Honor Roll of the Medical Endowment

$10,000
American Colonization Society, Washington
Mr. Edward S. Hurkness, New York City
Mr. and Mrs. Aaron E. Malone, St. Louis
Mrs. Mary C. Shaw, Pittsburgh

$5,000
Senator James Couzens, Detroit
Mr. George Eastman, Rochester, N.Y.
Mr. Julius Rosenwald, Chicago
Mrs. Hattie J. Streight, Rochester, N.Y.
Dr. Ulysses S. Wharton, Altoona, Pa.

$3,000
Mr. Jesse Isidor Straus, New York City

$1,000
Dr. William A. Warfield, Washington
Dr. Hamilton S. Martin, Washington
Dr. J. Hayden Johnson, Washington
Atty. Mortimer M. Harris, Washington
Dr. Thomas Martin, Washington
Dr. M. I. T. Grant, Washington
Dr. Peter W. Price, Washington
Dr. Robert R. Tyler, Washington
Dr. F. D. Whitby, Washington
Dr. Charles M. Marshall, Washington
Dr. John W. Mitchell, Washington
Dr. Carroll A. Brooks, Washington
Dr. A. R. Penn, Washington

A. W. Mellon, (Secy. U.S. Treasury)
Medico-Chirurgical Society of the D.C.
New York Foundation, New York City
Mr. Henry C. Munger, New York City
Dr. Alfred T. Robinson, New York City
Dr. Walter Gray Crump, New York City
Dr. Tamlin L. Powell, Philadelphia
Dr. I. M. Lawrence, Philadelphia
Dr. Milton X. White, Philadelphia
Dr. George L. Bayton, Philadelphia
Atty. C. H. Brooks, Philadelphia
Dr. C. E. Allen, Philadelphia
Dr. George G. Strickland, Philadelphia
Mr. George W. Denne, Philadelphia
Mr. Andrew F. Stevens, Philadelphia
Mr. E. C. Brown, Philadelphia

Dr. William L. Anderson, Cleveland
Dr. N. K. Christopher, Cleveland
Dr. Argo D. Evans, Cleveland
Dr. Charles H. Garvin, Cleveland
Mrs. Daisy S. Merchant, Cincinnati
Mr. William J. DeSalis, Cincinnati
Dr. Reginald E. Beaman, Cincinnati
Dr. B. B. Gray, Cincinnati
Mr. R. P. McAlpin, Cincinnati
Mr. Prince A. Rankin, Cincinnati
Mr. D. B. Meacham, Cincinnati
Dr. Albert O. Reid, Baltimore
Dr. B. M. Rhett, Baltimore
Atty. Wm. L. Fitzgerald, Baltimore
Atty. Wm. A. Robinson, Chicago
Dr. H. Reginald Smith, Chicago
Mr. Morton D. Hull, Chicago
Mr. Harold H. Swift, Chicago
Atty. Daniel W. Bowles, St. Louis
Dr. Charles E. Herrick, St. Louis
Dr. G. Bernard Key, St. Louis
Dr. J. W. McChesney, St. Louis
Dr. William A. Love, Kansas City, Kans
Dr. S. H. Thompson, Kansas City, Kans
Dr. Fred F. Durrah, Plainfield, N.J.
Rev. T. F. E. Fitzpatrick, Plainfield, N.J.
Dr. Marcus E. Wheatland, Newport, R.I.
Mr. Wm. H. Washington, Newark, N.J.
Mr. R. B. Matthews, Kansas City, Mo.
Dr. W. H. A. Barrett, East St. Louis, Ill.
Dr. Joseph P. Harrison, Kinston, N.C.
Dr. Clyde Donnell Durham, N.C.
Dr. L. E. McCaulay, Raleigh, N.C.
Mr. Milton E. Alves, Washington
Dr. Michael O. Duane, Washington
Dr. Milton A. Francis, Washington
Dr. A. M. Curtis, Sr., Washington
Dr. Silas S. Thompson, Washington
Dr. James C. Dowling, Washington
Dr. Charles L. West, Washington
Dr. J. R. Wilder, Washington
Dr. Simon L. Carson, Washington
Dr. E. D. Williston, Washington
Dr. B. A. Crickow, Denmar, W. Va.
Dr. S. G. Elbert, Wilmington, Del.
The Medical Endowment Campaign

The Howard University Medical Endowment Campaign represents two very definite ventures; one, a failure, and the other, a success. The first was an appeal to the philanthropists of the country to come to the rescue of the University in its effort to raise the sum of $250,000 necessary to meet the conditional offer of the General Education Board. President Durkee was met with the definite objection on the part of the philanthropists to do anything more for the race until we had demonstrated our willingness in proportion to our ability, to do something for ourselves. This was the reason for the failure of the first appeal. After a very careful and serious deliberation, the President asked for a year's extension in which he was determined to put the race on trial in response to the challenge of philanthropy.

