

The State College Lantern

June 1929 &
February 1940

THE STATE COLLEGE LANTERN

1891

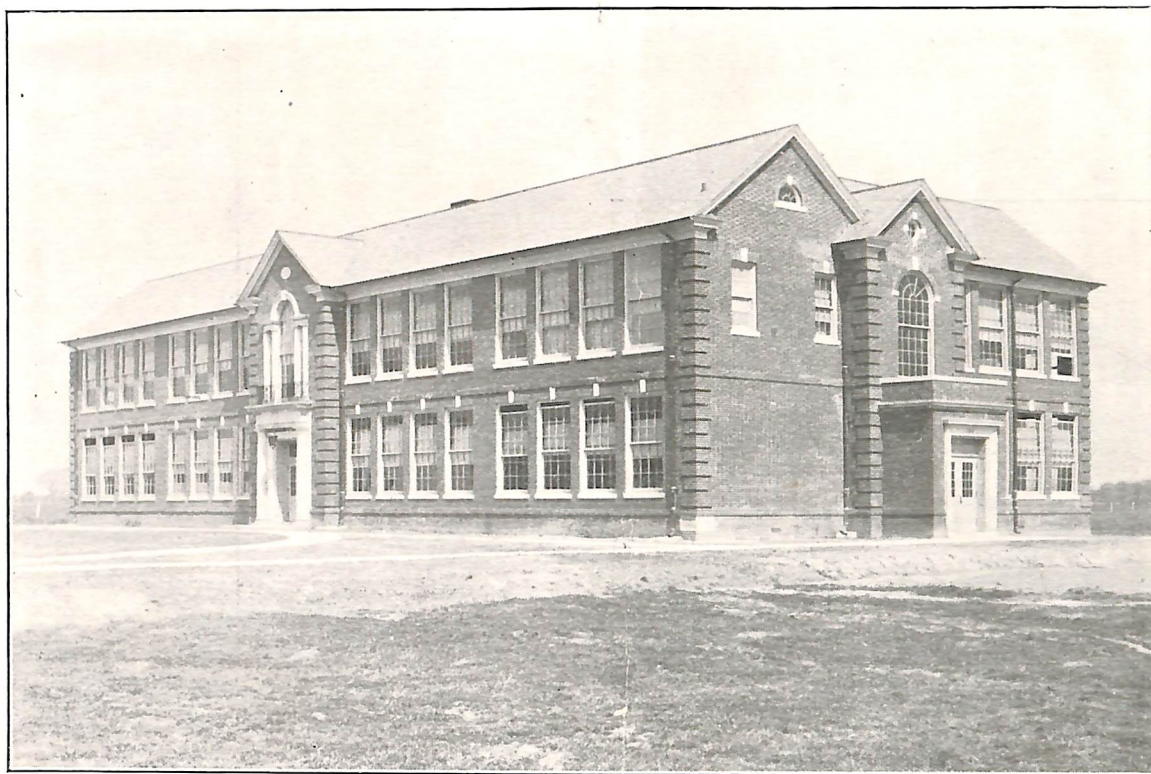
SUPPLEMENT

1929

State College for Colored Students

Dover, Delaware

JUNE 1929

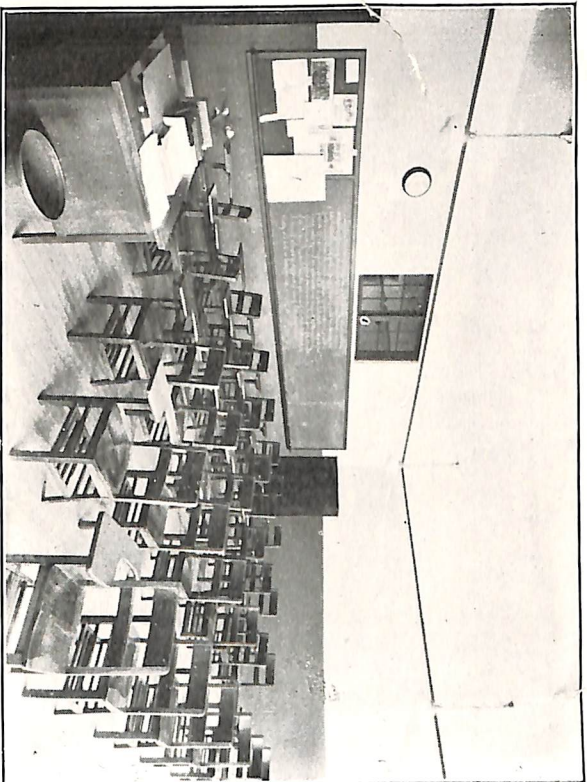


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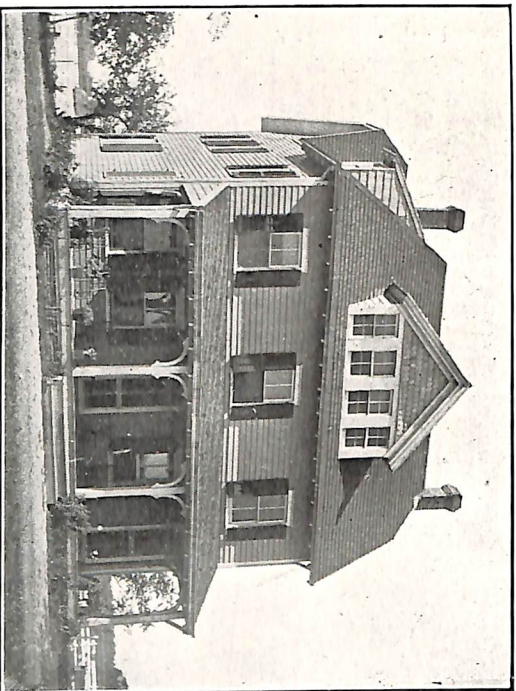
ESTABLISHED in 1891. Maintained by State and Federal support. Comprises a 200-acre tract of land along the du Pont Highway just north of Dover. A beautiful 30-acre Campus. Ten school buildings, not including barns, storage and other out-houses. An ideal location for a rapidly expanding institution. An adequate water supply furnished by two deep wells and distributed from a 50,000-gallon tank. An \$8,000 sewerage disposal plant insures perfect sanitation.



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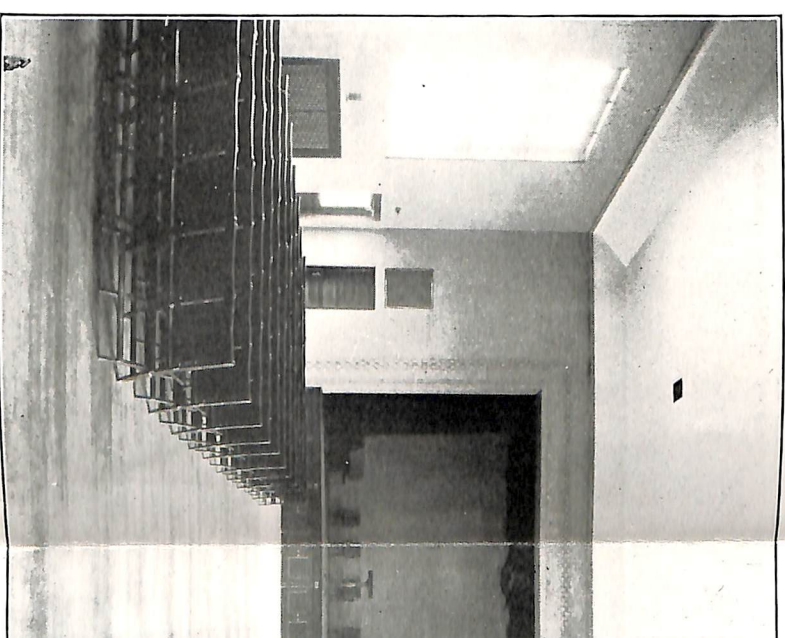
DORMITORY FOR BOYS—JASON HALL

STATE COLLEGE *for* CO

A delightful place for study and recrea
A splendid opportunity for cultur

JUNE 17—SUMMER SC
SEPTEMBER 9 — REGULAR T

CHRISTIAN ASSOC
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AUDITORIUM AND GYMNASIUM

STANDARD COUR

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------|
| JUNIOR COLLEGE | HIGH SCHOOL | HOME |
| NORMAL TRAINING | AGRICULTURE | MUSIC |

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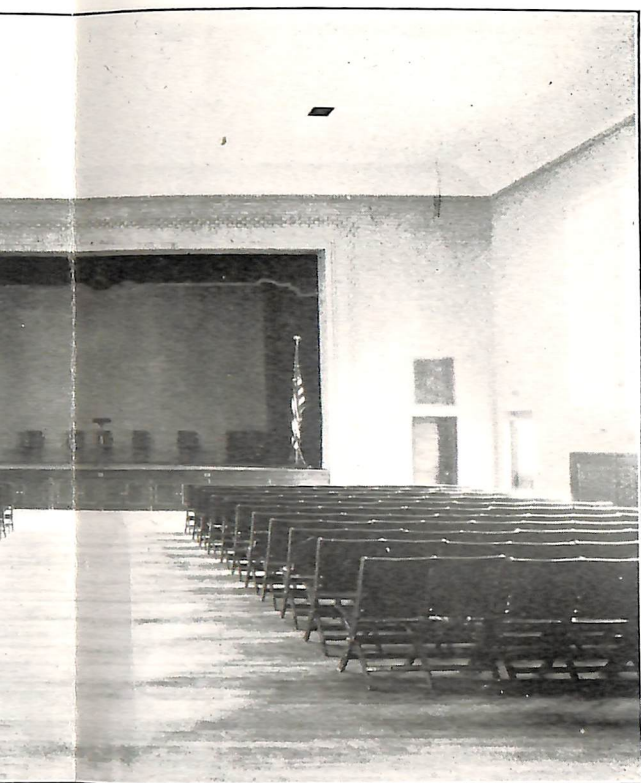
MER SCHOOL BEGINS

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Y. W. C. A.



