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The Prairie View Standard - September 1932 - Vol. XXIV No. 2

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College

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Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College. (1932). The Prairie View Standard - September 1932 - Vol. XXIV No. 2., *Vol. XXIV No. 2* Retrieved from <https://digitalcommons.pvamu.edu/pv-newspapers/6>

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The Prairie View Standard

VOL. XXIV. Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, Texas, September 1932 No. 2.

MISS GEORGIA V. AUSTIN

By Dr. J. H. Dillard

At a commencement two years ago in a certain accredited high school, Miss Georgia Virginia Austin was the belle of the occasion. It was announced that her general average for the four years was 96. She was the valedictorian. In fine, on that happy occasion, she was it. In due time a friend of her mother sent a graduation present and in due time there came from this highly successful graduate a pleasant little note of acknowledgement. It began thus, "Please EXCEPT my thanks." It closed with "Yours SCINCERELY." This story is literally true, all except the name, which I have substituted in deference to the fact that she extends from Richmond to Texas, and a friend of mine above the Potomac says she also extends from Richmond to Pittsburg.

If Miss Georgia had been an ordinary graduate, with glory unacclaimed, it would not be so hard to accept the EXCEPT, but being the school's brag graduate she heightens the suspicion that there is something loose in the work of that highly reputable and duly accredited high school. Miss Georgia, without knowing much about the meaning and spelling of words, may still be a very efficient young woman in many ways. It is no sin not to spell correctly. There have been many fine people who were poor spellers.

But how about Miss Georgia's school? Did it not commit a sin? Did it not sin in professing to teach her the use of correct English and then sending her forth, with glory, in the supposition that she could write correctly, whereas she showed in one brief note that she could not. From her high marks, and the honor she received, she must have been a student of ability enough to be trained to accuracy. Yet she evidently was not so trained. There must have been something wrong in the training.

The fact is that there is something wrong in a large number of our high schools, both white and colored. The school mentioned above was a white school. There is abundance, in both white and colored high schools, of the particular wrongness which I have in mind. It seems so simple that I hesitate to mention it. I wish I could find a nice long name for it, so that educators would be impressed by it. I will give it as long names as I can find, and call it disregardfulness of exactitude, or indisposition to punctiliousness. Perhaps a good name for the wrongness can be suggested by teachers, if there be such, who give written work which they do not carefully correct and return, or by princi-

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PRINCIPAL W. R. BANKS DELIVERS MESSAGE

Special meetings of the cabinet and the general faculty of Prairie View State College were held prior to the opening September 21. Practically all teachers and employees were present.

Principal W. R. Banks discussed at considerable length the objectives of the college and the respective duties of the teachers and employees. In counseling his co-workers, Principal Banks among other things said: "Every man shall be required to do his work well. All authority of the college is in your hands to carry on the work assigned you. I am impressed with the one who sees to it that his work is done well, never allowing it to lag behind inviting criticisms and failures."

"We should know," said Principal Banks, "when we are doing our job, else we should not be on the job." "Everyone," said he, "should carry his own load, each in co-operation with the other to the end that we shall have here as the result of our co-operative efforts and labors one of the best institutions for the training of our youths in this country. We want here the finest co-operation and best piece of academic work that can be found, functioning effectively in the labors and lives of the young men and women who come to us for guidance and training."

The Principal urges punctuality as well as thoroughness and admonished the teachers to good behavior and well doing. He counseled one and all to so live that the students and patrons alike shall look upon the faculty and the institution with honor and respect, saying we owe this to the students as well as ourselves.

The Principal was given close and unbroken attention throughout his instructive and admonitory address. There was an air of felicity, an omen which spoke for a harmonious and most prosperous session. During the meeting various committees were appointed to make researches and reports on different phases of college objectives and situations affecting our group in the state. The Principal insists that the education received at Prairie View should relate itself to the social, civic and economic life of Negroes of Texas.

The session began, no doubt, with the best prepared faculty, academically, in the history of Prairie View. The session began with thirty professors holding master's degrees, and a number having done advanced work on their doctor's degrees. Every requirement has been met for standardization. The college shall take its rightful place among the standard institutions of America.

