

Editorials

Student Opinion

Can They Be Replaced?

The Negro, greatly lacking in educators and desperately in need of learned men in view of his present day struggle to overcome the bars of hate and prejudice, has in the course of 15 days lost three great leaders . . . Professor W. G. Pearson, Dr. John M. Gandy, and Dr. James Edward Shepard.

Professor Pearson, principal of Hillside for fifty years, was greatly responsible for the "A" rating this school received. His long and eventful life is closely entwined with the progress of the Negro in Durham.

Professor Pearson was one of the pioneers who established Durham's first Negro drug store, the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Mechanics and Farmers Bank. He was one of the organizers and formerly president of the Banker's Fire Insurance Company.

Though he has passed, his achievements will always live as a monument to him.

Dr. Gandy, president-emeritus of Virginia State College since his retirement in 1942 was elevated to the presidency of that institution in 1914 after his position of professor of ancient languages and pedagogy.

The college under his capable and profound leadership experienced a flowering era of progressiveness. It grew from little more than an accredited high school to a class "A" college accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and a land grant school in 1920. Dr. Gandy's administration was marked by the expansion of the academic and mechanical work and vast building and beautification projects with Federal and State Funds.

A graduate of Fisk University, he won the Harman award in 1929 for distinguished service in education. Morgan State College gave him the honorary degree of doctor of pedagogy in 1920, and Howard University awarded him the honorary doctor of laws degree in 1937. Dr. John M. Gandy was truly one of the great men of our race.

Enough cannot be said of Dr. James Edward Shepard as a leader and an educator. Through his oratory he commanded the respect, love, and admiration of all who knew him.

His name is synonymous with that of North Carolina College, for he virtually built that great institution of learning brick by brick, and stone by stone.

Through his flaming oratory and inexhaustible supply of vitality many were the battles won for the Negro.

In one of his last public appearances Dr. Shepard gave a heart felt plea for representation of our people on the City Board of Education.

Even on that occasion he stated, "I shall probably never appear before you again, gentlemen, but I am pleading with you on this occasion to grant my people this request."

However at a little past seven on the afternoon of October sixth, this great man was lost to us.

Can he be replaced? Can any of these men be replaced? Who can say . . . In them we have lost something great . . . Through them we have found something great.

Your Opinion

By Marion Dunn

There have been several problems that have been discussed in the homes, the lunchroom and in classes. Let's get the opinion of some students around school on a few of them; Meatless Tuesdays and Poultryless Thursdays, and the new comic book named All Negro Comics.

Corinne Mabry of 12-1 says: "Mr. Evans (the author of "All Negro Comics") has shown that Negroes can do a good job in every field. Every Negro should buy this comic book in preference to others in order that it may continue in circulation."

Dorothy Hyman, a Junior states: "The All Negro Comic Book is a very good book but it is not as realistic as other comics. But if it is continued to be published, it should be the Negro buy."

Ella Latta of 11-3 says: "It is very interesting and true, and nothing is better than a try. If Mr. Evans continues trying he will have a fine comic book."

Elliott Palmer of 10-4 says: "The book is as good as the others but I don't approve of the price. There should be more true crime stories; people would appreciate them."

It is a good detective comic, but it

doesn't hold you in suspense long enough," says Vivian Steward of 11-1.

On the question of "Meatless Tuesdays and Poultryless Thursdays, Oveta Satterfield, a Junior, says: "I don't think there should be meatless and poultryless days. People eat more when the days have been set aside. Poultry is eaten mostly on the week ends so Thursday is the wrong day to set aside."

William Moorehead of 11-2 states: "As for as the benefit of starving people it is very beneficial to do so."

Bernice Dockery, a senior of 12-1 says: "People should observe what President Truman is trying to accomplish, in order that the people in foreign countries may be fed properly."

Paul Faucette of 12-1 thinks that: "One should sacrifice for the people over seas, so that food shipments may be increased."

Julia Young, a senior of 12-2 says: "I can do without the poultry on Thursday, but I find it hard to do without meat on Tuesday. But if it helps the people overseas we should be willing to cooperate."

to ride dogs and ponies on many of the great race tracks of America.

A Chicago Negro, Ralph Metcalfe, the world's greatest runner in 1935 has broken or equalled every standard sprinting record in the world.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt had luncheon with a Negro, President Edwin Barclay in Monrovia, Liberia, January, 1943.

John Brown the great abolitionist had to kill a free Negro traitor before he started to fight to free the slaves. Brown was later hanged with a rope furnished by the State of Kentucky.

