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## The Prairie View Standard - April 1945 - Vol. XXXV No. 8

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College

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## MECHANICAL ARTS DIVISION OFFERS BROAD PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL COURSES

(Continued from page 1)

is naturally demanding an enlarged service from the vocational departments. In consequence, courses in English, history, government have been added so that the student may gain an appreciation of the cultural side of life. Other courses include science, mathematics, estimating and drawing.

In September, 1944, a program requiring all freshmen in the Arts and Sciences Division to spend fifteen hours per week in some trade was instituted. Thus far it has been well received by the students and has met with much success. During the first semester 405 freshmen were enrolled in fifteen hour trade courses in the Mechanic Arts Division. The primary purpose of the plan is to give the students some marketable skill which will assist them to earn livelihoods after leaving college.

All course materials have been revised and brought up to date. New courses include Sheet Metal, Household Mechanics, Welding, Motion Picture Projection, and Mechanical Equipment. Although it has not been possible to purchase much equipment the acquisition of the well-equipped NYA shop has added much to the instructional facilities. This equipment is valued at \$85,000 and is probably the best to be found at any Negro school in the country. The unit includes modern and complete machinery for Machine Tool Work, Forging, Electric and Gas Welding, and Sheet Metal. Some new equipment has been purchased for the Automobile Mechanics Department and the Laundry. Plans are now in progress to add to the equipment in the Printing, Shoe, and Tailoring Departments.

Special courses have been set up in all trades for war veterans. These courses are so planned that veterans may enter at any time during the semester and complete their work in eighteen months.

Twenty-eight Veterans are now enrolled in the Mechanic Arts Division. Courses are now offered in the following trades:

Automobile Mechanics, Broom and Mattress Making, Carpentry and Cabinet Making, Commercial Art,

Dry Cleaning, Electricity, Laundering, Machine Shop Practice, Painting, and Decorating, Plumbing and Steam Fitting, Printing and Linotype Operation and Sheet Metal.

Few changes have been made in the four-year collegiate courses, which are essentially engineering in nature and provide opportunity for advanced technical work. Three courses are now available. Industrial Education, Building Construction, and Mechanical Construction. In order to orient the beginner, a course in Engineering Lectures is now given during the first semester. An additional semester of English is now required and a course in Mechanical Equipment has been added in the Mechanical Construction option. A record number of freshmen are enrolled in these courses and no doubt many persons will select these courses during the post war period. The fundamental of Engineering and Architecture are given in the courses in Mechanical Construction and Building Construction.

In spite of the fact that the enrollment in the Division is generally limited to males, many young women have elected work in Mechanic Arts during the war period. The total enrollment is now the largest in history, with the exception of 1941. Under the conditions a continued upward trend in enrollment may be anticipated. Plans for the future include steady strengthening of both college and trade courses. Course offerings will be expanded as rapidly as conditions permit, and emphasis will be placed on training procedures, counselling, testing and guidance.

### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

(Continued from page 1)

Texas.

Miss Mertis Moore, Wortham, Texas.

Miss Gladdys Farnell, Navasota, Texas.

Miss Emma Mae Reese.

Miss Mary Belle Ross, Shiro, Tex.

Miss Helen Rutherford, Hawkins, Texas.

Miss Marie Scott, Bryan, Texas.

Miss Annie B. Welridge, Sayne, Louisiana.

Thirteen of the above group are Cadet nurses.

## THE FUTURE OF NEGRO BUSINESS DEPENDS ON THE TRAINING OF OUR YOUTH

(Continued from page 1)

program plans to enhance the Negro's business training to the end that streamlined commercial courses are being offered. The Negro is now being taught how to sell the commodities that he can make; how to buy on wholesale scale commodities to be distributed for business concerns; as well as taught how to manage, supervise and train prospective personnel and to supervise EMPLOYEES.

This, we might say, is progress, but not enough; not if we fail to train our Negro youth in our high schools, colleges or higher institutions of learning. Too, we cannot expect this boy or girl, without any business background to cope with his white brothers, unless the Negro already in business, with years of experience and capital, honestly offers his business, time and capital for experimental purposes to theoretically and practically train boys and girls.

We must not lose sight of the fact that many of the Negro "G I Joes and Janes" have had experiences and exposures to war and its many horrors and changes which in turn makes it a "must" and most expedient that the future Negro business be expected to prosper only as much as the experienced businessman adds the necessary element leading to readjustment in this New World, which is never to be the same as he left it.

