

Feb. 26, 1951

The Teacola

A STUDENT PUBLICATION, JACKSONVILLE STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

VOLUME IV

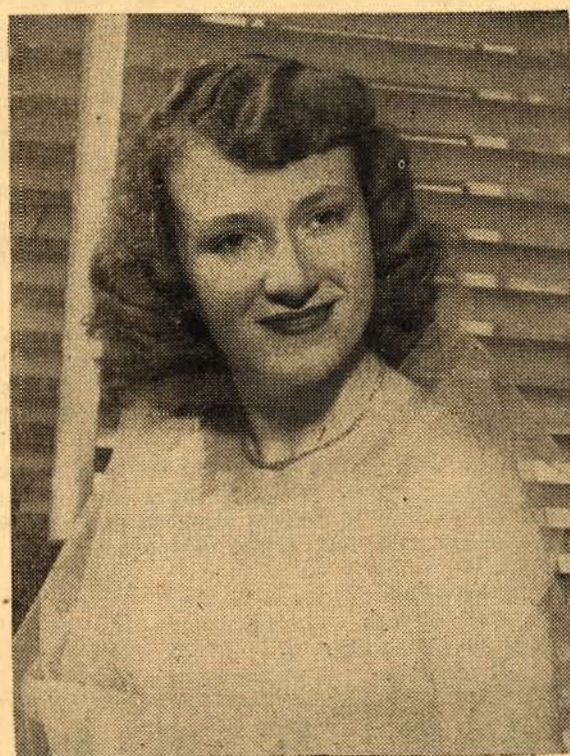
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, MONDAY, FEB. 26, 1951

NUMBER THIRTEEN

Class Beauties Chosen By Students



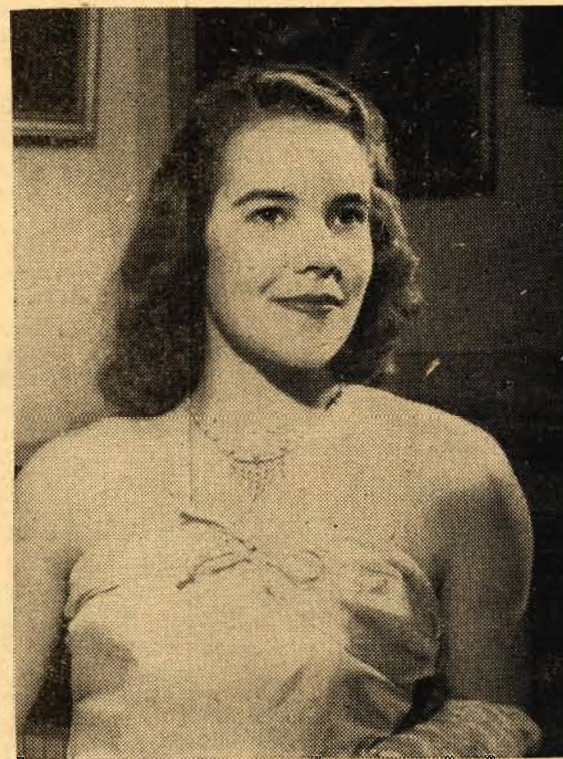
MARIHA JEAN WILBANKS—Junior Class



DOROTHY RALEY—Sophomore Class



RUBY LETHERWROD—Senior Class



NANCY BLACKBURN—Freshman Class



LIBBY WILSON—Senior Class



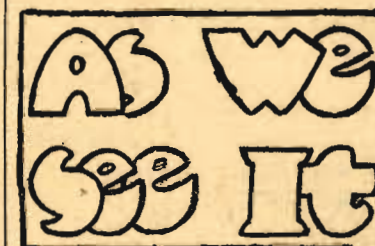
BETTY MORGAN—Junior Class



BETTY COLE—Sophomore Class



BERTHA JETER —Freshman Class



By Betty Vickery

Someone should give Pres. Cole a bouquet of bright red roses. He's the man responsible for the excellent speakers we've been privileged to hear lately. Jacksonville is sort of tucked away amongst the hills and not many notable people have ever heard of it. It probably takes quit a bit of buzzing around to persuade speakers of the first rank to come. The ones we've been having were certainly first rank. It doesn't say in Pres. Cole's contract that he has to do things like that.

During the Methodist convention here Donald Fraser found himself conducting a tour of the International House. The Methodists were utterly charmed by Donald's smile and his lovely Spanish.

Speaking of the Methodists, they had some mighty fine things to say about our school. Of course we think it's a pretty nice place, but it's always good to hear our opinion confirmed by people from other schools. The girls in particular were very vocal in their praise of Daugette Hall. They did think, however, that the house-mother worked too hard.

The third grade isn't what it use to be. A former student at Jacksonville reports that one of her third graders turned in the following theme: "I like to sing. I have a very sweet voice. I also like to kiss girls." How young can you start?

The enthusiasm displayed during the recent vice-president election is unusual around here. The interest shown was a good bit due to the candidates, who really made an issue of the campaign. Who knows, this instance might be the beginning of a real school spirit.

In case anyone is interested in the latest in Bop terms, add to the well known "cool", "George" and if the absolutely superlative degree is needed, give vent to a heartfelt "Herbert." According to a recent survey

LIBBY WILSON—Senior Class

BETTY MORGAN—Junior Class

BETTY COLE—Sophomore Class

BERTHA JETER —Freshman Class

The Spotlight

Jimmy, although he says his hometown is Gadsden, graduated from Albertville High School in January, 1948, after returning from military service. When asked why homing at one place and schooling at another, he replied, "Girls and money". At this point we decided that Jimmy is normal.

He entered Jacksonville in the fall of 1948 and is majoring in business administration. If everything goes as expected, and if Uncle Sam has no immediate need for him, he will graduate this fall.

A lieutenant in the Civil Air Patrol, with the administrative position of adjutant, Jimmy must find time to fill his duties as assistant to Miss Branscomb in the business education department, as well as his position as vice-president of the Student Government Association. A student in Advanced ROTC, Jimmy was recently selected to be one of the new members of the Scabard and Blade, the ROTC social organization. Jimmy presently is living at Abercrombie Hall.

Jimmy's parents reside in Tenn.

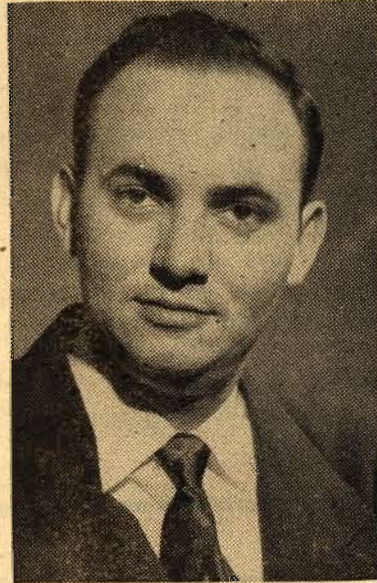
TONY PASTOR NOTED BAND LEADER



TONY PASTOR

Tony Pastor, nationally-known band leader, and his dance orchestra appeared on this campus recently when they played for the Junior Prom. The dance was a beautiful affair in the Community Center.

T. L. Allen, Jr., president of the Junior Class, led the dance.



JIMMY JOHNSON

OUR NEW VICE-PRESIDENT.

essee, but home for Jimmy is a funeral parlor in Gadsden, where he is serving the necessary two years' apprenticeship prior to becoming a mortician. (News of the day). If the army doesn't get him after he graduates from ROTC he will enter a school for morticians. (Alas, and such nice smile and friendly manner. Tsk, Tsk).

Jimmy was selected for this month's Spotlight because, as the new vice-president, he can and will exert much influence toward accomplishments that will advance student interests, and has demonstrated that he has the confidence of the JSC student body.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Man wanted: Ball date.
Help wanted: For seniors on their term papers.
Job wanted: Grading final exams.

DAFFY-NITIONS

Cynic - where dishes are washed.
Rose—long lines in succession
Pretzel—a doughnut gone crazy.
Net—a bunch of holes tied together with a piece of string.
Laugh - showing in one spot the way you feel all over.

PHYLLIS RICE AND COLEMAN SHARPTON PRESENTED IN GRADUATING RECITAL

Miss Phyllis Rice, Valley Head, and Coleman Sharpton, Alabama City, senior music majors at Jacksonville State College, were presented in their senior recital on Monday night, Feb. 26, at 8 o'clock in the Leone Cole Auditorium.

Miss Rice is a pupil of Miss Olive Barnes in piano and organ; Mr. Sharpton is a pupil of Arved Larsen in instrumental music.

Two graduating seniors, Phyllis Rice and Coleman Sharpton, were presented in recital on last Monday evening at the Leone Cole Auditorium. The program selections were interestingly modern, and both musicians accredited themselves extremely well. Miss Rice is an accomplished pianist, and those of you who missed her musical interpretations missed something important. Mr. Sharpton's playing of the trombone exhibited excellent control and tone. He is not only an

upper-bracket performer, but a composer as well; his "Opus for Piano and Trombone" which was included on the program, was an intriguing and dissonant composition with Kentonish overtones. Mr. Sharpton was accompanied on the piano by Freda Flenniken, an able pianist in her own right.

The program was as follows:

Aufschwung (Soaring), Schumann; Ballade Op. 10, No. 1, Brahms, Miss Rice, piano; Sonata for Trumpet and Piano (transcribed for trombone by Coleman Sharpton), Hindemith, Mr. Sharpton trombone; Sonata Tragica, Largo, Maestoso—Allegro Risoluto MacDowell, Miss Rice; Opus for Piano and Trombone, Sharpton, and Concert Piece No. 3, Blazewitch, Mr. Sharpton; The Old Witch (Baba Laga) from "Pictures at an Exposition", Mousorgsky, Miss Rice.

Wesley Foundation Host To 14 Colleges February 9-10-11

"The Relation of the Spiritual to Life" was the theme of the annual Alabama Methodist Student Movement Conference which was held on this campus on Feb. 9-11. Fourteen colleges were represented including Auburn, University of Alabama, Florence, Howard, Montevilla, Huntingdon, Athens, Livingston, Birmingham-Southern, Snead, Troy, Duke University, North Carolina, Emory University and Jacksonville.

The guest speaker, Dr. N. C. McPherson, pastor of St. John's Methodist Church, at Memphis, Tenn., presented four inspirational lectures relating to the theme of the conference. His topics were "The Relation of the Spiritual to Life", "Living to Excess", "Green Pastures", and "On Not Losing Heart".

At the business meeting on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 10, officers for the coming year were elected. The local Wesley Foundation is proud of the fact that two of our students were elected to state offices. Jean Kennedy was elected secretary and L. A. McConatha, Jr., was elected publicity

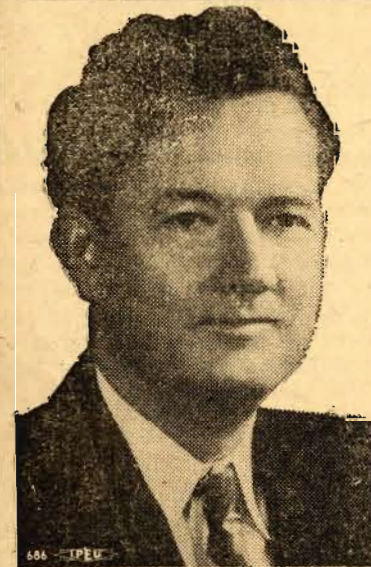
chairman. The conference consisted of approximately 200 students plus the Fellowship group leaders, pastors, etc. It was decided that the conference be held at Huntingdon College in Montgomery next year.

Members of Pi Tau Chi, honorary organization for the recognition of outstanding religious leaders, sat at a reserved table at dinner on Saturday night. The Rev. William Graham "Pop" Echols, director of the Wesley Foundation at the University, was master of ceremonies. Those from JSC represented at the dinner were Misses Hazel Dishman, Mary Frances Edwards, Lucille Branscomb, Phyllis Rice and Bonnie Cobb.

The Wesley Foundation would like to thank the student body, Miss Ada Bounds, our dietitian, the people of Jacksonville, Anniston and Piedmont for helping make the conference a success. Without your help, we would have done little. Thank you so much.

Senator Sparkman Gives Views On Foreign Policy

Senator John J. Sparkman spoke in the Leone Cole Auditorium on Monday, Feb. 19, making his first major address on foreign policy since he served as U. S. Representative to the General Assembly of the United Nations. He was introduced by Dr. Charles E. Cayley, professor of political science. Dr. Cayley paid him high tribute as a representa-



SEN. JOHN SPARKMAN

live who has received very high honors.

Senator Sparkman who has achieved the reputation of being one of the ablest legislators in Congress and, as junior senator from Alabama, has been responsible for many influential accomplishments. He reviewed the three phases of the present administration's foreign policy, from inception through administration, and recalled its many accomplishments.

Seated on the platform with Dr. Cayley were Ed Blair, editor of the Pell City News and president of the Alabama Press Association; Carl Hofferbert, editor of the Gadsden Times; Austin Johnson, editor of The Piedmont Journal; Colonel Aldrup, commanding officer of the Anniston Ordnance Depot; Joseph Shaw, editor of the Cherokee County

Concert Band For Program of Variety, Originality

The recent concert featuring Prokofieff's "Peter and the Wolf" by the Jacksonville State College Concert Band appealed to a large audience. The variety of the selections plus the originality and informality of presentation gave the concert a flavor usually lacking in more orthodox musicales.

