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THE PANTHER

Volume
18

Number
4

A long time ago
An enslaved people heading toward freedom
Made up a song:

KEEP YOUR HAND ON THE PLOW! HOLD ON!

That plow plowed a new furrow
Across the field of history.
Into that furrow the freedom seed was dropped.
From that seed a tree grew,
Is growing, will ever grow.
That tree is for everybody,
For all America, for all the world.
May its branches spread and its shelter grow
Until all races and all people know its shade.

KEEP YOUR HAND ON THE PLOW! HOLD ON!

Excerpt from Freedom's Plow
Dedicated to the Freshman Class by
Langston Hughes on his visit to the
Campus, March 21, 1944.

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE COLLEGE

Prairie View, Texas

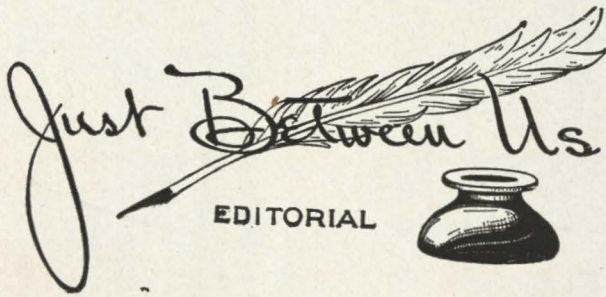
April, 1944

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By Calvin Rolark

The 223 American Colleges and Universities offering Army Specialized Training Programs were shaken into a state of genuine alarm on the 13th of March with an abrupt change of mind, the War Department announced that the ASTP would be cut to the bone by April 1st.

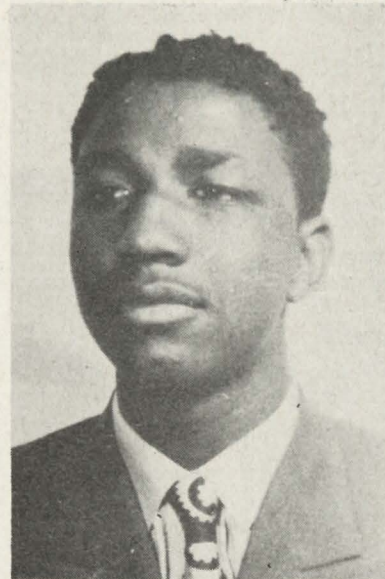
The faculty and student body were shocked greatly over this announcement. To the teachers the shock lay in the fact that on the 6th of March the Army promised a gradual tapering off of the program, from 125,000 to 35,000 by the month of April.

The 154 soldiers making up one of the few colored units of America here at Prairie View have gone. I think it is my duty to congratulate the students as a whole for giving this unit a hearty departure. The students under the leadership of Miss Vernon James (sophomore) gave every one of these boys a fine gift. Miss James should be commended; not only Miss James but every student at Prairie View.

On the 20th of March the ASTP unit departed. Of the 110,000 men released 80,000 will go into Army Ground Forces, the rest overseas. I am sure that of the 154 men who have now gone from Prairie View these and others will go to some Army Camp. Wherever they go I want them to know that they have some 1200 or 1300 students pulling for their success.

* * *

He who, from zone to zone,
 Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight,
 In the long way that I must tread alone,
 Will lead my steps aright.



CALVIN WILLIAM ROLARK

Editor

President of Freshmen Class

Y. M. C. A.

Member of Student Activity Committee

A graduate of Dunbar - Texarkana, Texas

Home Economics

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL NHT CONVENTION

By Euradell Johnson

The New Homemakers of Texas held its Sixth Annual Convention at Prairie View State College from February 23 through 27.

Mrs. Louisa Bonner, State Itinerant Director of the NHT, presided over the convention. The session was opened with a welcome extended by the President of the NHT Collegiate Chapter. Mrs. W. R. Banks was guest speaker for the session, which was designed primarily to get acquainted.

Delegates to the convention participated in competitive and non-competitive activities with emphasis on group leadership, child care, household arts, musical inspiration, oratorical contests, etc.

Entertainment was provided for the girls through group meetings and the tea which was given by the Prairie View High School NHT group.

Those persons who won first prizes in public speaking and in solos were given the opportunity to present them to the student body in the auditorium.

On the last night of the convention, prizes were awarded to the schools and individuals who scored highest in the competitive activities by Miss E. C. May, director of Home Economics at Prairie View, with Mrs. Johnson and Miss Boone assisting. Highest awards went to the Pickard High School of Brenham, Texas.

It is quite evident that the NHT is a new and progressive era in the lives of the young Negro women who participated in it. The trend to develop qualities of leadership at home and abroad was the basis for the success of the Sixth Annual Convention of the New Home Makers of Texas.



Highlights in the Library World

Things are happening in the College Library. Many new books, periodicals, and newspapers are added daily. Some of the new newspapers and periodical subscriptions are listed below.* You'll find a list of the new books in a gayly colored binder on the ledge beside the circulation desk in the main reading room.

Have you looked in the display cases recently? On March 11, a group of student assistants, with Miss Hazel Luckett as chairman and Misses Margaret Clark, Juanita Wilkins, Nola Butler, and Jeanette Jackson co-workers, made a novel exhibit. The theme was "Buy More War Bonds and Stamps." With colorful posters, catch phrases, such as, "This is worth fighting for," "It Could happen here," and vivid scenes, the theme was well portrayed. Believe it or not, there are budding publicity agents on the library staff. When the library awoke on the first day of spring, its display cases were in tune with the times, indeed. "Plan Your Victory Garden Now," "Fashions for the Feminine Gardener," "Design for Beauty" are captions we saw. There was even miniature garden in one of the cases. Ways to arrange flowers were displayed by colorful pictures, and through illustrative magazine articles. The title of one article read, "Arranging flowers is good training for Decorating." "Beautiful, though comfortable, work clothes were displayed on a poster—these fashions are what designers term "the latest thing." Such scenes and the ideas that they represent make gardening seem, and rightfully so, not only profitable, but pleasant. We are indebted to Misses Murhl Watkins, Hester Randle, Theophilus Cashaw, Vernon James, and Chairman Kathryn Luckett for this timely exhibit. Orchids to these young ladies! Miss Juanita Bradley heads the committee that will dress the cases for the Easter season. Her co-workers are Misses Willie M. Hollingsworth, Roxie Wilkins, Gwendolyn Square, and Clara Wright.

