

Sou'wester

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Southwestern At Memphis

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Student Center Follies Tonight

by Bruce Allbright

Tonight at eight o'clock in Hardie Auditorium the Southwestern Student Center Board will present the first annual "Student Center Follies" in which Southwestern faculty, students, and staff will compete for a \$50 grand prize. Under the adroit auspices of Zoo U's own Johnny Rone, film baron and all around theatre savant, the "Follies" promise to be the most exciting extravaganza of the school year.

Joe Brady, Student Center President, explains the purpose of the "Follies" as a departure from the usual competitive areas of campus life. There is no doubt that a talent contest will be a welcome relief from the academic, social, and athletic competition that tends to dominate the scene, and it is in this spirit that the "Follies" are being presented. The \$50 prize money should be ample incentive for any aspiring performers to make their theatrical debut, and Brady is sure the "Follies" will bring out the best of Southwestern's talent.

While the Student Center Board has been searching the campus for any sort of amateur entertainment, they have come up with a wide range of talent. Among the early entries we have acts from dramatic

interpretations to harmonica duets. Tentatively slated to appear are F. Clark Williams and company, who will present a medley of time-honored war songs; Brant Copeland and Beth Acree are doing a cut from a play; and the Southwestern Wind Quartet will perform in keeping with the distinguished tradition they are trying to establish. This group has already achieved notable fame at half-time performances in this seasons' basketball games. The team of Megar and Churchill will attempt to take the prize harmonica routine; those fortunate enough to have experienced this act assure me that it is unforgettable. Joe Brady plans to do a dramatic reading, therefore, the show will not be without the lighter side of the theatre.

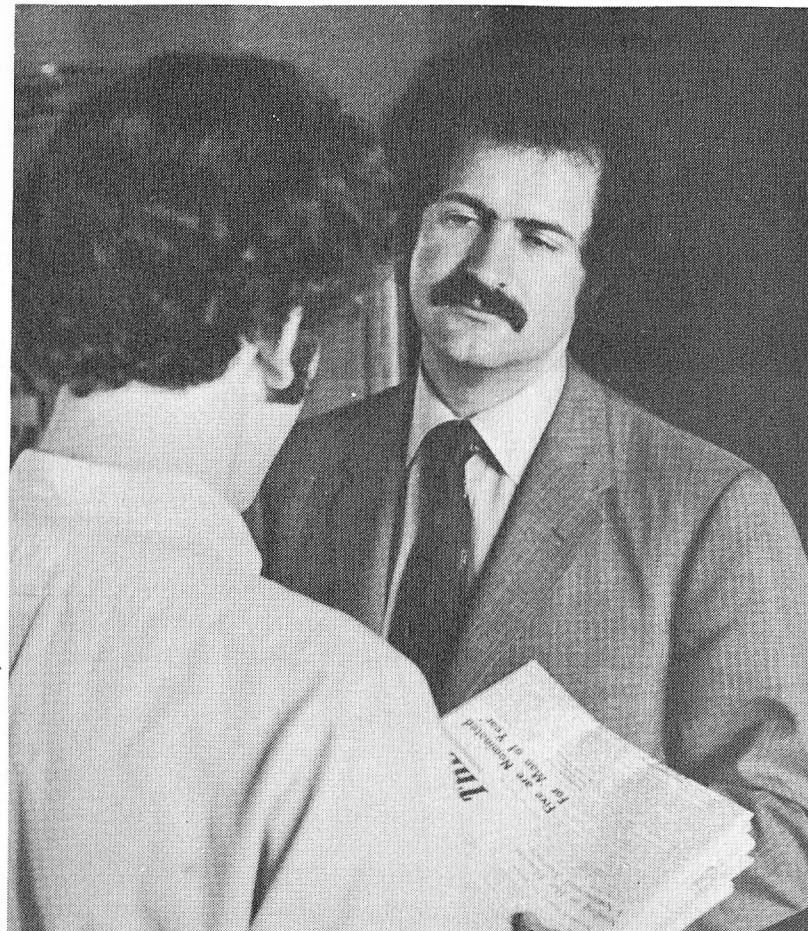
Rumor has it that we can expect something from Betha Hubbard, Nancy Lenox, and Alice Cockcroft; exactly what their act is they haven't revealed. Equally secretive is a second triumvirate of Erica Larson, Martha Kay Hunt, and Mary Maude Miller; so there will be surprises tonight. In addition to the sources of talent that have remained untapped, the "Follies" will draw upon the stores of established performers at

Southwestern in the fields of music, poetry, and stand up comedy, the latter in the form of the faculty and the administration.

The Student Center will hold closed rehearsals Thursday night and collect the one dollar entry fee. Rules and Entry blanks were distributed through the school mail system. The rules explain that the separate acts cannot run longer than five minutes and may include no more than five individuals. The judges will make their decision by ballot, and their decision will be final. The identity of the judges has not been revealed, but Joe Brady promises they will be competent and most likely from off campus.