Particularly outstanding were Grieg's "Piano Concerto in A Minor" played by Mrs. Nell F. Larsen, Debussy's "The Afternoon of a Faun", conducted by Coleman Sharpton, and "Peter and the Wolf" narrated by Mr. Lawrence Miles. Several selections in the popular vein added spice to the program.

The program was as follows:

"America", arr. by R. McLeod, Lawrence Miles, narrator; Childhood Days March", arr. by Ed Chennette; "Piano Concerto in A Minor" Grieg, Nell F. Larsen, soloist; "Basie Boogie", arr. by Arved Larsen; "The Afternoon of a Faun", Debussy, student conductor, Coleman Sharpton; "Frosty the Snowman", Nelson-Rollins, Don Collins, soloist; "Concerto for Trumpet", James, arr. for band by Bill Buchannon, who was also soloist; "Shenandoah March", Goldman; "Peter and the Wolf", Prokofieff; "The Thing", James Baker, soloist; "Semper Fidelis", Sousa.

The band personnel was composed of the following:

Asa Duncan, Freda Flenniken, Wayne Hopper, flutes; Edward Freeland, oboe; Leslie Woelflin, E-flat clarinet; Robert Watford, bassoon; Ruth Ann Burnham, Martha Elton, Van Hamilton, E. R. Maddox, Jeanette McGinnis, Phyllis Rice, Eugenia Roberson, B-flat clarinet; Hugh Hall, bass clarinet; Walter Clarke, Bob

(Continued on page 6)

Herald; McClellan Van der Veer, chief editorial writer for the Birmingham News; R. K. Coffee, editor of the Jacksonville News; President Cole; and the Rev. Robert B. McNeill.

might be the beginning of a real school spirit.

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According to a recent survey conducted in Hammond Hall, four out of every five ants prefer shredded wheat. No stuff, every few boxes or so of shredded wheat have been found to contain ants. Query to the biology department: are ants digestible?

Any growing college is forever in need of something. Jacksonville State is no exception. One of our greatest needs is for a lounge for the commuters. A very large percentage of the enrollment here is commuters. Since they form such a big part of the school, something should be done for them. They need a place to go during hours when they have no classes, a place to eat their lunch, a place to sit and talk and study. It's true, they can study in the library, but they can't study with anyone else there. It makes too much noise. They can talk in the halls and the rest rooms, but standing up gets mighty tiresome. They can eat in the Grab, but they strain the Grab at the seams, there are so many and it leaves little room for anyone else to go there. To repeat—what we need is a lounge for the commuters.

Posters for the Percy Grainger concert had this to say; admission — students \$.50, adults \$1.00. Now we know what's wrong with this place — no adults go to school here.

It was good news when the Cromers took over the running of the rec. That place is one of the bright spots in the life of a student at J'ville. There were rumors recently that it would have to close for lack of a manager. The Cromers have added some things to the place. They have returned the price of coffee to five cents (which is the price heaven ordained that a cup of coffee should be) and serve a homemade chili that is the best yet. They plan to hold an open house March 6—program, dance, and free refreshments.

The bulletin board by Gray's is always interesting to read. Recently it sported this tidbit—"for sail one one wheel triler, ben run 1000 thousand miles. 50 Dolls." If the author of that passed his English competence exam he must have been sitting on the back row.

A woman inquired if there (continued on page 6)

The Teacola

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To Promote Cordiality

Brotherhood Week, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, is in the great American tradition. This annual observance, designed to promote cordiality between Catholics, Protestants and Jews, harks back to colonial days and draws its inspiration from some of the most brilliant and honored names in our history.

Roger Williams, New England pioneer in the cause of religious freedom might be termed the spiritual ancestor of the Conference. It was Williams, a Protestant, whose unorthodox views earned him the hatred of the Puritan theocracy of Massachusetts Bay. In the desolate wilderness to which he had been driven by the Puritans, he founded the colony of Rhode Island on a basis of absolute freedom of religious worship. Here was one of history's truly important advances in the cause of both liberty and toleration. The fact that it occurred in an age when narrow clericalism was so widely dominant made it doubly impressive.

At about the same time, Lord Baltimore, a Roman Catholic, founded the colony of Maryland, and decreed complete toleration of all faiths. However, this decree was not so sweeping as that of Roger Williams, which specified not only toleration but freedom as well. Yet it was far in advance of the restrictive systems which prevailed at the time in almost all other countries.

The next notable advance in promoting cordial relationships between persons of all faiths, was achieved through George Mason's Virginia Bill of Rights, the basis for the subsequently adopted Federal Bill of Rights. It declared that all men are entitled to the free exercise of religion "according to the dictates of conscience."

Soon thereafter came the adoption by the Virginia Legislature of Thomas Jefferson's epochal Statute of Religious Freedom. This enactment, which passed only after a terrific struggle, was "the first detailed law in all human ordinances giving perfect freedom of conscience." Jefferson said it was designed "to comprehend, with the mantle of its protection, the Jew and the Gentile, the Christian and the Mahometan, the Hindoo and the infidel of every denomination."

Four years later, President George Washington address-

The Saturday Letters

THE SATURDAY LETTERS

March 3, 1951

Mr. Chairman
 Honorable Judges
 Worthy Opponents
 Esteemed Colleagues
 Distinguished Guests
 Ladies and Gentlemen:

Our worthy opponents have attempted to prove that there are no flying saucers and have suggested that anyone who looks for one is lacking not only self control but several intellectual "buttons".

My colleagues will prove, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that there are flying saucers but my contribution to this debate will be to prove that flying saucers are desirable.

First of all let me suggest that since human beings have been looking up (for many, many years) to see eagles, balloons, dirigibles, biplanes, monoplanes, fighter planes, zeppelins, jet planes and rockets, the necks of observers have become permanently bent and heads have become firmly tilted and, since the limit has been reached in providing interesting mechanical contraptions for men, women and children to look at, there is specific need for a new invention to claim attention. Flying saucers furnish the answer. We may not have had the experience of seeing one but we are all looking and while so engaged we haven't time or interest for the hum-drum affairs of the "down-below" areas.

In the second place let me suggest that the imagination of individuals labeled "genus homo" far surpasses the powers of the intellect and, unless there is opportunity and outlet, living becomes too dull for words. To satisfy the demands of imagination men have brought forth dragons, sea serpents, elfs, witches, fairies, brownies, gremlins, hoop snakes, ghosts, vampires, goblins and other delightful creatures. It seems however, that as soon as we build up a nice unusual "something" to please our fancy, science comes along and smashes the whole thing to bits, so we need flying saucers. Up to this moment no one can prove they do not come from Mars so we can dream to our hearts content.

To date, I haven't seen one and when I stub my toe on the sidewalk and my wife says, "What's the matter, are you three legged?" I only mumble, but some day I will point and "See! There it is!"

R. E. Manchester
 Dean of Men
 Kent State University
 Kent, Ohio

THE SATURDAY LETTERS

February 24, 1951

As Goodnight tells it, the story goes that the expert told the village big wigs that the death rate was 4.7. The chairman said, "I don't know exactly what it means, but I think it means that out of every thousand, four are dead and seven are at the point of death." Good figuring!

As of June 1951 there will be thousand ready to extend the right hand for a greeting from the esteemed Prexy and the left hand for the gold-plated diploma and the vision to a ten thousand dollar job having a liberal expense account. And, there will be more thousands act.

Facts!

But—some other facts should be tossed into a discussion of the at the point of going through the right hand; left hand, high stepping affair. If thousands spread themselves over the countryside each holding aloft a degree, some moron (third class) may say to another moron (fourth class), "Quite a few degrees,—Bud!" And—some hard-hearted employer may say to an enthusiastic graduate, "Yes, I know, you have a degree. Now, what else do you have?"

Food for thought!

What else? A question! A problem! A challenge!

Some, who were born before the time when red ink became respectable on the balance sheet, have ideas. Some who haven't had the advantage of several fancy notions regarding supply and demand have opinions. Some, who stood in line when the big bust resulted in closed banks, have memories.

So—it might be a good bit of advice to suggest to the thousands who, just now, are rehearsing the way to walk the last mile from seat to stage to seat, that wise graduates will prepare themselves to answer the "What Else" question. They will check up on words such as character, personality, noise, appearance, etc. They will show the

job but he had some convictions about a number of matters. Some of these were connected with work, thrift, sacrifice and ambition. Many years have passed and Pop is now president of the bank from which he withdrew the eighty dollars.

R. E. Manchester
 Dean of Men
 Kent State University
 Kent, Ohio

THE SATURDAY LETTERS

February 10, 1951

P'st—Did You Hear!

Often we hear about what governor of South Carolina said to the governor on of North Carolina, about what General Lee said to General Grant, about what the cat said to the King and what Mrs. Jones said to Mrs. Smith. Often we listen to a repeated conversation that goes "Say's I-say's she-say's I-say's she". Often we hear the words "He certainly told him a thing or two". In the paper we read about what some big-wig said to some other big-wig and over the radio we hear about what Susie Glamour said to Alice Beautiful.

We enjoy getting the "low-down", "the inside dope" and often the "dirt". We have big ears for the gossip of the day, the week and the year. Even while we adjust our halos we are inclined to say "Have you heard the news?" Often we are like the sweet little old lady who said "I never say anything about my neighbors unless it is good—and Oh! Boy! Is this good!"

Why—all this talk?

Just to call attention to the power and the influence of the conversational give and take! Just to warn concerning the dangers connected with careless spreading of rumors! Just to suggest that much harm can be done by those who shout and run!

One result of college training should be an ability to keep fact and fancy in proper relationship and to practice the art of judicious conversation. One may enjoy the daily grist of gossip but at the same time reserve opinions and refrain from suggesting vicious implications.

Let us keep up our interest in the affairs of our friends but let us also keep up our interest in the welfare of our friends. There is often a delicate little twist of emphasis that may change a "Ha! Ha." into an "Oh! Oh!" Let us not be too anxious to give everything a "twist".

R. E. Manchester
 Dean of Men
 Kent State University
 Kent, Ohio

OUT ON A POLL

"Do you think women should be drafted?":

Ralph Haggerty: On the condition that they go to camp and do the men's laundry.

Sarah Lott: No, I want to stay right here.

Jack Haggard: No, the government can't ever tell a woman what to do. (Ed. Note: Since when?)

Jimmy Johnson: Sure, it might straighten some of them out.

Nathan Garman: No, I think they should take only volunteers.

Ed Ford: Women lack the ability to adjust themselves to military environment. (Really?)

Robert Walker: No—it takes BRAINS to run an army!

Don Mauldin: They say it's a woman's world—draft them!

Harry West: Yes, build up the soldier's morale.

Johnny Howell: Yes. Convert Weatherly into a WAC camp.

Hugh O'Sneids: Scientifically they're stronger than men.

Nixon: Leave all the women here and take the men—except me.

Lloyd Rains: Yes, draft them! Some of us are too old to go anyway.

Kathleen Story: It would be lots of fun and adventure.

Martha Kirby: We would have some place to go.

Laura Arrington: We would be closer to the men.

Bob Dillon: Yes, draft certain ones.

Eloise Haynes: It might be something new.

Guise Everett: Yes, because they try to wear the pants anyway.

James Roberts: No, because I wouldn't want any female "General" ordering me around.

June Mpphree: By all means! If they train at Fort Jackson.

Pat O'Brien: No, I think the women should stay at home and care for the children.

Docia Lasseter: Yes, if they draft photographers.

Mary Wein: I don't want to be drafted—I don't want to leave for old times' sake!

James Chafin: No, if they drive

POTTERY EXHIBIT HELD AT J. S. C. THIS WEEK

The art department at Jacksonville State College this week placed on display its first exhibit in finished pottery and clay modeling. The class is taught by Mrs. Dean Edwards.

The various articles were entirely original and all were designed by amateurs but their display attracted dozens of students and faculty members. Some used abstract and others naturalistic subjects. The pieces were molded from clay, chellacked and enamelled.

Members of the class include: Frances Bates, Martha Johnson, Piedmont; Angeline Box, Helen Draper, Gerald McElroy, Norwin Whiteside, Anniston; Bess Barfoot, Mary Elton, Gadsden; Johnnie Burgess, Jacksonville; Jean Cole, Weaver; Pat Rennagel, Bradenton, Fla.; Dan Walker, Oxford.

WESLEY FOUNDATION SAYS "THANKS"

The Wesley Foundation takes this opportunity to thank you, the students of JSTC, for sharing your rooms with delegates from all the colleges in Alabama who came to the annual Methodist Student Movement Conference which was held here on Feb. 9-11.

We invite you to come to open house every Sunday afternoon at the Methodist Church to visit the Wesley Foundation any time. We shall be glad to have you.

Jean Iverson: Sure, if your boy friend's in the service.

T. L. Allen, Jr.: No, not 'til after the Junior Prom.

Bette Wallace: Yes, it would make adults of them instead of being little girls as they are now.

