

If God had wanted us to be naked

by Jerome Katz

The past month has brought all the elements of good newspaper copy: controversy, personal attack, power politics and Great Causes, within the grasp of the Southwestern community. The original subject was the filling of a page of the 1969-70 *Lynx*. This snowballed into a verbal melee between members of the Publications Board over resignations, editorial policies, protection of Southwestern's reputation, morals and funding, and the bigger issue of pre-publication censorship.

According to the Publication Board's outlined minutes, the issue of the nudes arose on Feb. 10, when the Delmar Publishing Co. wanted official approval of pages depicting the nudes. The matter was to be taken care of after the Board reviewed the pictures. By Feb. 15, Delmar wanted signed releases of the models prior to publication. The actions of that meeting are clouded, but it is known that Brad Green felt that his editorship rested upon the action taken by the Board on these pictures. The defeat of motions to permit publication of the nudes amounted to a no-confidence vote, resulting in Green's resignation.

The March 4 meeting of the Publications Board was the turning point in the dispute. Until this meeting, the disagreement centered on the publication of three nude pictures. As the meeting opened, a set of graphic alternatives to these pictures, incorporating some of the nudes, was jointly presented by Ed White and Brad Green. The Board apparently reviewed these posters, and decided against their publication. The editors' rejoinder moved the subject from the specific issue of the nudes to the more general theory of pre-publication censorship.

The ensuing debate, which never got into the minutes, appears to have been over the right of the Publication's Board to censor the material of one of the publications prior to its presentation in a publication. The Board, pointing out that it does have responsibility for anything published, felt that it had the right, while editors White, Stevens, and McElroy felt that the responsibility for such material was theirs.

Ed White presented a proposal to adopt a policy of the Board's abstaining from pre-publication censorship. The vote was against White. Accepting this as a vote of no confidence, White tendered his resignation, along with his co-editor Ed Stevens, and next year's *Ginger* editor Charlie McElroy.

Between March 4 and March 7, a great deal of activity took place. As news of *The Sou'wester* co-editor's resignation spread, another member of the staff also resigned. Reconciliation between the Board (in the person of Commissioner Judith Warren) and Brad Green failed. The now famous *Commercial Appeal* interview of Green was published March 6.

The Secretary of the Board, Margie Howe, prepared an insert for

the last issue of *The Sou'wester*, explaining the actions of the Board and its members. The objectivity of this announcement, which appeared as minimal, decreased its informational (as opposed to editorial) value.

Sunday's Board meeting began with Miss Warren's analysis of the Green interview in the *Commercial Appeal*. Generalizing from this she pointed out the necessity for some discretion in what is basically a personal (in the sense that the Southwestern community is personal) disagreement out of the public eye. She went on to present a policy of censorship, insofar as the Board selects the editors of the publications and a reiteration of the Board's purpose as an advisement body, not primarily as a watch dog. White, Stevens and McElroy, feeling they could work under such a policy, reconsidered their editorships.

There appears to have been basically four issues at stake in the recent disagreement:

- 1) the publication of nudes.
- 2) the responsibilities and purpose of the Board and the editors.
- 3) the theory of pre-publication censorship.
- 4) the effect of controversial actions on Southwestern's finances and prestige.

The publication of nudes would have been a first for the *Lynx*. Other schools have used nudes in their annuals (example: Rice since 1968). Nudes do have acknowledged value as an art subject, and could hold great potential for future *Lynx*'s, provided they are treated with great artistic skill. If they aren't, they are considered pornography to the more conservative, and just poor art to others. However, even Green's supporters admit that the pictures were not very good, and this would diminish the desirability of their publication.

The decision on the nudes was probably influenced by the poll taken in the dorms by this paper. Its results showed a popular trend toward accepting nudes, but not these nudes in particular, and especially not for use in the 1969-70 *Lynx*.

This poll had certain inherent flaws: town students were not adequately represented; the questions asked were, in the opinion of some, slanted; and voters considered themselves limited to a yes-no answer (without qualifications).

It should be pointed out that students, as a voting group, do not have any role, per se, in the formulation or implementation of editorial policy, other than the election of the Publications Board members. Objections and suggestions may be presented by interested students to either the publication or the Publications Board and student opinion may be asked for by the Board or a publication.

The nudes were frowned upon for a number of reasons: they were poorly done, they were offensive,

they were not necessary to the annual, they would harm Southwestern's image, or they would hurt Southwestern financially. The Board members voiced many of these problems.

