

## SENIORS OBSERVE NEGRO HISTORY WEEK, FEB. 8-12

### Captain L. Brooks Awarded Prize In Judging Contest Sponsored By Negro History Class

As is the custom observed here at Ironsides, Negro History Week, February 8-12, was celebrated under the sponsorship of Negro History students.

This year a judging contest was held so as to pick the five outstanding Negroes of 1936. Leading up to the contest, a program in the form of a radio broadcast was presented in chapel. The following students of the Negro History Class took part in the broadcast: Alicia Fields, Alberta Burkhead, Virginia Woods and Warrington Brown. Each of these students presented several prominent Negroes, giving their reason for nominating them as outstanding. The Negro History Class then voted for the five outstanding Negroes of 1936, in their opinion, these being considered as the winning list of names.

Both the faculty and student body were asked to take a vote, the faculty being ineligible for the award. All in all 167 ballots were cast by the student body. It is surprising to note, however, that not only the upper classmen took part, but students of the seventh and eighth grades as well.

The results of the contest were announced in Chapel after a stirring debate between three members of the American History Class and three members of the Negro History Class. The question debated by the groups was that of the slave problem between the North and South. The three members of the American History class upholding slavery for the South were Helen Armstead, Carl Taylor, and Dewey Johnson. The three members of the Negro History class upholding the North against slavery were Myrtle Bowers, Virginia Woods and Frank Taylor. Adelaide Perry acted as judge.

The committee chosen by students of the class in carrying on the program were as follows:

Myrtle Bowers, chairman; Delia Weeks, Lillar Jamison, Adelaide Perry, Warrington Brown, Norman Coleman.

For the benefit of those who did not hear the broadcast, the names of the Negroes nominated by the Class in Negro History is printed:

Marian Anderson, singer.  
Louis Armstrong, bandmaster.  
Louise Beavers, movie actress.  
Mary McLeod Bethune, educator.  
E. Simms Campbell, illustrator.  
George W. Carver, chemist.  
Benj. O. Davis, Army officer.  
Homer Harris, athlete.  
Rex Ingram, actor.  
John Henry Lewis, boxer.  
Joe Louis, boxer.  
Jesse Owens, sprinter.  
Myles Paige, magistrate.  
Paul Robeson, singer, actor.  
Ozzie Simmons, athlete.

The rules of the contest were: Select five most important for 1936, in your opinion.

List them in order of their importance.

The student listing five in the same order as the voting of the class placed them would win.

## FIRST TERM HONOR ROLL LARGEST EVER

### Many Have Ninety Per Cent Averages

The first term or semester honor roll makes its appearance in this issue and discloses an increase in names appearing and in ninety-per cent averages in both trade and academic work.

#### Academic Honor Roll

Seniors: Lillar Jamison, 92.7; Myrtle Bowers, 91.8; Delia Weeks, Helen Armstead, Elmira Jones, Carl Taylor, Rebecca Smalls.

Juniors: Emma Cheatham.

Sophomores: Eula Johnson, John Holmes, William Neil, William Walker, Lillian Butler, Myra Howard, Bennilee Meadows, Vera Barnes, Edythe Tyler, Meta Britton, Fred Archer, William Kearney, Mabel Bailey, Victoria Buffalo.

Freshmen: Robert Puello, 92.9; Gladys Johnson, Barbara Fletcher, Valeria Wright, Frank Green, Leroy Hasbrouk, Gladys Jones, Alberta Walker, Jean Annis, Frank Thompson, Anna Fitzgerald.

Eighth Grade: Eugene Kee.

Seventh Grade: Nellie Lawson, Margaret Ellis.

#### Trade Honor Roll

Agriculture: Warrington Brown, Norman Coleman, John Farr, Gordon Herring, Felix Robinson.

Auto Mechanics: Shadrach Boyer, Robert Sinkler.

Carpentry: Robert Hanson, Ernest Smaw, George Wise.

Music: Marius Bloedorn, Lorenzo Brooks, James Francis, Reginald Franklin, James Hall, Russell Henry, James Hicks, Victor Quinichette, William Seymour, Lonnie Sneed, William Walker.

Painting: James Dixon, Roland Roulette, Percy Smith, Earl Stewart.

Prevocational Shop: Clayton Graham, Joseph Martin.

Printing: Aubrey Ashby, Leroy Couch, James Smith.

Art: Emma Cheatham, Mary Hall, Sadie Roberts, Rebecca Small, Erlene Smith, Frances Smythwick, Edythe Tyler, Corine West, Virginia Wood, Valeria Wright.

Domestic Science: Alberta Birkhead, Pauline Brown, Octavia Brown, Victoria Buffalo, Emma Cheatham, Theda Davis, Bertha Dunlap, Elizabeth Floyd, Mary Hall, Ruth Lee, Mary Matthews, Bennilee Meadows, Irene Randolph, Elizabeth Scott, Juanita Thomas, Helen Wilson.

Plain Sewing (Mrs. Staats): Myra Howard, Sadie Roberts, Edythe Tyler, Leora Wright, Valeria Wright.

The winning order was: Mrs. Bethune, George Carver, Marion Anderson, Joe Louis, and Jesse Owens.

It is only the ignorant that despise education.

Publius Syrus.

The Juniors have decided to give a three-act comedy as their Friday evening's entertainment. Though they have not definitely decided on the particular play, the following comedies are being considered: "The Four-Flusher" by Caesar Dunn; "The Gypsy Trail", by Robert Housum; and one by Harry Osborne. The cast of the chosen comedy will appear in the March issue.

## EVANTI TO SING FEB. 26

### Offers Varied Program For Students

A rare musical treat is in store for students and faculty of Bordentown, when Lillian Evanti appears in recital, Friday evening, February 26.

The program of Evanti promises to show the wide range of her singing ability as an opera singer of experience, but as a coloratura soprano who has a light and dainty touch, and as a rare and sensitive singer of her own spirituals.

Madame Evanti will offer the following program:

I.  
a. Bist Du Bei Mir .....Bach  
If thou art near I will with gladness pass on to my rest.  
b. Quel Ruscelletto,

Paradies 1710-1792  
Yon murm'ring brook as it flows to the sea is telling my love story.

c. Du Bist Die Ruh,  
Schubert 1797-1828  
My peace art thou beloved; O come and dwell forever near me and fill my soul with thy light.

d. Caro Nome .....Verdi  
Aria from opera "Rigoletto".

