

# The University Student

(Lux et veritas.)  
Published Monthly by the Students of  
Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.  
Printed at The University Press.  
Subscription price: \$1.00 per school year.  
Advertising rates furnished on request.  
Staff of The University Student:  
A. E. MANLEY, Editor.  
T. A. LaSaine, Associate Editor and Publisher.  
E. W. JONES, '31, Business Manager.  
C. C. DeVANE, '30, Circulation Manager.  
T. Jeffers, '31, Assistant Circulation Manager.  
R. E. JONES, '30, Secretary.  
Reportorial Staff  
A. J. Clement, Jr., '30, Feature Editor.  
O. L. Wilson, '30, News Editor.  
L. Summersett, '30, Sport Editor.  
Entered as second class matter, December 22, 1926, at the post office at Charlotte, North Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT AS WE PASS ON

With this issue of "The Student" the present Staff passes out. At a meeting to be held in the next few days the student body will elect another corps of officers for the ensuing year. These men will be responsible for all the issues beginning with the one in February, and continuing through next January.

Many changes have been brought about on our campus, and it is the earnest wish of the outgoing staff that a new spirit will develop on the part of the students in so far as contributions to the paper are concerned. Just as we are awaking to other factors in and about our campus, so must we soon realize that a very small group of men should not contribute 95 per cent of the material for the publication. Too long have the students gone to the administration building and elected officers, and no sooner than that was done they have forgotten that a paper existed. The only reminder was the appearance of another issue. It was due largely to the unresponsiveness on the part of the students that some of the past editions were either late or condensed. Another poignant factor was the one of students contributing articles that had no coherence, and were unfit for publication. Of course the members of the staff were always to be blamed.

One of our immediate needs is a department of Journalism. Courses in this particular subject will go a long way in establishing on this campus a paper worth reading. Not only that, but a student desirous of making newspaper work a vocation would be greatly benefited. He would have at least an idea of what he might expect when he entered another school to prepare for the work of his choice. The outgoing staff hopes that an introduction to Journalism along with the courses now offered in English will soon go into effect.

The members of the staff are deeply grateful to all the men who unselfishly gave of their time and talent in order that an edition worth presenting could be published. Especially are we grateful to Mr. A. J. Clement, Jr., who was foremost among the students in offering contributions and very helpful suggestions from time to time.

As we pass on we hope that the new regime will be given all the cooperation that is possible by the students. We hope that there will be a complete revolution in the minds of the men, and that they will get behind the project, making this student publication one of the best in the country.

May the troubles of the incoming staff be lightened by 100 per cent cooperation as we bid them take the reins for the incoming year, and in turn, say, farewell!

## THE NEW DAWN

Full of hope and promise, dawned the New Year. The avenues of life still stand open. The streams of life still flow, leading to the great storehouse of life's treasures.

What worthwhile things am I going to perform? What is my task in the great span of life? How shall I find it? In whatever capacity I am called, is it essential that I do my best, however humble the task or however exalted? Those are the questions which arise in our minds if "The New Dawn" to any degree is significant.

What tomorrow holds for us we do not know. Fate is speechless; destiny is dumb. The secrets of the future have never been told. Time slowly unfolds its mighty arms and reaches across the deep. The poet expresses his realization of this fact in these words: "Keep Thou my

feet; I do not ask to see the distant scenes."

With pages white and fair, at the dawn of this New Year, the great book of life was opened before each of us. Line after line, page after page, we write; consequently the volume is completed. Whether good or bad, pleasing or displeasing, of the contents of this great volume we are the authors.

Let it be remembered that all of the unpleasant aspects which enter into the affairs of men did not pass with the old year. Following "The New Dawn" is that poisonous serpent which saps the life, impedes the progress, and entombs the hopes and aspirations of races; race hatred and prejudices. This is a splendid opportunity for us to find a definite place in trying to lead men to a fuller realization of their relationship with each other, and to a higher and loftier plane of thinking, acting and living.

