



Dr. and Mrs. Brawley detrain at Terminal Station upon returning from Their European Tour

DR. AND MRS. BRAWLEY IN EUROPEAN REPORT

To the inevitable questions put to most Americans returning from the European continent, "What countries did you like best?" and "What interesting things did you see?" President and Mrs. James P. Brawley of Clark College, just back from England, France, Italy and Switzerland, responded with a tea for the faculty where they narrated the most memorable of their experiences.

The sixty or more guests heard Dr. Brawley paint word pictures of the art and architecture of Paris, Versailles and Rome especially. He explained with intricate detail, his visit to Saint Peters and the Catacombs; to Florence—which appeared to him more than any other city to typify the spirit of the Renaissance, and to England where they looked upon the white cliffs of Dover. Before Leonardo da Vinci's "The Last Supper", they experienced a new and refreshing meaning of the painting and what it represents. In Switzerland the towering Alps and their scenery intensified their already strong belief in the omnipotent.

Mrs. Brawley Communicated an accumulation of impressions as she described their audience with Pope Pius XII—obviously their most impressionistic experience. In skillful

language and with individual sensitivity she made very real some of the scenes of Paris and Rome, continental food and European way of life. While complimentary of Parisian designers and fashions, she did not share the overwhelming enthusiasm generally accorded the dress of Paris women. Instead she reminded American women of their high standards and sense of fashion.

For both President and Mrs. Brawley this trip had even added significance. Mrs. Brawley's master's thesis was written on Samuel Johnson, and their visit to his Alma Mater, Pembroke College, gave new insight into his life.

While studying the Oxford Reformers as a student at the University of Southern California, Dr. Brawley became fascinated with the ancient city of Florence and yearned to see it. This visit rekindled his interest and added a new appreciation for the cultural values in the Renaissance.

While in Europe President and Mrs. Brawley were in attendance at the Methodist Ecumenical Conference which convened at Oxford, England. They have been invited to speak before a number of church and civic groups on their experiences.

Faculty In Initial Meet

The Clark College faculty held its first meeting of the year on Monday morning, September 10th. In the absence of President James P. Brawley who was at the time enroute to Atlanta from Europe. Dean A. A. McPheeters presided over the meeting.

In his opening address Dean McPheeters emphasized the professional duty of instructors to be aware of the implications of the factors conditioning the status and structure of American Higher Education today.

Nothing the decreased enrollment, due to the present emergency, Dean McPheeters stressed the necessity of a long range view concerning the future status of the college in terms of the growth of public institutions, especially the community college, and the type of service that is being rendered by these institutions.

Student Council Prexy Speaks

During the Chapel Hour on Friday morning, September 10, Edwin Pratt, president of the Clark College Student Council, spoke to the assembly on "How Clark Can be Made A Better Institution."

Expressing the need for more student participation in the Councils activities Mr. Pratt said, "We must have individual affiliation of every member of the Clark family." He expounded to freshmen the purpose of the Student Council and explained to freshmen the organization of the Clark student legislative body.

EIGHTY-SECOND YEAR GETS UNDER WAY

225 Freshmen Inducted

More than 225 freshmen followed the Personnel Department's orientation schedule at Clark College and have now been fully inducted into college life. The series was directed by Dean of Women Phoebe Burney, assisted by Misses Margaret Aiken, Eva Martin Dovie Reeves; Dean of Men Charlton Hamilton, Harold Mazyck and Mrs. Sara Fraser.

On the opening night of freshmen activities, more than 50 parents from eleven states joined in a fellowship hour for parents and faculty members in Holmes Hall. Student guides were:

Esther Franklin, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mildred Jones, Columbus, Ga.; Harriet Junior, Waycross, Ga.; Frances McGuire, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Martha Lee, Barnesville, Ga.; Fannie Neely, Athens, Ga.; Pauline Postell, Cincinnati; Clara Bugg, Chattanooga; Sallie Stevens, Miami; Martha Sumter, Cheraw, S. C.; Richard Byrd, Morristown, Tenn.; Walter Cooke, Atlanta; Joe Morgan, Knoxville;

Edwin Pratt, Miami; Marshall Smith, Gastonia, N. C.; Charles Willis, Sylacaugh, Ala.; Julius Willis, Syacaugh, Ala.; Julius Wimby, Warner Hudson, Juanita Gideon, Evelyn Burns, Marilyn Tucker, Janet Mitchell, Margaret Arnold, Vienna Thorne, Helen Smith, Vernell Lovingood, and Frances Kelsey, all of Atlanta.

LIBRARY FACILITIES

The newcomers were introduced to the Clark and Atlanta University libraries by Librarians Margaret Hunton and Dovie Patrick. On Friday President and Mrs. James Brawley entertained with a "Get Acquainted" party.