The dream of post-war prosperity for all cannot be realized unless we plan carefully and train our youth constantly; for it is primarily to personnel will look for a job.

It is to the Negro American business that the youth of our race will look for an avenue down which to travel toward economic and social security.

### PRAIRIE VIEW PRINTING DEPT.

The Printing Department at Prairie View State College has on enrollment this year 28 students, three of whom are veterans studying under the Veterans Rehabilitation program. The other 25 (15 girls and 10 boys) are learning the trades under the Smith-Hughes plan for vocational education.

# DIVISIONS OF MECHANIC ARTS AND HEALTH The Prairie View Standard

Vol. 35

Prairie View State College, Prairie View Branch, Hempstead, Texas, April, 1945

No. 8

## Vocational Teacher-Training Program Begun

### MECHANIC ARTS DIVISION OFFERS BROAD PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL COURSES

By C. L. Wilson

The present war has placed great emphasis on industrial training and technical skills. It is reasonable to assume in this connection that we shall be living in a more highly industrialized economy than we have ever known before. In order to meet this growing demand for industrial work the Mechanic Arts Division has revised its program which includes more emphasis on trade courses and more advanced technical training.

Trade courses as now taught cover a period of two years, at the end of which time the student receives a certificate of proficiency. Fifteen clock hours per week are spent in the shops and laboratories, and fifteen hours are spent in related subjects designed to supplement the practical work and in general enrich the curriculum. The rise of the new economy in our American way of living

(Continued on page 8)

### NURSES IN URGENT NEED BY VETS ADMINISTRATION

WACO, Texas, April.—Urgent need for nurses for disabled veterans of this and other wars is announced by the Veterans Administration which is responsible for their care.

In an appeal to prospective applicants of Prairie View and vicinity it is explained that Veterans Administration hospitals, 94 in number, are located in every state for all types of patients. There are four in Texas, including General Medical and Surgical hospitals at Amarillo and Dallas, the Tuberculosis hospital at Legion and the Neuro-psychiatric hospital at Waco.

Nurses unable for physical or personal reasons to enter the armed services, or otherwise interested may obtain full details by applying in person or by letter to the Veterans Administration, Waco, Texas.

### THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

On April 14, 1945 the Junior Nursing Class was sent to Jefferson Davis Hospital, Houston, Texas to begin their affiliation which is required by the State Board of Nurses of Texas and the American Red Cross. The group, fifteen in number, includes:

Miss Hester Bonner, Dallas, Texas  
Miss Emma Jones Carter, Palestine, Texas.

Miss Jarusha Hawthorne, Newton, Texas.

Miss Opa Hill, Denton, Texas.

Miss Versaline Hunt, Palestine, Texas.

Miss Ruby Jewel Jones, Dennison, Texas.

Miss Evelyn Lucas, Beaumont, Texas.

Miss Mennie Lucas, Beaumont, Texas.

(Continued on page 8)

### THE FUTURE OF NEGRO BUSINESS DEPENDS ON TRAINING OF OUR YOUTH

By R. L. Thornton

What kind of life will you have in the post war period? What kind of job will your sons and daughters have? What about the demobilized war workers?

These are the questions in most of our minds. Our first real and important job is to win the war; our second job is to train our youth to take his and her place in business during the war as well as the post war era. Not training only to sell, but to own, manage, operate, service organize and promote business.

Sometime ago, very little attention was given to the Negro in any business. Fortunately, for the last decade, rapid strides have been made in the preparation for future business men and women in our group. High schools, colleges, universities and various State Departments of Education have instituted in their

(Continued on page 8)

### TRAINING OF YOUTH FOR THE FUTURE IN TRADE, INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

By Thos. L. Holley  
Supervisor, Trade and Industrial  
Education

Every sane person realizes the danger of American citizens becoming too optimistic regarding the early termination of the wars we and our allies are now fighting. There was a streak of this optimism in the past which resulted in unusually high absenteeism, termination of employment in war industries by employees to engage in other employment, and slow-down of production of badly needed essential war material. This further delayed the progress of the armed forces in the execution of their plans, caused a delay in the end of hostilities, and increased the number of human lives slaughtered in battle.

