

Africo-American Presbyterian

AND YE SHALL KNOW THE TRUTH, AND THE TRUTH SHALL MAKE YOU FREE.—John viii:32.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 23-30, 1935.

NO. 21

COMMENCEMENT AT HAINES INSTITUTE, AUGUSTA, GA.

Graduation exercises held in McGregor Hall of Haines Institute on Tuesday, May 21, at 8:15 P. M., and carried out in the traditional stately manner of Haines' commencements, climaxed a very successful commencement season at the institute.

Following the customary professional composed of the principal, guest speaker, trustees and graduating class, the chorus rendered nting music and the valedictory was delivered by Miss Juanita Terrell, of the senior class, who maintained the highest average in the class for the four years in the high school.

The main feature of the evening was the address to the graduates delivered this year by Miss Lucy D. Slowe, Dean of Women of Howard University, Washington, D. C. Miss Slowe herself a great character, delighted her audience with simple eloquence. Without flights of oratory, but in simple, plain language she held her hearers spellbound as she spoke in terms which every person could understand. It was her aim, she said, to make her talk in such language that it would be interesting and helpful to the graduates themselves.

Telling four simple stories, the first of King Midas, greedy for gold; the second of Thorn, who was willing to undergo any hardships to realize his ambition to be a knight; the third of a boy from Nazareth, who at the age of twelve said that he must be about His Father's business, and the last of a girl who came from Atlanta University and in spite of hardships made any sacrifice necessary to help the boys and girls in Augusta, the inimitable Lucy C. Laney.

Drawing the contrast between the first story and the last three Miss Slowe urged the graduates to go out with a sense of human values rather than a mere love of gold. Citing the Scripture, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his soul," Miss Slowe said that from her experience she had learned to interpret this as "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his power to influence others for good." She closed her address with a plea that each graduate attempt to make himself a power to influence others for good.

After this masterful address short remarks were made by Dr. S. S. Johnson, President of the Trustee Board; Mrs. H. L. McCrorey, of Charlotte, N. C.; and Dr. A. B. McCoy, of Atlanta, Ga., both members of the Trustee Board. Dr. McCoy announced that a gift of five thousand dollars had been offered the school provided the institution raise an additional thousand. He also announced that the Trustees had accepted the challenge and efforts would be made at once to begin the raising of these funds. Remarks were also made by Miss Louise Laney, Principal, who reminded the audience that next year Haines will celebrate her fiftieth anniversary as a chartered school. The closing remarks were made by Rev. A. C. Griggs, who expressed the appreciation of all connected with the school for the fine support given the school by alumni and friends. The services ended by singing of the Alma Mater. Thus ended another successful term at Haines—its forty-ninth year as a chartered institution.

1935 Haines High School Honor Roll

Bible: Senior Class—Essie O'Bryant; Junior Class: Carrie Dixon, Ariel Perry, Alaise Moore, Thelma Mack, Margue-

rite Josey, Elizabeth Burr, M. Brown, F. Simmons. Second year: John Warren, Bonnie Mae Brasnaw, Bernice Mae Maddox, Edith Mason, Polly Givens, Alonzo Yerby, Cora Meyers, Bernice Bryan, Eleanor Brown, Katherine Bryant, Alexander Green, Marian Green. First year class: Thomas Allen, Lucile Butler, Lorenzo Gartrell, Charlene Johnson, Robbiestine Josey and Elizabeth Mason.

English—Senior Class: Blondell Davis, Juanita Terrell, Vivian Haddon, Junior Class: Eula Smith, Carrie Dixon. Second year class—Alonzo Yerby, Marian Green, Eleanor Brown, Bernice Bryan, Bennie Maddox, Edith Mason, Willie Mae Meadows, Cora Meyers, Katie Simpkins, John Warren.

First Year Class: Clarence Johnson, Catherine Williams, Alice Warren, Lucile Butler, Robbiestine Josey, Thomas Allen, Magnolia Wilson, Elizabeth Mason, Catherine Brunson, Martina Hall, Bertelle Lee, Frances Young.

History: Senior Class: Vivian Haddon, Julian Walton, Essie O'Bryant, Juanita Terrell, Olin Newsome.

Junior Class: Eula Smith.

