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Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College

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SPECIAL TRAINING IN WAR INDUSTRIES CONTINUED AT PRAIRIE VIEW

The Federal Government has assigned under contract practically all of its tools and equipment formerly used in training students at Prairie View State College in the war industries. This outright grant makes it possible to offer courses at the College to a large group of our people desiring remunerative industrial training.

In making announcement of plans for the use of the facilities, Principal W. R. Banks, among other things said:

"I am pleased to announce that the Federal Government has assigned to Prairie View State College approximately \$200,000 worth of shop equipment formerly used by the National Youth Administration in its program of Resident Training here. It is our purpose to continue making available this training for our people so that they might be prepared to enter industry and earn greater incomes. Young men who have been trained here are now earning from eight to twelve dollars a day on the Pacific Coast.

Beginning November 1st, we shall be in position to offer Short Courses in Welding, Machine Tooling, Forging, Sheet Metal Work and Auto Mechanics. The length of the Courses, however, is contingent upon the person's ability to learn and grasp.

The person will be required to pay the usual board rates of twenty-two dollars a month in advance.

We should be glad to have you send the names of young boys and men who are not immediately eligible for induction in the Army and who would profit by and be interested in the Short Courses mentioned above.

This is a great opportunity to extend aid to our people in helping them to find such training as will be of real value to them in earning a living.

At present, we cannot enroll women because of a shortage of dormitory space.

PLANS TO AID THE WAR RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS

On October 19, 1943, in response to the call of Principal W. R. Banks, members of the Cabinet of Prairie View State College met and made plans to raise its quota of \$400.00 for the United War Relief Organizations

as follows:

1. To raise \$250.00 from motion picture shows.

2. To raise \$150.00 from contributions of ½ of 1 per cent of one month's salary of each teacher and

Prof. J. J. Abernethy was appointed employee of the College. ed Local Chairman. The departments and divisions of the College are requested to report their contributions directly to the Local Chairman not later than November 6, 1943.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS

In a letter sent to the National Urban League, meeting in Chicago for its 33rd annual conference last week, President Roosevelt came out strong for the first time against racial conflict and strife. Said the President:

"It is fitting that the National Urban League should seek to impress upon our Nation the fact that the Negro and white Americans must cooperate effectively in winning the war, and in developing harmonious peace-time living as a foundation of lasting American democracy. The integrity of our Nation and our war aims is at stake in our attitude towards minority groups at home.

"Men of all races—black, brown, white and yellow—fight beside us for freedom. We cannot stand before the world as a champion of oppressed peoples unless we practice as well as preach the principle of democracy for all men. Racial conflict diminishes war production, cuts down the flow of guns and planes and increases the toll of American lives. Racial strife destroys national unity at home and renders us suspect at abroad."

Except for his statements made when he issued Executive Orders 8802 and 9346, this is the first recent statement of the President on the matter of racial strife. We are glad to see the President publicly state that "we cannot stand before the world as a champion of oppressed peoples unless we practice as well as preach the principle of democracy for all men." There is plenty of opportunity for the President to put that into effect.

Negroes, for years, have been fighting for "democracy." Now, with the President taking cognizance of the untenable position in which racial discrimination puts this country before the eyes of the world, we might begin to receive our just dues.

—New York Age.

FROM ERNEST Z. CLOUSER

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Of course, we are glad to have this letter from Mr. Clouser. During his entire four years at college, he was typist in our office. Mr. Clouser came to be very exact and capable. The greatest reward that a teacher can receive lies in the fact that he has been able to render some service to encourage his students to do better. We are more than confident that Mr. Clouser is able to make good, not only as a typist but as a business man as well.

Mr. N. B. Edward, Executive Sec'y
Prairie View State College
Prairie View, Texas

Dear Mr. Edward:

How are you at this time? I know you must be a little strained up now trying to get adjusted to the students now in your employ. It goes rather hard with me when I realize that I am not working with you anymore. As a matter of fact, I miss Prairie View. Nevertheless, I know you are continuing to go on with your work in your own jolly way; advising, teaching and occasionally saying the necessary things to keep everyone about happy and cheerful.

I am working now as an insurance agent. During the summer months I work at a ship repair dock. I am also Internal Auditor of the organization of which this letter heading signifies. Aren't you surprised? I am putting to practice some of your business tactics and I find them very workable. Maybe, someday I will become an Executive Secretary, too.