MISS GEORGIA V. AUSTIN—

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pals and faculties, if there be such, who promote and graduate students without carefully finding out whether these students know, with even fair degree of accuracy, what they are supposed to have learnt.

The thing, by whatever name we call it, or however much we neglect it, is a part of pedagogics. I think, if we think a moment, we shall see that this is so. For is not getting a thing right a part of education? If Miss Georgia V. Austin's English teacher had had the opportunity of taking in some teachers' college a course in Punctilious Exactitude, I do not believe that the unfortunate little note of EXCEPTANCE would have been written.

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE COLLEGE OPENS
REGULAR SESSION

Prairie View State College opened its doors to Negro youths, Tuesday morning, September 20, beginning with an orientation program. Wednesday and Thursday were given to registration. Friday, class work began.

Registrar John B. Cade, checking up, estimates that the enrollment for the year will probably reach 800.

Another opening feature of great significance was the Guidance Sermon preached to students in the college chapel. The work of the trades and industries and the professional courses as well as other courses leading to the bachelor's degree were made plain and simple so the students were enabled to understand and select the courses most fitting and appropriate for them to pursue.

The faculty is the strongest, academically, since the founding of the college. Principal Banks has striven persistently to qualify Prairie View to meet the advanced standards of the leading colleges and universities of the country. It is his desire that graduates of the college shall meet no bars or obstacles when they apply for entrance in standard institutions, whether for graduate work or other professions. At the same time he advocates such accommodations at Prairie View as will make it non-compulsory for students to leave the state to further their academic training. The Principal believes and urges that Prairie View State College should function for good citizenship and for efficient public and private service in the lives of those who become beneficiaries of its guidance and instruction.

THE INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE REVISES
BASIS FOR ENROLLMENT

In order to meet the demands for a better and more equitable system of classifying and enrolling the public schools in the Texas Interscholastic League of Colored Schools members of the committee on the revision of the rules and regulations have made provisions for Class AA high schools and submitted some changes providing for enrollment and membership of Class A, Class B, and Class C schools.

The rules and regulations governing the league will disclose all changes and modifications effecting the league for this year, 1932-1933, and will be ready for distribution as soon as received from the press.

The basis for classification and membership as amended in Article I, Section 2, reads as follows:

ARTICLE I

SECTION 2. To become a member of the League each school must pay an annual membership fee to W. R. Banks, Executive Secretary, Prairie View, Texas, as follows:

- (a) Class AA Schools are those senior high schools in Austin, Beaumont, Corsicana, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Galveston, Houston, Marshall, Palestine, San Antonio, Texarkana, Tyler, Waco, and Wichita Falls, Texas, and must pay an annual membership fee of \$5.00.
- (b) Class A Schools are those schools having an enrollment of 400 or more pupils and must pay an annual membership fee of \$4.00.
- (c) Class B Schools are those schools having an enrollment not less than 150 nor more than 399 pupils and must pay an annual membership fee of \$3.00.
- (d) Class C Schools are those schools having an enrollment less than 150 pupils and must pay an annual membership fee of \$1.00.

SECTION 3. Class AA Schools shall send their contestants direct to the state meet and compete in the literary and athletic events exclusively among themselves. Their literary and athletic events shall be similar to those provided for Class A Schools. But contestants from all schools except Class AA must come to the state meet either by default or as winners in the county and district meets, as provided in these rules and regulations.

The above regulations were approved by members of the local committee and members of the committee on revision of the rules and regulations under call of Principal W. R. Banks, state executive secretary. Other committee members present were Chairman O. J. Thomas, Cameron; Mrs. E. C. B. LeQuey, secretary, Temple; Prof. E. C. Fonsworth, Houston; Chairman C. H. Waller of the local committee; Prof. H. S. Estelle, chairman of the auditing committee and N. B. Edward.

It is the consensus of opinion of the committee that the basis for classification and enrollment as now provided will not only meet the growing demands made over the state, but will greatly inure to the welfare and promotion of the league in all of its phases, athletic no less than literary.