GYMNASIUM—DELAWARE HALL

COURSES OFFERED

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PHYSICAL EDUCATION
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Science Hall. It is amply provided with modern equipment.

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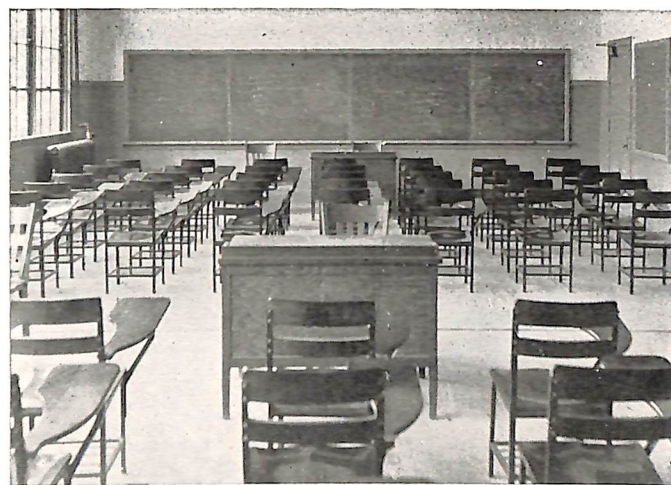
These facilities and many others which are not here mentioned for lack of space, afford excellent opportunity for both academic and industrial training along several important lines.



CHEMISTRY LABORATORY—DELAWARE HALL



HOME ECONOMICS ROOM—DELAWARE HALL



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STATE COLLEGE HORNETS—VARSITY TEAM

ATHLETICS

□ □ □

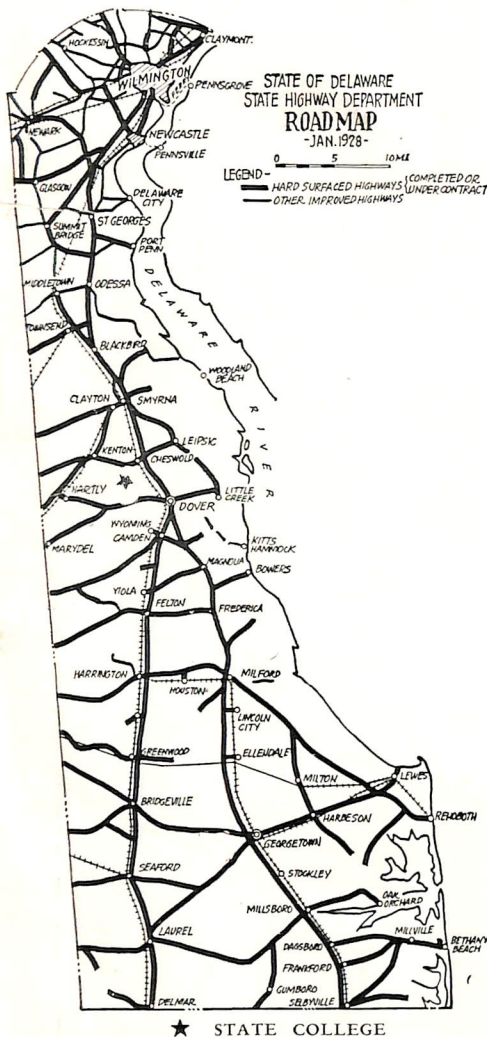
FOOTBALL

BASKETBALL

BASEBALL

TENNIS

TRACK



CAMPUS VIEW: (a) LORE HALL. (b) LOOCKERMAN HALL.
(c) LAUNDRY. (d) JASON HALL. (e) CHAPEL, NOW A LIBRARY

EXPENSES

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--|---------|
| Board, for term of nine months... | \$153.00 | Tuition, per month (non-residents of Delaware) | \$ 2.00 |
| Board per month | 17.00 | Graduation Fee | 3.00 |
| Incidental Fees | 2.00 | Laboratory Fee, per semester | 2.00 |
| Athletic Fee | 2.50 | Locker Fee | .25 |
| Medical Fee | 1.00 | Music, per month (Piano) | 2.00 |

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State College for Colored Students,

DOVER, DELAWARE

R. S. GROSSLEY, President

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The State College Lantern

Vol. XII. DOVER, DELAWARE, FEBRUARY, 1940 No. 2

Spaulding Asks That Negro Business Men Aid Enumerators In 1940 Census

News Release Issued January, 1940, by
**Department of Commerce
Bureau of The Census**
Washington, D. C.

C. C. Spaulding, President of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company and of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Durham, N. C., and former president of the National Negro Business League, has called upon Negro tradesmen to make the 1940 Business Census "the finest inventory of its kind ever taken."

This Census, which started January 2, will include retail trade, wholesale trade, the construction business, service establishments, and laundries, theatres and other places of amusement, and hotels and tourist camps.

"The colored business men should be especially happy to assist as much as possible in the taking of this Census," Mr. Spaulding stated. "Much of what we know today about the status of Negro business is based upon statistics issued by the Census Bureau. There should be a nation-wide interest in the facts to be gathered in 1940, as they will be a nation-wide interest in the facts to be gathered in 1940, as they will show whether or not we are progressing, and in what direction there is room and hope for improvement of our economic condition through the avenues of trade."

Mr. Spaulding said that there might be some reluctance on the part of tradesmen to give complete and accurate information about their businesses fearing possible misuse of same.

"An act of Congress specifically forbids the release of any Census information except in broad statistical form,"

(Continued on Page Four)

Campus Movies

Through its activities program, the school has successfully featured, during the year, several movie films that have proved to be fascinating entertainment for the student body at large. As far as student opinion is concerned, the most popular pictures have been ANNAPOLIS FAREWELL, THE CRIME OF DR. HALLET, and MAKE A WISH.

In the first of these, the daring courage, bravery, and loyalty of one who "never gave up the ship" made the picture a great "hit" with students. The second, unveiling the crime of murder committed by a physician, was hardly less popular. MAKE A WISH, an entertaining picture with music and action, was likewise enjoyed by all those who witnessed it.

Although an appropriate picture for the pre-holiday season would have been Dicken's Christmas Carol starring Scrooge, this film was not shown until after Christmas. We suppose because of some difficulty, it could not be secured before then.

If the school wishes to appeal to its fastidious cinema fans, it must show more and better pictures of the type its students like. Although we have enjoyed the productions given, our request is for even more of the better sort that we all know Hollywood does produce.

Dr. Whalen Addresses State College

The College was honored on Wednesday, January 31, by having Dr. Whalen, a prominent physician in the study of cancer, as guest speaker. During the course of her speech, Dr. Whalen, a physician at Kent General Hospital, informed an audience of faculty and students that the disease, cancer, has been known for centuries. It raged first in India and Asia long before the birth of Christ. Hippocrates, the Greek physician, wrote of diseases of the skin and breast. By no means, then, is the disease an unfamiliar one to man.

Although it is dangerous and unpredictable and doctors have not yet been able to discover a great deal of information about the disease, there are certain superstitions known to be untrue, that intelligent people should discard. These fallacious beliefs are that cancer is incurable, that it is contagious, that it is a blood disease, that it is a hereditary disease, and that it can be treated by salves and patent medicines.

According to Dr. Whalen, the symptoms, prevention, and cure of cancer may be summed up under two main topics: recognizing the disease, and applying the known methods of prevention and cure. Basically, cancer is nothing more than a disorderly growth of cells in the body—a growth that affects body metabolism and hinders the reproduction of healthy cells and tissues.

(Continued on Page Six)

State Spanks The Downies

A mighty scare was thrown into the camp of the Delaware State basketball team here, Friday night, February 2nd, 1940, and by the breath of a mere "umph" the Downies missed turning the trick that seems the aim of every M3A quint—stopping the Hornets.

Two factors—probably the inexperience of the Downie's coach and the brilliance of State Guard Lewis Cooper—were the turning points that enabled us to eke a 41-26 decision in a last minute dash to the wire. Now, grin and bear it.

