

South of the Border

By MIGNON PRESLEY

During June of this past summer nine Southwestern students visited Mexico; however they went in three different groups, some to study, some to play. They were: Dot Shatz, Paul Barret and Paul McLendon, Sugar Tate, Betty Howard, Dot Chauncey, and Irma Waddell; Joy Gallimore and Emily Morgan. As a whole their first impression of Mexico was, 'How dirty and poor the town and peasants are; how modern the big city of Mexico! What a terrific contrast!'

Irma, Dorothy, Betty, and Sugar arrived in Mexico at eleven o'clock in the morning on the twenty-second of June. Their train was twenty-seven hours late. They were quite relieved to alight after the long ride, especially tiresome from the border to Mexico City. The first thing they noticed when they arrived in Mexico City was the huge mob of poor Mexicans, who, they discovered later, were on their way to America for war jobs. During the war prices are so high and things are so hard that the poor people have hardly enough to live on.

As the four girls got off the train, they heard a high voice calling, "Erma Waddle!"; after looking around they discovered the voice belonged to a buxom Mexican woman, trailed closely by a small Indian man. These two escorted the girls to an awaiting car which took them to the Mexican Woman's Home. The house was a typically Spanish one, about two floors high, rising right off the sidewalk, and having a roof garden open to the golden Mexican sun.

Irma, Sugar, and Dorothy went to the summer school of the University of Mexico to study Spanish; Dorothy and Betty planned to study art; they painted less than they had wanted to, but they did make studies of their house and a peasant girl, among others. Only eight hundred students had been expected for the summer school, but twelve hundred came (these students came from all parts of the United States). The session was designed for American and Canadian students, although all classes were held in Spanish. Among the students were French-Canadians and Negroes. Each Thursday the school had a fiesta with hired professional entertainers, who, dressed in native costumes, showed their national dances.

After going to school all the week, Betty, Sugar, Dorothy, and Irma took sightseeing tours outside of Mexico City each week-end. They usually went "All Expense" tours, which demand that the tourist give a travel agency a lump sum to cover expenses and then forget their worries. The agency arranges hotel reservations, guides, Buicks, with competent drivers, and off schedules. After primary arrangements were made, a big party of tourists started off together to travel as a caravan. First they visited Lake Patzcuaro. Lake Patzcuaro surrounds an island, really an inactive volcano top, on which stands the Mexican Statue of Liberty. This is a huge statue of the Mexican hero Morelos. Outside, the statue is made of large concrete blocks. Inside, across the base, the statue is about as large as Southwestern's Social Room. On the wall there are murals of Morelos' life, passing from birth through his entire life. Tourists enjoy climbing the circular stairs inside, following Morelos' life by the murals as they climb, and finally, on the top of the statue, looking out for miles over the land. While the four girls were at Lake Patzcuaro, there was some ceremony taking place, in which the priests blessed the fishing nets of the native fishermen. The natives wore traditional costumes. The people's technique of fishing with butterfly nets is a definite point of interest to the tourist.

A four hour drive from Mexico City brings one to the famous Aztec ruins. There are the Pyramid of the Sun, Pyramid of the Moon, a square shaped athletic stadium, Temple of the Plumed Serpents, and The Street of the Dead, lined by tombstones and situated between the two pyramids. Dorothy declares that the pyramids were as high as the Sterick Building. On top of the Pyramid of the Sun, the girls stuck their feet in the hollow that held the heads of the Aztec sacrificial victims, centuries ago. The Temple of the Plumed Serpents was decorated by stone-carved serpent heads with huge teeth. Once when the girls visited Paricutan, the new vol-

cano, they were going up a sloping place and Sugar slid off the back of her burro, but landed unharmed in the deep layer of lava dust which covered the ground. Leading the burros were tiny Mexican boys dressed in long scarves and huge sombreros sitting down over their ears. They finally arrived within a mile of the volcano by nightfall; everything was dark, barren, and weird, with the wind blowing and Paricutan emitting angry rumbles and fireworks. They were expecting Boris Karloff to walk up any minute. Among their other visits was a swimming date at Chula Vista, a well-known hotel in Cuena Voca. Chula Vista was in earliest days a resort of the Aztecs and in Maximilian's time he and Carlotta had their summer home there. They also visited Acapulco, which was like a technicolor movie version of the tropics. In Acapulco are the famed cliff divers, who jump at night from sharp-rocked, sheer cliffs into narrow straits of water fifty feet below. As strange contrast in the background Mexican singers strolled nonchalantly around strumming love ballads on their guitars. Watching the Acapulco divers was about as exciting as watching the bull fights in Mexico City.