Following Saturday's registration for freshmen, the guides escorted the new students on a tour of Washington Park where they enjoyed an outdoor supper in the afternoon. A formal dance on Saturday night climaxed the activities.

The Student Body Is Urged to Attend the College's First Formal Dance Saturday Night, October 20, 1951 in Croghan Dining Hall.

ALL STAR CONCERT

The All Star Concert Series of the Sunday Evening Cultural Hour at Clark College in Atlanta, Georgia has released its schedule of major musical events for the year.

The series is designed to augment the student's general education, and at the same time provide first-class extra-intellectual programs for the College.

Duo Pianists Allison Nelson and Harry Neal will open the series on October 14. The College Philharmonic Society will follow with an All Mendelssohn Program on November 25. Nicholas Kostrukoff will direct the Gen. Platoff Don Cossack Chorus on December 2.

The distinguished American contralto, Carol Brice, will appear in recital January 13, 1952. Jerold Frederic, sensational pianist, will perform on March 9.

The College Band, under the direction of Professor Wayman Carver, will appear in recital March 23.

The Guardsmen Quartette of Hollywood and the opera workshop will be features of the Fifth Annual Festival of Music and Arts scheduled for April 17-20.

Dr. J. DeKoven Killingsworth heads the Committee on Cultural Programs and Activities. He is assisted by Messrs. Albert Berrion, Wayman Carver, George Ferguson, Arthur Sherrod; Mesdames Marian Sykes, Stella Brookes and Dovie Patrick; and Miss Ollie Brown.

Members of the student body are invited to contribute to the PANTHER written articles which will be of interest to the students. Articles from students are at all times appreciated. Students are encouraged to do research work on some topic of interest and submit the report to the PANTHER for publication. Editorials, news stories, and features are needed to make the PANTHER a more informative and more interesting newspaper.

The deadline for material to be used in the next issue will be posted in the dormitories, announced in chapel, and posted in Haven-Warren Hall.

Faculty Additions Announced

Three new faculty members and two returning from leaves of absence have been announced by President James P. Brawley of Clark College.

Dr. John F. Summersette has returned to the Department of Publicity and English after receiving a doctorate in educational public relations from Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto, California.

From Maternity leave Mrs. Willie C. Bolden has assumed duties again with the Department of Social Science.

Mr. Sinclair V. Jeter of New York City has succeeded Mr. P. G. King as Business Manager. A former student of Brooklyn College and Virginia State College from which he graduated, has also attended Howard and American Universities in Washington. Mr. Jeter was formerly an assistant economist in the office of the Quartermaster General in Washington. Subsequently he served as a supply specialist and military intelligence analyst with the War Department in Washington, D. C.

Assisting Mr. Jeter, and instructing in typewriting and shorthand is Mr. John Walter Harris of Petersburg, Va. He received his undergraduate degree from New York University and has completed the major portion of the requirements for the master's degree at the same institution.

The Home Economics Department has added Miss Anne Merritt of Lynch Station, Va. She is a Home Economics graduate of Bennett College at Greensboro, N. C. and degree from Columbia University where she studied on a Methodist Crusade scholarship.



Rev. Weeks Presents Autographed Copies of His Book to Clark Students

THE CLARK PANTHER

A Journal of College Life Published from September to June
By the Students of Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia

A promoter of school spirit by encouraging projects and efforts among student groups and individual students.

A medium through which an opportunity is provided for students to obtain experience in newsgathering, reporting, book-reviewing, editorial, and creative writing.

An instrument for fostering friendly and constructive criticism of campus activities.

HAROLD A. HAMILTON, Editor-in-Chief

ERNEST PHARR, Associate Editor

J. F. SUMMERSETTE, Advisor

A SENATOR REFLECTS: "If I Were A Freshman Again . . ."

By Harold A. Hamilton

Senator Estes Kefauver, in an article entitled "If I Were a Freshman Again", which appeared in the orientation issue of "Motive", a Methodist publication, states that if he were a college freshman again there would be two fundamental goals of life to which he would strive—working for others and diversity of interests.

The Tennessee senator, who once headed the Senate Crime Investigation Committee, believes that the only worth-while accomplishments are those which benefit the great masses of the people.

He speaks of Washington, D.C. and the selfish, narrow individuals who work only for themselves, who know no true or lasting peace but are constantly seeking more and more accomplishments of the same unsatisfying character. In striking contrast he writes of the few genuine idealists he has met in Washington. "Whether they work in behalf of world peace, better living standards for the poor, or some similar idealistic cause, they share in common a repose of spirit and a happiness of soul which those who struggle only for material ends can never hope to attain."