Miss Claudia Stewart will show us her artistic ability later in April when she plans an exhibit with Misses Ruth Vaughn, A. Barbara Toles, and Frankie Smith and Mr. Wendell Butler.

Keep your eye on the third floor of the education building. There's much other than **The World Book** and **The Texas Almanac** there.

*PERIODICALS

Collier's, Common Sense, Education Digest, the Esquire, Life, Mademoiselle, Progressive Education, Reader's Digest, Teacher's College Record, Birgina Quarterly Review, the Vogue.

NEWSPAPERS

Christian Science Monitor, the Hempsted News, the Houston Chronicle, the PM Daily.

INDEXES

Agricultural Index, the Education Index

Houston Symphony Orchestra

Presented April 4, 1944

Proof that artists are artists in every sense of the word is the fact that the Houston Symphony Orchestra gives up the economic profits usually received for performances given elsewhere, for the sake of rendering cultural entertainments and developing appreciation for symphonic music in the life of the students at Prairie View State College.

Orchids to these artists who have not only attained exceptional musical ability but have transcended the confinements of race to render a worthwhile service.

Langston Hughes Visits Campus

On Tuesday evening, March 21, 1944, the Faculty and student body of Prairie View State College heard the well known and noted writer, Langston Hughes in a lecture recital.

Dr. E. L. Sasser, head of the English Department introduced him. Mr. Hughes rendered his poems in a very informal but interesting and unique, being careful as he proceeded to give an autobiographical sketch of his life and to relate to us how it has influenced his writings.

Part of his recital revealed how his experiences have influenced his writings as he rendered: "When Sue Wears Red," "Water Front Streets," "Harlem Sweeties," "Porter," "Judgement Day," "My Lord," and "Out of Work."

Part II consisted of a bit of humorous poetry as he told about Madam Alberta K. Johnson, as he calls her in his poems. These poems were "Madam's Past History," "Madam and Her Madam," "Madam and the Army," and "Madam and Census Man."

Part III consisted of some of his later work and also serious poetry. They were: "Mother To Son," "Dear Mr. President," and "Jim Crow's Last Stand."

After the recital, Mr. Hughes autographed copies of his work for those who bought it, after which he was entertained in the Evan's Hall Parlor by the Dilettante Literary Society of Prairie View College.

In an interview, Mr. Hughes dedicated the poem on the front cover to the class of '47 of Prairie View State College. This class is now the Freshman Class and it is Mr. Hughes desires that every freshman live up to this motto:

KEEP YOUR HAND ON THE PLOW! HOLD ON!

By Roosevelt N. Windom.

EACH DAY is a new day, and should be better than its predecessors. The mistakes and the successes of today should help make tomorrow better.



DR. E. B. EVANS, A.B., D.V.M.

Chairman of Freshman Supervisory Committee.
Dr. Evans is State Leader of Extension Services
in Texas.

"The Man That Once I Meant To Be"

I knew his face the moment that he passed
Triumphant in the thoughtless, cruel throng—
Triumphant, though the tired quiet eyes
Showed that his soul had suffered overlong.
And though across his brow faint lines of care
Were etched, somewhat of Youth still lingered there.
I gently touched his arm—he smiled at me—
He was the Man that Once I Meant to Be.

Where I had failed, he'd won from life success;
Where I had stumbled, with sure feet he trod;
Alike—yet unlike—we faced the world,
And through the stress he found that life was
good!

And I? The bitter wormwood in the glass,
The shadowed way along with failure pass.
Yet as I saw him thus, joy came to me—
He was the Man that Once I Meant to Be.

I knew him. And I knew he knew me for
The man he might have been. Then did his soul
Thank silently the gods that gave him strength
To win, while I so sorely missed the goal?
He turned, and quickly in his own firm hand
He took my own—the gulf of failure spanned
And that was all—strong, self-reliant, free,
He was the Man that Once I Meant to Be.

We did not speak. But in his sapient eyes
I saw the spirit that had urged him on,
The courage that had held him through the fight
Had once been mine. I thought, "Can it be
gone?"

He felt that unasked question—felt it so
His pale lips formed the one-word answer, "No!"
Too late to win? No! Not too late for me—
He is the Man that Still I Mean to Be.

—Cincinnati Times-Star.



By Gladys Bryant and George Jay Mundine

The Freshman class started off with a bang this year. Our first big attractions were: the hike to Prairie Oaks, and the Get Acquainted Dance. The hike was well planned by the upperclassmen YWCA and YMCA. Games, ball, etc. were played. The Get Acquainted Dance was held September 11, 1943. The affair was a sport dance. At the dance we were introduced to our Principal W. R. Banks and his wife; also some members of the faculty. Music was furnished by the Prairie View College Co-Eds. Lads and lassies became friends and the Freshmen class of 1943-44 was underway.

A couple of weeks rolled along and the class presented the school with a talent show by way of an amateur program. The student body spent an enjoyable evening.

The class entertained themselves with a dance November 26, 1943. Music was furnished by the Prairie View Collegians.

January 30, 1944, the class was host to the student body at a Christmas dance.

And now—into the second semester. Some of our classmates have already dropped out of school. Most of them were men who were called into the armed forces of the United States.

On the evening of February 17, 1944, the Freshmen class presented an oratorical contest.