Another exciting moment in the four girls' life while in Mexico was getting to visit Diego Rivera at his studio. Dorothy Chauncey has fixed a delightful scrapbook with pictures taken in Mexico; she has one page with snaps of Diego Rivera and her friends, his studio, and has a card with his autograph.

While in Mexico City, Irma went to a formal reception at the State Department honoring the American Ambassador. The rooms at the State Department were immense. The reception hall a vaulted ceiling of stained glass and a floor of glass bricks with lights shining up underneath. The gathering was a most cosmopolitan one; accents of every country were heard. The men were all in tails, and the women were wearing their latest Paris gowns. The supper was served buffet style in a huge dining room with paneled walls and a large marble fireplace. The table, which extended the length of the room, was piled with foods and beverages of every description. Down the middle of the table were beautifully arranged flower centerpieces. In the ballroom each end had mirrored walls, the columns were "real" jade, and there were crystal and gold chandeliers. Irma got to meet Mr. Messerschmitt, the honoree, whom she found to be very nice.

Emily Morgan and Joy Gallimore arrived in Mexico City by train Sunday, June 25th, 24 hours off the schedule. At the Mexican border porters were changed for Spanish speaking ones. Affairs on the train certainly weren't ideal; food was scarce; air-conditioning wasn't regulated; the sight of poor people, saddening. At times when the train stopped in small stations dirty peasant urchins would come begging pitifully around the train. In Mexico City Joy and Emily had a hard time since they didn't know much Spanish. The taxi driver whom they had hailed couldn't speak a word of English. Luckily there came along some Spanish speaking school teachers who went along with them to hunt a hotel. At the time they didn't know English speaking policemen always wear red, white, and blue ribbons. They stayed at the Waldorf Hotel finally.

At four o'clock the first day Joy and Emily went to see their first bullfight; there they saw Frank Morgan, a guest of the Mexican president's brother. The girls were fascinated by the skill and art of the bullfighters. Before settling down to work in the University, Joy and Emily decided to find out something about Mexico. Uptown at one end is the Zocalo, where there are the government buildings, president's palace, and the Cathedral of Mexico City; at the other end is the Alemda, where there are the Palace of Fine Arts, Juarez Park, and Juarez Monument. In between the Zocalo and the Alemda there are dress, perfume, and jewelry shops. Mexico City has big shows all over the city. It has quite a few markets, to them as our corner grocery stores are to us, where practically everything can be bought. Meercd Market, the oldest part of the city, is a very popular market; it extends out on the sidewalk and into the street. The flies in the market are so thick that it's dangerous to

Sports Comment

By BOBBY BARHAM

The 7-7 tie of the 26th renewal of the Tech-Central rivalry ranks with the most thrilling of all time; 15,000 people will just about all agree on that. Central's underdog Warriors had a great upset victory within their grasp, but let it slip away in the last minute and a half. The Tech Yellowjackets, with defeat staring them in the face, came roaring back with a minute and a half to go and scored on a long pass from Bill Crumby to Ralph Ramey. Then with everybody in the stands holding their breath, Don Robinson calmly booted a perfect placement. With less than a minute to go, Tech blocked Sneed's punt, but alert Warrior Jack Foster caught the ball in the air and saved Central from disaster. The game ended with Tech on Central's 10 yard line. All the pressure was on Crumby and Robinson in that conversion attempt in the last minute; but Crumby held the ball perfectly and Robinson kicked it across. Bobby Ladd's placement in the second quarter was a freak one. The ball sailed high and lazily into the air coming down squarely on the cross bar and bouncing the right way for Central on the wrong way for Tech. Ladd was great defensively and offensive for Central, along with Robert Jefferys and Butch Poole. Anderson and Schuler were stalwarts in the Tech line, while Robinson and Crumby stood out in the backfield.