His second objective, if he was a freshman again, would be diversity of interests. He feels that specialization has its virtues, but that in this country there are too many specialists whose knowledge rests solely within the field of their specialty.

The senator feels that men should be concerned with knowledge of things other than their special field, that the physical scientist should be acquainted with the humanities, that the engineer should be interested in social science, and that everyone should be civic-minded.

As advice to all young people Mr. Kefauver urges observance of the "Golden Rule" which he says is thought of by young people today as "a fine and noble ideal but as something which actually has little place in the modern world in which we live."

Finally, he advises students to take the "Great Books" approach to education, which he says has proved to be an important and useful counterforce to the trend toward specialization. Of all admonitions that he could give a college freshman, the first chosen would be—to read. "Soak up, devour the books in your college library. And do not confine your reading to just one or a few fields. A well-read person is not only a well-informed person; he is a useful citizen."

This advice of Mr. Kefauver should be heeded by every student. There is no end to the good accomplished by reading. Reading increases the intelligence, it brings into view new horizons, and clarifies that which is mysterious to the mind. Of all the advice that could be given a freshman, reading ranks as the most important. Books offer new worlds of pleasure, of entertainment, and of instruction.

Do not limit your reading to any one form or to any one literary form. Read widely in all fields. Read newspapers, magazines, novels and keep up with national and international affairs; attend forums and debates on public issues.

Think of things other than dances and card games. Talk of mature and lasting things, not of the frivolities that have little significance and short vogue. Act rationally. Waste no time in nonsense. There will come a time when frivolity will seem folly, and the hours spent laying a sound foundation will seem but small payment for the benefits reaped from laying such a foundation.

Remember what the senator has said, "Work for others and have a wide diversity of interests". Consider the advantages of wide reading. Consider the short time you will be here and decide how you will take advantage of the opportunity to be in college.

Notes on Football

Many of the twenty million persons who attend football games this autumn and watch halfbacks sweep around ends and down field for long runs would be quite bored by the variety of the game played by the ancients who started the game we call football.

Most fans probably do not know that football existed as far back as the 12th century, and that during that time it was so popular that Edward II and Henry VII of England forbade it on the ground that it took interest away from the military sport of archery.

Football is far from being a new sport. In medieval times a form of football known as calcio flourished in Italy. Natives of Polynesia are known to have played a variety of the game with a football made of bamboo fiber; and Eskimos played it with a leather ball filled with moss.

England and the United States are the strongholds of football today.

At the beginning of the 19th century several types of the game, in which only kicking and no carrying of the ball was permitted, were being played at various English public schools including Eton, Harrow, and Rugby. The modification which permits carrying was first introduced at Rugby in 1823.

In America, a form of football was played in the colony of Virginia as early as 1609. In the eighteen-thirties a form of football was taken up at Harvard, Yale and Princeton; at Harvard and Yale it took the form of a rush between freshmen and sophomores, and became so rough that the faculties of the two institutions prohibited the game in 1862. The first inter-collegiate football game in the United

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European Diary Observations Of Europe's Culture And Traditions

By JAMES P. BRAWLEY

In the afternoon of July 28, 1951, Mrs. Brawley and I embarked from New York on "Her Royal Majesty's Ship, The 'Queen Elizabeth'" for our maiden trip abroad. This huge ship 1,031 feet in length, 118 feet wide, weighing 83,673 tons, with its 14 decks, 35 public rooms, 2,279 passengers and a crew of 1200 gave us at once the sense of security so much needed by new and inexperienced seafaring passengers. Although one might retain the sense of security, when he gets out in mid-ocean he becomes very conscious of the fact that there is a mighty heap of water out there and even the "Queen Elizabeth," the world's largest ocean liner becomes small.

It is immediately recognized that here is a city or community in miniature, a cross-section of the nations and peoples of the world. Here on board the ship one is introduced to the spirit to be found in England, France, Italy, and other European countries—a cosmopolitan spirit, a spirit of catholicity, a spirit of legality. There is a freedom which lifts one out of a rigidly-maintained and protected class and caste society to a level where he is thrilled by the extraordinary experience of being recognized as a human being without stigma and without being reminded of his color. It was curious and surprising, however, to some of our fellow Americans to see a few Negroes in company with them enjoying without limitations all the privileges, courtesies, and luxurious facilities afforded by this magnificent ship.

European culture and the spirit of the old world at once expressed themselves. They were evident on every hand. People were people. The three classes on the ship were classifications of accommodations and services, but not classifications of people. The class in which one traveled was his own choice in terms of what was available or in terms of the price he elected to pay. The same courtesies were extended to those that were extended to other passengers. We enjoyed the gracious "sirs" and "madams" addressed to us from the captain down to the least important crewman, the same as did any and all other passengers abroad.