Bob Tigert will handle the sound system, and any participants who need special facilities are asked to check with him. The lighting and scenery will be handled by the individual acts; and a prepared introduction to each act will be read by George Travis, as the master of ceremonies.

It should be noted that the only way to measure the success of the "Follies" is by the attendance they draw. All things considered, the "Follies" should prove well worth the 25 cent admission charge and make for a satisfying evening of entertainment.



General Speaks

End In Sight

Lieutenant General John Chaisson, newly appointed Chief of Staff of the Marine Corps, unequivocally denied that there had been intentional attacks against civilian targets in Viet Nam. Speaking to the International Studies Seminar he stated, "So help me God I do not know of a single instance when napalm was intentionally used against a civilian target." The General went on to state that "never in this century has the civilian population received more favorable attention."

The controversy over intentional bombings occurred during the question and answer period of the seminar. After the General had denied the charge that America had wasted the land and indiscriminately destroyed people, Professor James Lanier asked Chaisson who we were to believe in light of a recent article by Neil Sheehan in the *New York Times* which reported over 500,000 civilians killed in the war. The General replied that that figure was of Senator Kennedy's Committee of Refugees which was somewhat inaccurate. The General continued his charge of incompetency on the part of the committee by describing a personal experience in which he was involved where certain investigators on the committee had "to be shown where South Viet Nam was on the map." He further stated that when Senator Kennedy himself visited Viet Nam he only stayed 24 hours and "only went to the bad places." In summary Chaisson stated he was "sick and tired of being the whipping boy" in such charges.

The magna cum laude graduate of Harvard who has been in the Marine Corps since the Second World War was to discuss Vietnamization of the War, NATO, and the Middle East, although almost the entire discussion centered around the war.

As to the social aspect of the problem the general stated that he hoped that land reform could be broadened and accelerated. Chaisson qualified this statement though, by saying that he "hated see us sit back in the U.S. and tell them what their social structure is to be." Viet Nam has many problems to handle such as the "great influx of foreigners. I doubt they will get back to an ante-bellum situation."

The general was also questioned as to the success or failure of the recent incursion into Laos on the part of the ARVN forces. On the balance Chaisson stated, "the pluses far outweigh the minuses as far as Vietnamization." He did state however that in his mind, "there is no doubt that when the North Vietnamese came down they forced the ARVN to withdraw. They were hurt." But the ARVN "did not flee as a force and carried out a very orderly retreat."

There were other questions concerning political repression in South Viet Nam as a result of Thieu-Ky government. Chaisson answered by saying that "there is no doubt that this is a war time government." This of course means the suppression of some peace time rights. "Whether this translates into a repressive government—I don't know."

The general also pointed out that this nation should be careful in asking another nation not to do what we have a record for as in the case of the repression against Japanese Americans during the Second World War. "Whenever you have such a large segment under arms it is a threat to the constitutionality of the government." As to the survival of the present government the general stated that, "it was definitely in the cards. If we were to disavow the Thieu-Ky government tomorrow, I don't think it would necessarily go out."

Open Dorms Not Likely

by Wilda Dodson

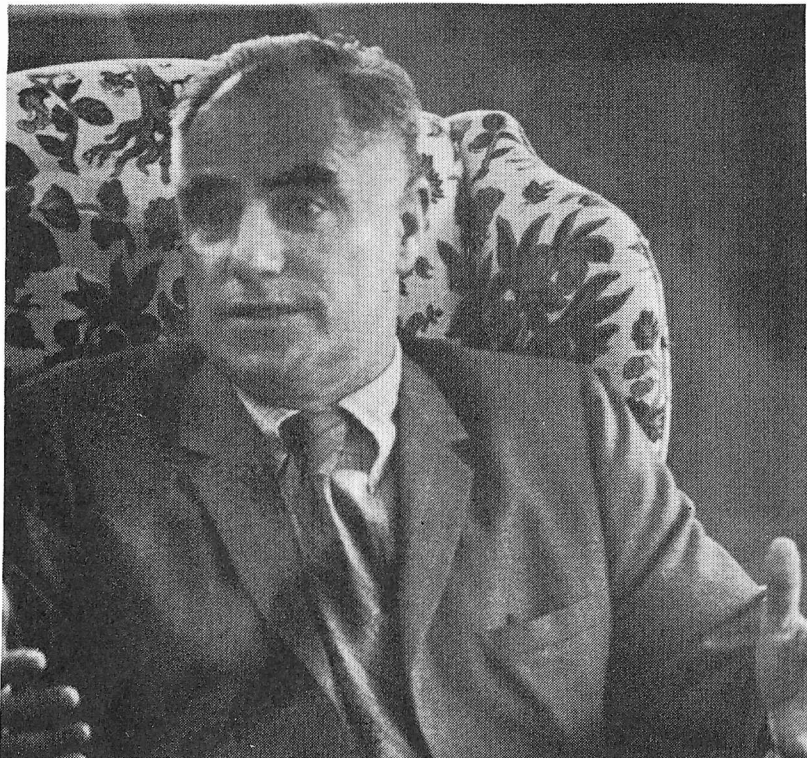
Although three-fourths of the men who recently voted on the question of open dorms were in favor of the motion, it failed to pass except in Ellett. This ironical situation is the result of a clause stating that a motion must be approved by 75% of the men resident students. Consequently, if a male resident did abstain from voting, this would be counted as a negative vote. The motion of open dorms was defeated by a lack of votes, not by negative votes.