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE COLLEGE ORGANIZES
STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Organization of all branches and phases of Prairie View State College has been completed. The student body, enthusiastic and apparently happy, have gone

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about their work, literary and industrial, in a way quite satisfactory to the Principal and faculty.

Detailed programs outlining student activities for the session have been announced. Among these are the schedules for the conference football games, the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.'s, under the direction of Dr. Edward Bertram Evans, Professor Lee C. Phillip, and Miss A. L. Campbell, respectively.

The "Y" began its campaign for new members September 26 and ended October 10 in candle light service. The object of the "Y" is to offer to the young men and women at Prairie View an opportunity for development of a life made richer, fuller, through religious, educational, and social activities of the organizations. Professor L. C. Phillip has announced the immediate projects for the Y. M. C. A. as follows: To equip the reading and recreation room; groups of study on Jesus; the Bible, its origin and interpretation; and stimulating interest in keeping the dormitories. Professor Phillip said prizes would be offered for the best kept dormitory during the session and for the best review on books dealing on modern interpretations of religion and character building.

The "Y" will meet on the first and third Sundays in joint forum, and second and fourth Sundays, each month, in separate interest group studies.

PROF. C. H. WALLER HEADS INTERSCHOLASTIC
LEAGUE COMMITTEE

Prof. C. H. Waller, state leader of agricultural extension work for Negroes in Texas, again heads the local committee of The Texas Interscholastic League of Colored Schools. The entire committee was appointed by Principal W. R. Banks, state executive secretary. No doubt Prof. Waller has been continuously placed at the head of the local committee because of his broad acquaintanceship and his humor and ability to handle and please large groups, to say nothing of the marked success he has made as chairman during each and every year of his incumbency.

The local Interscholastic League Committee as a whole is as follows:

C. H. Waller, Chairman
Mrs. E. W. Gilmore, Secretary
H. S. Estelle
N. B. Edward
F. A. Jackson
Miss M. E. Suarez
E. L. Dabney
S. B. Taylor
J. N. Southern
W. H. Houston
G. W. Reeves
G. L. Harrison
L. C. Phillips
J. C. McAdams
L. A. Potts
W. P. Terrell
Miss E. C. May
R. P. Perry

C. R. Hall
C. S. Wells
G. W. Buchanan
Mrs. M. S. Brannon
Mrs. G. C. Peters
Mrs. W. M. Booker
A. W. Randall
G. W. Morten
P. E. Bledsoe
S. E. Warren
Miss M. Thurman
Mrs. I. A. Reese
Mrs. F. G. Rhone
B. C. Young
W. M. Booker

VOCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEGROES
IN TEXAS

Probably no committee has been appointed by Principal W. R. Banks which so closely touches the social and economic lives of Texas Negroes than the committee on vocational opportunities which he has just named. To truly ascertain what the Negroes of Texas are doing, the efficiency and effectiveness of their labors as well as the number and kind of opportunities afforded will be of great significance to the masses as well as the college.

The committee appointed to study and report on this question is as follows:

1. H. A. Bullock
2. W. R. Harrison
3. W. P. Terrell
4. J. C. McAdams
5. Miss D. S. Dent
6. Mrs. I. W. Rowan
7. F. A. Jackson
8. Miss Hulda Bryant
9. R. P. Perry
10. Miss E. J. Anderson

PROFESSOR PAUL RUTLEDGE

Mr. Paul Rutledge, graduate of the Class of 1931, was greeted by friends on his recent return to the college. Mr. Rutledge is professor of vocational agriculture in the Colored High School at Queen City, Texas.

In speaking of his work at Queen City, Mr. Rutledge appeared to be very well pleased with his work. He said he had thirty-six boys enrolled in vocational agriculture and that twenty projects by members of the class were making satisfactory progress. These projects consist mainly of corn, cotton and hogs, he said.

Mr. Rutledge is teaching two evening classes, also, one for men and the other for women. In the former which is composed of twenty pupils the principal lessons have terracing and sterilization. In the latter of twenty-two women, the lessons embraced canning, poultry raising, etc.