Dean Holmes suggested that if it were possible to get one Negro to subscribe one thousand dollars to be paid over a period of three years, it would serve as an inspiration and an example to a like act on the part of others of our group. It was a stupendous venture, the like of which had never been known before in history, that such a definite sum was to be asked for not of the rich, but of those in moderate circumstances who had never been trained in the school of philanthropy, but whose whole life and thought, interest and activity had been in the way of acquiring the necessities of life.

The President of Howard University sat down at a luncheon with seven of our group and put to them the definite challenge of a contribution of one thousand dollars each. Every man responded to the appeal with his pledge, some paying in part and others even as much as the full amount. The inspiration went like wild fire and within a few days the number had increased to thirteen, an even dozen of whom were physicians and one a young lawyer. This "lucky" thirteen was increased within a few weeks to sixty-eight individual Negroes who had accepted the challenge of joining ranks with the pioneers in the venture of concerted race philanthropy. One woman of our race and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Malone of St. Louis, Mo., subscribed ten thousand dollars, and another young physician made the supreme sacrifice of his life in the gift of five thousand dollars to his Alma Mater. The latter gift was that of an alumna, Dr. Ulysses S. Wharton, of Altoona, Pa., and but suggests the great part which our Alumni played in the Medical Endowment Campaign, the total contributions of the Alumni being $96,986. The students went on record with a pledge of $25,239.75, and the faculty, trustees, and administrative force, $27,372.

To these figures may be added the unprecedented achievement of our race in the matter of philanthropy, having subscribed, to be paid over a period of three years ending July 1, 1926, the sum of $202,366.35. To this sum was added a total pledge from white people of $68,846.00, which carried us "Over the Top" with our Medical Endowment Campaign in the sum of $271,212.35.

In the words of Robert E. Speer in a prayer at Princeton, "Let Not the Glory Die," bearing in mind that it is more noble to pay than to pledge, and that to fail in the fulfillment of our promises would be as great a disgrace, as to pay, would be worthy of the highest praise.
Joseph N. Dodson, Sport Editor
Pauline E. Parker, Art Editor
Ethel E. Jones, Social Editor
T. D. Spaulding, Associate Editor

Joanna Houston, Editor-in-Chief
Frederick Robb, Business Manager

Howard Townes, Fun Editor
The staff of the 1924 Bison, realizing how impossible would have been the publication of this annual, without the assistance and co-operation it has received, takes this opportunity to express its indebtedness to the following:

To the Secretary-Treasurer of the University, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, and the Alumni Secretary, Mr. Emory B. Smith, for the use of many cuts whereby large engraving expenses have been eliminated.

To Miss Josephine Scott of the University Printing Office, who aided the Business Manager in selecting the cuts and removing the dust.

To the Art Editor, Miss Pauline Parker, who worked constantly and willingly even before she was elected to the staff about the middle of the year.

To Miss Fannie Smith who has relieved the Business Manager and Editor-in-Chief by keeping the office when other duties claimed their attention.

To Miss Arline Johnson who secured more subscriptions for the Bison than any other individual, and added a considerable amount to the initial budget.

To the members of the Faculty who have contributed readily their knowledge of Howard's past which was not available in the written records.

To all departments and activities of the University for participation and co-operation.

To the Photographer, the Engraver, the Printer, the Binder and the Advertisers—and all others who have aided in any way in the publication of the first University Annual in the history of Howard.
In Memory of
General Oliver Otis Howard
T THE CLOSE OF THE CIVIL WAR, human slavery in America had been abolished forever, and a new problem in the field of education presented itself. The immortal stroke of Lincoln's pen had liberated about four million slaves. This group accustomed to the crudest tools of industry, an almost inhuman manner of living, the most imperfect use of a modern language could be made citizens only in name. The north and south had exactly opposite views concerning the welfare, the possibilities of the Negro. The one was sympathetic, and believed that educational advantages would be one of the chief factors in solving the problem; the other looked upon the freedmen as a hoard of savages turned loose on the country, and had no more desire to help release them from the chains of intellectual bondage than from physical bondage. In addition to their lack of inclination to aid the Negro, there was also a lack of means with which to do so. The north, blessed with both these essentials, took up the cause for the Negro and decided that only his own desire and capacities should determine his limitations. The need of Negro leaders and teachers must be met. Out of such a spirit as this was born the Howard University.