In the end, the decision on the nudes was not concerned only with the effect of the nudes on *Lynx* readers, art lovers, and funding fathers, but seemingly also on the theories of the general control of a publication by the Board. Reading the public announcements, minutes, private communiques and hearing the members tell their views, it appears that the Board and the publications lack a clearly defined outline of purpose, responsibility, and procedure. If one existed, it was not used.

It should be noted that a note from Judith Warren to the Board after the crisis passed provided new guidelines:

"I feel that it is not the Board's intention to 'check-up' on editors.

... The primary form of censorship exercised by the Publications Board shall be their right to select editors. Editors should be thoroughly questioned as to their ideas and ethics.

... Editors should feel free to ask the Board for help when in difficulty. If questionable material is brought to the Board it should be discussed openly between the editors and the Board members. It should be remembered, that the Board assumes final responsibility for all publications. However, the editor has the final right to decide what goes in his publication. It is hoped that the editors would respect the Board's opinion.

... If no agreement can be arrived at, and the editor feels that if this matter is not published he will have to resign, then a vote (requiring a 3/4 favorable majority) will be taken to remove the editor. No proxies would be accepted, and no abstentions permitted."

The ensuing problem is a facet of the Publications Board—publications responsibility problem, dealing particularly with pre-publication censorship. Where such censorship never previously existed, it does now, although only in a mild form.

In a strictly legal sense, it is not probably permissible, but (1) Southwestern is only rarely bound by (or even bound to) common or statutory law, e.g. the Honor System, and (2) while such censorship is (in this form) illegal, withholding a publication's funds is not, and such action might be used in place of this milder approach. The problem is defining the role of the Publications Board, the publications themselves, and Southwestern and their relationships. It is also a matter of faith, faith in the judgment of those who are the product of the liberal education this college bestows. As with any problem which results from a lack or loss of faith, whether in the judgment, actions, or morality of an individual, all people and institutions involved in the affair suffer.

We'd have been born without clothes

The Sou'wester

March 12, 1971

Southwestern At Memphis

Vol. 52, No. 18

Before I go on, I must admit that I write this article, not out of malice, but out of stupidity. Many will criticize my cowardly position behind the monolith of ignorance. Perhaps they are correct. I merely respond that they who would cast their rocks must first be threw with them.

I realize that by stating my views so openly in a community of captious intellectuals, I am liable to much diverse criticism. In other words, I readily admit that conversing with the gods—they do read this paper in Haliburton Tower, don't they?—is not only a blasphemous business, but a precarious one. However, I am concerned with disseminating the Truth, at any cost of personal sacrifice.

Of course, the heart of the problem is located somewhere between the right tit and the left big toe. This should not be interpreted as meaning the problems are unrelated. If the problems had not been relevant, one to the other, I would not have dealt with them at such great lengths in one paragraph.

All of this goes to say that if the three nudes had posed with their clothes on, the only problem that would then exist would be in the minds of the PIAS (Pornographic-

intending annual spectators). Needless to say, therefore, forced by the logic of the previous phrase, I won't say it. (Had I said anything, I was going to note that no PIAS reader ever looks at any Southwestern publication.) In observance of that sacred law that one never concludes a paragraph parenthetically, I have attacked this rather meaningless sentence, so that the reader might judge the absurdity of such grammatical decorum. (Note, however, that I leave this judgement strictly to the

individual).

By so defining the problem, we are vulnerable to the greatest of all evils—projection. I am not responsible; the other person is the guilty one. But just as saints learn to live with their perfections, we sinners have grown accustomed to our defects. A comprehensive view of the situation would help tremendously, but comps aren't for another two weeks.

But the fact which I have not considered is that we really don't love and respect one another. I feel

this to be a basic misconception. Anyone who hates so subtly, must really love life and himself to a great degree. To the limit that this serves us as an answer, there can be no questions remaining. Any possible attempts at further inquiry would first have to pass a subcommittee of the Curriculum Committee.

In conclusion, I have many things to say, but since articulation is not one of my stronger points, I think I will end. I fervently hope that the desultory manner in which I have presented my argument will not detract from its inherent cogency.

The Board of Directors directs everything except the boards, which are nailed up against the wall.

It's Just Peace

by Bill Symes

In Nov. and Dec. 1970, a delegation of student body presidents of American Universities, organized by the United States National Student Association, exchanged views by mail and in person with representatives of the South Vietnam National Student Union, the North Vietnam Student Union, and the South Vietnam Liberation Students Union. An American student trip to Vietnam was organized as a result of a mandate of the 1970 National Student Congress. The purpose was to explore the possibilities of a peace treaty that would put an end to the war on terms that would satisfy the honor and safeguard the interests of the people of the

United States and Vietnam.