Gilda, the daughter of Rigoletto, having spoken for the first time with her secret lover, "gualtier Malde", is laughing at his name. He proves to be none other than the Duke of Mantova, whom Rigoletto serves as jester.

II.  
a. Ouvre ton coeur .....Bizet  
Spanish Serenade.

Open thy heart to my love as the flower opens to sun.  
b. L'Hiver .....Koechlin  
Winter in the Bois de Boulogne.

c. Je veux vivre .....Gounod  
Aria from Romeo and Juliette  
When Paris was suggested as Juliette's bridegroom she sings this aria—I want to live free and happy in the intoxication of youth—But she hadn't met Romeo.

III.  
a. City Called Heaven,  
(Negro Spiritual)  
Arr. by Camille Nickerson

b. Do Not Go My Love,  
Richard Hagaman

c. Who'll Buy My Lavender?  
German

IV  
Aria from Hamlet,

Ambrose Thomas  
Ophelia roams through the woods (having become demented) and with her arm full of flowers calls to the wood nymphs to share them. Remembering Hamlet's vows she sings a Ballade of Love.

Madame Evanti is internationally known as a singer and has been heard in all the leading cities of Europe and England. She has sung several seasons in grand opera at Nice. In this country she has been soloist with the Detroit Symphony, sung at the White House, at Mrs. Roosevelt's request, and has appeared in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Oakland, and in other American cities in concerts sponsored by Negro and white organizations.

Madame Evanti in her charming manner and musical skill is an inspiration to all young folk interested in music.

## DELAWARE STUDENTS PRESENT PLAY

### "The Black Ace" Mystery Real Thriller

On Friday evening, February 5, the Student Council of Howard High School of Wilmington, Delaware, presented "The Black Ace." The play, a murder mystery by one Kurtz Gordon, proved to be unusual entertainment.

The plot centered around a murder that had been committed and the attempts to solve the mystery all went to make a most interesting story. An additional murder and suspicious characters held the audience's interest and filled the atmosphere with suspense.

In supplying the humorous incidents of the play, Charles Williams, taking the part of Royce Bradley, who continued to be "all aflutter" throughout the play shares honors with Charles Kent, as Harry Ryan, the efficient assistant to the inspector of police.

On the whole several of the roles enacted by the students called for characters more mature; this was one of the main flaws in the play as to the acting. However, the play itself and the enthusiasm of the actors tended to interest the audience in its possibilities rather than its flaws.

The following were the cast of characters:

Stanley Peters .....Milton Bivens  
Philip Martin .....Robert Priest  
Alice Martin ....Mary Ann Wheeler  
Lydia Galsey ....Dorothy Armstead  
Ronald Cary .....John Pritchett  
Louise Oakley .....Lillian Wynn  
Estelle Hannard ....Mabel Garrett  
Thomas Newbury St. Julian De Cas  
Thomas Newbury,

St. Julian DeCasta  
Royce Bradley .....Chas. Williams  
Inspector McKenzie,

Ellwood Young  
Harry Ryan.....Charles Kent  
Cora Flint .....Ruby Baker

Reading maketh a full man, conversation a ready man, and writing an exact man.  
Bacon.

## INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE AT BORDENTOWN

The Bordentown School is holding a conference of Negroes engaged in trade occupations in New Jersey, Sunday, February 28, 1937, from 1:30 p. m. to 5 p. m. A similar conference was held at the school nine years ago.

The purpose of the conference is to explore how best to create a demand for Negro trade workers, to learn what safeguards or agencies are available and how best to get the most out of them. Among the speakers will be Dr. Robert C. Weaver, in charge of Negro Affairs in the Department of the Interior at Washington; Mr. Harold Lett, secretary of the New Jersey Urban League, and others. Opportunity for discussion will be provided.

## NEGRO FARMERS TO MEET, MAR. 4

### To Hold Sixth Annual Conference At Ironsides

The sixth Conference of Colored Farmers in New Jersey is to meet here at the school on Thursday, March 4.

The purpose of these annual meetings is to acquaint those persons attending with information and policies that would aid them in meeting the changing conditions of a changing world. Topics to be discussed will center about "Soil Conservation" and "Farm Ownership."

Such speakers as W. B. Duryee, secretary of the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, and C. A. Thompson, County Agricultural Agent of Burlington County, will furnish the information to be given at this meeting. Ample time is to be given to the discussion of individual problems of the farmers. Henry White, County Agricultural Agent for Cape May County is to act as discussion leader. Two well-known colored veterinarians in the state, Drs. A. E. Robinson and L. E. Baxter, are expected to take part in the discussion.

Members of the N.F.A. will attend the meeting and act as guides and hosts to the visitors. Mr. H. W. Jacobs, instructor in Agriculture, is in charge of the conference.

## FORMER TEACHER HONORED BY U.S.

Bordentown was pleased and interested in the announcement of President Roosevelt's appointment of William Henry Hastie as federal judge in the Virgin Islands, a week ago. Mr. Hastie taught at Bordentown for three years between his graduation from Amherst and his entering the Harvard Law School.

The appointment is unique for two reasons stated in "Time", issue of February—"The President named William Henry Hastie, 32, to be Federal judge in the Virgin Islands. While there are or have been Negro municipal judges in Chicago, New York City, and the District of Columbia, no Negro has ever before sat on a Federal bench. No mere political gesture to colored constituents was this appointment however, for William Hastie, Knoxville born, is rated one of the ablest Negro lawyers in the U. S. He was graduated from Amherst "magna cum laude", went to Harvard Law School and became one of Felix Frankfurter's "Hot Dog Boys". He and his cousin, Charles H. Houston are the only two Negroes ever to have served on the editorial board of the Harvard Law Review. He has taught law in Howard (Negro) University in Washington, practiced it with his cousin's Washington law firm, Houston and Houston. For the last three years as assistant solicitor of the Interior Department, he has done much work on the problems of the Virgin Islands with their nearly 95 per cent. Negro population. Light brown, quiet, studious, witty, an indefatigable worker, he was recommended by Secretary Ickes on merit."

Though a member of the teaching staff for only three years Mr. Hastie made a lasting contribution. He started the idea of the Junior Post Office, he coached the track team, and won the confidence of students and faculty by his personal integrity.

