

M. L. Harris 1907-1966

The Philander Smith College **PANTHERNAUT**

Vol. II, No. 2

Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas

November 23, 1966

In Memoriam

The men who incessantly pass through the opening and closing doors of society without leaving any indication of their being are numerous, but the contributions of the late Bishop Marquis LaFayette Harris to the world have made him a permanent stamp upon the pages of time and will forever act as a catalytic agent aiding in the production of individuals of high academic achievements, religious involvement and reverence for mankind. He will be remembered in the minds of all who had the privilege to be graced by his presence. His prominence and greatness is acknowledged by: Who's Who in America, Who's Who in American Education, Who's Who in the Western Hemisphere, Who's Who in Colored America and the Biological Encyclopedia of the World.

"It is not enough for any man or woman to sit idly by and simply complain of what is happening. It is the responsibility of everyone to do the very best he can about this world in which he has the joy and privilege to live." These words were spoken by Bishop Harris and depict the devotion of a man who refused to stand idly by but dedicated twenty-six years of his life to our institution and a life time to humanity. It is in his honor that this publication is written.

He was born at Armstrong, Alabama and received a bachelor's degree from Clark College at Atlanta Georgia. He received a bachelor of divinity degree from Gammon Theological Seminary at Atlanta, a master of Sacred Theology degree from Boston University and a PhD degree from Ohio State University. In 1928, he was ordained a Methodist Minister.

Dr. Harris taught chemistry and mathematics at Clark College after his graduation. Also, he served as instructor in physics and religion as well as football coach at Claflin College, Orangeburg, South Carolina in the early 1930's. Before coming to Philander Smith College, he served as Dean and professor of sociology at Samuel Huston College, Austin, Texas 1933-1936.

In May, 1936, Dr. Harris succeeded Dr. George Collins Taylor as President of the College. During the reign of Dr. Harris, who was greatly concerned about the existing conditions, the campus area was expanded extensively. In spite of the adverse financial situation of the college at that time, old buildings were renovated and new buildings were erected and the academic program was



Bishop M. L. Harris
Former Philander Smith President

strengthened through his careful planning. In July 1948 the site of the former Little Rock Junior College was purchased. It comprised an administration building, a gymnasium and a science laboratory. The College was accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in March 1949. Under his administration, Kelly Hall, the present home of the President was completed in 1952.

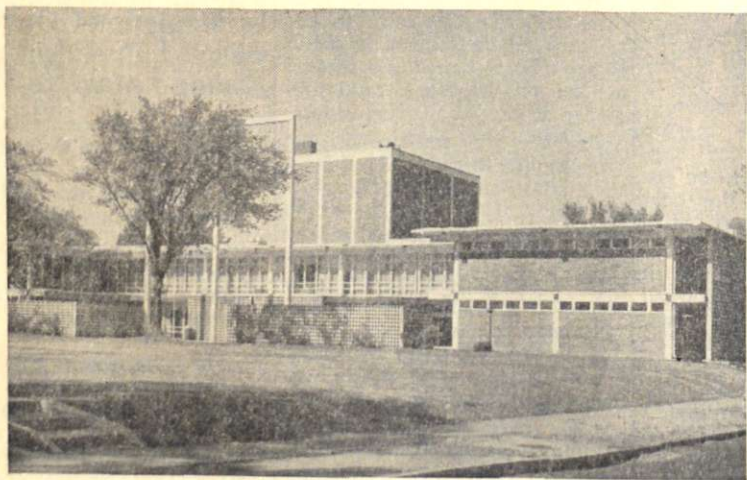
Along with his numerous accomplishments, he launched a 3,500,000 dollar Capital Fund Campaign and in 1958 the College under his leadership purchased 2½ city blocks of Urban

Renewal property adjacent to the campus for further expansion of the physical plant. He said in a letter to the college and community, "Commit your life to great Ideals and Purposes, your institution will be one of these. Let your loyalty to Philander be without question and beyond reproach. Be loyal, be devoted. . . In so doing, you will find abundant joy and lasting happiness." In September, 1959 the College completed and placed in use a new dormitory for men, a new dormitory for women, a student union, a cafeteria and dining hall. Concurrently, construction was begun on the M. L. Harris Library — Fine Arts Center. Dr. Harris often said, "One contributes most when he works under a strain."

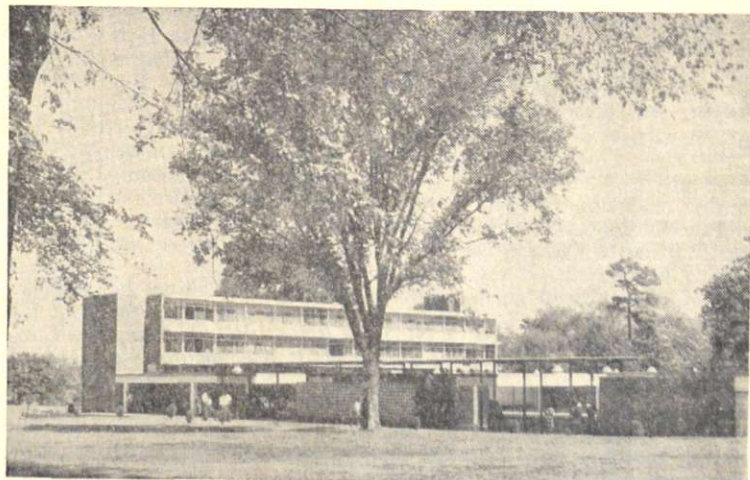
The strain was great, Dr. Harris being a very versatile man did not confine his interests to the institution alone. In 1950, he served as special consultant at an emergency meeting of the American Council on Education at Washington. He was a trustee of the Urban League of Greater Little Rock and a member of the Executive Committee of the Little Rock Ministerial Association. Dr. Harris was also a member of several professional and fraternal organizations and was a 33rd degree Mason. In 1951, he went to England to attend the Methodist Ecumenical Conference as an official delegate from the African Methodist Episcopal Church. He was also a member of the World Methodist Conference in 1956. During these times he wrote several books and magazine articles. "Life Can Be Meaningful" and "The Voice in the Wilderness" are two that can be found in Philander's library.

