

# Africo-American Presbyterian

"AND YE SHALL KNOW THE TRUTH, AND THE TRUTH SHALL MAKE YOU FREE." John 8:32

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## FIVE CENTURIES OF COLLEGES

(From The Montgomery Advertiser)

College education is now 300 years old in the United States. This year (1936), is its 300th anniversary. Harvard was the first; and Harvard recently observed, with appropriate exercises, the tercentenary of its founding.

From that beginning colleges and universities in the United States have increased to 656 senior colleges and 438 junior colleges at present. Enrollments have increased from a dozen or so the initial year at Harvard to more than one million in 1936-37. The current enrollment is approximately one-half of the total living college graduates, which is 2,204,000. Yet only 29 of every 1,000 adults in this country hold college degrees; and 109 of each 1,000 adults hold high school diplomas.

Harvard was a church school. It was founded primarily for training ministers. The same was true of Yale, Princeton and all other nine colonial colleges with one exception. Even today, church colleges far outnumber State and privately-owned institutions of higher learning.

Although Harvard was of little consequence in public life for its first 200 years, higher education as a whole has grown in usefulness until it now finds expression and service in every phase of American life. Most leaders in public life, in business, in agriculture and in the professions are college graduates or, at least, college trained. And their period of college training continues to grow. For example, medicine has developed from knowledge mysterious through a one-year college until now a young man who receives his degree in medicine has had six or eight years in college.

Until recently so-called book farmers made good jokes but now men trained in agriculture are leaders not only in agriculture but in practical farming. And corporations, for many years, have depended upon young college graduates to replenish and enlarge their personnel in both technical and administrative fields. Until recently students who took engineering at a technical school, such as Auburn, gave little thought to such subjects as economics and finance but now they must know about economics and finance if they expect to become executives for industrial corporations.

Obviously, therefore, courses for college graduates have no bounds and their opportunities are unlimited. This explains why enrollment in American colleges decreased very little during the depression and is now zooming to new peaks. A horizontal increase of 5 per cent this year over last is reported. Some of the Alabama institutions are much above this report. Auburn, for example, has an increase of 12 per cent, after refusing 300 non-resident applications which would have made an increase of 25 per cent. Columbia university in New York City, America's biggest university, has an enrollment of 36,500. Last year it was 33,511.

Two other New York City universities are second and third. New York university lifted its 28,269 to a new high of 30,000, while the College of the City of New York jumped to 23,000 over 22,182 in 1935-36. University of California gained from 12,967 to 14,051, while Northwestern increased from 12,771 to 13,000. The University of Chicago saw its figures soar from 11,054 to 12,154, while 3,300 freshmen registered at Ohio State university, making a total enrollment of 12,000.

Looking back a few years we find that at the beginning of the century (1900) only 186,000 young men and young women were enrolled in American col-

leges. In 1910 about 3 1-2 per cent of the population of the United States of college age was in college. Last year the proportion had climbed to 16 per cent and is probably close to 17 per cent this year, or about 1,100,000.

While these figures are remarkable they are also encouraging. They mean that American youth is determined to be better trained, to have a better education, and to do bigger and better jobs of what they do. Education, of course, is the only way by which human beings have ever made progress and improvement. Without it, mankind would still be primitive.

From a retrospect of our first 300 years of colleges we turn to the future. None of us, admittedly, are prophets, but we do know that the past bespeaks in part the future. Since our colleges and universities have made and are making major contributions to society we conclude safely that in the future they will have a bigger part in our progress and our improvements. They are both a moving and a stabilizing factor in American society and American achievement.

## ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS MEETS

Petersburg, Va., Nov. 27.—(ANP)—The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes held its third annual meeting at Virginia State college here Thursday and Friday, November 12, 13. Sixty-five representatives of colleges and high schools from every section of the South were in attendance at the gathering which followed immediately after the sessions of the Land Grant College Presidents. The Association is the official accrediting body for institutions of higher education and high schools clearing through the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools with Fred McCuiston of Nashville as liaison officer.