William B. Purvis of Philadelphia secured many patents on machinery for making paper bags. He was a Negro.

Jack Johnson was the only heavy-weight to win a world's championship without nose bleed, a black eye, broken hands, or mussed hair.

BIOGRAPHICAL BRIEFS

By Hilda Wilson

One of the greatest Negro educators is Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, who was born in Mayesville, South Carolina on July 10, 1875. She was educated at Barber Scotia College, Concord, North Carolina and the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, Illinois. She also attended the State College in Orangeburg, S. C. and Wilberforce University of Wilberforce, Ohio.

After teaching school for a while in South Carolina, Hianes Institute, Augusta, Georgia and in Palatka, Florida, Mrs. Bethune went to Daytona in 1904 and there started the school of which she is now President. From a small school, the Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute merged with Cookman Institute into Bethune-Cookman College a co-educational junior college. It has steadily grown from a small rented Cottage to fourteen buildings and a

plant appraised at \$500,000.

Mrs. Bethune is accredited as the first President and founder of the Southeastern Federation of Colored Women, covering fourteen states, and director of the Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration.

Up from the cotton fields Mary McLeod Bethune came to formal recognition among the fifty most distinguished American Women. She is known as an orator, executive and educator.

She received the 1935 award of the Spingarn Medal.

FROM THE POET

Countee Cullen was born in New York City, March 30, 1903. He graduated from New York University in 1925 with an A. B. degree. A year later he took his A. M. at Harvard University.

In the year he finished N. Y. U. he published a volume of poems that placed him at once in the list of American poets. As a boy he had a lively and penetrating curiosity about life which was the chief reason that the body of his poetry constitutes a "criticism of life." It does this more completely than the work of any other of the major Negro poets.

Yet Do I Marvel

Countee Cullen

I doubt not God is good, well meaning, kind,
And did He stoop to quibble could tell why
The little buried mole continues blind,
Why flesh that mirrors Him must some day die,
Make plain the reason tortured Tantalus
Is baited by the fickle fruit, declare
If merely brute caprice dooms Sisyphus
To struggle up a never-ending stair.
Inscrutable His ways are, and immune
To catechism by a mind too strewn
With petty cares to slightly understand
What awful brain compels His awful hand.
Yet do I marvel at this curious thing:
To make a poet black, and bid him sing!

Let's Start Now

For three years now the Senior Play, a time honored tradition at Hillside, has been abandoned due to lack of cooperation among the Seniors and to the responsibilities of dramatic coaching, properties, and ticket selling which usually fell on one person.

However since the play is traditional and since the proceeds are donated to the school we feel it is well worth another try.

If a committee of teachers were selected, one to coach, one to supervise ticket selling, and one to gather properties, the possibilities would be much brighter.

Though the students may not be able to aid in coaching, they can certainly volunteer their talents. Others can sell tickets, gather props and act as ushers.

However in order for this plan to work we must begin NOW to choose the play, cast it, and credit tickets. If this is done a worth while tradition can be renewed at Hillside.

For Your Meditation

Psalm: 90-1:2

Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations.

Before the mountains were brought forth or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God.

PERHAPS YOU DIDN'T KNOW

EDITOR'S NOTE: Material for this column is obtained from the Afro-American World Almanac by Ross D. Brown.

Augustus Jackson a Philadelphia Negro is said to be the inventor of ice cream.

William Hampton, a Negro of Indianapolis, Ind., discovered a process for vulcanizing leather with which to make automobile tires.

Lewis Stewart, a Negro of Los Angeles, California, invented a practical re-fillable fuse plug.

William Burns, a Negro, who is said to have won his place during a strike, was a passenger engineer on one of the fastest trains of the Indianapolis division of the Pennsylvania railroad.

Blanch K. Bruce, J. C. Napier, W. L. Lyons and W. T. Vernon were once Registers of the United States Treasury.

Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, and a colored woman, Charlotte Scout of Ohio, is credited with being the first contributor to a Lincoln monument.

After more than twelve thousand books had written by white authors on the life of Lincoln, William E. Lilly, a Chicago attorney was the first Negro to write a standard size book on the life of Lincoln. In 1932 he wrote a book entitled: "Let My People Go."

Isaac Murphy, Alonzo Clayton, Monk Overton, Soup Perkins, Feliz Carr Rollie Closton, Annie Hamilton Winkfield, and Willie Simms were Negroes and the greatest jockeys that ever lived.

But today Negro jockeys are not permitted to ride in the Kentucky Derby, Monkey jocks are permitted

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