I will close now. Hoping to hear from you soon. Tender my regards to Mr. Banks and the office force.

Very truly your friend,
Ernest Z. Clouser,
1415 36 Street
Galveston, Texas

"Character is the thing of chief cannot be bought save with the effort of life itself. No power on value. It cannot be inherited. It earth can bestow it as a gift. No power on earth can take it away. It is the one thing about men which they themselves create, and which no power outside of themselves can injure or destroy.

—H. M. Beardsley.

The Prairie View Standard

VOL. 35

Prairie View State College, Prairie View Branch, Hempstead, Texas, October, 1943

NO. 2

TEXAS INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE OF COLORED SCHOOLS

The Texas Interscholastic League of Colored Schools will be continued and is now in operation for this fiscal year, 1943-44. Quite a number of schools have enrolled and more are expected to enroll daily before the state meet is held at Prairie View State College, April 22, 1944.

Literary and athletic events such as are promoted by the league, assist in maintaining interest and morale in the public schools. The local, district and state contests have proven to be educational, affording at the same time entertainment to large groups of our people in the various communities of the state.

The league had its beginning in the latter part of the school year 1920-21 and has continued without cessation each year since.

The object of the league is to promote better conditions in the Negro schools by bringing the pupils together in county, district, and state meets, by encouraging the study of declamation, debating, spelling, arithmetic, music and writing, by promoting track and field events and by encouraging the development of school and community fairs.

The league cooperates with local authorities for better conditions in the public schools. In no sense is it the purpose of the league to work independently of or foster a program at variance with the plans of the officials of the public schools.

SPECIAL TRAINING IN WAR INDUSTRIES CONTINUED AT P. V. STATE COLLEGE

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(Continued On Page 4)

LLOYD GARRISON

By Napoleon Bonaparte Edward

I

Lloyd Garrison,
Thy deeds so brave
In darkest hours
Of slavery's night,
Still live to loose
And free the slave
And lead the poor
To freedom's height.

II

Jails and mobs could
Not stop thy cause,
Nor stay thy voice
And pen from right;
You spoke when all
Was doubt and pause,
And struck the curse
With all thy might.

III

No, no, you are
Not among the dead,
You, you live on
In every breast
And home and land,
To lift the dread
From weary souls
And give them rest.

EDUCATION FOR VICTORY

By Prof. H. E. Wright, A. M.,
Director, Community Training School

The demands which war makes upon the schools generally have been definitely reflected in the program of the Community Training School, which is the campus laboratory school at Prairie View State College.

A basic yet flexible pattern of pupil adjustment and curricula organization to meet current needs was naturally adapted to a meeting of wartime needs, within our limitations, when war came.

During the past school year, a rather interesting learning project was initiated which included an accounting by the pupils of the various activities in which they and our little community were engaging, as contributory to the war effort.

Upon assembling this material in the form of a scrap book, it was sent to the Texas Director of the Schools

(Continued On Page 4)

MR. CUSTER BOOKMAN ANSWERS LAST CALL

Custer Bookman, long in the services of the College, died here October 1.

The entire College turned aside from the usual procedures of the hour to render funeral exercises, Sunday evening, October 3, in recognition of his faithful stewardship and to pay him deserved tribute of honor and respect. His ideal devotion to duty and responsibility will live after him.

"Custer Bookman was born February 14, 1872 in Brazoria County, Texas. His boyhood days were spent in Brazoria County, where he received a limited amount of training in the public schools.

In 1892, he came to Prairie View as herdsman in the Dairy Department. Here he developed a love for his work and became so devoted to it that the dairy became to him an institution composed of individual dairy animals whose names, temperaments, general characteristics, blood lines, performance records and dairy possibilities were well known to him and formed ready subject matter of his conversation.

Mr. Bookman served Prairie View State College for 45 years and was off duty only 18 days during that entire tenure of service. The early part of his period of service to the institution was broken by a short while he spent on his farm located north of the College. He was retired from active duty at the College September 1, 1937.

Young men who have come to Prairie View to take agriculture during the past forty years came to know and revere Mr. Bookman as a skilled dairyman and as a fine, quiet and lovable character who remembered with kind consideration everyone who came in contact with him and his work. His colleagues remember him as a dutiful and conscientious worker and as one who always was reliable and dependable in his dealings with others.