### We Cannot Achieve Ideals Through Hatred

At present there are thousands of Negroes in this country who are filling good positions that are desired by white persons, and would be filled by whites but for the good will on the part of some whites toward Negroes. Careful observation shows that there is going on among the whites a quiet, systematic and energetic campaign to capture those positions. Now if a policy of bitterness should become the dominant factor of Negroes toward whites, we would be ignorantly supporting their campaign. In view of this fact, we feel free to say that there is absolutely nothing in all the realm of our racial development clearer than the fact that the real need of our race today is not a policy of bitter feeling and hatred toward our neighbor. But the urgent need today is courage, tact and integrity; men and women who will devote their energies in the direction of changing whatever hostile sentiment and unfriendly attitude that now exists between races into friendly attitude and better understanding. There is no time for envy, no time for strife. There is time, however, for us to labor under painful efforts, grim energy and resolute courage along all lines which promise any sign of better feelings, better understanding between the people among whom we dwell. The more urgent need, however, is that of freeing ourselves from the gripping clutches of economic slavery, which today holds the secrets of our racial development. We shall succeed along these lines in proportion as we shall convince men that the great impediment and retarding forces of any nation lie in the fact of failing to realize the interest of all races linked up in one great kindred chain of human brotherhood. The misfortune of one individual affects his family, the community; of the community, the race, and of the race the nation. Inventive genius have harnessed the forces of nature which God has wrought and have discovered that golden thread which binds the hearts of nations so closely together that the interest of one becomes the interest of all. Hence, we conclude that the human family is of one blood, indeed.

Let us, therefore, waste no time in grieving over yesterday, not waiting for tomorrow. Those tender plants which stand waiting to burst forth into full bloom of better understanding are in need of cultivation today.

Since the dawn of history there has not been a more outstanding social reformer than Saul of Tarsus. It is he that exhorts all men to follow after those things which make for peace. Certainly there was never an avenue which led to a more permanent peace than the avenue in which was consolidated the interest of all, cemented by friendly relationship and understanding. In Atlanta, Ga., Ex-President Coolidge, then Vice-President of the United States, said: "If you wish to continue to make good as you are doing, you must continue to co-operate with the people about you, working to one common end."

In view of these facts, we believe that only through this policy as advocated shall we in any measure put to flight the collective clouds of prejudice and fogs of misunderstanding. We believe that honorable words, actions and deeds have the power to touch the noble impulses of men, causing them to wield to people of all groups absolute justice in the fullest measure. Some may ask if this line of procedure offers any hope. It is no more difficult than Napoleon at Waterloo, Washington at Trenton at Yorktown, or Grant at Appomattox—just a task of a different nature. Therefore, it is hoped that all who work along these lines will leave nothing undone which would bring about the desired result. Let us work at our several tasks continually with a light of a great hope burning in our hearts, that the flag under which we sail may wave over a firmer union.

First Goof: "If you give a girl an inch nowadays—"

Second Goof: "Ye-ah, She'll make a dress out of it."—New York Times.

## THE UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF 1929

Another year has passed, leaving in its wake the various accomplishments of human beings everywhere. Among the outstanding milestones with which the world is concerned are the election of Mr. Hoover to the presidency; the Peace Pact reached between the State and Church at Rome; the launching of the largest airship in the world in Germany; the round-the-world cruise of the Graf Zeppelin; the Conference between Premier MacDonald, of England and President Hoover concerning the Disarmament Treaty, etc. These were some of the high lights whose intensity dazzled the intellectual eyes of the savants with a brilliancy that has outsparked achievements of other calendar years.

In these days when a trained mind is measured by its ability to adjust itself to the complexities of life, and in these times when the colleges and universities are endeavoring to prepare the student for his career so that there will be no period of disillusion when books are finally put away and become dusty objects which will elicit pauses, whereupon one will reflect upon pleasantries of a yesteryear, stock must be taken of the objective of Smith students, and the traces they are leaving for posterity. What are we leaving in our wake? Just as the great statesmen, and producers have left much that will aid mankind, so have the members of this college community accomplished certain aims which will be far reaching to the generations who must necessarily follow.

The outstanding contributions which were made in 1929 are as follows: The completion and occupancy of the New University Church; the forming of a Pan-Hellenic Council; the attempt on the part of some instructors to use the honor system; the introduction of the honor system in chapel attendance, and the setting aside of a day when all visitors are invited to acquaint themselves with the inner workings of the plant. This day is to be known as University Day and is to be observed each year.