Second Year Class: Martin Greene, John Warren, Edith Mason, Alonzo Yerby, Julia Nelson, Eleanor Brown, Aline Williams.

First Year Class: Magnolia Wilson, Bertelle Lee, Robbiestine Josey, Frances Young, Charlene Johnson, Alyce Warren, Hattie Zeigler, Catherine Williams, Lucile Butler, Elizabeth Wells, Willie Avery, Catherine Brunson, Elizabeth Mason.

Mathematics: Senior Class—Vivian Haddon, Juanita Terrell.

Second Year Class: Bernice Bryant, Ernestine Horton, Alonzo Yerby, Alexander Green, Eleanor Brown, Julia Blount, Allen Williams, Edith Mason, Katie Simpkins, Julia Nelson, John Warren, Catherine Bryant, Dollie B. Givens, Eloise Jones, Mayme Beaty, Marian Greene, Bennie Mae Maddox, Cora Meyers, Frederick Perry. First Year Class: Robbiestine Josey, Martina Hall, Magnolia Wilson.

Bertelle Lee, George Wallace, Charlene Johnson, Christine Stewart, Annie M. Johnson, Catherine Brunson, Elizabeth Mason, Robert Rucker, Frances Young, Alice Warren, Beatrice Burton, Willie Avery.

Sociology: Senior Class: Olin Newsome, Essie O'Bryant, Vivian Haddon, John Walton, Juanita Terrell, Rena Bohler.

Economics: Junior Class: Eula Smith, Petronella Simmons.

Physics: Junior Class: Eula Smith.

Biology: Second Year Class: Alonzo Yerby, Cora Meyers, Bernice Bryan, John Warren, Katherine Bryant, Eleanor Brown, Edith Mason, Willie Mae Meadows.

French: Seniors: Blondelle Davis, Vivian Haddon, Virgil Moore, Juanita Terrell, Paul Yerby, Claude Smith, Robert Jenkins, Rena Bohler, Essie O'Bryant, Charles Floyd, Isaiah Gomillion.

Junior Class: Carrie Dixon, Ariel Perry, Eula Smith, Thelma Mack, Bertha Wallace, Marguerite Josey, Alaise Moore.

Latin: Junior Class: Jayma Carter, Carrie Dixon, Ariel Perry, Alaise Moore, Thelma Mack.

Second Year Class—Bernice Bryant, John Warren, Marion Bryant, Ernestine Horton, Cora Meyers, Eleanor Brown, Katie Greene, Edith Mason, Catherine Simpkins, Alonzo Yerby, Eula Smith.

First Year Class—T. H. Al-

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CHARLES E. HALL, SPECIALIST IN NEGRO STATISTICS

By Dr. Kelly Miller

Charles E. Hall, clerk in the Census office since 1890, has been promoted to the position of "Specialist in Negro Statistics." Mr. Hall was born in Batavia, Ill., and was educated in the public schools and Wilberforce University. He has usually been rated as a Republican in politics but in the last election voted for the Democratic Senators and for Roosevelt and Garner on the National ticket. Mr. Hall is an enthusiastic supporter of Roosevelt and the "New Deal."

"Specialist in Negro Statistics" is a new position which Mr. Hall has created by efficient and long sustained effort in this field. He has had various experiences as Assistant Secretary of the Illinois League Republican Club, Managing editor of the Illinois Record of Springfield, Ill., before he was appointed through civil service to a clerkship in the Census office in 1890. During the forty-five years of his clerkship he has maintained a high record of efficiency and has often been assigned to special tasks in connection with Negro statistics. He compiled the statistics and wrote the bulletin on the clay products of the United States in 1906. This was the first report on a commercial subject ever compiled by a Negro and published by the Federal Government. He arranged the tables for bulletin 129, "Negroes in the United States, 1790-1915." He has often been assigned to special tasks in various parts of the country in connection with Negro statistics and until his recent promotion, served as a section chief. Mr. Hall has been compiling data for a new volume the title of which is "Negroes in the United States 1920-1932." This volume is now in the Printing Office and will shortly be available for distribution. It covers twenty chapters and is supplementary to the volume on the same subject which covered the field from 1790 to 1915. These two volumes cover a period of one hundred forty-four years and contain all the most important statistical data relating to the Negro race since the first census was taken in 1790. Taken together these two volumes contain a storehouse of information which for comprehensiveness, thoroughness and reliability can not be duplicated anywhere in the world.