Soon after coming to Waller County, Mr. Bookman was married to Mary Reynolds of Gladys, Texas. To this union was born a daughter, Lui-

(Continued On Page 4)

The Prairie View Standard

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

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W. R. BANKS, Managing Editor;
NAPOLEON B. EDWARD, Editor

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

Subscription Rates: 50 cents per year

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR WORK

By Ruth Taylor

In the years since the war began, we have re-learned one important lesson—the secret that made this country great in the past and that gave the world a new goal of prosperity and freedom at which to aim. This lesson is there is no substitute for hard work.

A wise man once said that ninety percent of what men call genius is only a talent for hard work. And he was pretty near right. The great discoveries, the great inventions, the great deeds we acclaim were done by men with an infinite capacity for taking pains, by men who were not easily discouraged, who went right on working even when they didn't want to keep at it, who just wouldn't give up as long as there was something to be done.

There isn't any other way to succeed. Success must have a firm foundation if it is to be permanent and that firm foundation takes energy and labor and courage to build.

During our prosperous years, we sought too much for short cuts to what we wanted. We let our wishes govern our actions. We hunted madly an Aladdin's lamp which we could simply rub to make our wildest dreams come true. We indulged in snap courses. "Learn without effort," "Reduce without exercise or dieting." "Easy jobs at good pay" were our slogans. We didn't want to give up to succeed—but success comes only through self-sacrifice, not by sacrificing others.

Now we have again learned the habit of work. All of us have something to do these days, and we are finding out that the more we do, the more we can do. We are developing new skills—from the white collar men who have gone into the factories to the homekeeper who has gone back into the kitchen. We are all learning how to work—and above all to work together.

When the war is over, will we be satisfied to go back to our pre-war attitudes? Or will we put the new knowledge into making this world we have worked to save, the world in which we want to live, the world we want to pass down to future generations. If we work as hard for peace as we have for war we can win the victory of peace and set up for all time the kind of a world of which we have dreams, a world of opportunity for work, for service for all mankind.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP OF THE PRAIRIE VIEW STANDARD

published monthly except July and August at Hempstead, Texas for September 15, 1943.

State of Texas
County of Waller

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared W. R. Banks, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Managing Editor of the Prairie View Standard and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Hempstead, Texas; Editor, N. B. Edward, Hempstead, Texas; Managing Editor, W. R. Banks, Hempstead, Texas; Business Managers, Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Hempstead, Texas.

2. That the owner is: Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Hempstead, Texas.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: none.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

W. R. BANKS

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of September, 1943,

C. WELLS.

—Notary Public

PRAIRIE VIEW 14; SAMUEL HUSTON 0

In the first varsity football contest of the season, the Prairie View Panthers found it quite easy all the way to chalk up a victory of 14-0 against the Sam Huston contenders here Saturday, October 9.

Sam Huston did not fail to make a good try, but the visitors were simply outclassed and had to take the count.

The weather was ideal, and nothing occurred to mar or interfere with the interplays of the opposing teams.

The entire Sam Huston aggregation was heartily received and were made at home here during their brief sojourn.

During the evening hour following the close of the contest, an entertainment was given them and the special guests in the college auditorium.

Every effort in life teaches us something and this accumulated gain is what makes the big man out of the little man.

DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR AT PRAIRIE VIEW STATE COLLEGE

By T. R. Solomon, M. S., Ph. D.,
Registrar

So numerous have become the duties that have been shunted to the Registrar's desk that he is hard pressed to keep a perspective. He may be tempted to put some of them aside with a shrug and become consoled in the belief that the traditional duties are the ones worthy of accomplishing. There may have been a time when the registrar was merely a clerk, busying himself with the grades, records, enforcement of course sequence, credit prerequisites and athletic eligibility. These jobs are yet to be performed and should be done in such a way as to leave no room for questioning. However, the registrar's work involves more than that. At worst the registrar can be a mere clerk, a rather insignificant cog in the machinery of registration and recording. At best, he can be a dependable guide and adviser to the principal, co-ordinate in every way with the directors of the divisions and the treasurer. The principal expects the registrar to study his enlarging tasks critically, and to evaluate each new activity that presses for attention, giving to each the care and time its relative importance in the institutional demands.