Tulsa's Hurricane almost blew Ole Miss' Rebels back to Oxford, Mississippi last Saturday. Tulsa taking the track meat, 47 to 0. Tulsa had on display some of the choicest beef we have seen since meat was rationed around here. Two of their tackles weighed 248 and 290 respectively, and the line average was over 200. What the draft board found wrong with some of Tulsa's players, wasn't visible from the stands; except of course Ellis (Pete Gray) Jones the one arm guard. But personally I believe those guys could beat Notre Dame.

Coach Clemens has the Lynx basketball squad working out three days a week now. Glenn "Earle" Swingle and Rollin "Choate" Wilson look like first string material already.

All the girls that bet on S.A.E. in last week's basketball game with Kappa Sig, are allowed to remove their signs and baby bonnets early. S.A.E. downed K.S. 35 to 20. Wilson and Jones' defensive play was instrumental in the S.A.E. victory. Hancock and Broderick took scoring honors.

C.B.C. vaulted into the Prep League spotlight by upsetting Messick, 40 to 6. Harry Costello's 80 yard run of the opening kick-off for a touchdown was the most telling. Coach Ralph Hatley had the Brothers blocking like Major Neylands' old Tennessee Vols, and on Costello's run hardly a Messick hand was laid on Harry.

open your mouth. In the residential sections one can hear music or organs and marimbas in the street. Many of the homes have flat roofs with lovely roof gardens, colored vines on the walls and high fences with locked iron gates. The laundry man pursues his business of getting and delivering the laundry on bicycle. On the corners are bread stores; often the bakers deliver their bread by bicycles and ride balancing the bread basket over their head.

One matter particularly amazing to tourists, especially from Memphis, is the traffic problem. Mexico City's traffic is extremely noisy and susceptible to traffic jams. The car with the loudest horn has the right of way. They never stop for intersections. When a traffic jam occurs the picture is often thus: one lone policeman gets in the middle of the jam, screams, gesticulates, and blows his whistle continuously; everybody else sits around and curses, while blowing his horn.

Joy's first reaction to being in Mexico was not being able to realize that she was there, but that everything was wonderful. The Mexicans impressed her and Emily as being completely slaphappy; they paid no attention to time and put off everything they could till tomorrow. The usual day of the non-working class was: sleep until noon; lunch from 2 to 5; dinner from 9 to 12; play all day and into the wee small hours. At least, that's the impression Joy and Emily got from their Mexican friends. One thing that amused the girls was reading on the menus dinners of five and six courses listed as "teatime" suggestions.

One morning at 3:30, Emily and Joy woke to what they thought was a radio. After they were fully awake they realized that they were being serenaded by a group of Mexican boys, among whom was a friend, below the window. The one whom the girls knew asked them to get up and go to his house to toast him, because he was to leave for the army soon. After a little friends-and-family get-together at his home, the group went to the beautiful Guadalupe Shrine, seven miles outside of Mexico City. The scene was thrilling; in the last dark shades of night could be seen the fairy-like glow of penitents' candles all along the way to mass. Some of the most fanatical worshippers attend Guadalupe Shrine. Some of them, when they have sinned seriously, crawl on their knees all the way from Mexico City to the altar to show their penitance. Inside, the altar is gold leaved, eternally banked with fragrant flowers, and the benches are carved mahogany.

All day long on the Fourth of July, Mexicans would come running up to Emily and Joy and shake their hands,

shouting "You're free! You're free!" The two girls and other American friends celebrated with a picnic in the park. Later the American colony in Mexico entertained at the Country

Platter Chatter . . .

By ED DEWEY

Lately, the newspapers all over the country have run the story of President Roosevelt's request to James Caesar Petrillo petitioning the little czar of the music world to lift his ban on the making of new phonograph recordings. Petrillo called a meeting of his executive committee and flatly turned down the President's petition. The situation remains that for each record of new material turned out, the waxing company pays so much to the A.F.M. (American Federation of Musicians), the amount of which in a year's time would not close to three or four million dollars from Victor plus Columbia.