Allen Shelton: Yeah, I want a whole platoon of 'em myself.

George Ford: Yes, if they'll draft me with them.

Bryan Cole: Yes, when I have to go, I want them to go, too.

Judson Whorton: Yes, you probably wouldn't find as many 4-F women as men.

Charles Bounds: No. Leave em here for me to take care of.

Martha Campbell: If I could go to Keesler Field, I'd volunteer.

Martha Cromer: I wouldn't want to be, personally.

Virginia Price: Well—yes! Somebody's got to win this war.

Jack Williams: No—the officers would be partial to women.

Elbert Walden: No. Couldn't you just picture army life with an English major as top kick?

Freda Flenniken: It depends on the state of the war.

islatore of Thomas Jefferson's epochal Statute of Religious Freedom. This enactment, which passed only after a terrific struggle, was "the first detailed law in all human ordinances giving perfect freedom of conscience." Jefferson said it was designed "to comprehend, with the mantle of its protection, the Jew and the Gentile, the Christian and the Mahometan, the Hindoo and the infidel of every denomination."

Four years later, President George Washington addressed to the Hebrew Congregation in Newport, R. I., the famous letter in which he said:

"It is now no more that toleration is spoken of, as if it was by the indulgence of one class of people, that another enjoyed the exercise of inherent natural rights. For happily the Government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who live under its protection should demean themselves as good citizens, in giving it on all occasions their effectual support."

This quotation from George Washington might almost serve as the slogan for Brotherhood Week. Certainly it expresses some of the salient principles on which this annual observance, under the auspices of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, is based. Here succinctly set forth by the Father of His Country, are the attitudes which today should guide all religious groups in their mutual relations.

How To Split a Personality

The sun is shining, the sky is blue, the grass is . . . well anyway it's right nice weather we've been having. My psychology test is over and I'm tired of cussing out professors, the Russians, and lazy college students. I'm looking for something nice to say.

No matter how despondent we college students get about the world in general and ourselves in particular, high school kids are still as young, carefree, LOUD, and as full of the old stuff called vitality as ever. It kinda makes me wish I were back at the Hagerstown High School and basketball tournament . . . if there is nothing else to live for (we of the senile group keep telling ourselves) there is always the past. What I mean to say is that life isn't as bad as we seem to think it is . . . but Spring fever is just as contagious.

Here it is the twenty-second day of February (Happy Birthday, dear George, Happy Birthday to you) and it might as well be the twenty-second of June as far as my mental attitude is concerned. There are butterflies in my head (which will probably move to my stomach for final exams), violets growing, if you will pardon the expression, in the dirt of my mind, and this springish wind is blowing me into paths I had almost forgotten (muscular monsoon). This moth-eaten, war-ridden, ill-begot world is a rather nice abode for we'ns . . . whether it's Heaven or Hell, it is ours—it's our cherry pie, our new Dodge, our theology textbook, or our A. T. and T—whatever we make it, it's ours. Apparently it is our God-given right to fill it full of gun fire, or explode it with atom bombs. At least we have had no Heavenly Ordinance that reads, "Joe, take your Cossacks and go home".

And after this playful battle with the neighbor boys, we will take our toys home, mend them and get ready to play again tomorrow. It might be silly, but it is the way we do it. We hate each other, love each other; abuse, help, kill and create—we are consistently inconsistent.

Now back to our light mood and Spring fever. When we left me I was picking daisies on a battle field, directing a war with a copy of Ellwood's "History of Social Philosophy" in one hand, and "Mary Had a Little Lamb" in the other. (Daisies in teeth). Anyway you figure it I was, and still am, confused. How can one help but be confused when

respectable on the balance sheet, have ideas. Some who haven't had the advantage of several fancy notions regarding supply and demand have opinions. Some, who stood in line when the big bust resulted in closed banks, have memories.

So—it might be a good bit of advice to suggest to the thousands who, just now, are rehearsing the way to walk the last mile from seat to stage to seat, that wise graduates will prepare themselves to answer the "What Else" question. They will check up on words such as character, personality, poise, appearance, etc. They will show the diplomats but not expend too much energy waving them.

R. E. Manchester
Dean of Men
Kent State University
Kent, Ohio

THE SATURDAY LETTERS

February 17, 1951

Pop's Tale

When Pop went to college he packed a trunk and a suitcase, drew his total savings of eighty dollars out of the bank, rode in the family buggy to the station, checked his trunk, and climbed on a train. After a long dusty ride he arrived at the little town where the campus occupied a prominent place in the general lay-out and with many others detained.

The baggage man helped unload a dozen trunks, the engine tooted and Pop was left with a group of green freshmen. By the station was a pile of trunks twenty feet high and Pop was one of the forgotten men. He had no plans and no ideas, whatever, of ways and means of starting on an academic career.

Since there seemed to be no other thing to do, Pop picked up his suitcase and followed the other greenies up the street. After a block his suitcase came open and his shirts, socks, hankies and long underwear fell on the sidewalk. Pop blushed, grabbed, stuffed and wiped sweat from his eyes. The first tragedy!

After a walk of a mile Pop came to a building where notices were posted advertising rooms and board. He picked a random, searched out the street and the house, paid \$1.50 for a week's room-rent, met a wise upperclassman, bought a campus ticket for \$3.00, found he could board at a place a block away, gave a boy twenty five cents to bring his trunk and was ready to start the educational experience. By gosh he went through the registrar's office, signed up for some courses, paid his tuition and had \$2.75 left. On the brink!

So, he got a job paring potatoes for his board and a job mopping floors for his room and began a four-year experiment in the field of higher education. As time passed he learned the procedures and techniques and came out of the chapel on a June morning an educated gentleman. He had no car, no tux, no fraternity pin, no money and no

Spring and my fancy turn to thoughts of young men and of hate and corruption (my patriotism sorta "sees Red"—not the red of white and blue).

It does not take an ax to split a personality, although that might be less painful. It takes one Korean, garnished with millions of the youth of the world, and baked in a hot oven (atomic energy is best for the job). To this add our sensitive minds, then sprinkle with an early Spring. There will be no definite combustion, just a slow simmering, then a gradual separation of materials until the mass is divided into many parts. This recipe will be enough to serve most of us.

Spring must be part of the Russian subversive activities—not that this fever would make me so delirious that it would do the Pennsylvania Polka with Vishinsky, but it does sorta take my mind off Seoul, school and war production. Half of me is joining the Marine Corps, while forty-nine hundredths is tripping the light fantastic, and one-hundredth is trying to coordinate the two—quite a task for General Cromer.

Do you feel this thing I'm trying to express (barring parentheses, dashes, and, in so far as I can see, an over-supply of parenthetical expressions)—this pacifying of spirit that comes with sprouts of green. A pacifying that is the direct opposite of the thing that is going on in my mind. My peace of soul is in conflict with my war-faring mind—which could result in a case study for abnormal psychology—See you in Ward 4.

Johnny West: Yes, build up the soldier's morale.

Johnny Howell: Yes. Convert Weatherly into a WAC camp.

Hugh O'Shields: Scientifically they're stronger than men.

Nixon: Leave all the women here and take the men—except me.

Joyce Lewis: Yes. I don't want any man to get ahead of me.

Bonnie Adams and Gene Nolan: We aren't going to say anything

women should stay at home and care for the children.

Docia Lassefer: Yes, if they draft photographers.

Mary Wein: I don't want to be drafted—I don't want to leave for old times' sake!

James Chafin: No, if they drive them trucks, they'll kill off the population within 50 years.

Joan Hackney: Yes, if they can be truck drivers! Jacksonville.

Virginia Price: Well—yes! Somebody's got to win this war.
Jack Williams: No—the officers would be partial to women.
Elbert Walden: No. Couldn't you just picture army life with an English major as top kick?
Freda Flenniken: It depends on the state of the war.
Bill Ward: I'll do all right either way.
Dendy Rousseau: I think they should—they've been trying to have equal rights for 50 years. Now's their chance.

JAX SYMPHONY SHOWS FINE SPIRIT

The Jacksonville State Teachers orchestra, although small in number, definitely showed spirit at their concert given February 10. The program included Poet and Peasant Overture; Allegretto from Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, excerpts from Wagner's Operas, "The Sleeping Beauty Waltz" by Tchaikowsky, "Londonderry Air" and the Romanza from Mozart Piano Concerto. Miss Phylis Rice was soloist in the concerto.

We would like to put in a plea here for string players. If any of you can play the violin, viola, cello or string bass come and play with the orchestra in the coming quarter. The more players, the better the music.

HEADQUARTERS

for

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COLLINS APPOINTED CAMEL AGENT

Don Collins of Gadsden was recently appointed to represent the Camel Cigarette Corporation at J.S.T.C. It will be Don's duty to make surveys and to test the popularity of Camel cigarettes. Don is a Junior and lives at Abercrombie Hall. He has been prominent in student activities on the campus since he transferred to J.S.T.C.

HEADQUARTERS

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WELCOME

TO

Jacksonville Community CENTER

BREAKFAST: 6:00 to 9:00 A. M.

LUNCH: 11:00 to 2:00

EVENINGS:—

SHORT ORDERS

SANDWICHES

COLD PLATES

BURGER BASKETS

OPEN HOUSE

March 7, 1951

7:30—11:30

FLOOR SHOW

DANCING

Abercrombie Hall News

On Thursday, February 15, Abercrombians became proud papas. Our dog, Annie, known also as Abercrombie Annie gave birth to one son and four daughters. How Annie came about to make Abercrombie her home is quite interesting. She was a victim of the late gestapo initiation of the "J" club. Whether she came to the hall before is not certain. Gene Barnes reports that his roommate Tooney (Red Foley) Sharpton brought her to the dormitory prior to the initiations. At any rate, she was tied inside the hall at the initiations and later decided to stay. Well, not entirely. She was quite a bit at Hammond Hall. But you can't blame a dog for that? Don't worry. The food won't kill her.

Following the happy event, House Mother, Miss Branscomb, perhaps at the suggestion of Mrs. Rowan, had Annie confined to the hospital. There she stayed until Wednesday, February 21. The total bill came to \$6.25. A collection for her hospitalization is still in progress. Anyone desiring to contribute to the worthy cause, please contact Roy Nelson or the reporter. Annie and her children are now residing at the home of the hall's maid.

The collection was not met with full satisfaction in Abercrombie. Lou Bradley and Jud Whorton have been delivering verbal blasts against such action. One of their chief followers has been James Knight. In one instance, indignation was expressed on the bulletin board by an unknown author. But that's a democracy for you. It may be well to add that the argument was answered.

Old Guards Leaving

Ranks of the old guard are still dwindling down. A few weeks ago four left for the services including Ben Pillitery and J. T. Bartlett, who left with the 31st division of the National Guard. At this end of the quarter several will graduate. Included among those are James Chafin, "Chuck" Brothers, Eugene Lusk, and Hugh O'Shields. "Chuck" is the retiring president of the senior class. Hugh was recently elected a senior class favorite. Eugene has already left and is now teaching. It is hoped that James has profited by the quarter that he has roomed with the president of the dormitory; and that he can use the experience to a good advantage.

Legislative Action

At a recent meeting called by the president, His Excellency, Toliver Woodard, he brought out the fact that there were quite a few

Survival Under Atomic Attack

You Can Survive

You Can Live Through An Atom Bomb Raid And You Won't Have A Geiger Counter, Protective Clothing, Or Special Training In Order To Do It.

The Secrets of Survival Are: Know The Bomb's True Dangers. Know The Steps You Can Take To Escape Them.

To Begin With, You Must Realize That Atom-splitting Is Just Another Way of Causing An Explosion. While An Atom Bomb Holds More Death And Destruction Than Man Has Ever Before Wrapped In A Single Package, Its Total Power Is Definitely Limited. Not Even Hydrogen Bombs Could Blow The Earth Apart or Kill Us All By Mysterious Radiation.

Because The Power of All Bombs Is Limited, Your Chances of Living Through An Atomic Attack Are Much Better Than You May Have Thought. In The City of Hiroshima, Slightly Over Half The People Who Were A Mile From The Atomic Explosion Are Still Alive. At Nagasaki, Almost 70 Percent of The People A Mile From The Bomb Lived To Tell Their Experiences. Today Thousands of Survivors of These Two Atomic Attacks Live In New Houses Built Right Where Their Old Ones Stood. The War May Have Changed Their Way of Life, But They Are Not Riddled With Cancer. Their Children Are Normal. Those Who Temporarily Unable To Have Children Because of The Radiation Now Are Having Children Again.

WHAT ARE YOUR CHANCES?

If a modern A-bomb exploded with warning in the air over your home town tonight, your calculated chances of living through the raid would run something like this:

Should you happen to be one of the unlucky people right under the bomb, there is practically no hope of living through it. In fact, anywhere with one-half mile of the center of explosion, your chances of escaping are about 1 out of 10.

On the other hand, and this is the important point, from one-half to 1 mile away, you have a 50-50 chance.

From 1 to 1 1-2 miles out, the odds that you will be killed are only 15 in 100.

And at points from 1 1-2 to 2 miles away, deaths drop all the way down to only 2 or 3 out of each 100.