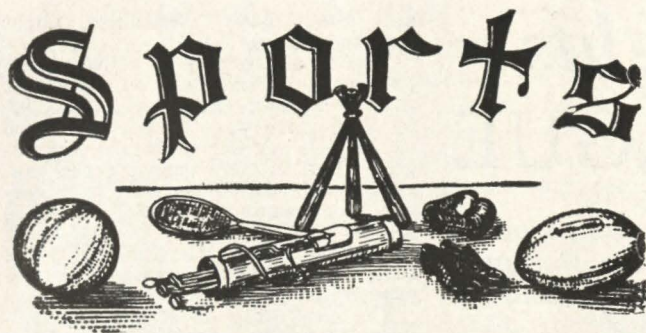
There were six dynamic participants who presented very impressive and persuasive orations. Billy White was the winner of the contest. The runnerups were: Ramona Vaughn, Doris Anderson, Mildred Coleman, Gladys Bryant and Louise Wickliff.

The Freshman Class sponsored a vesper program on Sunday evening, February 20, 1944, under the direction of two of the class sponsors, Misses Campbell and Cullins. The subject for the evening was "Perfect Love Drives out Fear." The participants in the program were: Calvin W. Rolark, master of ceremonies; Billy White, Gladys Bryant, Rolland Ford, Jafus Cavil, Josephus Jones, Mildred Coleman, Ola Mae Jackson, Ruth Vaughn and Geraldine Wilson. The program received much favorable comment and was declared one of the most appropriate and impressive vesper programs of the year.

Saturday, March 11, 1944, the Freshman class was host at an invitational kid dance. The students came dressed as 10 and 11 year olds. The Collegians furnished the music.

On January 29, 1944, the students of Prairie View witnessed their first formal affair in the Coronation Ball. It was a gallant affair.

The Junior-Senior Prom should prove itself worthy of the same comments. . . . Loads of fun!



By Robert Leon Garner

Before we begin on the sports of Prairie View College, we must think of the man who came in to coach the "Panthers" in the middle of the semester taking the place of Coach Taylor who is now with the American Red Cross overseas.

Our new coach, Leroy T. Walker came here and found only one varsity player left on the team. With the skillful coaching of Coach Walker the Panther football team was second in the Southwestern Conference Championship, and later beat the champions, Wiley College, 6-0.

Here's a brief summary of his experience: He received his training at Benedict College, A. B.; M. A. Columbia University, Eastern Coaching School. His athletic activities: 3 letter man, for 4 years football, basketball 1936-38 and 39. Coaching experience: Benedict College, Columbia, South Carolina, and Bishop College, Marshall, Texas. He coached Edward Greenidge, the world's fastest colored human being of '42. Bishop College basketball team was runnerup in the Southwest Open Tournament in 1943. He can boast of having coached a team (P. V. Panthers) that beat Langston University by a larger margin than any other college has beaten them—a score of 61-0.

The vote is unanimous; he is a "swell" guy.

o

High School Tournament Held Here

By Robert Leon Garner

The AA Basketball tournament for Texas AA High schools was a thriller all the way through with the following cities represented: Houston, Dallas, Galveston, San Antonio, Victoria, Corpus Christi and Beaumont.

Central of Galveston won the State High School championship and was awarded a large gold cup and 10 gold basketballs. Lincoln High of Dallas was runnerup and was awarded a gold cup and 10 silver basketballs.

* * *

The Freshmen have a very aggressive team intramural basketball with Phelps, Jones, Kersee, Taylor and Cornelius starring.

They played the faculty to a score of 37-39 in favor of the faculty and beat the Juniors and Seniors 26-4. The Freshmen class can boast of having been the first class to buy their team basketball uniforms.

Robert Leon Garner is the coach of the team.

* * *

The Prairie View Panthers, Varsity Basketball team has done quite well for itself. They have

(Please turn to page 8)

Annual Convention of the Texas Association of the New Farmers of America

On February 23-26, 1944, Prairie View State College was honored in housing 300 Negro farm boys participating in the Annual N. F. A. Convention held here each year. This was only a third of the usual peace-time attendance. In line with the war rationing program, the officials of the Association streamlined the delegation from three to one delegate from each local chapter, and defeated the Annual Basketball tournament that has formerly been held here each Convention week. Out of 164 local chapters in the State, 130 were represented.

Special guests and officials attending the Convention included: Mr. J. B. Rutland, State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture, Austin, Texas; Mr. Gordon Worley, State Department of Education, Austin; and Professor J. N. Freeman, former area teacher helper in Texas and now Director of Agriculture at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri.

A definite program was developed for supporting the war effort in the production and conservation of food, the purchases of War Bonds and Stamps, salvage drives and farm labor problems.

Prizes awarded for Competitive Activities included: 1,000 baby chicks, 2 pure bred gilts, certified seed corn, a dozen copies of the "Biography of George Washington Carver," and many other books and magazines serving to stimulate the educational interests of the winners.

According to the 1944 membership total, there are approximately 5,000 members in the N.F.A. organization in Texas, under the supervision of 164 Teachers of Vocational Agriculture, 5 area advisers, and one State Advisor.

Despite the existing conditions the officials of the organization agreed that "the convention was well planned and should have benefitted the participants tremendously."

The New Farmers by their resolution of "Victory by the production of that vital weapon "Food," are contributing dynamically in the War Effort.

Billie H. White.

FRESHMEN DEFENDERS OF DEMOCRACY



By James Abernathy

ROLLAND FORD	ISAAC WELLS
CLARENCE WRIGHT	JOE L. FOREMAN
E. C. MITCHEL	JAMES STRONG
MOSE L. BROWN	CLEOPHUS CHATMAN
HENRY CAMPBELL	JOHNNIE L. GARRET
JAMES HENRY STRONG	J. VANCE GARRET

BLACK MAN *Fights* WHITE PLAGUE

THE STORY of Michael J. Bent is the story of how Tennessee's mortality rate among Negroes is being reduced sharply and permanently.

When Dr. Bent raised his eyes from the reports which showed the marked disparity between white and colored deaths, he said: "This difference is due to one of two things. Either it is true, as we have been hearing, that the Negro race is biologically inferior; or his social and economic environment is so radically different from that in which the white community lives that there is a positive correlation between mortality and those environmental conditions."