Highlights of the meeting were the addresses of Dr. Edwin A. Lee, director of the National Occupation Conference, who spoke on the subject "Deep River" and gave an illuminating picture of the economic and social implications of life in America for the Negro, as well as those of Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of Talladega, who chose the subject, "If I Were a College President" and of President William Stuart Nelson of Dillard University who gave an address on "What Are and What Should Be the Relations of the Alumni and the College?"

V. E. Daniel, dean of Wiley college, was elected president to succeed W. A. Robinson of Atlanta. Among other speakers whose addresses revolved about the implications of the group's economic problems were T. E. McKinney of Johnson C. Smith University; R. O. Lanier, Houston; President Thomas E. Jones of Fisk; Robert P. Daniel, Shaw; Dwight O. Holmes, Howard; A. A. Taylor, Fisk; Miss Edna Colson, Virginia State; H. P. Rainey, director, American Youth Commission; W. T. B. Williams and Alphonse Honingburg, Tuskegee; L. F. Palmer, Newport News; Mrs. Mary Bethune, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, and Sidney B. Hall, state superintendent public instruction, Richmond.

Comparatively few of the woes that fall upon the average man come as a direct result of ignorance. Most of us know far better than we do. We know better, for instance, than to mistreat our bodies, yet invite disease every day through our carelessness. We know better, again, than to entertain evil thoughts, yet we fill our minds with the base and low and wonder why we are so unhappy.

## MISS PET'S BETTER HOME LIVING

(Calvin Service)

### Clothing and Personality

Did you ever try to size people up as to their profession by the way they dress? When I was in college I always picked out certain new teachers and would say, "She is the new home economics teacher," or music teacher, etc., simply because some people pay more attention to their personality in relation to personal grooming than others.

The first thing to remember is that carriage means fifty per cent. Two people can put on the same suit, yet one will look much better in it than the other. "Stand tall" is the expression my physical education teacher used. A slouchy carriage spoils everything. Whatever the garment is be sure that the color is becoming and that it fits you. Well-fitting clothing indicates exactness in personality.

Study your own figure. Pick out your bad points and try to flatter them. If you have large arms do not wear short sleeves, half way between elbow and shoulder; wear them elbow length. If short skirts are in style and you have large legs maybe you will look better in a dress that is a little longer, perhaps eight or ten inches from the floor.

Large hips look better with less flare and that should fall below the hips. People with a large bust should not wear a tight fitting waist. Jabots are always flattering and seem to slenderize the bust. Usually short women look better in evening gowns that are toe length than they do with one that is on the floor. The waist-line is important. Do not wear contrasting belts unless your proportions are good. Short-waisted people look better with their waist-line lowered a little.

Short necks look better plain. Let your hats add. People with wide faces should never wear square, turn back, off-the-face hats. Arrange the hair with care. Avoid having strands falling here and there. Remember there is a head-dress for business and one for dress affairs. Select bags and gloves that are in keeping with the costume. There are as many types of shoes as there are dresses. Always keep on hand one good pair of all-round shoes. It is always better to be a little under-dressed than at any time to be over-dressed. Always buy the best that you can for the money. It will be of more service to you.

Remember these points in buying. First, know what you want before buying and stick to that idea. Second, go alone when you buy for yourself, then you will not be influenced by the opinion of your friends.

Think, buy seldom, once or twice a year, and then get outfits.

## PAMPHLET HITS COLOR LINE IN WASHINGTON, D. C., SCHOOLS

Washington, D. C., Nov. 27.—A pamphlet entitled "The Color Line in Our Public Schools" has been issued by the Interracial Committee of the District of Columbia of which Charles Edward Russell is the chairman. The pamphlet, in 16 pages, is a study of the distribution of school funds and school opportunities between Negroes and whites in the nation's capitol. The booklet compares the physical equipment, the courses of instruction, and other items of the white and colored senior and junior high schools and elementary schools. Mr. Russell, commenting upon the facts revealed by the study, declared "The once cherished tradition of equal opportunity for all has become a stupendous but bitter joke."