# The Ironsides Echo

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In 1619 a race was brought to America against its will and sold into slavery. This was the Negro, forced to leave his African home to contribute to the material wealth of shipmasters and planters. For over two hundred years, the Negro slaved for these white masters, receiving no pay other than the bare necessities of life.

But through that terrible period of suffering, great names have come down to us. People like Phyllis Wheatley, Harriet Tubman, Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth, and many others shine out through those dark years. These were the pioneers, the forerunners whose courageous lives have inspired who have come after them.

In the early days of freedom, others carried on the work of the race. In spite of difficulties, hardships, and prejudices, other great names have come down to us and have helped to make history. Booker T. Washington, Paul Laurence Dunbar, and others were contributing much to bring the Negro into a place of prominence. Each period continued to produce brave leaders who have kept the race pushing forward. These achievements have been a great encouragement to us, the young people of today. We are able to start out on a higher plane because sacrificing souls have paved the way for us.

But are we going to accept the challenge thrown down to us? Our forefathers were faced with the problems of illiteracy and slavery. While in many cases we lack opportunity, there is no excuse for ignorance, and certainly we are not slaves. If, with their many hardships, our ancestors could achieve so much, how much more should we, with our greater opportunities, accomplish? Will we have ambition and strength enough in times like these to meet the challenge? It rests with us, the young Negroes of America.

What members of this generation will be recorded in history as having achieved some worthy purpose or reached some definite goal? Seventy years from today, what will history tell of our deeds, and our contributions to the race? Can we maintain this standard set for us by our forefathers? This, young members of the race, is the challenge to us. We must make a firm resolve that the coming generation shall be as proud of us as we are of those untiring workers who have gone before us.

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The first touch of real winter has come—there is snow—quite a bit of it. Snow on the Ironsides campus has always meant initiation of the new students. Synonymous with the snow, however, have come announcement from the administration, absolutely forbidding further initiation of any sort! Why? That is not a long or difficult story to relate.

In the beginning the initiations were fun, conducted in the spirit of fun. It was all done in good spirit and taken in good spirit. There the inevitable happened. Some cheap and cowardly persons, too weak to settle their own difficulties in decent honest fashion, too cheap to strike in the open if they had to strike, saw in the initiations a chance to "get away in the crowd." They used the initiation to vent their own spite, their own meanness, took this method to get even. Prospective initiations became matters of threat. Boys and girls forgot all rules of fair play when five to twenty people fell on one person. And so there are no more initiations because some of us never know when to stop. We can't exercise any control; we can't recognize the line between, fun and fury, between sport and brutality.

It is time some of us who take advantage of the crowd stopped to take account of ourselves: the students who shout in the movies, when it is dark and they feel they won't be discovered; the ones who in groups of one sort or another count on being lost in the crowd.

No more initiations! Of how many things our carelessness, our lack of self-control deprive us! How much good fun we can lose because we won't play fair! Sometimes we feel in school life, the faculty make the rules; we're all wrong. We make them! Every situation that calls forth a new ruling, we make! Let us remember that when we complain.

.....

As peace and quiet reign supreme again—now that examinations are over, one cannot help but think of those hectic hours spent in anticipation of examination week.

It brings to mind those nights after taps when the answer to that last physic problem just wouldn't dawn—or when Burke's speech seemed more a waste of breath than ever. History students no doubt asked themselves why did Columbus have to cross that ocean? Couldn't Napoleon have been satisfied with what he already had without, going all the way to take a trouncing?

It is such thoughts as these that often trespass upon the bewildered brain of a poor student. Perhaps the situation could be remedied if examinations were done away with altogether. Then again, after its all over, those hectic hours are forgotten as one's report card boasts of a few B's and possibly an "A" and maybe one or two "C's". All is forgotten and forgiven as the new semester is started with a renewed fervor and determination.

## EXCHANGES

The Echo is very pleased to acknowledge the receipt of many exchanges from Connecticut to Alabama and as far west as Missouri:

### The Cheyney Record

Your picture of the football squad is quite the nicest cut we've seen in any exchange.

### Trade Winds

We like the originality and humor in your poem "Rest in Peace."

### Berean Broadcast

Your idea of asking questions is excellent and a good mental exercise.

### School Spirit

If Eve could make a column of figures, would Cain be able to Adam?

### The Skeeter

The Seniors of Echo Staff sincerely hope that your plans for Senior Week work out as you have planned them.

### High School Times

Your "Flash" is really to good to be true.

### Bridgeport Artisan

The growth of your evening classes is indication of the increasing desire for vocational training of a very practical sort.

### Normal Index

Your sermon by Rev. Fields was very helpful.

### Virginia Statesman

We congratulate you on your new buildings!!

### State College Lantern

Your classical quiz column is very close.

### Junior Craftsman

We like your greeting to the new scholar very much. We also think your health chart very fine.

Jersey School News—School for Deaf  
We quote for benefit of our readers:

- 100% I will
- 90% I can
- 80% I think I can
- 70% I might
- 60% I think I might
- 50% It's possible
- 40% I'll think it over
- 30% I wish I could
- 20% I don't know how
- 10% I can't
- 0% I won't

### Ladder of Success.

### Downingtown Bulletin

We congratulate the faculty upon receiving the N.E.A. Medal. That is a splendid achievement.

## Do You Know These People?

- |        |           |
|--------|-----------|
| Happy  | Mule      |
| Bru    | Booboo    |
| Rabbit | Boone     |
| Dusty  | Shanghai  |
| Feet   | Satchmo   |
| Baldy  | Whack     |
| Stump  | Chicken   |
| Biddy  | Grandma   |
| Sonny  | Fats      |
| Ethi   | Joe Louis |
| Pasco  | Jew Boy   |
| Jack   | Butch     |
| Ram    | Coffee    |

They all reside on the campus. They eat in the dining room, and in short, are your schoolmates. If you don't recognize the names, ask any other Ironsider about them.

## Y.M.C.A. News

On Sunday, February 13, four boys from the YMCA went to Newark to attend the 9th meeting of the Layman's conference. They were Robert Carlton, John Ash, Clarence Wilson and John Lee. The principal speaker was Mr. James C. Thorpe of the Harlem branch of the "Y". He is a lawyer and was formerly a graduate of Cornell University. His address was on the high points of his experiences as being a layman and also on ways to prevent crime. The program was dedicated to Julius Rosenwall.

The delegates from Bordentown expressed themselves as having thoroughly enjoyed the program.

