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The Prairie View Standard

VOL. XVII. Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, Texas, January 1931, No. 8.

Hon. Will C. Hogg, leaves \$25,000 Student Loan For Prairie View College

Hon. Will C. Hogg, philanthropist and capitalist, in his will, left Student Loan Funds in amounts ranging from \$100,000 to \$25,000 to the various state educational institutions in Texas. Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College was bequeathed, \$25,000.

Hon. Will C. Hogg has done a great and noble thing for the cause of education in his native state. Negroes in every nook and corner of Texas appreciate to the full this most singular recognition accorded them. Generations coming and going will honor and revere the name of Hon. Will C. Hogg, not alone for the testament he has left behind; but also for that broad unbiased humanity so manifest.

Like his illustrious father, the Hon. James Stephen Hogg, former governor of Texas, the name and deed of Hon. Will C. Hogg will abide forever as symbols of helpfulness and fair play, of peace and good will to all men, regardless of race, creed or color.

There are many Negro youths in Texas worthy of educational opportunities which unfavorable conditions and uncontrollable circumstances have denied them. The will of the late Will C. Hogg will not only provide for them an opportunity for education; but also will encourage and enable them to play a useful and worthy part as industrious, peaceable, and dependable citizens in the communities where they must live and serve.

Prairie View State College Recognized as Class A Institution by North Carolina

Among the twenty-seven Negro Colleges recognized by the State Department of Education of North Carolina as Class "A" institutions is to be found Prairie View State College of Texas. This information has been compiled and recently given out by the State Division of Negro Education at Raleigh. Graduates of Prairie View State College, along with the graduates of twenty-six other Negro colleges, will receive four years' standard college credit on completion of four years of college work. Other Negro colleges of Texas recognized as Class "A" by the state of North Carolina are Samuel Huston College at Austin, and Wiley College, at Marshall, Texas, according to releases received at Prairie View.

The American Medical Association has also recognized Prairie View State College as a Class

"A" institution. This rating was based on surveys made by the association several months ago. Another survey of the college no doubt, will be made soon by the Association of Southern Colleges, according to Professor W. R. Banks, Principal of the college.

Shall We Poison George? (By J. H. Dillard)

I have before me a catalogue of a Junior College. I believe in Junior Colleges. If I had my way I would abolish colleges and have a lot of Junior Colleges topped with a fair number of real Universities in each section of the country. But this is another story. I mention my belief in Junior Colleges to show that this criticism of a too ambitious Junior College does not arise from any prejudice against a Junior College as such.

My criticism has nothing whatever to do with any plan of educational organization. I am thinking of something else, not of any particular kind of institution. I am criticizing this particular Junior College catalogue because of the lesson that may be drawn from it.

Junior Colleges take the student through the Freshman and Sophomore classes. That is, they are supposed to do two years of college work. The catalogue to which I am referring makes this profession and it gives its courses. My criticism is that it gives impossible courses. It gives, for example, a program for Mathematics and Latin which cannot be carried out in any college in the time allowed. This is true of most of the courses. The layout in the Psychology of Education is perhaps the worst of all. I would bet dollars to doughnuts that not a student of this course, after he got through, could tell you in good plain English what he understands by the Psychology of Education. The principal of this institution is a man of ability, but he has a deadly germ in his system. Hence these ambitious courses.

I say ambitious. A better word would be pretentious. One of the ugliest words in the English is pretentiousness. It sounds like something to run away from. Yet its spirit finds a ready entrance into the educational system and plays havoc, like malaria in the human system. It is not confined to Colleges or Junior Colleges. It flourishes vigorously in High Schools which try to put on college airs. It is found even in the grades, wherever pupils are promoted as if they knew some subject when they really know

nothing about it accurately.

What is the most wholesome atmosphere that can hover about any school from college to first grade? It is the atmosphere of reality. There are not many nicer words in the English language than reality. In a school or person it simply means loyalty to fact and truth. If I were asked to give a piece of advice to any principal or teacher I should say, be real. If I were asked to give a second piece of advice I should say, be real. If I were asked to give a third piece of advice I should say, for heaven's sake, be real. The school may be well housed and have teachers with all sorts of degrees, but if it does not breathe the atmosphere of genuineness it is not a wholesome place for young people.