The "Queen Elizabeth" ploughed the waters of the Atlantic at the speed of about 29 knots an hour and in five days called at Cherbourg, France on scheduled time. We proceeded thence to Paris, our first stop.

In Paris one is immediately engulfed in a cosmopolitan air, a feeling of friendliness and of freedom. One notes the courteousness, the sociability and the leisureness of the people. No one seems to be in a great hurry,—I should say no one except the taxi drivers. They dash through the streets in their old model cars with such speed as to make one think that after all there really are two classes of people in Paris—the "quick" and the "dead."

The closed shops and stores for hours in the middle of the day, and the crowded sidewalk cafes which are most numerous, bespeak a custom and tradition of the French people most expressive of the art of relaxation. Here, they sit for hours enjoying the company of friends, conversing, and drinking wine which seems to be more essential to the Frenchman than water is to the American.

Though the buildings in Paris are marked with the age of the centuries they are remarkable for their architectural beauty, of ancient design. The layout of the city shows plan, order, design and beauty in every direction one moves. This is evidenced in the wide boulevards such as Champ De Mars which proceeds from the Ecole Militaire through the Eiffel Tower, across the Seine River to the Palais De Chaillot, or the Avenue Des Champs-Elysees which leads from the Place of the Concorde to the Arch of Triumph and the Place of L'Etoile.

The entire city portrays a richness of culture in architecture and objective display of historical events. There are hundreds of centers of interest, everyone of which is noted for its cultural and historic significance. To list a few, there are:

The Place de L'Opera, The Church of the Madeline, The Church of St. Severin, The Church of the Sacred Heart, The Cathedral of Notre Dame, The Pantheon, The Place of the Bastille, The Palace of Justice, The Arch of Triumph of the Carrousel, The Arch of Triumph of L'Etoile, Eiffel Tower, The Luxembourg Gardens, The Tuileries Gardens, The Palace of the Tuileries, The Louvre (Museum). In the Louvre is housed probably the greatest collection of art work of the great masters to be found anywhere in the world.

In these centers of culture and history, supplemented by scores of others one finds expressions of the life of the French people across a span of history of at least 600 years. The master paintings and the sculpture in the Cathedrals, Churches, and Museums strongly reflect the spirit and influence of the Italian Renaissance and the noted Italian masters of the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries, all of which gave birth to a great culture all over Western Europe.

Brief reference must be made to Versailles and Fontainebleau both of which were palaces of Kings of France. Versailles grew from a small Chateau in the 17th century under Louis XIII to an immense and magnificent Palace under Louis XIV. Kings of France lived here in splendor and luxury until 1789. The palace is filled with master pieces. Its majesty, its galleries, its scores of rooms including chapel, library, museum, etc. its gardens, groves and surrounding landscape of beauty are beyond description. The Palace at Fontainebleau, the favorite residence of Napoleon, is no less striking in magnificence, luxury, splendor, and interior beauty.

Back of all this luxury, splendor, art, architecture, tradition, culture and beauty there is a note of sadness growing out of grim facts of history. On seeing all this one easily understands the reason for and significance of the French Revolution, begun in 1789. The great architectural structures erected at the behest of Kings and Sovereigns, that have stood for centuries and will stand for centuries to come, represent human toil without the aid of modern building equipment and facilities. They bespeak the debt that French civilization owes to the human hand. They represent the enslavement, suppression, and exploitation of the peasant which led to a revolt against the selfish power of Kings and the oppression of the poor. The French Revolution from 1789 to 1800 was a struggle for freedom. French culture was bought with a price of human blood, now freedom, justice, liberty, equality and fraternity are the precious possessions of all.

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Now Hear Ye

By Edwin Thomas Pratt

The School year has begun, and with it your new Student Council administration begins.

In order to have an effective and functioning Council this year it will be necessary to have the full cooperation of the entire student body.

As each idea is proposed and discussed there will be differences of opinion. Mark Twain said, "It is differences of opinion that make a horse-race." The Student Council can be likened to a horse-race in that every day we are moving toward our goals set forth last semester. Your opinions are needed to make our race effective and successful.

During the past year our greatest fault was more criticism than participation. We sat back and were either contented or discontented with the proceedings of the Student Council. This year we must have active participation by students in the affairs of the Council.

Your leaders can only be as good as you make them. Should we have a Student Council whose functionalism becomes a fungus, or should we have an effective Council? You will be the determining factor.

Full cooperation is urgently needed. Instead of forming little "gossip groups" and discussing what you consider important issues, present those issues to your Student Council for the best and most intelligent solution.

In segments our strength is very limited, but as a unit with one purpose in mind, our resources are many and the results from unity of purpose may be tremendous.