This was the first term at Queen City for Mr. Rutledge, but he is optimistic and sees a brighter prospect for the community in the future.

The Prairie View Standard

Published monthly during the school year except July and August by Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, Texas.

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

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.

SUBSCRIPTION - 50 CENTS PER YEAR

OCCUPATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN THE FIELD OF CHEMISTRY FOR NEGROES

By Prof. D. R. Turner, Department of Chemistry
Prairie View State College

Forenote.—Very little has been published concerning chemistry as a vocation. Although chemistry enjoys the unique position of being the oldest of the branches of science, it is undoubtedly the youngest of the professions. Recent and anticipated openings in this field make chemistry as a profession well worth considering by the new Negro. We hope that these articles will be of service to our Negro youth in guiding them to that position in our economic life where they may achieve the most for themselves and their posterity.

There are exactly ninety-two elementary substances in our universe. All matter; whether it be on Jupiter, Mars or Earth; whether it be in your kitchen, his body or milady's boudoir; whether it be on land, mountain or sea—all matter is made up of just ninety-two elements. Now the problem of putting these elements together in different patterns to form the various materials we see about us is part of the business of the chemist. Thus we indicate the unusually large occupational possibilities of the chemist.

What opportunities await the Negro in this occupational range?

A thorough survey indicates that Negroes are making a success in several branches of the field of endeavor in chemistry, I am acquainted with men in the teaching profession, men who have made a success of consulting and research and men who are successful industrial analysts. There are also a large group of Negroes who have no special training in chemistry but who work at jobs in various laboratories where a knowledge is required of a few routinized chemical processes. In the following articles, I will discuss the qualifications and problems involved in these occupations.

The last mentioned occupation which requires no particular professional training is ordinarily open to the high school student who thinks he has a leaning toward chemistry. Boys may obtain jobs in sugar and food-stuff manufacturing companies in connection with the processing of these products. They may be taken on in research laboratories to help as janitors, to wash test

tubes and beakers and other apparatus used in the plant. These jobs are similar to apprenticeships in other professions excepting that the knowledge obtained is very narrow in most cases and of little value in after life unless the lad goes to the university to complete his training.

Many boys, Negroes, drift into this kind of work. Salaries start at about fifteen dollars a week during good times. After about three or four years, the same boy may be making from ninety to a hundred and ten dollars a month. They seldom advance farther than that without special training at some university or college. The trouble is that the majority of these youths never get such training.

At the moment, I think of a lad whose parents could not afford to send him to college. He went to work for an ink manufacturing company in Chicago at fifteen dollars a week. He was a sort of laboratory assistant and janitor in the chemical department. Now he is entrusted with the whole routine of the manufacturing process. He receives \$125.00 a month. He knows very little chemistry, however. Men who work side by side with him trying to improve the manufacturing process draw from \$165.00 to \$350.00 a month. Their knowledge is mostly theoretical. Some of its applications, however, have saved the company thousands of dollars annually.

I talked to the fellow when I was in Chicago last summer. He has realized the need of a college education to increase his earning capacity. But he says he has never been able to get back in school. He is married now. There is very little a man can save on sixty to one hundred twenty-five dollars a month toward a college education. I find that the average Negro, without a college education and special training in chemistry, who goes into this sort of work gets stuck, never advancing.

The young Negro who wishes to make a success in chemistry should at least get a college education with a major in that field. In these days of stiff competition, it is advisable to obtain the master's degree. Such individuals may go into professional chemistry which is of course more lucrative. In succeeding articles I will present a study of professional occupations in chemistry.

CAN AMERICA INCREASE THE INCOME OF THE FARMER BY ESTABLISHING LEGISLATIVE MECHANISMS?

By Prof. Walter R. Harrison, professor of Rural Economics, Prairie View State College

This release will attempt to show that whenever economic laws are violated, we may predict disaster.

What has been the plight of the farmer prior to June 1929?