Beyond 2 miles, the explosion will cause practically no deaths at all.

Naturally, your chances of being injured are far greater than your chances of being killed. But even injury by radioactivity does not mean that you will be left a cripple, or doomed to die an early death. Your chances of making a complete recovery are much the same as for everyday accidents. These estimates hold good for modern atomic bombs exploded without warning.

WHAT ABOUT SUPER BOMBS?

Do not be misled by loose talk of imaginary weapons a hundred or a thousand times as powerful. All cause destruction by exactly the same means, yet one 20,000-ton bomb would not create nearly as much damage as 10,000 two-ton bombs dropped a little distance apart. This is because the larger bombs "waste" too much power near the center of the explosion. From the practical point of view, it doesn't matter whether a building near the center of the explosion is completely vaporized or whether it is simply knocked into a pile of rubble.

To be more specific, a modern atomic bomb can do heavy damage to houses and buildings roughly 2 miles away. But doubling its power will extend the range of damage to only about 2 1-2 miles. In the same way, if there were a bomb 100 times as powerful, it would reach out only a little more than 4 1-2, not 100 times as far.

And remember: All these calculations of your chances

bombarded by radiation every hour and day of our lives. We all have also breathed and eaten very small amounts over half a century, doctors and scientists have experimented and worked with X-rays and other penetrating forms of energy. Because of all this experience, we actually know much more about radioactivity and what it does to people than we know about infantile paralysis, colds, or some other common diseases.

It is easy to understand how radioactivity works if we think of how sunlight behaves.

In the northern part of the world, winter's slanting sun rays seldom cause sunburn, but the hotter rays of the summer sun often do. Still, just a few moments in the mid-summer sun will not give you a tan or sunburn. You have to stay in its hot rays for some time before you get a burn. What's more, bad sunburn or just the face and hands may hurt, but it won't seriously harm you. On the other hand, if it covers your whole body, it can make you very sick, or sometimes even cause death.

In the same way, the harm that can come to you from radioactivity will depend on the power of the rays and particles that strike you, upon the length of time you are exposed to them, and on how much of your body is exposed.

WHAT IS "INITIAL" RADIOACTIVITY?

Broadly speaking, atomic explosions produce two different kinds of radioactivity. First—and most important in an air burst—is an extremely powerful invisible burst of rays and particles thrown off at the time of explosion. This kind is called "initial" or explosive radioactivity. Its rays and particles fly out quickly, then promptly die. There is danger from them only for little more than a minute. The second type of radioactivity—lingering radioactivity—will be described later.

The injury range of the explosive radioactivity from a modern A-bomb is a little over 1 mile, if the bomb is exploded about 2,000 feet in the air. If it is exploded much higher, some of the radiation may not reach the ground, so the range may be less. If it is exploded much lower, the radiation also may not reach out as far, because it would be blocked by the ground or by buildings.

A little more than a mile away, the principal effects of the few dying rays that struck you could be seen only as temporary blood changes in a doctor's examination. You probably wouldn't even realize you had been exposed.

A little less than a mile from the explosion center, if you are unprotected, you are almost sure to suffer illness. Less than two-thirds of a mile away those caught in the open are pretty sure to soak up a fatal dose of radioactivity.

Still, the possibility of your being caught without some protection is not very great. Even if you are on the street, there is a good chance that a building, or many buildings will be between you and the burst, and they will partially or completely shield you.

Atomic explosions high above ground cause the most widespread damage. And, as happened in Japan when an A-bomb goes off in the air you are far more likely to be hurt by the blast and heat waves than by its radioactivity. At Hiroshima and Nagasaki slightly over one-half of all deaths and injuries were caused by blast. Nearly one-third of the casualties were from the heat flash. Radioactivity alone caused only about 15 percent of all deaths and injuries.

If the bomb were to go off close to the ground, or slightly below its surface, the range of the explosive radiation, as well as the range of the blast and heat, would be reduced. This is due to the fact that all three would be partially blocked by the earth, by nearby buildings and by other obstacles.

In an underwater burst, there would be much less to

less danger of being trapped.

Besides protecting you from blast and heat, basements also provide shielding from explosive radiation. Because, the lower you get, the more barriers against radiation there are likely to be between you and the bursting bomb. Down in the cellar you'll probably be shielded only by other buildings, but also by earth and the cement foundations of your house. Earth, concrete and steel are good radiation barriers.

If you have no basement, look around your immediate neighborhood for a nearby shelter you can get to quickly in an emergency. Such a shelter might be a culvert, a deep gully, or another building within easy reach. If you live in rolling country, there is probably a hill close to you. Even a high bank will offer some protection from most bursts if it is between you and the explosion. In choosing your shelter, assume that the enemy will aim for the industrial building.

If you live in a State where there is danger from sudden storms like cyclones or hurricanes, you may have a "cyclone cellar" or something similar. If so, you have a shelter that will give excellent protection against atomic bombs.

HOW SHOULD A HOUSE BE PREPARED?

Starting right now you should go in for "fire-proof housekeeping." Don't let trash pile up around your house and always keep it in covered containers.

ATOMIC WEAPONS WILL NOT DESTROY THE EARTH

Atomic bombs hold more death and destruction than man ever before has wrapped up in a single package, but their over-all power still has very definite limits. Not even hydrogen bombs will blow the earth apart or kill us all by radioactivity.

DOUBLING BOMB POWER DOES NOT DOUBLE DESTRUCTION

Modern A-bombs can cause heavy damage 2 miles away, but doubling their power would extend that range only to 2 1-2 miles. To stretch the damage range from 2 to 4 miles would require a weapon more than 8 times the rated power of present models.

RADIOACTIVITY IS NOT THE BOMB'S GREATEST THREAT

In most atom raids, blast and heat are by far the greatest dangers that people must face. Radioactivity alone would account for only a small percentage of all human deaths and injuries, except in underground or underwater explosions.

RADIATION SICKNESS IS NOT ALWAYS FATAL

In small amounts, radioactivity seldom is harmful. Even when serious radiation sickness follows a heavy dosage, there is still a good chance for recovery.

ALWAYS PUT FIRST THINGS FIRST AND

- 1. TRY TO GET SHIELDED**
If you have time, get down in a basement or subway. Should you unexpectedly be caught out-of-doors, seek shelter alongside a building, or jump in any handy ditch or gutter.
- 2. DROP FLAT ON GROUND OR FLOOR**
To keep from being tossed about and to lessen the chances of being struck by falling and flying objects flatten out at the base of a wall or at the bottom of a bank.
- 3. BURY YOUR FACE IN YOUR ARMS**
When you drop flat, hide your eyes in the crook of your elbow. That will protect your face from flash burns, prevent temporary blindness and keep flying objects out of your eyes.

NEVER LOSE YOUR HEAD AND

- 4. DON'T RUSH OUTSIDE RIGHT AFTER A BOMBING**

favorite. Eugene has already left and is now teaching. It is hoped that James has profited by the quarter that he has roomed with the president of the dormitory; and that he can use the experience to a good advantage.

Legislative Action

At a recent meeting called by the president, His Excellency, Toliver Woodard, he brought out the fact that there were quite a few new faces in Abercrombie, and that steps should be taken to aid us in learning each other's names. At his suggestion, a motion passed which required names of the occupants of each room placed on the respective door. Sorry, to say this has not been carried out 100 per cent. But some have taken to the idea quite eagerly, assigning themselves fancy titles such as professor, doctor, and esquires.

At the same meeting, Roy Nelson was made secretary and treasurer, replacing Ben Phillitery; Berville Fuller was made manager of our basketball team; and "Nick" Nixon was placed in charge of recreation. You might say that the reporter was made chairman of the sub-committee on ping pong. He is happy to report that the tournament has got under way; and that the dreaded Jake Philips has been eliminated by Lou Bradley. Auber Dean has defeated Harold Cochran and Lou Bradley. James Knight defeated Clark Lewis but was beaten by Charlie Siebold, who also won over Judd Whorton. Watch for complete results in the next issue.

Time Is Near

WHEN

WINTER
CLOTHES
SHOULD BE
CLEANED
AND
STORED

IN

MOTH PROOF
BAGS

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DRY CLEANING NEEDS
TELEPHONE 2701

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CITY

DRY CLEANERS
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

center of the explosion. From the practical point of view, it doesn't matter whether a building near the center of the explosion is completely vaporized or whether it is simply knocked into a pile of rubble.

To be more specific, a modern atomic bomb can do heavy damage to houses and buildings roughly 2 miles away. But doubling its power will extend the range of damage to only about 2 1-2 miles. In the same way, if there were a bomb 100 times as powerful, it would reach out only a little more than 4 1-2, not 100 times as far.

And remember: All these calculation of your chances of survival assume that you have absolutely no advance warning of the attack.

Just like fire bombs and ordinary high explosives, atomic weapons cause most of their death and damage by blast and heat. So first let's look at a few things you can do to escape these two dangers.

WHAT ABOUT BLAST?

Even if you have only a second's warning, there is one important thing you can do to lessen your chances of injury by blast: Fall flat on your face.

More than half of all wounds are the result of being bodily tossed about or being struck by falling and flying objects. If you have time to pick a good spot, there is less chance of your being struck by flying glass and other things.

If you are inside a building, the best place to flatten out is close against the cellar wall. If you haven't time to get down there, lie down along an inside wall, or duck under a bed or table. But don't pick a spot right opposite the windows or you are almost sure to be pelted with shattered glass.

If caught out-of-doors, either drop down alongside the base of a good substantial building—avoid flimsy, wooden ones likely to be blown over on top of you—or else jump in any handy ditch or gutter.

When you fall flat to protect yourself from a bombing, don't look up to see what is coming. Even during the daylight hours, the flash from a bursting A-bomb can cause several moments of blindness, if you're facing that way. To prevent it, bury your face in your arms and hold it there for 10 to 12 seconds after the explosion. That will also help to keep flying glass and other things out of your eyes.

WHAT ABOUT BURNS?

Flash burns form the A-bomb's light and heat caused about 30 percent of the injuries at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Near the center of the burst the burns are often fatal. People may be seriously burned more than a mile away, while the heat can be felt on the bare face and hands at 4 or 5 miles.

To prevent flash burns, try to find a shelter where there is a wall, a high bank or some other object between you and the bursting bomb. You can expect that the bomber will aim for the city's biggest collection of industrial buildings.

A little bit of solid material will provide flash protection even close to the explosion. Further out, the thinnest sort of thing—even cotton cloth—will often do the trick.

If you work in the open, always wear full-length, loose-fitting, light-colored clothes in time of emergency. Never go around with your sleeves rolled up. Always wear a hat—the brim may save you a serious face burn.

WHAT ABOUT RADIOACTIVITY?

In all stories about atomic weapons, there is a great deal about radioactivity.

Radioactivity is the only way—besides size—in which the effects of A or H bombs are different from ordinary bombs. But, with the exception of underwater or ground explosions, the radioactivity from atomic bursts is much less to be feared than blast and heat.

Radioactivity is not new or mysterious. In the form of cosmic rays from the sky, all of us have been continually

third of the casualties were from the heat flash. Radioactivity alone caused only about 15 percent of all deaths and injuries.

If the bomb were to go off close to the ground, or slightly below its surface, the range of the explosive radiation, as well as the range of the blast and heat, would be reduced. This is due to the fact that all three would be partially blocked by the earth, by nearby buildings and by other obstacles.

In an underwater burst, there would be much less to fear from blast and nothing to fear from heat. Practically all the explosive radioactivity would be absorbed by the water. However, there would be the second type of radioactivity to be described later on.

WHAT ABOUT "INDUCED" RADIOACTIVITY

If an atomic bomb goes off in the air within two-thirds of a mile or slightly more of your home, there is no practical way of keeping explosive radioactivity out of the above-ground part of your house. It is possible that, at very short range, artificial, or induced radioactivity could be set up in gold, silver, and many other objects. However, this kind of radioactivity will never offer great danger, so don't throw away bandages and other first aid materials in the medicine cabinet. They will be perfectly safe to use.

Naturally, the radioactivity that passes through the walls of your house won't be stopped by tin or glass. It can go right through canned and bottled foods. However, this will not make them dangerous, and it will not cause them to spoil. Go ahead and use them, provided the containers are not broken open.

WHAT ABOUT "RADIATION SICKNESS"?

Should you be caught upstairs or in the open at the time of bombing, you might soak up a serious dose of explosive radioactivity. Even so, the first indication that you had been pierced by the rays probably wouldn't show up for a couple of hours. Then you most likely get sick at your stomach and begin to vomit. However, you might be sick at your stomach from other reasons, too, so vomiting won't always mean you have radiation sickness. The time it would take you to get sick would depend on how strong a dose you got. The stronger the dose, the quicker you would get sick. For a few days you might continue to feel below par and about 2 weeks later most of your hair might fall out. By the time you lost your hair you would be good and sick. But in spite of it all, you would still stand better than an even chance of making a complete recovery, including having your hair grow in again.

WHERE IS THE BEST PLACE TO GO?