## PEOPLE'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, DENVER, COLO.

The Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of Denver held a Union Thanksgiving Service at the People's Presbyterian church, Thursday, Nov. 26, at 11 o'clock. The Rev. H. L. Overton, President of the Alliance, presided. Music by the Union choir, selected from the various churches, was directed by Prof. H. W. Scott. The ministers who took part in the service were the Rev. H. L. Overton, presiding officer, who offered the invocation; the Rev. M. H. Wilkinson, pastor of the People's church, who led in prayer; the Rev. H. C. Tolliver, who read the Old Testament Scripture; the Rev. W. H. Young, who read the New Testament Scripture; the Rev. T. S. Saunders, who read the President's and the Governor's Proclamation; the Rev. Russell S. Brown, who announced the Invitation for all churches; and the Rev. H. C. Tolliver, W. H. Young, O. A. Calhoun, J. L. Rollerson and Russell S. Brown, who received the collection.

The attendance was 500. After announcements, and the closing song, the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. H. L. Bingham.

The young people of our church rendered the program at the Highland Park Presbyterian church on Nov. 15th, and the young people of that church returned with a program to our church the 22nd. Mrs. Amelia Smith of that church was the speaker at the Woman's Missionary program at our church on the 29th, and our choir rendered the music at 7:45 at the regular service at that church, of which Rev. Elmer I. Ladson is pastor.

## FURTHER PROTEST ON SOCIAL SECURITY BLANK

New York, November 27.—Further protest has been lodged by the N. A. A. C. P. with the Social Security Board on the registration blanks requiring the stating of race and color of workers.

Louis Resnick, director of informational service for the Social Security Board, has written the N. A. A. C. P. that the board inserted this line to help solve the difficult problem presented by a "large number of persons of like name in any one community."

In reply the N. A. A. C. P. has cited the telephone books of various cities as evidence that the race and color of persons is not necessary for proper identification and classification. The N. A. A. C. P. has also suggested that if the Social Security Board wishes to be consistent and explore all the differentiations of beneficiaries, it might include questions on religion of workers and the color of hair.

## DR. ALEXANDER'S APPOINTMENT PLEASES

Atlanta, Ga., — (C) — Appointment by President Roosevelt of Dr. Will W. Alexander of the Interracial Commission to succeed Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell as head of the Re-settlement Administration, and to a place on the National Farm Tenancy Commission is endorsed by the Atlanta Daily World. In an editorial last Thursday, headed "Dr. Alexander's Appointment, A Friendly Gesture," the paper said: "Our group can look to Dr. Alexander for a fair consideration in the resettlement program. No man in the country is better acquainted with the colored group in America. No man would deal more justly by them and it goes without saying that Dr. Alexander came to the post because of his known fairness and sympathies for the colored group. Therefore the New Deal set-up in line for an ovation for this powerful gesture, almost the same as if it had appointed a colored man to the post."

## CHURCH PUBLICITY

BY JOHN H. CURTIN  
In The Presbyterian

Working on newspapers for twenty years and a little over, has given me a few ideas about church publicity. As a member of a church, I dislike seeing far less worthy institutions given much more prominence in public print. And, after serving as a volunteer publicity man for the church of which I am a member, I know that something can be done about it.

Newspapers want news. Webster says news is "a report of a recent event; information about something before unknown; fresh tidings; recent intelligence." Keep that in mind when you send in your next item. And please don't adopt an apologetic air about submitting church news. If it is news it cannot be kept out of a paper; if it is not it cannot be kept in. For instance, in keeping the name of your church in news columns, as do commercial publicity men the names of the company, product or personality they represent, you must make that church name news, connected with something interesting.

In your church, I have no doubt this very minute, you have a personality with a story to tell, maybe a Sunday school teacher whose years of service have made him instructor to many local business and professional leaders; or perhaps you have an organization whose history and membership is basis for a good feature story. The annual anniversary of the establishment of the church can be freshly rewritten at each occurrence, with later details given prominence. The number of organizations in the church may add instead of detract from the church. Classes or groups, their meetings, elections, outings—each with the name of the church featured, mind you—keep the interest of the reading public in the church you and your fellow-builders are erecting.