To make this a "Banner Year" in the annal, of Clark's Student Council history, your cooperation is needed. Can we count on you?

Looking At The New Broom

By Harold Hamilton

Mr. Sinclair V. Jeter is rapidly becoming a familiar figure to Clark College students since their return to school. Mr. Jeter, in the course of his duties, will probably be the most widely known and talked about member of the Clark College Staff. He is an affable person, and from all indications, if personality can indicate such a thing, he will have great sympathy and understanding for those whose bills run unpaid past deadlines. This is not to say that he will allow bills to remain unpaid indefinitely. Oh no, he's not here for that! But don't worry, if mamma and papa are a little slow about "sendin' th' dough" he'll only keep you from the dining hall—and who can say that that's cruel?

I suppose you've guessed who Mr. S. V. Jeter is by now. But if you haven't, he's the Bursar—the man who collects the cash, the Business Manager, etc.

Mr. Jeter finished Virginia State College, studied at Howard, American University, and at Brooklyn College. He is a native of Washington, D.C.

By the way, "Jeter" is pronounced with the "J" sounding like a "J", and not like a "G." A pilot who flies a jet plane is a jeter, if that helps any.

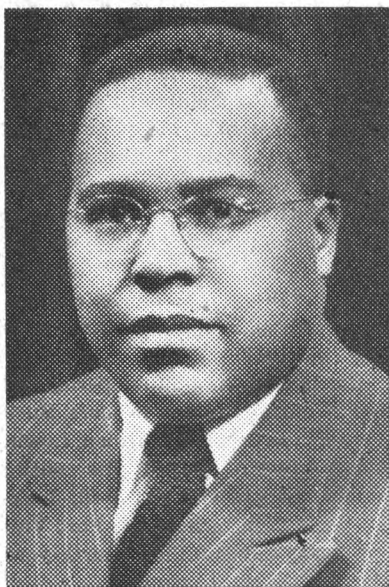
Famous last words (of Mr. Jeter) "Be seein' you."

Join the N. A. A. C. P.

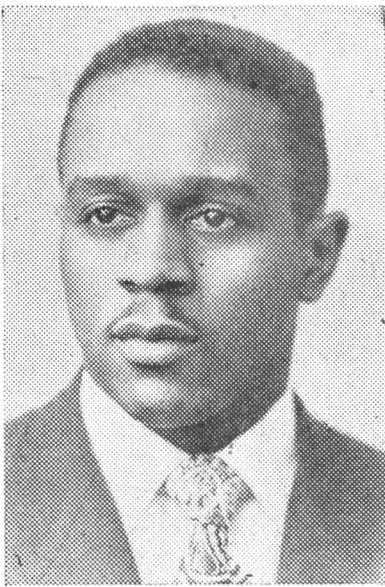
RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES LISTED

The Office of Religious Life and Activities opened the year's Sunday religious services with an address by President James P. Brawley on September 23. Rev. S. Marion Weeks, Director of Religious Life spoke on September 30.

For October, the office has announced the following vesper speakers: October 7—Dr. Charles B. Copher, Chairman, Old Testament Department, Gammon Theological Seminary; October 14—Rev. Thomas G. Blue, Pastor, Providence Baptist Church, Atlanta; October 21—Rev. Sam Laird, Director of Religious Life, Emory University, Atlanta; and October 28—Rev. E. W. McMillan, Pastor Warren Methodist Church, Atlanta.



SINCLAIR V. JETER
Sinclair Jeter, New York, City succeeds P. G. King as Business Manager at Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia



JOHN W. HARRIS
John W. Harris, Petersburg, Va.; Assistant to the Business Manager, who will also instruct Typing and Shorthand



MISS ANNE MERRITT
Miss Anne Merritt, Lynch Station, Va., will teach in the Home Economics Department.

Home Economics Department Entertains

Mary Smith, of Rome, Ga., Son-dra Sneyherd and Mrs. Rosa Smith of Atlanta, poured hot chocolate for more than one hundred and fifty guests who attended the annual open house of the Home Economics Department at Clark College Sunday evening, September 30, at 6:30.

Held in Thayer Hall, the "Chocolate Sip" has become one of the most anticipated programs of the Home Economics Department of which Mrs. Flora G. Davis is Chairman, assisted by Miss Ann Merritt who recently joined the staff.

This informal "get-together", the result of much planning and attention, is staged to emphasize the department's interest in the social and cultural welfare of the College's students.

The service was prepared by Anna Butler, Ethel McCree, Nina Morrow and Evelyn Burns. Guests were shown displays of food and clothing and introduced to the functions of the department by hostesses Ella Derricotte, Martha Lee, Virginia Tucker, Dorothy Holcombe, Willie M. Knowles, and Ruby Davis. Mary Wilder and Delores Arnold were in charge of the guest book.