To remedy the situation, the Social Regulations Council would have to revise the stipulation concerning the vote. It has been suggested that the standard be made parallel to that of the women's dorms: a three-fourths positive vote of four-fifths of the students involved.

Jackie Rutledge stated that the SGA will take no immediate action in hopes that the SRC will do something to remedy the situation. Although a revote is possible at any time, a 75% positive vote would still be required.

As of now the parietal hours of the men's dorms are from 8 a.m. to midnight on weekdays and from 8 a.m. on Friday to 2 a.m. Monday morning.

The parietal hours of the women's residence halls did not change except in the New Dorm. The hours there are now from noon to midnight, seven days a week. The hours in Voorhies and Townsend are still 1 p.m. to midnight every day.




Mr. Lowell Dodge, director of the Center for Auto Safety, speaks to a student after speaking to a convocation. Dodge charged that if a corporation has to pass off the environment costs to the buyer it should be thrown into "environmental bankruptcy." Recently he co-authored a book with Ralph Nader entitled "What To Do With Your Bad Car."

Honor Council Defines Stealing

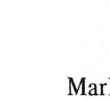
In its proceedings this term, the Honor Council has considered a question which it felt should be presented and clarified to the student body. Pre-requisite to this consideration is the definition of stealing as it is presented in the Honor System handbook:

"Stealing is the act of taking or appropriating without right or permission any individual, organizational or institutional property either permanently or temporarily associated with the Southwestern community."

The Council wants to make it clear that stealing by a Southwestern student from any person or business representative while he is on the campus is considered an offense which comes under its jurisdiction. Specifically, stealing from a dormitory visitor, a campus business (Mr. Roach's store), Balfour Jewelers, Bell Telephone Co., Coca Cola Co., or any other business while it is on this campus will be handled by the Honor Council.



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SGA Rides Again

More Problems, More Proposals...

by Bill Dodson

When the Senate was dissolved nearly two years ago, no new organization stepped in to fill the vacuum. An interim board of the SGA officers and commissioners assumed the duties of the Senate until a new constitutional organization could be formed. This board met on Sunday night and approved a plan by which the various student governing bodies could be united into a single body representing all facets of student life.

The proposed reorganization would provide for a reshuffling of the present SGA and a delegation of some of its legislative and policy making powers to a new Student Executive Board. This board would be the overall power structure for the student body.

This board would be composed of the four SGA officers, three commissioners, two members of the Publications Commission, two

representatives of the Student Center (one of whom shall be the Social Commissioner); two students from the Honor Council and two representatives of the SRC.

In the past no single body could act as the voice of the students. Now, however, under this system the bodies with constitutional power (i.e. Honor Council and SRC) would join with those who control the money in a United Executive Board. Each body would remain autonomous with individual interests and affairs. The Student Executive Board (SEB) would coordinate and unify the workings of the students in official matters.

The SGA itself will be divided into four branches each headed by an SGA officer. The president would be Chairman of the Board of Commissioners. The Board of Commissioners would no longer make policy but would oversee the work of the various commissioners. The number of commissioners will

be increased by the addition of a Commissioner of Minority Affairs.

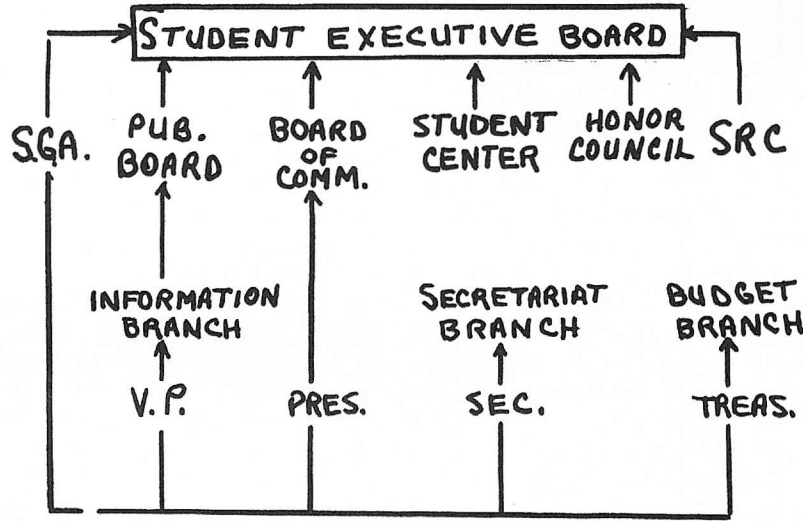
Any student may run for this position in an election to be held at the end of this term. If, after two years, there is still a need for this new commission it may be renewed for another two year period or as a permanent commission. The new commission would include any minority racial, religious, ethnic, or political group and will endeavor to make their needs and problems heard.