Cooper, playing in sensational form at the time when his mate appeared dazed by the challenge of the visitors, stood out as a shining light of State's rally. In addition to controlling both

(Continued on Page Six)

Choir News

The State College Choir, in ending its first semester, can truly say that we have made much progress. We have been very faithful in attending rehearsals. Each member tried to do his part in improving the organization. We helped to furnish music for the Christmas program during chapel hour.

Now with the beginning of a new semester, with larger and better things in store for us, we, the State College Choir, in order to make ours a better organization, have resolved to do our part in cooperating with our directress, Mrs. Henry, and the officers. Also we are going to attend regularly our rehearsals and give the choir our full support.

Besides extending our activities to chapel service every other Sunday, we feel disposed to render service to all communities.

Elizabeth Stanton.

The Staff—1939-1940

Richards S. Grossley, B. S., M. A.
L. L. D.—President.

Robert B. Jefferson, A. B., Ph. B., M. A.—Dean of College, Instructor in Science.

Frank A. Arnold, B. S., M. S.—Director of Agriculture.

Clinton D. Crooks, B. S.—Instructor in Physical Education for Men.

J. Walter Fisher, A. B., M. A.—Instructor in Social Sciences.

Christine E. Fuller, B. S., M. A.—Instructor in Home Economics.

Helen B. Grossley, B. S., M. A.—Instructor in Secondary Education.

Beatrice J. Henry, Mus. B., M. S.—Instructor in Music.

Thelma M. Hargrave, B. S., M. A.—Instructor in Elementary Education.

Sidney C. Hill, B. S.—Instructor in Science and Agriculture

Vivian E. Jenkins, A. B., M. A.—Instructor in English.

Carolyn Lemon, A. B., M. A.—Instructor in French.

Allie M. Miller, B. S., M. A.—Director of Home Economics and Teacher Trainer in Vocational Home Economics.

Adger P. Moore, B. S., Instructor in Trades and Industrial Education.

Josie B. Morgan, B. S.—Instructor in Home Economics.

Joseph A. Pittman, A. B., M. S.—Instructor in Mathematics.

James H. Robinson, B. S.—Instructor in Science.

Instructor in History.

Edith I. Valentine, B. S., M. A.—Instructor in Elementary Education.

Alphonse C. Warrington, B. S., M. S.—Instructor in Biology.

Roy W. Wilson, A. B.—Instructor in English.

Roberta Basnett, B. S., M. A.—Physical Education Instructor for Women.

J. E. Jeffries, B. S.—Instructor in Vocational Agriculture.

Monday Chapel Series

For the past several weeks a faculty committee has sponsored in Monday chapel many worth while talks concerning the present European crisis. Such a committee aims to make the situation a real one in the eyes of the students and stimulate their thoughts along different phases of the urgent crisis.

The first talk about the background of the European crisis was made by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Fisher. It seems as if the World War of 1914-1918, which resulted in the quite unfair Treaty of Versailles, bears the seed of the present war. The war was the bloodiest and costliest war history has known. As results from the war world order, freedom of countries, overthrow of militarism were expected; but resentment was the real gain. Changes after the war were (1) revolution in the U. S. S. R. and the overthrow of Czardom; (2) totalitarianism in Italy and Germany. Democracy failed because the foundation of economic security was not set up, and oppression and suppression grew out of greedy desires of the dictatorial powers. Inevitability of war is a fallacious thought to entertain.

"The War Aims of the Belligerent Nations of Europe," a second discussion, pointed out that an adequate an-

(Continued on Page Five)

Boyd Overton of The Wilmington Y. M. C. A. Addresses Students

In recognition of our sense of responsibility and of our allegiance to those who have been and are yet influential in the development of humanity, the Young Men's Christian Association paused and turned from the regular routine on February 4 to pay tribute to the backbone of the organization—Julius Rosenwald.

For the sake of those who were not able to be present, I shall attempt to summarize the information advanced by the speaker, Mr. Boyd Overton, secretary of the Wilmington branch of the Y. M. C. A.

"The greatest influence in the development of Negro Education," said Doctor John Hope, former president of Atlanta University, "came from the non-Christian yet Christian kindnesses of the Jewish philanthropist, Julius Rosenwald. Though he was opposed to the teaching of Christian principles, the spirit which influenced him to give millions for the development of education, both white and colored, denotes a Christian principle which professed Christians might do well to follow."

"His interest in the colored group was first manifested in 1908 when the Y. M. C. A. group was conducting a campaign for funds to erect a Y. M. C. A. building in Hyde Park district in which Mr. Rosenwald was living and a group of solicitors went to him for a

After listening to their an- necessary could rest (Six)

Male Chorus In Recital

The State College Male Chorus presented a brief program at Milford, Delaware, on Wednesday evening, January 24, at the meeting of the Milford Forest of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon. The program included the following selections: "Brothers Sing On," by Grieg; "Ashes of Roses," by Hawley; "Dedication," by Franz; "Sylvia," by Speaks; "Passing By," by Purcell-Burleigh; "To Celia," traditional Negro spiritual. Other numbers on the program included "On the Road to Mandalay," sung by John Richmond, and a piano selection, "Chopin's Polonaise in A," by Mr. Fisher. The group was under the direction of Mr. James B. Clark.

Other parts of the program were devoted to speeches by Hon. Robert G. Houston, former member of Congress, and Dr. Grossley, president of State College.

Male Chorus Election

Frederick Cephas was elected president of the State College Male Chorus at a special election on January 31. Cephas succeeds John Richmond, president of the group for the last year and a half, who has withdrawn from school to join the Dixie Gospel Four, a concert and radio singing group.

The present roster of the Male Chorus includes: First Tenors, George Ayers, Maxwell Honemond, Alonzo Shockley, Clifton Brown; Second Tenors, John Smith, Harold Rodgers, Joseph Maull, Fred Parker; Baritones, Clave Neal, Cecil Tilghman, Nehemiah Kelson; Basses, Fred Cephas, John Henson, Charles Leatherbury, Herman Miller.

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DOVER, DELAWARE

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FEBRUARY—1940

The Well-Dressed Co-ed

Ladies of today are fortunate to be living in an age when clothes are smarter than they have ever been in world history. However, if they desire to look well-dressed at all times, they will have to watch certain details of their wardrobe. Without a doubt the individual who puts forth the most effort and time in selecting her clothing will be the woman who is well groomed.

When the hour comes to dress for class, college co-eds are faced with a difficult problem. It is a problem, however, that can be solved. Considering the school as a workshop, an individual should wear garments which are comfortable and serviceable. Of course, the satin afternoon dress ceases to be correct in the chemistry laboratory, where it is out of place and ridiculous. A tailored, woolen dress of good design or a woolen skirt and a blouse will be the outfit in front ranks for class attendance from day to day. These cos-

colors fit
and will

Hose and shoes should be selected with care. Shoes that are conservative, simple, and comfortable are the best type for the campus where one must do plenty of extra walking. The low-heeled sport oxford is the type which for the most part goes to the classroom. Certainly one would not indulge in shoe fads for the campus (the jittersbugs and the wooden Dutch types). Neither would high-heeled sandals be correct in the classroom for they are injurious to one's health. In selecting hose for the campus co-ed one readily approves of the ankle socks which not only harmonize with the sport oxfords and garment, but are also economical. It is understood that every individual may not be able to wear ankle socks because the silk hose will provide for some legs a neater appearance. However this is left to the individual taste.

When the co-ed considers make-up, it should be that color or shade which blends with the skin, making her appear natural rather than artificial. Finger nails should be kept clean and well-shaped. To give the nails a polished, glossy look one should use the natural shade of polish. The hair should also be natural and attractive in arrangement. Therefore, co-eds should not wear upsweeps to the classroom, but more conventional styles.

The coat chosen for Miss Co-ed should be in harmony with the other colors of the wardrobe. It may be a smart tweed, a plain, or a reversible. Any of the sport types with simple lines is in good taste. The plain felt hat is the most conservative type for the campus co-ed. It gives her a smart, youthful appearance and adds to her grooming. To add extra touches to this outfit a scarf and glove set of contrasting harmony would give a pleasing effect. Finally it is to be remembered

(Continued on Page Five)

Exercising Privileges In Student Government

On first seeing this subject, one might be struck with humor, humor because he can see no reason why students should write of how to govern in a school where practically no student governing is done. First of all, what organization do we have for student government? On our campus we have the High School Senate and the Student Council, two student administrative bodies. How instrumental they are in student government is easily discerned. The reason no more governing is done by students on our campus is that advantage is not taken by organizations of those privileges given them. The aim of these two organizations is to make State College a better place in which to live. A discussion of only two of the privileges given the Student Council and their execution will give one an idea of how well the Council exercises those privileges given it. In considering those questions, one might also consider why these privileges are not exercised.