A situation of special significance surrounds the founding of this University. The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia prior to the abolition of slavery farther south had caused a great influx of Negroes into the National capital. The educational problem thus presented was quickly realized by the various freedmen's aid organizations and philanthropic individuals. The realization of this problem had been the basis of the founding of both day and night schools in elementary instruction for old and young alike. These schools met the need only half way, though the task of their establishment and maintenance had been difficult in the face of opposition. There were those who believed that their duty would be discharged only when an institution of higher learning had been established at the capital of the Nation, where Negro Youth could be trained for leadership.

On November 17, 1866, at the Columbia Law Building opposite Judiciary Square in Washington, D.C., was spoken the first words from which the Howard University evolved. Using this building as a temporary house of worship, members of the First Congregational Church were on that day holding a meeting on missions. Acting upon a suggestion of the Reverend Benjamin A. Morris, a son of former Senator Thomas A. Morris, the first plan for Howard was to make of the proposed institution a school of theology.

The question of finance arose and that brought from Dr. Nichols a suggestion of the possibility of receiving aid from the Freedmen's Bureau. This suggestion marked the beginning of the relationship of the University with the Federal Government.

The committee appointed to bring in plans of organization, recommended that a night school be opened first and that they apply to the Freedmen's Bureau for quarters, fuel, heat, and light; and that three chairs of instruction be provided for. The recommendations were accepted and the first faculty was as follows: Reverend E. W. Robinson, Evidences and Bible Interpretation; Reverend D. B. Nichols, Biblical History and Geography; Dr. Silas Loomis, Anatomy and Physiology.
Still this institution had neither name nor local habitation; its only possession was an aim to train colored youth for the ministry. Later the training of teachers was added to the original idea and the doors were thrown open to all who wished to enter, which act gave Howard University the unique distinction of being the first university in America to be established without some discrimination, either on a basis of race, sex, color, or creed.

In the charter, provisions were made for departments of law, theology, and medicine; and it was named for the general, the philanthropist, the soldier—General Oliver O. Howard. The act of incorporation was signed by President Andrew Jackson on March 2, 1867; and instruction began in the following May.

The first recitations were heard in a rented frame house which had been previously used as a dance hall on Seventh Street, extended, now Georgia Avenue, a little south of W Street. This property was afterwards bought for the University, and later resold when the permanent location was secured.

General Howard experienced immense difficulty in obtaining the present very desirable location of the University. The owner of the property refused to sell a part of the one hundred-fifty acre tract, on the plea that the location of a Negro school would depreciate the value of the remainder. General Howard then purchased the entire tract at a cost of one hundred fifty thousand dollars, although the United States’ Treasury was empty. With money received from the sale of surplus property and additional grants from the Freedmen’s Bureau, residences for several professors and four large buildings were erected. The four large buildings were University Hall, Miner Hall for girls, Clark Hall for boys, and a Medical building.

For eight years Howard moved on, but found in May, 1873, that there was a deficit of almost one thousand dollars and every salaried officer in the University resigned as a result of readjustment in salaries and teachers. The university managed to survive the storm which came during the lean years that followed 1873; and came out a little wiser than before.

The Freedmen’s Bureau had been abolished in 1873 and General Howard resigned the office of president of the University to re-enter the army. Not wishing to accept his resignation, the board of trustees granted him an indefinite leave of absence. The office of vice-president was revived, and John M. Langston (colored) was elected to that position. It was hoped that a new interest within the race would be aroused by placing a colored man in this position, but the lack of funds continued and he resigned. Philanthropists were not as willing to help in the support of the University as formerly, because it was assumed that the Government was paying the current expenses.

On April 25, 1876, the Reverend Dr. William H. Patton was elected president of the university. His administration of twelve years was one of reconstruction and consolidation for Howard. The result of his efficient work was, that, beginning July 1, 1879, Congress appropriated ten thousand dollars toward current expenses. Since that time appropriations by Congress have been regularly made, and have so increased, that the institution at present receives over $360,000 per year from the United States Government.