The result of a lack of contributions by students and malfunctioning on the part of PANTHER staffs of the past has been irregular publication of the PANTHER and an insufficient number of articles of interest. Now that the issues have been defined we can propose a solution—if that is necessary.

Students should think seriously about contributing articles to the Panther and of the perfection of our student newspaper.

It is not necessary to be interested in journalism to work on a student newspaper staff; it is the initiative and the cooperation which counts.

If this article has aroused your interest, contact the editor of THE PANTHER and make him aware that you are interested. Work hard to make THE PANTHER an ideal student publication.

PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

The Liberal Party, whose presidential nominee won the last Student Council election, has new plans in the making. The new plans call for activity throughout the year. In the past it has been the custom of both parties to function only at election time and remain dormant until the next election time. This "year-round" activity is intended to stimulate so that more interest will be taken in the affairs of the college.

There has been no report of the plans of the defeated People's Party—the only opposition to Liberal Party in the last election.

Welcome From Alphas

Welcome Freshmen!

We of Alpha Phi Alpha wish for you a most pleasant stay with us here at Clark.

It is our sincere hope that you shall not become lax, once you have become familiar with college life, and succumb to the temptations of students who waste time and have no destiny other than failure and frustration.

You have come here in awe and innocence. This is proper, for there are those personalities here at Clark who wish to give you the tools and basic material, for you to develop under their guidance into men and women who are good citizens in the community.

NEW FACULTY MEMBERS

Religious Life Director Authors Text

A panel discussion on the significance of "The Student Views Religion", recently released publication by Rev. S. Marion Weeks, Director of Religious Life at Clark College, formally introduced the eminently readable volume to the Clark faculty and students and to the University Center.

The panel was sponsored by the Philoi Club—a group of students majoring in Religious Education, and for whom Professor Weeks serves as adviser.

Philoi President Jonathan Jackson, who moderated the program, described the book as clear in style, consistent in approach, and intelligently written. "It establishes itself," Jackson commented, "as solid and valuable and rarely loses its target—to make students aware of the relationship of religion to modern life."

Carter Lowe named the audience to which the book was addressed: college students and general readers—and described how units of the text could help students solve some of the problems which college life inevitably brings, and at the same time help them develop a philosophy of life.

Pre-marital sex relations, a unit of the edition, was explored fully and frankly by Walter Willis. Mr. Weeks' treatment of the Christian Church and segregation was amplified by Clifford Ferguson who pointed out that the Christian church had not only practiced segregation, but contributed to its perpetuation.

Following the panel, the club entertained the author at a tea in Pfeiffer Hall lounge where he autographed copies of the book for students and faculty.

Author Weeks, Clark, Gammon and Boston University educated, has been in his present position since 1949. This volume, his first, reflects his experiences as a minister and teacher.



DR. BROOKES Honored By M. Twain Society

Dr. Stella B. Brookes, Professor of English at Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia, has been elected to honorary membership in the International Mark Twain Society and has received the Society's merit of award. This honor, conferred in recognition of outstanding literary contributions, has come to Dr. Brookes in recognition of the worth of her year old book, "Joel Chandler Harris, Folklorist", released by the University of Georgia Press.

The Society's honorary membership includes such distinguished writers as Eugene O'Neill, T. S. Eliot, Robert Frost and Edna Ferber, and is headed by Cyril Clemens, relative of Mark Twain.

Dr. Brookes book has been the subject of much favorable comment. "The Yale Review" listed it as one of the notable books of 1950. "The Saturday Review of Literature", "Journal of American Folklore", "American Literature", "The New York Folklore Quarterly", "English Journal", and "North Carolina Historical Review" are among the scholarly journals which commented upon its worth. Newspaper reviews have appeared in "The New York Times", "The St. Louis Post-Dispatch", "The New York Herald-Tribune", "The Los Angeles Times", "The Washington Post", "The Atlanta Journal-Constitution", "The Houston Post", "The New Orleans Times-Picayune", "The Austin American-Statesman", and other prominent newspapers.

Back the Panthers

JAPANESE PEACE TREATY AIRED . . .

HISTORY STUDENTS ON PANEL

Students at Clark College in Atlanta, Georgia had the significance of the Japanese Peace Treaty explained to them by a panel of social science students moderated by Mr. Edward F. Sweat, Professor of American History and Government.

Juanita Marshall gave a brief sketch of early Japanese history, especially emphasizing Japan's theory and system of government, and the prevailing Shinto religion.

The history of Japanese-American relations, and Japan's alliance with the Axis during World War II were traced by Professor Sweat.