The constitution of the Council states: "The Council shall have the power to make and enforce any rules necessary for the betterment of the school, its life, or interests." Then, why aren't some rules made to have students serve on committees governing the students, such as the social or athletic committees? Truly every teacher has been a college student, but it does not necessarily follow that they can see from all angles certain campus problems. Would it not be for the betterment of the life of the College if the relationship between faculty and students were an amiable, intelligent one? All students concede that professors with their superior learning, great experience, and wider outlook can govern us better than we can govern ourselves at times; but it is also true that the students' picture is best seen by a student. Use of this privilege would train students in administration and leadership. Already the students' part in the religious set-up is a favorable one. With students on the athletic committee perhaps the athletic program would be a more successful one. Are basketball and football the only sports? Certainly not. Students might "have time" to work out a more varied program. Undoubtedly every faculty member in the political set-up does what he deems fair and just, but a little more fairness and justice might be administered with student aid.

The second notable but unnoticed privilege given the Council is that of hearing any case presented against a student and arguing in behalf of the student if the case is deemed worthy. This seems to me to be merely a nominal privilege. If a student, because of misdemeanors, is forced to discontinue his studies, who knows why? Are punishments at State too severe? Are they too lax? Who knows? All we know is that John has been placed on probation, has been suspended, has been expelled. It may be for insolence or major theft. The chance given the student when the case is heard by the Council may be the determining factor in his career. Why don't we use those privileges? Maybe a student will be helped. Maybe the College can be rid of undesirables.

Oh, wake up, students of State! Make State what you want it to be. There is no school without students, there is no law without lawmakers and there is no use for law if there are to be no law-abiders. If you exercise those privileges you are given, you will find many desired things are yours.

E. Holland.

Knowing Our Students

To teach a person, one must first know him as a most significant thought from the brain of the retired professor of Education, H. C. Morrison. Knowing a person is a most difficult task, however, because personality is so complex and possesses so many facets. Nevertheless each year the Faculty of State College attempts to further extend its effectiveness in aiding students toward self-direction and self-realization, by expanding its program designed to gain greater understanding of and appreciation for the many students who enter its portals annually. With students entering from more than 25 high schools located in the states of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, North Carolina and Kentucky, the range is exceedingly wide and the task grows proportionately more complex.

Nevertheless the institution is attempting to meet this task faithfully and earnestly in order that each person might develop to his highest potentialities. In addition to our orientation program with its psychological, English, reading and mathematics tests, the institution has among its resources for knowing the student the following: classroom instruction, residence halls programs, activity programs, remunerative work programs and religious activities. Without bringing the full focus of these activities upon the student, the efforts of these activities may not produce to their fullest possibilities.

To enable the student to realize greatest benefits from the foregoing resources, the College is attempting to co-ordinate all of these programs through one office—to be known as the Guidance Office and Mr. V. E. Fisher is in charge of this office as the Guidance Co-ordinator. In his office will be found reports from all organizations concerning each student of the school. Mr. Fisher will be glad to confer with teachers, pupils and parents concerning materials on file. To place the 17 or more student activities of school on par with the other organized programs, Miss V. E. Jenkins has been appointed Director of Activities of the High School Division. Through these directors and their capable sponsors the students are given an opportunity to find themselves, to express themselves, to express themselves creatively and to participate effectively in activities of their choice. These activities furnish to the guidance office more accurate knowledge of behavior patterns than can be supplied by any other program of the Institution. Much could also be said here about the work of the Student Program committee and that of the Home Economics, Trades and Agriculture Divisions in presenting much valuable aid to better understanding of our students, but space will not permit.

In addition to these efforts at greater understanding of our students, there are many specific attacks, only one or two of which can be mentioned at this time. Through the aid of the State Board of Health the physical condition of all students participating in athletics is carefully checked. Very recently hearing tests by the audiometer were given to the majority of our students; to many, Betts Tele-binocular Tests for poor vision were given and to some especially recommended Binet-Simon tests, Form L were given by the Division of Special Education of the State Department of Public Instruction. But this is only the beginning, there is much yet to be done. If more could be learned about these students while in elementary and high school and this information transmitted to us along with the students' academic records, the task

Freshman Students Are You Taking Advantages Of Educational Opportunities?

Mildred Lockett

I wonder how many of you have ever stopped to give any serious thought to the above question? Surely, it is one of enough importance to warrant some consideration from each individual who wishes to have a well-rounded campus life. There is no need to glance at your neighbor for help in answering the question, for it is upon each individual that the answer rests. Perhaps many of you will ask, "What educational opportunities does such a small campus offer that will be so beneficial to me?" Are you certain that you see none? Opportunities, you must realize come in small packages as well as large, but it is only through the sharp eyes of one who is eager and determined, who spies and grasps even those opportunities which seem inconsequential, that they are seen and taken advantage of. "Well, then," you say to me, "name some of these educational opportunities that are within our grasp." And without hesitation, I begin with the library.

All of you have already recognized the library is a source of knowledge—a place for reference in preparing your daily lesson assignment, but do you spend time there in keeping up with the current events, politics, war news, and miscellaneous events? What advances have the Germans made in the last week? How successful have England and France been in stopping German imperialism? Who are the Finnish leaders in the struggle between Finland and Russia? The answers to these questions are found in current magazines and newspapers. What is the Negro doing, and how is he progressing in the fields of education and politics? Reading magazines like the CRISIS, newspapers like the AFRO AMERICAN and the WASHINGTON TRIBUNE, and books by colored authors, to find information concerning these problems, affords you the opportunity of knowing what is happening within your own group. Books like THE GRAPES OF WRATH by John Steinbeck, give you information concerning the less favorable conditions that exist in some parts of our country today. Yes, the library is of great educational value to us, for it helps us to keep abreast of worldly happenings in general.

If I should ask you whether or not you belong to the Y. W. C. A. or Y. M. C. A., most of you would probably reply in the affirmative. But is your membership in either of these organizations just a matter of form, or are you taking advantage of the many interesting activities which they offer? Do you cooperate with the respective presidents and cabinets of the organizations in helping to make their programs successful and their meetings and discussions lively? Organizations such as these are not joined for social prestige only, but for educational benefits as well. Then why not resolve to cooperate with your fellow-students in putting across a program that is now, more than ever before, so vitally a part of most modern colleges? In this way you help yourself as well as others.

To consider sports as educational ad-
(Continued on Page Six)

would be less difficult and there would occur less personality disintegration and fewer heart aches. All co-operation in this direction will promote the welfare of our young men and women.

Dean R. B. Jefferson.

The Y. M. C. A. Comes Through

Clifton T. Browne

It's still a "Hello" little crowd of two hundred now reading this edition of the State College Lantern. The Y. M. C. A. sponsored its annual "feature night" program Saturday, January 13, 1940, and was it a Wow! You bet your pants it was. If you don't believe me, just turn around and ask your friend. Were you there? Then ask yourself. I dare say the boys laid down some of the finest talent, jive and jam, ever to be displayed in any other affair or building on the campus (during this school year 1939-40). And all for a dime—just one little thin dime mind you.

What's that? You've forgotten what the program was like? Well! now let me see. In song there was "Jan Savitt's" "Bon Bon" in the person of Harold Rodgers singing "Little Lady Make Believe;" also Kenny Sargeant of the Casa Loma orchestra in the person of Nehemiah Kelson singing "I Surrender Dear." In dance, and when I say dance I mean it in every sense of the word, there was John (Smitty) Smith and James (Sonny) Johnson. At the keyboard sat our only rival to Andy Kirk's "Mary Lou Williams"—Phillip Jackson. In comedy there was Clave Neal and George Ayers alias "Rubberlegs" Williams and "Dusty" Fletcher. Surely you haven't forgotten comedy in "G" (giggle) Majer. Just a minute! Along with this line of smile and guffaw I almost left out "Pigmeat"—Charles Wright, who showed himself in "Old Folks Doing the Truck Dance." And last but not least—in style variety, and time—there was "Room 3" of Jason Hall portraying some of the 'gobs' (Robert Williams, Howard Baynard, and Raymond Coverdale) who make "Dormitory Nite" miserable for those who wish to study.

Annual Christmas Program Observed

The Christian Associations, Guild Players, and Male Chorus Participate

On Wednesday evening, December 20, 1939, the State College Guild Players, the Young Men's and Women's Christian Associations, the Girl Reserves, and the Male Chorus jointly presented a program in which a message of Christmas was revealed to us through music, drama, and pageantry. The program included programs of Christmas carols, a dramatic interpretation of "Christmas Roses," and the drama, "Dust of the Road."

Under the direction of Mr. J. B. Clarke the male chorus caused each member of the audience to become exuberant and vibrant with the feeling of the true Christmas spirit. After the group of carols Sarah Berry very ably interpreted "Christmas Roses." She was accompanied by the singing of the State College Choir. Again everyone was entertained with the singing of the Male Chorus. The latter section of the program was the presentation of Kenneth Sawyer Goodman's "Dust of the Road." Under the direction of Miss Thelma Hargrave the roles were played by Elizabeth Holland, Fred Thomas, Charles Wright, and William Stevenson. The play was a serious one, expressing the good and evil side in two people. Advancing a lesson somewhat similar to that in Dickens' CHRISTMAS CAROL, it portrayed a tramp resembling Morley in Dickens' story. In both story and play the offending individuals finally realized the high moral value of ethical living. The entire program had an uplifting and vitalizing effect on every member of the audience.