From the year 1900 to the year 1914, the farmer was getting a fair return for his commodities. During the World War, the farmer was getting a larger return for the reason that the consumers needed plenty of supplies during this abnormal period. This period caused the farmer to practice disorderly production and dis-

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FARMERS—

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orderly distribution which led us into a period of over-expansion in agriculture for the reason that it was made possible through the violation of economic laws, for the marginal producers to cultivate marginal land which in normal times would have reached the law of Diminishing Returns.

After the World War, when a great supply was no longer needed, and when the United States passed from a debtor nation to a creditor nation, there was an accumulated surplus in the agricultural world which depressed agricultural prices.

In the year 1920, we saw falling prices for agricultural products which meant that the farmer was paying more for products which he was consuming and was getting far less for the products which he was selling.

Stabilization of Agricultural Prices

Immediately after 1920, we heard much discussion for the raising of prices on farm products. On June 15, 1929, the Agricultural Marketing Act became a law out of which was created the Farm Board. The aim of this legislative mechanism was "To promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, so that the industry of agriculture will be placed on a basis of economic equality with other industries." For example: We saw that on October 21, 1929 that cotton was selling for 18 cents a pound, pegged at sixteen cents a pound and the following Spring cotton was selling for ten cents a pound.

On October 26, 1929 we saw that wheat was selling for \$1.23 per bushel, pegged at \$1.18 per bushel, and the following Spring wheat was selling for seventy-three cents per bushel.

In the midst of a general world wide depression, this legislative mechanism tried to stabilize, for example, the prices of wheat and cotton.

Where does the salvation of the farmer lie?

The salvation of the farmer lies within his own soul. If, by the necessary education, the mind of the farmer can be changed, he will, in turn, change his own condition. His salvation is in the field of production. If he can produce a good quality commodity with a little help it will be marketed.

What About the Negro Farmer?

The Negro Farmer is the only inefficient producer in the world who can come out on the top or break even. For low these many years the Negro farmer has not lost much because he has not owned much. It is thought that if he had concentrated his efforts in the field of agriculture when the other man was thinking of industry, he would have been more successful on the farm today. This is based upon the theory, sometime discussed, "That the Negro must not try to pattern after the other man's profession, but must develop the field where he can find opportunities." With the new vision, new spirit which is being injected into our agricultural colleges throughout the South, the Negro farmer, with the right leadership, will become an efficient producer. As has been said, "in times of depression, weak men fall, strong men move on."

OBJECTIVES OF PRAIRIE VIEW STATE COLLEGE

A committee has been appointed by Principal W. R. Banks to study carefully and report the objectives of Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College. This report will be thoroughly considered in the light of the present activities of the college. The report is expected, finally, to set out in clear English the original and the modified purposes of the institution as have been brought about by changing laws and practices from time to time. The report will be of especial interest to the student as well as to successive faculties in discharging their duties as professors and co-workers.

The committee is composed of the following professors:

1. Dr. E. B. Evans
2. J. M. Alexander
3. C. L. Wilson
4. D. F. White
5. Miss M. L. Powell
6. O. J. Baker
7. Dr. A. K. Smith
8. G. L. Harrison
9. G. W. Morten
10. C. E. Carpenter
11. A. W. Randall
12. C. H. Waller
13. J. B. Cade
14. S. E. Warren
15. Miss E. H. Randalls
16. Miss E. J. Anderson
17. C. W. Lewis

Cornell University Confers Master's Degree on Prof. L. A. Potts

Prof. L. A. Potts has returned from Cornell University, Ithica, New York. He spent all of the regular session, just passed, in the Graduate School of this great university and was awarded the degree of master of science in agriculture. Before registering in the Graduate School at Cornell University, Prof. Potts had earned his bachelor's degree from Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.

For several years Professor Potts has served with distinction as director of the school of agriculture, Prairie View State College. He still serves in that capacity, more able to serve the college and the agricultural interest of his people within and without the state.

Conservative, everlastingly on the job and pushing ahead, a brighter and brighter future is in store for Prof. Potts. The college welcomes him back with unabated enthusiasm and genuine good will.

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REVIEW OF THE SOUTHWESTERN OPEN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

By D. R. Turner

Tennis enthusiasts from, Galveston, Waco, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston and San Antonio gathered in the tennis stands surrounding the conditioned Prairie View College tennis courts July 1, 2, and 4 to witness the playing of the First Annual Southwestern Open Tennis Championships.