Dr. Bent set about to determine which of the two alternatives was the cause of the higher death rate among Negroes. He isolated cases and found that there was no uniform correlation between color of the skin and disease. Wealthy Negroes showed a mortality scale comparable to that of the same social group in the population at large. Conversely, mortality among oppressed white people closely approached the rate among Negroes. So convincing were his results, Dr. Bent discovered, that if anything, the Negro is biologically superior to his white brother. This superiority, Dr. Bent concluded, was probably the result of long selection through the struggle to live.

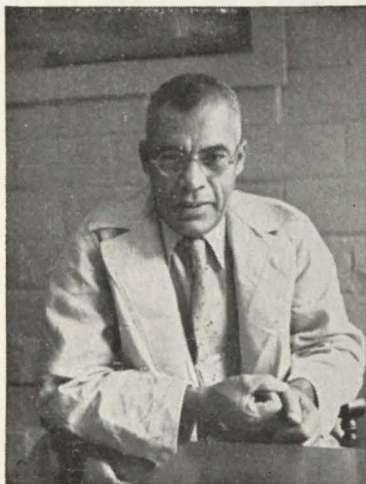
The conclusion of his study assured him, however, that social and environmental factors were causes of the high mortality rate among Negroes. So he set up two study areas in Tennessee, one an entire rural county, the other a small industrial town.

Ignorance was a constant factor in the 1,200 cases Dr. Bent studied. "God sends the disease for my sins," said one young lady. "I will die, but there's plenty of time to repent," said another. The voodoo influence was particularly strong in the rural area Dr. Bent surveyed. He found fetishes in almost every case of illness, rabbits' feet, lucky pennies, and the like. "Our first problem," he concluded "is to lift this cloud of superstition and ignorance and get the people interested in their own health problems."

After Dr. Bent had seen this widespread ignorance and lack of concern with major diseases, he went on to the next logical deduction. Knowing that tuberculosis spread through personal contacts, he found the situations in which the worst epidemics existed were those in which families were crowded into one room, where the diseased persons had to sleep with other persons. As every doctor would, Dr. Bent cautioned against this. But he is sensitive enough to his people's plight to realize that his words were useless and a mockery.

When people have nowhere else to live and lay their heads, it is impossible to speak of isolating di-

Son of West Indian Coconut Farmer, He Became Interested in Public Health



seased persons. And so Dr. Bent concluded that economic conditions play a major role in the bad health of his people. No considerable improvement will come, he inferred, until the economic plight of the American Negro is changed.

Dr. Bent saw no immediate hope of changing the economic plight. He did see opportunity, however, for awakening the Negro to the awareness of health problems and for educating him in clean living. It is this program of Negro health education, now famous thruout Tennessee and even further, which is Dr. Bent's work.

The program of health education was worked out by a committee with Dr. Bent in charge. It chose two Negro colleges in Nashville and three selected elementary schools for its first field of experiment.

His first move was to take a preliminary measurement of the youngsters in the three schools. Of 140 children tested, 122 drank no milk whatsoever, 136 ate neither oranges nor tomatoes; and almost all of the children claimed to know nothing about the dangers of eating too rapidly, between meals, or too much. Forty-one out of 139 slept with all windows and doors closed and thought they were doing right. Fifty-seven per cent of the group tested had never been to a dentist.

The health informants determined to outline a course of study built around the three elementary needs of food, shelter, and clothing. Everything within the school itself which touched upon those needs was made shipshape in order to be an example to the students. Then the teachers, under Dr. Bent's guidance, began to talk about balanced diets, and spin-

ach, about leafy vegetables, about tomatoes, about milk.

The results began to show within two years. Where only 14.1 per cent of the children drank milk in 1932, by 1934 there were 36 per cent who drank milk regularly. Where a negligible fraction were eating green vegetables in 1932, 16 per cent were eating them regularly in 1934. A third of the group practiced no self-medication and witch doctoring in 1932; over half the group was in the "no-voodoo" class by 1934.

The next step on Dr. Bent's program of health education is to work back into the normal schools and make sure that teachers, who work with young Negro children, are properly trained themselves. To make possible this step, Dr. Bent and the education department at Fisk University, in Nashville, are outlining a syllabus for the instruction of elementary pupils.

And who is this Dr. Bent? He was born on an island off the coast of Columbia, South America, one of a family of eleven. His father was a poor coconut farmer. The only education he could afford for his children was the hire of a traveling tutor.

Michael Bent, however, was not satisfied with his small dab of schooling and convinced his father that he should have more. He had to get up early in the morning, do the chores, walk three miles to school, often through a drenching tropical rain.

A scholarship took him to Jamaica. On that island outpost of the British Empire he became a trained teacher, destined to teach his people on his home island. But the Jamaica headmaster kindled Michael Bent's ambition further. He convinced him that he should be a doctor. From that day on, Michael Bent knew he would never be happy until he was Dr. Bent.

He made his way to the Canal Zone, worked there for three years, part of the time as a waiter in a hotel, part of the time as a time-keeper with the railway. Then his three years were up, he found he had enough money to make his way to Nashville. He enrolled at the old Walden University for the premedic course, working his way. At a golf club outside Nashville they began to watch Bent and became interested in his progress. The club paid him \$5 a week for his work.

Shortly after his graduation from Walden, at the club one day, one of the elders of the city of Nashville asked Dr. Bent what he was going to do now. "I want to go back to my home, but I can't afford it," he replied. Then and there the Nashville Gentleman and his friends wrote checks totaling \$300 to send their friend back to his home island.

Within a short time, Bent was back in America, however, acting as a fellow of the National Research Council in New York. It was during this two-year experience that his interest in public health was aroused.

In 1924, his alma mater, Meharry Medical College, put him on its staff, and at the end of four years he was hired by the state of Tennessee to conduct the health survey which stands as his life work. In 1930 he returned to Meharry and is one of the most distinguished faculty members today.

DIESEL ENGINE

THE Diesel engine that has been threatening to replace the gasoline-operated internal-combustion engine for many years, was patented almost 50 years ago. The man who invented it and for whom it is named was Rudolph Diesel, a German engineer born in Paris in 1858.