The need of acquainting the citizens of Charlotte with the institution and its endeavors has been poignant and still is. Right in the shadows of the campus are groups who are unacquainted with the aims of the instructors and students. We take our text books and swallow them in toto. We fancy ourselves in a world of unreality where only the college proper is concerned, forgetting that right in our midst is a sociological condition that needs careful scrutiny. What is the use of text book knowledge if one is not going to at least attempt to apply it? How many of us have attempted to show misinformed individuals that we are not here to promote hatred, but that our policies lead to peace and good will. This is only a very small slice of Smith's unfinished business of 1929.

Upon the heels of the above discussion follows the urgent need of a Founder's Day. It is well and good to set aside a day when all might come out and stroll through our buildings and admire our campus, yet where would we be as a plant if some far-sighted member of the human race who has long found his reward had not evolved the idea of establishing a college here? What do we say concerning the benefactors of this land that we proudly point to? There should be more pride on the part of the students of their Alma Mater. This is only to be got by acquainting the students with the background of Smith from the time of its infancy. More information should be given of those men who sacrificed over a half century ago to train Negro men so that they can sally forth and adjust themselves in the world.

The setting apart of a day to be known as Founder's Day will go a long way in developing an intellectual taste among the students for a greater knowledge and love for the school. A certain cultural outlook is possible from such an attempt.

### SUCCESS — WHAT IS IT?

As defined by the great lexicographer Webster, "success" is the prosperous termination of any enterprise; but evidently there must be some significance of the term.

Whatever be the conception of this term in the mind of the individual, he must also consider its relation to other terms upon which depends the realization of this condition. Unless an individual possesses initiative, determination, intelligence, self-reliance, and foresight, it is questionable whether his endeavors will be successful. Sincere success depends on such qualities, it is obvious that an individual who does not possess them all, cannot hope to be as successful as the individual,

whom nature has endowed with these essential qualities.

However, some men have attained success with varying degrees of some or all of these qualities. While some men have shown a combination of intelligence, plus personality, plus determination; others have combined intelligence with initiative and determination. Still others have manifested little intelligence, plus a vision, plus initiative, plus determination. The president of the Republic of Haiti is an illustration of this last type, since he is not shrewd enough to see that the American diplomats are using him to achieve their own ends. Consequently the Haitians are in a state of continual unrest and dissension.

But although these have acquired, each in his own way, his measure of success; one is led to ask what is the duration of this acquired success? Only too often, in the midst of fancied joys and triumphs which arise through success, unexpected reverses are experienced. For example, the Wall Street catastrophe was the occasion of regret to many clients who, in the earlier stages of the enterprise, were overjoyed with success. Or again, they may be manifested in that most legally modern investment of torture — the divorce and alimony courts — where the man of means, who has devoted the best part of his youth to arduous and honest efforts, in order to accumulate the wherewithal necessary for financial independence, is compelled by legal mandate to contribute a generous allowance toward the support of some designing woman.

To take another example, a surgeon performs a technical and extremely difficult operation, the ultimate purpose of which is, the saving of his patient's life. But almost immediately after he announces the success of his operation, which was made to save life; the patient upsets his calculations by expiring. What, in this case, constitutes success? Is it the circumstance that the patient has been released from his earthly woes? In a case of this kind then, what is success?

In conclusion, since success is the prosperous termination of any enterprise, it is obvious that it includes not only the result of good intention, but also of evil intention. Fortunately however, cases are rare in which success from dishonest intention is of long duration. The culpable parties are made, sooner or later, to expiate their wrong-doings in some way or the other; of which there is abundant evidence in the daily current news, and in the success of foreign criminological departments in tracking and capturing their quarry.

Therefore, the only hope of a long and continued success is the rigid observance of the principles and teachings of Christianity.

(Nulla tam bona est fortuna, de qua nil possis queri. There's no fortune so good, but it has its alloy.)

C. B. B.

## CHRISTIANITY AND THE NEGRO COLLEGE

By A. J. C., Jr.

Why Christianity and the Negro College? Is Christianity so entirely different to the Negro college person that it is expedient to limit one's title to 'Christianity and the Negro Collegian' rather than 'Christianity and the Collegian'? Yes, I fear that Christianity carries a different significance to the average Negro student and that difference lies in this comparison of the theories of the two groups: the Negro says "wait and hope"; the Nordic, "do and dare". The chasm that lies between these two schools of thought is the same chasm that will mark our future as it has our past in our striving to reach a certain status of equality. And in making this statement in regards to a certain status of equality, it is wished that it be borne in mind that by no means is a status of social, political, nor civic equality is sought nor meant; but rather the idea of a certain status of equality in opportunities. If this idea of equal opportunity to all people is to supplant the idea of social or political equality as the goal sought by our present and future leaders, then there must be also on the part of the Negro Collegian especially, a renunciation of the theory "wait and hope" and an accepting of the manful cry "do and dare".