It was a beautiful sight—Negroes of various colors, fittingly garbed in white sport attire with the background of green landscape partly hidden by motor cars.

Before such a gallery, some twenty-five entrants in the tourney displayed their tennis wares. Among the entrants were "Skipper Dixon" of Dallas, E. Turner, J. Doty, H. W. Tomas, and Hudson also of Dallas. Houston was represented by E. Scott and Misses Saunders and Webster. In addition to these folk there were some fifteen or more Prairie View folk, who hale from every corner of the United States, to add color to the tourney.

On Monday afternoon, July 4, several gruelling matches thrilled the spectators. The first of these was between C. W. Lewis and W. Waller. For five hard sets these warriors of the court battled in the hot sun for supremacy. The match, which lasted for over three and a half hours and which was finally won by young Waller, left both combatants entirely drained of energy.

The match between Doug Turner and Bill Ross to determine the other finalist was almost as long and drawn out as the Lewis-Waller match. Turner finally managed to nose out his antagonist after five hard fought sets.

Immediately after the last mentioned engagement, Turner and Waller paired together to defeat the doubles team of Dixon and Scott in three straight sets. Later, the winning team took on McMillan and Scott in the finals. Both Turner and Waller were pretty much under the weather by this time and the fresh team managed to win first set of the three out of five set encounter. The match was then called on account of darkness.

The finals in Singles between Waller and Turner and the finals in doubles were finished the afternoon of July 5.

After the day's play, visitors and competitors of the tourney attended an entertainment in the Music Studio at which Mesdames W. R. Banks, C. W. Lewis and E. B. Evans were hostesses.

Sunday evening, July 3, twenty-three tennis enthusiasts gathered in the Agriculture Building at eight o'clock to organize the Southwestern Tennis Association, the purpose of which is to foster the development of tennis in this section of the country. Extracts from the minutes of the first meeting follow:

"Mr. Turner's opening remarks stressed the need of organized tennis in the Southwest, indicating the athletic, social and economic gains to be derived from such an organization. The following officers were suggested for the tentative association:

Dr. E. B. Evans, Prairie View, President
Mr. E. M. J. Scott, Houston, First Vice-President

Mr. R. E. Dixon, Dallas, Second Vice-President
Dr. E. E. Clement, Waco, Third Vice-President
Mr. C. W. Lewis, Prairie View, Treasurer
Mr. D. R. Turner, Prairie View, Executive Secretary
Mrs. Texana Warren, San Antonio, Recording Sec'y
Miss Burwell, Austin, Ass't. Recording Sec'y

The President, Dr. Evans, made very timely remarks on the interest manifested in the tournament being held on the campus at that time, July 1, 2, 4. He also read valuable excerpts from the minutes of the Southern Tennis Association of 1931 and amendments to the constitution of the American Tennis Association. It was decided that the next tournament would be held at Prairie View the first week of July 1933."

PROF. J. W. SHEFFIELD PASSES ON

Intelligence was received at the college advising of the recent passing of Prof. J. W. Sheffield, alumnus of the College and former principal of the Guadalupe County Training School.

Prof. Sheffield was an able teacher and fine citizen with high ideals and lofty purposes. He shall long be remembered for the service he has rendered, for the impress he has left upon the youths of his day and generation; for it was for them that he labored so long, so nobly and so true.

The college extends sympathy to bereaved relatives and friends.

Black Cats Vs. Panthers

The first skirmish of the football season at the college occurred on Blackshear Field Saturday October 1. There were no thrills. None were expected. There were no surprises. The Panthers just simply played the Cats along counting 35 to 0 in a matter-of-course easy-going way.

But the Black Cats of Houston Junior College are good sports and fine men. They know the game, good clean ball; but they were simply out-classed fore and aft by the redoubtable Panthers.

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Prof. John Brother Cade, A. B., A. M., Registrar and Dean

Prof. John Brother Cade is a native Georgian, born in Danburg.