Rudolph Diesel

The main difference between a Diesel engine and a gasoline engine is that the Diesel explodes the fuel by compression instead of a spark and requires no carburetor system, no ignition system and burns crude oil instead of gasoline. The oil is made highly explosive under pressure in the cylinder and the heat of the pressure sets it off.

The Diesel engine made the German submarine far more effective in the 1914-1918 World War. Normally operated by electric batteries, subs used the Diesel engine also to recharge the batteries and to operate the submarine during that time, allowing them to remain away longer from their bases.

But Rudolph Diesel, although a German by race, worked for France, England and America as well as Germany. He was drowned after falling from a boat in the English channel to obey a call to consult with the British admiralty in 1913. It is believed that he was pushed off the boat to prevent plans of the German submarines falling into British hands.

EGGS

IN ORDER to test the freshness of an egg, place it in a pan of water. If it is absolutely fresh it will tilt upwards. If it is stale, it will stand on its end.

To the question, which came first, the chicken or the egg, biologists now believe it was the egg. Since all new characteristics in both plants and animals appear first in the egg, it is logical to assume that the egg made its appearance first.

It has been found that eggs will keep better if they are stored with the small ends down.

Eggs are excellent nourishment for the body. One single hen's egg is richer in food value than a dozen oysters.

According to Walter Winchell, Columbus' egg trick wasn't at all remarkable. Winchell has found that he can make an egg stand on end without even breaking the shell. All he does is to shake the egg vigorously until the yolk is broken, and the egg will stand on end perfectly balanced.

A chicken embryo always develops with its head at the large end of the egg.

The age of an egg can easily be determined in the following manner: Break the egg and observe the yolk. If it stands up from the white, the egg is fresh. The older the egg, the flatter the yolk becomes, until it finally becomes so flat that it breaks through the membrane of the egg, when the egg is shelled.

Palestine is a land smaller than Vermont, and half of its area is unproductive.

ANCIENT GREECE

THE Greeks discovered that when they wet their heads with perfume it helped them to hold their liquor better.

In ancient Athens the streets were so narrow and so crowded that householders had to give a knock on the inside of their doors before going out so that they would not collide with passers-by.

In ancient Greece it was illegal to drink wine straight. All good Greeks mixed their liquor with water before drinking it.

The ancient Greeks believed that the brain's sole function was to act as a kind of sponge in cooling the blood. They thought that the emotion of love was located in the heart.

The ancient Greeks were a highly civilized people, but they had their off moments. When the bosom friend of Alexander the Great died the latter felt so bad he had a thousand captives and a thousand of his own soldiers butchered and buried with the dead friend. Why? So the deceased friend would have a good military escort on his way to the regions of the dead.

The average Greek of ancient times lived to be but 29 years of age.

When a Greek general died the entire army cut off their hair and clipped the manes of all their horses.

The Greeks were quick on the come-back. Egelaus, a Greek surgeon, operated on a patient with fatal results. "Poor fellow," Egelaus consoled the bereaved family, "if he had lived he would have been lame."

STEEL

THE value of steel varies with its form. For instance, a bar of steel may cost only five dollars; yet this same bar when made into watch springs is valued at \$250,000; needles, \$35,000; knives, \$32,000.

There is a popular fallacy to the effect that steel is fireproof. This is not so. Unprotected steel will burn.

Westinghouse has developed a steel which floats in air by its own magnetic force.

A new use has been found for soybean meal. It is an excellent substance for hardening iron and steel.

Although commercial steel wire is unusually strong, it has only half the tensile strength of fine spun glass.

In order to make metal radio tubes, it has been necessary to create a new steel. Chemists have produced an alloy which expands at the rate of glass and can therefore be used for this purpose.

The most permanent material ever developed by man is stainless steel.

Steel office furniture, which is quite common in this country, was first developed in South Africa.

During the World war, many wild horses were corralled in Oregon and sold to the British and French.

What a man won't do is the best measure of his character.



MRS. JULIA M. LEVY

Secretary of Freshman Class
Y. W. C. A.

Member of Student Activity Committee
A graduate of Charlton Pollard - Beaumont, Texas

ITEMS OF INTEREST

By Julia Levy

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Professor of Sociology at Atlanta University in Georgia, editor of the Phylon quarterly magazine and Coordinator of Social Science Studies of the Land Grant College, visited the campus March 14 and 17. Dr. DuBois addressed the entire student body Tuesday evening, March 14, and conducted group discussions with the Social Science classes of the school.

Dr. DuBois gave a very impressive address on "Some Problems of the Negro, During and After the War." He showed how poverty, ignorance, disease and crime were the most common of social problems among all people—with special reference to the Negro.

We were highly honored by Dr. DuBois' visit. He is one of the outstanding men of letters in America. At 76 he is considered a leading authority on the Negro in America. He was one of the first Negroes to merit a Ph D from Havard University; was for many years editor of the Crisis magazine, and played an outstanding role in the organization of a Negro peace panel in World War I. He is at present chairman of the Department of Sociology at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia. His visit to the campus was in the interest of promoting research in the Land Grant Colleges for Negroes on the economic and social problems of Negroes in the United States.

* * *

On Saturday, April 1, 1944, the National Secretary of the YMCA, Herbert King, was the main

attraction at the conference of the Religious Workers of the Negro Colleges in Texas. Participants included representatives from Sam Houston and Tillotson Colleges.

There are two main sessions. The first was conducted by Mr. King, whose subject was "The Present Day Needs of Negro College Students." An interesting discussion period followed, at which time Mr. King answered many typical questions on current campus problems.

The afternoon session was conducted by our College Minister, Lee C. Phillip, who spoke on "Counseling, Its Meaning and Methods."

Herbert King is both nationally and internationally known and is one of the most popular campus lecturers in the country.

* * *

Miss Philippa Schuyler visited Samuel Houston College in Austin, Texas, recently. She is a musical genius, an example of what psychologists call a phenomena. According to the clic for gifted children at New York University, which tests her periodically, at the age of nine, her mental age is sixteen. She has an I. Q. of 185. She reads Plutarch on trips, eats raw steaks, writes poems in honor of her dolls, plays poker, and is the composer of more than sixty pieces for the piano. She began composing at four and already has a bankroll from public appearances. The radio has done much to promote her genial musical ability.