If your house is close to the explosion, there is little you can do to protect it from the bomb's blast, or pressure wave. Within one-half mile of the surface point directly beneath the explosion, the shock wave from an atomic bomb is sure to flatten most houses. Out to a distance of about 1 mile, steel, brick, and wooden structures are likely to be damaged beyond repair. Farther out, there is less destruction, but serious damage may be expected to extend as far as 2 miles.

It is only wise to figure that the upper floors of most buildings near the explosion will be pushed in. This means the basement is probably the safest place to be. If you have a basement and time to get down to it, lie flat along the outer wall or near the base of some heavy supporting column. You would be even safer under a cellar work bench or heavy table. Stay away from the middle of the floor where falling beams and other objects are most likely to strike you.

Naturally, you run a risk of being trapped in the wreckage, but your over-all chances of escape from the bomb in most cases are many times greater than they would be upstairs. If your basement has two exits, you will be in

2. DROP FLAT ON GROUND OR FLOOR

To keep from being tossed about and to lessen the chances of being struck by falling and flying objects flatten out at the base of a wall or at the bottom of a bank.

3. BURY YOUR FACE IN YOUR ARMS

When you drop flat, hide your eyes in the crook of your elbow. That will protect your face from flash burns, prevent temporary blindness and keep flying objects out of your eyes.

NEVER LOSE YOUR HEAD AND

4. DON'T RUSH OUTSIDE RIGHT AFTER A BOMBING

After an air burst, wait a few minutes then go help to fight fires. After other kinds of bursts wait at least 1 hour to give lingering radiation some chance to die down.

5. DON'T TAKE CHANCES WITH FOOD OR WATER IN OPEN CONTAINERS

To prevent radioactive poisoning or disease, select your food and water with care. When there is reason to believe they may be contaminated, stick to canned and bottled things if possible.

6. DON'T START RUMORS

In the confusion that follows a bombing, a single rumor might touch off a panic that could cost your life.

FIVE KEYS TO HOUSEHOLD SAFETY

1. STRIVE FOR "FIREPROOF HOUSEKEEPING"

Don't let trash pile up, and keep waste paper in covered containers. When an alert sounds, do all you can to eliminate sparks by shutting off the oil burner and covering all open flames.

2. KNOW YOUR OWN HOME

Know which is the safest part of your cellar, learn how to turn off your oil burner and what to do about utilities.

3. HAVE EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES HANDY

Always have a good flashlight, a radio, first-aid equipment and a supply of canned goods in the house.

4. CLOSE ALL WINDOWS AND DOORS AND DRAW THE BLINDS

If you have time when an alert sounds, close the house up tight in order to keep out fire sparks and radioactive dusts and to lessen the chances of being cut by flying glass. Keep the house closed until all danger is past.

5. USE THE TELEPHONE ONLY FOR TRUE EMERGENCIES

Do not use the phone unless absolutely necessary. Leave the lines open for real emergency traffic.

If you know you have time when an alert sounds, be sure to shut the doors and windows and pull down the shades. This will help keep out fire sparks.

If you have shutters or venetian blinds, or heavy drapes, they will also provide some protection against harm from flying glass.

Several other household precautions should be taken promptly. Atomic bombs set off high above ground seldom cause breaks in underground gas or water mains. However, shaking and twisting of the buildings by the blast wave sometimes snaps off household inlets at the point where they enter the basement. This may allow gas or oil to flow into your cellar.

To lessen the danger of fires and explosions that could result from this leakage, you should throw the electric switch that shuts off your oil burner.

Your local utility companies can give you detailed instructions about your gas, pilot light, and so on.

If you have a coal-burning furnace or wood stove, be sure to close all its fuel and draft doors. In other words do all you can to prevent sparks and to put out or cover open flames.

Should attack come without warning, take these same precautions right after the raid. Keep at least one flashlight handy and don't strike a match to light your way down into

(Continued on Next Page)

Survival Under Atomic Attack

a darkened basement. Gas or oil fumes may be present and an explosion could result.

WHAT ABOUT LINGERING RADIOACTIVITY?

Knowing how to protect yourself from blast, heat, and explosive radioactivity, only one major problem remains: That is how to avoid harm from lingering radioactivity.

Explosive radioactivity bursts from the bomb at the time of explosion and lasts for only little more than a minute.

Lingering Radioactivity remains for a longer time, from a few minutes to weeks or months, depending on the kind of radioactive material.

Lingering radioactivity may become a danger when atomic bombs are exploded on the ground, underground or in the water. Air bursts leave no dangerous lingering radioactivity.

Most lingering radioactivity comes from left-over bomb wastes, or "ashes", technically called fission products. They consist of countless billions of fragments, or pieces of atoms split up in the explosion. Smaller, and usually less dangerous, amounts of lingering radioactivity may be thrown off by scattered atoms of uranium or plutonium that fail to split up when the bomb goes off.

These totally invisible radioactive particles act much the same as ordinary, everyday dust. When present in any real quantity, they are scattered about in patches and contaminate, or pollute, everything they fall on, including people. While they can be removed easily from some surfaces, they stick very tightly to others. It is practically impossible to get absolutely all of them out of household corners and cracks. Most of the time, it is far easier to prevent pollution than it is to remove it.

WHAT ABOUT RADIO ACTIVITY CLOUDS?

In spite of the huge quantities of lingering radioactivity loosed by atomic explosions, people fortunately are not very likely to be exposed to dangerous amounts of it in most atomic raids.

Since high-level bursts do the greatest damage, that is the kind we can expect most often. When atomic weapons are exploded in mid-air, the violent, upward surge of super-hot gases and air quickly sweeps practically all the radioactive ashes and unexploded bits of bomb fuel high into the sky. Most of them are carried harmlessly off in the drifting bomb clouds. High-level explosions definitely will not create "areas of doom," where no man dares enter and no plant can grow. In fact, they will leave very little radioactivity on the ground, even near the point of explosion. Fire-fighters and rescue teams can move promptly toward the center of destruction with little danger of facing harmful radiation.

And regardless of all you may have heard or read concerning the dangers of radioactive clouds, after the first minute and a half there is actually little or nothing to fear from those produced by high-level bursts. While most of the radioactive materials swept up into the sky eventually fall back to earth, they are so widely and so thinly spread that they are very unlikely to offer any real dangers to humans. Thousands of bombs would have to be set off in the air before serious ground contamination would be found over really large areas. There was no ground-level pollution of any importance following either of the two Japanese atomic bombings.

It was said earlier that 15 per cent of the Japanese A-bomb deaths or injuries were caused by radioactivity. But not one of them was caused by the lingering kind. Explosive radioactivity caused them all.

WHAT ABOUT GROUND AND WATER BURSTS?

Bursts on or near the ground usually will leave a limited

ing.

Always do what you can to help other people. There is no chance of your being harmed by radioactivity from the bodies of others, even if they have radiation injuries. Don't leave injured people where they may be burned. Direct rescue workers to persons trapped in the wreckage. If necessary to bandage open cuts and wounds and no standard first aid equipment is available, use parts of your own or the victim's clothing. But tear them from the under, not the outer garments. Underclothes are far less likely to be contaminated by radioactivity.

If you have walked through rubble from a ground burst or water from an underwater burst, be sure to change at least your outer garments and shoes. Outer clothes will automatically serve as a "trap" for most of the radioactivity you may accidentally pick up. By taking them off you will remove most of the contamination. If the clothing is heavily contaminated, it is best to bury it.

You also should manage to take a bath or shower, if you have been in an area of lingering radioactivity. It is important that all radioactive materials be removed as soon as possible from your body, and bathing is the only practical means of getting rid of them. You won't need special cleaning compounds. Warm water and soap are ideal.

In washing, pay particular attention to your hair, for that is one place where the wastes are sure to pile up. Also give your hands a good scrubbing and get all dirt out from under your fingernails. If there is a radiological defense man handy, have him check you with his meter after you've finished your clean-up. Should he find your body still radioactive, again scrub yourself from head to foot. Then do it a third time if necessary. You can remove practically all of the radioactivity if you keep at it.

Remember all this is necessary only for persons who have come in contact with radioactive materials in heavily contaminated areas.

WHAT ABOUT RADIOACTIVITY IN THE HOUSE?

A few simple steps will go along way toward keeping your house from being contaminated by lingering radioactive wastes scattered about in some bombings. As a rule, it is far easier to prevent radioactive pollution of a household than it is to remove it.

Keep all windows and doors closed for at least several hours after an atomic bombing. In fact, better leave them shut until civil defense authorities pass the word that there is no lingering radioactivity in your neighborhood. Should you get an official report that there is serious contamination in the vicinity, better cover all broken windows with blankets or cardboard.

Whenever there is widespread neighborhood pollution, it will be impossible to keep your house absolutely free of it. A little is bound to seep in through cracks or else down the chimney. (By all means close the dampers in fireplace flues and shut off air conditioners and ventilating fans not equipped with special filters). Unless you are careful, some radioactivity is likely to be tracked in by people or pets. Keep your cat or dog indoors. And when you come in from outside, leave your shoes at the door, for their soles are likely to be covered with radioactive dusts. Better still, wear rubbers, galoshes or other disposable foot coverings over your shoes. Take these precautions, but don't worry. There isn't much chance really dangerous amounts will pile up in the house.

Should you help to clean up a contaminated area, you might get some radioactive materials on both your body and clothing. So don't go home and sit around in your work clothes. Take off your outer garments outdoors or in the basement. Then wash, if you can, using warm water and plenty of soap. Never fail to launder your working clothes, but don't use the family washing machine. Scrub all contaminated objects in buckets or tubs used for that purpose only.

Highlights OF Pannell Hall

A special house meeting was recently called by Pannell's president, Charles Bounds, for the purpose of electing a vice-president and a secretary-treasurer. Gerald Cooper was elected vice-president and Vito Marsicano, secretary-treasurer. The question of whether the music majors should be allowed to practice their voice and music lessons in the dormitory arose at the meeting. It was decided that they should be allowed to do so, since some of the anatomy students are bringing dead cats to their rooms to study.

Sammy Verdecia, foreign student from Preston, Cuba, has been chosen to play the part of Matt Cole in the *Masque and Wig Guild's*, forthcoming production

other parents at PTA meetings and similar gatherings.

You may be sure that, in times of emergency, all schools will be well organized for the protection of children.

Children old enough to understand can be taught to do the right things. Younger children simply will have to depend on their parents.

TO SUM UP

To sum up, always remember that blast and heat are the two greatest dangers you face. The things that you do to protect yourself from these dangers usually will go a long way toward providing protection from the explosive radioactivity loosed by atomic explosions.

While the lingering radioactivity that occasionally follows some types of atomic bursts may be dangerous, still it is no more to be feared than typhoid fever or other diseases that sometimes follow major disasters. The only difference is that we can't now ward it off with a shot in the arm; you must simply take the known steps to avoid it.

If you follow the pointers in this little booklet, you stand far better than an even chance of surviving the bomb's blast, heat, and radioactivity. What's more, you will make a definite contribution to civil defense in your community, because civil defense must start with you. But if you lose your head and blindly attempt to run from the dangers, you may touch off a panic that will cost your life and put tremendous obstacles in the way of your Civil Defense corps.

"Goodbye My Fancy." C. L. Simpson will play the part of Dr. Pitt and Larry Parker will appear in the role of janitor.

Boyd Pruett, a Pannell "Old-timer," brought a group of seniors from Altoona to visit Pannell on the day of Pauline Frederick's speech. They went through the dormitory in order to observe the everyday life of college boys. (What a revolting idea!) Other old-timers who recently visited Pannell are: Robert Humphries, Jim Whitley, Lieutenant Cecil Williams, and Luther Turner.

If anyone is wondering how George Jarrell acquired that beautiful black eye, ask Dan Traylor. (Congratulations, Dan.)

New singing talent has been discovered in Pannell Hall. It rests in the body of Hoyt Sims, a lad with silvery blond hair and a cherub-like face. Hoyt's singing produces a sensation similar to that of rubbing your fingers across sand paper. Other than this,

Hoyt can look forward to a great future in the musical world. Gene Anderson also proved that he possesses great musical talent by thrilling a large audience in Pannell with his version of "Tennessee Waltz."

Incidentally, one of the new boys in Pannell, "Doc" Gary, has a new Pontiac.

Weatherly Hall News

Believe it or not, Weatherly has a new addition! The newest addition is "THE CANDY BAR" This was placed on the first floor of Weatherly Hall for the convenience of men living at Forney and Weatherly.

Weatherly had the pleasure of welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Patterson last week. The Pattersons are living at Weatherly until the weather permits them to move back to their home.

After getting a slow start the Weatherly basketball team seems to be on the road to more wins with a record of three wins, three losses.

Much to the regret of some and to the pleasure of others Lowell "Sideburns" Smith will finally graduate and leave Weatherly Hall and Jax State. We will lose one of our most widely known campus characters.

Grover Dean Rains' motorcycle is running again, and after riding once most of the other boys are wanting one like it.

It is said that the American people squander ten billion dollars a year on games of chance. Your attention is called to the fact that this does not include weddings, starting up in business, or buying a television set.

—Alfred W. Brandt

Campus Interviews on Cigarette Tests

Number 13...THE OCELOT



importance following either of the two Japanese atomic bombings.