For his early elementary education Prof. Cade attended the common schools of his native state and was graduated with distinction from Knox Institute, Athens, Georgia. His graduation from this institute stimulated his ambition for higher education, so much so, until he made application and registered at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia, one of the foremost institutions for higher education for Negroes. He was graduated from Atlanta University with high rank and the bachelor of arts degree was conferred on him by this university in 1921.

A faithful student with a penetrating and acquisitive mind, the more education Prof. Cade received, the more animated became his insatiable desire for more. It was but natural, therefore, for him to continue his quest for knowledge until he had reached the top. Accordingly he enrolled in the Graduate School of Chicago University, Chicago, Illinois, and was graduated therefrom with the master of arts degree in 1928.

Prof. John Brother Cade is an educator and author of meritorious distinction. His pen is incisive and trenchant. He has written several books. Among these are "Twenty-two Months With Uncle Sam;" "The Arrangement of Biography of Bishop W. Vanderhost," in collaboration with Bishop R. S. Carter. He is now writing the "Biography of Bishop L. H. Holsey," also in collaboration with Bishop Carter; and "Life on the Plantation as Depicted by Ex-Slaves." It was his quiet, unassuming personality as well as his profound, unostentatious scholarship that called him to Prairie View State College as registrar and finally as registrar and acting-dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, where he now serves with marked ability.

Prof. Cade is also a soldier, tested and proven on the battlefield. During the World War he served as 2nd Lieutenant, 366th Infantry, 92nd Division. He was in the trenches from August 26, 1918 to September 17, 1918 in front of Strassburg, St. Die Sector. He was in the Argonne Forest and was in front of Metz when the war closed

still battling to make the world safe for democracy.

TECHNICAL FIELDS: ITS WORK AND MEN

By Prof. D. F. White, Division of Mechanic Arts
Prairie View State College

All technical work in a broad sense comes under the caption of engineering sciences. This work ranges from the duties of the skilled artisan to those of the most highly trained engineer. In early times technical work was divided into two branches, namely those of military and civil engineering.

In the middle of the nineteenth century the demands of civilized society became so complex, specialization in the field of civil engineering was resorted to. Hence, we find in this modern age, civil engineering has been divided into the following:

1. Aeronautical Engineering
2. Mechanical Engineering
3. Chemical Engineering
4. Hydraulic Engineering
5. Municipal Engineering
6. Sanitary Engineering
7. Electrical Engineering
8. Marine Engineering
9. Naval Architecture
10. Structural Architecture
11. Architecture
 - a. Design
 - b. Construction

The reader may notice this list is far from being complete.

In the skilled artisan group come these various callings:

1. Carpenters
2. Electricians
3. Plumbers
4. Tailors
5. Brickmasons
6. Machinists
7. Mechanics

This list is also far from complete.

In this technical work architecture is unique in the fact two widely different fields supplement each other. That is to say, engineering and art are brought together. We see the result of this in our large buildings, bridges, stadiums, etc.

We notice all branches of the technical field are brought together and combined in such a manner that society receives a maximum benefit. The foundation of the knowledge used in this field is mathematics and physics in its various forms. Without a thorough knowledge of these two basic sciences no building could be constructed, no bridges built, no wireless, in fact civilized society could not exist.

The knowledge of mathematics and physics enable men to understand the phenomena of nature, to be able to use the materials of nature to the best advantage.

Physics is the science of the laws of nature. Mathematics is the science which treats of the exact relations

existing between qualities and operations, and of the methods by which quantities sought are deduced from others known or supposed.

Individuals who pursue this field successfully in any of its various branches must possess some of these qualities:

1. Thoroughness
2. Reliability
3. Shrewdness
4. Imagination

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF THE NAUTILUS CLUB 1931-1932

The activities of the Nautilus Club for the year began with the scholastic year at Prairie View State College, with the election of Miss M. E. Suarez, Dean of Women, as our President, and Mrs. A. H. Bledsoe as our Vice-President. Mrs. O. L. Colter has served us efficiently as Treasurer of the body. Our projects for the year have been grouped broadly under the headings of charity work, cultural work, civic enterprises, and beautification. This brief report shall mention the major projects of the club which have been accomplished mainly through the very excellent services of President Suarez and the able Chairman of our Project Committee, Mrs. Bledsoe.