## Group of Indians Visit Ironsides

On a certain Tuesday in the early part of February a group of Indians from a reservation down in Maryland came to entertain us. They gave a very interesting program, revealing to us a few of their native customs and rituals in the form of dances and songs. These Indians, some of them over eighty years old, were very nimble and lively. Their voices were very clear, and they sang their songs of war, of death, and of love in such a way that one could just picture himself looking in on real scenes of Indian life.

Where did these strange looking people come from? What were their religion and customs? These questions and many others come to us as we listened to these interesting people.

It is believed that the ancestors of the so-called red men came over to what is now Alaska by the Bering Strait from Siberia. They probably felt like exploring new lands. Some say that they belonged to a race of the Egyptians. Others think that they are some of the lost tribes of the ten tribes of Israel.

Anyway they came here. No one knows just how long they have been on this continent, but in the Colonial days, the white people seemed to think that they had been here long enough. If they had lived with the Indians and sympathized with them, this might be a very different nation today. But they were ambitious, progressive, and, I am sorry to add, both greedy and selfish. So, taking advantage of the Indians' ignorance, they proceeded to drive them away until there weren't very many left. Those that survived went off into the less settled regions of America.

If you could have seen an Indian about two hundred years ago, you would have been terribly frightened. Their hideous make-up and hair-raising cries would have terrified you. The Indians were known as savages, a race to be killed and avoided. Many reasoned that this was their home, and they were happy here. Here they were born, and here they should be allowed to die peacefully. No man had the right to snatch their land away from them. Yet someone did.

The Indians were satisfied with their environment. They did not want to change anything. Against the white man's civilization, their scanty knowledge was no match. Their stone tomahawks and flint arrows could not prevail over the cannon of the intelligent and crafty white man.

Indian life appeals to anyone sensible to understand their mode of living. Their religion is not what one would call paganism, for they believed in one Supreme Being.

Since the great massacre of Indians in the latter part of the seventeenth and the early part of the eighteenth centuries, the Indian population has sadly decreased. Twenty-three states have Indian reservations. Now the Indian who taught us how to raise corn and make fire without matches is slowly coming back, and with the help of the government, he is becoming educated. The next time you see an Indian, think of him, not as an uneducated savage, but as a man who is swiftly complying with the laws of existence, obtaining knowledge, and making progress. Think of him as one who is as anxious to succeed as the rest of us.

"Those who are exceptionally interested in style are much the same as a potato patch that is all tops and no potatoes."

"Our greatest mistake is not in doing too much, but in doing only a small portion of what we are capable of doing."

A fly eats its own weight in food every day.

## Boy Scout Organization And Growth

The Scout movement was founded by Lieutenant-General Robert Baden-Powell in England in 1908. In 1909, through the "good turn" of an unknown British scout, the idea was brought to the United States by W. D. Royce, of Chicago. The society was incorporated on February 8, 1910, a date which has since been observed annually by Boy Scouts throughout the country.

In 1916, the Boy Scouts of America was granted a federal charter by Congress. It was one of only four such organizations chartered. Both Daniel Carter Beard and Ernest Thompson Seton had done pioneer work along similar lines for boys. The Boy Scout movement is now organized in over seventy-three countries of the world, and has a membership of over two million. The membership of the Scouts of America is over nine hundred thousand boys. The Boy Scouts of America is neither military nor anti-military. It emphasizes religious obligations, but is entirely non-sectarian, and is endorsed by churches of the Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish faiths.

In 1910, the original edition of the "Handbook for Boys" was published. This was followed a year later by a new edition. Perhaps no other book has had a larger number of editions. In 1927 a revised edition was issued. Over four and a half million copies of the handbook have been sold. "Boys' Life" is the official Boy Scout magazine for boys, and "Scouting" is published chiefly for Scout leaders.

The National Court of Honor recognizes the courage of Boy Scouts by awarding the gold honor medal and the certificate of heroism to those boys who have saved lives at the imminent risk of their own. The Harmon Foundation of New York presents annually fifty-two awards of one hundred dollars each to Eagle Scouts for outstanding services to the communities. These awards are used for higher education. The Wild Life Protection Fund presents gold medals and gold honor badges to Scouts for service in wild life conservation.

The principle of "learning by doing" is made a reality in the scout movement. On hikes, Boy Scouts learn useful knowledge, but they also learn good sportsmanship. In all their activities, they work toward the aim of all scouting, which is good citizenship. Not only will the scout become a better citizen in his own country, but, by the brotherhood of scouting which reaches through other countries, he will also become a citizen of the world."

## Library News

Below you will find several "romance" stories annotated. All of these may be found on the shelves of our Library. Won't you read at least one of these—you readers of the cheap "pulp" magazines (Love Story Magazine, True Romance, etc.), and compare it with this worthless stuff? How much nicer it is to read books you aren't ashamed of.

### Great Aunt Lavinia, by Joseph Lincoln.

Great Aunt Lavinia was seventy-five, but she was still canny and vigorous. Her grand-niece, Ethel, might be deceived about a young man's character, but her great-aunt knew him for what he was. An unexpected fortune enabled her to give Ethel a start in the inn business, and another lover appeared. The setting is Cape Cod in the early days of automobiles.

### Rose in Bloom, by Louisa M. Alcott

A sequel to "Eight Cousins" which takes up the fortunes of the cousins from the return of Rose and Uncle Alec from abroad, and carries them on until at last Rose becomes a happy wife and Phebe finds a happy

## Tribute to Negro Womanhood

As this is Negro History Week, let us all stop and pay a special tribute to Negro womanhood, the force that has steadily and quietly worked for the progress of the race.

The Negro woman has long realized that she has economic problems and hardships, and she labors under special difficulties because the working conditions of her men are so poor. The Negro woman has, however, done her part in the trades and professions. The low wage problem makes it doubly hard on her because she has to work, and try to rear her children too.

The Negro college woman has done her part, and is still playing a vital part in the race's progress. She has entered many fields, such as those of probation officers, police women, social workers, doctors, nurses, and countless other lines of serviceable endeavors. In New York alone, there are three hundred nurses. Some of them are doing charity work; some are in hospitals; and others are city nurses. But you can see what an important part they are playing in everyday life.

There are many Negro teachers. This profession is very hard to enter in some parts of the country because the white teachers are afraid of the competition that the Negro teacher gives them. Educational standards are constantly becoming higher, and the Negro teacher, aware of this fact, is rising to meet the demands of the day.