In 1960 Dr. Harris was elected to the Methodist Church episcopacy and assigned to the Atlantic Coast area, Central Jurisdiction. Upon his departure from Philander Smith, he was described by a speaker as a deeply spiritual man who had been invaluable to the community and the college. "He had been best when the going got rough and he never became antagonistic, impatient or discouraged . . . no matter what difficulties he faced." In 1965, a plaque honoring the former Philander Smith President was unveiled at the M. L. Harris Library-Fine Arts Center Building.

Bishop Marquis Lafayette Harris relinquished life on earth to some greater haven of rest on October 7, 1966. The Philander Smith College family is deeply grieved by the passing of this great man who gave so much of his life that our institution might live.



M. L. Harris Library and Fine Arts Center Building began under the Harris Administration and named after him.



Student Union and male and female dormitory complex completed under the Harris Administration.

Test Dates For National Teacher Examinations Announced

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY. College seniors preparing to teach school may take the National Teacher Examinations on any of the four different test dates announced today by Educational Testing Service, a nonprofit, educational organization which prepares and administers this testing program.

New dates for the testing of prospective teachers are: January 7, March 18, July 1, and October 7, 1967. The tests will be given at nearly 500 locations throughout the United States, ETS said.

Results of the National Teacher Examinations are used by many large school districts as one of several factors in the selection of new teachers and by several states for certification or licensing of teachers. Some colleges also require all (Cont. on page 3)

Foreign Affairs Scholars Program

The Foreign Affairs Scholars Program was established in 1963 under grants from the Ford and Field Foundations to find and prepare interested and qualified students of minority groups (Negro, American Indian, Oriental and Spanish-Speaking) for Foreign Service Careers in the Department of State, the Agency for Interna-

tional Development (AID) and the United States Information Agency (USIA).

Each year approximately 40 students are selected for the program while they are in their junior year of college. While preference is given to juniors, seniors may occasionally be chosen if they have outstanding qualifications and demonstrated interest in a foreign affairs career.

Students selected for this program are given an oppor-

tunity to serve as paid interns during the summer in State, AID or USIA. Following completion of the intensive work-study summer program, juniors return to their respective colleges for their senior year. During the course of the senior year, up to 25 of the 40 students are awarded fellowships in amounts up to \$4,000 for a year's graduate study.

Applications are due December 1, 1966. For further information or an application see me today:

THE PANTHERNAUT

The Panthernaut is a monthly publication which is published nine times a year and provides an opportunity for self-expression on the part of students and college family. It is the desired purpose of the paper to encourage school spirit and projects, to acknowledge individual and group achievements and the promote universal brotherhood.

Opinions expressed in The Panthernaut are those of the Editors or of the writer of the article and not necessarily those of the College.

The Panthernaut newspaper office is open daily Monday through Friday between the hours of 3:00-4:00 p.m. in The Fine Arts Building, Room F101.

Member of The Arkansas Collegiate Press Association

STAFF MEMBERS

Editor-in-Chief	Freddie B. Dixon
Associate Editor	Delores Phillips
Reporters	Barbara Watson, Erna Thomas, Marie Lewis Gloria Ferguson, Dorris Brown, RUBY McDONALD, Henry Hill
Sports Editor	Ted Hines
Advisor	Erik Muller

Memorial

This issue of the Panthernaut is dedicated to the late Bishop Marquis Lafayette Harris who served as President of Philander Smith College for twenty-six years.

EDITORIALS

Complacency

Students complain and gripe just to be doing something. This is the attitude taken by the administration, faculty and members of the student body. Not everyone at PSC agrees but for those who agree it is a definite indication that something should be done to correct this attitude.

Students do complain about food and other trivial matters but these are symptoms of a deeper problem. These are the signs that despair of accomplishing anything of importance will occur. These have become the symbols of all frustrations and grievances that students harbor.

What is the problem? Is it that there is no time to attend any of the activities or support any of the organizations on campus or is it that everything should remain as it is and All Campus Commission and other committees should not seek a change.

Some belong to no organizations at all. They attend those meetings that are compulsory such as Vesper and Chapel; never student-faculty seminars, band concerts, symposiums or lectures on or off campus. Nevertheless, these students never miss a social event. The students cry for more weekend activities but after attending the college band concert Friday night, November 11, it makes one wonder if the students are interested in cultural affairs or affairs which enhance one's personal enrichments.

The school activities are what the students make them and if the students are not interested in the activities they will never become enriching, become advantageous to the students nor will the participation become what it should be.

Many students must realize that the school functions poorly because of the lack of their own participation.

What Is Philander Smith College Doing?

When you ask yourself this question many thoughts come to mind, but all of them come to one definite answer, NOTHING. When I say what is the college doing I am speaking in terms of the administration of Philander Smith. There are many necessities that should have been taken care of long ago but haven't.