I took the example of this catalogue of a Junior College simply as one type of pretentiousness. How much better it would have been if the catalogue had published simply courses, setting forth honestly what could actually and accurately be done in the time allowed. How much better it would be for all schools to be real. We want our young people to get the habit of being genuine in what they do, and to be honest with themselves, and not to begin life with ideas of unreality and sham. We want our education to help people to like what is simple and real.

Disabled Civilians Trained at Prairie View State College

Under joint arrangement of the federal government and the state of Texas, disabled Negro civilians will be aided in pursuing feasible trades and industries at Prairie View State College. The rehabilitation will be under the auspices of the State Board for Vocational Education, Austin, Texas, with the immediate supervision of Mr. J. J. Brown.

Residents of the state of Texas over 16 years of age who have been living in the state for one year whose capacity to earn a living has been destroyed or impaired by accident or disease and who are physically and mentally able to follow some line of work when trained, are eligible for receiving the benefits of vocational rehabilitation.

Joint federal and state funds are available for defraying instructional expenses. These expenses include tuition which may include books, laboratory fees, and any necessary individual equipment not furnished by the institution or shop giving training. Mr. Brown plans to train colored disabled civilians who are feasible at Prairie View State College. This means that they will get about \$18 per month assistance while in training. The work is for disabled civilians and has no connection with the work being done by the Veterans' Bureau for disabled ex-service men.

New \$85,000 Building

Dr. W. R. Banks, principal, has announced

that a new brick building for the School of Arts and Sciences for Prairie View State College will soon be erected. The principal stated that authority for the erection of the building had been made by the Board of Directors governing the institution.

The new building will be erected to meet the needs of the continuous growth of the student group and to keep pace with the well-defined program of expansion.

The old building formerly occupied by the School of Mechanic Arts is being rapidly torn down to provide a more suitable location for the new structure. Mr. I. J. Collier, graduate of the college, is in immediate charge.

The new building for the School of Arts and Sciences will be modern in every way and will take care of the growing scholastic population in that school for several years to come.

Dr. W. R. Banks, Prairie View State College, Re-elected Secretary Interracial Commission of Texas; Attends Land Grant College Association

Dr. W. R. Banks, principal, Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, was re-elected secretary of the board of directors of the Texas Interracial Commission at its annual session recently held in Dallas, Texas.

The board declared as its immediate objectives for the race the founding of a training school for delinquent girls by the Texas legislature, and a home for tuberculars. The board also renewed its allegiance to the cause of better race relations within and without the state.

Dr. W. R. Banks was one of the principal speakers at the Dallas session of the board. In his address he stressed the seriousness of the unemployment situation among Negroes and called attention to the fact that about forty per cent of those graduating from Prairie View State College last session were still without employment. The principal stands hard and fast for industrial preparedness for his race. He insists that it should meet its opportunities as well as its obligations and champions its causes along all endeavors worth while.

The Heart of the Problem

(Louisiana Weekly.)

For the last six months or more, the roll of editorial thunder has been reverberating throughout the land bemoaning the apparent breakdown of law enforcement. Statistics show that our prisons are crowded to the point of suffocation and that the annual cost of crime is estimated as high as \$5,000,000,000.

On September 1, the United States Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice launched a survey to determine the underlying causes which make crime so prevalent and "prof-

(Continued on page 7)

Prairie View Publishes Honor Roll of 50 (J. Henry Alston, Dean.)

Due to the rapidly advancing standards of scholarship, qualifications for the Dean's honor roll have been advanced. Students who made "A" grade in their three majors and no grade of less than "B" in minors are placed on the First Honor Roll while any student who makes "A" grade in at least two majors and no grade less than "C" gains a place on the second honor roll. The list for the first quarter shows 22 students on the first honor roll and 28 on the second.

Students in the College of Arts and Sciences led on both lists. On the first honor list there were 12 students from the School of Arts and Sciences, 5 from the School of Home Economics Education, 3 from the School of Nursing Education and 1 each from the Schools of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Appearing on the second honor roll were 11 from the School of Arts and Sciences, 8 from the School of Home Economics, 4 each from the Schools of Agriculture and Nursing Education and 1 from the School of Mechanic Arts.