Fearing that this democratic initiative would lead to formulation of peace terms that could readily be adopted by the American and Vietnamese people, the Thieu-Ky-Khiem regime denied visas for the American students to enter Saigon. Ironically, some of the students denied visas were veterans of the Vietnam war. An advance representative of the delegation, however, was already in Saigon and was able to meet with official representatives of the South Vietnamese National Student Union. From this meeting came the Joint Declaration of Peace with the South Vietnamese students.

Meanwhile the entire delegation of eleven American students

travelled to Hanoi and met with official representatives of the North Vietnamese National Student Union and the South Vietnamese Liberation Students Union, whose representatives had travelled to Hanoi for this meeting. This conference produced a Joint Declaration of Peace, signed by representatives of the three groups.

The treaty itself calls for immediate and total withdrawal from Vietnam of all American forces on a publicly set date. At that time there would be an immediate and mutual ceasefire as well as discussions to secure the release of all American prisoners and to set up procedures to guarantee the safety of all withdrawing troops.

In addition the Treaty calls for an end to the imposition of the Thieu-Ky-Khiem regime on the people of South Vietnam in order to ensure their right to self-determination and so that all political prisoners can be released. A provisional coalition government would be formed to organize democratic elections, with all parties agreeing to respect the results of elections in which all South Vietnamese can participate freely without the presence of any foreign troops.

It is the hope of the USNSA that every campus would ratify the Treaty so that there would be a sooner and more agreeable end to the war.

Because of lack of student interest on this campus in accordance to the Vietnam War and President Nixon's policy, a course on the Vietnam history and revolution will be offered third term.

This will possibly lead to the ratification of the Treaty on not only Southwestern's campus, but Memphis State, U.T., and possibly at local highschools.

Be it known that the American and Vietnamese people are not enemies. The war is carried out in the names of the people of the United States and South Vietnam but without our consent. It destroys the land and people of Vietnam. It drains America of its resources, its youth and its honor.

We hereby agree to end the war on the following terms, so that both peoples can live under the joy of independence and can devote themselves to building a society based on human equality and respect for the earth.

1. The Americans agree to immediate and total withdrawal from Vietnam and publicly to set the date by which all American forces will be removed.

2. They will enter discussions to secure the release of all American prisoners, including pilots captured while bombing North Vietnam.

3. There will be an immediate cease-fire between U.S. forces and those led by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.

4. They will enter discussions of the procedures to guarantee the safety of all withdrawing troops.

5. The Americans pledge to end the imposition of Thieu-Ky-Khiem on the people of South Vietnam in order to insure their right of self-determination and so that all political prisoners can be released.

6. The Vietnamese pledge to form a provisional coalition government to organize democratic elections. All parties agree to respect the results of elections in which all South Vietnamese can participate freely without the presence of any foreign troops.

7. The South Vietnamese pledge to enter discussion of procedures to guarantee the safety and political freedom of these South Vietnamese who have collaborated with the U.S. or with the U.S. supported regime.

8. The Americans and Vietnamese agree to respect the independence, peace and neutrality of Laos and Cambodia in accord with the 1954 and 1962 Geneva conventions and not to interfere in the internal affairs of these two countries.

9. Upon these points of agreement, we pledge to end the war and resolve all other questions in the spirit of self-determination and mutual respect for the independence and political freedom of the people of Vietnam and the United States.

By ratifying the agreement, we pledge to take whatever actions are acceptable to implement the terms of this joint Treaty and to insure its acceptance by the government of the United States.

On March 15-19, the Music Department will present its first music festival—"A Festival of Baroque Music." The festival will be culminated by the appearance of the Lucktenberg Duo on March 19. Jerrie Lucktenberg, violinist, and George Lucktenberg, harpsichordist, are artists in residence at Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C., and are nationally recognized authorities in the field of baroque instrumental music. The other events are presented by Southwestern faculty and students.

There will be a \$2.00 admission fee for the Lucktenberg concert on Friday evening, March 19. All other programs are open and free to the public. All events are free to Southwestern students, faculty and staff.