Although the membership is still very small, the Negro woman is represented in many other fields, such as bacteriology, chemistry, and pharmacy. She has taken her place in art and music too. Marian Anderson is one of the best contraltos of today; Louise Beavers is playing important roles in big pictures; Meta Warwick Fuller is representing the group through her sculptures and several have become popular as poetesses and authors.

The Negro woman has much competition in many lines of work. However, she is well established in the dressmaking trade. Although it is generally agreed that she excels in cooking, she has a hard time to find a place to work for even fair wages.

Through sororities, clubs, and other organizations, she carries on a program of community activities and vocational guidance. Many a deserving student has been able to complete an education here and abroad through the efforts of these groups.

The Negro woman has had, and is having, many struggles, yet she stands courageously against them all, and she climbs steadily upward, lifting as she climbs.

home. It would not be fair to say which of the seven Campbells, Rose marries; it is enough to say that she is half engaged to one, received a proposal from the second, and finally marries a third.

### Green Light, by Lloyd Douglass

Dr. Newel Paige, a young surgeon who has ruined a brilliant career to shoulder another's blame; Phyllis Dexter, who thought the man she loved had been responsible for her mother's death; Dean Harcourt, who believed that love was a gift and hate a disease—these and many others play their part in the dramatic sweep of "Green Light" toward its happy ending.

### Barretts of Wimpole Street, by Rudolph Besier.

A play depicting Mr. Barrett as an "possessed" dramatic despot passionately resolved to keep his family unmarried, untainted by the world; a puritan, who, lacking purity, must torture in purity's name. Elizabeth is the delicate, favorite daughter, lying behind closed curtains, her room a sanctuary in a house of terror. Browning is the life-giver, the impetuous who sweeps Elizabeth off her feet, so to speak, and rescues her from her prison.

## Alexander Pushkin 1797-1837

A man who exemplified genius in the field of literature, a man of Negro blood who was proud of it, a man the world honors: This man is Alexander Pushkin.

One hundred years ago this month, Pushkin, a native Russian, left this earth at the age of thirty-eight, only to leave behind him a memory perpetuated in the hearts of men forever.

On his maternal side, Pushkin's great grandfather was a full-blooded blackman, was given to Peter the Great in 1706. That he should be presented to a ruler was not so rare as the fact that he was adopted and christened Abraham Petrovitch Hannibal. With this name he established the family in Russia of which the world claims Alexander Pushkin, the greatest descendant.

Though Pushkin never traveled abroad, he was possessed with the ability to relate and judge events of foreign origin perfectly. From his early poems, one sees with ease that the scope of authors with which he was familiar as a young boy far exceeds that of any average person. For his choice writers Pushkin selected Rousseau, Virgil and others of the same calibre. His work definitely shows the influence of these men.

The type of work both Hannibal and particularly Pushkin did is very definitely an aid toward the building up of Negro confidence because it proves that the pure African and his descendants are absolutely capable of superior mental ability.

As in the case of every writer, there are critics of Pushkin. It is rather difficult to really judge the calibre of Pushkin's work for one who does not understand Russian literature. However, that Pushkin was a liberal thinker is granted by all unbiased critics. His open mind is a positive indication of genius. Pushkin was not unaware of the fact that his failure to be partisan, brought repeated untold criticism upon his head. With his pen he answered his opponents in this way:

"Poet, value not the people's love! The momentary noise of rapturous praise will pass. Shall hear the fool's judgment and the cold crowd's laugh, but do thou still remain firm calm, and self-contained?"

Is not this a perfect thought? Among those works of Pushkin with which we are most familiar are his epoch-making "Boris Godunof"—a drama.

His greatest work is considered "Eugene Onyegin" which has been made into one of Russia's favorite operas. In addition to these he wrote "The Captain's Daughter," "The Village," "The Monument," "Ode to Freedom," "The Negro of Peter the Great," incomplete.

This humanitarian, liberal, social philosopher, Russian Negro, and creative genius died, February 10, 1837.

It is only fitting that the Negro should have pride in celebrating the death of the poet who write:

"O Muse, obey the Lord's command, fearing no insult and requiring no laurels, receive both praise and calmity with indifference, and argue not with fools."

Announcement is made of the Unabridged Reader's Guide which has been subscribed to for the Library. This guide indexes articles from the best periodicals by their authors, subjects and titles. This is a very important tool in the school for it puts material, past and present, to a great advantage and makes it accessible. For this reason we try to take good care of our magazines and store them away for future reference.

On every hand in this fair land,  
Proud Ethiop's swarthy children stand

Beside their fairer neighbor;  
The forests flee before their stroke,  
Their hammers ring, their forges smoke,  
They stir in honest labor.

They tread the fields where honor calls;  
Their voices sound through senate halls  
In majesty and power.  
To right they cling; the hymns they sing  
Up to the skies in beauty ring,  
And bolder grow each hour.

Be proud, my Race, in mind and soul;  
They name is writ on Glory's scroll  
In characters of fire.  
High 'mid the clouds of Flame's bright sky  
Thy banner's blazoned folds now fly,  
And Truth shall lift them higher.

—From Ode to Ethiopia  
by Paul Laurence Dunbar

## George Washington Carver

An outstanding Negro man who has been given a place among the important people in America is Dr. Carver.

In the February issue of the Reader's Digest, James Saxon Childers summarizes an article taken from the American Magazine. For those who did not read this article there is also an article in the December issue of the Opportunity by W. Wade Moss.

They are summarized as follows: The American Magazine describes Dr. Carver as "The Boy Who Was Traded for a Horse."

Dr. Carver was born in a crude log cabin near Diamond Grove, Missouri. He never knew his mother, but was taken in by Moses Carver, a plantation owner.

At an early age, George had to work. At Fort Scott, Kansas, at age of twelve, Dr. Carver began his fight for a college education which lasted for eighteen years. He spent four years at Iowa State College and graduated with his degree in agriculture.

The peanut has been in three hundred ways by Dr. Carver. From the peanut he has obtained cheese, candies, dyes, oils, soap and even axle grease. He has made synthetic marble from wood shavings. For fertilizer he used leaves.

Starch, paste vinegar, ink and shoe blacking are among what he has conjectured from the sweet potatoe. Experts say that he has done more than any other man in the field of agriculture in the south.

Money means nothing to Dr. Carver, and often refuses money when offered him. He believes that God didn't charge anything for growing the peanut and he would be doing a great wrong in taking money for developing it.