It was under Dr. Patton’s administration that Howard rounded out and developed as a University; however, the various departments had
made excellent progress. An active Medical School faculty was organized June 17, 1867, and the first classes opened in the old dance hall already referred to. The medical building was then being constructed.

The Law School was organized October 13, 1868, with Mr. John M. Langston as dean. This department passed through a very distressing period during the years of financial difficulty. The students fell off rapidly after the Freedmen's Bureau passed out of existence, for many of the students had been employees of that bureau. As a result of the loss of this revenue, the law department was either actually suspended or barely kept open with a single teacher and a very few students. Dean Langston resigned in 1874.

The law department gradually recovered under the administration of President Patton, and in 1881, B. F. Leighton was appointed dean, which position he held until his death in 1921. He was, according to A. A. Birney, "one of the most distinguished members of the District of Columbia Bar." From this reconstruction, dates the period of real growth.

The Theological Department, although one of the first planned for the University, was not put into operation until January 6, 1868, and the active operation of it was not announced until 1871. In this announcement, John B. Reeve is named as dean. This department did not receive funds from the government, and because of the financial embarrassment of the American Missionary Association, from 1872 until 1887, the Presbytery of Washington help to bear the expenses of the theological department. In June, 1887, the American Missionary Association was again ready to bear the entire expense.

Dr. Patton resigned in May, 1887, but consented to continue in office until his successor should be elected. On November 15 of the same year, Dr. Jeremiah E. Rankin was elected to the presidency. Under Dr. Rankin, the Normal Department took the name of the Teachers College and was given academic rating with the College of Arts and Sciences. There was still retained an English department in which students might pursue studies in the common branches without professional aim. In 1903 the Commercial Department was organized and the English department merged into it. Both were under George W. Cook as dean.

During Dr. Rankin's administration a permanent residence for the president was erected at a cost of twenty thousand dollars; and the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel was erected at a cost of twenty-two thousand dollars, in memory of Andrew E. Rankin, brother of president Rankin.

Dr. Rankin resigned in 1903 and Dr. John Gordon was elected in 1904. Apparently, Dr. Gordon failed to understand the ideals and mission of the University, and after an unsuccessful term of two years he resigned.

Reverend Dr. Wilbur P. Thirkield took up the duties of the office in 1906. He was formally inaugurated, November 15, 1907, which occasion marked the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the University. Seeing the need of expansion for the University and of facilities for the teaching of science, Dr. Thirkield succeeded in raising the government appropriation from less than fifty thousand dollars to over one hundred thousand dollars in a period of six years. Out of special appropriations amounting to eighty thousand dollars, a Science Hall was erected. In 1909 the Carnegie Library was erected at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Dormitories were improved and a system of sanitary plumbing and electric lights was installed. In 1913, the Hall of Applied Science was built at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. A special
department of Music was organized under Miss Lulu Vere Childers in 1909.

In 1907, Professor Kelly Miller became dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and through his writings did much to bring this department before the attention of the aspiring youth of the country.

In 1912, Dr. Thirkield resigned, and Dr. Stephen M. Newman was chosen as head of the University, in which position he served five years. It was during president Newman's administration that Howard celebrated her fiftieth birthday. There was on this occasion a memorable re-union, and Howard, recognizing with deep appreciation the breadth and vision of her founders who ignored prejudices, and that she might reflect their spirit for the years to come, made the celebration of this semi-centennial one of the events that will star through the ages. This occasion was fraught with opportunities of untold and inestimable value in the light of its history and in view of its future work. There was a very pronounced hope that out of this celebration there would grow a closer union of each alumnus with his fellow, and of the alumni and the faculty and students of the university. The possibilities that had grown out of fifty years of service had in like manner imposed upon those most interested in the development of Howard, correlated privileges and responsibilities, and they were now fully realizing that the enjoyment of the one precluded the possibility of denying the other. The preparation for the celebration of the semi-centennial from the alumni point of view included every thought, comfort and provision for the large body of men and women who were expected to attend it.

About this time the General Alumni Association, under the leadership of Mr. Shelby J. Davidson as president, took on new life and vigor. From one of his stirring appeals to the association, written under the date of March 2, 1916, we quote the following paragraphs:

"Finally in our Fiftieth Anniversary more now than ever before, the eyes of the world will be on us. Howard is to take stock, to take an inventory and in this, we, the Alumni, are not to be left out of the equation; and when the question in Napoleonic terseness is asked, 'What has he done?' we must face the issue and give an accounting of half a century of effort, of opportunity, of service.