Since military and other experts are unable and unwilling to predict

(Continued on page 2)

### U. S. CADET CORPS FOR NURSES AT PRAIRIE VIEW

On July 1, 1944, the Prairie View Nurse Training School was placed on the list of approved training schools participating in the United States Cadet Nurse Program. This program provides for the training of student nurses to meet the urgent demand for military nurses.

An applicant to the Cadet Corps must be between the ages of 17 and 35, graduates from an accredited high school.

The following will be provided for the student at the expense of the government: board, maintenance, books, uniforms and a stipend of \$15.00 per month the first 9 months in training. The next 20 months, \$20.00 per month and the last six months, \$30.00 per month.

Quite a few students have taken advantage of this program. Our students have enrolled 95 per cent.

## 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

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## TRAINING OF YOUTH FOR THE FUTURE IN TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

(Continued from page 1)

the end of the present conflict, we feel safe in including the remainder of the war as a period of the future. This further will include training for war jobs and for the armed services for the duration.

Every branch of the armed services has advertised for skilled mechanics, both civilian and enlisted personnel, to carry on the work necessary to keep the supplies flowing to the front lines. This indicates a need for trained men in the several branches of service. Young men who are in the age bracket from which the services are calling them and are eligible to be called would profit materially by learning some trade now and receive high ratings immediately or soon after entrance into the service. The experience gained at their trade while in the service will make them better qualified workers during the post-war period. Those who are not eligible for the army and do not choose to follow a professional career, or who are unable to bear the expenses and unwilling to undergo the additional sacrifices necessary in the preparation for professional services, will find many attractive opportunities open to them in skilled trades after the war.

This country is so far behind in the production of articles for domestic use it will take years to even catch up for these markets. Then there are markets throughout the

world to be supplied with American-made products for a long period of years. Most of the workers to be employed in this vast production program will be required to have previous training. Now is the time for the youth of the country, male and female, to look ahead into the future and prepare for it. The future holds in store for you what you place in store for the future. Investment of your time now in learning skills and related technical skills and related technical knowledge will pay high dividends in the future. It is by far better to sacrifice pleasure for a few years in learning some things that will more nearly assure economic security than devote time now to non-essentials and have to struggle the remainder of one's life at hard labor, long hours, and low wages.

Persons with training have a wider range of employment. They can either secure employment at their craft with employers or go into business for themselves. A trained person has a much better chance for advancement to higher levels and at a more rapid rate than an untrained person.

The United States Chamber of Commerce estimates a need for 10,000,000 new homes for the first ten years following the war, and 500,000 kitchens to be modernized. Household furniture and electrical gadgets must be manufactured and installed in these new homes. In addition, there will be a need for 3,675,000 automobiles, 2,625,000 mechanical refrigerators, 2,100,000 washing machines, 1,645,000 kitchen ranges, 1,400,000 vacuum cleaners, 1,085,000 electric mixers. These articles are for use in America alone. When we add all the needs for machinery and other products for other warring nations, it totals up to staggering figures. Then there are the service occupations required to keep such things as automobiles, mechanical refrigerators, radios, airplanes, shoes, clothes, and many others in repair.

These will require a vast number of workers. In all of the above mentioned trades a certain amount of practical and technical training is necessary in order to become proficient and make advancement in them.

Not the least inducement for young people to elect trade and industrial training is the wages offered in the

production and service trades. Many craftsmen earn more for their labor than some people following professions. Since there are not enough jobs available for all the persons who are graduated from college each year, and most of those who do graduate eventually drift into occupations that do not require professional training, it would seem to be a wise move to use care in selecting a life's work that offers steady employment, good working conditions, and high wages. Vocational training has this as its goal—to prepare people to earn a decent living at honorable work.

Young people today should not repeat the mistake so many others have made in the past—complete high school and four years of college work and then have to accept any kind of work or learn how to perform work with skills. This learning process should go on while in school.

## PAINT SHOP ACTIVITIES AT PRAIRIE VIEW COLLEGE

The Paint Shop was established at Prairie View College as a part of the Mechanical Division on September 1, 1933 under the supervision of Harry E. Fuller.

The Paint Shop renders two distinct services to the College program. Its first function is to train students in the Painting and Decorating trade. Its other function is to take care of the painting and decorating phase of the maintenance of all buildings on the campus.

Since its establishment 325 regular industry students have taken part of the course in Painting and Decorating. During the school year 1939-40 nine N. Y. A. students took part of the course in Painting and Decorating. During the past three years the Paint Shop has offered a short course in furniture renovating to the sophomore class in Home Economics. When the Engineering Defense Training program was operating at Prairie View College courses in the fundamental steps in painting were offered these students.