In all his seventy years, Dr. Carver has gone about his work without complaining. This and his motto, "When you do the common things of life in an uncommon way you will command the attention of the World," have been the secret of his own achievements.

England will also celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the first Bible printed there, the Coverdale edition. Both England and America will honor Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, who died a hundred years ago. The one hundredth birthday of Swinburne, the poet, will be remembered. The great Ben Jonson, who died three hundred years ago, will be honored by memorial celebrations.

Russia is planning a very interesting series of celebrations too. One will commemorate the death, a century ago, of Alexander Sergei Pushkin, the greatest of her poets, about whom a longer article appears in this issue.

France will join the list by honoring Jean Froissart, the fourteenth century historian and poet. She will celebrate the anniversary of Augustus Caesar along with other countries.

Italy will honor the first Roman Emperor, Augustus Caesar, known in his time, as the restorer of world peace. His rule is taken as the beginning of the Roman Empire. He died in 10 A.D., the most famous of Roman Emperors. Italy will also honor Antonio Stradivarius, the world's greatest violin maker. He was born in Cremona, Italy. His instruments reached the height of perfection, not only in brilliance of tone and power, but in form and precision. Some of his violins are almost priceless in value. He died in 1737.

Other nations will honor other great men. These do not include all the anniversaries for 1937, as this year seems to be truly, a jubilee of famous anniversaries.

## Douglas and Dunbar

February, we are told, can boast of the birthday of a great man every day of the month. The Negro race can likewise boast, because several famous men of the month are Negroes. To most of us the names of Frederick Douglass and Paul Laurence Dunbar are very well known.

Frederick Douglass was born in February, in 1817, on a plantation in Maryland. Here he lived until he was nine years old. Then he was sent to Baltimore to work for the family of Hugh Auld. Mrs. Auld taught him how to read and write. He often wrote "free passes" for runaway slaves. In 1838, masquerading as a sailor, he escaped by railway first to New York, and later to New Bedford, Massachusetts. While here, he changed his name from Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey to Frederick Douglass.

At an anti-slavery meeting in Nantucket he spoke so eloquently he was made an agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. He published "The Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave" in 1845. For the next two years he lectured in England, Ireland, and Scotland. Friends there raised one hundred and fifty pounds, which was enough to purchase his freedom when he returned to America.

From 1847 to 1860, Douglass edited the North Star. In 1871, he was appointed assistant secretary of the Santa Domingo Commission. Later he became Recorder of Deeds, and then American Minister-resident to Haiti.

Frederick Douglass, one of the greatest of orators, an ardent worker for the uplift of the Negro, a successful statesman, editor, an author, died on February 20 1895.

Paul Laurence Dunbar pays tribute to Douglass in this poem:

O Douglass, thou hast passed beyond the shore,  
But still thy voice is ringing o'er the gale!  
Thou'st taught thy race how high her hopes may soar,  
And bade her seek the heights, nor faint, nor fail.  
She will not fail; she heeds thy stirring cry,  
She knows thy guardian spirit will be nigh,  
And, rising from beneath the chast'ning rod,  
She stretches out her bleeding hands to God!

Many hours of pleasure and enjoyment have come through the works of Paul Laurence Dunbar poet and author. He wrote of the hardships, the joys, and the sorrows of his people. He published his first book, "Oak and Ivy," in 1892.

This same year he was brought to the attention of the American public when he delivered in verse, the address of welcome at the Dayton meeting of the Western Association of Writers.

William Dean Howells, in his introduction, hailed Dunbar as "the only man of pure African blood and of American civilization to feel Negro life aesthetically and express it lyrically."

After his return from England in 1897, Dunbar published "Lyrics of Lowly Life," "Lyrics of the Hearthside," "Lyrics of Love and Laughter," and numerous other poems and stories. In this month, we are proud to pay homage to Paul Laurence Dunbar, the foremost poet of the Negro race.

Of him, Countee Cullen writes, "Born of the sorrowful of heart, Mirth was a crown upon his head; Pride kept his twisted lips apart In jest, to hide a heart that bled."

## 1937—A YEAR OF ANNIVERSARIES

### All Countries Prepare To Honor Famous Country-men

Centenaries and jubilee fill the calendar of 1937. Throughout the world, nations are preparing to honor the great men of centuries ago. Observances of the two hundredth anniversary of Thomas Paine's birthday, and the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Alexander Pushkin, Russia's greatest poet, have started the series of celebrations which will continue throughout the summer, and end with the two thousandth anniversary of Augustus Caesar's reign.

England started the celebrations on January 29th, honoring Thomas Paine. He was born in Norfolk, England. He was a stay-maker, a sailor, an exciseman, a school teacher, a Methodist preacher, and an assistant in his wife's tobacco shop. He came to America in 1774, where he worked as editor and secretary to a Congressional committee. After the Revolution, he went back to England where he was hospitably received. In a famous pamphlet, "The Rights of Man," he defended the French Revolution. For this support he was made an honorary citizen of the French Republic. His "Age of Reason" made him very unpopular in England.

In America he had written much against slavery; and now in England his political pamphlets gave him the reputation of an agitator and a treasonable writer. At the age of seventy-two he died broken-hearted and without friends. This later age remembers him, however, as "The Great Commoner of Mankind", and the foremost pamphleteer of his century.

Another event will be the centenary accession of Queen Victoria which will be observed in London on June twentieth. Queen Victoria was born in 1819 at Kensington Palace. She shared with Queen Elizabeth what is known as the two most glorious periods of English history. Like her family, she favored the Whigs. During the Crimean War she founded the Order of the Victorian Cross, the most highly prized English war decoration. She also established the Royal Irish Guards. She died after a reign of sixty-three and a half years, the longest reign in English history.

TRACK  
FOOTBALL

S P O R T S

BASKETBALL  
MISCELLANEOUS

**CHEYNEY**

On January 30, of this year, Cheyney Teachers Normal School basketball team visited Bordentown. The purpose was to challenge the Wildcat five in a basket ball duel for a place in the M3A League.

The first league game of the year started out with a triumph for good old Ironsides. The game was fast and shifty from the very beginning. Smith, the Ironsides captain, drew first blood in the battle by pulling a clean cut shot from the side of the court. Soon after came a constant piling up of points on top of the visitors; consequently, the teachers-to-be became quite startled and weary at the heavy lead placed on them by the heartless Ironsides basketballers. Cheyney played a gallant game of ball, though in vain. The half ended 25-2 in favor of Bordentown.