There are some seven or eight specific functions of the registrar in most colleges and in Prairie View particularly:

1. Keeper of records and grades
2. Research—institutional, involving graduation, objectives, enrollment, courses, etc.
3. Admissions
4. Registration
5. Class and room schedules
6. Preparation of the catalogue
7. Faculty services — teaching loads, institutional and non-institutional services, teaching schedule by course room and period
8. Personnel—student personnel data and public relation work as admission officer.

The principal expects the registrar to keep a clear, tamper-proof cumulative record of enrollments, grades, and faculty services and to prepare promptly adequate reports for the proper agencies and persons. Not only must the registrar prepare reports on enrollment by sexes, classes and

divisions, but should prepare tables showing trends, eliminations, graduations, major course elections and many other items as far as sufficient staff and energy will permit.

The registrar's work as keeper of the grades is often referred to as "academic bookkeeping." This apt phraseology should not be looked upon contemptuously because, after all, the student has invested time, money, and effort for his grades. The student is entitled to a meticulous safeguarding of his teachers' evaluation of his efforts. When the faculty finds a better symbolism in which to express this evaluation or a more reliable method of making it, the registrar will change the books accordingly. As long as the credit system is the intellectual currency used by colleges as the medium of exchange of academic work performed, the registrar will and should use that system of bookkeeping with all care, sincerity, and honesty. There is nothing that destroys the intellectual prestige of a college more than for a student entering another college to claim that his transcript is wrong and then bring in a new one in a few days properly sealed and signed and certifying to a record different from that at first presented. There is nothing that exasperates students and parents more than the long delays in the official report of grades.

From the record of grades the registrar prepares tables showing the number and percent of failures, the distribution of each professors' grades by number and percent, and special group-grade averages. The value of these for the principal is obvious.

In addition to the duties explained and those listed above the registrar at Prairie View has many problems which other colleges do not have in which there is not the diversity of instruction. Prairie View has six separate colleges with their individual curricula: 1. Arts and Sciences; 2. Agriculture; 3. Home Economics; 4. Mechanic Arts; 5. Nurse Training; 6. Graduate School. In addition to these there is the short course series on the quarter basis, Engineering Science Management War Training (ESMWT). Also the special course offered by the War Department for the Army Specialized Training Program accelerated on a quarter system basis. The registrar at Prairie View is charged with the responsibility of the academic bookkeeping for all of these schools, special courses and

even short course. Somehow he must manage to keep accurate records of classes, sequences, and requirements for the various academic programs.

All of the registrar's work is not on the bookkeeping side. The principal expects the registrar to have consideration of the human element in his work. In his contacts with prospective students, parents, faculty members, and his own staff, the registrar can do much to make of the institution a sympathetic, scholarly friendly group who consider each student's problems in the light of the student's own perspective and background. The registrar can make of every contact an educational stimulus opening new points of view to the young man or woman with whom he deals, and impressing upon him an object lesson in courtesy and understanding. It is not necessary to compromise institutional standards, whatever they may be. It is simply a matter of giving each youngster the same well-bred consideration one would give his own children.

The Principal expects all that the Registrar is sufficiently creative and energetic to perform. The registrar is a key man in the administration. He should and does remember that his office exists to serve the teacher and to make the process of education effective.

DR. ROBERT S. MOSBY

Prairie View State College was host to Dr. Robert S. Mosby, October 28 to October 31, 1943. Dr. Mosby is pastor of the Saint Paul Methodist church of San Antonio, Texas.

The distinguished minister delivered a series of lectures and sermon to the college and the college community during his visit here. The college turned out en masse to hear the able prelate in his discourses.

Dr. Mosby is a minister of deep and pious learning. His broad grasp of present-day conditions as they confront humanity the world over was most impressive and helpful, making a lasting impression upon all who heard him. He will no doubt be anxiously awaited for his return engagement.

Be patient in little things. Learn to bear the every-day trials and annoyances of life quietly and calmly, and then when unforeseen trouble or calamity comes, your strength will not forsake you.

FEDERAL AID

By W. L. Hughes

When we ask for federal aid for our public schools we are assuming that we are doing the very best we can with the funds available. But, are we? This question should be answered before we can conscientiously ask the federal government to step in with additional funds.