The second branch, the Budget Committee, would remain in its present structure and would be headed by the SGA treasurer. All requests for funds could be made in writing by any student, group, or faculty member 24 hours before a meeting for consideration by the committee. Budget requests by commissioners would go through this body also.

The Secretariat, composed of SGA and class secretaries, assume the tasks of correspondence, minutes, and typing duties for the SGA.

In an effort to make the office of class vice president more than honorary, the SGA vice president will organize them into an information bureau. Working closely with the Publications Board they will prepare reports on the work of the SGA for the student body and supply the manpower for publicity and information distribution.

A new constitution is now being written for the SGA and will be submitted to a student ratification and then to the Community Life Committee before the end of the term. The SEB will begin functioning when it has been approved by the various governing bodies that compose it.



The March

This weekend a handful of Southwestern students will pile in six to a car, travel over 1,000 miles to Washington, march all day, and make the long trip back. It's a rough job, but they're a hardy bunch, and they'll make it.

As Ralph Nader said to the Southwestern community a few weeks ago, we as a generation cannot consider ourselves any better than the generation before us, if all we do is point out the problems with society and do little to help change them. The march in Washington this weekend is an opportunity to distinguish ourselves from the generation before us by showing that we are willing to work to change our society. There are those who claim that this generation does a lot of talk, but when it gets down to getting our hands dirty we are quick with an excuse. This is a real opportunity to show that we are willing to suffer, sacrifice, and just plain work for an issue we feel extremely important for our nation.

There are those who claim that the war is really not coming to an end, and if it is the pace is much to slow. On the other hand there are those who feel that the rate of withdrawal is going as fast as it can possibly go and who support the President. What is important is that students of either opinion come together in their common resolution that the war in Viet Nam should come to an end. If we can show that there are some of our generation of both persuasions who can join hands and work and sweat a little together, then it will be a productive weekend.

Southwestern Segregated Society Suffers

by Jerome Katz and Ronnie Goff

Southwestern's black and white students stand explosively poised at one another. Their respective lairs are shrouded by alternating fences of uncertainty, distrust, and ignorance. Between them atop a mountain of legalities, finances, and red tape, stand the faculty and administration. Southwestern, part of the "Southern Ivy League," holds all the potential for race problems that more explosive campuses have held; and solutions to many problems seem far off. Worse yet, many problems have yet to be articulated by groups on campus.

The nature of Southwestern's student friction is based in the tangible aspects of curriculum, faculty and staff, and the intangible qualities of the social life on campus.

Southwestern has 37 blacks among its 1,057 students, which is about a level of 3.5%. On the surface, this appears to be unduly small; before accepting this conclusion, it should be pointed out that Southwestern is a leader among southern schools in accepting black students. Unfortunately, in comparison to the "Little Ivy League" schools against which Southwestern rates itself, Southwestern has a long way to go.

When asked about this, Dr.

Julius Melton explained that these other schools were given large grants by their supporters expressly to admit black students. Such support is needed because generally, black students need full financial support to go to college. The supporters of Southwestern have not, with a few commendable exceptions, been forthcoming with such support. As a result, few black students can be admitted on financial aid, and so few come. This situation is aggravated by the competition of many prestigious and financially better-off schools in trying to lure qualified blacks to their campuses.

Few blacks can afford to come to Southwestern, but those few who do are faced with another problem—a consistently white-oriented college. There is only one black professor, and nothing approaching a Black Studies course is being offered. This white, middle-to-upper-middle-class orientation transcends the classroom and infiltrates nearly all aspects of college life. In a college where the Greek system is so important, only three fraternities have black members, and there are no black sorority members. Change is forthcoming, according to Dr. Melton. A deadline for change has been placed at Sept., 1972. Until then, however, there is little planned to integrate the black students more fully into the system.

The problems of integration are not all founded in national conventions and multi-million dollar programs. Some immediate solutions have been proposed, such as having dances on campus to facilitate involvement of campus-bound students.

A new drive to lure prospective black students to Southwestern is being attempted; some activities which purport to bring blacks and whites closer together are in the offing. Many ideas are being presented, but few are considered feasible, and even fewer get out of their respective committees.

The result is a dissatisfied black student. When asked why, those blacks responding answered to the effect that they are outside the social life of the campus.

The situation of the blacks at Southwestern forms a series of "vicious circles" for both the students and the administration. One such vicious circle deals with the problems of luring qualified black professors. Today, qualified black professors are very much in demand among this country's colleges. Following the laws of supply and demand, they are commanding top dollar salaries. Southwestern considers itself unable to pay such disproportionate starting salaries; hence, few black professors can be hired. Luring qualified black professors away from black universities causes those black

universities to accuse Southwestern of stealing blacks from where they are needed most. Thus black universities have only the less qualified professors and are discriminated against.

In the opinion of Herman Morris, Black Student Association Chairman, a new Dean of Minority Affairs is needed to deal with the particular problems of the black students. Dr. Melton points out that the money used to pay such a person's salary could pay for possibly five additional full scholarships.