In the second half the second team went into play. Although the new team consisting of Murphy, Fowler, Johnson, Bowman, and Goodson were in action, the score continued its growth. Cheyney entered the scoring field as far as 20 points. The Ironsides invaded the scoring field stopping at 46 points. Thus, Bordentown wins its first M3A league game 46-20. The evening's honors go to Percy Smith with 14 points to his credit.

**ORANGE "Y"**

On January 23, Bordentown, was host and hostess to the Orange "Y" basketballers.

The plucky North Jersey quintet started their attack with speed and confidence. However, that stone-like zone defense of the Ironsides net men refused to be penetrated at the beginning of the battle.

The shifty campus five worked neatly under the basket and "Lanky" Waters broke the ice with an easily earned two pointer. The home boys continued to thrash the Orange "Y" defense and score for quite some time. Finally, the Y.M.C.A. basketballers found themselves and began to shoot and pass like million-dollar champs. In spite of this gallant bid for victory on the part of Orange, the good old zone defense of the Ironsides team seldom gave way. They shot and passed their way into a strong lead which was kept throughout the game.

The scream of the referee's whistle halted the Bordentowner's scoring spree at the height of 58, and that of Orange "Y" at 14.

**MONTCLAIR "Y"**

The victory-determined Bordentown basket ball squad visited Montclair "Y" on January 21st to do battle. This, my friends, one can assure you was a fast, and rough contest.

The game went under way with both teams making brilliant performances. Trick passes and shots reigned throughout the entire game. The big and fast Montclair five were left standing wide-eyed when the Bordentown forwards slyly and nicely dropped two long shots each into the strapped basket.

"The score is eight to nothing," was the cry of "Stretch" Russ, Montclair powerful center, "let's go." Did they go? Well, the try was that of a quintet of knights. However, that old stubborn defense of the Ironsides delayed rapid scoring. Amidst a pushing, a pulling, holding, and grunting, the whistle shrieked. "Half time," cried the referee.

The score at this era of the game was 17-4 in our favor.

The second half of the game was also rough and fast. Smith, Higgins, Waters, Richardson and Young passed and racked up points in a rather fine style. In the final quarter of the conflict, Johnson, Fowler, Murphy, Goodson and Smith re-

sumed the identical type of game. At the final whistle the score was 36-23, Bordentown being the boss.

**ATLANTIC CITY "RED CIRCLES"**

Atlantic City Soldiers Home was the scene of a basket ball battle on February 12, of this year. The worthy opponents were the flashy, fast and experienced Atlantic City "Red Circles."

This grand battle was one of the year's hardest. Both teams made a splendid display of skillful shooting and passing. "Lanky" Waters entered the scoring column first with a short English shot. It was then that the Red Circles sat down to business. Although they didn't score, the Coast boys passed and shot like mad.

The campus basketballers had racked up six points before the Circles joined them in the scoring field. The Atlantic City net boys fought hard and had Bordentown's team going at a fast pace. Fortunately for the Ironsiders, they could afford and kept a lightning pace. Unfortunately for the coast boys, they couldn't. Half time found the Bordentowners panting and dripping with perspiration but with a 19-8 lead.

"You've got these fellows, now make them play your game" was the "between the half" talk of the coach, Mr. Ray.

The Ironsiders returned to the floor in the second half, determined to maintain their hard gained lead.

Sure enough the obedient school-boy team forced the shrewd Circles to play to their advantage. The Bordentown boys passed the ball back and forth, in and out, and round about. As a result of this storm of passing, the Circle boys' heads were shifting from one side to another as though they were seeing a first class ping pong game. "They're wasting time, let's go in and get them," was the sorrowful, but threatening urge of a member of the losing team. In they rushed and out we passed the ball. The opponents became furious and roughed it up quite some. Nevertheless, "keep cool" was the slogan of the hill boys. In the closing minutes of the game the Red Circles began to shoot with the dexterity of marksmen. The Ironsides team refused to get rattled although they fought like the thoroughbred wildcats that they are to hold their rapidly dwindling lead.

When the final shrill shriek of the whistle was released, Bordentown was the victor by a 28-25 score.

Points were divided as follows: Smith, 9; Higgins, 8; Waters, 6; and Richardson 5.

**ORANGE "Y"**

(Return Game)

On February 3, the fighting campus boy's basket ball team journeyed to give Orange "Y" a chance for revenge.

Bordentown jumped into a lead which it never released. The Ironsides passers didn't attack with as much vigor as in passing. Consequently, Orange tended to be a little trouble though not much.

The Orange boys scuffled with the might of lions to defeat the Bordentown Wildcats, but it was to no real avail. Although they remained ahead, the campus basketballers weren't themselves. However, Bordentown led at the half safely.

The second half was somewhat better if not much for Ironsides' boys. The Orange boys dropped a few long swish shots that put the spectators in a fit of chaos.

Dixon and Murphy went into the game and did well at guarding. Goodson and Fowler played well at forward, and Ram Johnson did a nice job at center. The Bordentown court boys came out on top by a score of 36-16.

**MONTCLAIR**

(Return Game)

The Montclair "Big Five" ventured to Bordentown, February 19 to match itself with the seemingly invincible Ironsides five.

Bordentown leaped into the lead early in the game and never relinquished the advantage. Young, our fighting and dependable guard, dropped a two-counter under the basket to start the scoring bombardment. From here the Bordentowners zipped the ball around in fine fashion, scoring at most times precisely when they were supposed to score.

The Montclair boys who were tall and experienced, used their height in brilliant style. Throughout the first period of the game, the North Jersey lads pulled a few nice plays and shots. However, these brilliant performances of the "Y" five only occurred at vast intervals of the first half. This was because of the fact that the wide awake guards in the persons of Richardson and Young were constantly on the alert for plays and everything else.

A somewhat interesting first half closed with Ironsides in front 23-13.

Bordentown began the second half with a breath-taking pace. The boys of both teams were fast; but our boys kept the fast pace until the last whistle. The North Jersey team were not any too near the Bordentown boys any time.

The closing of the game arrived. Bordentown kept the bacon home by its 38-25 victory over Montclair "Y" team.