During its existence at Prairie View the Paint Shop has consistently participated in all extra programs such as "Waller County Day," "Farmers Short Courses," "4-H Club Programs,"

(Continued on page 7)

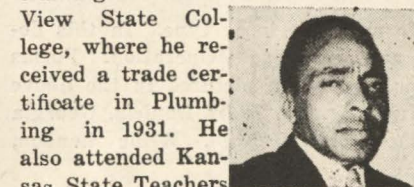
## INSTRUCTORS OF MECHANIC ARTS DIVISION

HENRIETTA T. FARRELL, B. S., head of the college laundry. Miss Farrell received her training at Prairie View State College, where she received the B. S. in Home Economics in 1927. Miss Farrell accepted her present position at Prairie View soon after graduation. The laundry has made tremendous



progress under Miss Farrell's supervision, having increased its volume of business tremendously and from a \$1,000.00 plant to its present plant, valued at more than \$100,000. This is one of the most modernly equipped laundries in the state.

LEE P. MUCKELROY, head of Welding and Sheet Metal Departments. Mr. Muckelroy received his training at Prairie



View State College, where he received a trade certificate in Plumbing in 1931. He also attended Kansas State Teachers College at Pittsburg, Kansas. He taught plumbing at Prairie View from 1931 to 1942. From January, 1942 to June, 1943 he taught sheet metal work and welding under the NYA program. For eleven months in 1943-44 he worked as a welder for the Pacific Bridge Shipbuilding Co. in California. He returned to his present position in April, 1944.

NELSON A. JONES, head of Machine Shop Practice Department. Mr. Jones received his training at Langston University, Oklahoma and



Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, Kansas. Mr. Jones has taught in the Mechanic Arts Division for the past 25 years. He was chief engineer from 1920 to 1929. From 1929 to 1941 he was head of Auto Mechanics and Machine Shop Practice Departments. From 1941 to June, 1943 he

RUFUS F. JOHNSON, Head of his training at the St. Louis Training School for Shoe Factory Service. He completed his course in 1904, and received a trade certificate in Shoe Factory Service. This training equipped him for work with all kinds of leather used in making shoes, boots and bags.



Mr. Johnson began work as shoemaking instructor at Prairie View State College in 1907-08 and has served in that capacity ever since.

His aim in the Shoe and Leather trade is to train students to be second to none in workmanship, and to be honest, reliable, loyal citizens of their country. They should be able to train others to be of service to the nation by producing articles to wear and keeping useful articles in repair.

EDWARD J. JOHNSON, head of Auto Mechanics Department. Mr. Johnson received his training at



Prairie View State College, where he received a trade certificate in Auto Mechanics in 1920 under the Veterans Administration. He served in World War I in the 24th

Infantry. He has been engaged in auto mechanics work for 23 years, eighteen years of which has been at Prairie View State College. Mr. Johnson was engaged in private business at Houston, Texas prior to coming to Prairie View State College. He has had training in Body Work and Painting, received at one of the most modernly equipped shops at Bryan, Texas.

taught Machine Shop Practice under the NYA program. Mr. Jones returned to his present position in September, 1943.

There is no tragedy like a wasted life, a life failing of its true end and turning to a false end.

WILLIAM R. GERALD, instructor in the Carpentry and Building Construction Dept. Mr. Gerald has had 20 years teaching experience; three years of which has been at Prairie View State College. He taught four and one half years at Moore High School at Waco, Texas. He has an A. B. degree and a Certificate in Carpentry and Woodwork from Prairie View State College.



HARRY E. FULLER, head of the Painting and Interior Decorating Department. Mr. Fuller received his training at Hampton Institute,



where he received a trade certificate in painting and interior decorating in 1931. He operated a commercial shop from 1931 to 1933 at Ellicott City, Md.

He began work in his present position at Prairie View State College in 1933.

## LT. G. C. BELL RETURNS TO PRINTING DEPT.

The Printing Department is happy to announce the return of Lt. G. C. Bell, who was head of the Printing Department for nine years prior to 1942.

Lt. Bell entered the armed forces in October, 1942 and was later commissioned Second Lieutenant after attending the Army Air Forces Officer Candidate School, Miami Beach, Fla.