Thelma O. Murray.

1939 In Retrospect

With the opening of January, 1940, let us, at State College, look back to the beginning of the year 1939 and consider our gains and losses over this period.

OUR GAINS

LARGEST ENROLLMENT. The past year saw the largest enrollment that this institution has ever experienced.

EXTENSION COURSE. The extension Course, under Dr. L. Thomas Hopkins of Columbia University and attended by more than eighty persons, was another outstanding achievement of the year.

THE TUBERCULIN TESTING PROGRAM. This year saw the continuance of this phase of our health program. The results were most encouraging; very few cases, and those discovered are well on the way to recovery.

THE JAVELIN CHAMPIONSHIP. The winning of the javelin championship of the C. I. A. A. by John Henson was an outstanding triumph for our track team.

THE SCIENCE FAIR. The Science Fair with its Chemistry Show, motion pictures and three-day exhibit seemed to be an innovation enjoyed by teachers, students, and the public.

EVALUATING SECONDARY SCHOOL STANDARDS. The faculty meeting at which Dr. John Shilling led the discussion of the topic, "Evaluating the Secondary School," was considered one of the most valuable meetings of the year.

LARGEST GRADUATING CLASS. Commencement of 1939 witnessed the largest group to receive degrees and diplomas in the history of the institution—79 graduates.

COMMENCEMENT SPEAKERS. The presence of Dean Benjamin Mays of Howard University and Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell as speakers during the commencement season is considered one of our great gains of the year.

THE LIBRARY. The addition of a new stack room to the library has meant the doubling of its capacity for service and should be considered foremost among the most far-reaching achievements of the year.

LARGEST FRESHMAN COLLEGE CLASS. The fall of 1939 witnessed the largest freshman class ever to enroll at State College.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE. The organization of a Publicity and Public Relations Committee with Mr. A. C. Warrington, Chairman.

ADVANCED DEGREES. During the past year, the following of our staff completed their work for advanced degrees: Mrs. B. L. Henry from the University of Pennsylvania; Miss Josie B. Morgan, Columbia University; Mrs. E. I. Valentine, the University of Pennsylvania. Congratulations.

OUR LOSSES

The deaths of those who were students, former students, faculty members, alumni, or friends whose lives touched the Institution at some point must be deemed our heaviest loss since last January, a year ago.

Let us call the roll of those who have most recently passed to the Great Beyond.

Leroy Elmer Dickerson, Greenwood, Delaware.

George Norwood Loper, Dover, Delaware.

Rev. King S. Stewart, Lewes, Delaware.

Alice E. Hall, Frankford, Delaware.

Mrs. Sarah D. Briggs, Millsboro, Delaware.

Mrs. Lucy V. Warrington, Georgetown, Delaware.

Mr. Martin C. Bailey, Bridgeville, Delaware.

Basketball At State College

Hello, everybody! Allow your old sports editor to open the already progressing 1940 race-horse season of basketball with a few facts that should not escape some notice. Our first tilt came with the Blue Ridge Mountain boys and girls of Storer College, on our court, January 12. Here is the picture as I saw it.

Our opening games are always ones of attractiveness and ballyhooed hopefulness and expectancy—expectancy that State will win, of course. At this particular tilt, the auditorium was filled to capacity with students, alumni faculty, and outside friends, all basketball enthusiasts who were whooping it up from the sidelines. Suddenly there came a hushed silence—the referee blew a shrill blast on his whistle, and the initial contests of the season had begun.

Our coaches, Mrs. Basnett and Mr. Crooks, who had preached fundamentals until they had schooled their teams for the event, were alertly watching every move of the game and occasionally calling some incident to the attention of ever-watchful substitutes. During closely contested parts of the game, the gusto of the home cheering rose above the roar of the crowd. "Fight team! Fight! Fight team! Fight!" The students who had never before witnessed a basketball game looked on with an awe-inspired interest—their emotions and facial expressions betraying their hope that through the complicated mass of action, the home teams would emerge on top.

Older students, alumni faculty, and friends looked on with more critical eyes, watching every move in order that they might compare the prowess of State with that of other teams in the same league. Our girls fought valiantly through the melee, but to no avail. For the Storer girls spanked them to the score of 43—28. Our boys, more successful in their contest, won by a score of 51—42. Bang! Everyone almost jumps out of his skin. The game is over, and almost immediately a social is in session. And, is everybody happy? Yeah man! Well, all right then!

(Continued on Page Five)

Y. W. C. A. Annual Prom

What a lovely time at State before we made our departure for the Yuletide vacation. To awaken the spirit of the season, the Young Women's Christian Association entertained at its annual pre-Christian prom December 15, 1939, in the college auditorium.

The atmosphere? Most divine. Sprays of holly and laurel and the beautiful evergreen trees covered with icicle and multi-colored bulbs, were the basic decorations. On each side of the auditorium, candles of unique arrangement added to the illumination. As the romantic couples glided to the rhythms of Lena Waters, there was completed one of the most entrancing scenes ever staged at a social function.

Shortly after the intermission, everybody enjoyed the merriment that usually accompanies favors.

"Home Sweet Home." "We had a fine evening." "I don't know when I have enjoyed a more pleasant evening than I have tonight." "A lovely affair, ladies, lovely."

These and many more expressions were made by the guests as they made their exit. Yes, when you wish to enjoy every moment during an evening, just let the Y. W. C. A. entertain.

Ella E. Parker.

1940 Census To Provide Measure of Negro Business Enterprises

News Release Issued January, 1940, by Department of Commerce Bureau of The Census Washington, D. C.

Is Negro business improving, or is it on the decline? How many stores in the United States are Negro-owned? How much money passes over the counters to colored shopkeepers? How many persons are employed by Negro tradesmen, and how much money do they earn?

Answers to these and hundreds of similar questions are expected to be made available as a result of the 1940 Census of Business, which will start on January 2.

This Census, which will precede the larger Population Census by several months, will cover retail and wholesale trade, service businesses, construction, and the operation of sales finance companies. Its results will be particularly interesting when compared with figures obtained in previous Business Census enumerations, taken in 1929 and 1935.

In 1929 there were 25,701 retail stores operated by Negro proprietors in the United States. By 1935 the number had dropped to 23,490, large decreases being noted in the Southern states and small increases in the Northern ones. The total volume of sales by Negro-owned stores also dropped in the same period, from \$101,146,000 to \$48,987,000, and the total payroll fell from \$8,528,000 to \$5,021,000. Whether or not these downward trends have continued is one of the questions for which the Census Bureau will attempt to find an answer.

The results of its survey of service establishments should also prove of particular interest. A great many Negro enterprises fall into this category, which includes cleaning, dyeing and pressing shops; beauty parlors; laundries, shoe repair shops and shoe-shine parlors; and many other establishments rendering personal service.

There were 22,172 such Negro-owned enterprises in 1935, when the last enumeration of this type was taken. They did an annual business of \$27,281,000, and paid 13,975 employees a total of \$5,710,000 per year.

The Business Census will cover operations during the calendar year of 1939 except for those firms which close their books on January 31. In such cases the reports will be taken on a fiscal year basis.

Information will cover the number of stores operated by Negroes in each kind of business, their sales, the number of active proprietors, number of employees both full-time and part-time and payroll for each group, as well as stocks on hand.

Field work of the Business Census will require the services of approximately 12,000 enumerators.

Poetry Corner

INDIVIDUALITY

To be what others are, "No, not me!" I want to try in my own way To be what I would like to be, And find that life's joys do still lie Beyond the murmuring babbling crowd.

To try to exalt my life by living, Not your life, but mine; One-third living, the rest giving All I have that's good and fine, Never following the noisy crowd.

Asking nothing of my humble life, I would that I could make of myself The best there is aside from strife; My soul, my all, my real self, Never leaning against the crowd.

Mildred Parker.

The Correlation Between Weather And School Attendance In Delaware

In the matter of school attendance, faculties and school administrators have for years agreed that weather is a factor of primary importance. Bad weather, poor attendance—this has been given as an explanation perhaps more than any other excuse. And yet, in recent years, careful and scholarly analysts have shown that good or bad weather are negligible in determining the percentage of students present or absent, that is, except in the most severe cases.

Messrs. R. W. and H. Cooper in their study, **NEGRO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE, 1923**, listed weather as eighty on a scale of nine legitimate causes for absence from school. Their figures showed that the minimum net enrollment of students in this state was 4,282. Making a careful study of this entire number, they found that over 4,000 students had absences for one cause or another; but only 577 of the cases were under the heading **WEATHER**. With the exception of one listed cause for absence it was found that the two sexes were not affected in the same way. As proof of this point, 5.5% average days were missed by boys, whereas 6.7% average days were missed by girls, and 6.1% average days missed by both sexes. This, of course, tended to prove that any correlation between weather and school attendance is a very slight one. Anyone would reason that if this were true in 1923, it would be just as true, or perhaps even more true, now.