* * *

Marva Louis, wife of the World's Heavyweight boxing champion, Joe Louis, was presented with Nat Towles orchestra in Houston on March 15, 1944. Our own College Co-ed Orchestra entertained during intermission.

HIGH SCHOOL TOURNAMENT HELD HERE

(From page 5)

won more than 85 percent of their games with more than 50 percent of the players Freshmen.

Recently the boys went to Louisiana to play in the Southwestern Tournament and won third place, with Parrish, Phelps, Watson, Gibson and Moore starring for the Freshmen.

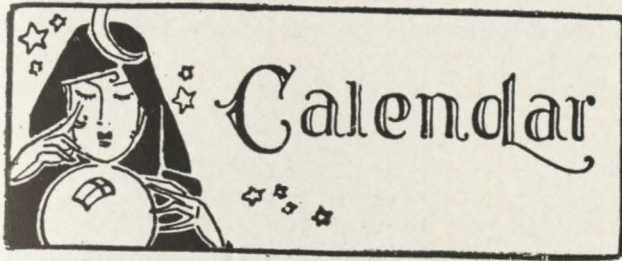
The varsity team played the World's greatest Negro basketball team "The Harlem Globe Trotters" to a score of 45-35.

The coach and the boys expressed their thanks and appreciation to our own Dr. T. R. Solomon, Mr. Butts, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Sheen and C. W. Lewis for helping solve their transportation problem.

The A.S.T.P. basketball team coached by Coach Walker won every game they played. These men come from various northern communities where they have played on varsity teams. During the High School Tournament held here they played an exhibition game with two runnerup teams, one from Houston and the other from Beaumont and defeated both teams. Willard Stargell was top ranking man for the A.S.T.P.

* * *

Coach Walker promises us one of the best war-time track teams that has ever been in the State of Texas.



Senior-Sophomore Championship Debate.....	April 16
Texas Interscholastic League Meet.....	April 22
Annual Musicale (PTA).....	April 23
Faculty Spring Entertainment.....	April 25
Senior and Junior Entertainment.....	May 6
Honors Day.....	May 10
Annual Alumni Meeting.....	May 13
Annual Parents Day.....	May 14
Baccalaureate Exercises—11:00 A. M.....	May 14
Commencement Exercises—2:30 P. M.....	May 14
Final Examinations.....	May 15, 16, 17
Second Semester Closes.....	May 18
Intersession.....	May 18-31
Vocational Agri-HomEco-Workshop.....	
.....	May 31 - June 2

The Dramatic Club presented three one-act plays entitled "When the Wife's Away," "The Dreamy Kid" and "The Valiant," under the supervision of Miss S. L. Hathaway, Miss E. A. Offutt, Miss Victoria Blanks and Mr. E. L. Sheen. "When the Wife's Away" was voted the best of all.

The characters were Calvin Rolark, Miss L. Woodard, Corine Burley, Betty Joe Burleson, Alexander Murphy and I. Dubose.

INTER-CLASS DEBATE

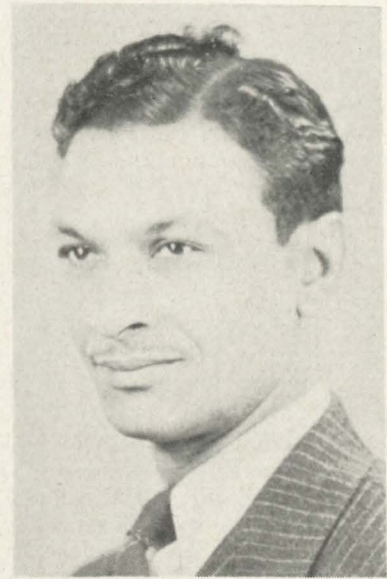
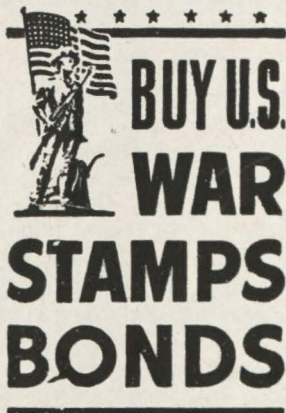
The final debate of the inter-class series will be staged April 16. The winners of the previous debate are the Sophomores and Seniors who will compete for the trophy to be awarded the winning class team.

Sophomore Team—Misses Celestine Lacy, Frankie Smith and Tommy E. Mayes.

Senior Team—Misses Carrol Joy Andrews, Idalia Cooper and Hazel M. Hawkins.

They will discuss Sociolized Medicine.

Prof. J. L. Brown is in charge of the debate series.



Freshman Sponsor
JONEL LEONARD BROWN

Professor of Social Science
A.B. Morehouse College - A.M. University of Wisconsin - All requirements for Ph.D. are completed and dissertation is now under way, University of Wisconsin.

Eighth Annual Post Graduate Assembly of Negro Physicians in Texas

The Eighth Annual Post Graduate Assembly of Negro Physicians in Texas convened March 6, 1944, at Prairie View, Texas, campus. Leading physicians of the United States attended this post-graduate assembly. Among them were Drs. Eduard L. Turner, President Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee; Roderick Brown, Pittsburgh, Pa.; T. K. Lawless, Chicago, Ill.; C. Leon Wilson, Chicago, Ill.; Arild E. Hansen, Director of William Buchanan Foundation Child Health Program, and T. E. Dixon, Temple, Texas, President, Lone Star State Medical, Dentist and Pharmaceutical Association.

Dr. Hansen spoke on the subject, "The Practicing Physicians' Responsibilities in the Problem of Child Health," Tuesday, at 7:30 p. m. He said that the teachers must co-operate with the doctors to overcome the problem of child health. Physicians have concluded that most of the diseases that cause men to be turned down by the Selective Service Board could have been cured during childhood days.