Events leading to the inception of the treaty, its provisions and its scope, as well as its objectionable features to cooperating allied nations were explained by Harriet Junior.

Cross panel and audience participation revealed some of the salient points of the treaty about which students held questions, and at the same time increased their knowledge of and respect for it.

STUDENT COUNCIL, Continued from Page One

Following the address by the Student Council President, Dr. J. J. Dennis introduced Mr. Ralph C. Robinson, an alumnus of the college, who spoke concerning the qualities which he considered essential to successful living. Mr. Robinson stressed the need for the formation of a lofty character as over and above other goals which he listed as, health, education, pleasure, wealth, and home. As a closing thought Mr. Robinson stated that "The dominating factors of a man's life should be the eternal principles of God."



Pianists Allison Nelson, and Harry Lee Neal, in private life Mr. and Mrs. Harry Neal, will open the All Star Concert Series of the Sunday Evening Cultural Hour on Sunday, October 14, at 7:30 in Davage Auditorium.

These youthful artists have both concertized extensively as soloists, and the joining of their talents provides a singularly satisfying experience.

For a year and a half they presented a weekly television program

from Philadelphia, and during 1950 —their first year of touring since leaving television, they played before 153 audiences in America and Australia. Together and solo, they have performed in all the principal cities of Australia and New Zealand, and have played with most of the major orchestras.

This feature is a presentation of the College Committee on Cultural Activities and programs.

Eppe Assumes Head Football Duties

Leonidas "Sonny" Eppe, who led the Clark College basketball team to within two games of an SIAC Basketball Tournament championship last season, and who served for two years as assistant football coach, is now head football, basketball, and track coach of Clark College.

Coming to Clark in the fall of 1950 "Sonny" Eppe immediately won the respect and admiration of Clark athletes by showing a real interest in them not only as members of the teams, but as individuals as well after the season of their participation had passed.

A strenuous advocate of strict training rules, the former lieutenant of the army insists that members of his teams observe training habits not only while they are in season but out of season as well.

Coach Eppe is a native of East St. Louis, Illinois. Before coming to Clark he filled the duties of head coach at Gilbert Academy in New Orleans, La.

William "Biff" Jones returned to the practice field this season as backfield coach. Also a former lieutenant of the army, Coach Jones has been with the Panthers two seasons. Bringing back with him habits formed in the Army, the 1947 Clark graduate is respected by the football team for the military manner in which he leads exercise drills and for his eye for punctuality.

Coach Jones played halfback on the Clark football team during his stay at the college where he was an outstanding student and an active participant in campus affairs. After his discharge from the army Coach Jones came back to receive his diploma and the following year coached at Lincoln Academy, Kings Mountain, N. C.

New to the team this year is Coach Leroy Hambrick who starred as quarterback on Clark's football team and made an exceptional record in SIAC play. Coach Hambrick has done considerable work in Atlanta as director of athletics at several youth organizations and at Washington High School where he worked with the football team.

1951 Grid Schedule Released

The College Athletic Department released the following schedule for 1951. Coach Leonidas H. Eppe has succeeded Marion M. Curry as head coach. He assumed his new duties in August.

The schedule follows: September 23 (Night) Fort Valley State; Sept. 29, open; October 5, Tuskegee at Birmingham; October 12 (Night) (Night) South Carolina State; Oct. 19, (Night) Alabama State College at Montgomery; October 27, Morehouse College; November 3, Xavier University at New Orleans; Nov. 10 (Homecoming Game) Fisk University; November 22, (Thanksgiving Game), Morris Brown College.

CLOSE VIEW OF PANTHERS

There are only four two-hundred pounders on the team: Turmon, Evans, Daniels, and Edwards. Two men who weigh less than 150 lbs.: Edinburgh and Edwards. Atlanta and New Orleans contributed more players than any other city: 10 from Atlanta and 10 from New Orleans, making two cities comprise half the team.

Academically 20 freshmen, 6 sophomores, 10 juniors, and 4 seniors constitute the squad.

Back the Panthers

NOTES ON FOOTBALL

Continued From Page Two

States was the game of association football played on November 6, 1869, between Princeton and Rutgers. In 1875 Harvard University and McGill University of Montreal, Canada, played the first intercollegiate game in the United States played according to Rugby rules (organized by the Rugby Football Union in England). A year later Rutgers, Columbia, Harvard, Princeton and Yale formed the American Intercollegiate Football Association which adopted the Rugby rules which allowed ball carrying in addition to the rules of the kicking game, called soccer.