The first problem at Philander Smith is the crowded dormitories. This isn't the first year that the dormitories have been crowded, they were crowded last year. It was said that plans were being made to construct dormitories, but these plans have not been completed and they haven't even been started. They are probably still on the architect's drawing board. This year it is worse than it was last year. There are about fifty young ladies who are living in houses that were found by the college. But these houses still aren't dormitories. But the students are still being promised new dormitories, which might come in about ten years or later. It could be understood, if they didn't know these students were coming but they knew they were coming and nothing was done. There is still nothing being done and more and more students are making Philander Smith their choice. The only solution to this problem is for the blueprints to get off the drawing board and on the land provided.

The college is also in need of new buildings to facilitate the needs of the students. There are men going around preparing the old buildings, true enough there is much need for repair to them, but there is also need for new buildings. The gymnasium was repaired and painted, but with the new phases of Physical Education, the old gym is antiquated. There is need for recreational facilities that cannot be placed in the old gym. The gym needs a swimming pool and bowling alley and modern equipment. All we have is an open air room and that's it.

The administration building and the science building are accommodating too many students. The administration building is coming apart and along with repair, needs a new building. The Science Building is too small and there is need for more room to function efficiently for the needs to the science students to be satisfied. The classrooms in the Science Building are crowded and the laboratories are too crowded and the students cannot really get what is being illustrated in a crowded situation.

The only building that is new and modern and almost functions satisfactory in the interest of the students is the Fine Arts Building, which houses the library, offices and classrooms, and the auditorium. There is one major problem in the auditorium and that is in the winter it is extremely cold in the auditorium and this keeps many students away from some of the activities because when they come out of the cold they don't want to go into more cold and try to watch a cultural event.

Another problem which does not concern the buildings, but the limited curriculum of the college. This is making the college lose some of its good students, because the varied fields that interest them aren't even offered as minors. This goes along with the building problem. If the school builds more buildings, then it will have the room for more teachers in more fields and

OPEN LETTER FROM FORMER INSTRUCTOR

For a long time I have been promising to write a long letter as soon as we were really settled. I believe we have gone far enough by this time, so that I ought to begin. This will have to be a circular letter, to be duplicated some twenty or more times, since I cannot take the time to write the same things over and over that really must be said. I am beginning this Tuesday night. When I will finish, I do not know. I will mark the breaks as they occur.

The beginning, of course, was the sailing of the Michelangelo from New York at noon on the fifteenth of July. On the 22nd we arrived in Naples.

The steamer was thoroughly modern. The sea was almost too smooth. One would hardly know that one was on the water at all. The seven days were all too few. I would have chosen a slower boat, if I could have found one, but freighters would not take passengers as old as we are. The public rooms in the Second Class were very pleasant and comfortable, though nothing about which to become excited. We were dismayed at first at the smallness of our cabin. We found, however, that, small as it was, it was provided with an amazing number of places to put things. Still, if one person wanted to stand up, the other had to lie in bed. The bathroom and shower were very agreeable. And, after all, we were in the cabin only for sleeping. The meals were delicious, with a very wide choice of everything. For those that wanted them, wines were very cheap.

One amusing little thing might be worth telling. I sent a note to the headwaiter saying that, as the ship carried many Americans, they might be very pleased to have doughnuts with their coffee in the morning. Well, what were doughnuts? No one knew. I was unable to explain. Finally the cook had a brilliant idea. He put some chapped walnut meats in the dough which he made for the rolls he served every morning! I believe that when I get back to New York, I will send down a selection of doughnuts!

One little incident puts international relations on the high seas in a rather pleasant light. A small English (I believe) freighter had a passenger on board who became ill and who needed medicine that was not in the ship's stores. A rendezvous was arranged. While the two ships rose and fell a few hundred yards apart, on a very gentle swell, a boat carried our ship's doctor and the needed medicine to the smaller ship. When matters seemed to be entirely under control, the boat returned and the two ships went on their opposite ways.

The chief thing of interest in Naples was—Pompeii. We found that Mrs. Roberts could be carried in a chair hung from two poles—like the sedan chairs in Rome, China, and Europe. The rest of us, of course, walked. I can think of nothing to add to what I am sure you have all read about Pompeii. It is extraordinary that we have a city of the First Century A.D. in so nearly its original condition. It was a little disappointing to find that the most interesting remains had been carried off to the museum in Naples. We felt we could not spare the time to visit that. We were also sorry to pass up Capri.

This page was begun on the 9th, but I have had to do it over. So there will be a change or two.

Sunday, the 24th of July we took a bus to Rome, one of the

tours offered by an enterprising agency. We can thoroughly recommend this one. The scenery was a continual delight—fields, vineyards, villages on hillsides, ruins of old castles. We made only one stop—at Monte Cassino. This is a very famous monastery, founded, I believe, by St. Benedict, almost destroyed by the American army and lavishly rebuilt by the regretful Americans. The monastery was beautiful in itself, and so was the view of the surrounding country, and, of course, it was interesting to try to reconstruct the battle scene.

We found our guides everywhere easy to understand and well informed and good natured.

Incidentally I must remark that Esther, instead of being a hindrance, has actually been something of a help. Guides, officials and fellow tourists after one look at her say to themselves and to one another, "We've got to be nice to her." So she has got us better seats and a better consideration in many places than we should have received, if she had been less visibly handicapped.

In Rome I can recommend the Pensione Americana, Nardizzi, Via Firenze 38. There are other pensions on Via Firenze.

An easy way to see Rome is by bus tours. We took four. Of course they should be only the beginning. After the rapid "once over" any serious traveler, which we could not be, will want to go back by himself to make a careful study of the things that interest him or her most.