In recognition of his long-sustained efficient service Mr. Hall was recently promoted to the rank of "Specialist in Negro Statistics." This new position which Mr. Hall has created will be a permanent part of the Census Office and in all probability will be filled by colored men of special training, experience and fitness in this important branch of inquiry. When the civil service law was first enacted, colored men and women of position and influence throughout the country rushed to Washington to recruit the clerical ranks of the Government. This seemed at that time to furnish a more remunerative career than school teaching or the ordinary pursuits open to colored men and women. Race and color furnished no positive bar to appointment or promotion in the early days of the civil service, especially in the time when Theodore Roosevelt was Civil Service Commissioner. But in these latter days race prejudice has almost completely eliminated colored men from the clerical ranks of the Government. Very few, if any, are permitted except in the Post Office Depart-

ment where the duties are semi-manual. Colored men and women can no longer look to the civil service as a career. Charles E. Hall is about the only colored man that one can think of who has risen to a place of distinction since the administration of Roosevelt. It is also worthy of note that this promotion was made in the Department of Commerce, presided over by Daniel C. Roper, a South Carolinian. Mr. Roper was at one time a specialist in the Census office and has known Mr. Hall for a number of years, and maintains for him the highest respect and esteem.

The value of Mr. Hall's work can hardly be overestimated. Students, scholars and investigators interested in the field of Negro inquiry, must need resort to these volumes, both of which are in large part, the handiwork of Charles E. Hall. It might not be amiss to step aside for a moment to pay tribute to Robert A. Pelham, for a long time a section chief in the Census office, who, with the assistance of Mr. Hall, worked out material for the first of these important Census volumes.

SPINGARN MEDAL AWARDED TO MRS. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

Noted Educator Becomes Second Woman to Be So Honored

New York, May 31.—Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and President of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., has been awarded the Spingarn Medal for 1935, according to Oswald Garrison Villard, chairman of the Spingarn Medal Award Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. She is the second woman to win the coveted honor, the first one being the late Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, former President of the National Association of Colored Women, who became the eighth Spingarn Medalist in 1922.

The Spingarn Medal was instituted in 1914 by J. E. Spingarn (then chairman of the N. A. A. C. P. Board of Directors and now President of the Association) who gives annually a gold medal to be awarded for the highest or noblest achievement by an American Negro during the preceding year or years. Its purpose is two-fold—first, to call the attention of the American people to the existence of distinguished merit and achievement among American Negroes, and secondly, to serve as a reward for such achievement, and as a stimulus to the ambition of colored youth.

Has Had a Brilliant Career

In selecting Mrs. Bethune as twenty-first Spingarn Medalist, the committee stated: "In the face of almost insuperable difficulties she has, almost single-handedly, established and built up Bethune-Cookman College, which is recognized by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States as a standard junior college. In doing this she has not simply created another educational institution. Both the institution's and Mrs. Bethune's influence have been nationwide. That influence has always been on a high plane, directed by a superb courage. Mrs. Bethune has always spoken out against race prejudice in the South as well as in the North, without compromise or fear."

Born of slave parents, Sam and Patsy McLeod, in a humble cab-

in on a rice and cotton farm near Mayesville, South Carolina, and one of a family of seventeen children, she early gave promise of a brilliant career. Graduating from Scotia Seminary, she won a scholarship which enabled her to attend Moody Bible Institute at Chicago, Ill. Returning South she became a teacher at Haines Institute, Augusta, Ga., under the late Miss Lucy Laney. Later she taught for two years at Sumter, S. C., where she married another teacher, Albert Bethune, and moved to Savannah, Ga., where her only son, Albert McLeod Bethune, was born.

But the call to service came again. She taught at a mission school at Palatka, Fla., for five years. During this period she worked among the prisoners in the county jail, wielding a most remarkable influence for good, and aiding those unjustly accused.