So from the way things look now, the fans of Roy Acuff, Woody Herman, and Jose Iturbi will have to sit it out with the re-issues of bygone popular records. But cheer up, people, it is not as bad as it sounds. Bluebird and Victor have reinstated 118 popular records in their catalogues. Nowadays when you ask your record dealer for Artie Shaw's "Summit Ridge Drive," or Charlie Barnet's "Tin Roof Blues," more than likely he will have your selection in stock. (If these masterpieces are absent from the old boy's shelves, remind him that such re-issues are now easy to obtain and furthermore, it is possible to take your business elsewhere. That should fix him; maybe you, whichever the case may be.)

A popular number among the various re-issues is a work of the Four Cleffs entitled "Dig These Blues." The solid beat of an 8-to-the-bar piano begins to "dig" and continues to do so throughout the disc with string base and skins for a background. The man on the steel guitar gets his break too and gives out with some of that low down rhythm.

Tops on the list of strictly blues numbers is the "Mean Old Frisco Blues." This blues is produced in truly "niger style." As I listen to this record, I could easily picture some blackboy standing up and hollering his lungs out in some speakeasy or dive with some beat up looking drums and a tiny banjo furnishing his accompaniment. The lyrics themselves are worth the 37c price of the record. If you like blues, you should like this conglomeration of talent and corn.

Club with a typical American hot-dog and hamburger party.

While the Southwestern students were in Mexico City, there were two revolutions going on. One was against Comacho and his cheating of the poor people; the other was a Mexican

student revolution against the new student elected head of the main University. One night at a better relations program, the students refused to keep quiet for the program to begin. Emily and Joy thought, "My (Continued on Page 4)



HELEN SHOP

SWEATERS 'N' SKIRTS.

SWEATERS 'N' SKIRTS that look like a million!

YOU'LL NEVER BE LATE for FASHION in these timeless CLASSICS.....The

very simplest of softest pure wools. Exclusive

with Helen Shop are these Famous LADYARN SWEATERS,

in out of this world

colors: Tea Rose

Peony

Soft green

Lilac

Aqua

Grey

Light blue.

Sloppy Joe slippers..... 7.95.

Big loose cardigans..... 8.95.

Skirts that 'click'..... 8.95 up.

THE HELEN SHOP

1808-18 UNION AVENUE

Information About W.S. Service Fund

With a goal of \$500,000 and a staff of eight traveling secretaries, the 1944-45 campaign of the World Student Service Fund is well under way. "Never have we faced such needs," reports the Fund's office in New York. "Our relief committees overseas could spend ten times as much as we can supply."

News from the China front is serious. Recent cables from Chungking tell of the continuing advance of the Japanese armies in southwest China, the destruction of universities which had already migrated four or five times, and the trek of thousands of students still farther west. Many students were killed or captured in first attacks. One eye witness account says: "At midnight the Japanese came when we were all asleep. In the light of their torches they looked fierce and terrible. Our guide Mr. Chen asked why they had come. This angered them so that they brutally stabbed him to death. None of us dared to say a word. Then those robbers began to open all our trunks and took away the things which they liked. After their departure there was much confusion, mourning for the innocent dead, crying over lost property, hatred, revenge, fear all mingled together."

The task of the World Student Service Fund's administering committee in China is of course greatly increased as they face the emergency needs of thousands of students.

From Europe comes news of the beginnings of the post-war program as the first student services are initiated in liberated countries. A cable just received in the W.S.S.F. office tells of two staff members already in France, opening a rehabilitation home for 100 French students in the Savoie mountains. A representative of the French student resistance movement is already working in the Geneva office. Plans are being made for the first student relief workers from overseas to go to Europe.

The program among prisoners of war keeps its primary place in the European student relief program. Despite disrupted communication in Germany, thousands of books go each month from Geneva to individual prisoners. This work must continue long after V-E day, for the repatriation process will be slow.

The W.S.S.F. reports that its aid to American students of Japanese ancestry continues, with the work soon to enter its third year.