The senior class led in scholarship for the first quarter and they were represented by 14 on the first honor roll and 9 on the second. The freshmen placed 5 on the first honor roll and 13 on the second honor list. The junior class appeared only once on the first honor roll and 3 times on the second honor roll. The sophomore class was at the bottom with one on the first and 2 on the second honor rolls. There was one special student on the first roll.

The names of the following students appeared:

First Honor

Adams, Alvan	Holt, Lueanna G.
Brown, Annie Lois	Jones, S. R. Mrs.
Burris, Wayne Othella	Kirby, Mary
Davis, Leola Mae	Knight, Nancy V.
DeBruhl, Evelyn	Lea, Mary Pratt
DeBruhl, Theresa	Pope, Maryland O.
Drisdale, Laine L.	Ray, Arlia
Goodson, Constance M.	Rogers, Agnes B.
Greer, Booker T.	Rowan, Iola W.
Fardin, Exa Oda	Tapscott, G. K. Mrs.
Henry, Edgar	Wilson, Norman P.

Second Honor

Bassett, Ezora	Lee, Vernice
Bryant, Lurlene	Love, Finnis V.
Cephas, Johnnie Lee	Lowery, J. B. Mrs.
Clay, James Henry	McFarland, Prinzola
Cobb, Clyde	Mosby, Carrie Mae
Collins, Zenobia	Orr, Leo E.
Davis, James Clarence	Phelps, Ruby O.
Duhe, Meothilde C.	Prince, Bennie
Echols, Jack W.	Redd, Thelma L.
Griffin, Emma	Renty, Mable
Hall, Delia Mae	Ross, Carl
Harris, Thelma C.	Scott, Coleta
Lee, Timothy Dale	Thomas, Rosie A.
Lewis, Annie Mae	Whiting, Mattie B.

Prairie View Closes a Successful Season

The Prairie View Panthers closed its season on New Year's Day at the Buffalo Stadium, Houston, Texas, against the powerful Tuskegee Tigers the latter winning 19-7. This marked the close of one of the best seasons the Panthers have enjoyed for years. Never before have the Panthers attempted such a hard schedule, playing the best teams in the West and closing with Tuskegee, the National Champs, New Year's Day.

In their eleven games the Panthers suffered three backsets. The wonder team of Langston was met on the latter's field as the Panthers' first major clash in which Langston was the victor. The Panthers showed very little offensive power and looked miserable or even worse defensively. However, this did not discourage Coach Taylor and his assistants, for well did they realize the potentialities in that green bunch of material. The new coaches, the new system and with the exception of three-letter men—forming the nucleus, a new squad. Only time would tell.

The next setback came one week later when the powerful Wiley eleven was met. Getting off to a bad start and being outclassed in the first half the Panthers came back in the next half to show their wares; running wild through the Tigers' line and around their ends to chalk up 13 points and a three-point lead until that fatal pass intentionally grounded fell into the arms of a Tiger who ran some forty yards for the winning score.

A better knowledge of the new system was evidenced in this game and from then on the Panther began to come into his own taking its opponents in splendid style and causing considerable comment on their improvement from week to week. In their march to six straight victories they left their scars on the best from Mississippi, Alcorn, from Louisiana, the "mighty" Southern University, Bishop College, and Samuel Huston College (twice) of Texas fame.

The next defeat was at the hands of the powerful Tuskegee Tigers on New Years Day. The Panthers were forced to yield but they yielded reluctantly after sixty minutes of hard fighting, cleanly played football, forcing the Tigers to extend themselves to the utmost. The game was one of the best played in this section the entire season and Tuskegee's supremacy was established only with the closing whistle, for Prairie View was constantly threatening to upset the dope.

The Panther squad has already been entertained with an informal dance. The annual banquet is to follow within the next ten days.

The squad composed of Freshmen and Sophomores for the most part will be intact next year. Watch the Panthers!

The Prairie View Standard

Entered as second-class matter March 2, 1911, at the postoffice at Prairie View Texas, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Published monthly by Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, Texas.