American football originated in the United States, in the last third of the 19th century. In its beginnings the game was played according to the rules which were derived from association football, or soccer (a spherical ball is kicked or "headed" between goalposts for scores, eleven men constitute a team, and a game last ninety minutes) and Rugby football, principally the latter; the rules in force today came about through a long process of evolution. It was not until 1880 that eleven men constituted a football team: before then the number was fifteen. In 1882 a rule providing for downs and for yards to be gained was introduced; to make a first down a team was compelled to advance the ball five yards in three downs; failing, it yielded possession of the ball.

At the turn of the century so many injuries had been caused by football that President Theodore Roosevelt declared that football be made safer. In the winter of 1905-06, football leaders met and accomplished this end by a number of new rules, chiefly for abolishing plays in which masses of players charged headlong into each other and for allowing forward passing; this committee also established the rule that a team must make ten yards, not five, in three downs. In 1912 teams were permitted four downs to advance the ball ten yards. The rules of football are still in process of being revised. This work is done annually by the Rules Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Today over twenty million spectators annually attend the intercollegiate and interscholastic games played throughout autumn.

Join the N. A. A. C. P.

PANTHERS LICK FORT VALLEY

Laurence Gates was the ball carrier when the Panthers made their only touchdown of the game to send Fort Valley State College into the ranks of the defeated on September 21, at Fort Valley.

Playing almost all the way in torrential rain both teams limited their attack to the ground almost entirely with only three passes thrown in the first half.

Not once during either period did the Wildcats threaten to score. Such linesmen as Cannon, Turmon, Lewis. Odum (who played the entire game), Larkin and Pat Bell, Jackson, and Stinson held the Fort Valley team beyond their thirty-yard line for the whole game.

The only score of the game came after Fort Valley failed to get off a kick deep in their own territory and lost the ball on a fumble. Laurence Gates, freshman from New Orleans, took a hand-off from Offie Clark and smashed through a hole made by Larkin Bell and Roman Turmon to send the Panthers ahead 6-0 with ten minutes remaining in the game.

Arthur Johnson who had done all the kicking and whose kick put the opponent deep in their own territory, kicked the extra point and Fort Valley's doom was sealed.

The rest of the game saw Solomon, Evans, Muldrow, and Gates knock down several of Fort Valley's passes and after another long kick by Johnson, take possession of the ball on Fort Valley's five yard line. When the final whistle was sounded the Panthers were five yards from another touchdown.

Starters for Clark were Hartsfield, Clark, Muldrow, Solomon, Cannon, Lewis, Hobbs, Larkin Bell, Roman Turmon, Odum and Jackson.

In the Panther's backfield Offie Clark showed the results of good year-round training (he and Turmon are the only three-lettermen of the varsity). Clark did most of the quarterbacking and managed to send fullback Norris Muldrow through Fort Valley's line for several long gains, complete four passes, and carry the Panthers into scoring position three times.

EUROPEAN DIARY, Continued From Page Two

France, particularly Paris and near-by places such as Versailles, Barbizon, and Fontainebleau are living on tradition and history. The culture of the past is being preserved and commercialized. Thousands of visitors are conducted on tours daily, the income from which is a very large part of the economic strength of Paris.

It can easily be understood why the French capitulated when attack was made on Paris during World War II. They had too much to lose. If Paris were bombed, art and culture produced, accumulated and preserved over a period of at least six centuries might be lost to civilization which could never be replaced, because there are not the numerous geniuses of art to produce equally great masterpieces, nor is there the great spirit of the Renaissance to inspire artists to recapture what was felt and given to the world by men like Dante, Boccaccio, Lorenzo da Medici, Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael, Millet, et. al.

The French are great people. It appears to me that they are great nationalists but not militarists. They are a cultured people, made so by hundreds of years of culture and tradition. It is my opinion that they are not at present greatly disturbed about war and do not intend to fight another war soon.

It is my further opinion that the cultural background and tradition of the French people have made them a people cosmopolitan in spirit and too universal in their grasp of human relations to have much racial prejudice. Liberty, equality, and fraternity is their motto in practice as well as in print.

In Italy we visited Rome, Florence, Venice, and Milan. Although our stay in Rome was brief our experiences were rich. Historically, culturally and religiously Rome is a great city and probably the most unique city in the world. One sees at once the emergence of the modern from the ruins of the ancient. One leaves Rome with a feeling of the predominance of four great influences: (1) Antiquity; (2) Art; (3) Catholicism; and (4) the secular and political life outside the Vatican.

The marks of antiquity in Rome are inescapable. The ruins of the old aqueducts, the temples, the Coliseum, the Forum, the Catacombs, the Statues and the old roads constructed before Christ are interesting remains of a civilization two to three thousand years in the past, but hold an eminent place now in this unusual city just as they have across the centuries.

To Be Continued Next Edition

SENIOR MEMBERS of FOOTBALL SQUAD



Jerry Hobbs, Larkin Bell, Coach Epp, Pat Bell