The following excerpt from the minutes of the meeting for October 1, 1931, tells a short story of charitable work undertaken by the club:

"Arranged for two students, a young man and a young woman, to enter school. The young woman is from our immediate community. She is a Freshman and has been given a home with Mrs. Carpenter. The club provided entrance fee and books to the amount of \$32.00 for this student. The young man was lent \$25.00.

In this same minute, the following quotation will throw some light on another project—art and beautification—begun by the club:

"On Thursday, October 8, the Handicraft Section met with Mrs. Cleaver. Eleven ladies began work on the club quilt in the club colors for the Christmas Bazaar."

Other charitable undertakings for the year included the dispensing of Thanksgiving and Christmas Baskets at these seasons to the poor of Hempstead and surrounding communities. Also, at the end of the school year, the Club advanced to a young lady, \$18.00, to aid her in her efforts to graduate. The club is happy to report that she was graduated with the regular class. To the fund collected for the purpose of hospitalizing one of the students who has been a cripple from infancy, the Nautilus Club donated \$10.00. During the year, the Club has from time to time sent fruit to the sick patients at the hospital.

Believing sincerely in a program of civic improvement, the Nautilus Club has fostered several projects along this line during the year. One of the most successful of these has been the establishment of a Clinic Room in the Children's School, with the aid of Mrs. E.

B. Evans and her committee. In the organization of the Clinic, each nurse has been provided with a book to correlate her lectures with the theoretical instruction of the text book. The clinic room has the services of a nurse from the hospital each day and she examines each child who complains of an illness. The clinic is a very useful addition to the Children's School since it is right in the school and has none of the hospital atmosphere which usually frightens a small child. It has been attractively furnished and we are all quite proud of it.

In addition to furnishing the clinic room, the Club purchased a radio for the Children's School this year.

A separate project carried out by the Club was a miscellaneous shower for the Palmer baby who was left motherless in the fall of the year. The Club also received at this time \$10.00 for her which has been deposited in the National Bank of Commerce in Houston, in a savings account.

Under the general heading of civic projects, the Nautilus Club has to report the purchase of an electric grill for the diet kitchen of the hospital—third floor. Also, it reports furnishing the nurses' living room in the Fourth Section of Minor Hall, the furnishing of the living room at Crawford Hall, a girls' dormitory, and vesting the choir of sixty members with white robes. Also, in this work, we have to report the planting of six trees under the auspices of the American Tree Association, commemorating the George Washington Celebration. The trees were planted on the lawn of the hospital. *

The art and beautification side of our program has not been neglected. As mentioned above six trees were planted on the hospital lawn. A fine likeness of Mr. Blackshear was discovered and framed and now hangs in the hall which bears his name. His grave is constantly cared for. Several ladies have reported occasional visits to interesting exhibits at the Houston Museum of Fine Arts, and the Japanese Tea, which exhibited Japanese paintings was attended largely under the auspices of Miss Mary Moore. For entertaining the outgoing Senior Class this year, the Club presented on the lawn in front of Evans Hall a beautiful pageant of "The Sun Goddess," a tale of Old Japan. The pageant was presented just before sundown and Miss Ruth Clark was the director. In the Art and Handicraft Section, the ladies made as projects the club quilt, cotton dresses, and doilies. Another enjoyable occasion was the Texas Day Program, which came on a meeting night of the Club. The entire meeting was handed over to members from the State of Texas, their wives, relatives, and friends. A very elaborate program was furnished and this stands out as one of the most enjoyable meetings of the year.

We cannot close this report without saying a word in tribute to the President who has led us on so quietly and forcefully for the year. It has been through her efforts that we have been able to realize a few of the worthwhile things around the community and to do our bit in helping those less fortunate than we. We feel that the work of the Club has gone forward at all times and that through "Unity" and the sentiment embodied in our "Build Thee more stately mansions, Oh, My Soul," we have been able to achieve with our leader.