We like to think of Christianity as a religion; a thing that fetters the impulses, the desires, the Creator-given yearnings. But Christianity is no bond, no fetter, no shackle. Christianity is Life. And the Nordic has accepted Christianity as Life and he has carried it into all phases of his earthly endeavors. Since Life is moving, living, challenging, a vibrant tantalizing something, he—the Nordic—has urged his Christianity of all those taboos, those fogisms, those irksome theorizings; and out of this he cleaves to Christianity as the plan of "the good life". And with this plan he enters his counting-house, his political centers, his so-

cial quarters, and his educational dominions with the heartfelt belief that his "plan" gives him the right to do and dare. And "he does" and "he dares", seeking the aid of the Omnipotent ONLY because he has the pluck to do and to dare. Our elders would want to believe that the average college student attempts to "shed" his Christian mantle after he is thoroughly inducted into the affairs of collegiate things; but the average student does not that. He does no more than seek a more practical prospective. And this more practical prospective the Nordic has acquired and the Negro must soon acquire: The Negro Collegian must begin now to think, talk, and do in the light of this practical prospective. He must make that same Christianity that his mother and father imbedded in him just more adaptable to the problems of life, more all-enveloping in its scope, more tolerant in its creeds, and more dynamic in its practicalness. It has been far too long that we have waited; denied ourselves the 'fruits of the earth' on the assumption that the Lord meant for us to have only a little of this earth's goods, we have wept and bemoaned our condition, we have lent our ears willingly to beguiling illusions. We should have been listening to the Nazarene proclaim, "I shall reward every man according to his works." And in doing of this work there is no meaning of stagnant sentiment, of religious morbidity, of fanatic intolerance, but rather there is the hope for cheerful activity, goodnatured devotion, and intelligent tolerance. The Shepherd of Galilee, as His shepherding duties would dictate, was a virile, far-seeing, "do and dare" type of manhood.

## THE EFFECT OF MICROBIC ACTIVITY UPON CIVILIZATION

At the very foot of the ladder of life, there is a group of organisms known as bacteria. They possess no specialized organs for particular functions, which are characteristic of higher plants and animals; but multiplication, nutrition, and growth are carried on in a single cell so minute that fully fifteen millions of millions would scarcely balance an ounce weight. "The ancestral home of the bacteria is the soil." This living earth is nature's laboratory where processes absolutely essential for the perpetuation of plant and animal life are ceaselessly carried to completion. "The chemists of the living earth are bacteria."

"Their part in the cycle of life upon our planet is to effect a rapid decomposition of the constituents of dead animals and plants, and the products of their wastes, into simpler substances which are restored to the plant kingdom again to be rebuilt into living things." "Inasmuch as some of these elements essential to life are limited in amount, this ceaseless activity of these industrious children of the living earth is essential for the very perpetuation of life upon our planet."

"With the advent of animals, some of these bacteria were caught up on their bodies. Most of these apparently succeeded in adapting themselves to the new environment and permanently became parasites upon their new hosts." "Again some remained indefinitely confined to the surface of the animal; others gradually became accustomed to life within the alimentary canal." "There is little doubt that there were microbes among these parasites which could grow in the tissues of the animals, if the skin or other barriers were broken by wounds or decreased in effectiveness by other agencies." The result must have been infection and disease; but not epidemic disease; because these parasitic forms could not of themselves escape from the tissues any more readily than they could enter the tissues unless external factors came to their aid. Out of the group of parasitic bacteria, however, there did develop a group of microbes, whose activities were definitely in opposition to those of their hosts." These were the progressively pathogenic bacteria. "They succeeded in perfecting mechanisms for penetrating into the tissues of their victims wholly apart from any adventitious accident. By virtue of this tissue penetrating power, the pathogenic bacteria can and do cause progressive disease from man to man, and from animal to animal."