W. Rutherford BanksPrincipal
Napoleon B. Edward.....Executive Secretary

Acceptance for mailing at special rates of postage provided for in section 103, Act of October 3, 1917; authorized July 13, 1918.

"Modern Society is calling as never before in our lifetime for leadership, for men with vision or character, with trained intelligence, with Hope and Confidence in their finer Humanity that is to come. And where shall such men be sought, where shall they be bred, if not in our Colleges and Universities, where are gathered all that history and civilization and science and art have to teach us of God and man and nature."—Dr. J. R. Angell.

LESSONS LEARNED

No doubt the present labor situation and financial depression will teach, if it has not already done so, many in America some practical lessons in economics such as the schools and colleges have not been able to impress. Thousands have been denied employment and can hardly sustain themselves during the crisis. The goods they had to offer in the open markets was labor only. When labor was no longer in demand, it can be seen plainly what happened. Employment which had been regular and steadfast in some cases for more than twenty years was cut off. Deprivations even of the common necessities of life followed. There was want and in some cases there was untold misery and suffering.

Let us turn this matter over and look at the question from the other side. Why was there so much enforced idleness? Why was there so much deprivation of even the bare necessities of life? On careful observation it will be seen that the greatest amount of suffering came from those who did not own their jobs nor had they stored away anything for the rainy day. It has been said that many employes let out of jobs did not have ample provision for as much as one week ahead. This was true although they had been steadily employed in some cases from one week to ten and fifteen years. Want has gone with their labor? What has become of their earnings? It takes no scholar to tell.

The hard lessons which recent experience has taught is beyond question the fact that we must see to it that expenditure does not exceed income, that we must deny ourselves, in many instances, of many of the luxuries until we shall have saved enough in advance to at least provide for our dependents against immediate pressing want and for the rainy day. The Standard believes that more care could be expressed in saving our earnings; so that the dollar spent would

bring not only "good times" but returns in material and lasting benefit to our posterity as well as ourselves. There must be an economic, stable base upon which to stand; and this base can be gained by steady employment and continuous and persistent saving of the fruits of our employment. This may be little or large. In either case it will push us along until one day we will stand on sound impregnable base where we can defy deprivation and meet the issues of labor disturbances, financial depressions and general economic unrest. With a stable base business enterprises may be established and these offer employment to thousands of idle youth fresh from college with but little more than theory to offer in the great industrial and economic markets of the world.

PRINCIPAL W. R. BANKS ADVOCATES EDUCATION IN TRADES AND INDUSTRIES

Dr. W. R. Banks, principal of Prairie View State College, addressing the teachers and employes of the college in their regular monthly meeting, discussed at length the present status of Negro education and showed its relation to racial economic depressions.

The Principal emphasized that the supply of teachers greatly exceeded positions offered in the school room resulting in large numbers of our group remaining without any means of making a livelihood. He deplored that so many young men and women of the race entering the colleges are neglecting the kind of training so essential to their needs and conditions. He strenuously urged that our youth should prepare to fill positions in the industrial world, saying the over crowded positions in the schoolroom would more and more render them jobless and without means of visible support.

Among other things, Principal Banks said: "In making a check of the graduating class of the college for the regular session ending May 1930, I found that 39.2 per cent were without employment. I believe this situation obtains among graduates of other institutions. It is quite significant, however, to notice that the graduates from the School of Agriculture and the School of Mechanic Arts are employed."

The Principal believes in literary education. He believes, also, that one's education should prepare him to render a service in the community, such as will enable him to become a dependable and progressive citizen. "All phases of education are equally important," said Principal Banks, "and we must think more seriously in terms of vocational education. More of our students should pursue courses in agriculture and mechanic arts. More of them should engage in the trades and industries. The world is looking for men and women skilled in these avocations. Men and women so trained will relieve, to some extent, the overcrowded profession of teaching, reduce the causes of economic unrest, and lead the way to prosperity and contentment."

"We can no longer remain mere parasites," the Principal said, "here at Prairie View we must contribute something to the knowledge of the world. We must produce something. This institution must become a storehouse of facts and our students must be accepted everywhere bearing the mark of efficiency in the trades and industries no less than in the professions."