It was said earlier that 15 per cent of the Japanese A-bomb deaths or injuries were caused by radioactivity. But not one of them was caused by the lingering kind. Explosive radioactivity caused them all.

WHAT ABOUT GROUND AND WATER BURSTS?

Bursts on or near the ground usually will leave a limited area of rather heavy and often dangerous pollution near the explosion point. In such cases, the possibility of harm from radioactivity falling out of the clouds is greater than in high-level explosions. But even so, a person could escape contamination by simply taking refuge inside a house or even by getting inside a car and rolling up the windows. And even if some of the wastes fell on him, he would lessen his chances of injury if he promptly shed his clothes and took a bath or shower.

In underwater explosions, large portions of the bomb's radioactive wastes will be "trapped" by the water and then spread over the immediate area. Under these conditions, serious ground pollution is to be expected.

After a water or underground burst a cloud of very radioactive mist or dust might form and spread, particularly downwind, injuring people who weren't well sheltered.

If the explosion has been underground, at ground level, or in the water, stay in your shelter. If caught indoors right away. Then stay indoors for at least an hour or until you get instructions. It may be necessary to stay inside for three or four hours. The reason for this that most lingering radioactivity loses its power very fast. So staying undercover for a while will greatly reduce the danger.

Any rain or mist that comes right after an atomic explosion should be considered dangerous, even though it may not always be radioactive. Keep from getting wet if you possibly can.

And remember that an air burst will leave no lingering radioactivity of importance, so after a few minutes it will be safe to get out and help fight fires or to help people who may need it.

HOW IS RADIOACTIVITY DETECTED?

While we cannot see, hear, feel, smell, or taste radioactivity, its presence readily can be detected with Geiger counters and other instruments. However, you won't have to know how to use one of these. Instead, you can rely on your local radiological defense teams—a small, specially trained corps of "meter readers"—to warn you of the presence of lingering radioactivity. You also cannot count on them to see to it that firefighters, rescue workers, and other people who may have to enter contaminated places do not remain there long enough to be injured.

But always remember our sunlight comparison. There is usually a whole of a difference between detectable and dangerous amounts of radioactivity. The rays and particles from an ordinary, luminous dial wrist watch will cause a roar in the earphones of a Geiger counter, as just one example. We must not lose our heads just because radioactivity is reported as present.

WHAT ABOUT PROTECTING YOURSELF FROM LINGERING RADIOACTIVITY?

While attempting to avoid exposure to the bomb's blast, heat, and explosive radioactivity, also do what you can to keep from being showered by radioactive waste materials. Inside a shelter or building there is little or nothing to fear from this source. But if caught out-of-doors, try to grab hold of something to cover yourself with when you fall to the ground. A board or some sheets of newspaper might help, but a raincoat would be better. The object is, of course, to keep radioactive dust and raindrops off your body and clothing. When it's safe to get up, throw away your cover-

the house.

Should you help to clean up a contaminated area, you might get some radioactive materials on both your body and clothing. So don't go home and sit around in your work clothes. Take off your outer garments outdoors or in the basement. Then wash, if you can, using warm water and plenty of soap. Never fail to launder your working clothes, but don't use the family washing machine. Scrub all contaminated objects in buckets or tubs used for that purpose only.

WHAT ABOUT FOOD AND WATER?

To prevent harm from accidentally eating or drinking radioactivity, throw out all unpackaged foods that were lying around where dust from ground bursts or mist from underwater bursts might have settled on them. And before opening canned or bottled goods, wash the outside of the containers thoroughly. That will remove most of the pollution that may have gotten on them. Also be sure that all cooking utensils and tableware are scrubbed clean in order to remove any invisible, radioactive dusts. Food and utensils that were in closed drawers or tight cupboards will be all right.

If it was an air burst, don't worry about the food in the house. It will be safe to use.

Be careful of drinking water after atomic explosions. There is little or no chance that water actually inside household pipes at the time of attack will be made radioactive. If a little is drawn off right after the burst and placed in clean containers with covers, it should tide you over the immediate post-raid period.

But even if the water continues running don't keep on using tap water for drinking purposes unless you have received official information that the city system is safe. This is not only because of radioactivity, but because of other dangers like typhoid that can come from damaged water systems. If you have to use city water before you get official information, boil it. Boiling won't remove radioactivity, but the chances that your water supply will be radioactive are pretty slim. Boiling will kill most germs that may get into damaged water mains.

WHAT ABOUT RADIOS AND TELEPHONES?

Neither explosive nor lingering radioactivity has any effect on the operation of most mechanical or electrical devices. Unless the wires are down or there is a power failure, both your lights and telephone should continue to work. But don't rush to the phone just to find out how Aunt Susie may have weathered the attack. Leave the lines open for real emergency traffic.

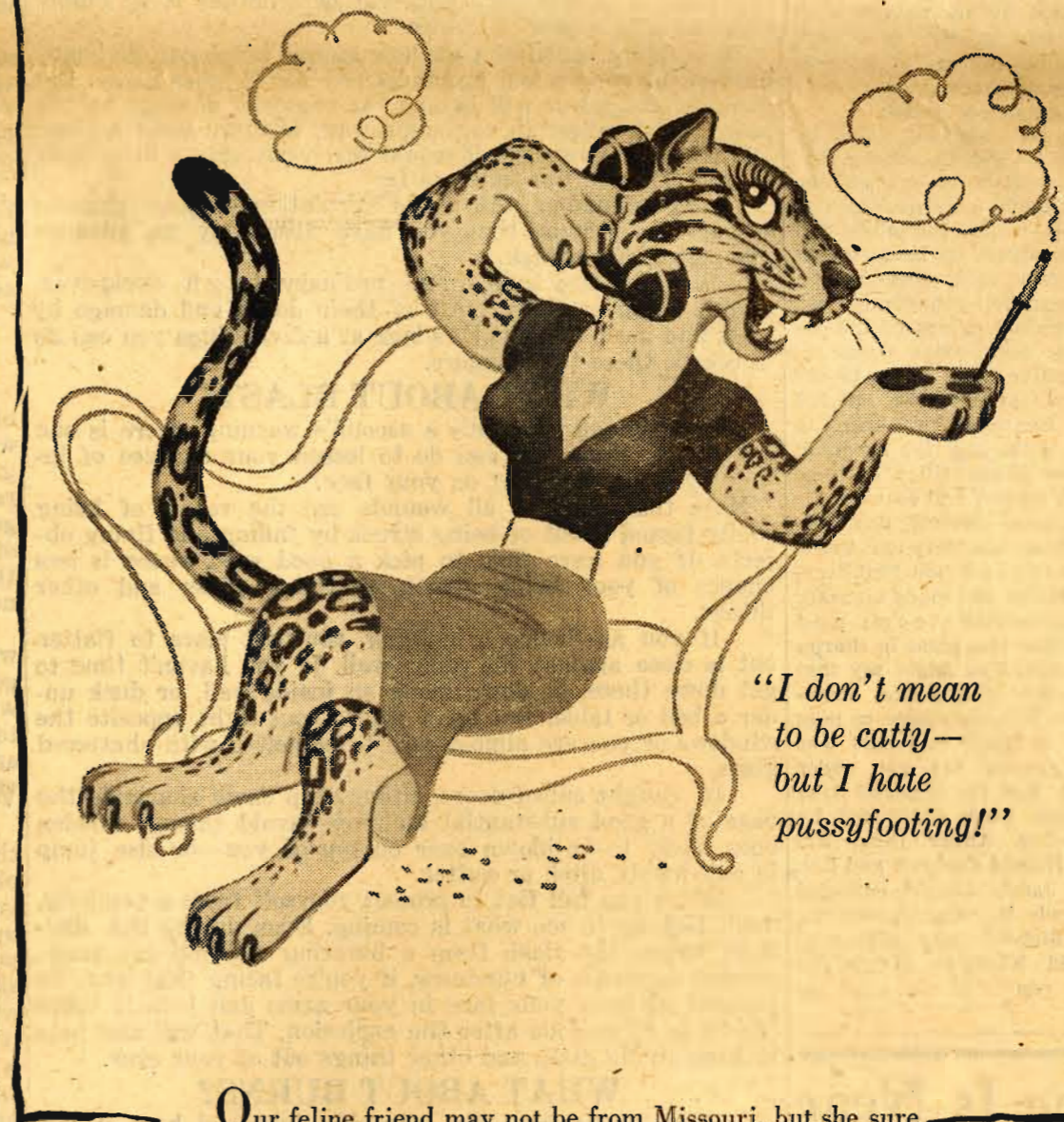
The bomb's radioactivity will not interfere with the operation of your radio. In the event of attack, be sure to turn it on. It may be your main source of emergency instructions. And don't forget: Battery-operated portable sets, including those installed in automobiles, will continue to work even if the city power goes off. Television reception, like radio, won't be jammed by radioactivity.

WHAT ABOUT AUTOMOBILES?

One more household suggestion: In times of emergency don't park the family automobile on the street. Leave the way clear for emergency traffic. Keep the windows rolled up to prevent possible contamination of the interior by underwater or ground bursts and don't worry whether or not it will run. Radioactivity won't interfere with operation of its fuel or ignition system.

WHAT ABOUT CHILDREN?

Everything in this booklet holds true for all members of the family, including children, old people, or shut-ins. It would be a good idea to talk over the facts with all members of the family to be sure each understands. People with school children should discuss the booklet with teachers and



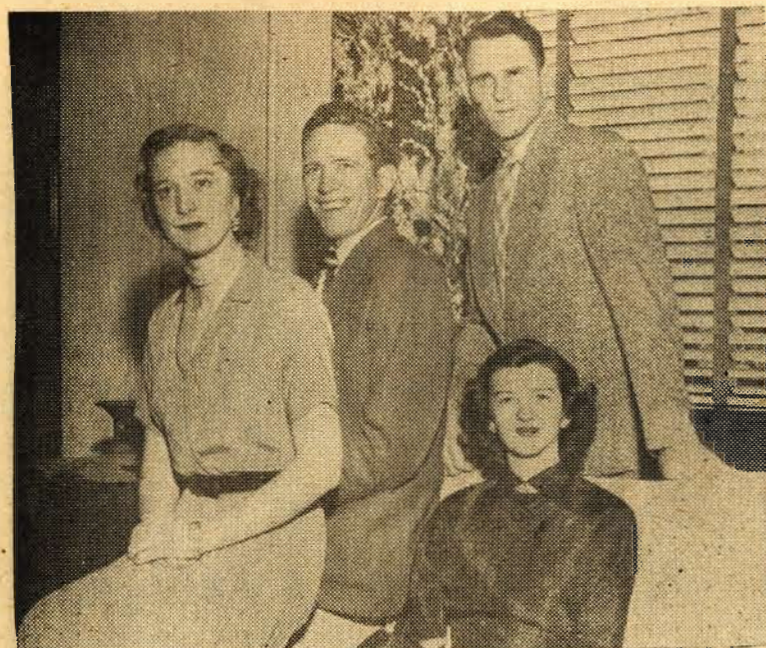
Our feline friend may not be from Missouri, but she sure likes to be shown! She saw right through those thin, quick-trick, cigarette tests and realized you couldn't fairly judge a cigarette's mildness with a mere one puff or a swift sniff. Right on the spot, she decided they weren't for her! Sophisticated, but shrewd, she knew what she wanted.

The Sensible Test . . . the 30-Day Camel Mildness Test, which simply asks you to try Camels as your steady smoke—on a pack after pack, day after day basis. No snap judgments needed. After you've enjoyed Camels—and only Camels—for 30 days in your "T-Zone" (T for Throat, T for Taste), we believe you'll know why . . .

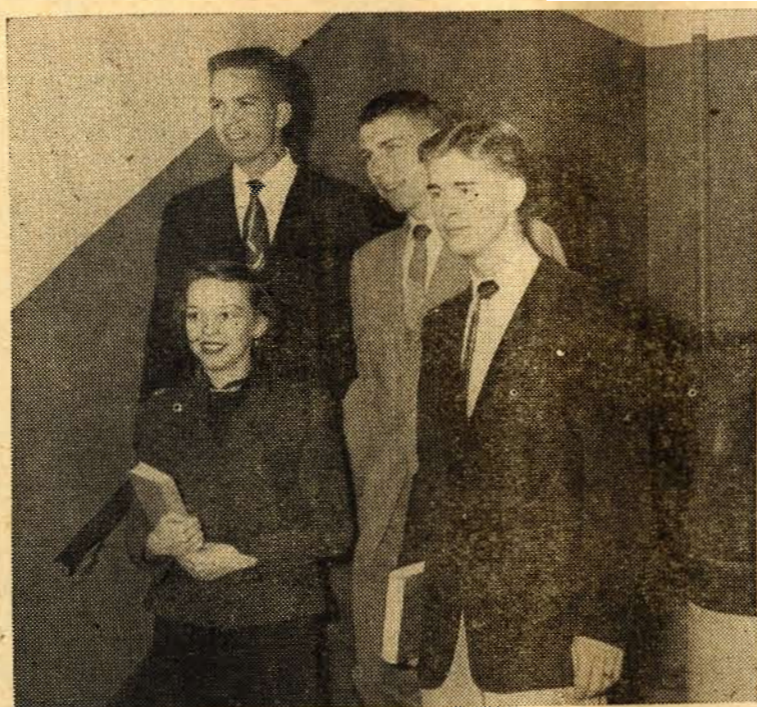
More People Smoke Camels than any other cigarette!