A vicious circle pertaining directly to the black social life on campus on which the administration and black students agree is the problem of recruiting black students. When a prospective black student asks his Southwestern counterpart about the situation on campus, the black Lynx is inclined to say "bad." This forces prospective black students to go elsewhere, which prevents an effective black Southwestern community from being established. This prevents a betterment of the situation. The black Southwestern student is only telling the truth when he says the situation is bad. The blacks at Southwestern are little more a part of the Southwestern community today than they were 30 years ago.

There might be a chance for some success in improving the

situation if some realistic goals could be sought. Such goals have not yet been formulated because the actual problems themselves have only been hinted at. No group has articulated a catagoric list of discriminatory acts; only accusations of racism have been made. Many students remain blind to the problem of subtle discrimination in social life. Some students feel that they are being properly liberal.

Unfortunately for the blacks on campus, there is a problem in pointing out the types of discrimination present. Until now they have refused to list any remedies, claiming that setting goals results in the students' accepting the letter, and not the spirit, of the goals. Such problems are inherent in any such undertaking. But no good can come from the present situation, in which both sides of the student coin clam up at the mere mention of discrimination.

"You don't ask a dying man to diagnose himself," quoth the brooding leader, "You get a doctor."

Until Southwestern finds a way to afford the doctor, the dying man alluded to, the black students, will have to settle for first aid, telling the frequently inept aider where it hurts, and when the aid hurts more than the death pains.

Little Defense Against Junk Mail

by Gerald Koonce

"Everyman's mail today is made up overwhelmingly of material he did not seek from persons he does not know. And all too often it is material he finds offensive."

Chief Justice Warren Burger

Southwestern student John Hampton, after receiving an unwanted application for a Phillips '66 credit card, took his own step against "offensive material" by sending the following letter to Phillips in their own postage guaranteed return envelope taped to a five pound brick.

I have no interest whatsoever in a Phillips credit card or in my "credit rating." Your perfidious products are polluting the once-paradise of America. What are you doing to stop said pollution? Your mail is polluting the already-overburdened U.S. mail system. Your credit system is polluting the already-overworked U.S. economy. I wish no part of it.

Phillips Petroleum Company's Assistant Division Manager for Industry Affairs, Sloan K. Childers, replied to Hampton by sending a two page typed letter to President John David Alexander, Southwestern at Memphis.

He replied to each of Hampton's contentions, point by point. He then listed what he considered the main problems in the U.S. today covering welfare, the family, pornography, respect for authority, labor, dope, and lack of good manners. He finished with: "All of this... is the reason I felt inclined to write you concerning this so-called student-to offer my condolences for the task you have undertaken to make responsible citizens out of our youth, and that no matter how hard you try—there will always be a certain amount of failure. You have my greatest sympathy and understanding."

Dean Julius Melton stated that the administration is taking no action in this matter. He feels that any action either defending or curbing junk mail would be an unnecessary *in locus parentis* by the college and should be left up to the individual.

All of us receive junk mail. Third class postage (printed matter, circulars, advertising material) makes up 30% of the mail handled by the U.S. Post Office. There are companies which do nothing else but sell mailing lists and once you get your name on a mailing list it is difficult to have it taken off.

About the only legal recourse available is under the 1967 Federal anti-pandering act. If you receive

mail that offends your prurient interests, you can go down to the post office, fill out the proper forms, and get your name removed from that particular list.

Mailing lists come from magazine subscriptions, organizations, the military, and directories. Mailbag, a high school oriented mailing service, pays \$10 for each 500 names it receives for use. It encourages students to send their school directories, boasting that one college student made over \$3,000 last year.

The use of Southwestern's directory is limited to the students and staff of the college. It states on the front page it is not to be used for commercial or political purposes. It is a long-standing policy of the college that names are not released for either of these purposes. This year for the first time the names of students' parents were also included in the directory. These also are included in this policy.

In an effort to determine if directories were being sold as mailing lists, Registrar John Turpin included fake names with real addresses in this year's directory. As he expected, these fictitious people have been receiving mail. Turpin wrote to the first sender, requesting their source for these names, but was referred to the company's Memphis agent. All this indicates that someone has sold a directory in violation of the school's policy.

The right to advertise directly through the mails is protected under the First Amendment. Since third class is relatively cheap, companies will continue to send unwanted and unsolicited mail. Unless everyone starts sending five pound bricks in reply.

The Social Commission will sponsor a May Day Dance aboard the Memphis Queen Showboat, Friday, May 1, from 8 to 12 p.m., featuring "David and the Giants," of Fras-Co Productions. Tickets will be on sale for \$1.50 per couple in the Student Center from 9:30-10:30 a.m. everyday, beginning Monday, April 26. Friday, April 30 tickets will be sold from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m. After this time the price will be raised to \$2 per couple. Each Southwestern student will be allowed two tickets—no extensive inviting of outside guests will be allowed except with special permission.



