

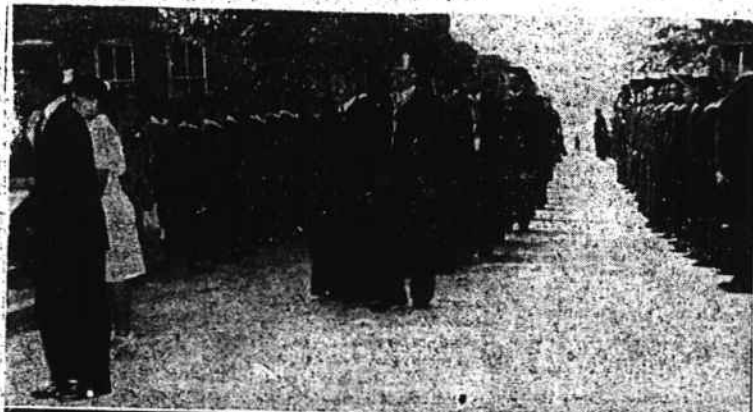
FUTURE OUTLOOK

VOL. I. NO. 27

GREENSBORO, N. C. SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1942.

PRICE: 5c

Scenes From A. and T. College Commencement Exercises



Some 93 graduates received their degrees at A. and T. College June 11, 1942. This year's class was the largest graduating group in the history of the institution. Shown here are scenes taken during the com-

mencement exercises: (1) in the center foreground, can be seen Dr. J. L. S. Holloman, president of the Washington Baptist Seminary, Washington, who delivered the baccalaureate sermon, and Dr. F. D. Bluford,

president of the college. At the extreme left are Mr. Alvin Blount, newly elected president of the student council, and Miss Gwendolyn Petersoo, Miss A. and T., 1942-1943, who led the academic procession; (2)

Dr. Malcolm MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., who delivered the convocation address, and Dr. Bluford, are seen entering the Richard B. Harrison audi-

torium prior to the former's address; (3) the A. and T. graduates are shown in this picture being led by Miss A. and T., the president of the student council and Winfrey Cash.

Negro Youth Needs Met In Law School

DURHAM.—When President James E. Shepard of the North Carolina College for Negroes inaugurated a school of law less than three years ago, he did so after careful consideration of the needs of countless Negro youths throughout the south who were clamoring for the acquisition of legal knowledge, but who, through lack of funds, were deprived the opportunity. Thus, with keen foresight, this brilliant race leader who ably maintains the south's first state-supported college of liberal arts and sciences for Negroes, unselfishly opened another road leading to intellectual achievement for ambitious youth.

With the wholehearted support of persons in all walks of life, Dr. Shepard began a new journey, with much enthusiasm. His first step was to secure a faculty representing the leading scholars in the legal field. In this connection he selected Maurice T. Van Hecke, a doctor of jurisprudence and dean of the University of North Carolina school of law, to be head of the new division. Others included law professors from Duke uni-

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Dr. Holloman Delivers A. & T. Sermon

Greensboro.—That most individuals have more power than they dream was the opinion expressed by Dr. J. L. S. Holloman, president of Washington Baptist Seminary, Washington, who delivered the baccalaureate sermon to A. and T. College graduates last Sunday, May 31, in the Richard B. Harrison auditorium.

President F. D. Bluford offered scripture reading and prayer and introduced the speaker. Special music was furnished by the cappella choir under direction of Prof. Warner Lawson. The A. and T. band under direction of Prof. Bernard Lee Mason furnished music for the academic procession.

The speaker said, "Death has made no difference in the point of view of our Lord. His teachings now are just the same as they were; on the other side of the cross. He has said to his disciples again and again, 'Greater works than these shall ye do.' Probably one of the most remarkable discoveries that any human being can make in this world is that there is a tremendous adequacy in every individual, in all groups of people, commensurate with the necessities of the times in which they live."

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Defense Shops Are Rated Excellent

The Greensboro and Winston-Salem NYA Defense Shops are rated two of the best defense training centers in the south. Boys 17-24 years of age are training to be electric welders, sheet metal workers, and general machine shop assistants. In June 11 young men who have completed three months training in the Winston shop, and several who have completed training in the Greensboro shop, will go to the Norfolk navy yards and Wilmington ship yards as machinist helpers, at beginning salaries of \$5.72 per day.

The government is ceiling for trained workers. According to statistics compiled by defense industries, 65 per cent of all those who must be employed in industry during 1942 and 1943 must be skilled workers.

Training and shop experience is available in the following places:

- Greensboro—Defense machine shop.
- Rocky Mount—Defense, resident.
- Elizabeth City—Defense, resident.
- Winston-Salem—Defense machine shop.
- The NYA area branch office is 811 1/2 East Market street, Greensboro.

Negro Rentals Affected By Recent Order

Landlords Have 60 Days To Get In Line

More than six million Negroes in 46 states live in areas where the office of price administration has taken the first steps to reduce and stabilize rents, it was reported this week.

Thus far, defense rental areas have been designated in every state except North Dakota and Idaho. The recommendations cover rents charged for everything from a house to a trailer—flats, apartments, tenements, single houses, duplex houses, boarding and rooming houses, hotel rooms and tourist camps, whether owned or operated by individuals, corporations or the government.

Specifically, the recommendation asks that rents be held to the charges which were in effect on a stated date. That date is the "maximum rent date." Special regulations will apply to rents for space which was not rented on the maximum rent date.

In four-fifths of the areas so far announced, the maximum rent date is March 1, 1942, but in the remainder the date goes back to July 1, 1941.

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Negro Farmers Prepared To Win This War

According to reports reaching the United States department of agriculture this week, colored farmers of North Carolina are far better prepared for world war II than they were for world war I.

John W. Mitchell, Negro state extension agent, points out in his annual report to Jean L. O. Schaub, North Carolina extension director, that colored farmers in the state are equipped and ready to do their full part in helping to win the war.

In comparing the state of preparedness now with that of 1917, Mr. Mitchell says that during the last war there were less than a half dozen Negro extension workers in the state, and not a single home agent. Today, there are 23 home and 35 farm agents, together with a state staff of five.

Going further, the state agent points out that during world war I farmers would not meet and discuss their common problems, they used old methods of operating, bought feed for their livestock, raised few chickens, had no purebred dairy herds, no better, and the women did very little canning.

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