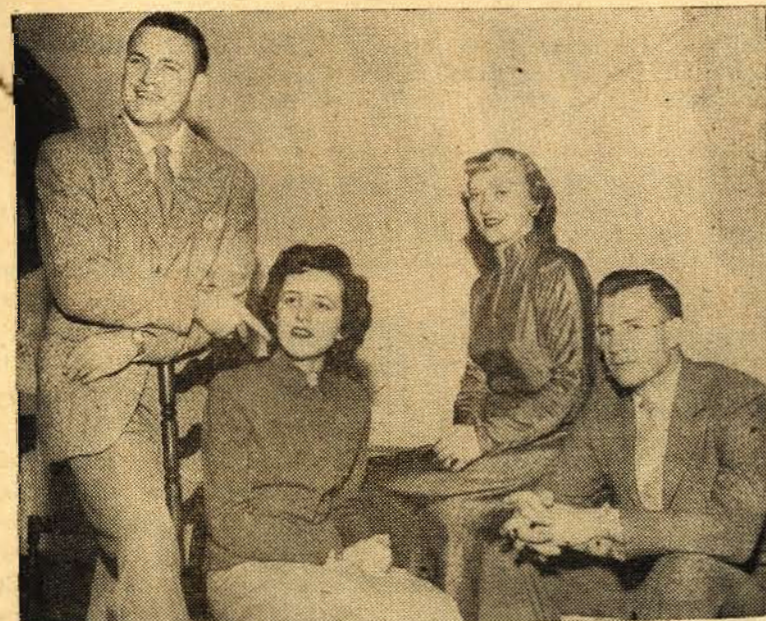
JSC Class Favorites for 1950-51



SOPHOMORE CLASS—Left to right: John Meadows, Hartselle; Lloyd Rains, Henegar; Bonnie Adams, Gunterville; Jean Kennedy, Piedmont.



JUNIOR CLASS—Joan Hackney, Anniston; George Ford, Gadsden; J. P. Whorton, Pisgah; T. L. Allen, Jr., Heflin.



FRESHMAN CLASS—Left to right: Lamar (Buddy) White, Anniston; Wanda Johnson, Jacksonville; Kathleen Story, Gadsden; Travis Walker, Altoona.



SENIOR CLASS—Rex Wallace, Roanoke; Roy Smith, Valley Head; Hugh O'Shields, Dawson.

TO COACH IN FLORIDA



TOM ROBBERSON

Tom Roberson, who has been an assistant coach at Jacksonville State College while enrolled as a student, has gone to Florida State State College at Tallahassee, Fla., as line coach. He recently completed requirements for a degree at the college.

Roberson, a veteran of World War II, came here from Sylacauga. He had attended the University of Alabama where he played football before going into military service. After the war he decided to complete his college course here and to become a coach. He has worked with Coach Salls and Coach Wedgeworth for the past two years.

Coach Roberson married Mary Katherine Barker, who also graduated at the college. She taught last year in the Jacksonville High School.

The Cajans of Washington County proudly claim today that some of their ancestors were sailors under the notorious buccaneer, Jean Lafitte. According to these people, their forebears eventually tired of pirate life on the high seas and sought out the seclusion of the great wooded areas of South Alabama. Here they married Indian girls and settled down to less exciting life of becoming fathers.

J. S. C. STUDENTS TOPS IN COACHING POSITIONS

Jacksonville State College graduates predominate in coaching positions in northeast Alabama, it was revealed last week when the "Class A" schools met here for the annual tournament.

Of the 27 teams entered in the tournament, 21 were coached by Jacksonville graduates. The winning team, Springville, was coached by a Jacksonville graduate, "Preacher" Gant.

They were: Woodland, Denson Simpson; Woodland, Denson Simpson; Sand Rock, James Gilliland; Ohatchee, Billy Farrell; Cedar Bluff, L. D. Bruce; Spring Garden, Curtis Johnson; Sardis, Rex Cassidy; Winterboro, Grafton Sharp; White Plains, Gene Williamon; Ranburne, William Bibby; Ragland, George Eden; Munford, Joe Holcomb; Gaylesville, Lamar Hayatt; Wedowee, "Red Burgess; Lincoln, Wesley Hardy; Walnut Grove, Joe Barnes; Childerburg, Wilbur Cox; Lineville, Ray Short; South Side, Barney Wood; Millerville, Malcolm Cheatham; Mellow Valley, Walter Branch; Springville, "Preacher" Gant.

PLANS ANNOUNCED FOR ALUMNI BREAKFAST

Plans are being made for the annual alumni breakfast of Jacksonville State College which will be held in the Terrace Room of the Tutwiler Hotel on Friday morning, March 16, at 8 o'clock. John J. Nash, president of the alumni association, will preside.

Senator John J. Sparkman and State Superintendent W. J. Terry will be the principal speakers. New officers will be elected during the breakfast.

This event is enthusiastically anticipated by alumni, faculty, students and friends of the college. It is one of the best attended meetings held during the Alabama Education Association, which will be in session at that time.

Tickets will be available for those who wish to attend.

The inland city of Selma was one of the key naval ports during the War Between the States. It was here that the "Tennessee," most powerful naval vessel built by the Confederacy, was launched. The Selma naval base also built submarines and floated them down the river to Mobile, where they were outfitted for action against the Union blockaders.

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JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

BSU Engaged In Mission Project

The Baptist Student Union of Alabama is engaged in a mission project to send student missionaries to Alaska, the Panama Canal Zone, and to the West Coast. At a meeting in Montgomery last January students from various campuses, student secretaries, and

Hawaii. Each year they have come back with glowing accounts of the work that students from all over the South have accomplished in this summer program. Most of the activities are carried on through the Vacation Bible Schools they help to organize.

Jacksonville State College B. S. U. has been asked to raise \$100 in support of this program. Alvin Stephenson has been named chairman for this drive. He expects his committee to contact each Baptist student on the campus in

retary. They were in charge of the Vespers service in the Little Auditorium and also were in charge of the mid-week prayer service at the First Baptist Church at 7:15.

AT 10c A CUP, TOO

He stopped at a small hot-dog stand and ordered coffee. Just to be polite, he said: "Looks like rain, doesn't it?" "Well," snapped the testy proprietor, "it tastes like coffee, doesn't it?"

AS IT MIGHT BE SEEN IN LIFE

"EASIEST TEST IN THE BOOK"

The Baptist Student Union of Alabama is engaged in a mission project to send student missionaries to Alaska, the Panama Canal Zone, and to the West Coast. At a meeting in Montgomery last January students from various campuses, student secretaries, and pastor and faculty advisors for the local B. S. U.s voted to set as a goal for this spring the raising of \$1500 to be used in this project.

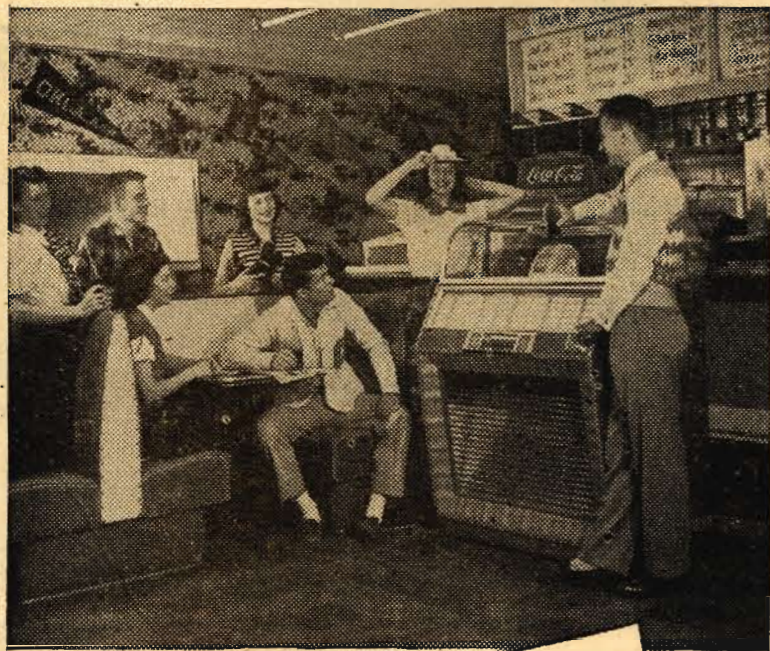
This summer mission program has been carried on in our state for several years. However, heretofore the students selected for the work have always gone to

the activities are carried on through the Vacation Bible Schools they help to organize. Jacksonville State College B. S. U. has been asked to raise \$100 in support of this program. Alvin Stephenson has been named chairman for this drive. He expects his committee to contact each Baptist student on the campus in relation to this effort. On Wednesday, February 28, the Baptist State Secretaries met on the campus. Dr. R. H. Falwell is making a tour of the campuses in the state together with Mr. Ellis Evans, Sunday School Secretary, Mr. George Bagley, Training Union Secretary, and Miss Marjorie Stith, Y. W. A. Sec-

service at the First Baptist Church at 7:15.

prietor, "it tastes like coffee, doesn't it?"

West Hardware Co. Phone 5772 Jacksonville Ala



Brooks Student Store
Oklahoma A & M College
Stillwater, Oklahoma



Meeting the gang to discuss a quiz—a date with the campus queen—or just killing time between classes—Brooks Student Store at Stillwater, Oklahoma is one of the favorite gathering spots for students at Oklahoma A & M College. At Brooks Student Store, as in college campus haunts everywhere, a frosty bottle of Coca-Cola is always on hand for the pause that refreshes—Coke belongs.



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AS IT MIGHT
BE SEEN
IN LIFE

"EASIEST TEST IN THE BOOK"

TULANE STUDENT JIM OWENS '52 MAKES TOBACCO GROWERS MILDNESS TEST, THE TEST YOU CAN MAKE YOURSELF

OPEN 'EM



OPEN A PACK of Chesterfields. Compare them with the brand you've been smoking.

SMELL 'EM



SMELL CHESTERFIELD'S milder aroma. Prove—tobaccos that smell milder, smoke milder.

SMOKE 'EM



SMOKE CHESTERFIELDS—they do smoke milder, and they leave NO UNPLEASANT AFTER-TASTE.

CHESTERFIELD



LEADING
SELLER IN
AMERICA'S
COLLEGES

PHOTOGRAPHS
TAKEN ON
CAMPUS

Annual Tournaments Held By High Schools In College Gymnasium

Two high school basketball tournaments were held here on successive week-ends. The first, the Class "A" tournament, was won by the Woodland High School, with Springville, the runner-up. These two teams went to the University last week-end for the state tournament. Woodland won third place in this tournament.

The past week-end the "AA" tournament was held here. Calhoun County High School at Oxford won first place; Anniston High School, second place; Emma Sansom, third; and Alexandria High School won the consolation.

The Oxford team was coached by Gilbert Adams, a Jacksonville graduate.

Many of the coaches and tournament officials were Jacksonville alumni, and the tournament was, as always, a happy reunion for coaches, players and fans. It was said by many to have been the best tournament held during the history of the organization.

Daugette Hall Nurse Begins Internship

Jean Stewart, nurse for Daugette Hall, revealed recently that she will leave Jacksonville this quarter to enter a one-year internship in a Birmingham hospital. After serving her internship, Jean will seek a staff position with a practicing physician.

Jean graduated from Emma Sansom High School and served for two years as a practical nurse with the Baptist Memorial Hospital in Gadsden before entering J.S.T.C. in 1949.

In a statement to the Teacola, Jean said "I wish to say I have enjoyed serving the girls as their nurse very much. It has given me a chance to make close acquaintances as well as to get practical experience. I will greatly miss each girl."

AS WE SEE IT

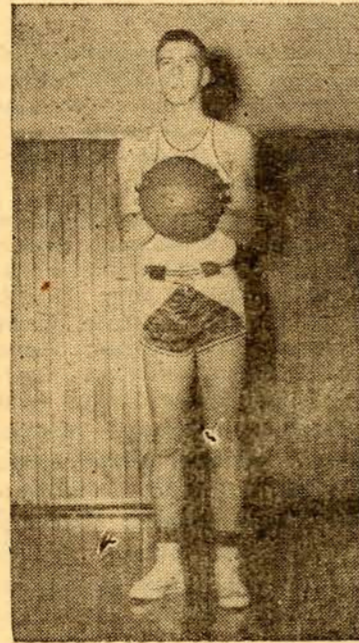
(Continued from page 1)

would be any singing on the orchestra concert. When told that there wouldn't be, she smiled and said, "Now that's just fine. I like a concert that's all music like that." She was talking to a voice major, too.

There is a place for everything, as the old saying goes, and the steps to Chat' Em Inn and the New Hall living room certainly aren't the places to go in for

Gamecocks End Successful Cage Season

16 Games Won; 8 Lost



J. P. WHORTON



JOHN KROCHINA



DAN KEITH



MILFORD COAN



"HUT" THOMAS



HARRY WEST

Coach J. W. Stephenson's basketball team completed a successful season with 16* wins and 8 losses. Members of the starting line-up are shown above.