"There is no doubt that American students can raise \$500,000 for the relief of their fellow students who are victims of war. They can raise more than that if they set their minds to it!" says President Meta Glass of

Salute To Our Navy Today's Their Day

Navy Day, 1944, a day of gratitude and rejoicing, but most of all a day of re-dedication to the stern tasks ahead, is being celebrated throughout the nation today.

This day is set apart each year so that a grateful nation may have an opportunity to pay tribute to its victorious Fleet, honor the devotion and heroism of its men, and recognize anew the vital part which the Navy must continue to play in order to win a complete victory and guarantee freedom in the peace to follow.

The powerful slogan for this 1944 Navy Day—"Your Fleet Guarantees Freedom"—strikes a most realistic note as 130,000,000 Americans read the dramatic successes of the Navy as it edges its way closer and closer toward the homeland of Japan, driving to the bottom of the sea enemy ships and planes which impede its progress.

Based on the plans already made for parades, luncheons, dinners, broadcasts and other meetings, the celebration of Navy Day is expected to be the greatest in history. The spectacular and mounting achievements of the Navy in the Atlantic and the Pacific as well as the growing realization that a strong Navy is "our first line of defense" have spurred communities both large and small to the importance of observing Navy Day with appropriate exercises.

Since the beginning of hostilities in Europe, the Navy added almost 65,000 vessels of all types to the fleet, or a total of over nine million displacement tons. Nearly 36 per cent of the total represents combatant ships, 29 per cent auxiliaries, and 22 per cent landing craft. At the end of this period the Navy had on hand over five times the tonnage of all types that was on hand on September 1, 1939.

For every person serving in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard in September 1939, there are over 24 today, and this figure will be increased when authorized strength is reached the middle of next year. Combined strength has grown from 152,086 officers and enlisted personnel on September 1, 1939, to 3,917,000 today.

The national observance of Navy Day was inaugurated on October 27, 1922, under the auspices of the Navy League of the United States in order that the American people might become more familiar with the Navy

Sweet Briar College, President of the World Student Service Fund.

Greetings from the Southwestern Grill

Southwestern Barber and Beauty Salon

Your Patronage Solicited

Open Until Seven P.M.

Phone 36-9232

HELP YOURSELF FROM OUR RECORDS

In our own new location we have more records and better records than ever before. College folks are welcome to sit around and listen.

WORDS and MUSIC

By MALLORY CHAMBERLIN

152 MADISON AVE.

"The Gift Centre of the South"

GEO. T. BRODNAX INC.

Jewelers ★ Main at Monroe ★ Memphis

★ Headquarters for School Pins, Rings, Fraternity Jewelry

and gain a greater appreciation of its importance and influence in our national life.

As the pioneer civilian organization devoted to national defense, the Navy League was founded in 1902. It is non-partisan, non-commercial and non-political and its efforts through the past 42 years to interpret the Navy to the American people have made it virtually a civilian arm of the service.

October 27 was chosen as the date for the observance of Navy Day because it marks the anniversary of the date in 1775 when the Continental Congress received the bill providing for the creation of an independent fleet. It is also the birthday of Theodore Roosevelt who was a determined advocate of a strong Navy.

Interest in the Navy Day has grown steadily until last year at least 6,763,000 people attended 6,407 Navy Day celebrations throughout the country. The participation is expected to be still larger this year.

Chairman for observance of Navy Day in Memphis is William H. Chandler, Jr.

Amacker Speaks On Peace Plans

On October 25, the Christian Union Forum had Professor Amacker as its guest and the proposed peace plan of the Federal Council of Churches of America was discussed.

The student body has a standing invitation to attend these forums.

The freshmen representatives to the Christian Union Cabinet are Marcheta Hixon of Longview, Texas, and Steve Schilling of Leland, Mississippi.

The determining element in man's experience is not so much what happens to him as the way he takes it.