The program is as follows:

Monday, March 15, 8:00 p.m., Evergreen Presbyterian Church

THE ORGAN MUSIC OF BACH

Tocatta, d minor (Dorian) (BWV 538)

Six Shueller Chorales, (BWV 645-650)

Prelude and Fugue, a minor (BWV 543)

David Ramsey, organist

Monday, March 15, 8:30 p.m., Evergreen Presbyterian Church

THE CHORAL MUSIC OF BACH

Cantata No. 4 (Easter Cantata) "Christ Lag in Todesbenden"

Southwestern Singers, Tony Garner, conductor

Southwestern student soloists

Southwestern String Ensemble

Tuesday, March 16, 9:45 a.m., Hardie Auditorium

THE CLAVIER MUSIC OF BACH

Prelude and Fugue, c-sharp minor (Bk. I-WTC)

Italian Concerto

Donald Moore, pianist in residence

Wednesday, March 17, 10:20 a.m., East Lounge, Briggs Student Center

THE INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC OF BACH

Trio Sonata from "The Musical Offering"

Anne Reynolds, flute

John Wehlan, violin

Jane Soderstrom, harpsichord

Thursday, March 18, 9:40 a.m., East Lounge, Briggs Student Center

THE SOLO CANTATAS OF BACH

Cantata No. 56, "I with my cross-staff gladly wander"

Cantata No. 82, "It is enough"

Tony Garner, baritone

David Ramsey, harpsichord

Friday, March 19, 10:20 a.m., East Lounge, Briggs Student Center

LECTURE RECITAL

"Harpsichord and Violin Techniques"

Jerrie Lucktenberg, violin

George Lucktenberg, harpsichord

Friday, March 19, 8:30 p.m., Hardie Auditorium

LUCKTENBERG DUO IN CONCERT

Sonata, C minor, Op.1, No. 12Babell (c. 1690-1723)

Sonata, G minor, Op.1, No. 2Gavinies (1725-1800)

Sonata No. 1, B minor (BWV 1014)Bach (1685-1750)

Sonata, G minor, Op.1, No. 6Geminiana (1687-1752)

Pieces de ClavecinRameau (1683-1764)

Sonata A Major, Op.1, No. 1Tartini (1692-1770)

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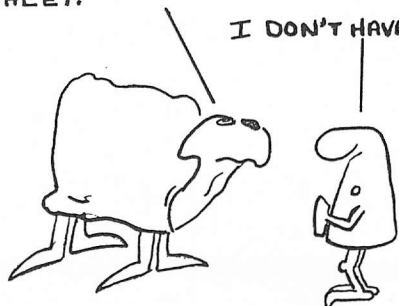
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ZOO U.

IT IS REGISTRATION TIME AGAIN AT THE ZOO. WE FIND THE SLOWEST MEMBER OF THE STAFF, JOHN TERRAPIN, HARD AT WORK.

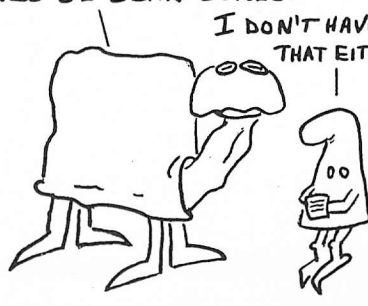
OKAY, LET ME HAVE YOUR REGISTRATION SHEET.

I DON'T HAVE ONE.



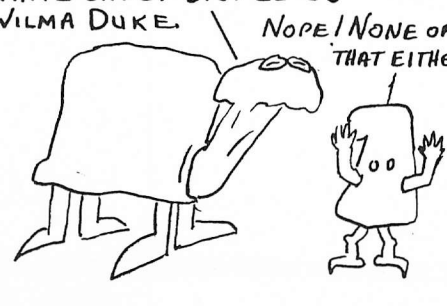
OH BOY! CATCH THIS DUMB-DUMB! LET'S HAVE YOUR GREEN SHEET SIGNED BY DEAN JONES.

I DON'T HAVE THAT EITHER



HOW ABOUT THE YELLOW CARD SIGNED BY MY SECRETARY AND THE WHITE SHEET SIGNED BY WILMA DUKE.

NOPE! NONE OF THAT EITHER.



Not to praise Caesar, but to bury him

by Johnny Rone

Julius Caesar, the current offering at the Crosstown, first appeared to be one of the worst movies I had ever seen. Accompanied by a group of fellow Southwestern-at-Oxford students, I saw it this summer in London before it was released in this country, an importation that doubtless ranks up there somewhere with Dutch elm disease. It was a bitter disappointment to see Shakespeare so completely overwhelmed by idiotic incompetence and reduced to a cheap looking Roman epic in which all the people talk funny.

After great meditation on the subject, however, I have come to the conclusion that this movie isn't based on the play by William Shakespeare, but more probably on one by Zula Mary Shakespeare, and is intended to be a delightful comedy romp. Once one comes to this realization, one can settle back to savor all the madcap mirth and merry-making.