People's Coalition for Peace Leads March to Washington

A representative of the People's Coalition for Peace, William Douthard, spoke to 20 students in the amphitheatre last Friday on the upcoming peace marches in Washington. Douthard stated that there are three major goals of the coalition: an end to the war, an end to political repression in America, and a guaranteed national income of \$6,500.

As to the war, the coalition leader stated, "The Vietnamization project is a failure. It is a failure because it is not based on the people's will but rather on paid United States mercenaries." He

went on to state that the overwhelming majority of this nation oppose the war and "unfortunately that majority has not been galvanized into people power." Douthard offered two possible remedies to the situation.

First, participation in the mass march on Washington sponsored by his organization on Saturday, April 25 and Saturday, May 1. "We hope in this to bring such a challenge that the government has to respond."

The second suggestion was to isolate the will of the American people from the policy of the government. This is possible by signing the recently enacted treaty between the North Vietnamese people and the American people sponsored in part by the National Student Association.

"The United States government is engaged in a very, very strong repression," Douthard remarked in regard to the recent conspiracy trials. Using the Angela Davis and Berrigan brothers trials as examples, the coalition leader said that persons no longer feel able to voice their dissent because of repressive measures on the part of the government such as the photographing of persons participating in marches.

Douthard stated the predominant amount of money that goes to war prevents such measures as a guaranteed national income. "New York City recently laid off 700 teachers and will build no more new schools in the next year and a half. In that same city some 12 1/2% are unemployed." Citing other examples he asked the question of how long we can delay these needs. "I hope to one day see these war industries converted to peace industries—factories that now make airplane engines will perhaps make washing machine engines."

The People's Coalition has announced a schedule of events for the latter part of April and the first of May to offer protest to the war in Washington. On Friday, April 24, a mass march will be made from the White House to the capitol sponsored by the People's Coalition together with the NPAC.

According to Douthard the difference in this march is that the emphasis is on Congress. Accordingly, from April 25-30 a people's lobby will be held to urge Congressmen to support the three demands of the Coalition and sign the People's Peace treaty. Wednesday, April 30, will witness a people's tribunal concerning the "illegal activities" of the FBI and the Justice Department. Mass marches will be directed against the Pentagon on May 3, 4, and 5, culminating with a "Moratorium on Business as Usual." According to the coalition this moratorium will be commemorating the deaths of students at Jackson and Kent State one year ago. It will urge persons all over the country to stop business as usual in protest of the war.

United States relations to the apartheid nations, Kibinge stated that the American government offered too much talk and not enough action. "I don't believe the Western countries are doing what they say they are doing—what we are interested in is human dignity."

The ambassador was in Memphis to negotiate with the Holiday Inns of America as to the construction of a hotel in his nation. Also traveling with the ambassador was his economic attache, Mr. Simon Gihuru.

Professor Cooper Announces Book

by Eileen Hanrahan

Dr. Robert Cooper's new book *Lost On Both Sides; Dante Gabriel Rosetti, Critic and Poet* is the result of a paper he wrote as a graduate student at Princeton. Although a scholarly work, it is written in an easy-going, humorous style. Published in Dec. 1970, by the Ohio University Press, it is available in the Student Center Bookstore for \$6.50.

The book's title came from a sonnet that Rosetti wrote at the age of 26. "Lost On Both Sides" portrays two men who loved the same woman. They hated each other until her death but were then bound together by their loss. The woman represented art. One man represented Rosetti the painter; the other, Rosetti the poet. Because of their love for the woman they destroyed each other.

In the first chapter Cooper briefly sketches Rosetti's family life, his education, and his first attempts at writing. He discusses the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood and Rosetti's association with it, in the second chapter. The Brotherhood was composed of a group of young painters who were rebels against the establishment—The Royal Academy of Art. Rosetti is often called a Pre-Raphaelite poet. In this chapter Cooper disagrees, explaining that Rosetti always wrote in his own way.

In this book Cooper attempts to discover the type of poetry Rosetti wanted to write and the forces that influenced his writing. He also tries to resolve his belief that Rosetti could have written better poetry. In researching the book Cooper read

over three thousand letters and many diaries and memoirs of Rosetti and his friends. In the letters, most of which were written to his brother Michael and an William Swinburne, Rosetti discussed the technical aspects of his poetry and that of many other poets. He also wrote many long letters to young writers criticizing their poetry and offering advice for improvement. Cooper gleaned from these writings Rosetti's own ideas about the essentials of good poetry. One section of the book used these ideas in explicating some of Rosetti's poems. In the next chapter Cooper discusses how close Rosetti's achievements lived up to his aims.

The last chapter is entitled "Two Rosetti's and a Third." The first Rosetti is shown as "an Italian, immoral and irreligious, arrogant and money-grasping, moody and aloof, and fickle to his friends." The second Rosetti "was an Englishman, moral and mystic, sensitive and generous, bluff and outgoing, and loyal to his friends." The third Rosetti is Dr. Cooper's idea of the greater Rosetti that could have been if he had chosen to be either painter or poet instead of trying to be both.