The return of Mr. Bell will greatly alleviate the manpower shortage which has existed at Prairie View College Print Shop because of the existing war. Mr. Bell is an experienced printer, having received his basic training at Tuskegee Institute.

## THIS ISSUE OF THE STANDARD

This issue of THE STANDARD was edited by H. R. C. Arnold, Jr., chairman of the Committee on Publicity for the Division of Mechanic Arts. Mr. Arnold is head of the Printing Department.



A section of the composing room, Printing Department, where students transform copy into type. In this department, there are twelve students engaging in Hand Composition, Imposition and Linotype Operation. Forms leave this department completely locked up and ready for the printing presses. Students pictured in the above picture are in the order of their appearance: Nathalla James, Alice Douglass, Hugh Graves, Ruby Daniels, Georgia Carpentier, Toma Sita Thompson, Nellie Pearl Baldwin, Willie Bell (Veteran); Verna Powell, Willie Lendon, (Veteran); Hellen Norris and Rosalie Hightower.

## OUR PRINTING EDUCATION PROBLEM

Our printing industry today is confronted with a serious problem. Many plant owners find themselves seriously handicapped by lack of skilled and semi-skilled workers. If industry is to operate on an efficient and profitable basis, if we are to be prepared for the increased volume of post war business, something must be done to assure a continuous supply of skilled and competent workers. Our industry needs bonus men. They earn more for themselves and for their employers and are an asset to the social and economic life of the community. The printing industry needs men of personality, character, culture—men who have the ability to think through and follow through, men who are able to adjust themselves quickly to meet new conditions and new problems. The Graphic Arts industry today needs a special type of preparation for life and for liv-

ing. It demands of the worker not only skills and specialized, intensive training in his chosen field, but also an adequate knowledge of scientific principles underlying the use and application of machinery. It demands a knowledge of industrial processes and of their practical application to industry in general and materials in particular.

### Education For Leadership

Our industrial age permits no substitute for intelligent, vigorous and constructive leadership. It must train leaders. The level of education for the worker must be raised. A cultural education, broad and liberal, that will develop their personality, supplemented by studies in economics, finance and business management, in addition to vocational, scientific and related courses, represents the minimum essentials of an education for leadership in this industrial age. This type of trained leadership is the type that is prepared for whatever lies ahead.

## MUCH CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR WORK GOING ON

By C. L. WILSON

In spite of the emergency several construction projects are in progress and many others are scheduled to commence in the near future. Work on the new library building which has been named in honor of Principal W. R. Banks is going forward according to schedule. Dedicatory exercises will be held May 20th during the Commencement season. The building when completed will be modern in all respects and will be among the ranking libraries of the country. The basement floor contains 4 seminar rooms, a large assembly room, a stack room, a microfilm room, a children's classroom, work space, and 3 storage rooms. On the first floor there is a large reading room 126x28 feet, delivery room, a popular reading room, classroom, bibliography room, catalogue room, order room, and stack room. The second floor contains a large reference room, offices

(Continued on next page)



Pictured above is a corner in the press room, Printing Department, where students carry on operations in platen, and cylinder press work, including automatic machines. Pictured in orderly appearance are: Pearlye Peacock, operating an automatic press; Jerelene Evans, operating a hand-fed platen press; Lelya Mae Elston, advanced student, supervising student work; and Leon Brown, Cylinder press operator.

## MUCH CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR WORK BEING DONE

(Continued from page 4)

for the librarian, staff room, art room, stack room and a reading room for graduate students.