Let me now salute some of the funny folk who shower us with side-splitting screen sensations. First off, there is Silly Caesar himself (played by John Gielgud, who wanders around the amusingly crumbly sets with the assurance of a total amnesiac), wrapped up in a bed sheet, with vine leaves in his hair, and who resembles nothing so much as an unmade tree trunk. His side-kick is the zany, smooth talking Marc Antony (acted by that live-wire, Charlton Heston). Mr. Antony and Mrs. Caesar are worried about that rascal Julius because he's about to get a little practical joke played on him by a rollicking, frolicking bunch of rowdies, the Senate Gang, led by the clown prince of comedy, Brutus (performed by Jason Robards with a stoicism bordering on paralysis).

Alas, the harmless jest goes astray and our merry monarch becomes a human pincushion. Yet before his departure into that great Laughter Land in the sky, he gives

us one last glimpse of his heroic humor as he transforms himself into a veritable fountain of gay, cascading blood. La, how jolly.

Now I don't want to spoil the ending of all this gaiety for you, but I will tantalize your funny bone

by hinting that there is lots more wild and wooly action with a lot more wild and mostly wooly actors to go with it.

If by chance you are one of those sick individuals who doesn't roll in the aisle at a film so pretentious that it has an intermission before hardly an hour has gone by; that was photographed by Bonzo the Chimp and printed by Walgreen's; that features some of the best Shakespearean reading (no matter which Shakespeare) since Arthur Godfrey teamed up with the Osman Brothers—well, you just don't deserve to pay \$2.00 to laugh yourself sick (and I mean that literally).

Don Nix dabbles in Russellesque

by Bill Jones

The Leon Russell clique (Joe Cocker, Delaney and Bonnie, Dave Mason, Eric Clapton, etc.) is enlarged now with the welcome addition of Memphian Don Nix. His first LP for Russell's Shelter label, *In God We Trust*, was recorded last September at Muscle Shoals Sound, a studio used by, among others, the Rolling Stones.

The talent appearing on the disc is formidable—Furry Lewis on slide guitar, ex-Gentry Larry Rasberry on rhythm, as well as some accomplished Muscles Shoals

people. The first thing that strikes the listener about the record is the resemblance to Leon Russell's album—the gospel-rock is there,

Each track stands in the best tradition of gospel-rock. "Will The Circle Be Unbroken" and "I'll Fly Away" are rejuvenated, with the help of the Mt. Zion Singers, and Furry Lewis sings "Nero My God To Thee!" The remaining seven selections are exceptional: "Amos Burke," "He Never Lived A Day Without Jesus," "In God We Trust," "I've Tried," "Long Way

To Nowhere," "Golden Mansions," and "Iuka," which Furry Lewis interrupts long enough to recite a poem. The album's one weakness is the fact that Leon Russell's influence rather shadows Nix's performance.

If you enjoyed Russell's LP, then chances are you'll really appreciate the work of his Memphis prodigy. *In God We Trust* certainly deserves an attentive hearing. If Leon Russell is, as *Time* asserts, the "king of gospel-rock," then Don Nix is certainly the heir apparent.

Nader punches perfunctorily at impervious pollution problems

by Tommy Shanks with the courtesy of Pi Kappa Alpha National

The following are excerpts from a press conference Ralph Nader gave after deplaning here March 5 for Dilemma.

Question: There's been some discussion within the automobile industry that possibly what you did to the automobile industry was; if not encourage, possibly what you'd call favor; some automobile people. They could then raise their prices and tell the public that these safety standards are required by law, and we have to raise our prices folks...

Nader: Certainly they are using it as an excuse. You'll notice that they never say that the prices are being raised this year because of styling changes that are exorbitantly expensive or because of waste and mismanagement, and their promotional techniques. They like to blame it on safety for two reasons: 1) they can build up consumer resistance, and 2) they can make the government look as if it is to blame for it. The fact of the matter is that the safety features have been just pennies compared to enormous retooling expenses for styling changes from year to year. The safety features will reduce or at least keep insurance rates from

climbing. They will avoid a great deal of medical injuries, and in many ways they are the best bargain that a motorist could ever have in purchasing an automobile. This doesn't excuse the government from not cracking down on the auto industry, when it unjustly inflates the price of the auto on the pretext that it's to cover safety features. That's why with every safety standard and every safety move by the Department of Transportation, the government should also move in the anti-trust area to break up monopolistic trends and the kinds of conspiracies that the Justice Department has been accusing the auto industry of for the past 15 years in the economic and pollution areas.

Question: Today Secretary of Transportation Volpe set a deadline for additional passenger restraints such as the air bag or something. What are your feelings on some of these restraints that are being studied?