Wednesday at 11:00 a. m., Dr. Wilson led a discussion group for the young women.

Dr. T. K. Lawless spoke on the Merits of Bodily Cleanliness in a general assembly, Wednesday at 7:00 p. m. Dr. Lawless said that bodily cleanliness is conducive to respect, and is necessary for the health and general welfare of all people.

By Marie Yvonne Beverly.

GENGHIS KHAN

Son of a tribal chieftain in the Gobi desert, Genghis Khan, 700 years ago, conquered 50 nations.

Unable to read or write himself, he imposed his personal code of laws upon half of the then civilized world.

Genghis Khan (pronounced jengis kawn) means emperor of all men and was adopted by the Mongol conqueror upon the suggestion of a fortune-teller.

With 300,000 of the best horsemen in the world Genghis Khan rode out of high Asia and conquered China, India and extended his empire through Persia and Russia as far westward as Poland.

He put millions of men, women and children to the sword and leveled cities to make pasturage for his cattle.

Genghis Khan came by his arrogance naturally, for one of his ancestors was Kabul Khan, who was poisoned because he pulled the emperor of Cathay by the beard.

When the Mongol riders ran out of food, they opened the vein in a horse, drank some of the blood and then sealed the vein.

The Great Khan established such complete order in his far-flung domain that it was said a virgin with a bag of gold could ride unmolested from one border to the other.

He believed in one God but adhered to none of the great faiths of his subjects. The priests of all religions were exempt from paying taxes.

The Mongols were afraid of lightning and often committed suicide by plunging into rivers and lakes during thunder storms. Accordingly Genghis Khan decreed that no Mongol should bathe or wash in running water while it was storming.

Horses played such an important part in the life of the Mongols that horse-stealing was punishable by death.

Genghis Khan was probably the first ruler to require every man to serve in the army.

The Mongol tribesmen who conquered 50 nations probably never had a total population of much more than a million.

Karakorum, their capital, was a city of tents in the desert, and the site is now completely covered with sand.

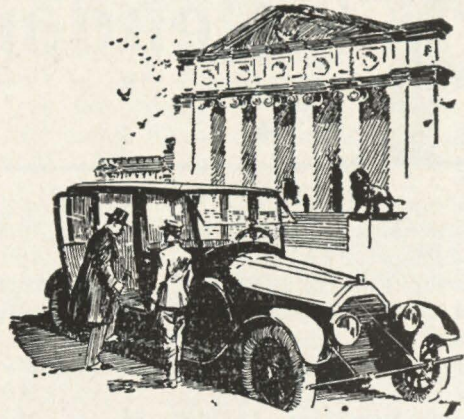
Legend says 40 maidens and 40 stallions were slain over Genghis Khan's grave.

Cloth made from glass strands is moth and rot-proof, and the near future will bring draperies, upholstery, carpets, awnings and bathing suits, all made from it.—Glass Digest

Gill: "Why was Adam created first?"

Bill: "To give him a chance to say something."

If you have lost faith in everything else, it might help a bit to begin believing some of the things you think are not so. + + +



"Man strives for glory, honor, fame,
That all the world may know his name.
Amasses wealth by brain and hand;
Becomes a power in the land.
But when he nears the end of life
And looks back o'er the years of strife,
He finds that happiness depends
On none of these, but love of friends."

A Boy

He is a person who is going to carry on what you have started.

He is to sit right where you are sitting, and attend, when you are gone to those things you think are so important.

You may adopt all the policies you please, but how they will be carried out depends upon him.

Even if you make leagues and treaties, he will have to manage them.

He will assume control of your cities, states and nation.

He is going to move in and take over your churches, schools, universities and corporations.

All your work is going to be judged and praised or condemned by him.

Your reputation and your future are in his hands.

All your work is for him, and the fate of the nation and of humanity is in his hands.

So it might be well to pay him some attention.

Brevity

The late Lord Bryce said: "The Constitution of the United States, including the amendments, may be read aloud in twenty-three minutes." It took George Eliot 700 pages to describe Adam Bede. Thackeray used 600 pages to describe Henry Esmond, and it took Victor Hugo 1,500 pages to give us Jean Valjean. But in 527 words Christ gave us the Prodigal Son. In 197 words he told us the story of the Good Samaritan, and in 124 words he gave us that matchless picture of the Publican and the Pharisee who went up to pray. All the words in the Gospels spoken by Jesus can be read in two or three hours.

DON'T QUIT

(Author Unknown)



When things go wrong, as they sometimes will,
When the road you're trudging seems all up hill,
When the funds are low and the debts are high,
And you want to smile, but you have to sigh,
When care is pressing you down a bit,
Rest, if you want—but don't you quit.

Life is queer with its twists and turns,
As everyone of us sometimes learns,
And many a failure turns about
When he might have won had he stuck it out;
Don't give up, though the pace seems slow—
You might succeed with another blow.

Often the goal is nearer than
It seems to a faint and faltering man,
Often the struggler has given up
When he might have captured the victor's cup
And he learned too late, when the night slipped
down,
How close he was to the golden crown.

Success is failure turned inside out—
The silver tint of the clouds of doubt—
And you never can tell how close you are,
It may be near when it seems afar;
So stick to the fight when you're hardest hit—
It's when things seem worst that you mustn't quit.

THE GILA MONSTER

A SOUTHERN California boy was recently severely bitten by a Gila monster whose beautiful beaded skin he mistook for a lady's purse on the ground.

Naturalists disagree as to the extent of the ill effects of the bite of the large, odd-looking beaded lizard known as the Gila monster.

The name of this creature arose from the fact that it first attracted notice in the valley of the Gila (pronounced "hee-lu") river in Arizona.

It lives on the sandy wastes of the southwest and is one of the only two species of poisonous lizards, the other being a first cousin in Mexico and other parts of Central America.

At one time it was supposed that all lizards are poisonous.

Until recently it was widely believed that the Gila monster's venom was similar in nature to that of rattlesnakes and was fatal to man and the larger animals.