CONTRIBUTE

All journals published for the welfare of any people or interests are essentially social agencies. Taking this view these journals must have the cooperation of society not only by reading its columns and by becoming subscribers, but it is plainly to its interest as well as interest of the journals to contribute in the way of news or articles which may be helpful to the readers and the public in general. These contributions may be by telegram, telephon or by written communications.

The Prairie View Standard, therefore, feels impelled to request teachers, ministers, farmers, and business interests as well as the public in general, having news or articles which they think will be helpful to its readers to send them direct to The Editor for publication. The Editor, however, reserves the right to reject any news or article which is considered inconsistent with the policy of the journal or contrary to the best interest of its constituency taken as a whole.

The Prairie View Standard is primarily a college journal founded in 1912 through the wisdom and sagacity of the late Dr. Edward L. Blackshear, former principal of the college. Taking the college as the base, Dr. Blackshear explained the mission of the Standard by stating that the journal would be: "Devoted to the Educational and general Improvement of the Negroes of Texas." In its devotion to the Negroes of Texas, the Standard has during these years, like its founder, stood for the betterment of all the people everywhere, clean, upright, inspiring, and pointing the way to better days and brighter suns; helping at all times rather than hindering. It is this policy which the Standard hopes to maintain and continue both in letter and spirit.

SAM TAYLOR COMES TO PRAIRIE VIEW

One of the outstanding changes relative to the 1930-31 athletic program of Negro Colleges is the coming of one of the foremost mentors of the coaching game to Prairie View.

Sam Taylor, a former three-letter man of Virginia Union and a Northwestern star of all American fame, and for the past five years coach of the famous Clark University team, is mourned as a loss by south-east sport followers and welcomed by those of the southwest.

During the five years in which Coach Taylor was connected with Clark University, his team made an enviable record, having been runner-up for the conference football championship four years and in 1928 his team entered into a triple tie with Atlanta University and Tuskegee for the conference championship. He holds the distinction of coaching the only team that has defeated Tuskegee in the past six years. In basket-

runners-up in the fourth year. In baseball, out of three years of conference participation, the Clark University teams were able to carry off the championship laurels once under his tutelage and it is expected that Prairie View is now well on her way to a share of the southwest honors.

We laud the efforts of Dr. E. B. Evans, backed up by Principal W. R. Banks, for effecting this addition to the Prairie View organization and have all evidences that Coach Taylor will be strongly supported in all of his efforts.

Prairie View welcomes the coming of Coach Taylor, his charming wife, and lovable little daughter.

THE TEXAS INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE OF COLORED SCHOOLS HAS ORGANIZED FOR THE YEAR'S CONTESTS

Principal W. R. Banks, the state executive secretary, with the purpose of rendering larger and better service for the State Interscholastic League of Colored Schools has enlarged and strengthened the local organization to assist in its administration. This organization is composed of the following professors and teachers now connected with the college: C. H. Waller, state leader of agricultural extension, chairman; Mrs. L. M. Richardson, secretary; H. S. Estelle, N. B. Edward, S. B. Taylor, W. M. Booker, J. E. Pierce, M. T. Williams, Miss M. E. Saurez, A. P. Hayes, J. C. McAdams, L. A. Potts, Miss E. C. May, C. R. Hall, O. W. Shaw, Mrs. N. B. Dillon, Maurice Jones, G. W. Buchanan, Mrs. M. S. Brannon, Wm. Muckleroy, F. G. Rhone, C. H. Banks, A. W. Randell, H. G. Dickerson, C. C. House, P. E. Bledsoe, J. J. Abernethy, Miss F. Hickman, Miss Mary Moore, Miss Mabel Bullock, Miss E. J. Anderson, Miss M. Burns, Mrs. I. A. Reese, Mrs. Wm. Muckleroy.

The State Executive Secretary is requesting all schools to mail their membership fees at once and begin preparation immediately to take part in the literary and athletic activities in the county, district and state contests. The Rules and Regulations governing the Interscholastic League for this year are but slightly changed from that of last year. The membership fees are the same: Class A Schools, \$4.00; Class B Schools, \$3.00; Ward Schools, \$2.00 and Class D Schools, \$1.00. As usual a copy of the Rules and Regulations, a copy of the Spellers, and a copy of the Arithmetics will be furnished free to all schools joining the league, together with the regular Membership Receipt.