The games won and scores are as follows:

Jacksonville vs. Opp 77-57; Piedmont "Y" 61-48; Trade School, 117-43; Berry College, 76-70; Troy State, 74-54; University of Georgia, 87-61; Buster Miles, 76-56; University of Georgia, 62-40; Anniston "Y", 85-76; Troy State, 78-62; Florence State, 70-57; Berry, 82-59; Snead, 76-48; St. Bernard, 68-60; Livingston State, 57-47; St. Bernard, 59-50.

Games lost and the scores were: Birmingham YHMA, 58-56 (first game), 57-53 (second Game); Peerless, 76-51; Howard, 78-54 (first game), 77-67, (second game); Florence, 77-63. One game played with Gadsden Trade School was won by-forfeit.

Civil Air Patrol Sponsors Course In Navigation

Air-minded students will be interested in a three-hour credit course in practical air navigation, third in a series of elementary aviation subjects taught in the aeronautics department, which is planned for the spring quarter, sponsored by the Jacksonville Squadron of Civil Air Patrol.

There is no prerequisite and all interested students are invited to take advantage of this training for which college elective credit is given. The course will be taught by Lt. Jack M. Williams, C. A. P. with Miss Lucille Branscomb, commanding officer of the Jacksonville squadron. The hours are 10:30 Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Other courses given during the year, totaling twelve hours credit, include theory of flight, engines, instruments, meteorology, and in communications. A limited amount of flying is available to those who desire it.

Wesley Foundation News

The Wesley Foundation met

"Comedy Of Errors" Enjoyed By Students

By Jimmy Roberts

A vote of thanks is due the Masque and Wig Guild for sponsoring the Barter Players of Virginia in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors." Although at times the fun became too broad and slapstick, the production was, on the whole, enjoyable.

Special attention should be paid the Antipholus from Syracuse, who really highlighted the whole performance. As Dromio, rather overplayed at times, he was a willing comedian and won himself to the audience immediately. Adriana, the wife, played her role of the bewildered better half on a good even keel. The role of the father although small was highly effective and literate during the long speech in the first scene.

The classic setting made a unique background for the handsome wigs and costumes. The language was understandable, and some of the lines were delivered as though they had been written by a modern-day writer.

Faculty Chatter



Reprinted from March 1951 issue of Esquire

Copyright 1951 by Esquire, Inc

"I've done my best to cheer him up, Doctor, always telling him to forget losing his job . . . forget the bills piling up . . . forget the threat of ill health . . . forget . . ."

PETER AND THE WOLF

(Continued from page 1)

Chandler, alto saxophones; Rowe Hudson, tenor saxophone; Robert Gerstlauer, baritone saxophone.

James Baker, Betty McDonough, Bill Elton, John Thomas, French horns; Douglas Borden, Bill Buchanan, Joy Ferguson, Lamar

Dudley Hunt of Jacksonville State College Art Faculty recently returned from the meetings of the College Art Association in Washington which he attended with other art teachers, critics, and artists.

Mr. Hunt recently spent two days in the Art Department of the

MUSIC MAJOR

Bill Buchannon is a music major who has attracted attention on the campus with his ability to play the trumpet. He is a member of the college symphony orchestra, marching and concert bands, and has a dance orchestra on the side. Before coming to



BILL BUCHANON

Jacksonville, Bill played in the Alexander High School Band, and had a dance orchestra.

When he completes requirements for a degree here, he plans to teach, and direct a band, of course. He plays all the instruments in the band except the trombone.

Bill is a member of Phi Mu

LIEUT. TOMMY HEATH WOUNDED IN KOREA

Lieut. Col. Robert C. Raleigh received a letter from Lieut. Thomas Heath, who was formerly a member of the ROTC staff. He wrote from a hospital in Japan where he is a patient.

Lieut. Heath wrote that he had been wounded twice and that at the present his status was undetermined. "The last one had my number but didn't pull it out; was hit in the left chest about half-an-inch from my heart. It went in and then came back out near my shoulder," he wrote.

"It was quite disappointing", he continued. "I had assumed command of the company, of course, a rifle company, Commander life is very short; I made the ninth company commander, I was hit the 15th and we were cut off until the 17th, and they had two more that I know of. By the time I get back I will probably start over as a platoon leader.

"Would you believe that I am down to 153 pounds; the hills are good for the body. There is one thing here, there isn't much dif-

smiled and said, "Now that's just fine. I like a concert that's all music like that." She was talking to a voice major, too.

There is a place for everything, as the old saying goes, and the steps to Chat' Em Inn and the New Hall living room certainly aren't the places to go in for heavy petting. It is impossible to go to Chat'Em from Daugette without stepping over, around, or on two or three couples. They aren't the only places either. People think nothing of smooching in the arcade in broad daylight. Being in love and showing affection for someone aren't sinful and I'm not advocating that they be hid away in dark corners, but great purple goldfish, there's a limit to all things! Mrs. Rowan objects to girls in jeans because she thinks it lowers the moral standards of the college and ruins the looks of the campus. All this obvious love-making does far more than girls in jeans to lower moral standards and ruin the looks of the campus.

Anyone who hasn't made the acquaintance of Pogo has missed one of the great joys of life. Pogo is a porcupine currently appearing in the funny papers of the B'ham News and in a monthly comic book. Pogo isn't for children. is humor would be wasted on them. He's about the funniest thing on the newsstands now.

These gatherings we've been hosts to recently are fine things. The Methodist convention, the regional choral festival, and now the basketball tournaments. Sure, they make us have to stand longer in chow lines and things like that, but they have compensations. We get a chance to meet and talk with people from other schools, other towns. We get a chance to exchange ideas and comments with people other than the ones whose hip pockets we live in day after day. It's refreshing!

One of the corniest jokes lately down at the rec. When told that she was sitting on a bill-fold a girl chirped brightly, "Goody, maybe I'll hatch some money."

Spring is here. The signs are obvious. Claire Ryckmans stood for five minutes admiring a cardinal and walked away with a dreamy look on her face. People have a tendency to go to sleep in their afternoon classes. Martha Cromer actually had a kind word to say for the human race. Boys who haven't dated all winter are taking a sudden interest in Daugette Hall. The jonquils are daring a cold spell to erase their yellow. There is the occasional pock of

instruments, meteorology, and in communications. A limited amount of flying is available to those who desire it.

Wesley Foundation News

The Wesley Foundation met Sunday night, Feb. 11, at the Methodist Church. Group singing was led by L. A. McConatha, after which the conference was discussed.

The following students attended the meeting: Sybil Noel, Lawrence Parker, Phillis Rice, Bonnie Cobb, Lee Meriweather, Billy Peace, Jane Anderson, Nick Wright, Roy Nelson, Arthel Parker, Mary Long, L. A. McConatha, Mary Louise Kile, A. D. Montgomery, Jean Kennedy and Wilbur Shaw.

The Wesley Foundation is honored to have two members from our local organization on the State council. Jean Kenedy was elected as state secretary and L. A. McConatha as publicity chairman. Both of these positions are important; therefore our local groups will have to cooperate with L. A. and Jean in order to help build the State Methodist Student Movement.

Commercial Club Elects Officers

The Commercial Club held its first meeting on Wednesday, January 31, to elect officers, and to plan its program for the future. The following officers were elected: Bonnie Cobb, president; Juanita Beaty, secretary; Raquel Nodal, treasurer; R. W. Chatterton, reporter; Robert Walker, business manager; Mary Jo Hagan, membership chairman; Sybil Reaves, constitutional chairman.

Miss Lucille Branscomb of the Business Education Department is faculty adviser.

In conjunction with the Jacksonville High School Commercial Department, a program, under the title of "Business Leaders of America", is being planned. Mrs. C. T. Harper and Miss Reba Ketter are co-chairmen of the F.B. L.A.

Dr. Calvert: "Punctuate this sentence: 'Miss Jones, the beautiful young lady walked down the street.'"

Student: "I'd make a dash after Miss Jones."

Years back it was a race for sex superiority but now its just neck and neck.

a ball from the tennis court. Even the teachers have started gazing out the windows longingly.

some wigs and costumes. The language was understandable, and some of the lines were delivered as though they had been written by a modern-day writer.

Faculty Chatter

Dr. W. J. Calvert and Prof Richard Calhoun went over to Birmingham on Saturday to take part in the Alabama Writer's Conclave. They were members of a panel discussion at a Poet's Breakfast at the Tutwiler Hotel where Alabama's poetical future was the subject.

They cited the 'Nashville School' of poets in exploring the reasons for the lack of a "deep South school." "The Nashville School," Dr. Calvert and Prof. Calhoun pointed out, "produced such writers as Allen Tate and Robert Penn Warren.

They called attention to the fact that there is inspiration for poetry writing here, as it is in the so-called cultural spheres of the East.

Other members of the panel were Dr. Cecil Abernathy, Birmingham-Southern; Lizette Van Gelder, Howard; Frances R. Durham, Mobile; Martha Lyman Shillito and Mary Chase Cornelius, Birmingham.

Friends of Dr. Clara Weishaupt, a former member of the faculty,

PETER AND THE WOLF

(Continued from page 1)

Chandler, alto saxophones; Rowe Hudson, tenor saxophone; Robert Gerstlauer, baritone saxophone.

James Baker, Betty McDonough, Bill Elton, John Thomas, French horns; Douglas Borden, Bill Buchanan, Joy Ferguson, Lamar Lloyd, Vito Marsciano, Clark Wright, cornets; Wendell Jolley, Maurice Lacey, Thomas Padgit, Clyde Roberson, Roger Rutledge, Coleman Sharpton, trombones; Jerry Jackson, baritone horn; W. H. Ashburn, Mary Elton, Wallace Gunnells, Bill Sudduth, tubas; Gene Barnes, Joy Jones, percussion; Betty Vickery, timpani and bells, Betty Vickery.

will be interested in a note received from her at the office of The Jacksonville News. She is still teaching at the University of Ohio and has not been able to go to her home in Lynchburg, Ohio often this winter because of the very bad weather. Her father is now 86 years old, but he is planning to plow and plant a field of corn in the spring.

Dr. Clara says that she really enjoys the News since she is such a poor letter writer, and that it about her only means of keeping in touch with Jacksonville.

Dr. C. R. Wood, Mrs. Ernest Stone and Mrs. Reuben Self recently attended sessions of the

Dudley Hunt of Jacksonville State College Art Faculty recently returned from the meetings of the College Art Association in Washington which he attended with other art teachers, critics, and artists.

Mr. Hunt recently spent two days in the Art Department of the University of Georgia as the guest of Lamar Dodd, Head of the Art Department. While in Athens. Mr. Hunt studied the layout, teaching methods, makeup of Mr. Dodd's department and conferred with Mr. Dodd and his staff, Alvin Lustig, noted industrial designer, and James Johnson Sweeney, art critic, writer, and lecturer.

National Education Association in Atlantic, N. J. En route home, Mrs. Self and Mrs. Stone spent several days in New York, making the rounds of plays, shows and the Metropolitan. Dr. Wood stopped at Johns Hopkins Hospital for a physical check-up.

Miss Marietta McCorkle has resumed her duties in the Elementary Laboratory School after spending two weeks at the Holy Name of Jesus Hospital in Gadsden.

Prof LaFayette L. Patterson has resigned as a member of the history faculty, to become effective at the end of the spring quarter. He will begin a nation-wide tour this summer.

Dr. H. B. Mock will take a quarter's leave of absence during the spring quarter. He and Mrs. Mock will go to Lawrence, Kansas, for a visit with their daughter, Mrs. Stitt Robinson and Dr. Robinson, during the AEA holidays. Dr. Mock will spend a part of his leave reading at some of the higher institutions of learning.

HE: "You remind me of a cold drink in my neighbors refrigerator."

SHE: "How come?"

HE: "So cold and distant."

* * *

A girl is something like money in a closed bank—the figure looks like a million but you can't get your hands on it.

* * *

Confucius or somebody said: "Wash face in morning—neck at night."

* * *

Evolution of a man's ambition: To be a circus clown. . . To be like Dad. . . To be a cowboy. . . To do something noble. . . To get rich. . . To make ends meet. . . To get the old-age pension.

Alexander High School Band, and had a dance orchestra.

When he completes requirements for a degree here, he plans to teach, and direct a band, of course. He plays all the instruments in the band except the trombone.

Bill is a member of Phi Mu Alpha national honorary music fraternity.

Professor: Before we begin this exam, are there any questions?

Freshman: What's the name of this course

A good education enables a person to worry about things in all parts of the world.

the 17th, and they had two more that I know of. By the time I get back I will probably start over as a platoon leader.

"Would you believe that I am down to 153 pounds; the hills are good for the body. There is one thing here, there isn't much difference in being in one branch or another. Sooner or later every one has to fight as infantry."

The Heaths lived here for about two years and had a wide circle of friends who will be interested in them, and who will regret to learn that Lieut. Heath has been injured. Mrs. Heath is at Alma, Ga., with her family.

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"It's nice, but I had in mind some sort of pension plan"