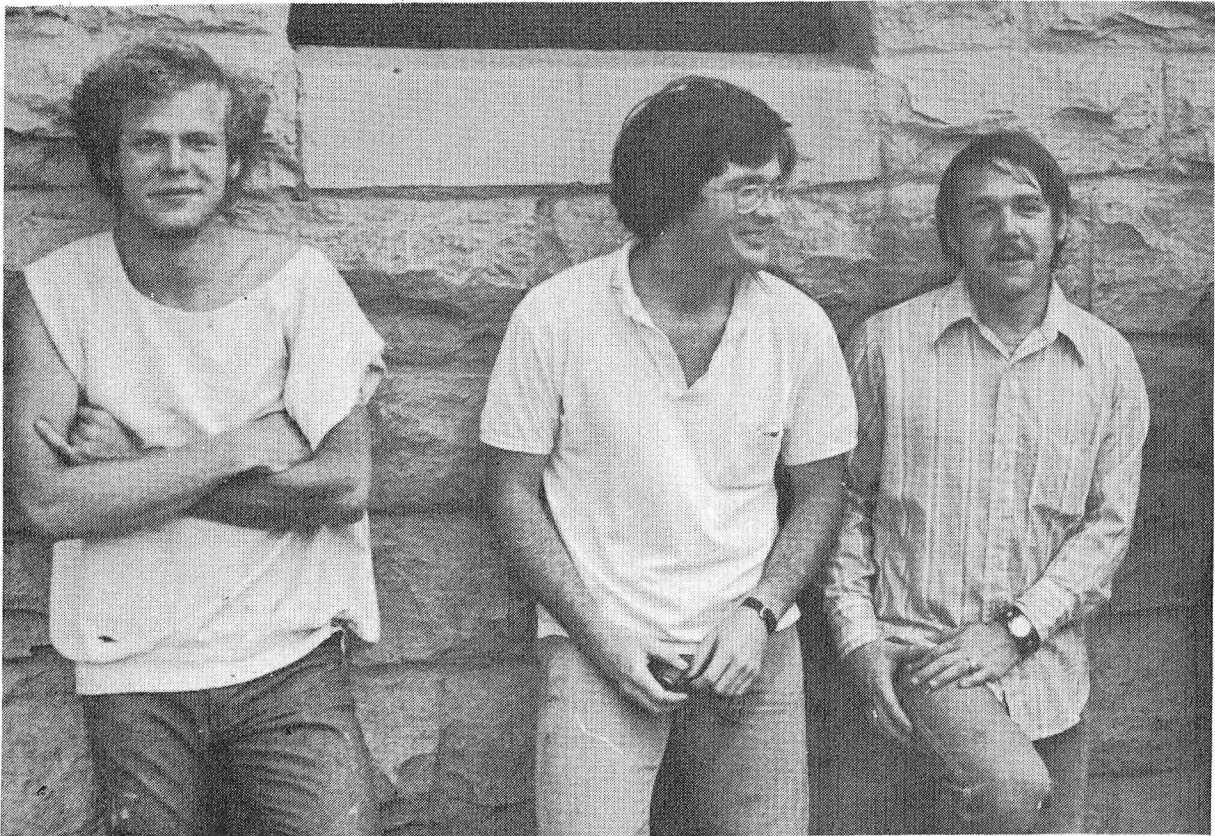
Pan-Africanism

The International Studies seminar program last Thursday hosted his Excellency, L. O. Kibinge, ambassador to the United States from Kenya. Mr. Kibinge spoke to the seminar on "Political and Economic Development in Kenya."

Addressing himself primarily to the East African Federation, made up of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda, the ambassador also reported an interest on the part of the Federation for "corporate planning and economic research." As to the role he hopes the Federation will play in the movement toward African unity, Kibinge stated that it is through such regional groupings as the Federation that African unity will be reached.

In answer to a student's question concerning the relation of black African nations with the apartheid nations of South Africa and Rhodesia, Kibinge stated that he hoped that all nations would attempt to move to non-racial societies.

"The problem also diverts our attention and energies from more important problems." But the ambassador made it clear that his government is committed to the liberation of all of Africa. As to the



This week's campus personality is Chuck Kibby (center), photographer for *The Sou'wester*. Chuck and his companions were arrested for drinking wine in a dry township while attending the Rackensack Folk Festival in Mountain View, Ark. The trio were forced to spend 12 hours in the Stone County jail while waiting for friends to collect enough money to post bail.

Run, run, run, fast as you can...

by Bill McBride

The Lynx opened their outdoor track season March 20 with a 72-69 victory over Austin Peay State University.

The Lynx, hobbled by injuries to several key people, managed sweeps in the shotput, and javelin, and first and second place finishes in the 120 yard high hurdles, 100 yard dash, and 220 yard dash.

Impressive performances included John Churchill's first place throw of 139 feet 9 inches in the discus, Herman Morris tying a Fargason Field record in 100 yard dash with a time of 9.8; Levi Frazier's 22.4 clocking in the 220 yard dash; and the mile relay (Levi Frazier, Steve Burk, Andy Pouncey, and John Keesee) time of 3:26.8.

March 27 the Lynx extended their dual track record to 2-0 with an 89-52 victory over John Brown University.