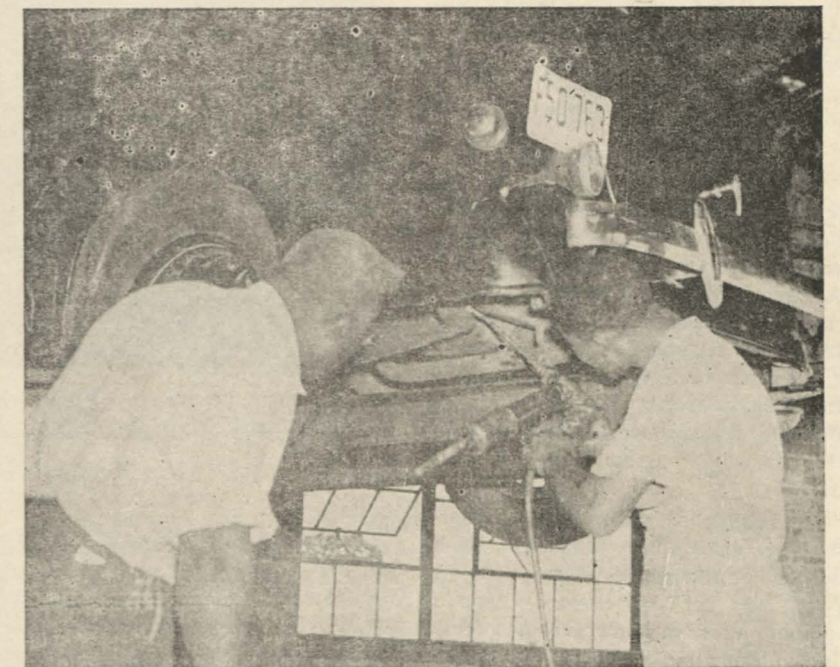
The building will have a capacity of 100,000 volumes and will accommodate 800 persons at one sitting. Complete with equipment it will cost \$200,000.00.

In the science building new and modern laboratory desks are being installed in 4 laboratories. All desks have connections for electricity, compressed air, steam, and hot and cold water. The cost of the equipment is approximately \$14,000.00.

Asphalt tile flooring will be installed on the floors of the laboratories and the interiors painted. The installation of the equipment and reconditioning of the building is being done by the Mechanic Arts Division at a cost of nearly \$2,000.00.

The smoke stack at the Power Plant has been repaired, and painted, and a lightning arrester system has

(Continued On Page 7)



A Scene in the Auto Mechanic Shop featuring N. A. Jones demonstrating techniques of greasing and inspecting automobiles. This shop is playing an important role in training recently returned veterans.

## CAN DRY CLEANING HELP US IN THE FUTURE

By Irma Lee Handy

Often one, who is engaged in dry cleaning as an industry at Prairie View asks himself a simple but important question such as: "Will industry prove important in helping me to prepare for the future?" The answer is yes. There are many ways in which it can help you. One of the main ways is job assurance. In any small town or large city, one who is experienced in the dry cleaning industry is more likely to get a job than any one else.

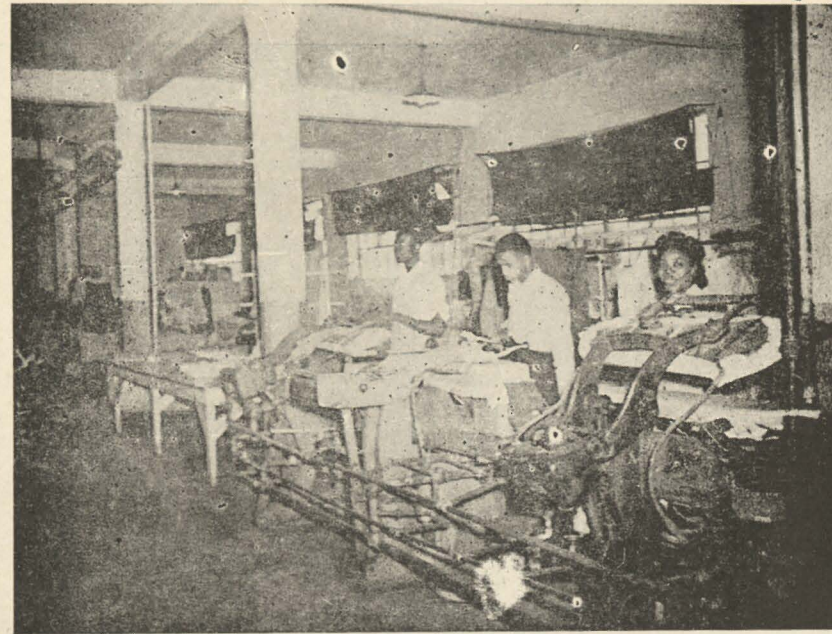
However, one of the most logical things one can do is to invest in a shop of his own. Why work around someone else and be "bossed" when you can put in a business of your own and "boss." There is never need to think that if you put up a dry cleaning shop of your own, you won't get enough work. The telephone directory can tell one better than that.

Moreover, another logical reason for taking dry cleaning is to prepare for some unsuspected incident. One never knows what his fate is. Why not take some type of industry that can make you independent in case of any misfortune during your college years? If one feels that he will be satisfied while being engaged in the dry cleaning business he should readily enter it, thus being of service to himself and his fellowmen.