For the past two years enduring prizes in gold have been awarded the winners at the state meet held at Prairie View State College. This year the local committee will pursue the same policy and make awards in gold that will last the winners longer than their natural lives and may be passed on down to posterity through the coming years. It must be observed, however, that all schools taking part in the contests will be winners whether they win in gold or not. They will win something better, perhaps strong bodies and strong alert minds.

The main objective of the Interscholastic League is to create and awaken interest and promote general scholarship in public schools through association and contests in spelling, declamation, arithmetic, essay-writing, debates, fairs, 100 yards dash, 280 yards run, 120 yards low hurdles, 440 yards dash, 220 yards dash, pole vaulting, 12-pound shot put, discus throw, running high jump and running broad jump.

Mrs. C. Bookman Departs

Mrs. C. Bookman, pioneer citizen of the college community, died at her home on Northeast Campus, October 6. Known and loved for her kindness and accommodation to several generations of students and employes the announcement of her death struck grief to the hearts of thousands all over the state. Following her passing, Secretary N. B. Edward was sent as the personal representative of the Principal's office to extend sympathy and to offer assistance to the bereaved family.

At 11 a.m., October 9, college work was suspended and obsequies were held in the college chapel in the presence of relatives and friends, the faculty and student body. The remains were in charge of the Watson Undertaking Company of Houston and Hempstead.

Rev. Mack T. Williams, college chaplain, directed the funeral exercises. The college choir directed by Prof. O. A. Fuller and Miss L. H. Minor rendered sacred music.

After the Lord's Prayer was chanted Rev. Mack T. Williams read a part of the Fifteenth Chapter of The First Corinthians. The obituary was read by Mrs. J. H. Richards of Hempstead. Then came testimonials bearing on the life and services of the deceased as follows: Resolutions of Condolence by the Faculty, Mr. G. W. Buchanan; Life of the Deceased, Prof. P. E. Bledsoe and Mr. Wilson; Telegrams, Resolutions and Letters, Prof. J. M. Alexander; Funeral Oration, Rev. P. H. Watkins; Words of Condolence, Principal W. R. Banks.

Following the ceremonies in the chapel amidst ferns and flowers the remains were borne to New Hope Community, Waller County, where it was interred in the Gladish Cemetery. By every testimony Mrs. Bookman was one of the most community and her departure more and more industrious and helpful citizens of the college will be keenly felt.

Condolence

Prairie View College, August 10, 1930.

Whereas, On August 8, 1930, He who holds and directs the destiny of all mankind saw fit to call from labor to reward Mr. Garnett A. Toliver of Hempstead, Texas, son of Mr. Chas. Toliver and brother of Mrs. L. L. Walker of Hempstead, Miss Luberta Toliver of Manning, La., Mr. Giddings Toliver of Corsicana, Texas, and Mr. Ed Toliver of Hempstead, Texas, and

Whereas, In the untimely death of this young man we realize that the community has lost an excellent and beloved citizen, the immediate family a devoted son and brother, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Faculty and Employees of Prairie View State College, in bowing our heads in humble submission to Him who doeth all things for the best, extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the Prairie View Faculty and a copy be furnished the Prairie View Standard for publication.

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. Buchana, Chairman.

E. B. Evans, Secretary.

Miss M. E. Suarez.

Mrs. Minnie O. Graves Hornsbery

On December 21, 1930, He who holds and directs the destinies of mankind saw fit to call Mrs. Minnie O. Graves Hornsbery, supervising demonstration agent, Negro Extension Service, to take her rightful place in the Celestial Realms where the souls of just persons are made perfect.

We realize that in the passing of this excellent character, the church has lost a devout Christian, the community an honorable citizen, the Extension Service a faithful worker, and the immediate family a devoted daughter and wife. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Faculty and Employees of the Prairie View State Normal College in bowing our heads in humble submission to Him who doeth all things for the best, extend to the bereaved family our deepest sympathy.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the faculty, a copy be given the Standard for publication, a copy be furnished the family.

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. Buchanan

Dr. E. B. Evans

Miss M. E. Saurez

Faculty Condolence Committee.