The Lynx, still with an abundance of minor injuries, won both relays and managed sweeps in

the long jump, 100 yard dash, and 220 yard dash, and first in the triple place finishes in the triple jump and 440 yard dash. John Brown University finished 1-2-3 in the three mile run, 1-2 in the 880 yard run and 1-2 in the mile run.

Ralph Allen, despite a muscle pull, was high point man for Southwestern with 20 points, and Levi Frazier contributed 12½ points.

April 7 the track team travelled to Atlanta, Georgia. Thursday the Lynx defeated Emory University 97½-47½.

Leading the Lynx with 30 points was Ralph Allen. As a team the Lynx swept the 100 yard dash, 220 yard dash, the 440 dash, the 440 intermediate hurdles, and the 120 high hurdles. The Lynx also took both the 440 and the mile relays.

On April 13, the Lynx defeated Hendrix College 90-55, extending their record to 4-0.

The Lynx again displayed their tremendous sprint strength winning

all the sprints, both relays, and sweeping the 120 high hurdles and 440 intermediate hurdles.

Leading the Lynx scores were Ralph Allen with 26 points and Herman Morris with 11½ points. Outstanding performances were turned in by Herman Morris with a 22.3 in the 220 yard dash. Phillip Johnson jumped 22'2½" in the long jump, which represents the best mark for a Lynx in that event this year.

Last Saturday the Lynx took on the Volunteers of UT at Martin. A victory here meant an undefeated dual meet season and the Lynx responded with an 86-2/3-58-1/3 victory.

Leading the Lynx with 32½ points was Ralph Allen. This was one of two Southwestern track records that Allen broke during the meet. This was the most points ever scored by one individual for Southwestern. The other record was a throw of 193 feet in the javelin. This betters the old mark by 10 feet and is 22 feet better than his previous best in this event.

Also turning in outstanding performances were John Keesee with a 50.1 time in the 440 yard dash, David Hume with a 56.9 in the 440 yard intermediate hurdles, and Herman Morris with victories in the 100 and 220 yard dashes.

Having come through the dual season undefeated the Lynx now face a tough multi-team meet season starting this Saturday with the Southwestern Invitational Meet. Running in this meet will be Austin Peay, UT at Martin, Lemoyne-Owen, and Southwestern. The field events will start at 8:45 a.m. The preliminary running events will start at 10:00 a.m. with the finals in the afternoon. It will be a close exciting meet with LeMoyn-Owen strong in the sprints and UTM and Austin Peay tough in the distance events. Come out and support the Lynx Saturday.



Sylvia Thomas, Happy Lunde, and Anne Brantley, Southwestern's track royalty invite you to attend the Southwestern Invitational relays tomorrow at Fargason Field. Lemoyne Owen, University of Tennessee at Martin, and Austin Peay State University will provide the opposition for the Lynx cindermen who are undefeated in five meets this year. The field events start at 8:45 a.m., the preliminary running events at 10 a.m., and the finals at 2 p.m. If you don't like track come anyway, get a suntan and watch these Lynx Lovelies in action.

Best Performances

The following represents the best times, heights, and distances compiled by the Lynx track and field men.

Event	Participant	Height, Distance, Time
Pole Vault	Ralph Allen	11'6"
	Tom Keller	10'6"
High Jump	Levi Frazier	6'
	Ralph Allen	5'10"
	Phil Doss	5'8"
Long Jump	Phillip Johnson	22'2½"
	Ralph Allen	21'11"
Triple Jump	Ralph Allen	43'9"
	Phillip Johnson	42'6½"
Shot Put	Steve Burkett	40'4"
	Ralph Allen	40'3½"
Discus	John Churchill	139'9"
Javelin	Ralph Allen	193'*
440 Relay	Keesee, Robbins, Carter, Morris	43.3
Mile Run	Laurin Tidwell	4.48
120 High Hurdles	Levi Frazier	15.4
	Ralph Allen	15.4
440 Yard Dash	John Keesee	50.1
	John Keesee	51.5
100 Yard Dash	Herman Morris	9.8
	Robert Falkof	9.9
	Jeff Carter	10.0

*Southwestern Track Record

Netmen Prepare for the CAC

by Bill McBride

March 19, the Lynx netmen evened their record at 3-3 with a 7-2 victory over Delta State. Winning their matches were Ken Thompson, Fred Groskind, Conrad Pitts, James Megar, and Charles Taylor. Also the doubles teams of Thompson-Pitts and Groskind-Megar won their matches.

The Lynx dropped their next four matches to still competition from Illinois State University, Bradley University, University of Washington and the University of

Mississippi.

The Lynx tenmen are lead by junior Ken Thompson, who has won eight of his ten matches and number two man Conrad Pitts, who has won seven of nine matches. The doubles team of Thompson-Pitts has won six of its nine matches. Another bright spot on the courts for the Lynx is Fred Groskind, who has won four of his seven matches.

The Lynx netmen are now 3-7 on the season. Check your calendars for the date of the next match and come support the Lynx.

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