Nader: Secretary Volpe's position was a remarkable example of holding fast although it gave him another 45 days. The government's back is stiffening. I don't think, however, that the auto companies are going to go with the air bag. They'll go with the cushioning and this is a very significant point. They are going to go with a cushioning

technique that they knew how to develop 25 years ago, and they are going to put it in their 1974 cars as the finest example of safety built in modern automobiles. Its nothing more than a configuration of padding in order to prevent the lurching forward of the passenger in a collision and therefore cushioning him.

So here we are 25 years later under Congressional and governmental pressure and public coverage, and they're putting these features into the automobiles.

Question: Would you like to see the public get away from individual automobiles and go to mass transportation?

Nader: A great deal—certainly. Transportation ideally should be a service, not a chore. It shouldn't be something everybody has to do to get him or herself to work; irritable, full of pollution, tremendously expensive, and a waste of time every day going in and out of work. It should ideally be a mass transit system, perhaps underground, going from 100 to 250 miles per hour where people can relax, work, or talk—do anything but have to cuss each other out, engaging in all kinds of traffic congestion and pollution.

We've got the technology to do it. It's just that the highway lobby wants more and more cars purchased for more and more

highways; more and more gasoline; and more and more tires. They have for years, very successfully fought back any mass transit investments and efforts by local and federal governments.

Question: How are you and the others working with you able to find your consumer protection?

Nader: Well, we ask ourselves that question every day. The funds come from small foundation grants and consumer contributions and what we can raise writing and lecturing. They don't all amount to what one wealthy New York or Washington lawyer will earn in any given year. We have to supplement this with writing and magazine articles.

Question: There's one more question I've got to ask and I'm sure you've answered this 100 times. What kind of car do you drive?

Nader: I don't own a car any longer. If you drive a car, you'd be well off from the safety point of view to drive a four-door sedan with upper center posts and use your full compliment seat belt and shoulder harness. That's about the best you can do right now.

Question: What are your reactions to the appointment of Rep. Jamie L. Whitten to head the nation's anti-pollution program?

Nader: Well, I met with

Congressman Whitten to discuss his position on the environmental consumer issues. He now has emerged as the most important member of Congress for those who are working for a cleaner environment and for consumer justice.

I asked him why, when it was announced that he was going to have jurisdiction over appropriations in the consumer and environmental areas in addition to his agricultural appropriation responsibilities, why there was such a unanimous sigh of relief from among industry, commerce, and other special interest groups. He replied perhaps that it was because they don't think he's going to go off half-cocked and that he does a very careful job in analyzing budget requests.

There's no question he's going to get a great deal of information from special interest groups in Washington, going into his office and into the sub-committee office. The question is whether he'll be exposed to enough information from the other side, namely from the side of 200 million Americans. I've found that Congressmen tend to listen more to calls and cries from their own district than they do to anybody working in Washington.

Jamie Lewis, a folk guitarist and singer, will be performing in the Common House on March 18-20. He plays contemporary folk, and the folk rock with bits of blues, using guitar, mandolin, and harmonica. He is also accompanied by his brother on congas. His act consists mostly of original material, but also includes selections from his own preferred performers, Steve Stills, Dylan, and the Band. Jamie's performance in the Common House next week will be at 8:30, 9:45 and 10:45 on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights.

Commission studies Saga

by Gerald Koonce

The food service committee of the Welfare Commission is currently holding a full investigation of Saga food service, examining the qualities of other food services and what they can offer Southwestern. Upon completion of the investigation the committee plans to publish a comprehensive report of their findings, giving a balanced, objective picture of the whole food service situation.

The actual work involved in the investigation has been divided between two sub-committees. The first, headed by Bruce Johnson, is concerned with the operation of Saga, both nationally and at Southwestern. They will study the policies, administration, and national reputation of Saga.

The sub-committee's first step on campus was a poll taken in the dorms. This poll asked students to list their favorite and least-liked Saga dishes; to rate seven aspects of the service; to list any unsanitary conditions they had observed; and to give any specific comments or complaints. The sub-committee has not yet compiled the ratings and comments.

The second sub-committee, headed by John Sites, is concerned with evaluating other food agencies.

They are still in the formulative stage, trying to establish a criteria for evaluating the other food services in respect to Saga. They will investigate the possible type of contracts, hours, variety of dishes, and what the other services have to offer.

Once the committee has compiled, researched, and evaluated all their data, they will publish a report during third term. Current plans are for the committee to remain as a permanent part of the Welfare Commission structure to act as a check to food services. It is hoped that the student body will have sufficient information to decide what they want in a food service out of those available.

Saga's contract expires at the end of this school year. The final decision on next year's food service rests with the Treasurer, M. J. Williams. He has stated that while contract negotiations for next year are currently in effect, no decision has been reached. He added that he will probably wait to see the results of the Welfare Commission's investigation. If a large number of students desire a change or are content with the status quo, he will be influenced by this when considering the food service contracts for next year.

