingly popular today, and its use made the presentation here possible, inasmuch as the gym afforded the only suitably large space on the campus. By excellent lighting, the Tech stage crew blacked out the entire gymnasium save for the small area in the center used as a stage, (a feat I had not realized was possible) and this, coupled with good sound effects and well-planned, quick-change sets, greatly enhanced the performance. An added touch of novelty was presented by the changing of sets in full view of the spectators.

The main characters were: Gordon M. Albury, Jr., as King; Myrl Allinder as Victor D'Alcala, Martinus Esser as Bruno D'Alcala, Mary Stuart as Alegre D'Alcala, John Meeks as Sheriff Gash, and Ike McLaughlin as Murillo. Mary Nell Ivey directed the production, and Fred Lieb handled lights.

EVERYTHING BUT GLOVES FOUND IN GLOVE POCKET

(ACP)—Jerry Chadwick, columnist, writes in the East Texan, weekly publication of East Texas State Teachers College:

How many times have you opened the glove compartment of your automobile — and taken out a pair of gloves?

Originally designed for the long, heavy gauntlet of the Stanley Steamer days, the glove compartment still retains its title, but the contents have changed.

In preparing this article, the interiors of seven glove compartments were examined and not one pair of gloves was discovered.

Articles ranging from super anahist to beer openers, ticket stubs to a 1954 production of "The Student Prince," unused subscriptions to Time magazine, copper wire, .22 shells, golf balls, a paper bound copy of "Dinner at Belmont," and untold pins, pencils and school supplies were uncovered, but not a single pair of gloves.

It would appear that the vanished garment is not the bustle but the gloves.

One person interviewed had the gall to deny that he had ever heard of the term glove compartment. "I always called it the car pocket," said he. "And as for carrying gloves there, I wonder who would wear gloves in a car?"

Perhaps this idea is correct, and the glove compartment is gone forever, squelched by the sleek, fast, homelike automobile of today.

POLL ON SEGREGATION TAKEN AT TULANE

NEW ORLEANS, La.—(I.P.)—A public opinion poll conducted on the campus of Tulane University indicated that 40 per cent of the student body was against segregation, editors of *The Hullabaloo* learned here recently. The poll showed that another 20 per cent of those questioned were without any opinion on the subject and the remaining 40 per cent were in favor of segregation, according to an informed source.

The complete results of the poll, conducted in connection with student class work, were not released for publication. But those students who were against integration were against it more on social grounds than on any others, it was disclosed. Many more students were willing to admit the Negro to the classroom and even to the cafeteria than into dormitories and fraternities.

The accuracy of the poll was questioned because some of the students conducting it deviated from the prescribed method. The poll, a specific assignment type was supposed to be conducted on every fiftieth student in all colleges of the University. Instead,

more Arts and Science and fewer medical students than were prescribed were asked such questions as, "... are your parents in favor of segregation; how long do you think it will be before Negroes are accepted as equals on campus; and what part of the country are you from?"

The professor conducting the poll said that he did not want to release it for publication because of its "controversial nature." He said that it might result in the curtailment of academic freedom and that no more such polls would be undertaken as assigned classwork in the future.

MODERN ART (Continued From Page 7)

All that modern art tries to do is what art has done for many centuries, to use the elements of art with imagination and uniqueness and skill, in order to portray for our senses some emotions felt about some subject matter — whether in nature or not.

The show was well attended by the students in Art and Humanities in the center. It is hoped that faculty and students in other fields will take active interest

in all the cultural activities which we may have in our college community.

NEED FOR MORE MEDICAL STUDENTS

COLUMBUS, O.—(I. P.)—While medical schools are training more physicians, there are fewer applicants for admission each year—a trend which Dr. John A. Prior, assistant dean of Ohio State's College of Medicine, believes is reducing the quality of medical students.

Dr. Prior noted a steady decrease in number of applications to medical schools throughout the nation over the past five years. At present there is a ratio of 1.96 applicants for every position available, he said. Dr. Prior reported a similar trend on his campus, also, where only Ohio residents are eligible for medical training.

There were 445 applications for the 150 positions in the 1954 freshman medical class at Ohio State. This represented a ratio of less than three to one, but was above the national average. He pointed out that of the 445 applicants, 30 withdrew before they were interviewed and 51 withdrew after being accepted.

'House Defeats Brown

By Cornelius V. Johnson

In a desperation rally to reach the SIAC championship tournament, the Morehouse Maroon Tigers, led by Ozzie Bynum and Bill Penman, swamped teams from Morris Brown and Tuskegee by large margins of difference. From the outset in the Morris Brown tilt, it was obvious that the Wolverines were outclassed. Morehouse pushed ahead to a big lead as Bynum went on a scoring spree with 19 points in the first half. Penman, now a threat at forward, followed Bynum's 32 pts. with 20 of his own to become high in scoring honors. Final score: Morehouse 89, Morris Brown 58.

In the Tuskegee encounter, it was much the same story. Bynum continued his bid for all-conference recognition as he poured in points at will. The crowd received a big thrill as Solomon Walker, lanky freshman center from Atlanta's Howard High School, entered the game early in the fourth period. Lennie Johnson, freshman guard, scored consistently in the final moments to help Bynum in pacing the Tigers to a 91 to 47 victory over Tuskegee.

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