One of the pet arguments of the weather enthusiasts has been that the seeming shift of the earth's position in relation to the sun, a shift causing sudden and rapid changes in temperatures, tends to cause a rapid falling off of school attendance. But modern weather prophets have begun to acknowledge that their predictions are oftentimes faulty. Consequently, newspapers no longer give great publicity to expected sudden changes of temperature. Since the public mind is thereby not drawn to these changes, the consequence is that severe changes of temperature are not so obvious as they once were. Only on these days of unusual change does attendance tend to drop off.

The foregoing factors, then, seem to indicate that there is such a low degree of correlation between weather and attendance, that the entire matter is really of minor consequence. If school attendance depends chiefly on changes in weather, then the problem seems reduced to the very smallest and most inconsequential significance.

Mildred Parker.

Spaulding Asks That Negro Business Men Aid Enumerators in 1940 Census

(Continued From First Page)

he made clear. "The fact that neither the general public nor other government bureaus, has access to the information on individual businesses, and the fact that anyone who does come into contact with these facts if first sworn to strict secrecy, should relieve any apprehension on this score."

"Knowing this, tradesmen should have no hesitancy about filling out the Business Census schedule blanks. Negro business men especially should welcome the opportunity, as the completed record will furnish them with a wealth of information about American business in general, as well as a clear, concise statement of their own condition."

Modern Musical Trends

As a basic necessity to culture and refinement, music and musicianship are becoming more and more recognized by both students and teachers. Some part of almost every day's program for the modern individual is given to some phase of music appreciation, sometimes on a rather low level, but music appreciation nevertheless. Many of us turn on our radios upon waking in the morning and go to sleep by them at night. Much of what we hear during the course of the day will be musical entertainment of some sort. There is almost no individual who does not hum or whistle popular tunes, either current ones or older and often more sentimental melodies. As long as human beings are so fond of this "pleasing succession of sweet sounds", then we may as well learn to know more about music and its techniques.

One may say that music is produced when a combination of harmonious notes are put together in such a fashion as to express a mood or emotion or a series of thoughts. We say thoughts because the music of Bach or Handel makes a quite definite appeal to the intellect.

Thinking in terms of a harmonious succession of sounds pleasing to the ear, one may easily arrive at the conclusion that in a broader sense all forms of nature possess some musical expression. The continuous whistling of the wind through the branches of the trees or even whipping around the corners of buildings gives us a succession of sounds that often as not become musical.

Fundamentally, the opinion in regard to the literary culture of music has been changed greatly; yet it was not until the early part of the eighteenth century that man began to think of music as something more important to humanity than something merely handed down by tradition. As time elapsed, man began to unfold real abilities for musical creation and appreciation. And since the eighteenth century he has begun to really pluck from music its values as one of the successful means for improving society in general. Because of this improved understanding of music and musical values, men and women in the busy round of daily activities, boys and girls in

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The High School Dramatics Society

As the school year moves ahead, the High School Dramatics Society has been making rapid progress. Our meetings, which are held twice a month, are of two types, business and program. We have had several programs based around the discussion of the actor's busy work. It was pointed out that it would be much easier for amateur groups if each actor would learn his position on the stage, that is learn to walk through his part, while he is learning his lines.

One of the most outstanding features on our program this year was a recitation, **NOCTURNE AT BETHESDA**, by Irene Postles, a new member of the club.

There have been several persons who have done outstanding work in former years in our club to whom we have decided to award honorary certificates. Their names will appear in the next issue of the *Lantern*.

On Friday night, January 19, the Society presented three one-act plays: **THE BISHOP'S CANDLESTICKS**, **BE HOME BY MIDNIGHT**, and **AFTERWARD**.

Sara Roach.

Book Review Section

GRAPES OF WRATH

By JOHN STEINBECK

Doris Morgan

Without a doubt the one book that has aroused the greatest amount of controversial discussion in recent years is **GRAPES OF WRATH**, John Steinbeck's best-selling novel. By some critics this book has been warmly praised and hailed as the book of the decade. By others, however, it has been furiously denounced.

A very interesting thing about John Steinbeck is that one does not know what to expect in his novels. **TARTIL- LA FLAT** was different from his first published book, **THE CUP OF GOLD**. **OF MICE AND MEN** was unlike either of the two mentioned above. Now, his latest book, **GRAPES OF WRATH**, is something new and something different from any of his previous publications. Because of his versatility, each of his new books has been looked forward to with eagerness and anticipation.

GRAPES OF WRATH is the story of those farmers from Oklahoma who were victims of the great dust storms. When the dust finally stopped blowing, the land companies felt that individual labor would no longer pay. Thus, they turned to mechanized farming. Consequently, the farmers were forced to flee from their homes and seek refuge elsewhere. Lured by the famous hand-bills that promised them land, homes, and high wages, they migrated westward toward California. The narrative particularly relates the misfortunes of the Joad family on their trek from Oklahoma to California. Like most of the other migrants, the Joads sell their livestock, tools, and all the furniture that they can do without, buy a shaky, dilapidated truck on which they pile all necessary equipment, and thus start to California.

In his description of each of the members of the Joad family, John Steinbeck shows unusual ability to portray human character. Each one appears to be a real, living, human being, possessing an individual personality. For instance, Ma, the heroine of the story, is wise, sympathetic, yet dominating. In many instances she is the one who keeps the family together. Grandpa is the hale and hearty type; Tom, the hero, has just been released from a state prison; Nash, his brother, is mentally unbalanced; Casey is a preacher. As you read the novel, you become intimately acquainted with each of the characters. You laugh

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Girl Reserves' Leap Year Party

The Girl Reserves certainly started the **New Year off** with a "bang" at their informal party on Friday night, January 5, 1940, in the Y. M. C. A. Room. With its soft lights and blue and white decorations, it was a gala affair. The girls donned colorful party dresses, and their escorts, brand new Christmas suits.

In keeping with the significance of "Leap Year," the girls asked their escorts for dances. This irregular procedure, of course, was the source of much wholesome fun and hilarity.

The very peak of the evening's entertainment was the Grand March, led by Mr. Willis Powell and Miss Osceola Parker to the tune of the Beer Barrel Polka. When everyone became exhausted from the strenuous pace set by the leaders, cool refreshing punch, along with cookies, was served.

After another round of dances and a mad scramble for wraps, the delightful party was ended.

Mary Seamon.

H. S. Dramatic Society Entertains

The H. S. Dramatic Society opened their winter season on January 19, 1940, with the presentation of three one-act plays.

The first entitled "The Bishops Candlesticks," was an intensely serious drama written by Norman McKinnel but taken from Victor Hugo's **LES MISERABLES**. It depicted the effect true Christian generosity can have even on a man who had long vowed to avenge his sufferings on society.

Winfield Cannon gave an excellent portrayal of the escaped convict, Richard Maull and Rose Riley, both making a debut, couldn't have given more creditable performances. Clarice Mollock, too, is on the way to bigger and better roles. It was directed by Miss Vivian Jenkins.

The second, "Be Home By Midnight," a comedy of American life by Christopher Sergel, sent the audience in gales of laughter. Joseph Maull and Sara Roach very ably portrayed the harassed parents, when their children keep late hours. The children, Daniel Coleman and Sara Berry, are to be highly commended. The play takes a delightful turn, when Junior, the baby, played by Harrison Short, comes in whistling at almost 2:00 A. M. The play was directed by Mr. Roy W. Wilson.

"Afterwards," the third play, dealt with the ancient mystery of what happens after death. Arlie Jackson and Denver Parker, both outstanding, are a young couple in love killed in an automobile accident. Upon realizing they are dead, the couple make several fruitless efforts to cross from death to life. Miss Thelma Hargrove was the directors; the author, Geraldine McGaughan.

The High School Dramatics Society provided the audience with three superbly entertaining performances.

Memorial

The mystery of death is ever present. Why does it come to some before others? Why must it take the good and not the bad? These questions and similar ones have been asked from time immemorial. Death, the master reaper, oftentimes seems to be indiscriminate in his choice of human kind. And yet memories of the good and the true serve as a guiding light for those of us who are left behind—a guiding light that speaks more volubly of good works and kind deeds than any piece of writing about them may fully record.

The name of Martin C. Bailey as an instructor of mathematics is but a memory to the students of State College, but the life he led as a friend and counsellor will live forever in the hearts of those who knew him. To him mathematical technicalities were but trivial propositions to be learned by students. But friendship and guidance, careful training and well-planned leadership were the factors for which he was known and loved. No. Mathematical knowledge was, after all, but a minor portion of his worth to us.

For Martin C. Bailey gave to State students and friends a bit of his personality. His mild humor colored his witty interpretations and explanations of little blunders that others made. He had the gift of understanding, as his interest in students proved. As one tries to decide just what there was about him that made him win so many admirers and friends, the vision of a well-spent life stands out. Such a life as he lived serves as a guiding light to the students of State College.