The first impression of Rome was one of astonishment at the many statues and fountains. The high point of the tours was, of course, St. Peter's and the Sistine Chapel, of Michelangelo's Last Judgment and his frescos on the ceiling. An attendant explained that they had to be touched up again and again through the centuries to keep the colors as splendid as they are.

If you ever have occasion to notice a print of Michelangelo's Creation of Adam, forget for a moment Adam's beautiful body and study his wonderful face. A young student of Philosophy pointed out to me, too, that God's hand does not touch Adam's. That signified, at least to him, that God retains His distinctness from His creation and rebukes all pantheism. It seems to me that in painting a picture of God at all the artist did submerge Him in His creation.

Two thoughts remain with me with regard to the Chapel. Does such lavish splendor really glorify Christ in a world in which there is so much poverty and misery.

On the way back, the railway ran many miles along the Rhine. That was almost as good as a trip on the Rhine. We hope that when we start back we can go down the Rhine to a shore port.

Well, here we are back in Freiburg. We are gradually getting used to our apartment and to German ways of life. Food seems to be more expensive than we expected. I am working on the language. This morning, I am glad to report, I was able to get nearly all of the sermon.

So now, I believe, I ought to close. Our travels have been nothing more than sight-seeing. I hope the semester or the year of study will bring new and deep insights and that I may be able to bring back some new and inspiring visions. It has certainly been a wonderful opportunity.

Dr. and Mrs. William Roberts

this will interest the students and increase the enrollment also. So presently we can say that Philander Smith College isn't doing anything as far as new building and an increased curriculum are concerned.

The Panther Palace

Enter the Panther Palace and begin a beautiful relationship in which you experience the pro and con of living in a dormitory room with three people. You find the rooms are crowded because they are designed for only two people, but then perhaps you are lucky to have friendly and considerate roommates.

Enter the Panther Palace. Water standing on the floor of the bathrooms makes quite a messy affair; and there are not enough mops or brooms to clean up the mess. Whoever heard of six brooms for 180 girls? There is also plenty of action in the dormitory. Why, Tenny can practice the Indian dance with several of her friends in the dormitory room, and your other friends can shout messages up and down the corridors for hours. Your next door neighbor, who must have lost her hearing aid, can listen to her favorite tunes on the radio. However imagine all this going on at one time and at the time when you sit pondering over a theme paper on "How to Study!" There is always a crowd and don't forget whenever you want something, "Line Up!" And there are the bunk beds; someone preferred a single bed to the bunk bed. In fact, they would rather fight than switch.

Enter the Panther Palace. The faces are unusually friendly; everyone seems really interested in being a friend. Most roommates consider your problem as well as their own. In the welcome atmosphere you soon find close friends who really seem to care. Anytime you want a snack you can stroll right down to the refreshment vendors at the end of the hall.

Enter the Panther Palace. You will soon form an opinion like others. Perhaps you will feel like some that it is a nice place to visit but you wouldn't want to live there. Then again, you may feel it is great compared to home. Our dormitory gives you an experience for life, the chance to meet and make new and lasting friendships, and the ability to make the best of what you have. It isn't like home, but then you aren't at home are you?

Enter the Panther Palace — at your own risk!

In Memory of Our Beloved President, Bishop Lafayette Harris

Memories for you will always linger with the College Family,

And God has now called you to your eternal rest.

You have shown your love and concern for us,

And we know God summoned you for the best.

You have left your good deeds marked in the sands of time, And now all of this has come to cease.

You will be greatly missed by all, And may you forever rest in peace.

You have been unfailing and exuberant at all times,

And you served not only as a president, but as a friend.

Good deeds of what we see behind you are here to stay, And you will be remembered, because you worked with us to the end.

I wonder what causes time to move so swiftly, And what causes devine love to cling only as a faint forestalling.

Now the voice of the man we love is hushed, And answers to no calling.

Doris J. Shears

Book Review

LIFE CAN BE MEANINGFUL
By M. Lafayette Harris
Former: President of
Philander Smith

This story is based upon a man who found himself in distress by hunger and thirst. Taken from this book, he states: "Even if the world is to be made better, it must be made better by individual persons improving themselves." In other words, our best improvement must come from sacrifices and struggles, if we want to seek worthy achievements. It was very clear to Lafayette Harris, that to succeed meant to sacrifice; and self-sacrifice is the finest virtue to be achieved.

How many of you have stopped to ask yourself these questions? Am I wasting my time? Can life really be meaningful? Confidence in ourselves is a full recognition of the dignity of humanity, and faith in God comprise the foundation for successful building. Without them nobody can make you successful. Without these life is empty. With these nothing can defeat you. But you, yourself, will determine in the final analysis whether you win or lose in succeeding.

I have experienced for myself, while here at Philander that, like any other activity, life has its own rules of the game.

While reading this book, I was impressed over the way in which he used the term personal integrity in facing the problems in life. He points out to us that man cannot live by himself, and the ability to live with others is thus a sure means of successful living.

The author gives a brilliant illustration of how life can be meaningful, we at sometimes reduce our self-interests.

He tells us of a friend of his who lost his sight in an accident while a high school student. Yet, he holds the Ph.D. Degree, and a Phi Beta Kappa Key. He is now a lecturer in one of our better known institutions. He could have well taken the attitude of helplessness and permitted himself to become sour. We must work to overcome adversity and not complain about it.