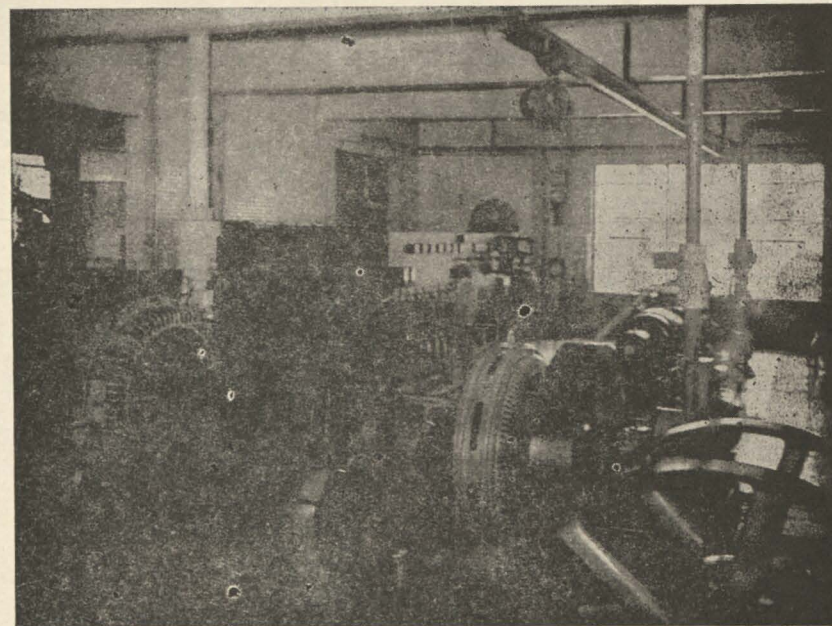
C. L. BREWER

Head of the Department of carpentry and Building Construction, also Foreman of Construction. Mr. Brewer comes to Prairie View with a rich background of training and experience. He is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. He took post-graduate work at Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Illinois, and at Boston, Massachusetts. His Smith-Hughes work was completed at Prairie View.

He taught carpentry and cabinet-making at Phillis Wheatley High School, San Antonio, Texas, for 21 years, and for two summers was a cabinetmaker and on the assembly line at the Los Angeles Period Furniture Company, Los Angeles, Calif., also the Cook engineering Company of Los Angeles, being the first and only Negro cabinetmaker employed



This view shows a section of the modern Dry Cleaning Plant, where the instructor, with the aid of the students in the department, does all the dry cleaning for the college.



A scene in the Power Plant showing a partial view of the \$20,000.00 Steam Turbine which furnishes heat for the campus and college community.

by that firm.

In the Building Construction field Mr. Brewer has built some of the outstanding churches and business buildings of the state, as well as the many homes built by his carpentry class. Some of his buildings include the St. James A.M.E. Church and People's Undertaking Company of Dallas, Texas. The Waymon Chapel A. M. E.

Church, Temple, Texas, both three-story brick structures were built by him also.

His work in San Antonio was recognized both by the State and National Vocational Departments and appears in the State Vocational Bulletin and the Better Built Homes of America, published in Washington, D.C.

## ELEVENTH ANNUAL MAHEAGRIS HELD APRIL 25

The Mechanic Arts Division again displayed its wares to the public when it participated in the Eleventh Annual Maheagris (Annual Open House of several of the divisions of The College on the night of April 25, beginning at 7:30 p. m.

Starting at the Laundry Building, which houses the Tailoring Department, Dry Cleaning Department and The Laundry, the scenes of activity progressed on through the Industrial Engineering Building, The NYA Machine Shop and finally ended at the Power Generating Plant and the Ice House.