Good Road From College to Railroad Station

The grading on the new Highway Number Six has nearly been completed between Hempstead and Waller. When this strip is topped with hard surfaced material tourists will have a first class road from Houston to nearly all sections of the state. The new highway runs along on the north side of the Grand Central Railroad and affords better opportunities for patrons of the college as well as the public.

It is predicted that in the near future the public road leading from the college to the highway

at Prairie View Station will be hard surfaced facilitating not only travel by students and residents of the college community, but will be of decided benefit to trade interests in handling the large volume of business for the institution. A good road from the college to Prairie View Station is a public necessity and will be so regarded in the scheme of building safe and dependable roads in accommodation of trade and the general public.

Moton Speaks at Gulfside's Anniversary

Waveland, Miss.—The world is looking to America for leadership in the solution of its many race problems and the answer will be found right here in the South, in the opinion of Dr. R. R. Moton, Booker T. Washington's successor as principal of Tuskegee Institute, as expressed in an address delivered here before a large interracial audience. Despite discouraging backsets from time to time, the future is full of hope, according to Dr. Moton.

"Notwithstanding the dark pages in the Negro's history in this country," said Dr. Moton, "he has profited immeasurably by his contact with American civilization, and has made good use of his opportunities. In return he has given America his unswerving loyalty and has offered his life for his country in every crisis in the nation's history. German propaganda was powerless against Negroes during the World War and they are no less loyal today.

"Negroes ask no special favors of America," continued Dr. Moton, "but only opportunity to achieve and attain the best of which they are capable. They have faith to believe that this opportunity will be accorded them. I confidently expect the future to be marked by increasing good will and helpfulness that will make each race a valuable asset to the other."

No doubt the above article has already gone the rounds of the press; but the Standard reproduces the words of that stalwart sage of Tuskegee, not only because the plain truth is given, but because, also, as the Standard sees it, his words breathe inspiration and hope for Negroes not only in the South, but throughout the world. No race can do more for his country than to be loyal to it, to labor unselfishly for it, and to lay down his life for it. On the other hand no country should expect more of its subjects.

At this period in our progress, it is more than evident that we can no longer push our way by merely begging alms. We must continue to use the power gained through association, in college and common school, to earn our bread and merit the rights and privileges accorded under the federal constitution. All any people can reasonably expect from the government is the free and equal distribution of the opportunities, rights and privileges, which flow from it, the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. These

being rightly and justly provided, then let us go forward uncomplaining, shouldering our responsibilities and meeting every obligation.

The Heart of the Problem

(Continued from page 2)

itable" in this country. The Federal crime survey, no doubt, will furnish a stupendous mass of figures; there will be marvelous charts and graphs and what-not. The weak spots of police organization will be diligently pointed out. But the solution of the problem will be far more difficult than compiling a survey.

The four vital issues that constitute the heart of the problem are: Prohibition, elementary and secondary education, religion, and unemployment. While the survey is a step in the right direction, its effectiveness will largely depend on the solution of the four issues stated above. The solution of the problem, however, challenges the cooperation of all, not merely the law investigators, for we are living in a day when any law-abiding citizen may be on the receiving end of a crime of violence.

The following professors and instructors have been added to the faculty for the present session: G. W. Reeves, A. M., University of Michigan; H. A. Bullock, M. A., University of Michigan; W. L. Donley, M.S., University of Detroit; J.D. Bell, A. M., University of Kansas; J. E. Pierce, A. M. Ohio University; F. A. Jackson, M. A., New York University; Miss E. H. Randals, A. M., University of Southern California; Maurice Jones, B. S., University of Illinois; S. B. Taylor, B. S., Northwestern University; Mack T. Williams, A. B., B. D., Roger Williams and Oberlin Colleges; Misses A. L. Campbell, B. S., Bradley Polytechnic Institute; M. E. Burns, Ph. B., University of Chicago; Clarrissa Lovinggood, A. B., Fisk University; G. L. Smith, B. S., Kansas University; M. K. Bullock, Mus. B., Howard University; Florence Hickman, A. B., University of Denver; and Mrs. T. W. Washington, A. B., University of Minnesota.