I challenge every Philanderian to read this book, "Life Can Be Meaningful", by M. Lafayette Harris. Perhaps the thing that made this book so fascinating is the fact that the author himself has found life meaningful. Maybe the only hope for us is this:

If M. Lafayette Harris can find life meaningful so can we.

U. S. Air Force Recruits

The United States Air Force will have representatives on our campus November 21, 1966 to explain the officers program to interested students.

The representatives will be located in the Student Union Building. They will be available from 9:00 a.m. until 1:00 p.m.

Candidates Announced For Woodrow Wilson Fellowships

The following students were selected as candidates for Woodrow Wilson Fellowships:

- Audelia Burrel
- Rachel Butler
- Emma Buffington
- Cherilyn Grant
- Bernestine Harris
- Annie Lambert
- Oma Lambert
- Patricia McDaniel
- Billy McGuire
- Mahlon Martin
- Bama Nash
- Bobbie Norman
- Addie Peterson
- Bill Robinson
- Audron Spears
- Arzella Veasley
- Maxine Walker

Gulf Oil Corp. Gives Grant To PSC



Left to right, Gulf Oil Representatives Dr. E. T. Dixon and Dan Kean.

The Education Department of Philander Smith College received a \$1,700 unrestricted Departmental Assistance grant from Gulf Oil Corporation.

The grant is one of 63 that Gulf is distributing this year to selected departments in as many universities or colleges under the Company's Aid to Education Program. Together with other sections of the Gulf program, this will result in the distribution of approximately \$2,000,000 to students and institutions of higher education for scholarships, fellowships, and other education purposes in 1966.

Departmental Assistance grants, such as the one received by Philander Smith College, are intended to contribute to the support of departments of particular interest to the Company. Any department in an accredited college or university within the United States and its territories may be considered for these awards.

The check was presented to Dr. Ernest T. Dixon, Jr., president, Philander Smith College, by Mr. Dan Kean, Office of Public Relations, Gulf Oil Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. According to Dr. Dixon, the grant will be used for equipment and materials in the Audio-Visual and Educational Developmental Centers.

Pioneering The Past



John C. Waters of Rider College, Trenton, N. J. excavating at Ludgershall Castle.

50 Volunteers wanted for Archaeology "digs" in England in 1967.

A new and exciting opportunity in England is now offered to College students wanting to spend next summer in Europe in an interesting way.

You may help to reveal the secrets of a Roman villa, an iron-age hill fort or the structure of a medieval town or Anglo-Saxon cathedral before they disappear, perhaps forever. Expanding housing programs, city center redevelopment and new highway projects in Britain today have opened up many new possibilities for archaeological investigation.

You may help in this important work, earn credits, make international friends and receive valuable training in archaeology, by joining a program sponsored by the Association for

Campus Religious Life

A new Chaplain was appointed for the fall of 1966. He is the Reverend Dr. Negail R. Riley, Minister of Wesley Chapel Methodist Church which many years ago housed Philander Smith College. Dr. Riley recently earned his doctorate at Boston University. He works closely with the Faculty Committee on Religious Life and Work.

Vespers occur only once a month, at Wesley Chapel. They are held at 5:00 o'clock Sunday and all students are required to attend. Attendance is taken for each service. The September preacher was President Ernest T. Dixon, Jr.

The October speaker was Rev. Dr. Eugene Werhli, the Dean of Eden Theological Seminary in St. Louis. He is an outstanding friend of young people and spoke the language of youth, showing the relevancy of God to our lives.

Other Sunday evenings are to feature student-planned religious activities of the two all-campus groups, the SCA and the MSM. About 77 students and Faculty enjoyed the enthusiasm and fine fellowship of the Student Christian Association meetings at 7:00 P.M. September 25th in the Cafeteria. This group will sponsor alternate evenings on Sunday at 7:00 p.m. with the Methodist Student Movement. Each student on the campus is invited to get into the action.

The Religious Life Committee encourages delegations to attend conferences and invites students to begin planning for a summer of volunteer work and conferences.

The MSM conducted the October 9th Sunday evening fellowship. Candles on the tables, poetry, guitar and singing provided the relaxing atmosphere conducive to earnest conversation. Plans to continue the Campus Coffee House Program in a permanent location are under way. Mr. Norman Handy and other faculty and students are working hard to freshen up the old Taylor House and shape it up for the gay mood of the "way out" world of modern youth.

Religious Emphasis Week in February lifts the spiritual climate to a lofty level. Plans for the 1967 program will soon get to you. You are needed. Only students do all these things. Where are you?

Cultural Exchange, the British non-profit organization.

Volunteers first join a three-week seminar for training in British archaeology and excavation techniques at Westminster College, Oxford. They then split up into small groups for three or more weeks "digging" on an archaeological site. Total cost of the program is 685 dollars, including round-trip air transportation from New York. Part scholarships are available to suitable students with a "B" plus average.

Write now for further details

Neophytes Cross Burning Sands Into Greekdom

The Greek Letter Organization welcomed fifty-three Neophytes into Greekdom on Saturday, November 5. This year there was two weeks of probation. The first week was closed probation and the second week was active.