"What can we point to as our accomplished effort for Alma Mater? Will it be unitedness of effort? Solidarity of purpose? Oneness in genuine helpfulness, constructiveness, and activity? Let every alumnus examine himself and herself. Except two efforts, the one remaining as an example of applied energy in making the nucleus of the Professorship of Mathematics, now held by our beloved Kelly Miller; the other the Gymnasium project to raise ten thousand dollars, which did not as we had hoped—for one reason or another—meet with the success it merited and is still unfinished, but we do not count it dead, only sleeping.

"The Alumni as such is behind those of other institutions in point of loyalty and tangible results of efforts put forth for our Alma Mater. Our confidence in Howard University men and women warrant us in the belief and assumption that, now facing an annivserary which will be notable in the history of the University, each one will rise in his and her might of accomplishment and sound along the line, 'Howard shall have the Alumni Gymnasium, and I will help to build it.'"

The idea of the Alumni gymnasium just mentioned in Mr. Shelby Davidson's letter, dates back at least to the year 1908. At a meeting of the Alumni Association of that year, there was an effort put forth to decide upon some definite aim for the general association in order to keep
its interest alive. There was also a desire to combat and refute the oft-repeated criticism that the contribution of the Alumni to the University was always destructive rather than constructive, so it was proposed that twenty-five thousand dollars be raised for the purpose of erecting a science hall. Later, Dr. Thirkield, then president of the University, succeeded in securing a government appropriation of $90,000 for a science hall, and advised the alumni body to change its plan and make a gymnasium its objective. A full account of the many and varied efforts to raise the needed sum is given by Dean D. O. W. Holmes in an article contributed by him to the University Record for April, 1916, from which we quote the following:

"Never was an enterprise initiated under more favorable auspices or amid greater enthusiasm on the part of those upon whom it must depend for support. At the beginning members vied with each other in declarations of ardent love and devotion for Alma Mater and of willingness to make any sacrifice or perform any labor for her glorification. When subscriptions were called for, pledges from two hundred dollars down were made with little or no urging, until the total reached nearly two thousand dollars. A permanent committee on gymnasium was formed for the purpose of carrying forward the campaign. This committee took up its task with the same vigor and enthusiasm as had characterized the launching of the campaign."

Upon the resignation of Mr. Newman, Dr. J. Stanley Durkee was unanimously elected to the presidency of Howard University. The election took place on June 4, 1918, and Dr. Durkee assumed the duties of office on July first of the same year.

Early in his administration, many internal changes were made at Howard. All secondary schools were abolished leaving a college registration of 1057. Dire disaster was prophesied everywhere, but the college opened for the following year with a registration of 1567 college students. The whole plan of undergraduate work was changed; the four years of college work was divided into two periods of two years each. The work of the first period was named the Junior College, and the second period was named the Senior Schools. The Senior Schools include the schools of Education, of Commerce and Finance, of Liberal Arts, and of Applied Science.

By vote of the trustees, June 4, 1919, the offices of Secretary and Treasurer were combined and Dr. Emmett J. Scott was elected Secretary-Treasurer. He began his services on July 1, 1919.

The office of Registrar was created as a separate position, and a Howard alumnus, Dwight O. W. Holmes was elected to that position. Upon his appointment as dean of the school of Education, he was succeeded by F. D. Wilkinson. The offices of both Secretary-Treasurer and Registrar have been placed by these officers on the most modern administrative basis, with rooms on the first floor of Main building.

The office of Dean of Men was created, and Dr. E. L. Parks, former Treasurer, was elected to that position. The office of Dean of Women was also created, and the position temporarily filled by Miss Helen Tuck. In 1922, Miss Lucy D. Slowe, an alumna of Howard, was elected to that position. Dean Slowe made the first experiment with student government among the women of Howard, and is responsible for the organization of the Howard Women's League. A group of offices on the first floor of Main Building has been provided for the deans. All the faculties of the undergraduate schools were combined into a general faculty, and entrusted
with the immediate government of all the academic departments in matters common to all, subject to the control of the trustees.

In February, 1920, the board of trustees voted as follows:

"One Trustee may be elected each year from a number recommended by the Alumni Association of the University, such Trustee to automatically retire at the expiration of his term of office." Since the report of the committee no vacancies have occurred; and at present there are eight alumni of Howard serving on the board of Trustees.