If we are doing the best job we can and are failing because of a lack of funds, then we are justified in asking for help; otherwise we are not. Teachers are leaving the profession because of better pay in war work. We must and should increase teachers' salaries; this is perfectly obvious to everyone. But how to do this without additional funds?

I am suggesting that we close out hundreds of small one-two and three-teacher schools and take the children to larger schools where they will have better educational opportunities. This will help to relieve the teacher shortage and enable us to increase salaries without additional funds. Our most expensive, and at the same time least efficient, schools are these little, straggling institutions scattered over the open country in Texas. Strangely enough, the state for a generation has been trying to keep these schools alive with rural aid. In spite of the state's efforts these little schools are dying—as they should. The fact is, they should have died more than a generation ago.

My second suggestion is to close out many small high schools and transport the students to larger centers. This would help us relieve the teacher shortage and release funds for increasing teachers' salaries in the larger centers. It is perfectly obvious to everyone that hundreds of our high schools are too small to function efficiently and economically. They simply cost more than they are worth.

Third. With a larger administrative unit we could cut down overhead costs and thus release funds for increasing teachers' salaries. Entirely too much of the school budget goes for "general control."

These are only a few of the places where we could "retrench without retreat." Instead of begging the federal government for more money to preserve the status quo, why not do some "house-cleaning" ourselves?

Thus we could go a long way toward solving the teacher shortage, and at the same time, increase teachers' salaries without increasing the funds now at our command. It is the old problem of using one's funds efficiently and economically.

There is now pending in Congress a bill to provide some \$200,000,000 for the purpose of equalizing educational opportunities among the states. Let me say:—Should the entire amount be given to Texas it would not equalize educational opportunities in this state. It would simply give us more money to squander on schools which have long ago outlived their usefulness. More money is not what we need. We need a school system, organized and administered efficiently, effectively, and economically.

—The OUTLOOK.

SPECIAL TRAINING IN WAR INDUSTRIES—

(Continued From Page 1)

"I am pleased to announce that the Federal Government has assigned to Prairie View State College approximately \$200,000 worth of shop equipment formerly used by the National Youth Administration in its program of resident training here. It is our purpose to continue making available this training for our people so that they might be prepared to enter industry and earn greater incomes. Young men who have been trained here are now earning from eight to twelve dollars a day on the Pacific Coast.

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MR. CUSTER BOOKMAN ANSWERS LAST CALL—

(Continued From Page 1)

da. For a number of years the Bookman family occupied a cottage that was located on the site now taken by the Prairie View College nursery. Mr. Bookman's wife, Mary passed in 1930. His daughter, Luida B. Austin Jones of Richmond, Texas, survives him.

EDUCATION FOR VICTORY—

(Continued From Page 1)

of War Program. During the past summer, notification was received that of the many hundreds of scrapbooks submitted from over the state, that of the Community Training School was adjudged to be among the five best in the state, and the only one from a Negro school. These five books were sent to Washington, D. C. as a report to the Nation from Texas' schools.

A significant and more recent honor has come to the school and Texas as we were notified that the book from Prairie View was among the 250 displayed at the national Schools At War Exhibit held in Indianapolis during the annual meeting of the National Educational Association, June 25-30, being used as a basis for magazine articles, news stories and educational research.

Now 63 scrapbooks have been shipped to England where they will be exhibited to British teachers and pupils. This display has been arranged through the Office of War Information in collaboration with British educators. It is believed that through these scrapbooks, English teachers and pupils will gain a more accurate idea of what Americans are like, what we're fighting for, and how we are helping in the war effort.

The scrapbook from Prairie View was one among the 63 selected for the British exhibit. Mr. David Melcher of the War Finance Division of the U. S. Treasury informs us that, "In addition to being a Report to the Nation, yours has become part of a Report to Our Allies."

THE MUSIC DEPARTMENT OF PRAIRIE VIEW COLLEGE

By

Prof. R. von Charlton, B. S., M. Mus.

The Department of Music offers courses and maintains facilities for instruction in music that will meet the general and professional needs of the student. It aims to train students as efficient performers and teachers of music in the school and community, and to develop a general appreciation for the best in music among the entire student group.

The department is located in a two-story frame building providing five teachers' studios, a small auditorium, class rooms, practice rooms and the director's office. There are fifteen pianos, six of which are grands, a Hammond organ. The organ and two of the pianos are located in the College Auditorium.