The Neophytes are: Alpha Kappa Alpha: Shirley Andrews, Ruby Harris, Sylvia Wimbish, Jennie Harvey, Sandra McKay Bussey, Carolyn Smith, Janice Goodwin, JoAnn Goodwin, Eula Peterson, Emerline Tolliver. ALPHA PHI ALPHA: Don Minor, Carvin Byrant, Tyrone Griffin, Lee Womack, Joe Fells, Cleve Matlock, William Robertson, Robert Jones, Robert Simmons, Lorenzo Fountain, Ted Hines, Charles Donaldson, SIGMA GAMMA RHO: Annie Owens, Rose Harris, Queen Tipton, Gloria Peyton. KAPPA ALPHA PSI: Mike Gosby, Thad Hunter, Bernard Drake, Benny Miles, Jimmy Turner. ZETA PHI BETA: Deloris Robinson. PHI BETA SIGMA: Frank Jones, Norman Ellis, Charles Macadoo. OMEGA PSI PHI: Garland Gill, Ezra Burham, James Green, Lennox Grant, Eugene Rice, Clyde St. Hill, Willie Brewer, Carl Horsham. DELTA SIGMA THETA: Corliss Coulter, Carol Smith, Mertha McKinney, Rubye McDonald, Carrie Dobson, Dorothy Sampson, Tondalya Palmer, Fayth Hill, Delores Phillips.

These people will remain Neophytes until they take some more students across the burning sands.

Thanksgiving Day

To different people, of course, Thanksgiving has a different meaning. To the students here at Philander, thanksgiving means a break from classes, a chance to go home and see mom and dad, an opportunity to enjoy a delicious thanksgiving dinner and to give thanks to God for all of his many blessings.

The origin of the day is attributed to Governor Bradford of Plymouth Colony. On Dec. 21, 1620, the Pilgrims landed on the bleak coast of New England and passed the winter in great suffering and privation.

In the summer of 1623, the little Colony was facing starvation. A drought which began in May almost destroyed the crops. About the middle of July the Governor appointed a day for fasting and praying. Soon after this the weather changed... saving the crops. In acknowledgment of the blessing a day of thanksgiving was appointed and held on July 30, 1623.

These Pilgrims after going through a long period of starvation surely saw the need to give thanks to God.

Today in our great Society and Space age, thanksgiving continued to be observed by Church services, family reunion, dinner, and home festivities. The Church, including appropriate Scripture reading and hymns, the reading of the proclamation of presidents and governors, and a sermon, upholds the religious traditions.

When you leave Philanders' Campus, we, the members of the Panthernaut, hope you will carry with you the true thanksgiving spirit.

TEST DATES—cont. from p. 1

seniors preparing to teach to take the examinations.

Leaflets indicating school systems and state departments of education which use the examination results are distributed to colleges by ETS.

On each full day of testing,

to United States Representative: Association for Cultural Exchange, 539 West 112th Street, New York 10025. Closing application date is expected to be beginning of January 1967.

PSC Publication Staff's Attends A.C.P.A. Convention

The Arkansas College Publications Associations meeting was held Monday, October 31, 1966 in downtown Little Rock, at the Lafayette Hotel. Mr. Freddie Dixon and Mr. Ted Hines; editors of the Newspaper and Yearbook staffs, took along with them members of the Newspaper and Yearbook Staffs to this meeting. The members were Barbara Watson, Patsy O'Quinn, Doris Shears, Angela Sutton, Barbara Swift, Chiquite Collins, Lovie Summerville, and Cora Hooks.

After registration, the Newspaper and Yearbook Staff representatives went to their various work shops. Some of the facts that were brought to our attention were The Yearbook Layout, Writing Good Feature Stories, Writing Spots, and Taking Good Photographs.

At 12:15 p.m. the Luncheon took place in the Marquis Room. The Luncheon Speaker was Dr. Ralph A. Pelps, president of Ouachita Baptist University. He spoke on an "Administrator Looks at the School Publications."

The Yearbook Awards were presented by Neil B. Cope, sponsor of the A.C.P.A. The Colleges receiving top awards were Harding Petit Jean, Arkansas Polytechnic, and A&M College.

We were very proud to hear that we are making progress. The General Session was adjourned at 2:00 p.m.

Delta Probates Campaign For Rockefeller

The Probates of Gamma Gamma Theta Sorority campaigned on the second day of active probation for the Republican candidate for governor, Winthrop Rockefeller.

The probates felt that this was one of the services that could be rendered to Mr. Rockefeller because of his education aid to many of the students at Philander Smith College. He has contributed much to many Arkansas Schools as well as Philander Smith College.

The Ducks wore red skirts with white sweat shirts. They wore Rockefeller hats with DELTA PROBATES ALL THE WAY FOR WR. As they marched around they sang a song made up for Rockefeller. In essence it was Winthrop is your best man,

Winthrop is the best in the land

The qualified man for governor is Winthrop Rockefeller.

It is evident that the Probates campaigning was not in vain because Rockefeller won on Tuesday, November 8 to become Governor of Arkansas and make Arkansas a two-party state again.

prospective teachers may take the Common Examinations, which measure the professional preparation and general cultural background of teachers, and one of 13 Teaching Area Examinations which measure mastery of the subject they expect to teach.

Prospective teachers should contact the school systems in which they seek employment, or their colleges, for specific advice on which examinations to take and on which dates they should be taken.

A Bulletin of Information containing a list of test centers, and information about the examinations, as well as a Registration Form, may be obtained from the Office of the Director of Testing in the College and Community Service Building or directly from National Teachers Examinations, Box 911, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

FRP/ 11-7-66

Sports...

The ant is Choice Garrett, 5' 10" 160 lbs. who hailed from Houston, Texas. It is believed by Mr. Casson that Garrett is the finest guard in the Gulf Coast. This is because of his great inside game, because he has the ability to go in on the big men and emerge with the bucket. He is the only man on the team under 6' that can stuff the ball. Garrett, while playing at Harris Jr. College, was selected to the all conference team two times while playing only two years. Garrett is known on the campus to his friends as Chalk because he derives his greatest pleasure from filling up the basket. His all time high is 47, a record made at Harris.