HOW ABOUT THE PINK FORM SIGNED BY THE JANITOR IN THE BASEMENT AND THE RED CARD SIGNED BY THE COMMANDANT OF SIGMA NU.

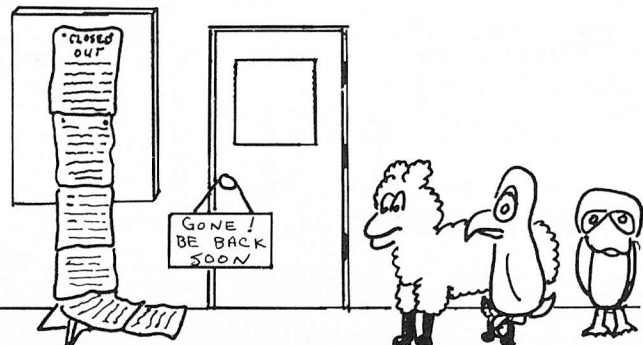
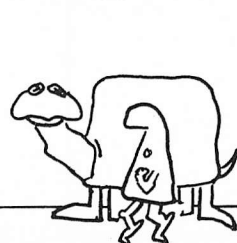


HOW DO YOU EXPECT TO REGISTER WITHOUT ALL THE FORMS.

I DON'T. I JUST CAME INTO WASH THE WINDOWS.



WELL, WHY DIDN'T YOU SAY SO? LET'S GO OUT AND GET ANOTHER CUP OF COFFEE.



by Tommy Shanks

The challenger went to the hospital and the champ went to a victory party—after he had “fixed up his face.” That about sums up the Fight of the Century between heavyweight champion Joe Frazier and the de-throned challenger Cassius Clay.

spokesman for the militant anti-white elements of his race; most whites favored Frazier, a quiet mild-mannered man who spends his spare time singing in a rock 'n roll group. However, there were deviations from this pattern, as many whites who saw an opportunity to make some easy money on Clay remained

The Great Black White Hope

The fight was seen in Memphis via a closed-circuit television hook-up at the Auditorium on Main Street. A crowd of almost 7000 paid from \$8 to \$12.50 a ticket to squeeze into the tightly packed arena for the classic 15 round struggle. Scalpers were asking—and getting—\$35 for a \$12.50 ticket; when 200 additional tickets for seats in the gallery—about 225 feet from the screen—were put on sale for eight dollars, they disappeared in less than five minutes.

The Memphis crowd was a typical fight crowd. Outside the Auditorium Negroes were selling copies of the *Black Panther* while just inside the doors, young white boys were trying to sell programs for the fight. There were several drunks offering to take either fighter at 2-1, and of course there were the police, plenty of them.

The crowds at both the Auditorium and at Madison Square Garden were heavily pro-Clay. Frazier drew as many boos as cheers from the spectators in both arenas when he entered the ring. Generally speaking, Negroes favored Clay, seeing him as a brash young

loyal to him, calling him the greatest boxer of all time.

But the champion Frazier dispelled this notion and settled the issue with a savage barrage of left hooks which stunned Clay and left him with his knees buckling in the 11th round and floored him in the 15th. Clay took a count of eight after being knocked down; he would have perhaps been wise to stay there. When he returned to his feet his face was swollen almost beyond recognition (a post-fight examination revealed a massive blood clot). He hung on gamely till the end, often on the ropes absorbing punishing body blows from Frazier who was anxious for a knockout.

When the bell rang, signaling the end of the fight, the outcome was not in doubt. Frazier was awarded a unanimous decision and everyone who had seen the fight had to agree that the decision was just. As the crowd filed out of the Auditorium an athlete of some note from Southwestern accurately described the fight: “He just beat the crap out of Clay.”