Founds School for Negro Girls

With a burning desire to start a school for Negro girls, she arrived in Daytona with her young son and only \$1.50. There was no building, no furniture, no food, no money, no pupils, but with her characteristic resourcefulness she rented a cabin on credit, made furniture from dry goods boxes and discarded bits of this and that. When the little cabin, crude but scrupulously clean, was in readiness on October 4th, 1904, five eager-eyed little black girls responded to her call and Daytona Educational and Industrial Training School was founded. The school's thirty-two acres of land were secured from the sale of pastry and sandwiches made by pupils and teacher. Today on this beautiful campus are fourteen buildings conservatively estimated as worth \$600,000. In 1923 the Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute was merged with Cookman Institute of Jacksonville, Fla., and became co-educational under the auspices of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is known as Bethune-Cookman College.

Leader of Colored Women

Mrs. Bethune was a leading spirit in establishing a Home for Delinquent Girls at Ocala, Fla., while President of the State Association of Colored Women. She has also served with distinction as President of the Southeastern Federation of Women's Clubs, two terms as President of the National Association of Colored Women, President of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, and President of the Florida State Teachers' Association. She is also a member and director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, a member of the National Council of Women of America, of the International Council of the Women of the World, of the International Council of the Women of the Darker Races and of the National Education Association.

Through her many activities in the fields of education, social service and interracial work, she has created a new appreciation of the finest Negro womanhood in America and made a tremendous contribution to the cause of Negro advancement. In September, 1930, she was named as one of a group of fifty women regarded by the writer, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, as having done the most for the welfare of the United States.

The twenty-first Spingarn Medal will be awarded to Mrs. Bethune at the twenty-sixth Annual Conference of the N. A. A. C. P. at St. Louis on the night of June 28, 1935.

The prodigal's joy must have been very real. The best part of it lay, I think, in the revelation he had of his father's love. That was better than the best robe and fatted calf.

TUSKEGEE PRESIDENT-ELECT SPEAKS TO HAMPTON GRADUATES

Hampton Institute, Va., May 29, 1935.—Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, President-elect of Tuskegee Institute, spoke to the graduating classes today whose combined number, not counting those who will receive their diplomas in the summer, totaled 71.

It was the sixty-fifth commencement and the graduates were distributed as follows: agriculture, 4; business, 12; education, 43; home economics, 14; library, 15; music, 11; trade school, 8. Forty received diplomas from the Trade School; 20 from the two-year course in education; while four candidates from the three-year course in nursing and two in trade teaching are to receive their diplomas in the summer.

A Scientist Calls for Sane Thinking

The audience was more than anxious to get a chance to weigh the words of the scientist who has been called to succeed Hampton's two most famous graduates, Dr. Booker T. Washington and Dr. Robert R. Moton. Dr. Patterson said that he was certain that the former would have had it as it is that the first commencement address of the new President-elect of Tuskegee should be delivered at Hampton Institute.

After reviewing the world-chaos and depression, Dr. Patterson made it clear that his work at Tuskegee is to continue the thoughtful and common-sense measures which have characterized the work of his two predecessors, and the founder of Hampton Institute. Among other things Dr. Patterson said, with reference to the building of races:

"Here the principles as laid down by Armstrong and the vision as caught and crystallized by Booker T. Washington must be resorted to. General Armstrong's philosophy of the race building process was evidenced in these words: 'Too much is expected of one generation. The real upward movement, the leveling up, not of persons, but of people, will be as in all history, imperceptible, to be measured only by long periods.'

"Dr. Washington offered the line of action when he said: 'We shall prosper as we learn to do the common things of life in an uncommon way.' And, 'Let down your buckets where you are.' A soundly planned economy must be the bulwark of any group. Without this, there can be no sound professional development on the one hand nor opportunity for wage earners on the other. Just how far we may go in directing the educational policies and life pursuits of any group is a mooted question, but when absolute freedom in these directions shows a serious disregard of group needs, some purposeful plan seems desirable. So much the better if this purposeful plan can come as a result of sane thinking by minds divested entirely of false evaluations and with a vision that would encompass not simply the exigencies of today, but the race as it will be for generations to come. It will be unfortunate indeed if at a time when all nations and peoples are making a drastic effort to adjust their national and international affairs to sound economic principles, we do not find it necessary to view our problems with a keen and unbiased scrutiny, and formulate a program in keeping with our findings.

"What, then, will be your attitude as graduates of 1935? What are your values? Has this period of training developed within you a desire for a sane and substantial living—not alone because of the element of per-

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