The buildings and grounds of the University have received careful attention during this administration. A greenhouse was erected in 1919 at a cost of $8,000. In 1921, the Dining Hall Building, with class rooms for the department of Home Economics, was erected at a cost of $301,000. Plans are now under way for a new gymnasium and stadium. Howard Hall, the old home of General O. O. Howard, used for many years as a detention house for incorrigible children, has been reclaimed, the old out buildings torn away, and the home restored as a dormitory for girls.

In the Main Building, a United States post office has been established, thus serving the postal needs of the faculty and students. Also in the Main Building there has been equipped a Rest Room for girls and one for women teachers and workers.

Under the head of "Improvement of grounds," come the following: Reclaiming of the bank overlooking the Reservoir, formerly a dump for cans and a place for burning rubbish; trees on the campus have been treated twice; large flower beds of rare beauty have been placed; plaza and front of Thirkield Science Hall made beautiful, concrete walks and steps to Sixth Street provided; fence surrounding the lower half of the main campus; unsightly plot of ground on Georgia Avenue changed into a beautiful little park with paths crossing and steps leading up to Sixth street; surroundings of Howard Hall graded and granolithic walk and steps placed; grounds surrounding the School of Music beautified; underground electric lighting system installed with posts and globes like those used in the District of Columbia. For the year 1922-23, an increase of $32,500 over the former appropriation of $10,000 was secured for the purpose of putting the University buildings and grounds in satisfactory condition. A summary of the amounts spent for improvements from July 1, 1919 to December 30, 1922 closes with the statement that $126,130.59 had been spent.

There is one department of the University which has scarcely been mentioned but deserves more than mere passing comment. The department in question is the School of Music. Organized by Miss Lulu Vere Childers in 1909, it began its work in the assembly room of Miner Hall. It very soon outgrew the space there allotted to it and was removed to the basement of the chapel. The limited space there provided for it could serve it only a short while and it was afterwards moved to King Hall, a building situated on Sixth Street and facing the athletic field. There was added another building nearby which has become known as the Conservatory Annex. This department has been given rating on a par with the other schools of the University, and gives the degree of Bachelor of Music. The first degree graduate of the Howard Conservatory of Music was Miss Cornelia Lampton, who graduated in 1917. This department shows a decided attraction for students in all other departments of the University, for many students working for the various degrees offered by the University are also taking up work in the School of Music. The registration for last year was large enough to yield over $9,000 in student fees. One
of the greatest needs of the University at present is more space and additional equipment for the Conservatory of Music.

With the opening of this administration there was but one department of the University approved by the rating association of America. The School of Medicine was in class A. In the autumn of 1921 the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, after most rigid personal investigation, placed the College of Liberal Arts on the approved list. This means that graduates from Howard School of Liberal Arts have the same scholastic standing as graduates from any other first-class school in America. In the spring of 1922 the Dental College was registered by the New York State Board of Regents, thus giving it the highest rating. The College of Pharmacy has been given the highest rating with the Pharmacy Board of the State of Ohio. The Law School is now applying for admission to the Association of American Law Schools, with great confidence in the success of its application.

Evening classes were mentioned early in the history of Howard. Provisions were at that time made for instruction in elementary and secondary school subjects, and the project was discontinued long ago. During the school year of 1921-22, evening college classes were established, and these have given tremendous impetus to higher education for Negro teachers in the city of Washington. The registration for the first year was 46. It is now about 200.

The old two semester system was abolished in 1919 and the quarter system adopted. But the quarter system remained incomplete until 1923, during which year the fourth quarter was added by instituting a summer session which extended from June 25 to August 31.

The last big stroke of the present administration was the campaign to raise $250,000 for the medical school. The General Education Board required as a basis for its help that all finances of the School of Medicine be taken over by the general administration of the University and be handled in one office. When this was done, the board pledged the University an endowment of $250,000 for the Medical School on condition that the University would also raise $250,000 by July 1, 1923. The president of the University began a strenuous campaign, and the drive went over the top so far as pledges were concerned. Many of the pledges have been paid already.

The question may at some time arise as to whether or not Howard University has justified its existence and the aid that has been given to it. Although fifty-seven years old, it is far too young yet to permit any one to attempt an answer to the question. However, let it suffice to say that Negro education in America would never have reached its present stage without the existence of a Howard University. So, let Howard write a few more pages of her history before we make a very critical reckoning with regard to what she has accomplished, for indeed she has just begun to live.
A GATEWAY — FOR HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Beautiful Gateway to Howard — in the near future

A SMALL THEATRE

A much needed addition to Howard  (Design by A. Priestly, '24)