**FOOTBALL  
LETTERS  
AWARDED**

**Boyd and Butler  
Captains for '37  
Season**

Ironsides honored the boys who brought honor to their Alma Mater on the girdiron by awarding the coveted "B" to twenty boys on Tuesday, February 9th.

The following boys received the letters: E. Boyd, W. Brown, E. Butler, N. Coleman, H. Collins, J. Farr, C. Harris, E. Livingston, L. Snellings, R. Sinkler, F. Taylor, L. Taylor, D. Travis, H. Tucker, A. Washington, E. Young, F. Richardson, D. Johnson, C. Everett, R. Franklin, Mgr.

These men had a meeting some time ago (as soon as they learned who they were), and elected captains for next year. Elijah Boyd one of the captains for this last season was re-elected, and Ernest Butler, veteran of the squad was chosen co-captain with him.

The team played a very difficult schedule and came through with the fine record of seven games won, one tied and one lost, the tie game being the annual classic with Cheyney Teachers' College. The outstanding stars of the team were without doubt the two captains, Boyd and Brown in the backfield; and Sinkler and Butler on the line. In spite of the fact there were many who played stellar roles at times, these four boys did consistent good work day in and day out. The characteristic of the team was its team play rather than individual skill.

While the squad will lose from five to ten men in June, a goodly nucleus of experienced players will remain.

**Girls Take First  
M3A Game**

A basketball game with Cheyney is one of the hardest games of the season and the victory of Bordentown over Cheyney on Saturday, January 30, was one well deserved.

The line up for Ironsides was Beatrice Jones, right forward, who has an excellent eye for foul shots (she made four in the first half), Fern Browne, left forward and Olive Price as jumping center (Olive, better known as "Pricie" can always be found where the ball is an when she gets her hand on the ball, clock up two points); the guards were Thelma Huston, Juanita Wharton, and Myrtle Bowers. Julia Baugh and Bernice Williams were substitute guards.

The game started off with Cheyney's receiving the ball who lost it to Ironsides' guards. From the guards it went to the forwards and then down the floor for the first two points. Cheyney scored next and a swift quarter found the score 5-4 in favor of Ironsides. At half time and at third quarter time the score was close. In the last period the Ironsides girls got away and piled up a lead that left the final score 27-20 in favor of Ironsides.

**MONTCLAIR**

(Return Game)

Montclair's dynamite team that had taken two close victories from Ironsides, returned Friday, February 19, for a third game. For them, the visitors, there was no charm in threes. Fern Browne, Beatrice Jones and Olive Price as forwards started the game; with Elmira Jones, Bernice Williams, and Juanita Wharton as guards.

In the first quarter the game was rather slow. Our girls were guarded very closely; but later on they were to break through. Montclair was in a scoring mood and the score at the end of the quarter was 4-8 in their favor.

In the second quarter, Virginus Wood went in for Fern Browne. Although our girls were persistent, Montclair was, too; and the score at half time was 10 to 15 still in Montclair's favor.

In the last half, however, the tables were turned. The third quarter began with two points for Ironsides. Beatrice Jones decided that Montclair had scored enough. She was going to try her shots and dead sure they were. Success is no word for what Bea, better known as "Tarzan" did; for she was high scorer with 17 points. The third quarter was 17-20. The last quarter is history now; but it held her crowd spellbound. First Ironsides, then Montclair would score. This kept up till the final whistle showed Ironsides victor by one point, 26-25.

**DOWNINGTOWN**

This game, on February 20, was the second league game. The starting line-up was: Olive Price, Virginia Wood and Beatrice Jones as forwards; while Juanita Wharton, Julia Baugh, and Bernice Williams were guards. The game was not a particularly fast one. The score was 4-2 with Bordentown in the lead; at the half it was 7-6, which, although in own favor, was not a safe lead.

In the second half, things pepped up. The third quarter was the most exciting. Fifteen points were made for Bordentown to Downingtown's three. In the last quarter Beatrice Tucker came in for Olive Price, who in turn went in for Beatrice Jones in the last quarter. Alicia Fields substituted for Juanita Wharton; Myrtle Bowers for Julia Baugh; Thelma Houston for Bernice Williams.

**Track Letter Men  
Elect Captains**

With the track season of 1937 just around the corner, the letter men of last year's championship track team elected Alfred Washington and Herbert Tucker captains for the current year.

Although nine men of last year's team returned this year and voted in the election, only six of them will be eligible to run. James Dixon, Ashton Higgins, and Herbert Tucker are expected to hold up the sprints with the burden of the middle and long distance events resting solely upon Alfred Washington. In field events, there will be Dewey Johnson and Horace Washington.

The loss of Lewis (Rabbit) Taylor and Lloyd (Slick) Willis will mean much to the team. It is hoped, however, that when the first call for tracksters is issued that new names and new records will add to the laurels already established by former track teams.

**N.F.A. Speaks Again**

On January 27, the members of the Agriculture Class had the opportunity of visiting the annual Agriculture Show held in the Trenton Armory. This show, however, was only one section of the annual show. The other section to which we plan to send an exhibit will be held in Newark next month. These shows are held each year for the farmers of the state in order to give them an opportunity to discuss and keep abreast of the developments in Agriculture. Nearly two-thirds of the floor space in the Armory was devoted to displays of modern farm machinery and equipment. Held under the same building was a potato, egg, corn and apple show. The two things that held most visitors to the fair spellbound were the talking cow and the State Police exhibit.

We wish to congratulate Mr. Banks and his staff on the splendid record he has been able to make through his herd of Guernsey and Holstein cows. This herd produced a sufficient amount of milk in the year 1936 for Burlington County to take the State record.

The A section of the Agricultural Division gave a program in chapel, Monday, February 1, concerning the production of milk. Those taking part were: Norman Coleman, Warrington Brown, David Travis, William Tucker, Cranston Harris and George Street.

The Agricultural Division will have an additional award to bestow on some worthy member this year. A gold medal will be given to the most outstanding Agricultural student each year from now on. This award was made possible by Mr. Durvey of the State Agricultural Department. The other award, the George Clark Memorial Award, is given to the most outstanding boy in Agricultural each year. Last year this honor was bestowed on Norman Coleman, present president of the N.F.A.

**JANUARY  
ATTENDANCE**

1. Seniors
2. Eighth Grade
3. Sophomores
4. Juniors
5. Specials
6. Freshmen
7. Seventh Grade.

The highest scores was Fern Browne with 10 points; and Beatrice Jones scored with 9. The final score was 29-12.