But the venom-producing apparatus of this lizard is very inefficient compared to that of poisonous snakes, and the venom, sup-

plied to grooved teeth by a gland on each side of the lower jaw, is not injected directly into the victim's flesh by the teeth but is mixed with the saliva in the reptile's mouth.

That is why many authorities once believed persons who died from being bitten by Gila monsters were the victims of blood poisoning induced by the germ-laden saliva rather than of the direct effects of the venom.

As a matter of fact, the poison gland of all venomous reptiles is a modified salivary gland.

To do a good job of poisoning the Gila monster must sink its teeth deep into the flesh.

Although sluggish by nature, it strikes with lightning-like quickness, clamps its powerful jaws on its victim and holds on with a bull-dog grip that often cannot be broken even by dismembering the monster.

The poison affects the human heart, and persons have died from its effects, but ordinarily the venom produces no ill effects other than irritation and painful soreness for several days.

Chickens, guinea pigs and frogs are much more likely to die from the poison, but it is not necessarily fatal even to them.

The Gila monster, like poisonous snakes and scorpions, is immune to its own venom.

The creature, during periods of plenty, develops a fat tail, which serves as a reservoir of energy in time of food scarcity.

In the natural state Gila monsters live on ants, but in captivity they thrive on a mixture of raw eggs and ground raw meat.

The California boy who was bitten recovered and had the lizard's skin made into a purse for his mother.

The diamond trade is one form of big business that is conducted in an extremely modest manner. There are no palatial diamond exchanges anywhere in the world. Generally, in Hatten Garden, London, the center of the diamond trade, men sit over cups of tea or coffee, discussing the prices of the "sparklers" that lie spilled among the breadcrumbs.

Kandid Kampus Komments

Flash! Flash! Helen David promised to kiss Emmons Parrish three times if he made 103 points for the almighty P. V. Panthers this season. Struggle hard, Emmons, you've only made 102 and the season's almost over. Sorry, old man, better luck next time.

Well, well! Where are the Anderson sisters and Miss Snow since the ASTP left? What's wrong concerning the Heart Department?

It's a double divorce for Mr. Josephus C. Jones. He divorced Miss Bryant for Miss Hardeman and then went back to Miss Bryant for Miss Hardeman and then went back to Miss Bryant. Now Miss Bryant is divorcing him for Mr. James Taylor. They still have an unused marriage license issued last year. Mr. Joy Frank Mundine and Miss Juanita L. Parsons—when will the event happen?

Mr. Bradie O. Hopper, you sure seem to go for a certain freshman! Last semester, it was a sophomore. Miss Marie Beverly, stop blushing . . . you make a fine couple.

LOOK WHAT THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION BROUGHT—Dr. Lawless stepped on the toes of Mr. John T. Daniels when he spoke of the stiff sox. You know, the kind that have soles in the bottom of them . . . I wonder if they are still walking around in the room by themselves? . . . By the way, Mr. Tyrone Shackelford is seen going to the shower more often these days . . . rather than the third Saturday in the month.

Henry Kersee, you had better watch your step, because Mr. James Ray is looking very hard at Miss Lurline Booker.

Lt. Colonel Leon A. Woods you had better get another promotion because Cadet Private Louis N. Hill II, Jr., is looking very hard at Miss Helen Louise Johnson. No wonder you wouldn't give Cadet Hill a promotion.

Are you still honeymooning, Gladys Bryant-Baker? You look it.

Miss Marion Olivier, you really did fall hard for that ASTP Reserve Fielding, well at least he's a jodie . . . Speaking of reserves, Miss Mary Alice Armstead is crying her poor heart out for Edward (Eddie) Smith.

And so until next time this is your old friend "Chewed Up Grass" signing off.

—Snooping Sal.



From the Principal's News Letter

The time honored custom of closing school will be drastically changed this year. On Sunday, May 14, the following activities will be observed:

1. Parents Day.
2. Baccalaureate Exercises—11:00 o'clock A. M.
3. Commencement Exercises—2:30 o'clock P. M.

Final examinations for Juniors, Sophomores and Freshmen will begin Monday, May 15 and end Wednesday, May 17. There will follow a two weeks Intersession, May 18, May 31, 1944.

ANNUAL LEAGUE MEET

April 22 has been designated for the Annual Texas Interscholastic League at Prairie View State College with all classes of schools participating. This occasion will bring the usual large crowd of teachers and student contestants to participate and witness the events. All staff members will be used in some capacity that day in assisting with the various contests.

LIBRARY BUILDING

We are happy to announce that the plans for the New Library Building are nearing completion. The building is estimated to cost approximately \$200,000. Its appointments have been carefully considered and planned in anticipation of every need. If we can get priorities lifted, the construction should begin in June.

AND FINALLY—

An unknown author left this beautiful thought: "This truth comes to us more and more the longer we live, that on what field or in what uniform or with what aims we do our duty matters very little—or even what our duty is—great or small—splendid or obscure. Only to find our duty certainly and somewhere, or somehow, to do it faithfully—will make us good—strong—happy and useful men—and tune our lives into some feeble echo of the life of God."

—Author Unkown.

Dr. Connie R. Yerwood Recent Visitor at Prairie View

By Catherine L. Murphy

Dr. Connie R. Yerwood who attended the current Medical Convention at Prairie View and participated in the Civilian Defense Program previously, is the Medical Consultant in the Division of Material and Child Health in the State Department of Health at Austin, Texas.

Dr. Yerwood teaches mothers the importance of prenatal care, during delivery and post natal care. It is her responsibility to emphasize to mothers the importance of proper care of the infant during its fetal life and after birth.

Much stress is placed on the value of proper feeding by the doctor. The general care of the child immunization against diphtheria, small-pox, whooping cough, typhoid fever, and other contagious illnesses are phases important to Dr. Yerwood. According to Dr. Yerwood, persons connected with the Material and Child Health Division also co-operate with schools in their health programs, assisted in Well Child and Prenatal conferences and gave instructions to mid-wives on general cleanliness, sanitation and other problems which they encounter.