Along with Chalk the Panthers have found a new lease on life in "Mr." Norman Ellis. Coach believed that Ellis would not make it back to his top game because of a broken ankle he suffered during the summer. The other great asset is that Ellis has learned to shoot. This makes him a complete ball player. The Panthers will take on Rust College of Holly Springs, Mississippi on December 3.

U.S. Department of State Announces Summer Internships For Juniors, Seniors, and Graduate Students

A limited number of Summer internships for 1967 under various programs are open to college and graduate students interested in foreign affairs careers. Selection for these internships is contingent upon meeting the requirements discussed below for each individual program, and satisfactory completion of a background investigation required of all employees who enter the service of the Department of State. This investigation usually takes up to three months to complete; and longer if a candidate has lived abroad. American citizenship is required for all these positions.

Foreign Affairs Scholars Program

The Foreign Affairs Scholars Program was established in 1963 under grants from the Ford and Field Foundations to find and prepare interested and qualified students of minority groups (American Indian, Negro, Oriental, and Spanish-Speaking) for Foreign Service Careers in the Department of State, the Agency for International Development (AID), and the United States Information Agency (USIA).

Each year approximately 40 students are selected for the program while they are in their junior year of college. While

preference is given to juniors, seniors may occasionally be chosen if they have outstanding qualifications and demonstrated interest in a foreign affairs career.

Students selected for this program are given an opportunity to serve as paid interns during the summer in State, AID, or USIA. Following completion of the intensive work-study Summer program, juniors return to their respective colleges for their senior year. During the course of the senior year, up to 25 of the 40 students are awarded fellowships in amounts up to \$4,000 for a year's graduate study.

Applications are due December 1, 1966. For further information or an application write today to:

Mr. Eddie N. Williams
EEOP—Room 7312
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

General Intern Program

Outstanding college seniors and graduate students in economics, history, political science, languages, and other studies related to foreign affairs will be considered for 1967 Summer Internships by the Department of State. The number of these positions is limited, hence selection will be rigorous. Primary importance is attached to a candidate's demonstrated interest in foreign affairs, academic record and recommendation by faculty, and performance on the written Foreign Service Officer exam-

ination to be given on December 3, 1966 (applications must have been filed by October 22 for this examination). Those not meeting the age criteria for eligibility to take the FSO examination may still be considered for internships.

For further information and applications write:

College Relations Program
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Legal Intern Program

Ten students who have completed the second year of law school with high academic standing are selected each year for a summer intern program conducted by the Office of the Legal Adviser in the Department of State. Each student is assigned to a section in the Office and performs the same type of work and assumes to a considerable extent, the same type of responsibilities as permanent members of the Office. Applications are due by December 1, 1966 and selections are usually made between December 1 and January 1.

Second-year law students may apply for a position in the summer intern program by forwarding a resume which gives scholastic standing and background, references (including one professor), and other relevant information to:

Office of the Legal Adviser
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Language Intern Program

A maximum of six graduate students will be selected by the

School of Language Studies of the Foreign Service Institute, Department of State, for participation in its summer program. Candidates must have completed a minimum of two years of graduate study with principal emphasis on descriptive linguistics. Interns will be selected primarily for their background in linguistics, interest in language teaching and foreign language competence as these relate to FSI's current needs. This year's program may involve individual responsibilities, under supervision of a staff linguist, with language analysis, textbook preparation, pedagogical experimentation, or supervision of intensive language classes, and participation in a seminar on the application of linguistics to language teaching, conducted by the faculty of FSI. Applications are due no later than December 4, 1966.

For more information and application forms write:

Dean James R. Frith
School of Language Studies
Foreign Service Institute
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Other Summer Employment

Any student 18 years of age or older—not interested in, or meeting the requirements for, the programs indicated above, may write for further information regarding other summer positions to:

Office of Employment
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

"The Role of the American In A Democracy"

by Mr. Raphael Lewis

Department of Political Science

Who is an American? In the most general way it can be stated that an American is a citizen of the U.S.A. One trained in its customs, traditions and attributes.

This limited concept, definition, or explanation, if you please!, does not adequately tell the story, because with it goes a heritage, a tradition; sometimes politicians in appealing to the emotions of an audience or sometimes their better judgement, refer to the things which have made America great. The ways and means by which Americans resolve conflict, achieve orderly change and agree to submit to government authority.

Basically there are characteristics which are considered distinctive among Americans.

1. The De Nova establishment in the sense that profile foreseeing advanced techniques of organization and wealth production ventured into a continental wilderness and consequently became committed to equality.

2. Affluence—The rich bounty that nature provided this continent and the skill to utilize that bounty.

3. Mobility—The eagerness of Americans to advance in status and their readiness to pull up stakes and move to greener pastures.

4. Pragmatism—The national disposition to try to find specific solutions to immediate problems of the day rather than to seek general philosophical answers for all time.

5. Pluralism—The accommodation of diverse nationalities and ethnic and religious groups influenced by the steady immigration of Europeans and others for more than three hundred years.

These and other characteristics must be considered as a part of the American image—hence a part of any definition. My friends the landing of the Mayflower at Plymouth on December 21, 1620 and the settling of the Jamestown colony in 1607 were much more than merely historical events. They started a process of identification based on courage.

Democracy! What is Democracy! As a term this is one of

the vaguest words in the language. It means many things to many people.

Essentially democracy has two faces, two aspects. First Democracy can be viewed as an ideology and second Democracy as a form of government. Naturally the two are related or interrelated, yet there is an essential difference.