Runners to your mark

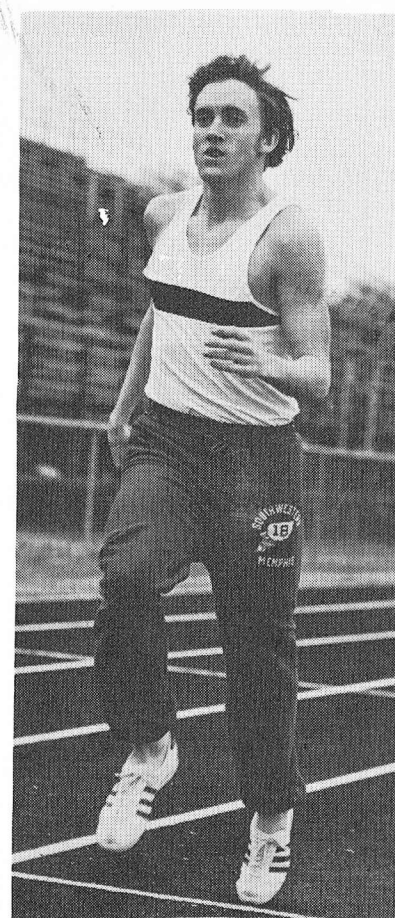
by Dick Hien and Mark Lester

The Southwestern track team traveled to Knoxville March 6 and 7 to participate in the annual TIAC indoor meet. Although the Lynx could only manage fourth place, several runners did qualify and take their share of the points.

Ralph Allen finished third in the long jump with 21 feet 3 inches and fourth in the shot put with a 40 foot 3 inch throw. Sophomore Levi Frazier took second place in the high hurdles and was third in the high jump. In the 60 yard dash Herman Morris captured third place with a 6.5 second time with Robert Falkoff taking sixth place with 6.7 seconds. John Keesee ran third in the 440 yard dash and joined Frazier, Steve Burk and Andy Pouncey for a third in the mile relay.

Other members of the squad travelling to the meet included sprinters Tom Pritchard and John Sleasman and field events men Tommy Jones, Steve Burkett and Cris Lyons.

Coach Bretherick stated that he thought the entire team performed well considering they began training just two months ago. He also noted that Ralph Allen had a total of only three workouts due to basketball. Bretherick went on stating “the indoor meet was a good way to break the monotony of training and by the time the first outdoor meet



1971 track captains Bobby Doolittle and Jeff Carter.

comes we will be prepared.” That home meet will be March 20 against Austin Peay.

Newly elected captains of the 1971 Lynx track team are Bobby

Doolittle and Jeff Carter. Doolittle holds the school records for the two and three mile run. Carter is a member of the school record-holding 440 relay team.

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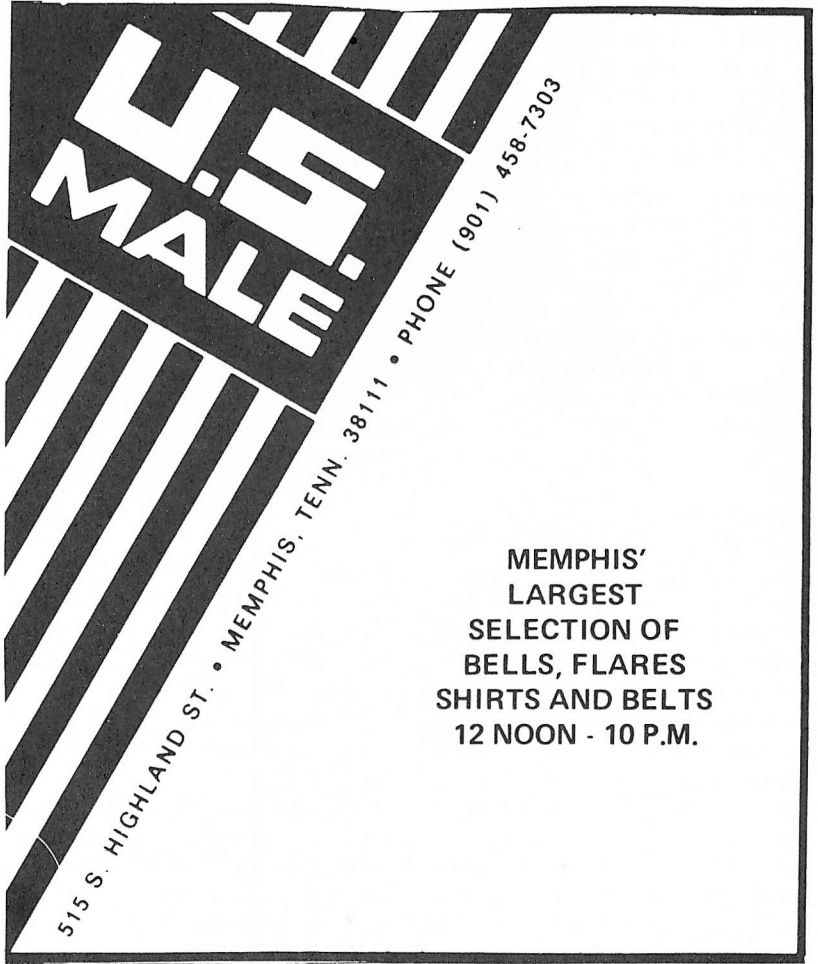
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