The editor of your newspaper wants to print what people want to read. When you see a church story you like, let him know by letter or phone you like it. And the next time you send in an item for that church, you will be happily surprised to find it given prominent position. Find the date of issue and keep your copy arriving in time.

In my humble opinion, the Church of the living God can be made to live in newspaper columns through the medium of properly planned church publicity. Let us use the newspapers ourselves by the Golden Rule method—Do unto the newspapers as you hope the newspapers will do unto the Church. We need not necessarily bewail the kind of news we find supplanting the often poorly written and too-brief church item.

Church publicity, like anything else about the church, is worth a little time and effort. But, if used properly, that is, by suiting your particular need to your particular newspaper's necessity for news, it may well prove of great assistance in acquainting the general public with the accomplishments in community service of your church. If the writer of church items bears in mind that he may be bringing those outside the church within the shadow of its blessings, he may discover that here is a much-neglected way of glorifying "Our Father, Who Art in Heaven."

Browning one time said, "God is in the dark too." Most men, probably, find it easy to believe in God when matters are going well—when their plans are succeeding and when prosperity is smiling upon them. It is an entirely different matter, however, when night comes on. Then we grow doubtful.

—Selected.

## AMSTERDAM NEWS STARTS JOURNALISTIC BOOM

New York—(C)—The Amsterdam News, 2293 Seventh avenue, has started a "journalistic boom" in Harlem. The paper went to 28 pages last week, and simultaneously announced a program of nationalization, which is designed to have the paper sell in every part of the United States. The paper, for 26 years known as one of the most intensely local weeklies in America, began its new series of adventures two years ago when a chapter of the Newspaper Guild was organized among its editorial employees, making it the only Negro paper in America with a union editorial shop (the business department is not affiliated with the union). The union activities led to a strike a year ago, which lasted for several weeks, and the result of which was a change in ownership, Mrs. Sadie Warren-Davis and her daughter and husband losing the paper.

The paper was bought by Dr. C. B. Powell and Dr. P. M. H. Savory, executives of Victory Mutual Life Insurance Company. Shortly after purchasing the paper Dr. Powell, who is president of the publishing corporation, also became editor. A few months after taking the editorship, Dr. Powell made another coup when he captured the post of publicity director of the Democratic campaign, and turned the paper from Republican to Democratic support, the first time such a change had been brought about in the history of the paper. This was Dr. Powell's first experience in politics. Dr. Powell did his work so well that he was praised by Charles Michelson, director of publicity of the Democratic National Committee.

It was while active in the campaign that Dr. Powell decided to nationalize the paper. He hired several new writers, brought in an efficiency expert from the Hearst organization to give the paper a "metropolitan" air, increased the pages, and raised the price to 7c. Following the success of that move, he broadcast an appeal for agents throughout the United States and now plans to make The Amsterdam News second to no newspaper among Negroes in America.

## ROSENWALD FUND HAS \$7,000,000 LEFT

Chicago—(C)—President Edwin R. Embree of the Julius Rosenwald Fund announced Monday that there is \$7,000,000 left of the fund established by Julius Rosenwald in 1917. About two thirds of the money has been spent chiefly in the education of Negroes. About \$500,000 has been spent on fellowships, and the present major activity is improving rural education in the South. A total of \$13,236,983 has been spent so far, with \$5,000,000 on Negro school buildings, \$2,500,000 on higher education for Negroes, \$1,115,000 on Negro health, 994,700 on medical services, \$653,000 on library extension, \$2,194,000 on general education, and \$576,800 on administration.

## MRS. BETHUNE NAMED ON TENANCY COMMISSION

Washington—(C)—Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, and President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute were named by President Roosevelt to membership on the National Farm Tenancy Commission of which Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace is chairman. Other well-known interracialists on the commission are Dr. Howard Odum of the University of North Carolina, Dr. Will W. Alexander of Atlanta, Ga., and President Edwin Embree of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

The day is thine, the night also is thine.—Psalm 74:16.