Democracy as an ideology holds that each man is a unique and a separate being with a worth and a dignity that society must recognize and respect.

Embodied within this overall concept are many essential features.

1. EQUALITY FOR ALL MEN—This does not mean that all men are born with equal talents—but that each person should have equal opportunity to take advantage of the good things of life and have equal status under the law.

2. MAN CAN CONTROL HIS DESTINY—Man can use his intelligence and understanding to improve the social order—he has the ability to make both moral judgements and practical decisions about his problems.

3. THE NEED FOR COMPROMISE—No one set of beliefs or interest can ever be allowed to dominate all others on a permanent basis, hence compromise.

4. MAJORITY RULE AND MINORITY RIGHTS—Democracy puts faith in majority judgements and action. But it also recognizes that a majority can become a tyranny which may destroy the right of minorities, thus there must be a balancing, and finally democracy, as an ideology supports the Free Exchange of ideas. There must be ample opportunity for society to debate alternate courses of action before deciding upon a particular policy.

Democracy as a Form of Government. The first and possibly the most essential feature of this pattern of government is citizenship—and by citizenship we mean the enjoyment of full and legal membership in the body politic by the individual. Without this a person is doomed to second class status.

2. THE RIGHT TO VOTE—The right of every mature and responsible citizen to have a

choice in the selection of the public officers who determine the broad lines of governmental policy. To deny qualified citizens the right to vote while others exercise it is to do violence to the principle of freedom and equality.

3. POLITICAL PARTIES—The right to vote will lose its meaning unless the voters have a choice between meaningful alternatives.

4. PRESSURE GROUPS—The people must be able to keep in touch with their government and to influence it at every step as it moves to determine and execute public policy. This gives maning to the right of petition. Democracy places many responsibilities upon the citizen. It is not an easy way of life. It places the ultimate responsibility for the welfare of society and the security of the state upon him. It forces him to seek answers to difficult problems.

Having said all this—the basic question remains unanswered. What is the role of the American in a Democracy? The central problem of our time—one that is shared by all races and nationalities—is to discover the things, the qualities and interest that people have in common so that durable institutions can be designed for mankind's survival. People who oppose Democracy as a form of government maintain that this form of governmental thinking is basically unsound because its emphasis are of popular participation. Plato subscribed to this theory by asserting that the common man was unable to govern himself—hence he should be governed by another. It is also suggested that Democracy in grouping the common man produces a society in which taste and sensitivity are corrupted. Mediocrity then triumphs over manners and intelligence—allowing stagnation and frustration. There is a countering argument however; this thesis is forwarded in the Declaration of Independence written by Thomas Jefferson, which is essentially a declaration of rights of Man—"We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among these life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

To secure these rights governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed—not from a king or the sheriff, or the man down town.

What then is the role of the American in a Democracy?

For any organization, institution or pattern of government to remain in existence people must believe in it. Through history men have fought and died for freedom and liberty. It was the desire for liberty that caused Martin Luther to rebel against the church and it is the same desire that is causing Martin Luther King, Jr. to protest against certain practices in this Democracy and to some extent this is the same principle that caused the American Colonies to break away from Great Britain.

As was pointed out earlier, one of the essential features of the American people is their pragmatism in the simplest language. If Democracy is to succeed, it must be made workable, operational. At the turn of the century Woodrow Wilson maintained that the role of America was essentially to participate in an activity that would make the world safe for Democracy. Almost half a century later Dwight D. Eisenhower advocated peace with justice and not many years later the late John Kennedy challenged the American people to think not what their country could do for them but what they could do for their country. And even more recently Barry Goldwater amid a furor of confusion and misunderstanding asserted in essence that conservation in the defense of freedom is no vice.

In the area of Social Sciences, we have all heard about power. In recent months the term "black power" has become a part of the pattern of speech. Its meaning, purpose or even enunciation is still a puzzle to many. Republican Adam Clayton Powell in a address at Howard University May 29, 1966, called for an arrogance of power among black people. An arrogance of power that is God-inspired, God-led and God-daring. One wonders to what extent however; people are seeking identification as individuals or groups or as Americans.

You will recall from your studies in political theory that

Athens was defeated by Spartans and some thinkers, particularly Plato attributed this to the laxity caused by a present Democracy. To Mo Chi Min in Hanoi to some extent confuses demonstrations against the war in Viet Nam—a tribute to a democratic system as disorganization among the American People.

Democracy can only succeed if the people allow it to do so. If it does not the blame is ours. To paraphrase Cassius "The fault, dear Brutus is not our stars but in ourselves that we are underlying so every American in his own hands have the power to make democracy work." The founding fathers gave the American people a Constitution, a faith something to live by. A treatise in Democracy. The American if he is to survive must make this work. "We the people of the U.S. in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the U.S.A. These are gracious words.

Democracy as we have seen in an endeavor to show that man has reached a turning point in consciousness, that his relationship with his creative self demands a clarification that can widen and deepen his understanding of the nature of reality.

Democracy is made for man not man for Democracy. What then is the answer to our basic question? At this point one is mindful of Jean Paul Sartre's dictum. "The future of man is man."

My friends endure with me, and consider the role of the American in a Democracy whose responsibility is basically to make Democracy work. If you fail all of us would have failed, and civilization itself may fail.

How can this be achieved? You may be asking yourself at this present time. The answer must be found in the pragmatism, the wealth, the genius, the faith and the courage of you the American People. So finally, I charge you THE SOLUTION IS IN FOUR HANDS.