Julius Goodman Joseph Goodman

Julius Goodman & Son

Antique and Fine Jewelry

Antique and Unusual Silver

77 Madison

Memphis, Tennessee

MALCO

"THE MERRY MONAHANS"

with

Donald O'Connor

Peggy Ryan

Jack Oakie

SOUTH OF THE BORDER

(Continued from Page 3)

goodness, what wonderful school spirit!" When some students started throwing fire-crackers and fighting the two girls became a little confused. Upon seeing some older American ladies leave, they left, too, just in time, they later discovered. Uptown, one day after that, the students had a demonstration in which they carried the coffin of a boy who was killed in the student revolution. They broke windows of big uptown buildings, threw stones and, after setting a bus on fire, tried to drive it into the President's Palace.

Since the summer school was a branch of and situated away from the University itself the American students didn't get caught in the revolution too directly. The summer school building, built in 1756, was originally a Spanish nobleman's country home. The doors at the entrance are two stories high, of very heavy wood with iron studs, and have big rings like medieval castle doors. The front is of elaborately-carved stone-work. The walls of the building itself are about a foot thick. The classrooms are around a big patio which one enters from the street. There are steps at each corner to go to the second-story classrooms.

After classes a crowd of Mexican boys wait outside the big door, hoping, by hook or crook to meet some of the American girls. The Mexican girls, however, are jealous of the American girls, and act rude whenever they are near. They envy American custom of unchaperoned dates. The older Mexicans are very friendly

toward American girls and boys, and are eternally wanting to shake hands with them.

The Mexican boys that Joy and Emily went with took them to wonderful nightclubs. Once, while at one, they discovered a Mexican custom the hard way. They danced with some other boys and for fully a half an hour their dates wouldn't speak to them. They finally realized that they had violated one of the strictest Mexican customs by leaving their dates.

Besides learning a lot at the summer school, these two groups of Southwesterners learned a lot by liv-

ing among the Mexicans. They had tons of fun and many wonderful experiences, and returned eager to tell about their trip to Mexico.

Elite Beauty Service

573 N. McLean

Loew's STATE

Now Playing

Alan Marshall
Laraine Day

"BRIDE BY MISTAKE"

RKO Radio Pictures

FLOYD HARVEY CLEANERS

1622 Union Ave.

University Park Cleaners

Welcomes Your Trade

E. R. Triplett, Manager

Phone 7-8851

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

E.P.P.*

(Easy Payment Plan)

IS BETTER THAN A CHARGE ACCOUNT

E.P.P.* Means Easy Payment Plan!

It's a dignified, Sears service designed for modern living, and preferred by thousands of Sears customers. Buy what you need, enjoy its use, and make small, regular monthly payments. Sears Easy Payment Plan is easy to start—easy to use—and is backed with the courtesy that has made Sears the friendliest store in town.

E.P.P.* Is Better Than a Charge Account!

Easy Payment Plan purchases totaling \$10. or more permit deferred payments over many months, depending on your purchases, while government regulations require charge accounts to be paid in full monthly. Yes! E.P.P. is better than a charge account!

Yes! Make Any Purchase of \$10 or More on Sears Easy Payment Plan!

The Pause That Refreshes



PHONE 8-7411

Factory at Fourth at Washington

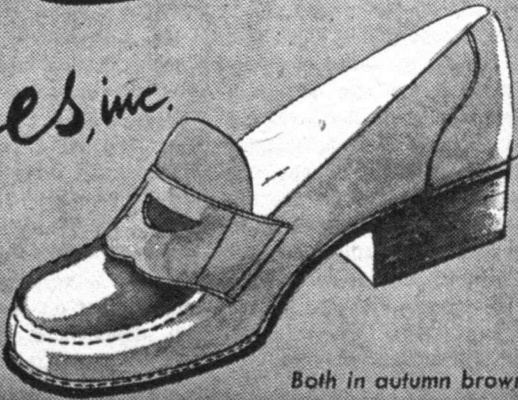
paul's

SCHOOL SHOES

"with plenty of what it takes!"

4.95

1. Two classics—first in popularity because they go with everything a school girl wears.
2. Made of GENUINE PIGSKIN or ELK—so tough and sturdy they are almost impossible to wear out.



Both in autumn brown

Paul's Shoes, Inc.

101 S. MAIN