Mildred Parker.

Hearing, Vision And Mentality Tests

M. Seamon

Beginning Monday, January 8, 1940, and continuing through Friday, January 12, 1940, a representative from the Division of Special Education and Mental Hygiene of the State Department of Public Instruction came to State College for the purpose of giving several tests on hearing, vision, and mentality. A few recommended cases were given tests on eyesight and mentality.

The main objectives were to discover all students with defects in hearing, vision, and mentality, to improve physical health of the student, to increase chances of success in school, and to understand certain behavior patterns not fully accounted for.

Many students do poorly in school because they are unable to hear the instructor. Some may be unaware of their poor hearing or vision, or the case may be that often writing on the blackboard or fine print becomes blurred after a concentrated study of it. Failures of these students are often contributed to some other cause. Some have nervous conditions or other chronic ailments resulting from these deficiencies, but if these ailments are treated upon discovery, they will not materially affect the individual's chances for success.

Poor health always affects one's mental capabilities and general disposition. For instance, the student who carries the proverbial "Chip on his shoulder" and can't be reached, even by the most diligent teacher, may be laboring under a mental strain due to ill health.

The process of taking the hearing test in so simple a small child could follow the directions, yet it is one of the most efficient and accurate methods of determining defective hearing. Each person had an audiometer to be clamped first on the right and then on the left ear. When adjusted correctly, a voice began to speak slowly and distinctly, directing each person to write numbers down as they were repeated first by a woman's voice and then by a man's. As they spoke the voices receded farther into the distance.

In all, these tests were a most beneficial project to both the student and the administration. It helps students account for the grades they make and the administration to account for the department of many of the students and then to aid the student in relieving or removing these difficulties.

Basketball At State College

(Continued from Page Three)

The line-up for the State team is:

| | G | F | P |
|----------------------|----|---|----|
| Novella Lockman, f | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| Anna Sharp, f | 4 | 1 | 9 |
| Elizabeth Holland, f | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mamie Greene, g | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Winifred Clarke, g | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ollie Nutter, g | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Substitutions | | | |
| Jacquelin Yates, g | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clara Shockley, f | 5 | 1 | 11 |
| Total | 12 | 4 | 28 |

BOYS

| | G | F | P |
|------------------------|----|---|----|
| Leroy Cawthorne, f | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hallie Coleman, f | 8 | 0 | 16 |
| Willis Powell, c | 10 | 2 | 22 |
| Norman Travis, g | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| Lewis Cooper, g | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Substitutions | | | |
| Elmer Deputy, c | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fred Cephas, g | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alonzo Shockley, f | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Charles Leatherbury, g | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Raymond Watson, f | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 23 | 5 | 51 |

A Glance in Passing

Leaving 1939 behind us was not enough, since there are certain strong reminders of our first semester still remaining. We cannot rid ourselves of them, nor do we wish to. For the year 1940 in bringing to us courage and new life also suggests that we reproduce some experiences equal to those past ones, not forgetting, however, those little mistakes we all benefit by.

Last semester's grades were somewhat a damper to some of our spirits, but when we look back again we wonder. Did we get a grade of A because we honestly deserved it? Or did our instructor give us the benefit of the doubt? Maybe we accepted our responsibilities wholeheartedly and found that all anyone deserves usually is given to him who works for it.

Last semester saw the initiating of one program in which we should be particularly interested—the series of talks given by various members of the faculty, dealing with the varied and complex events in the present European crisis. Many of us enthusiastically acknowledge that they provided much information for further study and consideration. Some, of course, sat quietly and patiently—not always too patiently—through each chapel period anxiously awaiting the ringing of the bell that would dismiss us.

Although we are somewhat downcast by thoughts of the numerous blunders and inexcusable mistakes we made, we do not wish to overlook the delightful experiences that we shared together. Last year's parties and dances were the best we have known. Recalling the "Y" pre-Christmas affair, we remember the syncopated harmony of Lena Waters' orchestra. We cannot forget the jitterbug antics used at the after-the-game socials nor the general tone of excitement and enthusiasm shown during these delightful periods. A particularly hilarious evening of entertainment was enjoyed when on one occasion the Y. M. C. A. tried to outstrip the Y. W. C. A. in the Talent Night programs. In fact, when we glance back to last semester, such gaiety is the source of unquestionably pleasant memories.

Last, but not least, no one can deny the potentialities of beans and hot dogs. But on the other hand, no one can deny that unseasoned macaroni and raw string beans are weakening. It has been said that an empty belly will lower the moral stamina of any "man." Poor "freshies," away from home for the first time, are not given a square deal. But no matter: in a few years one feels that these have been all a part of the pleasant memories that life at college brings.

In view of the fact that all life consists of is a series of joyful and heart-breaking events, nineteen thirty-nine presented a full year for all of us. So it is that the past year passes us by and the new year steps up to start things moving again. Nineteen thirty-nine makes room for nineteen forty, as we take a glance in passing.

Mildred Parker.

Monday Chapel Series

(Continued From First Page)

answer to the question "Why are the nations fighting?" cannot be found. However, we might say that Poland and Finland have been fighting to protect themselves against the motto "Might Makes Right." England wants to maintain her place as an arbitrator of world affairs and to uphold the political and economic premises she believes in. France must maintain her actual existence and desires the right to live as

she sees fit. With these two factors France wishes to maintain balance in Europe. We must not forget that France is the most democratic country.

Russia has abolished all capitalism and turns all her produce toward the common good. Germany allows capital ownership, reduces its intellectual curricula, and increases its physical training. Russia seems to be at war because of (1) her joined alliance with Germany and (2) realization that Hitler is playing false and at the same time is preparing for Germany's attack.

Germany has pledged to secure a revision of the Treaty of Versailles and to strengthen militaristically her racial purity. The war aims of Germany as listed by Mr. Jefferson were (1) to transform herself as a world power and restore her losses (2) to strengthen her navy to extend access to markets, (There is need for more territory. Germany is too crowded), and (3) to supplant France and England as world powers. These ends Germany is trying to achieve through civil war and world revolution.

Mr. Pittman, in his discussion of "The Scientist's Place in the Present Crisis" pointed out that the scientist has been challenged by economic instability, distorted by reality. In spite of the war, the scientific spirit continues to grow. The inventions of scientists as yet seem indispensable in the development of modern methods of warfare. In the totalitarian countries the scientists must lay aside their knowledge and devote their efforts to military tactics.

A discussion on "The Economic Position of the United States as a Neutral and as a Possible Belligerent in the Crisis" revealed to us that prices have increased 20% on all commodities. This present war finds the allies much better prepared than they were at the last war. "Economically speaking," said Mr. Clarke, "the allies are veritable storehouses supplied with possessions once furnished by the United States." Now, consequently, sales in the United States have been reduced except those in the aircraft business. Aviation schools are being organized. The United States would only find herself in debt because her trade has not increased as she had hoped it would.

"The Place of Russia in the Present World Conflict" was discussed by Mr. Hill. Russia and Germany were enemy powers for approximately six centuries. Today Russia sees the outside world as an enemy. She has recently been excluded from the League of Nations. Soviet efficiency is at present no better than it was in old Russia. Russia has entered the war (1) to try to establish power in Poland and (2) to force Finland to extend its naval production to Russia.

As a final topic on the present European crisis Miss Fuller discussed "The Place of the Individual in the Crisis" from the standpoint of individual attitudes. First of all, the democratic states were set up against the totalitarian states. France, England, Denmark, and the United States are democratic while Germany, Italy, and Spain are among the totalitarian states. To Germany the loss of one's life for his country is natural; but in a democratic situation the individual looks to the state for education, protection, and general welfare. No type of turmoil has as yet changed the attitudes of the totalitarian possessions. In the democracies freedom and liberty remain. "The possible solution to such a problem," the speaker says, "rests in the possibilities of all nations for forgetting themselves, their heritage, and their selfish ideals and looking to God as their ideal and to nations only as brothers."

C. H. E. Norwood.

BOOK REVIEW SECTION

(Continued from Page Four)

with them at their jokes, and you sympathize with them when they are facing misfortune.

Although the Joads start out with hope, courage, and enthusiasm, they soon find out that their new life is one of heartaches, sorrows and disappointments. When they reach California, they find no promised land as they expected. They discover that thousands of fellow migrants have already supplied the demands for labor. Each new hope seems to die before it is realized. Rumors of work sweep through the camps, telling of work a few miles away. But when they arrive, no help is needed. Camps are burned by peace officers of California.

With their money almost gone and faced with starvation, the Joads fortunately find temporary aid in a government camp. Although it is paradise while it lasts, they must keep moving searching for jobs that are impossible to find.

Californians have bitterly attacked this novel on the grounds that it wrongly accuses the California farmers with unusual cruelty in dealing with the migrants or Okies, as they are commonly called. Some say that the Joad family, created by Steinbeck to typify the Oklahoma migrants, is not typical at all. Others assert that many of the facts are true. It is also claimed that Steinbeck actually lived in some of the California migratory labor camps before writing his novel, and actually witnessed suffering as he describes it in his book. Whatever the facts, he has done a fine job of portraying realistically the suffering of the farm classes of America.