The course offerings include majors in piano, voice, band and orchestral instruments, and school music leading towards a Bachelor of Music degree or Bachelor of Arts with a major in music. There are twenty courses in theory and school music, eighteen in the applied; one in band to meet military science needs, and one in choral music.

The courses in piano offer instruction in thorough technical foundations through the interpretations of the classics.

The courses in voice offer instruction in the fundamental laws of vocal production, enunciation, interpretation style and repertoire building.

The school music courses offer instruction for the preparation of teachers and supervisors of school music through methods and materials and practice teaching on and off the campus.

The courses in band and orchestral instruments are for the preparation of individual performers, and teachers of these instruments, and for the organizing of bands and orchestras in schools and communities.

The department initiated courses in graduate study this past summer in the field of school music with cognate courses in piano, voice, theory and music literature.

The department is the recipient of a gift of the Carnegie Foundation of New York City approximately one thousand double-faced records, and electric phonograph, a record cabinet, and index file. This collection

contains symphonies, operas, ballets, oratorios, chamber music, folk songs, sonatas, overtures, vocal solos, piano solos, organ solos, violin solos, concertos for many of the instruments, suites, etc. With the addition of this Carnegie Set, music appreciation has steadily grown throughout the college.

The College Chorus, mixed glee club, men's glee club, women's glee club, male quartet, military band, two popular dance orchestras, one male and the other female, A. S. T. P. Glee Club and A. S. T. P. Popular Dance Orchestra are organizations under direct supervision of teachers of the Department of Music.

The department this year has increased to eighty majors and minors, forty-six of whom are either freshmen or new persons.

It is gratifying to know that despite the present crisis, we realize music is a part of our American Culture, and that it is both a science and an art. Music provides inspiration, soothes frayed nerves and lifts depressed spirits that are evident with the hysteria of war—summing up as a great morale builder. Prairie View too is sharing as a morale builder through the orchestras, choruses, recitals and lectures of the Music Department.

A POSTWAR OUTLOOK

Much has been said and is being said about postwar planning in the press, by representatives in the Congress and by thinkers in high and low places in all avenues of life.

As the Editor of the Standard views the question, it simply means just what plans are being considered and formulated to meet and solve the social and economic conditions following the close of the war. It is evident that at the conclusion of peace terms by the combatant nations, millions of soldiers will be released and go back to their several homes. Those who are able will seek employment. Many will get positions held before inducted into the armed services. There will be thousands no doubt who will be disabled, who must receive care and protection from philanthropy or public charity.

Even these conditions make it patent to the Standard, that as good Americans awake to the conditions and necessities that shall confront us, something should be done now to

meet the situations. The Standard believes that employment bureaus established in various centers to locate and place the returned soldiers in jobs and positions would be impelling. Training in schools and colleges could no doubt offer inducement to the crippled and disabled men and women to pursue courses in the trades and industries as well as in the academic branches of the institutions. For the totally disabled, ample provision should be provided by the government, state and national, for their maintenance and hospitalization.

Here at Prairie View College, steps have been taken that will to a large degree render assistance to men and women returning from the global conflict and for civilians on the home front. The federal government has assigned to the college facilities for practical training in the skilled industries which will be useful in time of peace no less than in time of war.

The untrained, the unskilled must give way to those better prepared, putting many in the bread lines or on the mercy of charity. Wherever possible, the Standard would urge that the dependent masses avail themselves of the opportunities to learn a trade or prepare in some of the skilled industries to meet the conditions which seem eminent when the next general armistice is signed.

Now at the present time, salaries and wages are higher than they have been in some industries for a half century. The humble and poor everywhere can find a job. But these opportunities will not last. If economy is not practiced, if the laborer does not save and bank some of his earnings during these times, he will be found practically helpless, economically, and stranded along the shores of idleness, overcome by his own folly and extravagance.

AUXILIARIES FROM TEXAS

Sixteen auxiliaries from the State of Texas are included in the group of Negro Waacs graduated recently from the Motor Transport School at First WAAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Ia. They have been trained to drive and care for many types of Army vehicles so that they can replace soldiers as non-combat drivers and motor mechanics.

Democracy arose from men's thinking that if they are equal in any respect, they are equal absolutely.—Aristotle.