Mrs. L. A. Harrison Receives Electric Toaster

Mrs. L. A. Henton Harrison, who has recently received her B. S. degree from the department of education, was pleasantly surprised when she was presented a lovely electric silver toaster, by the following persons.

Mesdames J. C. Curtis, San Antonio; C. M. Fendleton, Honey Grove, room mates; Mmes. S. B. Bolton, B. English, Edith M. Cooper, Eva J. Mosely, Vernelle K. Spears, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Gray; Misses L. K. Mangram, Lena Mae Traylor, Ophelia Brannon, Mrs. Anderson and Mr. Author Lee Traylor, Camp county teachers and friends.

PROF. J. M. ALEXANDER, B. S., M. S.

Prof. J. M. Alexander is a native of Texas. He was born in Waelder, Mount Eden community, Gonzales County, Texas, on his father's farm not many miles from the place where the first battle for the independence of Texas was fought.

The elementary or primary education of Prof. Alexander was obtained in the public school at Mount Eden, which has always been a prosperous, farming community of Gonzales County. After taking every educational advantage offered at that time by the rural schools of the county, Prof. Alexander entered the high school department at Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College. Four years later, in 1920, he was graduated from the high school with honor.

Following his ambition for a college education and his natural inclination toward the field of agriculture, Prof. Alexander enrolled as a student in the School of Agriculture at Prairie View. In May 1925 he was awarded the degree of bachelor of science in agriculture. Five years later, in 1930, he was graduated from the graduate school of Iowa State College at Ames, receiving the degree of master of science in dairy husbandry.

Prof. Alexander is considered among the foremost agriculturists of the day. His rise in the profession and in public service is due more to his training obtained at Prairie View than any other factor. He taught an elementary school at Hopkinville, Texas, and was county farm demonstration agent for Guadalupe County, serving with great ability for two years. His knowledge of both theoretical and practical agriculture was so pronounced and thorough that he was offered the position of teacher in vocational agriculture and animal husbandry by his alma mater. He served in this capacity continuously for four years. Based on hard faithful work and sheer ability Prof. Alexander continued to rise in his profession, so much so, until he was promoted to full professorship of animal husbandry at Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College where he now serves and has served with marked distinction for more than five years.

Prairie View Improves Scholarship (By J. Henry Alston, Dean)

Students who enroll in our colleges for the purpose of spending a quiet winter are finding rather rough going at Prairie View this year. At the close of the fall quarter a check up shows that

about twenty-five per cent of the student body failed to pass in all their work. Eighty-eight were put on probation for thirty days while twenty-eight failed to pass in half of their work and were dropped from the rolls.

A check up by the Dean's office shows that most of the failures of the Freshmen were due to the poor foundation in the fundamentals which these students secured in their elementary and secondary schools. The High Schools in the large cities contributed most of the delinquent students. In one instance it was discovered that a high school principal recommended a student who was literally "pushed out" of the high school because of the time limit.

Work for the second quarter started off with a boom and each of the nine departments of the college reports a more concentrated effort to do a higher quality of work than even that of the previous quarter.

Prairie View State College Holds First Term Examinations; Work Very Satisfactory

The work of the first quarter at Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College was closed with final term examinations which began November 24 and continued three days until November 26, inclusive.

Each of the five schools, education, agriculture, home economics, nursing education, mechanic arts, and every special trade and industry held examinations and practically all students registered for their respective tests.

The second quarter's work at the college began December 1. It is estimated that the total enrollment in all branches of the college will reach about 1,000 before the close of the quarter, February 27.

Speaking of the work of the first quarter, J. Henry Alston, acting dean of the School of Arts and Sciences, said: "The work has been more thorough this quarter than it has been for the six quarters I have been connected with the college. The standards have been higher," Dean Alston said "and there has been more cooperative effort on the part of the departments to bring up the work to the standard set by the rating boards throughout the country.

"I may say also," said the dean, "that I think we have a better teaching faculty, better trained and more experienced."

Miss Alice P. Shields

Miss Alice P. Shields, formerly telephone operator at the college, has returned from New York where she has been attending Columbia University. She was awarded recently the master of arts degree from that institution.

On being asked her future plans Miss Shields stated that she expected to teach in the Prairie View Extension schools.