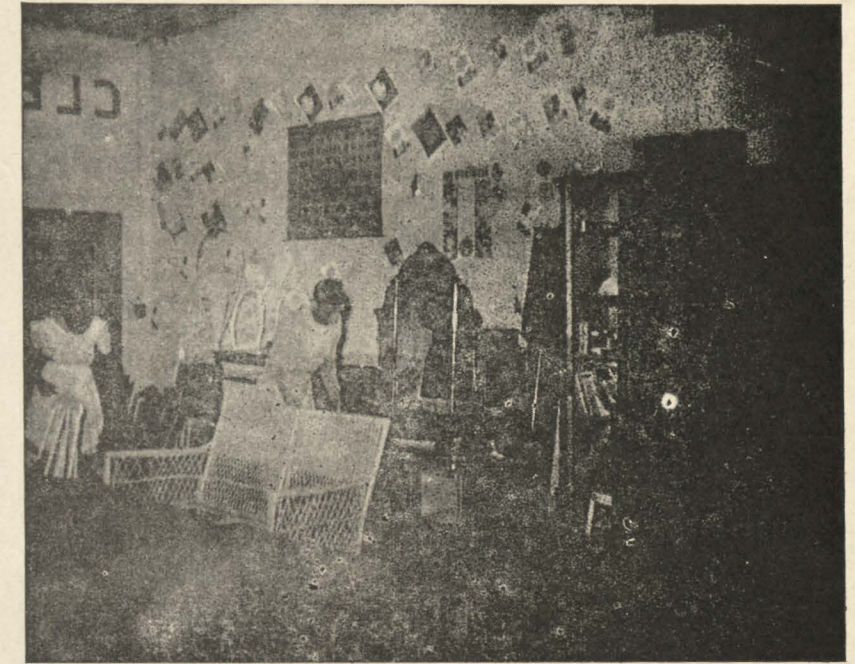
All of the departments had some of their best work on display and some even had set up model businesses in supporting the theme "Prepare For The Future."

The theme was very beautifully carried out in the Laundry exhibit, which suggested owning one's own business. Actual figures were given for setting up a laundry business in an average size community. Suggested equipment, cost, personnel, and salaries were given.

The Radio Engineering Department had constructed a miniature Radio Repair Shop—displaying equipment necessary in the successful operation of a first class shop. Along with this set-up were the costs of the particular shop layout, the necessary personnel and suggested location. On a whole, the exhibits were designed this year to be educational as well as informational. In a large measure, the sponsors' ideas were beautifully and completely carried out. All displays were of a practical nature. Activities were broken down to simple and everyday operations, showing how the activities here in school might be tied in with actual commercial operation.

From a trade teaching viewpoint, the Printing Department made an excellent contribution to the occasion. All of the operations of this department were carried on by first year trade students, with advanced students in a supervisory capacity. Each machine was skillfully manned by students who have been in the department for only eight months and who have mastered the elementary principles of each of the four departments in the Printing Office. Samples of their work were on display and printed souvenirs were given the visitors.

Similarly, all of the departments of the Mechanic Arts Division were gen-



A section of the Painting and Interior Decorating Department, where students are taught painting, upholstering, and interior decorating.

### PAINT SHOP ACTIVITIES AT PRAIRIE VIEW COLLEGE (Continued from page 2)

special courses for County and Home Demonstration Agents and the recent Work Shop programs.

It is unfortunate that from this promising group of potential painters a large number dropped out of school before completing the course in Painting and Decorating.

The records show that most of those who followed the course through and earned a certificate are now employed and earning very handsome salaries.

It is unfortunate that more young men have not realized what excellent opportunities prevail in the field of Painting and Decorating.

First, during the training period the Paint Shop offers its trainees every opportunity to earn extra money doing odd jobs of painting. In fact several of the young men who finished the course in Painting and Decorating actually earned the greater part of their expenses painting during their spare time.

Second, when the training has been completed, one needs only a small amount of cash money to set up a business or shop of his own or he may readily secure employment with an established concern.

may readily secure employment with an established concern.

Third, because of the shortage of materials and skilled labor, more jobs of repainting and redecorating have been postponed than at any other time in history. Furthermore the stupendous building program that is scheduled to take place immediately after this war will offer unlimited employment at very attractive rates of pay.

Fourth, there have been very little organized effort to exclude persons from participating in the painting business because of race or color. In this field your earning capacity is almost entirely limited by your knowledge of the trade and your ability to deliver a good job.

### MUCH CONSTRUCTION— (Continued From Page 5)

been installed on it for protection. Several years ago the stack was struck by lightning and the resulting damage made it necessary to remove 13 feet from the top. This work cost \$1,170.00.

Other projects to be completed this year include the painting of 12 cottages at a cost of \$1,000.00, the reconditioning of the dairy laboratory and installation of asphalt tile in the corridors of the Agriculture building at a cost of \$3,000.00, the painting of the elevated water tank which cost \$350.00 and the painting of two NYA dormitories at a cost of \$1,500.00.