There is this, however, to be said against Steinbeck's novel. The realism of the language is, from some points of view, objectionable. Facing the threat of being a conservative, one feels, nevertheless, that the unmitigated vulgarity is hardly necessary. Of course it will be held that a novel of this type should not be written otherwise. On the other hand, had it been modified, many individuals sincerely sympathetic with the mid-western farmer in his plight might have received the book more favorably. Furthermore, it seems that the book ends too abruptly. The modern trend, of course, in the novel of social criticism, is to leave the characters in their predicament, to avoid a solution in order to emphasize the suffering of under-privileged classes. Nevertheless, every good novel, from the standpoint of the audience, needs some kind of climax and conclusion.

Like any other novel, GRAPES OF WRATH has its faults; but the important thing to note is that the good outweighs he bad. It has been said that it compares favorably with UNCLE TOM'S CABIN and LES MISERABLES. Truly Steinbeck has written a great story that may rightfully be termed the "book of the decade."

The Well-Dressed Co-ed

(Continued from Page Two)

that gadgets coming from the five and dime stores are not good taste for the well-dressed co-ed and should be avoided.

To summarize, factors that are to be remembered for one to be well-dressed are: the occasion for which the garment is to be worn, its suitability to the individual wearer, its comfort and simplicity, its harmonious color combinations, and its careful grooming.

In brief, there she goes, Miss Co-ed, shoulders back as her code of honor, head held as high as she holds her thoughts, eyes as bright as her optimism—my ideal co-ed, well-dressed.

Frances Morgan.

Modern Musical Trends

(Continued from Page Four)

school rooms, have become increasingly aware of the qualities and characteristics to be found in the study and contemplation of creative music. Reading and studying the works of the various composers, we have finally come closer to a re-creation of the essentially vital and significant things in music.

Unlike most other arts, music is lacking in unity and oneness of concept and appreciation. Its main use is to operate in various combinations of notes in order to produce a response of some kind from a group. Despite this truth, however, there are certain factors that enable us to separate higher classes and levels of creative music from lower levels. By considering pitch, intensity, time, tone, and numerous factors, we accomplish this feat, largely of the imagination. However, the amount and the quality of musical appreciation is largely dependent on the individual's personal inner response, brought about through the artistic and emotional experiences that he happens to have enjoyed. One should, then, study the musical works of others, giving consideration carefully to their meaning and beauty, and seeking to develop an understanding and enjoyment commensurate with the accept worth of the respective composers. When anyone does this, he or she may be said to be making progress in music appreciation.

Inventions have played a great part toward developing a keener appreciation for music. For during the past fifteen years, the improvement of the phonograph and the development of the radio have enabled us to move more rapidly in the direction of intelligent appreciation. The phonograph has helped artists throughout the country moreover, to maintain a perfect voice. For the mechanisms involved in musical recordings make it possible to check all the mistakes and faults of the voice.

In many communities music organizations have been formed in order that modern musical trends may be studied more thoroughly. Amateur performances are being encouraged and popularized. New resources have extended the scope of music in private homes. Group singing and playing is being enjoyed more and more by young people, and is taking a more important place in the social life of youth. Music has a unifying social influence in rural community life. The radio can provide music instruction as well as recreational programs. Interest in popular music can be used to provide diversion.

Amy R. Stanley.

State Spanks The Downies

(Continued From First Page)

backboards and taking off the oppositions goal, he strategically tossed "field" passes to his running mates, A. Shockley and Captain "Slim" Powell, who were high scorers for State.

LINEUP:

| Delaware State | G. | F. | P. |
|-----------------|----|----|----|
| A. Ehockley, f | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| L. Shockley f | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| E Deputy, c | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| N. Travis, g | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| J. Johnson, g | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| W. Powell c, | 6 | 2 | 14 |
| L. Cooper, g | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| L. Cawthorne, f | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| H. Coleman, f | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| S. Hicks, g | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| N. Kelson, g | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 18 | 5 | 41 |

Dr. Whalen Addresses
State College

(Continued From First Page)

Because of this abnormal phenomenon, diseased cells are scattered all over the body, with the result of metastasis or secondary cancer.

Dr. Whalen informed us further that cancer appears first as a small lump which spreads and produces similar growths throughout the body. It usually attacks tissues that have become diseased by some form of chronic irritation or inflammation, such as skin infections, warts, moles, and especially sores around the mouth and about other parts of the anatomy that fail to heal nicksly. For this reason, any lump in the breast or other regions of the anatomy, especially lumps that grow and change color, should receive immediate medical attention. Any sore that does not heal quickly and any unusual bleeding from the bowels should be examined at once by a capable physician.

Most often cancer causes no pain whatever in the early stages. Usually when the pain begins to be felt, the condition has become deadly serious and is oftentimes hopeless.

As far as is known at the present time, the only effective methods of treatment of cancer are through surgery, radium and x-ray by skilled physicians and surgeons. Whenever it is discovered soon enough, the disease is quite often treated and cured by these methods. But delay is always dangerous and usually fatal. Prompt action against this disease will often save a life which might otherwise be lost. Why wait until cancer develops? It has often been stated that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. In many instances cancer can be prevented by avoiding such chronic irritations at constant smoking, prolonged constipation, excessive alcoholism. Women should receive careful attention immediately after child birth; but most essential is the periodic health examination that every individual should have. Because of their importance in fighting the dread disease, these points were stated and emphasized by Dr. Whalen.

In conclusion she warned her audience again of the numerous strange and ignorant, almost superstitious beliefs, that the public often has about cancer. Such beliefs as the incurability of cancer and the like should now be discarded, since modern medicine and surgery have proved them quite untrue.

Fred Cephas.

Boyd Overton of The Wilmington
Y. M. C. A. Addresses Students

(Continued From First Page)

upon the shoulders of my wealthy Christian friends, but when the association decides to erect a Y. M. C. A. building for colored people in Chicago, I shall be glad to contribute toward this project."

Four years later the seed that he had sown bore fruit. In 1912 Chicago boasted of one of the finest Y. M. C. A. buildings for colored people in the country. From this he took an interest in the national Y. M. C. A. constructing program and through his aid a number of Y. M. C. A. buildings were erected. At the dedication of the new "Y" building he met Booker T. Washington who at the time was head of Tuskegee Institute. Washington asked him to become a member of the trustee board. It was upon accepting this position that the great interest, on his part, in

Negro Education began. Mr. Washington interested him in a building program at Tuskegee. While rendering valuable services here, he also aided in building programs at Lincoln University, Fisk University, Meharry Medical College, Howard University, Hampton Institute, and Morgan College. He built one hundred and forty-four schools in the State of Maryland. It was his contributions to Negro Education that stimulated the duPonts of Delaware.

"To look upon his entire field of contributions, we must consider those other than his educational blessings. He aided the Commission on Interracial Co-operation. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the National Urban League.

The total amount said to have been given away to charity was estimated in the vicinity of seventy million dollars. Payments totaling eighty-six thousand, seven hundred and twenty dollars were given in fellowships to one hundred and twenty-three colored students in 1930.

Says Louis B. Anderson: "Of the nine million, five hundred thousand living south of the Mason and Dixon Line nearly three-fourths can testify that the first book they saw was due to Julius Rosenwald's benefactions."

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, says: "During his life-time Mr. Rosenwald exercised a creative influence of major proportions throughout the entire field of Negro Education and Life. He blessed us with a multitude of fundamental opportunities and services. He raised up friends for our advancement among able men in public and private life, and he established channels of interracial good-will and co-operation which will continue to operate constructively for generations. The whole nation must rejoice because his name shall be remembered by our children with increasing esteem and affection."

Then we, as students and interested persons of Delaware State College can say, in appreciation of his contribution toward our library and to the entire race, that "In traveling down the road to Jericho here was one Jew who saw his neighbor by the roadside, a victim of thieves and robbers, and he passed not by on the other side!"

Eben Short.

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Freshman Students Are You Taking
Advantages of Educational
Opportunities?

(Continued from Page Two)

vantages would have, perhaps, been laughed at some years ago; but today men and women have become more broad-minded. Sports are usually considered as much a part of the school curriculum as some other subjects. To be sure, various ones of you will derive from such sports as basketball or football different benefits. Those of you who participate in such games will have the privilege of traveling, seeing new sights, and meeting other people. Those of you who do not participate actively in such games may benefit by the display of sportsmanship on the part of each team. Would you not consider these educational opportunities?

I have only mentioned a few of the advantages that our campus offers. As freshmen you have a great opportunity, for this is only the beginning. Nothing will be so beneficial to you as starting off with a deep appreciation of the things here that really count. Begin reaching for the opportunities that will pull you successfully and safely through to the greatest objective, success. We usually struggle up to bigger things by starting with the small.

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