"Some of the bacteria, in order to resist periods of drought and cold, and heat, become metamorphosed, and form what is called a spore; that is to say, they undergo a period of hibernation."

"All the progressively pathogenic bacteria, such as the bacillus typhus, and the pneumococcus bacillus, so far as known, are unprovided with this means of prolonging the life of the microbe away from the body of its particular host. The control of epidemic disease is obviously simplified by the absence of unusual resistance of the microbes of these diseases to drying, heat, cold, or chemical poisons." "The absence of spores in man's contagious microscopic en-

emies is one of the natural safeguards of civilization."

"Civilization and the microbe go hand in hand; but the germ must be investigated, and the vast power locked up in the life processes of these ever-toiling agents must be segregated and utilized to promote the prosperity and the happiness of the human race." "And the only method of accomplishing this is by investigation. Confucius recognized this great principle nearly two thousand years ago."

C. B. B.

## SMITH UNIVERSITY DAY BY DAY

By Klem Junior

Up before dawn to pen that letter to the madam. Hear Bus Hall coming in whistling "Am I Blue," just as I prepare my toilet for breakfast. Amid the turmoil and tumult of the final dash I enter the refinery—Lil "George is there with Prexy; that's one prof. who makes his hours. Dine on bacon, rolls, butter and a quaff of 'ea-fa'. Hear Prexy implore students to attend Sunday school, Vesper, and Church.

Back to tidy my room. "Mug" Bynum torments those late sleepers with his virile vituperations to Mammy Flack "may he be blessed," he is the noble sentinel of the Hall that awakes us after such nights as "the one before!"

Into Carter Hall to get the latest diagnosis of the social situation in the city from that "false alarm" Griffin. Thence to Smith Hall to chat with Coleman and Henry on "the wiles of women."

Back to my room to nip at the newspaper and see those inveterate late-risers, Biggs, Tucker, and Dunmore stroll down to the cafe.

Repaired my toilet and to church in the city with the "main act," I scamper back to the campus to make that two o'clock meal. Satiated my hunger on pork, creamed potatoes, beans and pickles; would that a connoisseur of dress could view this refinery now; there is "Blab" Alexander, an ultra-collegiate in attire; there is Jackson, a veritable fashionplate from Vorne; then, too, we must not overlook the ingenious "Tiss" Myers when we consider that select few that might surpass the multitude of well-dressed Johnsons, Halls, Griggs, Williams and Macons.

Slowly return to my "dorm" and there watch from my window the fellows as they meander around the compounds. A bunch of freshmen "hie" their way up into the Heights, quickly followed by the apprehensive Manley and Macon. A chattering bunch gallop resolutely to the carport for an excursion among the diversions of the city. I feel "their yearnings, but something has been broken within me, hence, I watch and wonder after them.

To the chiming of the hour four, I betake myself to the Vesper Services and there enjoy a pleasant hour within the purified atmosphere of that "want-to-be-void-of-deceit" edifice. Emerge feeling relieved, yet, with a huskiness in me throat; Jeffers, Ellis, and Henry express the same "feeling," hence we walk silently along; suddenly we burst into laughter-sentiment must have no place in our lives—so we become boisterous, to hide our heartfeelings, as we pass by Shute and Johnson discussing "which one of us shall call on the lady tonight?"

Down to the Omega House—nice place—and up to the Alpha House, we saunter. Thence to the campus and to our rooms. I toil with Julian Greene's Dark Journey until the dreariness awakens me and I slip away to a "Dinty Moore's" for a couple of hot-dogs; reeking with onions and garlic I munch upon them roomward bound; there I change to a "modernistic retiring attire" and thus to the land of Morpheus.

## COLLEGE NEWS SERVICE RADIO HOUR ANNOUNCED

A college news service called Collegiate News Release is now issued by the Radio Department of College Humor Magazine and released through the manufacturers of Majestic Radios. This should be of interest to relatives of the one million college students in this country as well as those in Canada and abroad.

The new service will be broadcast on the Majestic Hour over 46 stations on the Columbia Broadcasting System every Sunday evening and began December 22, at 8 o'clock central standard time.

All news of students and student activities in all institutions of learning in this country, Canada and Europe will receive deserving mention in Collegiate News Flashes. Outstanding achievements by individual students as well as fraternities, societies and other campus groups will be reported weekly. Also particular mention will be given to sporting events, faculty news, etc.